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Е. В. САЖИНА

# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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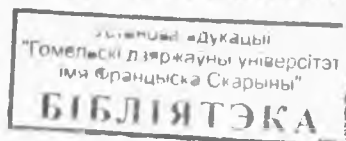
для студентов 2 курса  
специальностей 1 - 51 01 01 «Геология и разведка  
месторождений полезных ископаемых»  
и 1 - 33 01 02 «Геоэкология»

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## Введение

Настоящее практическое пособие предназначается для студентов 2 курса специальностей 1-1 51 01 01 – «Геология и разведка полезных ископаемых» и I-33 01 02 01 – «Геоэкология». Основной целью практического пособия является развитие и закрепление навыков употребления грамматических конструкций, а также предупреждение возникновения типичных ошибок в устной и письменной речи.

Практическое пособие включает упражнения по разделам грамматики, предусмотренные учебным планом: глагол (активные и пассивные формы), согласование времен и косвенная речь. По виду упражнения подразделяются на аналитические, тренировочные и контролирующие.

В пределах каждого раздела упражнения расположены по мере возрастания трудностей, что дает возможность максимального усвоения полученных знаний. В настоящем пособии предоставлены нормативные образцы грамматики современного английского языка. Они включают в себя правила, которые даются на английском языке, и практические упражнения, иллюстрирующие наиболее типичные ситуации употребления грамматических явлений в широком контексте. И те, и другие заимствованы из аутентичных англоязычных источников и подвергнуты определенной методической обработке.

При презентации теоретического и практического материала автор исходил из опыта как отечественной, так и зарубежной методики, привнося свой опыт преподавания английского языка как иностранного.

## Тема 1 THE VERB. PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The verb is a part of speech which denotes an action. The verb has the following grammatical categories: **person, number, tense, aspect, voice and mood**. These categories can be expressed by means of affixes, inner flexion and by form words.

1 According to their morphological structure verbs are divided into:

- a) simple: **ask, live, write**;
- b) derived (having affixes): **widen, simplify, demonstrate, resell, disarm, unload, overdo, organize**;
- c) compound (consisting of two stems): **whitewash, daydream, browbeat**;
- d) composite (consisting of a verb and a postposition of adverbial origin): **run away, sit down, look up**.

The postposition often changes the meaning of the verb with which it is associated: **to give up, to bring up, to do away**.

2 Verbs have:

- a) Finite forms which can be used as the predicate of a sentence;
- b) Non-finite forms - verbals (infinitive, participle I, participle II and gerund) which cannot be used as the predicate of a sentence:
  - a) *She speaks perfect English*. (predicate);
  - b) *Her dream is to become an actress*. (infinitive used as a predicative).

3 According to the way of forming the past simple and the participle II, all verbs may be divided into three groups: **regular verbs, irregular verbs and mixed verbs**.

**Regular verbs** form the past simple and participle II by adding **-ed** to the stem of the verb, or **-d** if the stem of the verb ends in **-e**.

The pronunciation of the **-ed (-d)** depends on the sound preceding it.

It is pronounced:

[id] after **t, d**: **parted, handed**;

[d] after voiced consonants except **d** and after vowels: **signed, stayed;**

[t] after voiceless consonants except **t**: **booked, worked.**

The following spelling rules should be observed:

a) Final **y** is changed into **i** before adding **-ed** if it is preceded by a consonant:

**study – studied, hurry – hurried** **y** remains unchanged if it is preceded by a vowel;

**enjoy – enjoyed, play – played;**

b) If a verb ends in a consonant preceded by a short stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled:

**stop – stopped, sob – sobbed, plan – planned;**

c) Final **r** is doubled if it is preceded by a stressed vowel:

**prefer – preferred, refer – referred; occur – occurred.**

Final **r** is not doubled if it is preceded by a diphthong:

**appear – appeared, fear – feared;**

d) Final **l** is doubled when preceded by a short vowel, stressed or unstressed:

**travel – travelled, quarrel – quarrelled.**

**Irregular verbs** form their past simple and participle II in different ways:

**swim – swam – swum** (change of the root vowel);

**take – took – taken** (change their root vowel and add **-en**);

**hold – held – held** (change their root vowel and add **-d**);

**bring – brought – brought** (change their root vowel and add **-t**);

**lend – lent – lent** (change their final **-d** into **-t**);

**cut – cut – cut** (have the same form);

**go – went – gone** (verbs whose forms come from different stems);

**be – was/were – been;**

**do – did – done, make – made – made** (special irregular verbs).

**Mixed verbs.** Their Past Simple is of the regular type, and their Participle II is of the irregular type:

**sow – sowed – sown;**

**show – showed – shown.**

**4** Semantically all verbs can be divided into two groups – **terminative** and **non – terminative** (durative) verbs.

**Terminative** verbs imply a limit beyond which the action cannot continue: **to refuse, to break, to bring, to open.**

**Non-terminative** (durative) verbs do not imply any such limit and the action can go on indefinitely: **to live, to exist, to speak, to know.**

But as most verbs in English are polysemantic they may be terminative in one meaning and non-terminative in another. The meaning of the verb becomes clear from the context. Compare:

*I saw that film a week ago.* (terminative)

*I don't believe in fairies. I never see any.* (non-terminative)

**5** English verbs can be divided into **notional, auxiliary, and link** verbs from the semantic and the syntactic point of view:

a) Notional verbs have a lexical meaning of their own and can have an independent syntactic function (a simple predicate) in the sentence:

*He left early this morning.*

b) Auxiliary verbs are those which have lost their meaning and are used as form words, thus having only a grammatical function. Here belong such verbs as **to do, to be, to have, shall, should:**

*I have lost my way.*

c) Link verbs have to a smaller or greater extent lost their meaning and are used in compound nominal predicate. Here belong such verbs as **to be, to get, to turn, to become, to sound, to taste, to smell, to appear:**

*When water freezes and becomes solid we call it ice.*

In different contexts the same verb can be used as a notional verb and an auxiliary verb or a link verb:

*Her sister is in London now.* (notional verb)

*She is reading a telegram.* (auxiliary verb)

*She is a doctor.* (link verb)

There is a special group of verbs which cannot be used without additional words, though they have a meaning of their own. These are modal verbs such as **can/could, may/might, must, ought to, shall/should, will/would** etc.:

*I couldn't believe my eyes.*

*You should see a doctor.*

6 English verbs fall into two groups – **transitive** and **intransitive** verbs.

**Transitive verbs** take a direct object (they express an action which passes on to a person or thing directly). Examples are **invite, give, send, make, see, show, to love**:

*She took the letter and went out.*

**Intransitive verbs** do not require any object. Here belong such verbs as **stand, laugh, hear, think, go, come, swim**:

*As we stood on the steps, we felt the smell of fallen leaves coming from the garden.*

There are verbs whose primary meaning is transitive and whose secondary meaning is intransitive. Examples are **sell, read, add, act**:

*This book reads well. She is reading a book.*

*"And don't be late," he added." They added a second bathroom to the house.*

Some intransitive verbs can be used as transitive verbs when they obtain a **causative** meaning (the person or thing denoted by the object is made to perform the action.) Here belong such verbs as **work, starve, run**:

*The stream which worked the mill came bubbling down in a dozen rivulets.*

*For that man, I've been running people through the front line!*

*Are you running your horse in the next race?* (to cause an animal to take part)

There are verbs which in different contexts can be transitive or intransitive. Here belong such verbs as **to open, to move, to turn, to change, to drop**:

*She is changing the baby.* (transitive)

*Will he ever change or will he always be selfish?* (intransitive)

*The door opened and he walked in.* (intransitive)

*The maid opened the door and showed the guest in.* (transitive)

## **7 Tense and Aspect.**

The category of **tense** is very clearly expressed in the forms of the English verb. This category denotes the relation of the action either to the moment of speaking or to some definite moment in the past or



future. The category of **aspect** shows the way in which the action develops, whether it is in progress or completed.

Some of the English tenses denote time relations (the Indefinite form – Simple Present, Simple Past, Simple Future) others denote both time and aspect relations (Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous).

There are four groups of tenses: **Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect and Perfect Continuous**. Each of these forms includes four tenses: Present, Past, Future and Future in the Past. Thus there are 16 tenses in English.

## PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### Simple present

#### Formation and pronunciation

The simple present is formed from the infinitive without the particle **to**. In the third person singular it has the suffix **-s/-es**.

**-s** is pronounced [z] after voiced consonants and vowels: **bring – brings, stay – stays**.

[s] after voiceless consonants: **pack – packs, put – puts**.

**-es** is pronounced [ɪz] after sibilants **-s, -ss, -z, -ch, -sh, -x**: **dress – dresses, buzz – buzzes, watch – watches, wash – washes, fix – fixes** and [z] after **-o** preceded by a consonant **go – goes, do – does**.

#### Spelling

In the third person singular **y** changes to **ie+s** if it is preceded by a consonant:

**study – studies, apply – applies**.

**y** remains unchanged if it is preceded by a vowel:

**play – plays, spray – sprays**.

#### Use:

Simple present has different uses. It is not only used to express present time situations, but also to refer to future and past events.

#### General time

1 The simple present is often used (table 1):

Table 1

<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
I play	do I play?	I do not play
you play	do you play?	you do not play
he/she/it plays	does he/she/it play?	he/she/it doesn't play
we play	do we play?	we do not (don't) play
they play	do they play?	they do not play

a) To talk about things in general:

*Bob's father is a good doctor.*

*I don't like milk.*

*Ann studies at the University.*

*Mountain Everest is in Nepal.*

b) To describe actions or events that happen all the time or repeatedly. This use of the simple present is often associated with such adverbial modifiers of frequency as **sometimes, seldom, often, occasionally, always, never, ever, every day/week/month/year, daily, once/twice a week/month/year, on Mondays/Sundays** etc.:

*Her mother goes to that health resort twice a year.*

*Bob often goes to her parties.*

c) To express a general statement or a universal truth:

*A mother's love means devotion, unselfishness, sacrifice.*

*A bad workman quarrels with his tools. (saying)*

*Air consists mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.*

*The moon goes round the earth.*

**Characterizing a person/thing**

2 We can give a general characteristic to the person (or thing) using the simple present tense:

*Like all young men, he likes to do everything in his own way.*

*This tree gives a pleasant shade.*

**Directions/instructions**

3 We often use the simple present when we ask for and give directions and instructions: –

– *How do I get to the Opera House?*

– *You go straight ahead and then turn to the right*

*First (you) boil some water. Then warm the teapot. Then add three teaspoons of tea. Next pour on boiling water.*

### Summaries

4 The simple present is common in summaries of plays, stories etc.:

*In Act I Hamlet meets the ghost of his father. The ghost tells him...*

*This book is about a man who deserts his family and goes to live on an island.*

5 We use the simple present with the verb **say** when we are asking about notices or very recently received letters or quoting from books,

– *What does that notice say?*

– *It says, "No parking."*

*I see you've received a letter from your mother. What does she say?*

*Shakespeare says, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be."*

### Temporary situations

6 The simple present isn't usually used to talk about temporary situations or actions that are only going on around the present.

However, the simple present is used:

a) With verbs that cannot normally be used in continuous forms.

*"Do you see anything from here?" "No, I can neither see nor hear the actors."*

b) In stage directions to express succession of point actions taking place at the moment of speaking (however, the present continuous is used for the 'background' – the situations that are already happening when the story starts, or that continue through the story):

*Gwendolen (reproachfully): Mamma!*

*Lady Bracknell: in the carriage, Gwendolen!*

(Gwendolen goes to the door. She and Jack blow kisses to each other behind Lady Bracknell.)

*When the curtain rises, Juliet is sitting at her desk. The phone rings. She picks it up and listens quietly...*

c) In commentaries (radio and TV):

*Lydiard passes to Taylor, Taylor to Morrison, Morrison back to Taylor... and Taylor shoots – and it's a goal!*

7 The simple present is preferred to the present continuous when the happening itself is more important for the speaker than the progress of the action. This use of the simple present is also found in exclamatory, interrogative, and negative – interrogative sentences:

*You two talk nonsense! I won't listen to such nonsense!*

*Do you know who that singing girl is? Oh my God, how beautifully she sings!*

*Where are your examples? Why don't you illustrate what you say?*

### **Talking about the future**

8 The simple present is used to refer to future events if they are part of a timetable or a program (entertainment programs, itineraries), fixed events (which are not simply the wishes of the speaker), calendar references:

*The train leaves at 10.30.*

*On day three we visit Stratford - upon- Avon.*

*Tomorrow is Friday.*

*Christmas is on a Tuesday next year.*

9 The use of the simple present is structurally dependent in a) time clauses; b) conditional clauses; c) concessive clauses; d) in object clauses after to *see (that)*, to *take care (that)* to *make sure (that)* when the action refers to the future:

a) Clauses of time referring to the future may be introduced by the conjunctions **when, while, till, until, after, before, as soon as, once**:

*Don't be late, honey. She won't go to bed till you come.*

*Please phone me as soon as you get there.*

b) Clauses of condition are introduced by the conjunctions **if, unless, on condition (that), provided (providing) and in case**:

*I won't forgive him unless he apologizes.*

*We'll go on a picnic if it doesn't rain tomorrow.*

c) Clauses of concession are introduced by the conjunctions **even if, even though, no matter how, whenever, wherever, etc.:**

*Even if he gets angry, I'll try not to argue with him.*

*She will follow him whenever he goes.*

d) Object clauses after **to see**, **to take care** and **make sure** are introduced by the conjunction **that** or joined asyndetically:

*She will take care that nobody hurts the boy at that school.*

*I'll make sure that nobody overhears us.*

**Note:** In clauses other than those of time and condition, the Simple Future is used even if these clauses are introduced by the conjunctions **if** and **when**:

*Don't wait here! I can't say when he'll be back. (object clause)*

*She simply wants to know if you will show that letter to them. (object clause)*

**10** The use of the simple present with reference to the future is also structurally dependent in some special questions:

*Where do we go now?*

*When do they start?*

### 'Historic' present

**11** We may find the simple present in literary style to describe a succession of actions in the past (especially to make the narration seem more immediate, vivid and dramatic). It is often called **historic** or **dramatic** Present:

*She arrives full of life and spirit. And about a quarter of an hour later she sits down in a chair, says she doesn't feel well, gasps a bit and dies.*

**12** The simple present is used with a perfect or past meaning in introductory expressions like **I hear, I see, I gather, I understand**:

*I gather he doesn't want to marry her.*

*I hear they have bought a new house.*

### Present continuous

Table 2

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I am working	am I working?	I am not working
you are working	are you working?	you are not working
he/she/it is working	is he/she/it working?	he/she/it isn't working
we are working	are we working?	we aren't working
they are working	are they working?	they aren't working

## Formation and spelling

The present continuous is built up by means of the auxiliary verb **to be** in the simple present and the **participle I**. The suffix **-ing** is added to the stem of the verb. In writing the following spelling rules should be observed:

a mute **-e** at the end of the verb is dropped before the suffix **-ing**:

**rise – rising, give – giving;**

a final consonant is doubled if it is preceded by a short stressed vowel:

**put – putting, begin – beginning;**

final **-r** is doubled if it is preceded by a stressed vowel:

**occur – occurring, refer – referring;**

Final **-l** is always doubled:

**travel – travelling, quarrel – quarrelling** (Am. Eng. – traveling, quarreling)

## Use:

The present continuous is generally used to talk about temporary actions and situations that are going on ‘around now’ (before, during and after the moment of speaking).

### ‘Around now’

**1** We use the present continuous to talk about temporary actions and situations that are going on ‘around now’:

*She can't answer the telephone. She is bathing the baby at the moment.*

**2** It is used for an action happening about this time but not necessarily at the moment of speaking:

*– What are you doing these days?*

*– I am writing an interesting book about wild animals.*

## Changes

**3** We also use the present continuous to talk about developing and changing situations, even if these are long-lasting:

*Let's stay at home today. The weather is changing for the worse.*

*The population of the world is rising.*

*The universe is expanding, and it has been expanding since its beginning.*

## Annoying habits

4 The present continuous is used to say that something happens more often than we think it normal or reasonable. This use of the present continuous gives an emotional colouring to the statement.

Often such adverbials as **always**, **constantly**, **continually**. Are found in these sentences. Compare:

*Ann says that her granny always complains though she has nothing to complain of.* (It merely means that her granny does it regularly)

*Ann says that her granny is always complaining though she has nothing to complain of.* (It means that Ann's granny complains more often than Ann thinks it normal or reasonable.)

*Their new car is always breaking down. They want to sell it.*

**Note:** Notice the following sentence patterns:

*I wonder if all grown-up people play that childish way when nobody is looking?*

*When Adeline is grinning we know she is happy.*

## Talking about the future

5 The Present Continuous is used mostly to talk about fixed plans, personal arrangements in the near future, especially when the time and place have been decided:

*We are leaving for Boston in a week.*

*"I am sailing early next month," John said.*

6 We can also use **be going + infinitive** to talk about future plans.

This structure is used:

a) To emphasize the idea of intention, of a decision that has already been made:

*We're going to buy a new house.*

*Bob and Ann are going to get married.*

b) To predict the future on the basis of present evidence:

*Look at the sky. It's going to rain.*

*Look out! We're going to crash!*

## Verbs not used in progressive forms

7 Some verbs are never or hardly ever used in progressive forms. Many of these non-progressive verbs refer to states rather than

actions. Some refer to mental states (e. g. **know, believe, think**); some others refer to the use of the senses (e. g. **smell, taste**).

### Common non-progressive verbs:

believe, belong, consist, contain, doubt, fit, have, know, like, love, hate, matter, mean, own, owe, prefer, understand, seem, suppose, suspect, want, wish, agree, forbid, forget, find, need, hear, see, notice, respect, care for, refuse, remember, feel, measure, taste, smell, weigh, think, expect, depend, impress, etc.

### Progressive and non-progressive uses

8 Some verbs have a stative meaning and a different active meaning. Typical examples are: **be, feel, depend, have, measure, taste, smell, weigh, think, see, like, hear, expect, be** used to imply that the subject is temporarily exhibiting some quality:

(**be** in the meaning of **behave** + adjective): *You are being silly today;*

**see** meaning meet by appointment, interview, visit:

*I am seeing my parents tomorrow;*

**feel** in the medical sense can take either form:

*How does she feel today?*

*How is she feeling today?*

**expect** when it means await:

*I am expecting an important letter today;*

**weigh** to measure (by means of scale) how heavy something or somebody is:

*Sue is weighing herself on the scales;*

**smell** to use one's sense of smell:

*She is smelling the fish;*

**hear** meaning receive news of or from:

*Are you hearing anything from him?*

**have** except when it means possession (**have** can be used in the continuous form when it is a part of a set phrase, as in: **to have a smoke, to have a walk, to have breakfast/lunch/dinner/supper, to have tea/coffee, to have a good holiday, to have a bath/shower**; or when it is followed by the words **problem, difficulty, trouble**):

*The weather is fine and we are having a wonderful time here.*

*They are having some problems with their son.*



9 Sometimes some of the non-progressive verbs may also be occasionally used in the continuous form, though on the whole, it is not typical of them. In this case the continuous form gives them emotional colouring:

*"Dear Amy,*

*I've already forgotten all about it. I'm liking my new life here very much "*

*They are always wanting to do something they should not do.*

10 Some durative (non-terminative) verbs may be used either in the simple present or in the present continuous without any marked change in the meaning. Here belong such verbs as to **shine**, to **hope**, to **wear**, to **look** (= to seem) and some others:

*We have had no news from him but we are still hoping.*

*She was wearing (wore) a coat and heavy shoes when I saw her.*

**Exercise 1 Explain the use of the Simple Present in the following sentences:**

1 "Women always think men have secret sorrows. It's a way of separating them from other women". "And men like you, Hilary, always think women are against other women", said Laura. 2 This newspaper provides more foreign news than domestic news. 3 Shakespeare says, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be". 4 May I put my car away in your garage in case anyone comes. 5 The pen is mightier than the sword. 6 When the curtain rises, Juliet is sitting at her desk. The phone rings. She picks it up and listens quietly. Meanwhile the window opens and a masked man enters the room. 7 "So do you want to get married?" I said. -- "All right. Yes, I do want to get married, I think perhaps I do want to get married to Arthur". 8 We leave London at 10 a. m. next Tuesday and arrive in Paris at 1 o'clock. We spend 2 hours in Paris and leave again at 3.30. 9 I expect I'll do whatever you say", she said. 10 Barbara held out a hand, "And say hello to Sandy for me if you see her". 11 In Mexico people often take a siesta (nap) after they have lunch. 12 "I'll resign before I let her insult me again", she said angrily. 13 When he went into his study Helen said, "I'll make sure that nobody disturbs you." 14 "It's too late to go anywhere. "What do we do then?" 15 Oh my God, how

beautifully she sings! 16 Please see that the children don't get nervous. 17 This house is mine; I own it. 18 I hate to trouble you but you are sitting on my hat. 19 However much you cry, I won't change my mind. 20 She bit with her hand on the back of the sofa and cried to them: "You talk too much." 21 "Why don't you listen to me? Am I a boring speaker?" asked Mother. 22 "Why don't you phone me tomorrow?" he said. 23 Air consists mainly of nitrogen and oxygen. 24 They are having some problems with their son. 25 Do you suppose she is telling the truth? 26 ... Smith passes to Devaney, Devaney to Barns, Barns to Lucas and Harris intercepts...Harris to Simms, nice ball and Simms shoots!

**Exercise 2 Give the third person forms of the verbs in these sentences.**

**Show whether you would pronounce the third person form as /s/,**

**/z/ or /ɪz/:**

*Example: We often see them. She ... often sees them. /z/*

- 1 They work hard. He. .... / /
- 2 I often forget things. Mother. .... / /
- 3 They drink a lot of coffee. He ..... / /
- 4 We pay \$ 50 a week rent. She ..... / /
- 5 My children cry at sad films. Granny ..... / /
- 6 I rush around a lot. My brother ..... / /
- 7 They often lose things. Sally ..... / /
- 8 We go to the dentist every six months. He ..... / /
- 9 We usually catch the 6 o'clock train. .... / /
- 10 I often use his car. She ..... / /

**Exercise 3 Comment on the use of the Present Continuous and the Simple Present in the following sentences:**

- 1 "Normally you are very sensible, so why are you being so silly about this matter?"
- 2 Son, I am not going to send you any more money this month. You are spending far too much. You need to learn to be more careful.
- 3 We got an invitation in the mail from Ron and Maureen. They are having dinner party next Saturday evening.
- 4 You

two are always assuming people are unhappy so that you can pity them. 5 Thanks for your invitation, but I am going to have dinner with my sister and her husband. 6 Opinion is changing in favour of stronger penalties for armed robbery. 7 The shops are getting ready for Christmas already. They are beginning to put up the decorations in Regent Street. 8 They haven't got anywhere to live at the moment. They are living with friends until they find somewhere. 9 The world is changing. Things never stay the same. 10 I want to lose weight, so this week I am not eating lunch. 11 My grandmother is never satisfied. She is always complaining. 12 That car is useless! It's always breaking down. 13 I apologize for what I said about you. 14 The new restaurant in Hill Street is very good. I recommend it.

#### **Exercise 4 Add -ing to the verbs in these sentences:**

*Example: I am ..... copying the text. (copy)*

- 1 I'm ..... of thirst. (die)
- 2 He is ..... abroad. (travel)
- 3 She ..... on her coat. (put)
- 4 Mother is ..... the beds. (make)
- 5 He is ..... my bag. (carry)
- 6 Ann is ..... a letter. (write)
- 7 Sue is ..... the piano. (play)
- 8 He is ..... his work tomorrow. (begin)
- 9 It isn't ..... to you. (refer)
- 10 I think he ..... very fast. (age)

#### **Exercise 5 Make up situations to justify the use of the Simple Present and Present Continuous in the following pairs of sentences:**

- 1 The head teacher is expecting you.
- 2 All I expect of them is a little kindness.
- 3 I am tasting the cake.
- 4 It tastes good.
- 5 Tom is thinking of emigrating.
- 6 What do you think of it.
- 7 Why are you smelling the fish?

- 8 The fish smells bad.
- 9 He has a country house with a large garden.
- 10 They are having some problems with their sons.
- 11 The parcel weighs 10 kilos.
- 12 She is weighing the baby.
- 13 It depends what you mean.
- 14 I am depending on you, so don't make any mistakes.
- 15 This room measures 10 meters across.
- 16 The doctor is measuring out a dose of medicine.
- 17 Are you hearing anything from Andy these days?
- 18 Don't shout I hear you quite well.

**Exercise 6 Complete the sentences with the Simple Present or Present Continuous of the verbs in parentheses:**

- 1 That man is twice my weight. He (to weigh) 98 kilos.
- 2 I (to weigh) myself on the scales. I think I am over weight
- 3 Martha is at the market. Right now she (to look) at the figs. She wants to buy some. They (to look) fresh.
- 4 Sue is in the science building. The chemistry experiment she is doing now is very dangerous, so she (to be) very careful. She doesn't want to spill any of the acid. She (to be) always careful when she does a chemistry experiment.
- 5 "Susie! Get your fingers out of the dessert! What are you doing?" "I am (to taste) the cake. It (to taste) good."
- 6 Mrs. Edwards (to have) a cat and a dog. They are always fighting.
- 7 Don't disturb your father, Bob! He (to have) an important conversation with his boss.
- 8 "Will you listen to him?" "That (to depend)."
- 9 Don't let him down. He (to depend) on you.
- 10 I (to smell) something burning. Is there anything cooking on the stove?
- 11 Look! The child (to smell) the flower. He is imitating the grown-ups.
- 12 Where did you buy these sheets? They (to feel) soft.

13 Close the door, please. I (to feel) cold. I (to feel) that I am going to get ill.

14 "I still (to think) about John." "I (not to think) you should worry about him."

15 "I have an appointment with Mr. Jackson". "Yes, I know. He (to expect) you" said the secretary.

16 I haven't seen Carol today. I (to expect) her to phone me this evening.

**Exercise 7 Supply an appropriate form of the verb *to be* and the present participle of the verbs in parentheses. The usual pattern of such sentences is:**

*There + be + subject + verb + prepositional phrase*

*Examples: a) There is a concert taking place at school tonight.*

*b) There isn't much water running in the rivers now.*

*c) Is there anyone working in that office now?*

1 There (to be) nobody (to live) on the moon.

2 There (not to be) anyone (to speak) about me behind my back.

3 (to be) there any people (to swim) in the pool?

4 There (to be) someone outside in the hall (to wait) for me.

5 There (to be) a political discussion (to take place) tonight.

6 (to be) there anyone (to live) in that house?

7 There (not to be) any roses (to grow) in my garden this summer.

8 There (to be) something very important (to take place) in my life right now.

**Exercise 8 Use the proper tense-aspect form to express future actions in the following sentences:**

1 I am sorry, I can't say when she (to be) home.

2 If interview (to go) well, I shall get that job.

3 Joseph, see that there (to be) plenty of lamps for the guests.

4 What time the train (to leave) for Nottingham?

5 Mary and Adam's wedding (to be) next week.

6 Norah said: "I (to go) home tomorrow. My law term (to begin) soon".

7 She looked at her husband. "I am nervous. What I (to tell) them?"

8 The next plane (to leave) Salt Lake at six o'clock.

9 I wonder if the agent (to manage) to make contact with him in Amsterdam.

10 I am sure we will have peace together when he (to be) gone.

11 Her voice was sharp and commanding: "I (not to go) home alone. Come on."

12 "What we (to do) now?" she asked as they reached the street.

13 Don't ask me any more questions. I only know that he (to leave) the country tomorrow.

14 I am Dr. Salt. And I have an appointment with your chief. Now where I (to go) in?

15 "Do you know what time we (to arrive) at the frontier?" asked the soldier.

**Exercise 9 Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same:**

*Example: I study hard, so I spend a lot of time in the library.*

*I study hard, and it means that I spend a lot of time in the library.*

*(or this means spending a lot of time in the library)*

1 Sunrise is at 4.30 tomorrow morning.

2 The cost of the excursions is part of the price of the holiday.

3 What is the weight of that piece of meat?

4 Paul is ill. He has flu.

5 Charles and his father are exactly alike.

6 What's your opinion of Wendy's new painting?

7 How long is that wall?

8 Never mind about the price, just buy it!

9 Nigel keeps interrupting me.

10 Do you enjoy modern music?

**Exercise 10 Find and correct the errors in the following sentences. All of the mistakes are in verb tense form and usage:**

1 The bank lent us money for a down payment; so now we are owning the house we used to rent.

- 2 Look at Joan. She bites her fingernails. She must be nervous.
- 3 He won't let anyone see the painting until it will be finished.
- 4 I am feeling that you don't want to join us.
- 5 These shoes are feeling tight.
- 6 He is owing an apology and an explanation to us.
- 7 The other big island, which is lying to the west of Great Britain, is Ireland.
- 8 This box is weighing a lot. It is too heavy for me to lift.
- 9 Juan! What's the matter with your hand. It bleeds.
- 10 I think about the verbs in this grammar practice right now. I am thinking all of my answers are correct, but I'll use the answer key to check them when I'll finish, just to make sure.

**Exercise 11 Use either the Simple Present or the Present Continuous of the verbs in the list to complete the sentences. Use each verb only one time:**

to retire to go fishing to be to name;  
to exaggerate to expect need to prefer;  
to suppose to walk to get over to see to (to repair);  
to fight to feel to shrink to stand;  
to overhear not to do to contain to prepare;  
to depend to burn to realize to go.

- 1 Pete was ill, but he... his illness now.
- 2 People traditionally... coloured eggs at Easter.
- 3 "Write and tell her you won't come on Thursday, Tell her you ... it isn't right."
- 4 My two children don't get along. It seems they always....
- 5 The plumber is here. He ... that leak in our tank.
- 6 At the further end of the village... the medieval church.
- 7 That sweater won't fit you if you wash it in hot water. Wool ... in hot water.
- 8 I... that she will phone tonight.
- 9 Norah see that there... enough champagne for the guests.
- 10 "Tell her to come and see me if she ... a medical attention or a friend."

- 11 Stay by the door and make sure that nobody ... us.
- 12 My car has broken down, so I ... to work these days.
- 13 That's the best we can hope for, I....
- 14 I hear our boss ... tomorrow.
- 15 If all ... well, I shall finish it in a fortnight.
- 16 "If you feel so strongly", she said, "Why ... you it?"
- 17 "Will you come?" – "That ..., will Sue be there?"
- 18 Come on! Tell me everything. I ... with curiosity to know what happened to you yesterday.
- 19 I think I'll buy this atlas. It ... forty maps.
- 20 In nine cases out of ten children ... chocolate ice-cream.
- 21 If you always ... people will no longer believe you.
- 22 "And how about you? ... you still ... on Saturday mornings?"
- 23 "Ladies and gentlemen, I ... this ship HMS Victory."
- 24 ... you ... that we have been here for six months already?

**Exercise 12 Put each verb in brackets into the most suitable present tense:**

I work in a large office with about thirty other people, most of whom I (to know) quite well. We (to spend) most of the day together, so we have all become friends. In fact, most of my colleagues are so interesting that I (to think) of writing a book about them! (To take) Helen Watson, for example. Helen (to run) the accounts department. At the moment she (to go out) with Bob Balantine, one of the sales representatives, and they (to seem) very happy together. But everyone except Helen apparently (to know) that Bob always (to make) eyes at Susan Porter. But I (to happen) to know that Susan (to dislike) Bob. "I can't stand people who (to apologies) all the time!" She told me. "And besides, I know he (to deceive) poor Helen. He (to see) Betty Wills from the overseas department." And plenty of other interesting things (to go on). For instance, every week money (to disappear) from the petty cash box. When you (to realize) that someone in your office is a thief, it (to upset) you at first. But I (also try) to catch whoever it is before the police (to be called in). I'm going to tell you who I (suspect), well, not yet anyway.



### Exercise 13 Comment on the following questions:

- 1 What do people do that irritates you?
- 2 Why are you irritated by these things?
- 3 Do you think you have any annoying habits?
- 4 What do you do to overcome these habits?

## Тема 2 PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS

### Simple past

Table 3

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I broke	did I break?	I did not break
you broke	did you break?	you did not break
he/she broke	did he/ she/it break?	he/she/it did not break
we broke	did we break?	we did not break
they broke	did they break?	they did not (didn't) break

### Formation

(For the formation, pronunciation and spelling of the simple past, see "The Verb").

### Use:

The simple past tense is generally used to talk about past events: short finished actions and happenings, longer situations, and repeated events. It is often used with references to finished periods and moments of time.

### Past events

1 We use the simple past to express a single accomplished action in the past. The time of the action is usually indicated by adverbs and adverbial phrases such as **yesterday, the day before yesterday, the previous day/week/month/year, two /three/ a few/some days/weeks/years/ centuries ago, last week/month /year etc.:**

*A burglar broke into our house last week.*

*I heard of it through a friend of mine a few days ago.*

*He first became a member of parliament in 1991.*

**Note 1:** The time of the action may be implied in the situation through the mention of the place or other attending circumstances:

– *Did you buy anything in Paris?* (the speaker knows when she was in Paris)

– *Yes, I bought clothing and a lot of toys for my little daughter.*

**Note 2:** Sometimes the mention of the time or the place of the action appears unnecessary because the action is definite in the mind of the speaker and the hearer:

*"Did you speak to her?" "No, I didn't dare. She looked so serious."*

**2** We can also use the simple past in narration to express a succession of actions in the past:

*It was a hot summer evening. Brenda took a bath, dressed and then phoned John's parents.*

*He opened the drawer, took out a revolver and rushed out of the room.*

These actions may be either short finished actions or actions of some duration occupying a whole period of time:

*She stayed with them for about three months and then decided to move to Belgium.*

*She looked at him for a long time and then shrugged.*

*He spent all his youth in Russia.*

### **Time relation**

**3** We may find the simple past in complex sentences introduced by **when**, **as** or **while** conjunctions when the two actions are fully simultaneous:

*He spoke French when he was in Paris.*

*Frank learnt Japanese when he studied at the University.*

*He didn't say a word as we drove home.*

*While he lived in Germany he got to know a family of musicians.*

**4** We use the simple past to say that one thing happened after another:

*When Father entered the room, my sister put the receiver down.*

*She stopped playing the piano when Soames came in.*

### **Repeated events**

**5** The simple past is used to express permanent states or recurrent actions in the past. The latter is generally supported by frequency adverbs: **often, never, now and again, sometimes**, etc.:

*He lived by the sea -- in an old and deserted hut.*

*His father was a famous doctor.*

*The couple often went to discos when they were on holiday.*

*Regularly every summer, he opened an exhibition of his pictures.*

**Note 3:** In English there are special means of expressing a recurrent or permanent action in the past. They are **'used to'** and **'would + infinitive.'** **'used to'** expresses a past habit or situation that no longer exists:

*When he was much younger, he didn't use to believe in God.*

*Some years ago there used to be a nice oak tree here. (a permanent state in the past)*

*He would get up early in the morning and go for a walk in the woods.*

### **A period of time now over**

**6** The simple past is used to express an action which occupied a whole period of time now over. The period of time is usually indicated by means of **'for phrases', during or all day, all night** and the like:

*"How long did you stay in Paris?" "For about a month."*

*He worked in the bank for two years and then decided to quit it.*

*I was ill for a week and during that week I ate nothing.*

### **Future actions viewed from the past**

**7** The simple past is used to express a future action viewed from the past in **a) time clauses, b) conditional clauses, c) concessive clauses d) object clauses after to see (that), to take care (that), to make sure (that).** Future- in- the Past is usually used in the principal clause:

*a) We visited all the museums before we left the cit;.*

*b) I asked him not to worry if I was late;*

*c) Even if he didn't want to listen to me, I would try to speak to him;*

*d) He promised he would take care (that) no harm came to her.*

## Past Continuous

Table 4

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I was working	was I working?	I was not working
you were working	were you working?	you were not working
he/she/it was working	was he/she/it working?	he/she/it wasn't working
we were working	were we working?	we weren't working
they were working	were they working?	they weren't working

### Formation

The past continuous tense is formed by the past tense of the verb **to be** + **participle I**.

### Use:

The past continuous is chiefly used for past actions which continued for some time but whose exact limits are not known and are not important:

*He was reading a book when I came home.*

Used without a time expression it can indicate gradual development:

*It was getting dark and we decided to turn back.*

### ‘Around a particular past time’

1 The past continuous is used to say that something was in progress (going on) around a particular past time:

*When they arrived, we were still laying the table.*

*We entered our own flat. I picked up two letters which were lying on the floor.*

2 It is used to express an action going on at a given period of time in the past:

*This time last year they were traveling round Europe.*

*They were cleaning the basement from 7.00 till 9.00 yesterday.*

*What were you doing before you came here.*

**Note 1:** Sometimes the past continuous is found in apparently parallel actions:

*Between one and two I was doing the shopping and walking the dog.*

### **Annoying habits**

**3** The Past Continuous with **always, continually, constantly** expresses a frequently repeated past action which often annoys the speaker:

*He was always ringing me up at a very late hour.*

*I didn't like him -- he was continually borrowing money.*

### **Time relation**

**4** We may find the simple past and the past continuous used in different combinations with each other.

A complex sentence with a time clause introduced by the conjunction **as**:

a) The actions of the two clauses may be fully simultaneous.

The simple past is commonly found in both clauses.

*As he got older he got more optimistic.*

*As the tree grew, its leaves turned brown.*

**Note 2:** A continuous form is usually used for longer 'background' action or situation (**was walking, are having, were playing**);

*It was raining as I was walking up the hill towards the station at six o'clock on a Saturday.*

But **as** and **while** can be used with a simple tense, especially with a verb like **sit, stand, lie, grow** etc. which refers to a continuous action or state:

*As I sat reading the paper, the door burst open.*

b) The actions of the principal and subordinate clauses may be partially simultaneous. The action of the subordinate clause serves as a 'background' for the action of the principal clause which is usually a shorter accomplished action. The simple past is found in the principal clause and the past continuous in the subordinate clause:

*As I was walking in the street, I saw Bob.*

*As we were leaving home, the telephone rang.*

c) The actions of the two clauses may form a succession. The simple past is found in both clauses:

*As I turned back into the room a gust of wind crashed the door shut behind me.*

*As the sun rose, the birds began to sing.*

**5** Time clauses introduced by **when**:

a) The two actions may be fully simultaneous. We find the simple past in both clauses:

*When he lived in that small town his friends often visited him.*

*His parents died when he was twelve.*

b) The actions can be partially simultaneous (the action/situation of the principal clause serves as a background for the action of a when clause which is a short accomplished action). The past continuous is found in the principal clause and the past simple in the subordinate clause:

*It was raining when we arrived*

*When I saw him in the street, he was arguing with an elderly man.*

c) A **when** clause may serve to introduce a longer 'background' action or situation, which is/was going on when something else happens/happened:

*He hurt his back when he was working in the garden.*

*My boss doesn't/ didn't like to be interrupted when he is/was having an important talk.*

*The telephone always rings/rang when you are/ were having a bath.*

**Note 3:** (**just**) **as**; (**just**) **when** are used to say that two short actions or events happen/happened at the same time:

*Mary always arrives/arrived just as I start/started work.*

*I thought of it just when you opened your mouth.*

**6** Time clauses introduced by **while**:

a) The two actions may be fully simultaneous. In this case either the simple past is found in both sentences or the past continuous is found in the subordinate clause and the simple past is found in the principal clause. We may as well find the past continuous in both sentences:

*Martha said nothing but looked from one face to the other while they discussed the plans.*

*She sat still as a statue while he was playing the sonata.*

*The child was drawing while her mother was ironing her clothes.*

b) Partially simultaneous actions - the action of the subordinate clause serves as a background for the action of the principal clause which is a shorter accomplished action. The simple past is found in the principal clause and the past continuous in the subordinate clause:

*He fell asleep while he was reading a book.*

*Dave broke his leg while he was playing football (or ...while playing football)*

*While they were playing cards, somebody broke into the house.*

7 The past continuous or the simple past is often used after such phrases as **the whole day, all day long**:

*Grandfather was working in the garden all day long.*

*Grandfather worked in the garden all day long.*

### **Future events**

8 We use the past continuous to express an action which was supposed to take place in the near future due to a previous arrangement:

*He said that Jane was leaving the country in two days.*

**Note 5:** Notice the following sentence which is a stereotype. It is emotionally coloured, expressing irritation:

*I thought you were never coming.*

9 These sentences describe events intended to take place, but which didn't happen:

*I was going to phone you, but I forgot.*

*I was thinking of going to Italy this year, but I haven't decided.*

*I was about to do it, but I started doing something else.*

**Exercise 1 Explain the use of the Simple Past in the following sentences:**

1 Alexander Graham Bell was the inventor of the telephone.

2 Many scientists were responsible for the development of the atomic bomb. Albert Einstein was one of them. 3 I saw Barbara and her husband at the football game. 4 We left the country before the war

began. 5 The Egyptians were the first people to use paper. 6 "Who gave you your name?" "My father." 7 I worked on my book for several years. 8 Whom did you dance with at the party? 9 I went into the bedroom and put my tie on and looked at myself in the mirror. 10 He did his best to look after her, he took her out on long slow strolls: he saw that she went to bed early. 11 If no contact was made, he was to return to the library and wait. 12 In this circumstances, whoever followed the old man would be revealed. 13 Sometimes Catherine and I went for rides out in the country in a carriage. 14 But time after time she would go to the school and sit on a bench outside with Mrs. Curtis, watching her son play and learn to sign now. 15 When our daughter was a little girl, she used to play house. 16 When he was much younger he didn't use to believe in God, but now he does. 17 "But why did he think you would come here to begin with." 18 Everybody at the office knew that he retired the next week. 19 Scofield wanted to get to the airport before the agent found him. 20 He knew that the plane flew at 2.30 a. m.

**Exercise 2 Give the past forms of these regular verbs. Show whether you would pronounce these past forms as /d/, /t/ or /id/:**

*Example: The plane ...landed in the field. /id/ (land)*

1 The soldiers ..... The sergeant's orders. (obey)

2 We ..... first class. (travel)

3 He ..... an hour yesterday. (wait)

4 They ..... to talk me into coming. (try)

5 I ..... his letter a week ago. (post)

6 Nobody ..... at him. (laugh)

7 You ..... to me! (lie)

8 She ..... into the house. (hurry)

9 He ..... when he saw me. (stop)

10 Bob finally ..... her. (marry)

**Exercise 3 Complete the following sentences using the simple past:**

1 She followed him wherever he .....

2 When I studied at school.....



- 3 .....while I made breakfast.
- 4 As soon as I .....
- 5 If he/she **phoned me**.....
- 6 It was raining all day yesterday so I.....
- 7 ..... before I went to bed.
- 8 When I was a little girl/boy .....
- 9 Everybody kept silent When.....
- 10 .....after I finished school.

**Exercise 4 Comment on the use of the Past Continuous or Simple Past tenses in the following sentences:**

- 1 Life was changing very quickly during the second half of the ninetieth century.
- 2 I was listening to the radio when the sensational news suddenly came on.
- 3 They weren't sleeping at the time of the earthquake, fortunately.
- 4 What was happening in the world when you were born?
- 5 Dr. Johnson was very busy at the hospital yesterday, she was delivering babies all day long.
- 6 How many people were sitting in the theatre when the fire started?
- 7 It was bright sunlight in the room when I woke.
- 8 He turned to him and said that the office smelt like a stagedressing-room.
- 9 During the study period in class yesterday, it was hard for me to concentrate because the student next to me was humming.
- 10 When Joan was a child she used to be very nervous, she was always biting her fingernails.
- 11 She said that she didn't want to stay there any longer and that she was leaving the country in a week.
- 12 I looked at my watch, it read five minutes to eleven.
- 13 He saw that one of the students was having difficulty with the homework.
- 14 Philip made no haste to move from where he sat.
- 15 Then he noticed Jack. He was standing in front of the fire and was talking Italian to a man in glasses.

16 She stopped beside Tommy who was in a particularly scornful mood. He was leaving in the morning.

**Exercise 5 Make up situations to justify the use of the Past Continuous and the Simple Past in the following pairs of sentences:**

1 Sally cleaned her apartment.

She was cleaning her apartment.

2 I did my laundry.

I was doing my laundry.

3 He filled out his income tax form.

He was filling out his income tax form.

4 I studied English.

I was studying English.

5 Mr. and Mrs. Warren looked for an apartment.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren were looking for an apartment.

6 David and Jeff washed windows.

David and Jeff were washing windows.

7 She typed letters.

She was typing letters.

**Exercise 6 Complete the sentences with the Simple Past or the Past Continuous of the verbs in parentheses:**

1 Yesterday I (to clean) my apartment from the time I (to get up) to the time I (to go) to bed.

2 When the balloon (to burst), everyone (to be startled).

3 Emily accidentally (to stick) her finger with a needle while she (to sew).

4 Maria promised to help us. I hope she (to mean) what she said.

5 While the artist (to paint) her portrait, she (to admire) his handsome profile.

6 I (to write) to him for a while, then I (to stop) writing.

7 There (not to be) anything (to cook) on the stove when I got home.

8 The team (to celebrate) it's victory at the Olympics all night long.

9 I left myself in with my key and made my way upstairs. Crystal and Arthur (to sit) at the table. They both (to rise) when I (to enter).

10 I couldn't understand why he (to be) selfish. He wasn't usually like that.

11 She was very nervous. She (to tear) her dress while she (to change).

12 Mother looked at her son. He (to smell) the soup. She (to see) that the boy (not to want) to eat the soup.

13 We entered our own flat. I (to pick up) two letters which (to lie) on the floor.

14 It was already late. As I (to stop) at the bar to have a drink I (to see) them talking it over.

15 He asked me what work I (to do) and whether I (to intend) to go to the University.

16 She told me last night that she (to go) for a swim if she (to wake) early.

**Exercise 7 Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same:**

*Example: Harry kept interrupting me.*

*Harry was always / continually interrupting me.*

1 There was a smell of onions in the kitchen.

2 I intended to call you yesterday, but I forgot.

3 George had the irritating habit of making trouble.

4 Diana wasn't always as rude as that.

5 What was there in that box?

6 What was his opinion of the government's decision?

7 He said that he was sure ghosts didn't exist.

8 We used to spend Sunday afternoons working in the garden.

9 He was doing well in his examinations.

10 The new stadium could admit 120.000 people supporters.

11 Though she was a woman she was organizing and controlling her business perfectly.

12 I was not sure if he was telling the truth.

**Exercise 8 Use the Simple Past or the Past Continuous in the following sentences containing “as”-clauses, “while” -clauses and “when” -clauses:**

1 It (to be) idle chitchat as they (to drive) along. 2 While the uniformed attendant (to usher) the last strugglers through the great glass-paneled double doors, the manager (to sit) in his office interviewing Raymond Hewson. 3 It (to rain) as I (to walk) up the hill towards the station at six o'clock on a Saturday. 4 The driver was injured. A young woman (to hurry) into the station and (to phone) for an ambulance while I (to take) care of the driver. The poor man (to groan) quietly when the ambulance (to arrive.) at high speed and (to rush) him away to hospital. 5 John (to take) a photograph of me while I (not to look). 6 When she (to come) back an hour later, Daphne still (to work). She never remembered to eat when she (to write). 7 She (to pick up) her handbag and (to walk) out the door as Barbara (to watch her). 8 The doorbell (to ring) while I (to take) a bath. 9 I (to walk) along the road when I (to see) Dave. So I (to stop) and (to have) a chat. 10 The Caliph decided to go to the market and investigate. When he (to find) the man in black, he (to speak) to him angrily.

**Exercise 9 Identify any possible errors in these sentences:**

- 1 When you lived in London were you travelling by double-decker?
- 2 I am yet waiting for an answer from him.
- 3 Everyone was having a good time, although not many people danced.
- 4 I managed to talk to Carol once she was leaving.
- 5 Everyone was talking but stopped at the time.
- 6 We bought our tickets and five minutes after the train arrived.
- 7 It was more than a month until I realized what had happened.
- 8 Ann wasn't seeming very happy at the moment.
- 9 When he was a student he was often making that mistake.
- 10 It got dark now and the general drove more slowly than ever.

**Exercise 10 Put each verb in brackets into a suitable past tense. Only use the past perfect where this is absolutely necessary:**

Harry went back to the camp the following morning, but it was in some confusion. Soldiers (to wander) around carrying equipment from one place to another, but there (not to seem) to be any purpose to what they (to do). Harry (never to be) in an army camp before, but it (not to take) a genius to realize that most of the officers (to take) the first opportunity to abandon the men and head for safety. He (to try) to phone the newspaper, but something (to happen) to the telephone lines. He (to try) to find out exactly (to go on), when the first plane (to fly) low over the camp. A wooden building a few hundred yards away suddenly (to disappear) in an explosion of flame. Before long bombs (to explode) all around him, and then everything (to go) quiet. The planes (to vanish) as suddenly as they (to appear). Smoke (to rise) from burning buildings. A dead man (to lie) next to Harry, the first dead man person he (ever to see). And suddenly it (to begin) to rain.

### Тема 3 PRESENT PERFECT, PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

#### Present Perfect

Table 5

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I have worked	have I worked?	I have not worked
you have worked	have you worked?	you have not worked
he/she/it has worked	has he/she/it worked?	he/she/it hasn't worked
we have worked	have we worked?	we have not worked
they have worked	have they worked?	They have not (haven't) worked

## Formation

The present perfect is built up by means of the auxiliary verb **have/has+ participle II** of the notional verb.

## Use:

This tense may be said to be a mixture of present and past. It always implies a strong connection with the present and is chiefly used in conversations, newspapers, radio reports, lectures and letters.

### Finished events connected with the present

**1** The present perfect is used just to name a past occurrence without mentioning any definite circumstances under which it occurred. (It may have an obvious result in the present):

*I have heard about him. They say he is a very decent person.*

*They have brought their children with them.*

*He can't come to your party because he's broken his leg.*

**Note 1:** Although the present perfect is mainly used for fairly recent occurrences, we may sometimes find the present perfect used for actions which took place long ago. (It may also express recurrent actions or states of some duration):

*"You have so often been helpful in the past." "I have tried," said Joseph.*

*"You've all been young once, you know. We've all felt it, Roy."*

*– I am afraid they'll find her rather dull.*

*– I've only seen her once. It was a long time ago and then she didn't speak much.*

**2** The present perfect is the most normal tense for giving (or asking) news of recent events:

*I hear the pound has fallen against the dollar.*

*Do you know that the number of unemployed has reached 30.000?*

*I have bought a new dress to wear at their wedding.*

*Have you seen the current production of "Romeo and Juliet?"*

Notice that the present perfect is not used to talk about a finished event, if we say when it happened. Compare:

*There has been an explosion at the station.*

*There was an explosion at the station last night.*

**3** As it has been mentioned above, this tense is often used in newspapers and radio reports lectures and letters to introduce an action or an event which will then be described in the simple past tense (when we go into details, the present perfect changes to the simple past or past continuous. The time of the action is very often given in the second sentence):

*There has been a plane crash near Bristol. Witnesses say that there was an explosion as the aircraft was taking off.*

*Two prisoners have escaped from Dartmoor. They used a ladder, climbed a twenty foot wall and got away in a stolen car.*

*Dear George,*

*Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you. I have bought a new car. I bought it last week. It cost me a lot of money...*

**'Time up to now'**

**4** We often use the present perfect for past events when we are thinking of a period of time continuing up to the present – for example when we use indefinite time adverbs that mean “at some time / at any time up to now”: like **ever, before, never, yet, already, recently, lately, so far, just...**:

*I am sure we have never met before.*

*Have you ever been to Europe?*

*They have just missed their train.*

**Note 2:** In an informal style, simple past tenses are sometimes possible with **always, ever** and **never** when they refer to ‘time up to now’:

*I always knew I could trust you. (or I've always known...)*

*Did you ever see anything like that before? (or have you ever seen...?)*

*I never heard such nonsense. (Am. Eng.)*

*I didn't call Bob yet. (Am. Eng.)*

**Note 3:** Notice the use of the simple past with **just now**:

*That rule was just now explained to us.*

**5** The present perfect is used with **today/this morning/this week** when these periods aren't finished:

*I haven't seen Alice this morning. (the period isn't over yet)*

*I didn't see Alice this morning. (the period is over)*

## **Repetition and continuation to now**

6 We can use the present perfect to say that something has happened

several times up to the present:

*How often have you been in love in your life?*

*He has written five letters to her since lunchtime.*

7 We often use the present perfect to talk about how long present situation has lasted. In this case either the whole period of duration of the action is marked or its starting point: **for an hour, for a long time, for the past/in the last few days, in years, in a long while ..., since last spring, since she was ten years old etc.:**

*The children haven't had any fun in a long while.*

*That house has been empty for six months.*

*He has been like that since his childhood.*

*They haven't seen each other since they left school.*

However, we sometimes find in both parts of the complex sentence two parallel actions which began in the past and continue into the present. In this case the present perfect (or the present perfect continuous) is found in both clauses:

*I have loved him since I have known him.* (parallel actions which began in the past and continue into the present).

*She has been singing since she has been taking a bath.*

8 Care should be taken when we use the present perfect to express the duration of an action. If the period of duration belongs to the past time sphere, the simple past is used and if the period of duration comes close to the moment of speaking, or includes it, the present perfect should be used. Compare:

*How long have you been in Paris.* (the person is in Paris)

*How long did you stay in Paris?* (the person is no longer in Paris)

## **The use of the present perfect with special questions**

9 The simple past is used with the special questions **when** and **how** because the attention in such sentences is drawn to the circumstances of the action rather than to the occurrence itself. But as for **what, what...for, where** and **why** both the present perfect and simple past may be used, depending on the meaning to be conveyed:



*When did you pass your exam?* (present perfect is never used in *when* questions)

*What books did you read when you were on holiday?*

*What books have you read about it?*

*Where were you yesterday? I came to your office but you weren't there.*

*Where have you been all this time?*

Note 4: Notice that we usually prefer a simple past tense when we identify the person, thing or circumstances responsible for a present situation (because we are focusing on the past cause, not the present result.) Compare:

*"They have met, sir" said the assistant manager.*

*"Who has met?" asked John St. Jacques.*

*Who has dropped this ten pound note?*

*Some fool has let the cat in.*

*Look what John has given me!*

*(Who let that cat in?) (Who gave you that watch?)*

*– "Why are you crying?" – "Granny hit me."*

*That's a nice picture. Did you paint it yourself?*

*How did you get that bruise?*

*The Chinese invented paper.*

### **Time clauses**

**10** The present perfect is found in time clauses after **when, as soon as, after, until** to express a future action (to show that one thing will be accomplished before the other thing starts.):

*Can I borrow that magazine when you have finished it?*

**But:** *When I phone Kate this evening, I'll invite her to the party.*  
(in this example the two things happen together)

We may find the simple present in this type of clauses. The choice of the form (simple present or present perfect) depends on the lexical meaning of the verb. With durative verbs the present perfect is more common. With terminative verbs the use of the both forms is possible:

*I can tell you whether the machine is good or bad when I have tried it.*

*I'll tell you when I've finished /finish it.*

**11** Note that we say “It’s the first/second third...time something **has happened**”:

*It's the second time I have lost my wallet.*

*It's the third time she has broken a cup.*

## Present Perfect Continuous

Table 6

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I have been working	have I been working?	I have not working
you have been working	have you been working?	you have not been working
he/she/it has been working	has he/she/it been working?	he/she/it hasn't been working
we have been working	have we been working?	we have not been working
they have been working	have they been working?	They have not (haven't) been working

### Formation

The present perfect continuous is built up by means of the auxiliary verb **to be** in the present perfect and **participle I** of the notional verb:

**have/has been + participle I.**

### Use:

We usually use the present perfect continuous to talk about actions which started in the past and are still going on or which have just stopped and have present results. It is not used in narration where reference is made to past events. Like the present perfect, the present

perfect continuous is found in present time contexts. It is used in conversations, newspaper and radio reports, lectures and letters.

### **'Up to now' focus**

1 The present perfect continuous is used to express an action, which began before the moment of speaking and continues into it or up to it. In this meaning it is parallel to the present perfect and may be used with the same indications of time as have already been described in the present perfect tense (**for a long time, for the last three days, since last spring, since my childhood** etc.):

*It has been raining / has rained steadily since last Saturday.*

*He has been jogging every morning for the last month.*

*I have been waiting for you for three hours.*

*"She looks tired." "She has been writing letters all morning".*

*How long have you been learning English?*

### **Continuous activity recently finished or coming to an end**

2 The present perfect continuous is used to express an action which was in progress quite recently and has a connection with now. The precise time limits of the action aren't specified (it is only occasionally found with indications of time). In this meaning the present perfect is not parallel to the present perfect continuous:

*He began abruptly: "I've been thinking about what you told me."*

*"What have you been doing?" "I have been shutting the windows. The wind is rising."*

*"You are out of breath." "I have been running all the way to the office."*

**But:** *"You look tired." "I was cycling non-stop until five o'clock."*

*I've just been having such a delightful chat with Margaret.*

(Sometimes **just** is found with the present perfect continuous form).

3 This tense is common when we are talking about situations which are just coming to an end or may change:

*I have been having violin lessons every two weeks, but I think I'll make it every week from now on.*

4 We can use the present perfect continuous to talk about repeated actions and events, (but not if we say **how many/ how many times** they have happened because this stresses the idea of completion):

*I have been taking French lessons this year.*

*I have been playing a lot of tennis recently.*

**But:** *I have played tennis three times this week.*

### **Continuous change or development**

5 We generally use present perfect continuous to talk about continuous change or development, even if this is permanent:

*Scientists believe that the universe has been expanding steadily since the beginning of time.*

### **Simple Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous**

#### **Basic contrasts:**

1 The present perfect continuous focuses on the action / situation itself, looking at it as a continuous, extended activity (not necessarily finished). The simple perfect on the other hand looks more at the ideas of completion and present result. Compare:

*I have been reading your book.* (focus on continuous activity)

*I have read your book.* (focus on completion)

*I must have a bath. I have been planting new rose bushes.* (focus on continuous activity)

*My garden looks nice. I've planted a lot of new rose bushes.* (focus on result)

2 We can use the present perfect continuous to talk about repeated actions and events, but not if we say how often they have happened because this stresses the idea of completion. We also avoid using the present perfect continuous with **how many** and **how many times** questions. Compare:

*I have been playing a lot of tennis recently.*

*I have played tennis three times this week.* (how many times)

*I have been ironing since morning.*

*I have ironed five shirts so far.* (how many)

*How many pages of that book have you read?*

3 We often prefer the present perfect continuous to talk about more temporary actions and situations; when we talk about longer

lasting or permanent situations we often prefer the simple present perfect:

*That man has been standing on the corner all day.*

*For 900 years the castle has stood on the hill above the village.*

However, both tenses are possible in cases like this, with a slight difference of emphasis:

*He has worked / has been working in the same job for thirty years.*

**4** Remember that a number of verbs are not used in the continuous form, but that some of these can be used in this form in certain cases. We can therefore say:

*Have you been hearing from him recently?*

*I have been wanting to throw at him something for a long time.*

**Note 1:** The present perfect continuous is also found in negative sentences but in this case the negation doesn't refer to the action but to the length of its duration or to the circumstances attending the action:

*I haven't been sleeping well recently* (which means I have been sleeping but my sleep hasn't been sound enough).

**Exercise 1 Comment on the use of the present tense aspect-forms in the following situations:**

1 "Robbed!" said Silas gaspingly. "I have been robbed. I want the constable."

2 "Tell them about you. That's what people always want to know. They always ask me." "And what do you say? That I have had a tragic life? That's exactly what I don't want to tell them."

3 "I have heard that story before. But you've made enough for Andrew by now, Daff. Why don't think of yourself for a change?"

4 "I am thirty-four."

"You mention it often enough."

"You have taken years of my life."

"Only three, dear."

"You owe it to me."

5 "Andrew was born deaf. He is in a school for the deaf in New Hampshire."

"Jesus Christ. You never told me that."

6 "I don't know ... " She sounded so fragile and so sad. "I ... I have lost so much in the past, Matt ..."

7 "Now I have got you!" she said, "Now you can't get away."

"Why, hello," said her host. "Well. How are you?"

8 Thirty thousand pound's worth jewellery has been stolen from Jonathan Wild and Company, the jewelers. The thieves broke into the flat above some time during Sunday night and entered the shop by cutting a hole in the floor.

9 "Hello," she said. "Are you awake?"

"Where have you been?"

"I just went out to get a breath of air."

10 "Don't you ever relax?"

"No more than you do. From what I have seen in the last two days, you are entitled to a nervous breakdown."

11 "Well ... look ... I have to be honest. Family turkey dinners just aren't my style. I haven't done that kind of thing since I was in high school."

12 "I am not going to lose her, Barb." He felt a lump rise in his throat. "I have been in love with her since I have known her."

13 "I have been here all day," said Iris. "Did you call Murdock?" His eyes were hard as he looked at Iris.

"Not yet. But I will."

"If you don't, I will. I meant what I said this morning."

14 "You're right, he is terrific." Said Barbara, "and he is the smartest human being I have ever known."

15 "Forgive him for being rude."

"No. I won't speak to him until he has apologized."

16 "Has anybody come here today?"

"An absolutely stunning girl was here looking for you."

"Did she say what she wanted?"

**Exercise 2 Make up situations to justify the use of the Present Perfect and the Simple Past in the following pairs of sentences:**

1 Tom has broken that chair.

Tom broke that chair.

2 We have settled everything.

We settled everything.

- 3 Have you spoken to him?  
Did you speak to him?
- 4 I taught little children.  
I've taught little children.
- 5 I have seen him today.  
I saw him today.
- 6 I left the car outside the garage.  
I've left the car outside the garage.
- 7 I passed all my exams.  
I've passed all my exams.
- 8 I haven't read the paper this morning.  
I didn't read the paper this morning.

**Exercise 3 Complete the sentences with the Simple Past or Present Perfect of the verb in parentheses:**

*Example: I have worn my new evening dress only once since I bought it. I wore it to my sister's wedding (to wear).*

1 Our University ... 120 students to study in other countries last year. In total, we ... 864 students abroad over the last ten years (to send).

2 The night has ended and it's daylight now. The sun .... It ... at 6:08 (to rise).

3 Alex is an artist. He ... many beautiful pictures in his lifetime. Last week, he ... a beautiful mountain scene (to draw).

4 When she was in collage, Julia ... home at least once each week. Now she has a job and is living in Chicago. In the last six months, she ... only three letters to her parents (to write).

5 Jack really needs to get in touch with you. Since this morning, he ... here four times trying to reach you. He ... at 9:10, 10:25, 12:15 and 1:45 (to call).

6 Mark ... the violin with the London symphony since 1985. Last year he ... a Beethoven violin concert at one of the concerts (to play).

7 The company and the union finally ... on salary raises two days ago. Since then, they ... on everything, and the rest of the negotiations have gone smoothly (to agree).

8 Karl ... a trip to Asia last October. He ... many trips to Asia since he started his own import-export business (to take).

9 Masaru is a pilot for JAL. He ... nearly 8 million miles during the last 22 years. Last year, he ... 380.000 miles (to fly).

**Exercise 4 Use the Present Perfect (I) or the Simple Past in the following situations:**

1 "Can we get dinner here?" asked John.

"Of course we can. Have you got enough money? I (to spend) my last dollar on the taxi."

2 "Mr. Dillon (to arrive) Kate?"

"Yes."

"Oh, good. You (to find) your way all right then, Mr. Dillon? I (not to hear) you ring the bell."

"I (cannot) find the bell; so I (to knock) instead."

3 "Did you call Murdock?" Her eyes were hard as she looked at Iris.

"Not yet. But I will."

"If you don't, I will. I (to mean) what I (to say) this morning."

4 "You (to read) "Winnie the Pooh" by A. Milne?" the guest tried to talk to the little boy.

"Yes," answered the boy.

"And how you (to like) it?"

"Very much indeed."

5 Christopher opened the door for me. I entered my flat.

"I say, an absolutely stunning girl (to be) here looking for you," said Christopher.

"She (to say) what she (to want)?"

6 "I understand you (to have) an unpleasant experience there. What (to happen) exactly?"

"Let's forget it. Even now I can't believe I (to do) it."

7 "I (to save) some money – enough for Tony to go off for a couple of years," said Milly.

"You (to raise) all that money by doing your own housework?"

"No, of course not."

"What you (to be) up to? What you (to do)?"



"I (to sell) the house."

"What's Tony going to say? You (to tell) Tony?"

"Why should he care? He is young."

"Why you (not to tell) him?"

8 "Hello," said the little girl to her mother and looked at her companion.

"Come and say 'How do you do' to Mr. Ogden."

"I (to see) him already," answered the child.

"It's impossible, dear. He only just (to arrive) here."

"I (to see) him in the hall this afternoon."

"I am sure you didn't. You (to see) my little girl yet, Mr. Ogden?"

"I don't think we (to meet) before," said Mr. Ogden.

**Exercise 5 Complete each sentence from a) to j) with an appropriate ending from 1) to 10). Don't use an ending more than once:**

- a) She hasn't got over her cold .....
- b) I got a very good mark .....
- c) Many countries have become independent.....
- d) I have warned you about this .....
- e) I have decided to believe you .....
- f) I haven't been feeling very well.....
- g) The last time I saw him.....
- h) Mary started learning German.....
- i) It's a long time.....
- j) ... we haven't noticed anything unusual.....
- 1) so far ...
- 2) ... yet
- 3) ... three years ago
- 4) ... on the final examination
- 5) ... was in 1990
- 6) ... time and time again
- 7) since the end of WW II
- 8) ... since I last went to a football match
- 9) ... for the past hour or two
- 10) ... for the time being

**Exercise 6 Read the text and put each verb in the brackets into the Simple Past or the Present Perfect:**

Mr. Patterson doesn't work now. He (to work) in a bank for 25 years. Then he (to give) it up. He says he enjoys staying at home. Mr. And Mrs. Patterson (to be) happily married for thirty-five years. They are very proud of their family. Their son, Louis, is very successful. For the past six years he (to be) the manager of the Big Value Supermarket on Grant Street. Louis (to work) very hard to get where he is today. First he (to be) a clerk for two years. Then he (to be) a cashier for three years. After that, he (to be) an assistant manager for five years. Finally, six years ago, he (to become) the manager of the store. Everybody at the Big Value Supermarket is very proud of Louis. He (to start) at the bottom and he (to work) his way up to the top.

**Exercise 7 Rewrite each sentence beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same:**

*Example: It's a long time since I last went to the seaside.*

*I haven't been to the seaside for a long time.*

- 1 Eating Chinese food is new to me.
- 2 Her boyfriend is different from what he used to be
- 3 There is a definite improvement in your English
- 4 I don't know where my keys are.
- 5 After I arrived here, I started to feel better.
- 6 This is my second visit to your country.
- 7 They have been married for five years.
- 8 My boss hasn't been to Paris before.
- 9 I paid this bill earlier, actually.
- 10 The children are at the park. It's two hours since they started to play ball.
- 11 Cuba became a socialist country in 1959. It's still a socialist country.
- 12 Latin is a dead language now. After the decline of Rome, people gradually stopped speaking Latin.

**Exercise 8 Explain the use of the Present Perfect and the Simple Past in the following questions:**

1 "I have seen that couple lately." "When did you see them?" "Why hasn't he let us know where he has gone?" 2 "What time is it?" "Almost nine o'clock" "Damn," he swore, "Why didn't someone wake me?" 3 "How did you learn to drive?" "My father taught me." 4 As Rosemary entered her room, her mother called to her: "Where have you been?" 5 Jane is always on holiday, "Oh, is she? Where has she gone?" 6 "Nick has just come back from his holiday." "Oh, where did he go?" 7 You seem to know a lot about your neighbours. How long have you lived here. 8 "I know that you didn't like that city, but how long did you stay there?" 9 You look upset. What has happened to you? 10 "I am going to see Mr. Warren," she said. "He is in St Joseph's Hospital." Her father turned from TV. "What happened to him?"

**Exercise 9 Supply the Present Perfect or the Simple Past in the following questions:**

1 What a heavenly dress! Where you (to buy) it? 2 When Renny came in his grandmother asked him: "Where on earth you (to be) all day?" 3 "How many children you (teach) in that other family?" the girl asked her new governess. "Not many, just one girl." "How long you (to stay) with her?" 4 How many cameras you (to assemble) yet? 5 He turned to me and asked: "You (to hear) that noise?" 6 He is very secretive. You ever (to hear) him speak about his past? 7 How many times you (to win) money in the lottery? 8 When my mother came home and saw me, she got surprised. "Why you (not to go) yet?" she asked. 9 "My son doesn't want to work." "Why you (to give) your son that kind of education then?" 10 All roads are blocked by the heavy snowfall. How on earth you (to get) here.

**Exercise 10 Put in the Present Perfect or the Simple Past in questions in the following text:**

- Are you a soldier by profession?
- Yes
- How long you (to be) in the army?

- Twenty-five years.
- When you (to join) the army?
- In 1932.
- Where you (to serve) during the war?
- First on the territory of the Ukraine, then in the Far East.
- You (to see) much fighting in the Ukraine?
- A good deal.
- How long you (to remain) there?
- For over a year.
- Why you (to be) sent to the Far East?
- I (to be) wounded.
- What sort of wound it (to be)?
- A bullet through the shoulder.
- How many times you (to be) wounded during the war.
- Three times.
- They (to be) serious wounds?
- Rather.
- When you (to be) wounded the last time?
- In 1945.
- How you (to feel) since then?
- Not very strong.
- Why you (not to leave) the army?
- I can't imagine my life outside the army.
- Where you (to serve) lately?
- In the Caucasus mostly. The climate there suits my health.

**Exercise 11 Use the Simple Present or the Present Perfect in the following clauses of time referring to the future:**

1 "Has the visitor gone?" "No, he refuses to go till he (to see) you." 2 It's a deserted place. You'll find it lonely here after the sun (to set). 3 It's raining cats and dogs, we shall wait here till it (to stop). 4 Don't you hear me, John? Don't start watching TV till we (to have) supper. 5 I promise. When I (to be) off duty, we shall go there. 6 I shall probably bore you to death by the time I (to finish) talking about myself. 7 "Don't forget to ring me as soon as you (to arrive)." 8 I don't want to see him. I'll come home after he (to leave). 9 That boy

has brains. I think he'll become a great scholar when he (to graduate) from the University. 10 After we (to do) all the packing, it will be nice to have a light meal. 11 Don't say anything while Ian is here. Wait until she (to go). 12 When I (to phone) Kate this evening, I'll invite her to the party.

**Exercise 12 Compare the use of the Simple Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous in the following situations:**

1 "Freddie, you really have got hold of the wrong end of the stick." "You have been coming here for years," said Freddie, "you've been a bloody nuisance with your Thursdays. We have refused hundreds of invitations because of you. We've entertained you, we've fed you, we've stayed in to be bored by you, and it has never occurred to you in all this time to offer us as much as a drink."

2 "I am too tired too," said Hilary. "You have been doing nothing all day except trailing round the shops buying nothing." "I have been writing my lecture for Monday." "And I have been making glove puppets."

3 "Well, aren't you ever going to tell me?" "Tell you what?" "About where you go every night while I work. And don't tell me that you have been going to the movies."

4 "We have been married for thirty-five years, my dear. It's a very long time, isn't it? You are a good woman in your way, but not suitable for me. You are literary and I am not. You are artistic and I am not." "But all this time I have been doing everything in my power to interest you in art and literature, said Mrs. Forrester."

5 "I missed you too. What have you been doing?" "I am growing a vegetable garden," said Andrew.

6 "You look like as if you have just seen a vision." "I think I have. I have been talking to Justin Wakefield."

7 "Turn down the music, Jane. Don't you see Dad is working?" "It's OK, dear. I have been listening to that music since I have been working here."

8 Lincoln spoke first: "We have been talking it over ever since we got your letter last month."

9 "This has been a rough shoot. You don't know how much of myself I've been pouring into this film, Daff ... how desperately I've wanted to please you," said Justin.

**Exercise 13 Make up situations using the following sentences. Justify the use of the Present Continuous, Past Continuous and the Present Perfect Continuous in your situations:**

- 1 I am working on my new book.  
I was working on my new book.  
I have been working on my new book.
- 2 What is going on here?  
What was going on here?  
What has been going on here?
- 3 He is telling funny stories.  
He was telling funny stories.  
He has been telling funny stories.
- 4 I am speaking with my neighbour.  
I was speaking with my neighbour.  
I have been speaking with my neighbour.
- 5 I am washing the dishes.  
I was washing the dishes.  
I have been washing the dishes.

**Exercise 14 Read the situations and write two sentences using words in brackets. (You should use Simple Perfect to show completed action):**

*Example: Ann started translating a manual two hours ago. She is still translating it and now she is on page 7. (translate/ for two hours)  
Ann has been translating for two hours. (translate/for two hours so far)  
She has translated 7 pages so far.*

1 Dave is an excellent swimmer. His father taught him to swim when he was four years old. This year he is a national champion again – for the forth time. (win/ the national championship for times). (to swim/ since he was ten).

2 When they left college, Mark and Bob started making films together. They still make documentary films. (make/ documentary

films since they left college). (make/ five films since they left college).

3 Frank likes fishing. He started fishing early in the morning. It's 11 o'clock and he is still fishing. (to fish/ since 7 a.m.). (to catch/ 12 fish so far).

4 The couple is away on a honeymoon. They are traveling round Europe at the moment. The couple started their tour three weeks ago. (to travel/ for three weeks). (to visit/ four countries so far).

5 Sam is a heavy smoker. He started smoking four hours ago and the packet is empty now. (to smoke/ for four hours). (to smoke/ 20 cigarettes already).

**Exercise 15 Complete the sentences by using the Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous of the verbs in the list. Each verb is used only one time:**

feel hear see grow;  
make wear do happen;  
fight have work wait;  
ride change be show up;  
to like know write own.

1 He is a nuisance. He ... nothing but trouble for years.

2 I'm surprised that George apologized for what he said. As far as I can remember, I never ... him say. "I'm sorry" before.

3 Their daughter ... lipstick since she was sixteen.

4 All of the flowers in our garden are dying because there ... much rain lately.

5 Dick and Janet ... with each other ever since the day they were married.

6 Well, hello! How are you? What you ... lately?

7 Chris ... her horse for several days now, and she misses her.

8 This is the happiest evening I ... in a long while.

9 I am fond of Alice, but I ... much of her lately.

10 I don't think he ... in thirty years I ... him.

11 My brother's daughter ... nearly six inches (15 cm) since I last saw her two years ago.

12 Mr. Elliot ... for his wife for more than an hour and she ... yet.

13 Everyone in the world is worried about the situation in the Middle East. A lot of things ... there recently.

14 You are making mistakes because you ... hard enough.

15 How you ... since your operation?

16 I like your house John. By the way, how long ... you your house?

17 Officers Jackson and Parker ... parking tickets since 8 a. m. and they are exhausted. They have to write only one more parking ticket, and then they can go home.

18 I ... country music since I moved to Nashville seven years ago.

**Exercise 16 Make up situations for these statements using the Present Perfect Continuous tense:**

1 your hands are rough (hard).

2 your shoes are muddy.

3 you look upset.

4 you seem irritated.

5 your room is in a mess.

**Exercise 17 Put each verb in brackets into the Simple Past, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous:**

Ever since the day I (to decide) to move to London, I (worry) whether the decision I (to take) was the right one. As I already (to sell) my house and (to arrange) a new job, it is too late to change my mind. However, since then I (to hear) a lot of negative things about living in the capital, and lately some of them (to begin) to bother me. I (to grow up) in a fairly small town and I (to spend) all my life there. I always (to want) to live in a big city and so when my company (to offer) me a job in their London office, I (to grab) at the chance. But according to a programme I just (to hear) on the radio, more and more people (to stop) working in London recently, and a lot of large companies (to choose) to move away from the center. Of course, I (to tell) my parents that I'm moving and they (to accept) my decision, but when I (to tell) my friends they (to seem) rather shocked. Since then I (to hope) secretly that the company would tell me that the move was off.



### Exercise 18 Comment on the following questions:

- 1 What did you do when you learnt that you were admitted to the University? (Speak about your emotions.)
- 2 What was your first impression on the University and the teachers? (Is it right to go by first impressions?)
- 3 Have you made any friends? (What do you do together?)
- 4 What have you been doing since you entered the University?
- 5 Have you had a good night's sleep since you entered the University? (Have you been sitting up?)
- 6 What subjects do you take at the University?
- 7 Have you had a heavy or light work load? (Have you had any problems yet?)
- 8 Have you had much fun lately?
- 9 Do you look back on your school-days with pleasure now?
- 10 What were you doing at this time last year?

### Тема 4 PAST PERFECT, PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

#### Past perfect

Table 7

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I had worked	had I worked?	I had not worked
you had worked	had you worked?	you had not worked
he/she/it had worked	had he/she/it worked?	he/she/it hadn't worked
we had worked	had we worked?	we had not worked
they had worked	had they worked?	They had not (hadn't) worked

#### Formation

The past perfect is built up by means of the auxiliary verb *to have* in the simple past and the participle II of the notional verb:

## had + participle II.

### Use:

The basic meanings of the past perfect are 'earlier past' and 'completed in the past'.

A common use is to '**go back**' when we are already talking about the past, so as to make it clear that something had already happened at the time we are talking about.

### 'Earlier past'

1 The past perfect tense generally refers to an event in the past which happens before another event in the past. (Sometimes there is no time expression to make it clear):

*When he got home he realized he had left his case on the 4.40 train.*

*By the time I got to the station the train had left. (or The train left five minutes before I got to the station.)*

*By ten o'clock the manager had already looked through the documents and was waiting to see the representative of the firm.*

*I had told her that I didn't want to be present at her parties (sometimes the speaker doesn't specify the time.)*

2 The past perfect is found in narrations when it becomes necessary to refer back – to '**step back**' to a previously accomplished action or actions. In this case the past perfect may be used either (a) for all actions or (b) for the first action alone:

a) *Sarah was twenty then. Her parents had died three years before and since then she had lived with her aunt. Her mother had advised her not to get married till she was twenty-five. Sarah intended to follow her advice;*

b) *It was at Blackstable that I first met Edward. I was fifteen and had just come back from school for the summer holidays. The morning after I got home I took a towel and bathing draws and went down to the beach.*

But if we merely give the events in the order in which they occurred **no** past perfect is used. The simple past is used instead:

*He came home early that day. He took a shower, changed and was about to leave home when somebody knocked on the door.*

### **Situations continued up to or into that past moment**

3 The past perfect can be used with **since** and **'for phrases'** for an action which began before the time of speaking in the past and continued to that time or stopped just before it:

*When I met him he was 39. He had been in the army for twenty years. (or... since he was nineteen.)*

### **The use of the past perfect in time clauses**

4 The past perfect is used in time clauses after the conjunctions **when, before, after, till/until, as soon as** when it is necessary to emphasize that the first action was completely finished before the second one started. Compare:

*When she had sang her song she sat down.*

*When she sang her song se sat down. (might give the impression that she sang seated)*

*After the will had been read there were angry exclamations.*

*He refused to go till he had seen all the documents.*

*He went out before I had finished my sentence.*

5 In complex sentences with **before- clauses and when- clauses** there may be a specific time relation between the two actions, namely, the action in one of the clauses is not fully accomplished before the action of the other clause takes place. Sometimes there are indications of measures (time, distance) in such sentences:

*Before I had known him a week he tried to borrow money from me.*

*We hadn't gone four miles before we understood that we were going in the wrong direction.*

*I hadn't gone a hundred yards from the corner when I noticed there was a car behind me.*

### **Inversion**

6 The past perfect is used in complex sentences with a subordinate clauses of time introduced by the correlatives **scarcely ... when, hardly ...when, nearly ... when, and no sooner... than**, the time relation between the two actions is of a specific character – the action of the subordinate clause takes place when the action of the principal clause is hardly accomplished.

Such sentences are emphatic in meaning and a negative adverb or an adverbial expression may be put at the beginning of a sentence for emphasis. In this case negative adverbs are followed by the inversion of subject and verb (the word order is changed): **negative adverb + auxiliary verb + subject**:

*I had no sooner reached the door than I realized it was locked.*

*No sooner had I reached the door than I realized it was locked.*

*Rarely can a minister have been faced with such a problem.*

*Not only did he fail to report the accident, but also later denied that he had been driving the car.*

*Little does the government appreciate what the results will be.*

### **Past Perfect Continuous**

The past perfect continuous is formed with

**had been + participle I.**

It is therefore the same for all persons:

**I/he/she/it we/you/they had been working**

#### **Use:**

**1** The past perfect continuous is used when the action began before the time of speaking in the past, and continued up to that time, or stopped just before it. We can often use either form here:

*When I found Mary, I could see that she had been crying.*

*It was now six and he was tired because he had been working / he had worked since dawn.*

**2** We use the past perfect continuous to say that something had been happening for a period of time before something else happened:

*Our game of tennis was interrupted. We had been playing for about half an hour when it started to rain very heavily.*

*Dave gave up smoking a year ago. He had been smoking for 20 years.*

**3** A repeated action in the past perfect can sometimes be expressed as a continuous action by the past perfect continuous:

*He had been trying to get her on the phone.*

*but He had tried five times to get her on the phone.*

The past perfect continuous bears the same relation to the past perfect that the present perfect continuous bears to the present perfect.

**Exercise 1 Explain the use of the past tense-aspect forms in the following extract. (Translate the extract into Armenian):**

It had snowed all night. Now the sun was shining. I was with Kitty in Kensington Gardens. We had met at Peter Pan and walked up to my "Leningrad garden." Here there were few people about. Some well padded individuals were exercising their dogs, watching with absurd pleasure the dogs' amazement at the snow, their play, and the doggy footprints. The stone basins were frozen and some ducks, with comical caution, were slithering about on the ice. The fountains were bearded with opaque white icicles. We had carried a couple of chairs into the little stone pavilion at the end and were sitting there in a corner. The pavilion, heaped over with snow, was enclosed and private, our corner almost obscure. The snow had dulled the traffic noise, muffled the world about us, arched us in. Every now and then the dog ran up to the doorway, sniffed and ran off, wild with snow joy, and smiling wool-clad owner plodded by. No one else came, straight ahead, between two stone nymphs, the lake curved away, goldened with willows, and the cloudless glittering blue sky arched over the snowy park. There was not a breath of wind.

**Exercise 2 Join the sentences using *because* and the Past Perfect:**

*Example: Judy and Errol spent the morning shopping. They are tired.*

*Judy and Errol were tired because they had spent the morning shopping.*

- 1 He didn't work hard enough during the year. He failed his exam.
- 2 Mike left his wallet at home. He was cross.
- 3 They didn't pay their telephone bill. The telephone company cut them off.
- 4 They left their passport at home. They couldn't cross the frontier.
- 5 She lost her glasses. She couldn't read the sign.

**Exercise 3 Complete the following sentences using the Past Perfect:**

- 1 When I went to pay, I realized that .....
- 2 When he arrived at the station, he saw that .....
- 3 When they got home, they found that .....
- 4 Soon after the wedding, she knew that .....
- 5 When I asked about the mess on the floor, she said that.....

**Exercise 4 Complete the text using the Past Perfect or Simple Past tenses:**

I (to go) to London for the first time in 1970 when I (to be) just a child. My parents (to be) already there many times so they (to know) the city well. But they never (to be) there with a child so they saw a different side of London with me. We (to go) out every day and (to have) a fantastic time. My parents (to study) English for many years so they (to have) no difficulty with the language. It (to rain) while we (to be) there, but we (to pack) all our waterproof clothes so it (to be) no problem. When the time (to come) to leave, I (to feel) quite sad because I (to have) such a good time.

**Exercise 5 Supply the required past tense-aspect forms in the following sentences containing time clauses:**

1 Thursday evening I (not to go) home and change as usual, but (to sit) in the Sloane Square bar until it (to be) time to go along to Queen's Gate Terrace.

2 I hated eating my own food with a witness, Laura (to watch) in silence until I (to finish). It (to take) about a minute.

3 I never (to be) to any European country before I (to go) to Paris.

4 When I (to let) myself into my own flat I (to realize) at once that there was a woman there.

5 "How long the patient (to be) sick before she (to be) cured?"

6 "I (to come) as soon as I (to get) your message", Lloyd said.

7 David (to disappear) as soon as we (to have) breakfast.

8 After she (to go), Willy (to lock) the door and (to go) into the bedroom.

9 "I (cannot) stay in Wales after what (to happen)," he added angrily.

10 Godfrey (to rise) and (to take) his own breakfast earlier than usual, but lingered in the parlour till his younger brothers (to finish) their meal and (to go) out.

11 When they (to show) him round and (to feed) him on their best, they eagerly (to demand) news.

12 The bus (to move) before we (to reach) it.

**Exercise 6 Rewrite each sentence beginning as shown so that the meaning stays the same:**

(You should remember that negative adverbs **never, rarely, seldom, hardly, barely, scarcely, no sooner**, and phrases containing **no, not, not only, little and so such** are followed by the inversion of subject and verb):

*Example: He had hardly reached the door of his office when he encountered two young men.*

*Hardly had he reached the door of his office when he encountered two young men.*

1 As soon as I got into the bath someone knocked at the door.

No sooner.....

2 The judge was taken ill just after the trial proceeding began.

Barely.....

3 She knows little what has been going on in her presence.

Little.....

4 I didn't know where I was until I asked a passer-by.

Not until.....

5 He had only just arrived home when the police called.

Scarcely.....

6 We have never spent so much money on clothes.

Never before.....

7 The demand for tickets was so great that people queued night and day.

Such.....

8 The snowfall was so heavy that all the trains had to be cancelled.

So heavy.....

9 Harry broke his leg and also injured his shoulder.

Not only.....

10 The bus driver cannot be blamed for the accident in any way.

In no way.....

11 The money is not to be paid under any circumstances.

Under no circumstances.....

12 The train had only just left the station when there was an explosion.

Hardly.....

13 It had just stopped raining when the sun came out.

No sooner.....

14 Just after the play started there was a power failure.

Hardly.....

**Exercise 7 Complete the sentences with the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous of the verbs in the list. Each verb is used only once:**

to lose to win to write to eat;

to play to discuss to be to know;

to see to get to wait to rain;

to live to swim to hear to sleep.

1 We ... for Nancy for the last two hours, but she hasn't arrived yet.

2 The students asked the famous writer how long he ... books.

3 Everything in our garden was dying because we ... rain for more than five months.

4 Bob was very excited. His favourite team finally ... a game.

5 We went to Disneyland when we visited Los Angeles. Prior to that time we never ... such a big amusement park.

6 How much money the company ... before they finally went out of business?

7 He told me he ... from her since the day she walked out of their office.

8 Anne's lack of accent was explained by the fact that she ... for twenty years in London.



9 She could see from the wet look of their costumes that they just....

10 When he came back we tried to pretend that we ... him.

11 How many years ... Jesus before he was crucified?

12 I sat in the kitchen smoking. Flora, who ... the piano in the sitting-room, came to see what I was doing.

13 The noise woke Joe who... in his pram by the garage door.

14 It was cold and dark in the small room because it ... for five days.

15 The last member of the party was Neville, the film star, whom David ... for some time.

16 She realized that she was faint for food. She ... nothing since the picnic.

**Exercise 8 Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses. Use any appropriate past tense-aspect forms:**

1 The fog was a little less dense. I (to stand) still for a while, then began to walk along in the direction of the King's Arms.

2 Then I heard someone say in the hall that the Joplings (to leave) for Italy as soon as the vacation (to begin).

3 Tuesday dawned at last. I hardly (to sleep). The unusualness of insomnia was a physical torture. The house (to seem) empty and sad without boys.

4 This was not the first time I (to see) Gunnar. The very first time I (to see) him was across the High Street. He (to stride) along, wearing his gown, arm in arm with Anne.

5 I told him because he (to be going) to marry Crystal and because he (to be) a gentle harmless being.

6 And I went into the room where I (to lie) in the afternoon and put on my nightdress and then I (to go) to see what Joan (to do) and she just (to lie) down on her bed and I (to tell) her to get undressed and get into bed.

7 It was Wednesday evening. I (to spend) longer than usual at the Liverpool Street bar and (to feel) rather drunk now.

8 Suddenly I remembered Tommy. I (to look) at my watch. Tommy (to wait) for me for well over an hour. I (to go) into the telephone box outside the Royal Theatre and (to ring) her number.

9 A light fine rain (to fall) now, the rain which (to tap-tap) discreetly Gunar's window through those immensely long seconds during which I (to be) in his room.

10 Kitty, wearing a long peacock-blue woolen evening dress (to gaze) at me. Standing behind her and holding a brush, with which she evidently (to brush) Kitty's hair, was her maid.

**Exercise 9 Put each verb in brackets into suitable past tense:**

This time last year I (to cycle) in the rain along a country road in France with a friend of mine. We (to decide) to go on a cycling holiday in Normandy. Neither of us (to be) to France before, but we (to know) some French from our time of school and we (to manage) to brush up on the basics. Now we (to wonder) if we (to make) the right decision. We (to plan) our route carefully in advance, but we (to forget) one important thing, the weather. It (to rain) solidly since our arrival and that night we (to end up) sleeping in the waiting room at a railway station. Then the next morning as we (to ride) down a steep hill my bike (to skid) on the wet road and I (to fall off). I (to realize) immediately that I (to break) my arm, and after a visit to the local hospital I (to catch) the next train to Calais for the ferry home. Unfortunately my parents (not to expect) me home for a fortnight, and (to go) away on holiday. So I (to spend) a miserable couple of weeks alone, reading "Teach Yourself French".

**Exercise 10 Talk about the reasons why these things happened:**

- 1 One of the students in your group failed the exam.
- 2 Your teacher praised you the other day.
- 3 You didn't go to his/her party.
- 4 You didn't approve your girlfriend's/boyfriend's decision to marry him/her.

## Тема 5 FUTURE TIME

There are different ways of expressing future actions. The meaning of futurity is often associated with various other modal meanings, such as intention, willingness, readiness, obligation, assurance, expectation and the like. That explains why English is rich in means of referring an action to the future.

### Simple Future

Table 8

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I will ('ll) work	will I work?	I will not (won't) work
you will ('ll) work	will you work?	you will not (won't) work
he/she/it will ('ll) work	will he/she/it work?	he/she/it will not (won't) work
we will ('ll) work	will we work?	we will not (won't) work
they will ('ll) work	will they work?	they will not (won't) work

### Formation

The formation: **(shall)/will+ infinitive** without to.

### Use:

The simple future is not only used for giving information about the future, but it is also common in offers, promises, orders and similar kinds of 'interpersonal' language use.

### Future actions or states

1 We use the simple future when we decide to do something at the time of speaking:

*Oh, I've left the door open. I'll go and shut it.*

*"What would you like to drink?" "I'll have an orange juice, please."*

*"Did you phone Ruth?" "Oh no, I forgot. I'll phone her now."  
I like it. I'll buy it.*

**But:** *Well, we've agreed on a price, and I'm going to buy it.  
We'll be there in five days.*

**2** It may show a succession of actions in the future:

*I'll finish it and then we'll go for a walk.*

**3** The simple future is used to give (or to ask) information about the future, in case where there is no reason to use a present continuous or **'be going to'**:

*All the family will be at the wedding.*

*We shall need the money on the 15th.*

*It'll be spring soon.*

### **Predictions**

**4** We often use the simple future in predictions of future events- to say what we think (don't think), guess or calculate will happen:

*Who do you think will win on Saturday?*

*Tomorrow will be warm, with some clouds in the afternoon.*

*You'll never get that job.*

Compare: *Don't lend him your car. He is a terrible driver he'll crash it.* (the speaker's knowledge)

*Look out – we are going to crash.* (there is outside evidence)

Sometimes there is no much difference between the simple future and **going to**:

*I think the weather will be nice later.*

*I think the weather is going to be nice later.*

**5** We often use **will** in these situations:

a) offering to do something:

*You can't do that work alone. I'll help you with it.*

*"The telephone is ringing." "I'll get it."*

b) agreeing to do something: –

– *Will you dine with me tomorrow?*

– *I will if you don't change your mind till tomorrow.*

c) asking somebody to do something

*Will you open the window, please? It's hot in here.*

**6 will not or won't** is used to refuse, or to talk about refusals:

*I don't care what you say, I won't do it.*

*The car won't start.*

**7 will/won't** can be used emphatically to tell someone of the speaker's intention or to forbid an action in response to a **will** expression:

– *I'll take the money, anyway!*

– *You won't!*

– *I will!*

**Shall ...? I/shall we ...? will you ...?**

**8 shall ...? I/shall we...?** are used to ask somebody's opinion (especially in offers and suggestions):

*What time shall we come and see you?*

*Shall we go out for a meal?*

*Where shall we go this evening?*

*Let's go to the cinema, shall we?*

**will you ...?** is used to give instructions and orders:

*Will you be quiet, please?*

*Will you get me a newspaper when you go out?*

Compare: *Shall I shut the window?* (Do you want me to shut it?).

*Will you shut the window?* (I want you to shut it).

## The Future Continuous

Table 9

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I will ('ll) be working	will I be working?	I will not (won't) be working
you will be working	will you be working?	you will not (won't) be working
he/she/it will be working	will he/she/it be working?	he/she/it will not (won't) be working
we will be working	will we be working?	we will not (won't) be working
they will be working	will they be working?	they will not (won't) be working

### Formation:

The future continuous is built up by means of **shall/will be + participle I**.

### Use:

#### Event which will be happening at a future point

1 The future continuous describes an event which will be happening at a future point:

*This time next week I'll be lying on a beach or swimming in the sea.*

#### Events which are expected to happen

2 It is used to refer to future events which are decided, or which are expected to happen in the normal course of events. It doesn't suggest the idea of personal intention:

*I'll be seeing her this evening, so I'll tell her then.*

*Professor Baxter will be giving another lecture on Roman glass-making at the same time next week.*

3 This tense can be used to "predict" the present -- to say what we think or guess is happening now:

*Don't phone them now – they'll be having lunch.*

#### Polite enquiries

4 The future continuous is used to make polite enquiries about people's plans:

Compare: *Will you stay in this evening?* (it shows request or order)

*Will you be staying in this evening?* (the speaker simply wants to know your plans)

*Are you going to stay in this evening?* (pressing for a decision)

5 Continuous form with **be going to** is also possible:

*I'm going to be working all day tomorrow, so I won't have time to shop.*

### The Future Perfect

#### Formation:

The future perfect is formed by means of **will have + participle II**.

### Use:

#### **Event completed/achieved by a certain time in the future**

1 The future perfect is used to say that something will have been completed or achieved by a certain time in the future:

*By next Christmas we'll have been here for eight years.*

*The builders say they'll have finished the roof by Tuesday.*

#### **Predicting the present**

2 We can also use the future perfect tense to "predict the present" to say what we think or guess has probably happened:

*It's no use phoning – he'll have left by now.*

### **The Future Perfect Continuous**

#### **Formation:**

The future perfect continuous is built by means of **will have been** + participle I.

### Use:

The future perfect continuous form can be used if we want to emphasize the continuity of a future achievement. We often use the future perfect continuous with verbs like **learn, lie, live, rain, sit, wait, work** etc. which naturally suggest continuity:

*By the end of the month, I'll have been working for this firm for a year.*

*They will have been traveling for a month on Friday.*

### **Future in the past**

In English there are special forms to express future actions if they are viewed from some moment in the past. (**The Simple Future, the Future Continuous in the Past, the Future perfect in the Past, the Future Perfect Continuous in the Past**). In addition to the Future in the Past there are other means of expressing actions which are future from the point of view of the past:

*She said she would be ready in a few minutes.*

*We knew he would be playing billiards in the club that evening.*

*He told them not to worry because they would have hidden everything before the police came.*

*John said that by the end of the year he would have been working for fifteen years for that company.*

*He didn't know that her plane flew at 9 p. m.*

*Alan and Jane were glad because they were leaving for Paris the next week.*

*Everybody was excited to hear the news. They were going to tell Dave about it when he returned home.*

*He was about to close the door when the phone rang.*

**Exercise 1 Explain the use of the Future tenses in the following sentences:**

1 "I am going in to bathe", she said. "I'll be right out. I'll eat with you and then we'll put the cot in."

2 "There are people who want to talk with you." "I'll listen. But only after the girl is free."

3 "What name did you use?" asked Scofield. "R. M. Nixon. The receptionist was real nice. She thanked me." "You'll go for Amos." "I intend to."

4 "The old fool's wife is in her room and he's in his chapel of course." "Where?" "Oh, all right. Come on, I'll show you ... You are better looking, more polite too."

5 "Stay the night at the Yevropeyskaya Hotel on Brodsky Street. I'll contact you there." "They'll demand identification." "By all means, give it to them. A colonel of the KGB will no doubt get a better room."

6 "I've told you about this before, Maggie," said Mrs. Hurstwood. "I'm not going to tell you again."

7 "Have you made up your mind, George, when you will take your vacation?"

8 "We'll go without you." "You will eh?" he sneered. "Yes, we will." "Well, we'll see about that. It seems to me you're trying to run things with a pretty high hand of late."

9 "I'll not live with you," said Carrie. "I don't want to live with you. You've done nothing but brag around ever since you have been here."



10 "Why don't you come and see me?" "I will," said Carrie.  
"Really, I've been wanting to come."

11 "Will you let me come back if I want to?" "Of course," he answered, "you know I will."

12 "There is somebody at the door." "That will be the postman."

13 "As you will have noticed, there is a new secretary in the front office."

14 The regiment will start at dawn.

15 I am going to be working all day tomorrow, so I won't have time to shop.

16 I've been going to write to you for ages, but I've only just found time.

17 "By next Christmas we'll have been here for eight years," said Alice.

18 Professor Baxter will be giving another lecture on Roman glass-making at this time next week.

19 She is taking that medicine whether she likes it or not.

20 OK. We'll buy the tickets if you buy supper after the show.

21 "I'll have been teaching for twenty years this summer," said Mrs. Hendersson.

### **Exercise 2 Complete the sentences with will or be going to:**

1 – Oh dear, I've broken the vase.

– What your mother ... say?

2 – What's all this paint for?

– We ... paint my mother's house.

3 – Excuse me, waiter! This isn't what I ordered. I wanted a chicken sandwich.

– Sorry, sir. I ... take this back and get your sandwich.

4 – You look pale.

– I feel terrible. I ... be sick.

5 – Did you travel by train?

– No. We ... travel by train, but then we decided to go by car instead.

6 – Have you seen Carol today?

– No, I haven't, but I expect she ... phone this evening.

- 7 – What would you like to drink?  
– I ... have an orange juice, please.
- 8 – Did you apply for that job, George?  
– I ... apply, but then I changed my mind.
- 9 – Ann is in hospital.  
– Oh really? I didn't know. I ... go and visit her.
- 10 – Did you phone Bob?  
– Oh no, I forgot. I ... phone her now.
- 11 – Hello. Can I speak to Jim, please?  
– Just a moment. I ... get him.
- 12 – I am afraid of your dog.  
– There is no need to be afraid of the dog. It ... hurt you.
- 13 – What time will you be home today, Bob?  
– I ... probably be home late this evening, Mom.
- 14 – I am going downtown.  
– It's raining. Don't go out. You ... get wet..
- 15 – There is an interesting film on television tonight.  
– I'm tired. I ... have an early night.
- 16 – Why did you buy all this sugar and chocolate?  
– I ... make a delicious dessert for dinner tonight.

**Exercise 3 Write questions using *do you think ... will + one verb*:**

- 1 The weather doesn't look very good. Do you .....
- 2 The meeting is still going on. When .....
- 3 Both Alan and Jack play well. Who .....
- 4 My car needs to be repaired. How much .....
- 5 Sally and David are in love. Do .....
- 6 "I'm going out now." "OK. What time ....."
- 7 The future situation is uncertain. What .....
- 8 Dave's gone shopping. He wants to buy a nice present for Ann.  
What .....

**Exercise 4 Supply an appropriate form of the verb *be* in the first blank and present participle in the second:**

*be going to + present participle are used to emphasize the continuing nature (duration) of an event in the future time.*

*Example: a) The patient is going to be walking with a cane for a while;*

*b) We aren't going to be using our dictionaries during the test;*

*c) How long is the surgeon going to be operating on the patient?*

1 I (be) going to be ... my typewriter for a couple of more years (to use).

2 The students (be) going to be ... an exam for an hour (to take).

3 The days (be) going to be ... longer (to get).

4 The director (not to be) going to be ... about anything special at the next meeting (to speak).

5 According to the radio, the weather (not to be) going to be ... better until the end of the week (to get).

6 Nick (not to be) going to be ... at this desk until the end of the class (to sit).

7 How long (to be) your baby going to be ... diapers (to wear).

8 How long (to be) the children going to be ... in the pool (to swim).

9 How much longer (to be) your son going to be ... braces on his teeth (to wear).

**Exercise 5 Supply the Future Perfect Simple or Future Perfect Continuous:**

1 By this time next week, I ..... on this book for a year. (complete)

2 She ..... for work before the children get home from school. (leave)

3 I hope I ..... this translation by the end of the day. (finish)

4 By the end of this week, I ..... five weeks for my phone to be repaired. (wait)

5 We ..... non-stop for fourteen hours before we get to Canada. (fly)

6 I ..... by the year 2029. (retire)

7 They..... will have been traveling for a month on Friday.  
(travel)

8 Do you realize that on August 15, we ..... in this house  
for fifty years? (live) They .....the new bridge by the end  
of the year. (complete)

9 By the end of the day, it ..... For twelve hours. (rain)

10 We ..... This course by the end of the year. (finish)

**Exercise 6 Complete the sentences with the verbs in  
parentheses. Use any appropriate tense to express a future action:**

1 To be able to qualify as an interpreter, many years of intensive  
language study are required for non-native speakers. By the end of this  
year, Chem. (to study) English for 3 years, but he still need more  
training and experience before he (to master) the language.

2 Right now the tide is low, but when the tide (to come) in, the  
ship (to leave) the harbor.

3 We are going to be late meeting my brother's plane. By the time  
we (to get) to the airport, it (to arrive) already.

4 This is the longest flight I have ever taken. By the time we get to  
New Zealand, we (to fly) for 13 hours. I am going to be exhausted.

5 "How about going across the street for a cup of coffee, Ron?" "I  
can't. I (to meet) Jennifer at the library at 5.00.

6 I don't feel good. I (to stay) home from work tomorrow.

7 "Let's go! What's taking you so long?" "I (to be) there as soon  
as I (to find) my keys."

8 "Why did you buy so many vegetables?" "I (to make) a large  
salad for the potluck dinner tonight."

9 I'll meet you at the airport tomorrow. After you (to clear)  
customs, look for me just outside the gate. I (to stand) right by the  
door.

10 It's cold in here. I am frozen. Who (to light) fire for me?

11 The strike has been going on for two months now. The strikers  
(not to return) to work until they (to get) a rise and the benefits they  
are demanding.

12 Please come and visit me today when you (to have) a chance. I (to shop) from 1.00 to 2.30, but I (to be) home after that.

13 Just relax, Antoine. As soon as your sprained ankle (to heal) you can play soccer again. At this time next week you (to play) soccer again.

14 "George, I need somebody to take me to the airport tomorrow morning." "That's no problem. I (to take) you. What time your plane (to fly)?"

15 Don't ask Margaret what to do. She (not to know) what to do.

16 I've got some incredible news! You never (to believe). What's happened?

17 "At last I'll see that they (not to do) anything outrageous to her," aunt said.

### **Exercise 7 Choose the best suited tense-form to express future actions**

#### **viewed from the past:**

1 His mother went out of the room and he could hear her frying something downstairs while he (to wash), (to shave) and (to dress) to go down into the dining-room for breakfast.

2 You said if you (not to go) back, they (to come) looking for you.

3 Denton said to the waitress that he (to take) the soup and a hamburger and a cup of coffee.

4 Everybody knew that the grand wedding ball (to begin) at eight o'clock that evening.

5 He saw to it that she (to get) everything she needed.

6 Your mother thought that you (to want) a place of your own when you (to come) out of the army.

7 Peter (to dine) with the Duncans on Sunday. But in the morning he called up and asked if he might be excused because his father (to come) down and they (to have) a family party.

8 When I told my father that I (not to go) into his goddamn business, he got angry.

9 I didn't believe her. According to her, by the end of that semester she (to teach) more than 50.000 students from 42 countries.

10 Sue said that she (to do) nothing more until she (to have) a good rest.

11 Bob asked me not to come to his place in the evening as he (to watch) and interesting football match on TV then.

12 My neighbour was sure that I (not hear) that news yet.

13 Jane asked me why I had bought so many tomatoes and I answered that I (to make) a lot of spaghetti sauce.

14 We wondered if she (forgive) Ron if he (to apologize).

15 The washing machine (not to work) so I had to wash the clothes myself by hand.

### **Exercise 8 Put the verbs in brackets into a suitable tense:**

On June 20<sup>th</sup>, I will return home. I (to be) away from home for two years by that time. My family (to meet) me at the airport with kisses and tears. They (to miss) me as much as I have missed them. I (to be) very happy to see them again. When I (to get) a chance, I (to take) a long look at them. My little brother (to be no longer) so little. He (to grow) at least a foot. He (to be) almost as tall as my father. My little sister (to wear), probably a green dress because that's her favourite colour. She (to change) quite a bit, too, but she (to be) still mischievous and inquisitive. She (to ask) me a thousand questions a minute, or so it will seem. My father (to gain), probably some weight, and his hair (to turn) a little grayer, but otherwise he will be just as I remember him. My mother (to look) a little older, but not much. The wrinkles on her face (to be) smile wrinkles.

### **Exercise 9 Study the model and make a dialogue on a telephone conversation. (Act it in class):**

- Hi, Jim. This is Fred. Can you talk for a minute?
- I'm sorry. I can't talk right now. I'm typing an important letter now. Can you call back a little later?
- Sure. How much longer will you be typing it?
- I'll probably be typing it for another ten minutes.
- Fine. I'll call you in twenty minutes.
- Speak to you soon.
- Good-bye.

### Exercise 10 Comment on the following questions:

- 1 What do you think you will be doing in four or five year's time?
- 2 Do you think the world will have changed for the better/worse by then? (Why?)
- 3 What would you do to make the world better?

## Тема 6 REVISION OF TENSE FORMS

### Exercise 1 Read the stories and complete the sentences with verbs in parentheses. Use any appropriate tense-form:

#### *A Little Gossip*

- Good morning, Mrs. Smith. What beautiful weather again!
- Yes, lovely, Mrs. Jones! What a splendid summer we (to have) so far this year.
  - Yes, but some people (to complain) about the heat and (to grumble) because we (not to have) much rain for the gardens.
  - Some people are never satisfied. And I think they are a bit lazy. As for me I (to work) in my rose garden since morning.
  - By the way, you (to hear) that young Patrick Ellis (to have) another accident in his car?
  - How awful! Is he badly hurt?
  - Well, they (to take) him to hospital but I (not to think) it (to be) serious because he (to come) home again today.
  - I suppose he (to drive) flat out again. Only yesterday I (to tell) Mrs. Tailor how madly he (to drive). And all his friends are just the same.
  - I know. What wild things young men are these days!
  - Mm... I've got some news for you, too. You (to hear) that Eva Browning (to get) married for the third time on September the tenth?
  - Fancy that! She only (to get) her second divorce in the spring. What a dreadful woman she is!
  - Her first marriage only (to last) six months – and that was only in 1972, wasn't it?

– Yes, that's right. At this rate she (to lose) count of her husbands before she (to be) forty.

– She may lose count, Mrs. Jones but we certainly won't.

### *The Appointment*

Once upon a time, there was a rich Caliph in Baghdad. He was very famous because he was wise and kind. One morning he (to send) his servant, Abdul to the market to buy some fruit. As Abdul (to walk) through the market, he suddenly (to feel) very cold. He (to know) that somebody was behind him. He (to turn) round and (to see) a tall man, dressed in black. He couldn't see the man's face, only his eyes.

The man (to stare) at him, and Abdul (to begin) to shiver.

"Who are you? What you (to want)? Abdul asked.

The man in black (not to reply).

"What's your name?" Abdul asked nervously.

"I...am...Death," the stranger (to reply) coldly and turned away.

Abdul (to drop) his basket and (to run) all the way back to the Caliph's house. He (to rush) into the Caliph's room..

"Excuse me, master. I have to leave Baghdad immediately," Abdul said.

"But why? What (to happen)?" the Caliph asked.

"I just (to meet) Death in the market," Abdul replied.

"Are you certain?" said the Caliph.

"Yes, I'm certain. He (to be dressed) in black, and he (to stare) at me.

I (to be going) to my father's house in Samara. If I (to go) at once, I (to be) there before sunset."

The Caliph could see that Abdul was terrified and (to give) him permission to go to Samara. The Caliph was puzzled. He was fond of Abdul and he was angry because Abdul (to be) badly frightened by the stranger in the market. He (to decide) to go to the market and investigate. When he (to find) the man in black, he (to speak) to him angrily.

"Why you (to frighten) my servant?"

"Who is your servant?" the stranger replied.

"His name is Abdul," answered the Caliph.



“I (not to want) to frighten him, I just (to be surprised) to see him in Baghdad.”

“Why you (to be surprised)?” the Caliph asked.

“I (to be surprised) because I’ve got an appointment with him...tonight...in Samara.

### **Agatha Christie**

Agatha Christie (1891–1976) is one of the world’s best-known and best-loved authors. Her famous detectives, Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple, and her brilliantly constructed plots (to catch) the imagination of generations of readers. Although she (to live) to an old age and (to write) many books, she (not to reveal) much about her personal life.

In December 1926 an incident (to occur) which would have made an enthralling detective story in itself. At the height of her success with her first novel, she apparently (to vanish) into thin air for ten days.

At the time she (to be) extremely distressed because she (to find out) that her husband (to have) an affair with another woman and (to want) a divorce. She (to sleep) badly, she (not to be able) to write and she (to eat) little.

On Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> December, Agatha (to tell) her secretary and companion, Carlo (Miss Charlotte Fisher), that she (to want) a day alone. When Carlo (to return) in the evening, she (to find) that the garage doors (to be left) open and the maids (to look) frightened. According to them, Mrs. Christie (to come) downstairs at about eleven in the evening, (to get) into her car and (to drive off) quickly without saying anything to anybody. A nation-wide hunt for the missing novelist was started. The police (to be) suspicious. – The servants (to know) something more? – Agatha’s husband (to hide) something? Newspapers (to print) wild stories about her disappearance – that she (to commit) suicide, that she (to be kidnapped), that she (to run away) with a secret lover; some even suggested that she (to plan) the whole thing as a publicity stunt.

The mystery ended ten days later when Agatha (to be found) alive and well in Harrogate, a health spa in Yorkshire. Her husband

explained to the waiting reporters that she (to lose) her memory. But to this day, nobody really (to know) what (to happen) during those missing ten days.

### **Exercise 2 Find and correct errors in the following sentences:**

1 Jack chose the hotel. He has never been there before, but he has heard his mother speak of it once. 2 How many times have you been winning in the lottery. 3 By the time I return to my country, I am away from home more than three years. 4 As soon as I will graduate, I am going to return to my hometown. 5 He wants to get married, but he doesn't meet the right person yet. 6 I have been seeing that movie three times, and now I am wanting to see it again. 7 I haven't seen my elder brother since about five years. 8 Anna had listened to loud rock music when her friends arrived, but turned off so that all of them could study together. 9 "I can't find the mustard." "Okay. I am going to find it for you." 10 I understood everything before I didn't stay there a week. 11 Hardly I got into bed when the telephone rang. 12 So far he doesn't make friends with anyone. I am thinking he won't stay here long. 13 He said that he was smelling something burning but there wasn't something cooking on the stove. 14 He is my close friend. I have been knowing him for my childhood. 15 I am sure Flora will be here after a while 16 Tomorrow will be my birthday. 17 I leave now but I'll see you two weeks later. 18 I'm sorry, dinner isn't ready yet, but it is going to be ready in a minute. 19 It is no use to phone Bob at the office, he will be leaving. 20 Don't phone me after 11.00. I'll have been asleep.

### **Tema 7 THE PASSIVE VOICE**

The voice is one of the categories of the verb. It shows whether the subject is the doer of the action or whether it is acted upon. Accordingly, there are two voices in English- **active** and **passive**.

Active: *The surgeon will operate on the patient tomorrow.*

Passive: *The patient will be operated on tomorrow.*

Active and passive forms:

**Simple Present**

active: *write/writes*

passive: *am/is/are written/painted*

**Simple Past**

active: *wrote*

passive: *was/were written/painted*

**Present continuous**

active: *am/is/are writing/painting*

passive: *was/were being written/painted*

**Past Continuous**

active: *was/were writing/painting*

passive: *was/were being written/painted*

**Present Perfect**

active: *have/has written/painted*

passive: *have/has been written/painted*

**Past Perfect**

active: *had written/painted*

passive: *had been written/painted*

**Simple Future**

active: *shall/will write/paint*

passive *shall/will be written/painted*

**Future Perfect**

active: *shall/will have written/painted*

passive: *will have been written/painted*

**Simple Future in the Past**

active: *should/ would write/paint*

passive: *should/would be written/painted*

**Future Perfect in the Past**

active: *should/would have*

*written/painted*

passive: *would have been written/painted*

**Modal Verbs**

active: *can/could/ may/might /must/ought to/ should/ would/ etc.*  
*write/paint*

passive: *can/could /may/might/ must/ought to/should/would* etc.  
*be written/painted*

The passive is not the reverse of the active. The two constructions are not parallel in their use and serve different purposes.

The passive construction is generally used in the following cases:

1 Change of focus (it can change the emphasis of a sentence):

*Charles won the prize.* (focus on Charles)

*The prize was won by Charles.* (focus on the prize)

2 Unknown agent (there is no point in adding an agent: *by somebody*):

*My wallet has been taken.*

3 Obvious agent:

*Joan has been arrested.* (we assume by the police)

4 Unimportant agent:

*I was advised to obtain a visa in advance.*

5 Generalized agent (if the subject is "people in general" or "you" the agent is not mentioned):

*Bicycles are widely used in the city instead of public transport.*

6 Impersonality (the passive is a way of avoiding the naming of a specific person):

*It has been decided to reduce all salaries by 10%.*

*Test papers are not to be taken outside the examination room.*

7 In descriptions of processes, there is emphasis on the actions performed rather than on the people who perform them:

*Then the toys are packed into boxes and sent to shops.*

Note that the passive construction is impossible when the direct object of the verb is expressed by:

a) an infinitive:

*I have arranged to meet him at 10. o'clock;*

b) a reflexive pronoun or a noun with a possessive pronoun, referring to the same person as the subject of the sentence:

*Ann hurt herself;*

*Ann hurt her leg yesterday;*

c) a clause:

*I felt that they didn't want to join us;*

d) by a set-phrase, the components of which cannot be separated, such as: **to take flight, to take alarm, to lose /to take courage, to lose heart, to keep one's word** etc.:

e) with the verbs **to resemble, to suit, to become, to have and to possess**:

*Tom resembles his father. We have a lot of relatives.*

The number of passive constructions in English is much greater than in other languages. Most verbs with an object (transitive verbs) can be made passive.

The following types of passive constructions exist in English: **direct, indirect, prepositional, adverbial and phraseological**. **Direct passive construction**

1 Direct passive construction is such a construction where the subject of the passive sentence corresponds to the direct object of the active sentence:

*Alice wrote that letter.*

*That letter was written by Alice.*

2 There are a number of verbs in English which require two direct objects, such as: **to ask, to envy, to teach** etc. With these verbs practically only one passive construction is used. The direct object denoting a person becomes the subject of the passive construction:

*The students asked the professor lot of questions.*

*The professor was asked a lot of questions.*

3 The direct passive construction is used with the verbs: **to think, to consider, to know, to suggest, to suppose, to report, to request, to believe, to allege, to consider, to expect**:

Compare the two structures:

*It is expected that the strike will end soon.*

*The strike is expected to end soon.*

*It is said that he is working on a new book now.*

*He is said to be working on a new book now.*

**Indirect passive construction**

4 Indirect passive construction is such a construction where the subject of the passive sentence corresponds to the indirect object of the active sentence. Indirect passive construction is found with the verbs: **to tell, to give** (and set phrases with **give** and **grant**) **to give a**

chance, to give an opportunity, to give a party, to give a post/job, to grant leave, to grant audience:

*They were given a party on the day of their arrival.*

*We weren't granted audience. The secretary said he was busy.*

5 Verbs which have two objects can be made passive in two ways. Common verbs of this type are: **to bring, to give, to lend, to pass, to pay, to promise, to show, to hand, to offer, to send, to tell:**

*I was handed a strange note.*

*A strange note was handed to me.*

6 There are verbs in English which require a direct and an indirect object in the active construction, but they admit only of one passive construction- the direct passive, among them we find **to write, to read, to play, to telegraph, to bring, to sing, to buy, to sell, to explain, to describe, to dictate, to repeat, to mention, to introduce, to deliver, to present to recommend, to prove, to point out:**

*The teacher explained the rule to the pupils.*

*The rule was explained to the pupils (by the teacher.)*

*The director dictated a telegram to the secretary.*

*A telegram was dictated to the secretary by the director.*

### **The prepositional passive construction**

7 The prepositional passive construction is the type of passive construction in which the subject corresponds to the prepositional object of the active construction. It may be found with the following verbs: **to speak of / about, to, to talk of /about, to comment on, to write about, to look at / after upon, for, into, to laugh at, to shout at, to mock at, to sneer at, to frown at, to spit at, to whistle at, to swear at...**

*This artist's pictures are always looked at with admiration.*

*His last film is much talked about.*

*His jokes are always laughed at.*

Notice that the prepositional passive construction is not used with such verbs as: **to explain, to point out, to announce, to dedicate, to devote, to say, to suggest, to propose;** They take two objects, direct and prepositional in active constructions, but they can only have a direct passive construction:

*He dedicated his book to his parents.*

*The book was dedicated to his parents.*

### **The phraseological passive construction**

8 The phraseological passive construction is the type in which the subject corresponds to the prepositional object of the active construction, besides the predicate is expressed by a phraseological unit, such as: **to take care (of), to take no notice (of), to pay attention (to), to take responsibility (for), to lose sight (of), to put an end (to), to find fault (with), to make fool (of), to get in touch (with), to make fun (of), to make use (of)...**

*The car was lost sight of.*

*The teacher's remarks were taken no notice of.*

### **Adverbial passive construction**

9 Adverbial passive construction is a construction where the subject of the passive construction corresponds to an adverbial modifier of place in the active construction. The use of this construction is very rare. It occurs with the verbs: **to live, to sleep** and **to sit**:

*The house has never been lived in.*

*Entering the room she saw that the bed had not been slept in.*

### **By and with**

10 Generally the person (the agent) who performs an action in a passive sentence is introduced **by by**:

*His purse was found by one of the cleaners.*

An object (an instrument) which causes something to happen is introduced **with**:

*The tree had been decorated with coloured balls.*

**With** is used after participles such as **filled, packed, crowded, crammed**:

*The room was crammed with furniture.*

The difference between **by** and **with** may involve the presence of a person.

*Dave was hit by a branch. (an accident)*

*Dave was hit with a branch. (a person hit him with one)*

**Make** is followed by **to** when used in the passive:

*She made Ann wash the windows.*

*Ann was made to wash the windows.*

**Cover** and verbs which involve similar ideas, such as **surround**, **decorate** can use **with** or **by**. Cover can also be followed by **in**:

*The old castle was surrounded by/with a high wall.*

**Exercise 1 Transform the active verb phrases in the following sentences to passive verb phrases. Omit the performing agents if necessary:**

- 1 They usually deliver the mail twice a day during Christmas.
- 2 I don't have to defrost the refrigerator until next week.
- 3 I'll be fired if I don't finish this work in time.
- 4 People use coal for making artificial materials.
- 5 Have they sent for a plumber?
- 6 They never took any major decision without his knowledge or advice.
- 7 Thousands of people use this underground.
- 8 I expect you to return the money to me by Friday.
- 9 What do you call it?
- 10 Everybody thought that Jack was clever but lazy.
- 11 They are discussing the possibility of new negotiations.
- 12 Nobody has ever treated me with such kindness.
- 13 Someone found the children in the morning.
- 14 I have fixed my colour TV twice since I bought it.
- 15 They didn't build Rome in a day.
- 16 One can seldom find inexpensive food in the stores now.
- 17 People don't speak English in that part of the world.
- 18 You must develop this film before the end of the year.
- 19 When I got to the party, they were already serving dinner.
- 20 The surgeon will operate on the patient tomorrow.

**Exercise 2 Rewrite these sentences in the passive:**

a) Example: *She sent a letter to Martin.*

*A letter was sent to Martin.*

*Martin was sent a letter.*

- 1 They are showing an interesting film to the children this week.
- 2 The judge gave him a life sentence.
- 3 They granted us donations.



- 4 Tom's parents promised him a bicycle.
- 5 After graduation they offered him a good job.
- 6 Did you send him a telegram?
- 7 He can't tell her the truth.
- 8 They paid him £ 300 for the work.

9 The authorities gave us no explanation.

*b) Example: He asked them to hand in their reports at once.*

*They were asked to hand in their reports at once.*

1 The lecture was interesting, the students asked the professor a lot of questions.

2 They taught him several languages when he was a child.

3 The lady doesn't allow dogs to come in here.

4 The doctor ordered me to stay in bed.

5 They instructed him to start early.

6 The boys envied him his talent.

7 He taught them how to play the game.

*c) Example:*

*They bought a new house for their daughter last month.*

*A new house was bought for their daughter last month.*

1 The secretary will dictate the telegram to you over the telephone.

2 They repeated the same thing to him several times.

3 Among other things, he mentioned to me the most interesting fact.

4 Did they explain the difficulty to you?

5 The inhabitants described to us the life in this out-of-the-way place.

6 They sold us the house very cheap.

7 He read an extract to her from his book.

8 I'll write to her a reply as soon as I can.

9 He introduced his girlfriend to us.

10 They repeated the announcement over the radio every 15 minutes.

### **Exercise 3 Supply the suitable passive form:**

*Example: I must insist that you keep to the rules.*

*I must insist that the rules are kept to.*

1 They argued about the incident for a long time.

2 He always throws away all his old note-books at the end of the school year.

3 They will frown upon any attempts to cheat in the exam.

4 We can't speak of such important matters lightly.

5 People always look at this picture with admiration.

6 Someone had tampered with the lock of the front door.

7 You must think the matter over.

8 We are dealing with your complaint.

9 She laughed at the warning about bad weather.

10 The boy complained that people were picking on him.

11 We have not accounted for all the missing passengers.

**Exercise 4 Change the following active sentences to passive:**

*Example: I think that we must put an end to this bloodshed.*

*I think this bloodshed must be put an end to.*

1 When the car turned round the corner, we lost sight of it.

2 He took no notice of their remarks.

3 At the party they made fun of Jack.

4 He understood that the man had made fool of him.

5 They said that they should put an end to poverty.

6 She promised that she would take good care of the children.

7 He didn't pay any attention to my warning.

**Exercise 5 Write these sentences in another way, beginning as shown:**

*Example: They believe that he is a very honest man.*

*It is believed that he is a very honest man.*

*He is believed to be a very honest man.*

1 They said that the boy was wearing a white pullover.

2 They alleged that he had kicked the policeman.

3 They expected that the strike would end soon.

4 They think that the prisoner escaped by climbing over the wall.

5 They reported that the building had been badly damaged.

6 They believed that the thieves got in through the kitchen window.

7 They report that many people are homeless after the floods.

8 They suppose that he robbed a bank a long time ago.

**Exercise 6 Use *be supposed to* with its other meaning. In each example what happens is different from what is supposed to happen. Use *be supposed to* + one of these verbs: arrive, be, block, come, park, phone, start, do, clean:**

*Example: You're not supposed to park here. It's private parking only.*

1 The train ... at 11.30, but it was an hour late.

2 What are the children doing at home? They ... at school.

3 We ... work at 8.15, but we rarely do anything before 8.30.

4 This door is a fire exit. You ... it.

5 Oh dear! I ... Ann but I completely forgot.

6 They arrived very early at 2 o'clock. They ... until 3.30.

7 He is much better after his illness, but he still ... any heavy work.

8 You ... the windows. Why didn't you do it?

**Exercise 7 Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the verbs in parentheses. Some of the sentences are active and some are passive:**

1 The ticket booth (to close) until 6.00. p. m. You'll have to go there after six to get the tickets.

2 Jack has a right to know. He ought (to tell) the news immediately.

3 Why you (not make) a reservation? Make it for 7.00.

4 Robert and Julia (vaccinate) against cholera before they went to Mozambique.

5 Mark Twain, the author of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, (grow up) in a small town on the Mississippi River.

6 My refrigerator doesn't have to (defrost).

7 Almost every part of the world (to experience) an earthquake in recent years.

8 Jane's eyes burned and her shoulders ached. She (sit) at the computer for five hours. Finally she (take) a break.

9 What (discuss) when you left the meeting?

10 The Olympic Games (begin) in 77 B. C. in Olympia, a small town in Greece. At that time, only Greeks (allow) to compete in them.

11 We got an invitation in the mail from Rom and Maureen. They (to have) a dinner party next Saturday evening.

12 By the time he got to work, he (drink) three cups of coffee.

13 The dance company is having successful tour of the United States. Their dances (perform) over 500 times before they return to Senegal.

14 When I went to the school auditorium, the children (rehearse) then musical play. The play is going to (present) this coming Friday at 7.00 p. m.

15 Unfortunately, my grandfather's teeth have got to (pull) out.

16 The batteries in the radio need (change).

17 This problem had better (to take) care of at once.

18 A person named Carl Gauss (recognized) as mathematical genius at the age of 10.

19 Yesterday I told my teenage daughter to clean her room before she (go) to school. After she (leave) the house, I (look) in her room.

20 "Where you (buy) that beautiful necklace?" I (not buy) it. It (give) to me for my birthday.

### **Exercise 8 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the list.**

**Use each verb only once:**

*Examples: a) I have my apartment painted every three years*

*b) I must have my teacher explain this procedure to me.*

*c) His doctor got him to stop smoking*

*d) I have got to get my teeth checked as soon as possible.*

do eat lengthen put;

cut tune shorten go;

retype spray deliver x-ray;

marry install send examine;

wash take care paint water.

- 1 I have my gardener ... the garden every afternoon.
- 2 You should have your eyes ....
- 3 The doctor says I have to have my lungs ....
- 4 How did you get the child ... to bed so early?
- 5 I had to have the gas station attendant ... some water.
- 6 I got my apartment ... before I moved in.
- 7 The General had the best troops ... to the front.
- 8 I always have the store ... my groceries.
- 9 Her dress was too long, and she had her seamstress ... it.
- 10 My pants were too short, and I had my tailor ... them.
- 11 Why don't you have your lawyer ... of this problem?
- 12 I had the phone man ... the extension phone in the kitchen.
- 13 You'd better have your gardener ... the lawn with insecticide.
- 14 How much does it cost to get a piano ....
- 15 What is a good way to get a stubborn child ... all of his dinner?
- 16 You'd better get your hair ..., it's beginning to look sloppy.
- 17 I must have my secretary ... this letter.
- 18 How did the teacher get such a lazy student ... his homework?
- 19 How much do you have to pay to get your windows ...?
- 20 How did she finally get that stubborn man ... her?

**Exercise 9 Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions:**

- 1 As soon as you are done ... the dictionary, I'd like to use it.
- 2 I'm not acquainted ... that man. Do you know him?
- 3 Mark Twain is known ... his stories about life on the Mississippi.
- 4 A person who is addicted ... drugs needs professional medical help.
- 5 This apartment comes furnished ... only a stove and a refrigerator.
- 6 Jack is married ... Joan.
- 7 Could I please have the dictionary when you are finished ... it?
- 8 I'm not ready yet. I'm still dressed ... my pajamas.
- 9 My car is equipped ... air conditioning and a sun roof.

10 Victor is blessed ... a good sense of humor, which has helped him to get out of some very difficult situations.

11 Are the choices in this restaurant limited ... pizza and sandwiches? – If you are interested ... other dishes, take a look at the back page of the menu.

12 Carol is engaged ... Larry. Their marriage is planned for May 3.

13 Last month Billy was bitten by a dog. Now he's scared ... every dog he sees.

14 The department store was filled ... toys for the holiday sale.

15 I am in favour of nuclear disarmament. I am terrified ... the possibility of an accidental nuclear war. And are you opposed ... it?

16 I am annoyed ... my boss.

17 Zoology is more closely related ... biology than it is to Botany.

18 I am very disappointed ... that movie. The whole first hour was devoted ... historical background. I was bored ... it before the plot took shape.

19 George Washington is remembered ... his story leadership during the Revolutionary War.

20 Why are you upset ... the children?

21 I think you're involved ... too many activities.

22 We are finally prepared ... our camping trip.

23 John's bald head is protected ... the hot sun. He's wearing a straw hat.

24 The store was crowded ... last-minute shopper on the eve of the holiday.

25 Are they still associated ... the International Red Cross? – Yes, they are dedicated ... helping people.

**Exercise 10 Use the required active and passive tense-aspect forms in the following text:**

I once (to know) a village teacher who (to be) partially blind. He (to deprive) of one eye as the result of infection. His blind eye (to take) out, and a glass one (to insert) in its socket in its stead.

One day the teacher (to need) to leave his class of small children alone for half an hour or so. But he (to hold) back by one

consideration. The children of the class (to be) really unruly. He (to know) that if they (to leave) alone for any length of time they (to become) violent and complains (to make) by their parents.. Suddenly he (to strike) by an idea. In a moment his glass eye (to take) out of his socket, and (to place) on the table. "Now, children," he said, I (to go) out for a few minutes but you (to observe) all the time by my eye. If anything (to do) which (not to approve) by me, it (to see) by my eye, and the child (to punish) when I (to return). The children (to impress) very much, and the teacher (to go) off. But when he (to return) an hour later, it (to seem) that a hurricane (to pass) through the classroom. The teacher (to astound). "Evidently," he thought, "I (to outwit)". The desks (to overturn), the walls (spatter) with ink from ink-bombs which (to throw) during a battle which still (to fight) out as a manifestation of high spirits. In fact, a good time (to have) by all. The teacher (to wonder) why the presence of his glass eye (not to respect). He (to look) round for it and (to see) that it (to cover) by a hat.

## Тема 8 REVISION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE

**Exercise 1 Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the verbs in parentheses. Some of the sentences are active and some are passive:**

1 The ticket booth (to close) until 6.00. p. m. You'll have to go there after six to get the tickets.

2 Jack has a right to know. He ought (to tell) the news immediately.

3 Why you (not make) a reservation? Make it for 7.00

4 Robert and Julia (vaccinate) against cholera before they went.

5 Mark Twain, the author of The adventures of Tom Sawyer, (grown up) in a small town on the Mississippi River.

6 My refrigerator doesn't have to (defrost).

7 Almost every part of the world (experienced) an earthquake in recent years.

8 Jane's eyes burned and her shoulders ached. She (sit) at the computer for five hours. Finally she (take) a break.

9 What (discuss) when you left the meeting.

10 The Olympic Games (begin) in 77 B. C. in Olympia, a small town in Greece. At that time, only Greeks (allow) to compete in them.

11 We got an invitation in the mail from Rom and Maureen. They (to have) a dinner party next Saturday evening.

12 By the time he got to work, he (drink) three cups of coffee.

13 The dance company is having successful tour of the United States. Their dances (perform) over 500 times before they return to Senegal.

14 When I went to the school auditorium, the children (rehearse) then musical play. The play is going to (present) this coming Friday at 7.00 p. m.

15 Unfortunately, my grandfather's teeth have got to (pull) out.

16 The batteries in the radio need (change).

17 This problem had better (take) care of at once.

18 A person named Carl Gauss (recognized) as mathematical genius at the age of 10.

19 Yesterday I told my teenage daughter to clean her room before she (go) to school. After she (leave) the house, I (look) in her room.

20 "Where you (buy) that beautiful necklace?" I (not buy) it. It (give) to me for my birthday

### **Exercise 2 Find and correct errors in the following sentences:**

1 Something funny was happened to her yesterday.

2 Two of the climbers were injured with falling rocks.

3 There furniture was damaged from fire.

4 Three people were hurt in the accident were took to hospital with an ambulance.

5 The students helped by the clear explanation that the teacher gave.

6 We still can't believe! Our neighbour's car has been stolen again last night.

7 "How did that window break?" "I don't know."



- 8 The window had been smashed by a hammer.  
9 The exhibition had been closed a week ago.  
10 The committee hasn't made its decision yet. The proposal is still considering.  
11 When, where, and by whom has the automobile invented?  
12 The answers have been included for the book.  
13 The house was built by money that David borrowed from the bank.  
14 Paper is a common material that is using throughout the world.  
15 The turkey was stuffed in chestnuts, and was very tasty.  
16 The exhibition had been closed a week ago.  
17 His father was decorated with bravery during the war.  
18 The emergency exit was concealed with red curtain.

## Тема 9 REPORTED SPEECH

### 1 Study this example situation:

*You want to tell somebody else what Tom said.*

*There are two ways of doing this:*

*You can repeat Tom's words (direct speech):*

*Tom said 'I'm feeling ill.'*

*Or you can use reported speech:*

*Tom said that he was feeling ill.*

Compare:

**direct:** Tom said I am feeling ill.' in writing we use these to show direct speech;

**reported:** Tom said that he was feeling ill.

2 When we use reported speech, the main verb of the sentence is usually past (Tom said that ... I told her that... etc.). The rest of the sentence is usually past too:

*Tom said that he was feeling ill.*

*I told her that I didn't have any money.*

*You can leave out that:*

*Tom said (that) he was feeling ill.*

*I told her (that) I didn't have any money.*

In general, the present form in direct speech changes to the past form in reported speech:

*am/is -> was*

*do/does -> did*

*will -> would*

*are -> were*

*have/has -> had*

*can -> could*

*want/like/know/go etc. -> want/liked/knew/went etc.*

Compare direct speech and reported speech:

You met Judy. Here are some of the things she said to you in direct speech:

*Judy:*

*'My parents are very well.'*

*'I'm going to learn to drive.'*

*'John has given up his job.'*

*'I can't come to the party on Friday.'*

*'I want to go away for a holiday but I don't know where to go.'*

*'I'm going away for a few days. I'll phone you when I get back.'*

Later you tell somebody what Judy said. You use reported speech:

*\* Judy said that her parents were very well.*

*\* She said that she was going to learn to drive.*

*\* She said that John had given up his job.*

*\* She said that she couldn't come to the party on Friday.*

*\* She said that she wanted to go away for a holiday but (she) didn't know where to go.*

*\* She said that she was going away for a few days and would phone me when she got back.*

3 The past simple (did/saw/knew etc.) can usually stay the same in reported speech, or you can change it to the past Perfect (had done/had seen/had known etc.):

**direct:** Tom said: 'I woke up feeling ill, so I didn't go to work.'

**reported:** Tom said (that) he woke up feeling ill, so he didn't go to work. or Tom said (that) he had woken up feeling ill, so he hadn't gone to work.

4 It is not always necessary to change the verb when you use reported speech. If you report something and it is still true, you do not need to change the verb:

**direct:** Tom said 'New York is more lively than London.'

**reported:** Tom said that New York is more lively than London. (New York is still more lively. The situation hasn't changed.)

**direct:** Ann said 'I want to go to New York next year.'

**reported:** Ann said that she wants to go to New York next year. (Ann still wants to go to New York next year.)

Note that it is also correct to change the verb into the past:

*Tom said that New York was more lively than London.*

*Ann said that she wanted to go to New York next year.*

But you must use a past form when there is a difference between what was said and what is really true. Study this example situation:

*You met Sonia a few days ago.*

*She said: 'Jim is ill.' (direct speech)*

Later that day you see Jim. He is looking well and carrying a tennis racket.

You say: 'I didn't expect to see you, Jim. Sonia said you were ill. (not 'Sonia said you are ill', because clearly he is not ill.)

### 5 Say and tell:

If you say who you are talking to, use tell:

*Sonia told me that you were ill. (not 'Sonia said me')*

*What did you tell the police? (not 'say the police')*

Otherwise use say:

*Sonia said that you were ill. (not 'Sonia told that ...')*

*What did you say?*

But you can say something to somebody:

*Ann said goodbye to me and left. (not 'Ann said me goodbye')*

*What did you say to the police?*

### 6 Tell/ask somebody to do something:

We also use the infinitive (to do/to stay etc.) in reported speech, especially with tell and ask (for orders and requests):

**direct:** 'Stay in bed for a few days,' the doctor said to me.

**reported:** The doctor told me to stay in bed for a few days.

**direct:** 'Don't shout,' I said to Jim.

**reported:** I told Jim not to shout.

**direct:** 'Please don't tell anybody what happened,' Ann said to me.

**reported:** Ann asked me not to tell anybody what (had) happened.

'... said to do something' is also possible:

The doctor said to stay in bed for a few days. (but not 'The doctor said me ...')

### 7 Questions (Do you know where ...? She asked me where ...):

When we ask for information, we often say 'Do you know ...?/Could you tell me ...? etc. If you begin a question like this, the word order is different from a simple question.

Compare:

*Where has Tom gone? (simple question)*

**But:** Do you know where Tom has gone? (not 'Do you know where has Tom gone?')

When the question (Where has Tom gone?) is part of a longer sentence (Do you know ...?/I don't know.../Can you tell me ...? etc.), it loses the normal question word order. Compare:

*What time is it? but Do you know what time it is?*

*Who is that woman? but I don't know who that woman is.*

The same changes in word order happen in reported questions:

**direct:** The police officer said to us, "Where are you going?"

**reported:** The police officer asked us where we were-going.

**direct:** Clare said, "What time do the bank close?"

**reported:** Clare wanted to know what time the banks closed.

In reported questions, the verb usually changes to the past (were, closed).

Study these examples. You had an interview for a job and these were some of the questions the interviewer asked you:

**INTERVIEWER**

*How old are you?*

*What do you do in your spare time?*

*How long have you been working in your present job?*

*Why did you apply for the job?*

*Can you speak any foreign languages?*

*Have you got a driving licence?*

Later you tell a friend what the interviewer asked you. You use reported speech:

*She asked (me) how old I was.*

*She wanted to know what I did in my spare time.*

*She asked (me) how long I had been working in my present job.*

*She asked (me) why I had applied for the job. (or ... why I applied)*

*She wanted to know whether (or if) I could speak any foreign languages.*

*She asked whether (or if) I had a driving licence. (or ... I had got ... )*

**Exercise 1** Yesterday you met a friend of yours, Charlie. Here are some of the things Charlie said to you:

1 I'm living in London now

2 My father isn't very well.

3 Sharon and Paul are getting married next month.

4 Margaret has had a baby.

5 I don't know what Fred is doing.

6 I saw Helen at a party in June and she seemed fine.

7 I haven't seen Diane recently.

8 I'm not enjoying my job very much.

9 You can come and stay at my flat if you are ever in London.

10 My car was stolen a few weeks ago.

11 I want to go on holiday but I can't afford it.

12 I'll tell Ann I saw you.

Later that day you tell another friend what Charlie said. Use reported speech.

1 Charlie said that he was living in London now.

2 He said that .....

3 He .....

4 .....

- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....
- 10 .....
- 11 .....
- 12 .....

**Exercise 2** Somebody says something to you which is the opposite of what they said before. Write a suitable answer beginning **I thought you said ...**:

- 1 A: That restaurant is expensive.  
B: Is it? I thought you said it was cheap.
- 2 A: Ann is coming to the party tonight.  
B: Is she? I thought you said she ---
- 3 A: Ann likes Paul.  
B: Does she? I thought ---
- 4 A: I know lots of people.  
B: Do you? I thought you said you ---
- 5 A: I'll be here next week.  
B: Will you? ---
- 6 A: I'm going out this evening.  
B: Are you? ---
- 7 A: I can speak a little French.  
B: Can you? ---
- 8 A: I haven't been to the cinema for ages.  
B: Haven't you? ---

**Exercise 3** Here are some things that Ann said to you:

- I've never been to the United States.
- I don't have any brothers or sisters.
- Dave is lazy.
- I don't like fish.
- I can't drive.
- Jane is a friend of mine

I'm working tomorrow evening.

Jane has a very well-paid job.

But later Ann says something different to you. What do you say?

1 Dave works very hard.

2 But you said he was lazy.

3 Let's have fish for dinner.

4 I'm going to buy a car.

5 Jane is always short of money.

6 My sister lives in London.

7 I think New York is a fantastic place.

8 Let's go out tomorrow evening.

9 I've never spoken to Jane.

**Exercise 4 Complete the sentences with say or tell (in the correct form). Use only one word each time:**

1 Ann said goodbye to me and left.

2 --- us about your holiday. Did you have a nice time?

3 Don't just stand there! --- something!

4 I wonder where Sue is. She --- she would be here at 8 o'clock.

5 Jack --- me that he was fed up with his job.

6 The doctor --- that I should rest for at least a week.

7 Don't --- anybody what I --- It's a secret just between us.

8 'Did she --- you what happened?' 'No, she didn't --- anything to me.'

9 George couldn't help me. He --- me to ask Kate.

10 George couldn't help me. He --- to ask Kate.

**Exercise 5 The following sentences are direct speech:**

Don't wait for me if I'm late.

Will you marry me?

Hurry up!

Can you open your bag, please?

Mind your own business

Please slow down!

Could you repeat what you said, please?

Don't worry, sue.

Do you think you could give me a hand, Tom?

*Now choose one of these to complete each sentence below. Use reported speech.*

1 Bill was taking a long time to get ready, so I \_told him to hurry up.\_

2 Sarah was driving too fast, so I asked ---

3 Sue was very pessimistic about the situation. I told ---

4 I couldn't move the piano alone, so I ---

5 The customs officer looked at me suspiciously and ---

6 I had difficulty understanding him, so I ---

7 I didn't want to delay Ann, so I ---

8 John was very much in love with Mary, so he ---

9 He started asking me personal questions, so ---

**Exercise 6 Make a new sentence from the question in brackets:**

1 (Where has Tom gone?) Do you know where Tom has gone?

2 (Where is the post office?) Could you tell me where ---

3 (What's the time?) I wonder ---

4 (What does this word mean?) I want to know ---

5 (What time did they leave?) Do you know ---

6 (Is Sue going out tonight?) I don't know ---

7 (Where does Carol live?) Have you any idea ---

8 (Where did I park the car?) I can't remember ---

9 (Is there a bank near here?) Can you tell me ---

10 (What do you want?) Tell me ---

11 (Why didn't Kay come to the party?) I don't know ---

12 (Do you have to pay to park here?) Do you know ---

13 (Who is that woman?) I've no idea ---

14 (Did Ann receive my letter?) Do you know ---

15 (How far is it to the airport?) Can you tell me ---

**Exercise 7 You are making a phone call. You want to speak to Sue but she isn't there. Somebody else answers the phone. You want to know three things:**



(1) Where has she gone? (2) When will she be back? and (3) Did she go out alone?

Complete the conversation:

A: Do you know where ---(1)?

B: Sorry, I've got no idea.

A: Never mind. I don't suppose you know ---(2).

B: No, I'm afraid not.

A: One more thing. Do you happen to know ---(3)?

B: I'm afraid I didn't see her go out.

A: OK. Well, thank you anyway. Goodbye.

**Exercise 8** You have been away for a while and have just come back to your home town. You meet Gerry, a friend of yours. He asks you a lot of questions:

1 How are you?

2 Where have you been?

3 How long have you been back?

4 What are you doing now?

5 Where are you living?

6 Why did you come back?

7 Are you glad to be back?

8 Do you have any plans to go away again?

9 can you lend me some money?

Now you tell another friend what Gerry asked you. Use reported speech.

1 He asked me how I was. \_

2 He asked me ---

3 He ---

4 ---

5 ---

6 ---

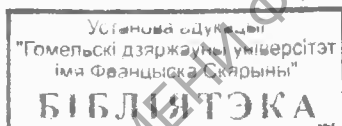
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