

Ibn Tofail University
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Grammar S1

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Course Description:

This course aims at providing the S1 student with awareness and understanding of the verbal constituents of the verb phrase, specifically, and the intricacies of other parts of speech more generally. It seeks to provide the student with the different forms and contexts of use of the English verb tenses, articles, prepositions, conditionals, adjectives, and adverbs. It also tries to develop in the student a good sense of appropriateness and accuracy regarding the use of verbs in all their aspects.

- 1. Introduction: Course Description & Methodology**
- 2. Articles**
- 3. Prepositions**
- 4. Tenses**
 - **Present Simple and Present Continuous**
 - **Past Simple and Past Continuous**
 - **Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous**
 - **Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous**
 - **Future Time**
 - **Be going to, Present Simple, Present Continuous**
 - **Will + Infinitive, Future Continuous, Future Perfect**
- 5. Conditionals**
- 6. Conjunctions**
- 7. Adjectives and Adverbs**

Articles

A Study this example:

I had **a sandwich** and **an apple** for lunch.

The sandwich wasn't very good, but **the apple** was nice.



← Joe says '**a** sandwich', '**an** apple' because this is the first time he talks about them.

← Joe now says '**the** sandwich', '**the** apple' because we know which sandwich and which apple he means – **the** sandwich and **the** apple he had for lunch.

Compare **a** and **the** in these examples:

- A man** and **a woman** were sitting opposite me. **The man** was American, but I think **the woman** was British.
- When we were on holiday, we stayed at **a hotel**. Sometimes we ate at **the hotel** and sometimes we went to **a restaurant**.

B We use **the** when we are thinking of a specific thing. Compare **a/an** and **the**:

- Tim sat down on **a chair**. (maybe one of many chairs in the room)
Tim sat down on **the chair nearest the door**. (a specific chair)
- Do you have **a car**? (not a specific car)
I cleaned **the car** yesterday. (= my car)

We use **a/an** when we say what kind of thing or person we mean. Compare:

- We stayed at **a very cheap hotel**. (a type of hotel)
The hotel where we stayed was very cheap. (a specific hotel)

C We use **the** when it is clear which thing or person we mean. For example, in a room we talk about **the light / the floor / the ceiling / the door / the carpet** etc.:

- Can you turn off **the light**, please? (= the light in this room)
- I took a taxi to **the station**. (= the station in that town)
- (*in a shop*) I'd like to speak to **the manager**, please. (= the manager of this shop)

We also say '(go to) **the bank / the post office**':

- I have to go to **the bank** and then I'm going to **the post office**.
(The speaker is usually thinking of a specific bank or post office.)

and '(go to) **the doctor / the dentist**':

- Clare isn't well. She's gone to **the doctor**.
- I don't like going to **the dentist**.

Compare **the** and **a**:

- I have to go to **the bank** today.
Is there **a bank** near here?
- I don't like going to **the dentist**.
My sister is **a dentist**.

D We say 'once **a week** / three times **a day** / £1.50 **a kilo**' etc.:

- I go to the cinema about once **a month**.
- 'How much are those potatoes?' '£1.50 **a kilo**'
- Helen works eight hours **a day**, six days **a week**.

Exercises

72.1 Put in a/an or the.

- 1 This morning I bought a book and magazine. book is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put magazine.
- 2 I saw accident this morning. car crashed into tree. driver of car wasn't hurt, but car was badly damaged.
- 3 There are two cars parked outside: blue one and grey one. blue one belongs to my neighbours. I don't know who owner of grey one is.
- 4 My friends live in old house in small village. There is beautiful garden behind house. I would like to have garden like that.

72.2 Put in a/an or the.

- 1 a This house is very nice. Does it have garden?
 b It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in garden.
 c I like living in this house, but it's a shame that garden is so small.
- 2 a Can you recommend good restaurant?
 b We had dinner in very nice restaurant.
 c We had dinner in best restaurant in town.
- 3 a What's name of that man we met yesterday?
 b We stayed at a very nice hotel – I can't remember name now.
 c My neighbour has French name, but in fact she's English, not French.
- 4 a Did Paula get job she applied for?
 b It's not easy to get job at the moment.
 c Do you enjoy your work? Is it interesting job?
- 5 a 'Are you going away next week?' 'No, week after next.'
 b I'm going away for week in September.
 c Gary has a part-time job. He works three mornings week.

72.3 Put in a/an or the where necessary.

- 1 Would you like apple? Would you like an apple?
- 2 How often do you go to dentist?
- 3 Can you close door, please?
- 4 I have problem. I need your help.
- 5 How far is it from here to station?
- 6 I'm going to post office. I won't be long.
- 7 Paul plays tennis. He's very good player.
- 8 There isn't airport near where I live.
- 9 Nearest airport is 70 miles away.
- 10 There were no chairs, so we sat on floor.
- 11 Have you finished with book I lent you?
- 12 Chris has just got job in bank in Zurich.
- 13 We live in small apartment in city centre.
- 14 There's shop at end of street I live in.

72.4 Answer these questions. Where possible, use once a week / three times a day etc.

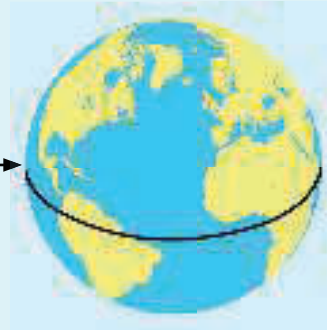
- 1 How often do you go to the cinema? Three or four times a year.
- 2 How often do you go to the dentist?
- 3 How often do you go away on holiday?
- 4 How long do you usually sleep?
- 5 How often do you go out in the evening?
- 6 How many hours of TV do you watch (on average)?
- 7 What's the usual speed limit in towns in your country?

A

We use **the** when there is only one of something:

- Have you ever crossed **the equator**?
(there is only one equator)
- Our apartment is on **the tenth floor**.
- Buenos Aires is **the capital of Argentina**.
- I'm going away at **the end of this month**.

THE EQUATOR →



We use **the** + *superlative* (**best, oldest** etc.):

- What's **the longest river in Europe**?

Compare **the** and **a/an** (see also Units 71–72):

- The sun** is **a star**. (= one of many stars)
- The hotel** where we stayed was **a very old hotel**.
- We live in **an apartment** on **the tenth floor**.
- What's **the best way** to learn **a language**?

B

We say '**the same**':

- Your sweater is **the same** colour as mine. (*not* is same colour)
- 'Are these keys **the same**?' 'No, they're different.'

C

We say: **the world** **the universe** **the sun** **the moon** **the earth**
the sky **the sea** **the ground** **the country** (= not a town)

- I love to look at the stars in **the sky**. (*not* in sky)
- Do you live in a town or in **the country**?
- The earth** goes round **the sun**, and **the moon** goes round **the earth**.

We also use **Earth** (without **the**) when we think of it as a planet in space (like **Mars, Jupiter** etc.).

- Which is the planet nearest **Earth**?

We say **space** (without **the**) when we mean 'space in the universe'. Compare:

- There are millions of stars **in space**. (*not* in the space)
- I tried to park my car, but **the space** was too small.

D

We say:

(go to) **the cinema, the theatre**

- I go to **the cinema** a lot, but I haven't been to **the theatre** for ages.

TV / television (without **the**), but **the radio**

- I watch **TV** a lot, but I don't listen to **the radio** much.

but Can you turn off **the television**, please? (**the** television = the TV set)

the internet

- The internet** has changed the way we live.

E

We usually say **breakfast/lunch/dinner** (without **the**):

- What did you have for **breakfast**?
- We had **lunch** in a very nice restaurant.

But we say '**a big lunch**', '**a wonderful dinner**', '**an early breakfast**' etc.

- We had **a very nice lunch**. (*not* We had very nice lunch)

F

We say: **size 43, platform 5** etc. (without **the**)

- Our train leaves from **platform 5**. (*not* the platform 5)
- Do you have these shoes in **size 43**? (*not* the size 43)

In the same way, we say: **room 126, page 29, vitamin A, section B** etc.

Exercises

73.1 Put in *the* or *a* where necessary. If no word is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 A: Our apartment is on the tenth floor.
B: Is it? I hope there's lift.
- 2 A: Did you have nice holiday?
B: Yes, it was best holiday I've ever had.
- 3 A: Where's nearest shop?
B: There's one at end of this street.
- 4 A: It's lovely day, isn't it?
B: Yes, there isn't cloud in sky.
- 5 A: We spent all our money because we stayed at most expensive hotel in town.
B: Why didn't you stay at cheaper hotel?
- 6 A: Would you like to travel in space?
B: Yes, I'd love to go to moon.
- 7 A: What did you think of movie last night?
B: It was OK, but I thought ending was a bit strange.
- 8 A: What's Jupiter? Is it star?
B: No, it's planet. It's largest planet in solar system.

73.2 Which is right? (For *the*, see also Unit 72.)

- 1 I haven't been to cinema / the cinema for ages. (the cinema is correct)
- 2 Sarah spends most of her free time watching TV / the TV.
- 3 Do you ever listen to radio / the radio?
- 4 Television / The television was on, but nobody was watching it.
- 5 Have you had dinner / the dinner yet?
- 6 It's confusing when two people have same name / the same name.
- 7 What do you want for breakfast / for the breakfast?
- 8 Fruit is an important source of vitamin C / the vitamin C.
- 9 This computer is not connected to internet / the internet.
- 10 I lay down on ground / the ground and looked up at sky / the sky.
- 11 Next train / The next train to London leaves from platform 3 / the platform 3.

73.3 Put in *the* or *a* where necessary. (For *a* and *the* see also Units 71–72.)

- 1 Sun is star. The sun is a star.
- 2 I'm fed up with doing same thing every day.
- 3 Room 25 is on second floor.
- 4 It was very hot day. It was hottest day of year.
- 5 We had lunch in nice restaurant by sea.
- 6 What's on at cinema this week?
- 7 I had big breakfast this morning.
- 8 You'll find information you need at top of page 15.

73.4 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box and use *the* where necessary.

breakfast cinema gate Gate 24 ~~lunch~~ question question 3 sea

- 1 I'm hungry. It's time for lunch.
- 2 There was no wind, so was very calm.
- 3 Most of the questions in the test were OK, but I couldn't answer
- 4 'I'm going to tonight.' 'Are you? What are you going to see?'
- 5 I'm sorry, but could you repeat, please?
- 6 I didn't have this morning because I was in a hurry.
- 7 (*airport announcement*) Flight AB123 to Rome is now boarding at
- 8 I forgot to shut Can you shut it for me?

the 2 (school / the school etc.)

A Compare **school** and **the school**:

Ellie is ten years old. Every day she goes **to school**. She's **at school** now. **School** starts at 9 and finishes at 3.

We say a child goes **to school** or is **at school** (as a student). We are not thinking of a specific school. We are thinking of **school** as a *general* idea – children learning in a classroom.



Today Ellie's mother wants to speak to her daughter's teacher. So she has gone to **the school** to see her. She's at **the school** now.

Ellie's mother is not a student. She is not 'at school', she doesn't 'go to school'. If she wants to see Ellie's teacher, she goes to **the school** (= Ellie's school, a specific building).

B We use **prison** (or **jail**), **hospital**, **university**, **college** and **church** in a similar way. We do not use **the** when we are thinking of the general idea of these places and what they are used for. Compare:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> When I leave school, I plan to go to university / go to college. (as a student) <input type="checkbox"/> Joe had an accident last week. He was taken to hospital. He's still in hospital now. (as a patient) <input type="checkbox"/> Ken's brother is in prison for robbery. (He is a prisoner. We are not thinking of a specific prison.) <input type="checkbox"/> Sarah's father goes to church every Sunday. (for a religious service) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> I went to the university to meet Professor Thomas. (as a visitor, not as a student) <input type="checkbox"/> Jane has gone to the hospital to visit Joe. She's at the hospital now. (as a visitor, not as a patient) <input type="checkbox"/> Ken went to the prison to visit his brother. (He went as a visitor, not as a prisoner.) <input type="checkbox"/> Some workmen went to the church to repair the roof. (a specific building) |
|--|---|

With most other places, you need **the**. For example, **the station**, **the cinema** (see Units 72C and 73D).

C We say **go to bed** / **be in bed** etc. (*not* the bed):

- I'm going **to bed** now. Goodnight.
- Do you ever have breakfast **in bed**?

but

- I sat down on **the bed**. (a specific piece of furniture)

go to work / **be at work** / **start work** / **finish work** etc. (*not* the work):

- Chris didn't go to **work** yesterday.
- What time do you usually finish **work**?

go home / **come home** / **arrive home** / **get home** / **be (at) home** / do something **at home** etc.:

- It's late. Let's **go home**.
- I don't go out to work. I work **at home**.

Exercises

74.1 Complete the sentences with **school** or **the school**.

- 1 Why aren't your children at school today? Are they ill?
- 2 When he was younger, Ben hated, but he enjoys it now.
- 3 There were some parents waiting outside to meet their children.
- 4 What time does start in the morning?
- 5 How do your children get to and from? Do you take them?
- 6 What was the name of you attended?
- 7 What does Emily want to do when she leaves?
- 8 My children walk to isn't very far.

74.2 Which is right?

- 1 a Where is university / the university? Is it near here? (*the university is correct*)
b Neil left school and got a job. He didn't want to go to university / the university.
c In your country, what proportion of the population study at university / the university?
d This is a small town, but university / the university is the biggest in the country.
- 2 a My brother has always been healthy. He's never been in hospital / the hospital.
b When my friend was ill, I went to hospital / the hospital to see her.
c When I was visiting my friend, I met Lisa, who is a nurse at hospital / the hospital.
d I saw an accident. A woman was injured and was taken to hospital / the hospital.
- 3 a Why is she in prison / the prison? What crime did she commit?
b There was a fire at prison / the prison. Firefighters were called to put it out.
c Do you think too many people are sent to prison / the prison?
- 4 a John's mother is a regular churchgoer. She goes to church / the church every Sunday.
b John himself doesn't go to church / the church.
c The village is very nice. You should visit church / the church. It's interesting.

74.3 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

- 1 How did you get home after the party?
- 2 How do you usually go in the morning? By bus?
- 3 Sam likes to go to early and get up early.
- 4 I don't have my phone. I left it
- 5 'Have you seen my keys?' 'Yes, they're on
- 6 Shall we meet tomorrow evening?
- 7 I like to read before going to sleep.
- 8 It was a long tiring journey. We arrived very late.
- 9 Tom usually finishes at five o'clock.
- 10 It's nice to travel around, but there's no place

bed
the bed
in bed
~~home~~
home
at home
like home
work
to work
after work

74.4 Complete the sentences. Choose **at/in/to + hospital, school** etc.

bed home hospital hospital prison school university work

- 1 Kate's mother has to have an operation. She'll be in hospital for a few days.
- 2 In your country, from what age do children have to go?
- 3 Mark didn't go out last night. He stayed
- 4 There is a lot of traffic in the morning when people are going
- 5 When Sophie leaves school, she wants to study psychology
- 6 Ben never gets up before 9 o'clock. It's 8.30 now, so he is still
- 7 The accident wasn't serious. Nobody had to go
- 8 If people commit crimes, they may end up

the 3 (children / the children)

A

When we are talking about things or people in general, we do *not* use **the**:

- I'm afraid of **dogs**. (*not* the dogs)
(**dogs** = dogs in general, not a specific group of dogs)
- Doctors** are usually paid more than **teachers**.
- Do you know anybody who collects **stamps**?
- Life** has changed a lot in the last thirty years.
- Do you like **classical music / Chinese food / fast cars**?
- My favourite sport is **football/skiing/athletics**.
- My favourite subject at school was **history/physics/English**.



We say '**most** people / **most** shops / **most** big cities' etc. (*not* the most ...):

- Most shops** accept credit cards. (*not* The most shops)

B

We use **the** when we mean specific things or people.

Compare:

In general (without the)

- Children** learn from playing.
(= children in general)
- I couldn't live without **music**.
- All **cars** have wheels.
- Sugar** isn't very good for you.
- English people** drink a lot of tea.
(= English people in general)

Specific people or things (with the)

- We took **the children** to the zoo.
(= a specific group, perhaps the speaker's children)
- The film wasn't very good, but I liked **the music**. (= the music in the film)
- All **the cars in this car park** belong to people who work here.
- Can you pass **the sugar**, please?
(= the sugar on the table)
- The English people I know** drink a lot of tea. (= only the English people I know, not English people in general)

C

The difference between 'something in general' and 'something specific' is not always very clear.

Compare:

In general (without the)

- I like working with **people**.
(= people in general)
- I like working with **people who say what they think**.
(not all people, but 'people who say what they think' is still a general idea)
- Do you like **coffee**?
(= coffee in general)
- Do you like **strong black coffee**?
(not all coffee, but 'strong black coffee' is still a general idea)

Specific people or things (with the)

- I like **the people I work with**.
(= a specific group of people)
- The coffee we had after dinner** wasn't very good. (= specific coffee)

Exercises

75.1 Choose four of these things and write what you think about them:

bananas boxing cats crowds fast food horror movies
~~hot weather~~ maths opera snow supermarkets zoos

Use: I like ... / I don't like ... I think ... is/are ... I don't mind ...
 I love ... / I hate ... I'm (not) interested in ...

- 1 I don't like hot weather very much.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

75.2 Which is right?

- 1 a Apples / ~~The apples~~ are good for you. (Apples is correct)
- b Look at apples / ~~the apples~~ on that tree. They're very big.
- 2 a Who are people / ~~the people~~ in this picture?
- b It annoys me when people / ~~the people~~ throw rubbish on the ground.
- 3 a My memory isn't good. I'm not good at remembering names / ~~the names~~.
- b What were names / ~~the names~~ of those people we met last night?
- 4 a First World War / ~~The First World War~~ began in 1914 and ended in 1918.
- b A pacifist is somebody who is against war / ~~the war~~.
- 5 a He's lazy. He doesn't like hard work / ~~the hard work~~.
- b Did you finish work / ~~the work~~ you were doing yesterday?

75.3 Complete the sentences using the following. Use **the** where necessary.

~~(the) basketball~~ (the) grass (the) patience (the) people
 (the) questions (the) meat ~~(the) information~~ (the) hotels
 (the) biology (the) water (the) spiders (the) lies

- 1 My favourite sport is basketball.
- 2 The information we were given wasn't correct.
- 3 Some people are afraid of
- 4 A vegetarian is somebody who doesn't eat
- 5 The test wasn't hard. I answered without difficulty.
- 6 Do you know who live in the flat next to yours?
- 7 is the study of plants and animals.
- 8 It's better to tell the truth. Telling often causes problems.
- 9 We couldn't find anywhere to stay in the town. were all full.
- 10 Don't swim in this pool. doesn't look very clean.
- 11 Don't sit on It's wet after the rain.
- 12 You need to teach young children.

75.4 Which is right?

- 1 Steve is very good at telling stories / ~~the stories~~.
- 2 I can't sing this song. I don't know words / ~~the words~~.
- 3 Don't stay in that hotel. It's noisy and rooms / ~~the rooms~~ are very small.
- 4 I don't have a car, so I use public transport / ~~the public transport~~ most of the time.
- 5 All books / ~~All the books~~ on the top shelf belong to me.
- 6 Life / ~~The life~~ is strange sometimes. Some very strange things happen.
- 7 We enjoyed our holiday. Weather / ~~The weather~~ was good.
- 8 Everybody needs water / ~~the water~~ to live.
- 9 I don't like films / ~~the films~~ with unhappy endings.

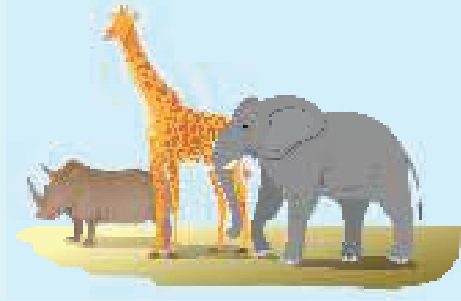
the 4 (the giraffe / the telephone / the old etc.)

A

Study these sentences:

- The giraffe** is the tallest of all animals.
- The bicycle** is an excellent means of transport.
- When was **the camera** invented?
- The dollar** is the currency of the United States.

In these examples, **the** ... does not mean one specific thing.
The giraffe = a specific type of animal, not a specific giraffe.
 We use **the** ... in this way to talk about a type of animal, machine etc.



In the same way we use **the** for musical instruments:

- Can you play **the** guitar?
- The** piano is my favourite instrument.

Compare **a** and **the**:

- I'd like to have **a piano**. *but* I can't play **the piano**.
- We saw **a giraffe** at the zoo. *but* **The giraffe** is my favourite animal.

Note that **man** (without **the**) = human beings in general, the human race:

- What do you know about the origins of **man**? (*not* the man)

B

the old, the rich etc.

We use **the** + *adjective* (without a noun) to talk about groups of people. For example:

the old	the rich	the homeless	the sick
the elderly	the poor	the unemployed	the injured

the old = old people, **the rich** = rich people etc. :

- Do you think **the rich** should pay higher taxes?
- We need to do more to help **the homeless**.

Note that we say: the **old** (*not* the olds), the **poor** (*not* the poors) etc.

The rich, the homeless etc. are *plural*. For one person, we say:
a rich man (*not* a rich) **a homeless person** (*not* a homeless)

C

the French, the Chinese etc.

We use **the** + a few nationality adjectives that end in **-ch** or **-sh**. For example:

the French **the Dutch** **the British** **the English** **the Spanish**

The meaning is *plural* – the people of that country.

- The French** are famous for their food. (*not* French are ...)

We do not say 'a French' or 'an English' (*singular*). For example, we say:

- I met **a French woman** / **an English guy**.

We also use **the** + nationality words ending in **-ese** or **-ss**. For example:

the Chinese **the Portuguese** **the Swiss**

These words can also be singular (**a Chinese**, **a Swiss** etc.).

With other nationality words, the plural ends in **-s** (usually without **the**). For example:

an Italian → **Italians** a Mexican → **Mexicans** a Thai → **Thais**

- Italians** / **Mexicans** / **Thais** are very friendly.

In all cases you can use *adjective* + **people**. For example, you can say:

- French** / **Chinese** / **Mexican** people are very friendly.

Exercises

76.1 Answer the questions. Choose the right answer from the box. Don't forget **the**.

1

animals
tiger elephant
rabbit cheetah
giraffe kangaroo

2

birds
eagle penguin
swan owl
parrot pigeon

3

inventions
telephone wheel
telescope laser
helicopter typewriter

4

currencies
dollar peso
euro rupee
rouble yen

- 1 a Which of the animals is the tallest? the giraffe
- b Which animal can run the fastest?
- c Which of these animals is found in Australia?
- 2 a Which of these birds has a long neck?
- b Which of these birds cannot fly?
- c Which bird flies at night?
- 3 a Which of these inventions is the oldest?
- b Which one is the most recent?
- c Which one was especially important for astronomy?
- 4 a What is the currency of India?
- b What is the currency of Canada?
- c And the currency of your country?

76.2 Put in **the** or **a**.

- 1 When was the telephone invented?
- 2 Can you play musical instrument?
- 3 Jessica plays violin in an orchestra.
- 4 There was piano in the corner of the room.
- 5 I wish I could play piano.
- 6 Our society is based on family.
- 7 Martin comes from large family.
- 8 computer has changed the way we live.
- 9 When was bicycle invented?
- 10 Do you have car?

76.3 Complete these sentences. Use **the** + adjective. Choose from:

elderly injured rich sick unemployed ~~young~~

- 1 The young have the future in their hands.
- 2 Helen is a nurse. She's spent her life caring for
- 3 Life is all right if you have a job, but things are hard for
- 4 Ambulances arrived at the scene of the accident and took
to hospital.
- 5 More and more people are living longer. How are we going to care for?
- 6 It's nice to have lots of money, but have their problems too.

76.4 What do you call the people of these countries?

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>one person (a/an ...)</i> | <i>the people in general</i> |
| 1 Canada | <u>a Canadian</u> | <u>Canadians</u> |
| 2 Germany | ..... | ..... |
| 3 France | ..... | ..... |
| 4 Russia | ..... | ..... |
| 5 Japan | ..... | ..... |
| 6 Brazil | ..... | ..... |
| 7 England | ..... | ..... |
| 8 and your country | ..... | ..... |

Names with and without **the** 1

A We do *not* use **the** with names of people ('Helen', 'Helen Taylor' etc.). In the same way, we do *not* use **the** with most names of places. For example:

continents
countries, states etc.
islands
cities, towns etc.
mountains

Africa (*not* the Africa), **South America**
France (*not* the France), **Japan, Texas**
Sicily, Tasmania
Cairo, Bangkok
Everest, Kilimanjaro



But we normally use **the** in names with **Republic, Kingdom, States** etc. :

the Czech **Republic** **the** United **Kingdom** (**the** UK)
the Dominican **Republic** **the** United **States** of America (**the** USA)

Compare:

Have you been to **Canada** or **the United States**?

B When we use **Mr/Ms/Captain/Doctor** etc. + a name, we do not use **the**. So we say:

Mr Johnson / **Doctor** Johnson / **Captain** Johnson / **President** Johnson etc. (*not* the ...)
Uncle Robert / **Saint** Catherine / **Queen** Catherine etc. (*not* the ...)

Compare:

We called **the doctor**.
We called **Doctor** Johnson. (*not* the Doctor Johnson)

We use **Mount** (= mountain) and **Lake** before a name in the same way (without **the**):

Mount Everest (*not* the ...) **Mount** Etna **Lake** Superior **Lake** Victoria

They live near **the lake**.
They live near **Lake Superior**. (*not* the Lake Superior)

C We use **the** with the names of oceans, seas, rivers and canals:

the Atlantic (Ocean) **the** Red Sea **the** Amazon
the Indian Ocean **the** Channel (between
the Mediterranean (Sea) France and Britain) **the** Nile
the Suez Canal

We use **the** with the names of deserts:

the Sahara (Desert) **the** Gobi Desert

D We use **the** with *plural* names of people and places:

people
countries
groups of islands
mountain ranges

the Taylors (= the Taylor family), **the** Johnsons
the Netherlands, **the** Philippines, **the** United States
the Canaries (*or* **the** Canary Islands), **the** Bahamas
the Andes, **the** Alps, **the** Urals

The highest mountain in **the Andes** is (**Mount**) Aconcagua.

E We say:

the north (of Brazil) *but* **northern** Brazil (*without* the)
the southeast (of Spain) *but* **southeastern** Spain

Compare:

Sweden is in **northern Europe**; Spain is in **the south**.

We also use **north/south** etc. (*without the*) in the names of some regions and countries:

North America **South Africa** **southeast Asia**

Note that on maps, **the** is not usually included in the name.

Exercises

77.1 Which is right?

- 1 Who is Doctor Johnson / the Doctor Johnson? (Doctor Johnson is correct)
- 2 I was ill. Doctor / The doctor told me to rest for a few days.
- 3 Doctor Thomas / The Doctor Thomas is an expert on heart disease.
- 4 I'm looking for Professor Brown / the Professor Brown. Do you know where she is?
- 5 In the United States, President / the President is elected for four years.
- 6 President Kennedy / The President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.
- 7 The officer I spoke to at the police station was Inspector Roberts / the Inspector Roberts.
- 8 Do you know Wilson / the Wilson? They're a very nice couple.
- 9 Julia spent three years as a student in United States / the United States.
- 10 France / The France has a population of about 66 million.

77.2 Some of these sentences are OK, but some need **the** (sometimes more than once). Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 Everest was first climbed in 1953. OK
- 2 Milan and Turin are cities in north of Italy. in the north of Italy
- 3 Africa is much larger than Europe.
- 4 Last year I visited Mexico and United States.
- 5 Southern England is warmer than north.
- 6 Thailand and Cambodia are in southeast Asia.
- 7 Chicago is on Lake Michigan.
- 8 Next year we're going skiing in Swiss Alps.
- 9 UK consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- 10 Seychelles are a group of islands in Indian Ocean.
- 11 I've never been to South Africa.
- 12 River Volga flows into Caspian Sea.

77.3 Here are some geography questions. Choose the right answer from one of the boxes and use **the** if necessary. You do not need all the names in the boxes.

<i>continents</i>	<i>countries</i>	<i>oceans and seas</i>	<i>mountains</i>	<i>rivers and canals</i>
Africa	Canada	Atlantic	Alps	Amazon Rhine
Asia	Denmark	Indian Ocean	Andes	Danube Thames
Australia	Indonesia	Pacific	Himalayas	Nile Volga
Europe	Sweden	Black Sea	Rockies	Suez Canal
North America	Thailand	Mediterranean	Urals	Panama Canal
South America	United States	Red Sea		

- 1 What do you have to cross to travel from Europe to America? the Atlantic
- 2 Where is Argentina?
- 3 Which is the longest river in Africa?
- 4 Of which country is Stockholm the capital?
- 5 Of which country is Washington the capital?
- 6 What is the name of the mountain range in the west of North America?
- 7 What is the name of the sea between Africa and Europe?
- 8 Which is the smallest continent in the world?
- 9 What is the name of the ocean between North America and Asia?
- 10 What is the name of the ocean between Africa and Australia?
- 11 Which river flows through London?
- 12 Which river flows through Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade?
- 13 Of which country is Bangkok the capital?
- 14 What joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?
- 15 Which is the longest river in South America?

Names with and without **the** 2**A** Names without **the**

We do not use **the** with names of most city streets/roads/squares/parks etc. :

Union Street (*not the ...*) **Fifth Avenue** **Hyde Park**
Abbey Road **Broadway** **Times Square**

Names of many public buildings and institutions (airports, stations, universities etc.), and also some geographical names, are two words:

Manchester Airport **Harvard University**

The first word is the name of a place ('Manchester') or a person ('Harvard'). These names are usually without **the**. In the same way, we say:

Victoria Station (*not the ...*) **Canterbury Cathedral** **Edinburgh Castle**
Buckingham Palace **Cambridge University** **Sydney Harbour**

Compare:

Buckingham Palace (*not the ...*) *but* **the Royal Palace**
(*'Royal'* is an adjective – it is not a name like *'Buckingham'*.)

B Most other buildings have names with **the**. For example:

<i>hotels</i>	the Sheraton Hotel, the Holiday Inn
<i>theatres/cinemas</i>	the Palace Theatre, the Odeon (cinema)
<i>museums</i>	the Guggenheim Museum, the National Gallery
<i>other buildings</i>	the Empire State (Building), the White House, the Eiffel Tower

We often leave out the noun:

the Sheraton (Hotel) **the Palace** (Theatre) **the Guggenheim** (Museum)

Some names are only **the** + *noun*, for example:

the Acropolis **the Kremlin** **the Pentagon**

C Names with **of** usually have **the**. For example:

the Bank **of** England **the** Museum **of** Modern Art
the Great Wall **of** China **the** Tower **of** London

Note that we say:

the University **of** Cambridge *but* **Cambridge University** (*without the*)

D Many shops, restaurants, hotels etc. are named after people. These names end in **-s** or **-s**. We do not use **the** with these names:

McDonald's (*not the ...*) **Barclays** (bank)
Joe's Diner (restaurant) **Macy's** (department store)

Churches are often named after saints (St = Saint):

St John's Church (*not the ...*) **St Patrick's Cathedral**

E Most newspapers and many organisations have names with **the**:

the Washington Post **the** Financial Times **the** Sun (newspaper)
the European Union **the** BBC **the** Red Cross

Names of companies, airlines etc. are usually without **the**:

Fiat (*not the Fiat*) **Sony** **Singapore Airlines**
Kodak **IBM** **Yale University Press**

Exercises

78.1 Use the map to answer the questions. Write the name of the place and the street it is in. Use **the** if necessary. (Remember that on maps we do not normally use **the**.)



- 1 Is there a cinema near here?
- 2 Is there a supermarket near here?
- 3 Is there a hotel near here?
- 4 Is there a church near here?
- 5 Is there a museum near here?
- 6 Is there a bookshop near here?
- 7 Is there a restaurant near here?
- 8 Is there a park near here?

Yes, the Odeon in Market Street

Yes, in

Yes, in

Yes,

Yes,

Yes,

Yes, at the end of

78.2 Where are the following? Use **the** where necessary.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Acropolis | Broadway | Buckingham Palace | Eiffel Tower |
| Kremlin | White House | Gatwick Airport | Times Square |

- 1 Times Square is in New York.
- 2 is in Paris.
- 3 is in London.
- 4 is in Washington.
- 5 is in Moscow.
- 6 is in New York.
- 7 is in Athens.
- 8 is near London.

78.3 Which is right?

- 1 Have you ever been to Science Museum / the Science Museum? (the Science Museum is correct)
- 2 Many tourists in London visit St Paul's Cathedral / the St Paul's Cathedral.
- 3 The biggest park in New York is Central Park / The Central Park.
- 4 I'd like to go to China and see Great Wall / the Great Wall.
- 5 Dublin Airport / The Dublin Airport is situated about 12 kilometres from the city centre.
- 6 'Which cinema are we going to this evening?' 'Classic / The Classic.'
- 7 Jack is a student at Liverpool University / the Liverpool University.
- 8 You should go to National Museum / the National Museum. It's very interesting.
- 9 If you're looking for a department store, I would recommend Harrison's / the Harrison's.
- 10 Andy is a flight attendant. He works for Cathay Pacific / the Cathay Pacific.
- 11 'Which newspaper do you want?' 'Morning News / The Morning News.'
- 12 We went to Italy and saw Leaning Tower / the Leaning Tower of Pisa.
- 13 This book is published by Cambridge University Press / the Cambridge University Press.
- 14 The building across the street is College of Art / the College of Art.
- 15 Imperial Hotel / The Imperial Hotel is in Baker Street / the Baker Street.
- 16 Statue of Liberty / The Statue of Liberty is at the entrance to New York Harbor / the New York Harbor.

Prepositions

A Compare **at**, **on** and **in**:

- They arrived **at 5 o'clock**.
- They arrived **on Friday**.
- They arrived **in June**. / They arrived **in 2012**.

We use:

at for the time of day**at five o'clock** **at 11.45** **at midnight** **at lunchtime** **at sunset** etc.**on** for days and dates**on Friday / on Fridays** **on 16 May 2012** **on New Year's Day** **on my birthday****in** for longer periods (months/years/seasons etc.)**in June** **in 2012** **in the 1990s** **in the 20th century** **in the past** **in winter****B** We say:**at the moment / at the minute / at present / at this time** (= now):

- Can we talk later? I'm busy **at the moment**.

at the same time

- Kate and I arrived **at the same time**.

at the weekends / at weekends (or **on the weekend / on weekends** in American English):

- Will you be here **at the weekend?** (or ... **on the weekend**)

at Christmas (but **on Christmas Day**)

- Do you give each other presents **at Christmas?**

at night (= during nights in general), **in the night** (= during a particular night):

- I don't like working **at night**. but I was woken up by a noise **in the night**.

C We say:**in the morning(s)***but***on Friday morning(s)****in the afternoon(s)****on Sunday afternoon(s)****in the evening(s)****on Monday evening(s)** etc.

- I'll see you **in the morning**.

- I'll see you **on Friday morning**.

- Do you work **in the evenings?**

- Do you work **on Saturday evenings?**

D We do not use **at/on/in** before **last/next/this/every**:

- I'll see you **next Friday**. (*not* on next Friday)
- They got married **last June**.

We often leave out **on** before days. So you can say:

- I'll see you **on Friday**. or I'll see you **Friday**.
- I don't work **on Monday mornings**. or I don't work **Monday mornings**.

E We say that something will happen **in a few minutes / in six months** etc. :

- The train will be leaving **in a few minutes**. (= a few minutes from now)
- Andy has gone away. He'll be back **in a week**. (= a week from now)
- They'll be here **in a moment**. (= a moment from now, very soon)

We also use **in ...** to say how long it takes to do something:

- I learnt to drive **in four weeks**. (= it took me four weeks to learn)

Exercises

121.1 Put in **at, on** or **in**.

- 1 Mozart was born in Salzburg in 1756.
- 2 I've been invited to a wedding 14 February.
- 3 Amy's birthday is May, but I don't know which date.
- 4 This park is popular and gets very busy weekends.
- 5 I haven't seen Kate for a few days. I last saw her Tuesday.
- 6 Jonathan is 63. He'll be retiring from his job two years.
- 7 I'm busy right now. I'll be with you a moment.
- 8 Sam isn't here the moment, but he'll be here this afternoon.
- 9 There are usually a lot of parties New Year's Eve.
- 10 I don't like the dark. I try to avoid going out night.
- 11 It rained very hard the night. Did you hear it?
- 12 My car is being repaired at the garage. It will be ready two hours.
- 13 The bus station was busy. A lot of buses were leaving the same time.
- 14 Helen and David always go out for dinner their wedding anniversary.
- 15 It was a short book and easy to read. I read it a day.
- 16 midday, the sun is at its highest point in the sky.
- 17 This building is very old. It was built the fifteenth century.
- 18 The office is closed Wednesday afternoons.
- 19 In the UK many people go home to see their families Christmas.
- 20 My flight arrives 5 o'clock the morning.
- 21 The course begins 7 January and ends sometime April.
- 22 I might not be at home Tuesday morning, but I'll be there the afternoon.

121.2 Complete the sentences. Use **at, on** or **in** + the following:

the evening	about 20 minutes	1756	the same time	the 1920s
the moment	21 July 1969	night	Saturdays	11 seconds

- 1 Mozart was born in 1756
- 2 If the sky is clear, you can see the stars
- 3 After working hard during the day, I like to relax
- 4 Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon
- 5 It's difficult to listen if everyone is speaking
- 6 Jazz became popular in the United States
- 7 I'm just going out to the shop. I'll be back
- 8 I don't think we need an umbrella. It's not raining
- 9 Ben is a very fast runner. He can run 100 metres
- 10 Lisa works from Monday to Friday. Sometimes she also works

121.3 Which is correct: **a, b**, or **both** of them?

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 a I'll see you on Friday. | b I'll see you Friday. | <u>both</u> |
| 2 a I'll see you on next Friday. | b I'll see you next Friday. | <u>b</u> |
| 3 a Paul got married in April. | b Paul got married April. | ..... |
| 4 a I play tennis on Sunday mornings. | b I play tennis Sunday mornings. | ..... |
| 5 a We were ill at the same time. | b We were ill in the same time. | ..... |
| 6 a What are you doing at the weekend? | b What are you doing on the weekend? | ..... |
| 7 a Oliver was born at 10 May 1993. | b Oliver was born on 10 May 1993. | ..... |
| 8 a He left school last June. | b He left school in last June. | ..... |
| 9 a Will you be here on Tuesday? | b Will you be here Tuesday? | ..... |
| 10 a I don't like driving in night. | b I don't like driving at night. | ..... |

A on time and in time

on time = punctual, not late

If something happens **on time**, it happens at the time that was planned:

- The 11.45 train left **on time**. (= it left at 11.45)
- Please be **on time**. Don't be late.
- The conference was well-organised. Everything began and finished **on time**.

in time (for something / to do something) = soon enough

- Will you be home **in time for dinner**? (= soon enough for dinner)
- I sent Amy a birthday present. I hope it arrives **in time**. (= on or before her birthday)
- I'm in a hurry. I want to get home **in time to watch** the game on TV. (= soon enough to see the game)

The opposite of **in time** is **too late**:

- I got home **too late** to watch the game on TV.

You can say **just in time** (= almost too late):

- We got to the station **just in time** for our train.
- A child ran into the road in front of the car, but I managed to stop **just in time**.

B at the end and in the end

at the end (of something) = at the time when something ends

For example:

at the end of the month	at the end of January	at the end of the game
at the end of the film	at the end of the course	at the end of the concert

- I'm going away **at the end of January / at the end of the month**.
- At the end of the concert**, everyone applauded.
- The players shook hands **at the end of the game**.

We do not say 'in the end of ...'. For example, we do not say 'in the end of January'.

The opposite of **at the end** is **at the beginning**:

- I'm going away **at the beginning of January**. (*not* in the beginning)

in the end = finally

We use **in the end** when we say what the final result of a situation was:

- We had a lot of problems with our car. We sold it **in the end**. (= finally we sold it)
- He got more and more angry. **In the end** he just walked out of the room.
- Alan couldn't decide where to go for his holidays. He didn't go anywhere **in the end**. (*not* at the end)

The opposite of **in the end** is **at first**:

- At first** we didn't get on very well, but **in the end** we became good friends.

Exercises

122.1 Complete the sentences with **on time** or **in time**.

- The bus is usually on time, but it was late this morning.
- The film was supposed to start at 8.30, but it didn't begin
- The train service isn't very good. The trains are rarely
- We nearly missed our train. We got to the station just
- We want to start the meeting, so please don't be late.
- I've just washed this shirt. I want to wear it this evening, so I hope it will be dry
- I almost forgot that it was Joe's birthday. Fortunately I remembered
- Why are you never? You always keep everybody waiting.
- It is hoped that the new stadium will be ready for the tournament later this year.

122.2 Read the situations and make sentences using **just in time**.

- A child ran into the road in front of your car. You saw the child at the last moment.
(manage / stop) I managed to stop just in time.
- You were walking home. Just after you got home, it started to rain very heavily.
(get / home) I
- Your friend was going to sit on the chair you had just painted. You said, 'Don't sit on that chair!', so he didn't. (stop / him) I
- You and a friend went to the cinema. You were late, and you thought you would miss the beginning of the film. But the film began just as you sat down in the cinema.
(get / cinema / beginning / film)
We

122.3 Complete the sentences using **at the end** + the following:

the course ~~the game~~ the interview the month the race

- The players shook hands at the end of the game
- I get paid
- The students had a party
- Two of the runners collapsed
- I was surprised when I was offered the job

122.4 Write sentences with **in the end**. Use the verb in brackets.

- We had a lot of problems with our car. (sell) In the end we sold it.
- Anna got more and more fed up with her job.
(resign)
- I tried to learn Japanese, but I found it too difficult.
(give up)
- We couldn't decide whether to go to the party or not.
(not / go)

122.5 Put in **at** or **in**.

- I'm going away at the end of the month.
- It took Gary a long time to find work. the end he got a job as a bus driver.
- I couldn't decide what to buy Amy for her birthday. I didn't buy her anything the end.
- I'm going away the end of this week.
- We waited ages for a bus. the end we had to get a taxi.
- the end of the lesson, all the students left the classroom.
- We had a few problems at first, but the end everything was OK.
- You were in a difficult position. What did you do the end?
- The journey took a very long time, but we got there the end.
- 10 Are you going away the beginning of August or the end?

A in



in a room
in a building
in a box
etc.



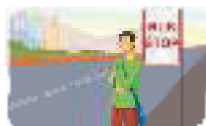
in a garden
in a town
in the city centre
etc.



in a pool
in the sea
in a river
etc.

- There's no-one **in the room** / **in the building** / **in the garden**.
- What do you have **in your hand** / **in your mouth**?
- When we were **in Italy**, we spent a few days **in Venice**.
- I have a friend who lives **in a small village in the mountains**.
- There were some people swimming **in the pool** / **in the sea** / **in the river**.

B at



at the bus stop



at the door



at the roundabout



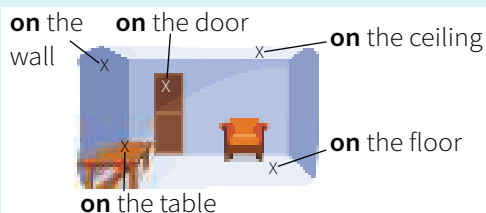
at her desk

- Who is that man standing **at the bus stop** / **at the door** / **at the window**?
- Turn left **at the traffic lights** / **at the next junction** / **at the roundabout** / **at the church**.
- We have to get off the bus **at the next stop**.
- When you leave the hotel, please leave your key **at reception**. (= at the reception desk)

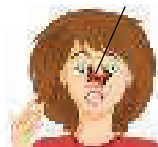
Compare **in** and **at**:

- There were a lot of people **in the shop**. It was crowded.
Go along this road, then turn left **at the shop**.
- I'll meet you **in the hotel lobby**. (= in the building)
I'll meet you **at the entrance to the hotel**. (= outside the building)

C on



on her nose



on a page



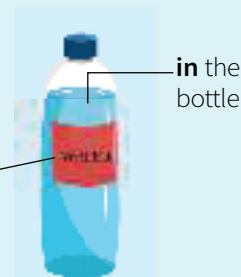
on an island

- I sat **on the floor** / **on the ground** / **on the grass** / **on the beach** / **on a chair**.
- There's a dirty mark **on the ceiling** / **on your nose** / **on your shirt**.
- Did you see the notice **on the wall** / **on the door**?
- You'll find details of TV programmes **on page seven** of the newspaper.
- The hotel is **on a small island** in the middle of a lake.

Compare **in** and **on**:

- There is some water **in the bottle**.
There is a label **on the bottle**.

on the bottle



Compare **at** and **on**:

- There is somebody **at the door**. Shall I go and see who it is?
There is a notice **on the door**. It says 'Do not disturb'.

Exercises

123.1 Answer the questions about the pictures. Use **in**, **at** or **on** with the words below the pictures.



- 1 Where's the label? *On the bottle.*
- 2 Where's the fly?
- 3 Where's the car waiting?
- 4 Where's the notice? Where's the key?
- 5 Where are the shelves?
- 6 Where's the Eiffel Tower?
- 7 Where's the man standing? Where's the bird?
- 8 Where are the children playing?

123.2 Complete the sentences. Use **in**, **at** or **on** + the following:

the window **his hand** **the mountains** **that tree**
my guitar **the river** **the island** **junction 14**

- 1 There were some people swimming *in the river*.
- 2 One of the strings is broken.
- 3 Leave the motorway and then turn left.
- 4 He was holding something, but I couldn't see what it was.
- 5 The leaves are a beautiful colour.
- 6 You can go skiing near here. There's plenty of snow.
- 7 There's nobody living It's uninhabited.
- 8 He spends most of the day sitting and looking outside.

123.3 Complete the sentences with **in**, **at** or **on**.

- 1 There was a long queue of people *at* the bus stop.
- 2 Nicola was wearing a silver ring her little finger.
- 3 There was a security guard standing the entrance to the building.
- 4 I wasn't sure whether I had come to the right office. There was no name the door.
- 5 There are plenty of shops and restaurants the town centre.
- 6 You'll find the weather forecast the back page of the newspaper.
- 7 The headquarters of the company are California.
- 8 I wouldn't like an office job. I couldn't spend the whole day sitting a desk.
- 9 The man the police are looking for has a scar his right cheek.
- 10 If you come here by bus, get off the stop after the traffic lights.
- 11 Have you ever been camping? Have you ever slept a tent?
- 12 Emily was sitting the balcony reading a book.
- 13 My brother lives a small village the south-west of England.
- 14 I like that picture hanging the wall the kitchen.

A We say that somebody/something is:

<p>in a line, in a row, in a queue in a picture, in a photo(graph) in a newspaper, in a magazine, in a book</p>	<p>in an office, in a department in the sky, in the world in the country (= not in a town)</p>
--	---

- When I go to the cinema, I like to sit **in the front row**.
- Amy works **in the sales department**.
- Who is the woman **in that picture**?
- Do you live in a city or **in the country**?
- It's a lovely day. There isn't a cloud **in the sky**.



They're standing **in a row**.

B We say that somebody/something is:

on the left, on the right (or **on the left-hand side, on the right-hand side**)

- Do you drive **on the left** or **on the right** in your country?

on the ground floor, on the first floor, on the second floor etc.

- Our apartment is **on the second floor** of the building.

on a map, on a menu, on a list, on a page, on a website

- Here's the shopping list. Don't buy anything that's not **on the list**.
- You'll find the information you need **on our website**.

We say that a place is **on a river / on a road / on the coast**:

- Vienna is **on the** (river) **Danube**.
- The town where you live – is it **on the coast** or is it inland?

We say **on the way** (from one place to another):

- We stopped at a shop **on the way** home.



C We say:

at the top (of ...), **at the bottom** (of ...), **at the end** (of ...)

- Write your name **at the top of the page**.
- Jane lives **at the other end of the street**.

at the top (of the page)



at the bottom (of the page)

D We say:

in the front, in the back of a car

- I was **in the back** (of the car) when we had the accident.

at the front, at the back of a building / theatre / group of people etc.

- The garden is **at the back of the house**.
- Let's sit **at the front** (of the cinema).
- We were **at the back**, so we couldn't see very well.

on the front, on the back of an envelope / a piece of paper etc.

- I wrote the date **on the back of the photo**.

at the back



at the front

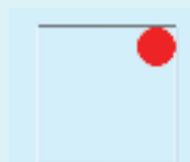
E We say:

in the corner of a room

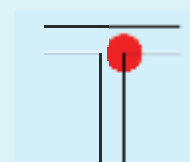
- The TV is **in the corner** of the room.

at the corner or **on the corner** of a street

- There is a small shop **at the corner** (of the street).
or ... **on the corner** (of the street).



in the corner



at or on the corner

Exercises

124.1 Answer the questions about the pictures. Use **in**, **at** or **on** with the words below the pictures.



- 1 Where does Amy work? In the sales department.
- 2 Amy lives in this building. Where's her flat exactly?
- 3 Where is the woman standing?
- 4 Where is the man standing?
- 5 Where's the cat?
- 6 Where's the dog?
- 7 Lisa is in this group of people. Where is she?
- 8 Where's the post office?
- 9 Gary is at the cinema. Where is he sitting?
- 10 Where is the bank?

124.2 Complete the sentences. Use **in**, **at** or **on** + the following:

the west coast the world the back of the class the sky
the front row the right the back of this card the way to work

- 1 It's a lovely day. There isn't a cloud in the sky.
- 2 In most countries people drive
- 3 What is the tallest building ?
- 4 I met a friend of mine this morning.
- 5 San Francisco is of the United States.
- 6 We went to the theatre last night. We had seats
- 7 I couldn't hear the teacher. She spoke quietly and I was sitting
- 8 I don't have your address. Could you write it ?

124.3 Complete the sentences with **in**, **at** or **on**.

- 1 Write your name at the top of the page.
- 2 Is your sister this photo? I don't recognise her.
- 3 They live in a small house the bottom of the hill.
- 4 We normally use the front entrance to the building, but there's another one the back.
- 5 We had to wait a queue for an hour to check in at the airport.
- 6 There was a list of names, but my name wasn't the list.
- 7 Is there anything interesting today's newspaper?
- 8 I love to look up at the stars the sky at night.
- 9 When I'm a passenger in a car, I prefer to sit the front.
- 10 I live in a very small village. You probably won't find it your map.
- 11 Joe works the furniture department of a large store.
- 12 Paris is the (river) Seine.
- 13 I don't like cities. I'd much prefer to live the country.
- 14 My office is the top floor. It's your left as you come out of the lift.

Unit 128 by

A You can say that something happens **by mistake** / **by accident** / **by chance**:

- We hadn't arranged to meet. We met **by chance**.

But we say 'do something **on purpose**' (= you mean to do it):

- I didn't do it **on purpose**. It was an accident.

Note that we say **by chance**, **by accident** etc. (*not* by the chance / by an accident).
In these expressions we use **by** + *noun* without **the** or **a**.

B We use **by** ... to say how somebody travels. For example, you can travel:
by car by train by plane by boat by ship by bus by bike etc.

- Jess usually goes to work **by bus** / **by bike** / **by car**.

We do not use **by** if we say **my car** / **the train** / **a taxi** etc. We say:

- by car** but **in my car** (*not* by my car)
by train but **on the train** (*not* by the train)

We use **in** for cars and taxis:

- They didn't come **in their car**. They came **in a taxi**.

We use **on** for bikes and public transport (buses, trains etc.):

- We travelled **on the 6.45 train**, which arrived at 8.30.

Note that we usually say **on foot** (*not usually* by foot):

- Did you come here **by car** or **on foot**?

We also use **by** to say how we do other things. For example, you can:

- send something **by post** pay **by card** / **by cheque** do something **by hand**
 Can I pay **by credit card**?

But note that we say **pay cash** or **pay in cash** (*not usually* by cash).

C We say that 'something is done **by** ...' (*passive*):

- Have you ever been bitten **by a dog**?
 The programme was watched **by millions of people**.

Compare **by** and **with**:

- The door must have been opened **with a key**. (*not* by a key)
(= somebody used a key to open it)
 The door must have been opened **by somebody** with a key.

We say: a play **by Shakespeare**, a painting **by Rembrandt**, a novel **by Tolstoy** etc.

- Have you read any poems **by Shakespeare**?
 'Who is this painting **by**? Picasso?' 'I have no idea.'

D **By** also means 'next to / beside':

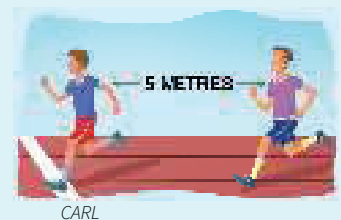
- The light switch is **by the door**.
 Come and sit **by me**. (= next to me)

LIGHT SWITCH →



E You can also use **by** ... to show the difference between two things:

- Clare's salary has increased **by ten per cent**.
(= it's now ten per cent more than before)
 Carl won the race **by five metres**.
(= he was five metres in front of the other runners)



CARL

Exercises

128.1 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

- 1 We don't need cash. We can pay by credit card.
- 2 Kate and James keep in touch with one another mainly
- 3 I didn't intend to take your umbrella. I took it
- 4 I think he arrived late He wanted to keep us waiting.
- 5 Some things are planned. Other things happen
- 6 Don't put my sweater in the washing machine. It has to be washed

by mistake
by hand
~~by credit card~~
by chance
by email
on purpose

128.2 Put in by, in or on.

- 1 Jess usually goes to work by bus.
- 2 I saw Jane this morning. She was the bus.
- 3 How did you get here? Did you come train?
- 4 I couldn't find a seat the train. It was full.
- 5 How much will it cost to the airport taxi?
- 6 Did you come here Sarah's car or yours?
- 7 The injured man was taken to hospital ambulance.
- 8 How long does it take to cross the Atlantic ship?
- 9 He doesn't drive much. He goes everywhere bike or foot.

128.3 Complete these sentences about books, paintings etc. Choose from the box.

- 1 I was woken up in the night by a strange noise.
- 2 These pictures were taken
- 3 I hate getting bitten
- 4 'Mona Lisa' is a famous painting
- 5 We lost the game because of a mistake
- 6 The plane was damaged, but landed safely.
- 7 This music is, but I can't remember what it's called.

by mosquitoes
by one of our players
by lightning
by Beethoven
~~by a strange noise~~
by Leonardo da Vinci
by a professional
photographer

128.4 Put in by, in, on or with.

- 1 Have you ever been bitten by a dog?
- 2 We managed to put the fire out a fire extinguisher.
- 3 Who's that man standing the window?
- 4 Do you travel much bus?
- 5 We travelled my friend's car because it is larger and more comfortable than mine.
- 6 It was only accident that I discovered the error.
- 7 These pictures were taken a very good camera.
- 8 My friends live in a beautiful house the sea.
- 9 There were only a few people the plane. It was almost empty.
- 10 The new railway line will reduce the journey time two hours (from five hours to three).
- 11 There was a small table the bed a lamp and a clock it.

128.5 Complete the sentences using by.

- 1 Carl won the race. He was five metres in front of the other runners.
Carl won by five metres.
- 2 Ten years ago the population of the country was 50 million. Now it is 56 million.
In the last ten years the population has
- 3 There was an election. Helen won. She got 25 votes and James got 23.
Helen won
- 4 I went to Kate's office to see her, but she had left work five minutes before I arrived.
I missed

Noun + preposition (reason for, cause of etc.)

A noun + for ...

a **demand** / a **need FOR** ...

- The company went out of business. There was no **demand for** its product any more.
- There's no excuse for behaviour like that. There's no **need for** it.

a **reason FOR** ...

- The train was late, but nobody knew the **reason for** the delay. (*not* reason of)

B noun + of ...

a **cause OF** ...

- The **cause of** the explosion is unknown.

a **picture** / a **photo** / a **photograph** / a **map** / a **plan** / a **drawing** (etc.) **OF** ...

- Rachel showed me some **pictures of** her family.
- I had a **map of** the town, so I was able to find my way around.

an **advantage** / a **disadvantage OF** ...

- The **advantage of living alone** is that you can do what you like.

*but***there is** an advantage **IN** doing something *or* **TO** doing something:

- There are** many advantages **in** living alone. *or* ... many advantages **to** living alone.

C noun + in ...

an **increase** / a **decrease** / a **rise** / a **fall IN** (prices etc.)

- There has been an **increase in** the number of road accidents recently.
- Last year was a bad one for the company. There was a big **fall in** sales.

D noun + to ...

damage TO ...

- The accident was my fault, so I had to pay for the **damage to** the other car.

an **invitation TO** ... (a party / a wedding etc.)

- Did you get an **invitation to** the wedding?

a **solution TO** a problem / a **key TO** a door / an **answer TO** a question / a **reply TO** a letter / a **reaction TO** something

- I hope we find a **solution to** the problem. (*not* a solution of the problem)
- I was surprised at her **reaction to** my suggestion.

an **attitude TO** ... *or* an **attitude TOWARDS** ...

- His **attitude to** his job is very negative. *or* His **attitude towards** his job ...

E noun + with ... / between ...

a **relationship** / a **connection** / **contact WITH** ...

- Do you have a good **relationship with** your parents?
- The police want to question a man in **connection with** the robbery.

a **relationship** / a **connection** / **contact** / a **difference BETWEEN** two things or people

- The police believe that there is no **connection between** the two crimes.
- There are some **differences between** British and American English.

Exercises

129.1 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

- 1 What caused the explosion?
What was the cause of the explosion.....?
- 2 We're trying to solve the problem.
We're trying to find a solution
- 3 Sue gets on well with her brother.
Sue has a good relationship
- 4 The cost of living has gone up a lot.
There has been a big increase
- 5 I don't know how to answer your question.
I can't think of an answer
- 6 I don't think that a new road is necessary.
I don't think there is any need
- 7 I think that living in a big city has many advantages.
I think that there are many advantages
- 8 Food prices fell last month.
Last month there was a fall
- 9 Nobody wants shoes like these any more.
There is no demand
- 10 In what way is your job different from mine?
What is the difference

129.2 Complete the sentences using these nouns + a preposition:

cause	connection	contact	damage	invitation
key	map	photos	reason	reply

- 1 On the classroom wall there were some pictures and a map of the world.
- 2 Thank you for the your birthday party.
- 3 Anna has little her family these days. She rarely sees them.
- 4 I can't open this door. Do you have a the other door?
- 5 The the fire at the hotel is still unknown.
- 6 Did you get a the email you sent?
- 7 The two companies are separate. There is no them.
- 8 Jane showed me some the city as it looked 100 years ago.
- 9 Emily has decided to give up her job. I don't know her doing this.
- 10 It wasn't a bad accident. The the car wasn't serious.

129.3 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

- 1 There are some differences between British and American English.
- 2 Money isn't the solution every problem.
- 3 There has been an increase the amount of traffic using this road.
- 4 The advantage having a car is that you don't have to rely on public transport.
- 5 There are many advantages being able to speak a foreign language.
- 6 Everything can be explained. There's a reason everything.
- 7 When Paul left home, his attitude many things seemed to change.
- 8 Ben and I used to be good friends, but I don't have much contact him now.
- 9 James did a very good drawing his father. It looks just like him.
- 10 What was Sarah's reaction the news?
- 11 Nicola took a picture me holding the baby.
- 12 The show is very popular and there has been a great demand tickets.
- 13 There has been a lot of debate about the causes climate change.
- 14 The fact that Jane was offered a job in the company has no connection the fact that she is a friend of the managing director.

Exercises

130.1 Complete the sentences using **nice of ...**, **kind of ...** etc.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tom offered to drive me to the airport. | (nice)
That was <u>nice of him</u> . |
| 2 | I needed money and Lisa gave me some. | (generous)
That her. |
| 3 | They didn't invite us to their party. | (not very nice)
That wasn't |
| 4 | Can I help you with your luggage? | (very kind)
That's |
| 5 | Kevin never says 'thank you'. | (not very polite)
That isn't |
| 6 | They've had an argument and now they refuse to speak to each other. | (a bit childish)
That's a bit |

130.2 Complete the sentences using an adjective + preposition. Choose from:

amazed angry bored careless excited impressed kind ~~nervous~~

- Are you nervous about the exam?
- Thank you for all you've done. You've been very me.
- What have I done wrong? Why are you me?
- You must be very your trip next week. It sounds really great.
- I wasn't the service in the restaurant. We had to wait ages.
- Ben isn't very happy at college. He says he's the course he's doing.
- I'd never seen so many people before. I was the crowds.
- It was you to leave the car unlocked while you were shopping.

130.3 Put in the correct preposition.

- They were delighted with the present I gave them.
- It was nice you to come and see me when I was ill.
- Why are you always so rude people? Why can't you be more polite?
- We always have the same food every day. I'm fed up it.
- We had a good holiday, but we were disappointed the hotel.
- I can't understand people who are cruel animals.
- I was surprised the way he behaved. It was completely out of character.
- I've been trying to learn Japanese, but I'm not very satisfied my progress.
- Tanya doesn't look very well. I'm worried her.
- I'm sorry yesterday. I completely forgot we'd arranged to meet.
- There's no point in feeling sorry yourself. It won't help you.
- Are you still upset what I said to you yesterday?
- Some people say Kate is unfriendly, but she's always been very nice me.
- I'm tired doing the same thing every day. I need a change.
- We interviewed ten people for the job, and we weren't impressed any of them.
- Vicky is annoyed me because I didn't agree with her.
- I'm sorry the smell in this room. I've just finished painting it.
- I was shocked what I saw. I'd never seen anything like it before.
- Jack is sorry what he did. He won't do it again.
- The hotel was incredibly expensive. I was amazed the price of a room.
- Paul made the wrong decision. It was honest him to admit it.
- You've been very generous me. You've helped me a lot.
- Our neighbours were very angry the noise we made.
- Our neighbours were furious us making so much noise.

A verb + **about****talk / read / know ABOUT ...**

- We **talked about** a lot of things at the meeting.

have a discussion ABOUT something

- We had **a discussion about** what we should do.

But we say '**discuss** something' (no preposition):

- We **discussed** what we should do. (*not* discussed about)

do something/nothing **ABOUT** something = *do something/nothing to improve a situation*

- If you're worried about the problem, you should **do** something **about** it.

B verb + **for****ask** (somebody) **FOR ...**

- I sent an email to the company **asking** them **for** more information about the job.

But we say 'ask somebody **the way / the time**' etc. (no preposition):

- I **asked** somebody **the way to the station**.

apply (TO a company etc.) **FOR** a job etc.

- I think you could do this job. Why don't you **apply for** it?

wait FOR somebody, **wait FOR** something (to happen)

- Don't **wait for** me. I'll join you later.
 I'm not going out yet. I'm **waiting for** the rain to stop.

search (a person / a place / a bag etc.) **FOR ...**

- I've **searched** the house **for** my keys, but I still can't find them.

leave (a place) **FOR** another place

- I haven't seen her since she **left** (home) **for** work. (*not* left to work)

C **take care of, care for** and **care about****take care OF ...** = *look after, keep safe, take responsibility for*

- Don't worry about me. I can **take care of** myself.
 I'll **take care of** the travel arrangements. You don't need to do anything.

care FOR somebody = *take care of them, keep them safe*

- Alan is 85 and lives alone. He needs somebody to **care for** him.

I don't **care FOR** something = *I don't like it*

- I don't **care for** hot weather. (= I don't like ...)

care ABOUT ... = *think that somebody/something is important*

- He's very selfish. He doesn't **care about** other people.

care what/where/how ... etc. (*without about*)

- You can do what you like. I don't **care what** you do.

D **look for** and **look after****look FOR ...** = *search for, try to find*

- I've lost my keys. Can you help me to **look for** them?

look AFTER ... = *take care of, keep safe or in good condition*

- Alan is 85 and lives alone. He needs somebody to **look after** him. (*not* look for)
 You can borrow this book, but please **look after** it.

Exercises

133.1 Which is right?

- 1 We searched everywhere Joe / searched everywhere for Joe, but we couldn't find him.
(searched everywhere for Joe is correct)
- 2 I sent her an email. Now I'm waiting for her to reply / waiting her to reply.
- 3 A security guard searched my bag / searched for my bag as I entered the building.
- 4 I paid the taxi driver and asked him a receipt / asked him for a receipt.
- 5 I wanted to get to the city centre, so I stopped a man to ask the way / to ask for the way.
- 6 We discussed about the problem / discussed the problem, but we didn't reach a decision.
- 7 There are many problems, but the government does nothing for them / nothing about them.
- 8 My flight is at 9.30. What time do I need to leave the hotel to the airport / for the airport?

133.2 Put in the correct preposition. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 I'm not going out yet. I'm waiting for the rain to stop.
- 2 I've applied three universities. I hope one of them accepts me.
- 3 If you don't want the job, there's no point in applying it.
- 4 I don't want to talk what happened last night. Let's forget it.
- 5 I don't want to discuss what happened last night. Let's forget it.
- 6 We had an interesting discussion the problem, but we didn't reach a decision.
- 7 My friends are in Italy. They're in Rome now and tomorrow they leave Milan.
- 8 The roof of the house is in bad condition. We need to do something it.

133.3 Put in the correct preposition after **care**. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 He's very selfish. He doesn't care about other people.
- 2 Who's going to take care you when you are old?
- 3 She doesn't care the exam. She doesn't care whether she passes or fails.
- 4 I don't like this coat very much. I don't care the colour.
- 5 Don't worry about the shopping. I'll take care that.
- 6 He gave up his job to care his elderly father.
- 7 I want to have a good holiday. I don't care the cost.
- 8 I want to have a good holiday. I don't care how much it costs.

133.4 Complete the sentences with **look for** or **look after**. Use the correct form of **look** (**looks/looked/looking**).

- 1 I looked for my keys, but I couldn't find them anywhere.
- 2 Kate is a job. I hope she finds one soon.
- 3 Who you when you were ill?
- 4 The car park was full, so we had to somewhere else to park.
- 5 A child minder is somebody who other people's children.
- 6 I'm Lisa. I need to ask her something. Have you seen her?

133.5 Complete the sentences with these verbs (in the correct form) + a preposition:

apply ask do leave look search talk wait

- 1 Police are searching for a man who escaped from prison.
- 2 Sarah wasn't ready. We had to her.
- 3 I think Amy likes her job, but she doesn't it much.
- 4 Don't me money. I don't have any.
- 5 Ben is unemployed. He has several jobs, but hasn't had any luck.
- 6 If something is wrong, why don't you something it?
- 7 Helen's car is very old, but she it. It's in excellent condition.
- 8 Diane is from Boston, but now she lives in Paris. She Boston Paris when she was 19.

A verb + **of****accuse / suspect** somebody **OF** ...

- Tina **accused** me **of** being selfish.
- Some students were **suspected of** cheating in the exam.

approve / disapprove **OF** ...

- His parents don't **approve of** what he does, but they can't stop him.

die OF or **die FROM** an illness etc.

- 'What did he **die of**?' 'A heart attack.'

consist OF ...

- We had an enormous meal. It **consisted of** seven courses.

B verb + **for****pay** (somebody) **FOR** ...

- We didn't have enough money to **pay for** the meal. (*not* pay the meal)
- But we say '**pay** a bill / a fine / a fee / tax / rent / a sum of money' etc. (no preposition)
- We didn't have enough money to **pay the rent**.

thank / forgive somebody **FOR** ...

- I'll never **forgive** them **for** what they did.

apologise (**TO** somebody) **FOR** ...

- When I realised I was wrong, I **apologised** (**to** them) **for** my mistake.

blame somebody/something **FOR** ... , somebody is **to blame FOR** ...

- Everybody **blamed** me **for** the accident.
- Everybody said that I was **to blame for** the accident.

blame (a problem etc.) **ON** ...

- It wasn't my fault. Don't **blame** it **on** me.

C verb + **from****suffer FROM** an illness etc.

- There's been an increase in the number of people **suffering from** heart disease.

protect somebody/something **FROM** ...

- Sun cream **protects** the skin **from** the sun.

D verb + **on****depend ON** ... , **rely ON** ...

- I don't know what time we'll arrive. It **depends on** the traffic.
 - You can **rely on** Anna. She always keeps her promises.
- You can use **depend + when/where/how** etc. with or without **on**:
- 'Are you going to buy it?' 'It **depends how much** it is.' (*or* 'It **depends on** how much ...')

live ON money/food

- Michael's salary is very low. It isn't enough to **live on**.

congratulate / compliment somebody **ON** ...

- I **congratulated** her **on** doing so well in her exams.
- The meal was really good. I **complimented** Mark **on** his cooking skills.

Exercises

135.1 Put in the correct preposition. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 Some students were suspected *of* cheating in the exam.
- 2 Are you going to apologise what you did?
- 3 The apartment consists three rooms, a kitchen and bathroom.
- 4 I was accused lying, but I was telling the truth.
- 5 We finished our meal, paid the bill, and left the restaurant.
- 6 The accident was my fault, so I had to pay the repairs.
- 7 Some people are dying hunger, while others eat too much.
- 8 I called Helen to thank her the present she sent me.
- 9 The government is popular. Most people approve its policies.
- 10 Do you blame the government our economic problems?
- 11 When something goes wrong, you always blame it other people.
- 12 Forgive me interrupting, but I'd like to ask you something.

135.2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- 1 Sue said that I was selfish.
Sue accused me *of being selfish*
- 2 The misunderstanding was my fault, so I apologised.
I apologised
- 3 Jane won the tournament, so I congratulated her.
I congratulated
- 4 He has enemies, and he has a bodyguard to protect him.
He has a bodyguard to protect
- 5 Sandra eats only bread and eggs.
Sandra lives
- 6 You can't say that the bad weather is my fault.
You can't blame
- 7 The police thought my friend had stolen a car.
The police suspected

135.3 Complete the sentences using these verbs (in the correct form) + a preposition:

accuse apologise approve congratulate depend live pay suffer

- 1 His parents don't *approve of* what he does, but they can't stop him.
- 2 When you went to the theatre with Paul, who the tickets?
- 3 It's not pleasant when you are something you didn't do.
- 4 We hope to go to the beach tomorrow, but it the weather.
- 5 Things are cheap there. You can very little money.
- 6 You were rude to Lisa. I think you should her.
- 7 Alex back pain. He spends too much time working at his desk.
- 8 I called Jack to him passing his driving test.

135.4 Put in the correct preposition. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 I'll never forgive them *for* what they did.
- 2 Vaccinations may protect you a number of diseases.
- 3 You know you can always rely me if you need any help.
- 4 Sophie will have to borrow money to pay her college fees.
- 5 She's often unwell. She suffers very bad headaches.
- 6 I don't know whether I'll go out tonight. It depends how I feel.
- 7 Anna doesn't have a job. She depends her parents for money.
- 8 My usual breakfast consists fruit, cereal and coffee.
- 9 I complimented her her English. It was really good.

Tenses

(1)

Present Simple

and

Present Continuous

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

A

We use continuous forms (**I'm waiting**, **it's raining** etc.) for actions and happenings that have started but not finished.

Some verbs (for example, **know** and **like**) are not normally used in this way. We don't say 'I am knowing', 'they are liking'. We say '**I know**', 'they **like**'.

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

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

- I'm hungry. I **want** something to eat. (*not* I'm wanting)
- Do** you **understand** what I **mean**?
- Anna **doesn't seem** very happy right now.

B think

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

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

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

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

C

see **hear** **smell** **taste** **look** **feel**

We normally use the present simple (not continuous) with **see/hear/smell/taste**:

- Do** you **see** that man over there? (*not* are you seeing)
- The room **smells**. Let's open a window.
- This soup **doesn't taste** very good.

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

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

but

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

D am/is/are being

You can say **he's being** ..., **you're being** ... etc. to say how somebody is behaving *now*:

- I can't understand why he's **being** so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
(**being** selfish = behaving selfishly now)
- 'The path is icy. Don't slip.' 'Don't worry. I'm **being** very careful.'

Compare:

- He never thinks about other people. He's **very** selfish.
(= he is selfish generally, not only now)
- I don't like to take risks. I'm **a** very careful person.

We use **am/is/are being** to say how a person is *behaving* (= doing something they can control) now.

It is not usually possible in other situations:

- Sam **is** ill. (*not* is being ill)
- Are** you tired? (*not* are you being tired)

Exercises

4.1 Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

- Are you hungry? Do you want (you / want) something to eat?
- Alan says he's 90 years old, but nobody (believe) him.
- She told me her name, but (I / not / remember) it now.
- Don't put the dictionary away. (I / use) it.
- Don't put the dictionary away. (I / need) it.
- Air (consist) mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.
- Who is that man? What (he / want)?
- Who is that man? Why (he / look) at us?
- Who is that man? (you / recognise) him?
- (I / think) of selling my car. Would you be interested in buying it?
- I can't make up my mind. What (you / think) I should do?
- Gary wasn't well earlier, but (he / seem) OK now.

4.2 Use the words in brackets to make sentences.

<p>1</p>  <p>(you / not / seem / very happy today) <u>You don't seem very happy today.</u></p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Are you OK? You look worried. (I / think)</p>
<p>3</p>  <p>(who / this umbrella / belong to?) I've no idea.</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>(this / smell / good)</p>
<p>5</p>  <p>Excuse me. (anybody / sit / there?) No, it's free.</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>(these gloves / not / fit / me) They're too small.</p>

4.3 Are the underlined verbs OK? Correct them where necessary.

- Nicky is thinking of giving up her job. OK
- It's not true. I'm not believing it. I don't believe it.
- I'm feeling hungry. Is there anything to eat?
- I've never eaten that fruit. What is it tasting like?
- I'm not sure what she does. I think she works in a shop.
- Look over there. What are you seeing?
- You're very quiet. What are you thinking about?

4.4 Complete the sentences. Use **is/are being** (continuous) or **is/are** (simple).

- I can't understand why he's being so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
- You'll like Sophie when you meet her. She very nice.
- Sarah very nice to me at the moment. I wonder why.
- They very happy. They've just got married.
- You're normally very patient, so why so unreasonable about waiting ten more minutes?
- Would you like something to eat? hungry?

Tenses

(2)

Past Simple

and

Past Continuous

Past simple (I did)

A Study this example:

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart **was** an Austrian musician and composer. He **lived** from 1756 to 1791. He **started** composing at the age of five and **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music. He **was** only 35 years old when he **died**.

lived/started/wrote/was/died are all *past simple*



B Very often the past simple ends in **-ed** (*regular verbs*):

- I work in a travel agency now. Before that I **worked** in a department store.
- They **invited** us to their party, but we **decided** not to go.
- The police **stopped** me on my way home last night.
- Laura **passed** her exam because she **studied** very hard.

For spelling (st**opped**, st**udied** etc.), see Appendix 6.

But many verbs are *irregular*. The past simple does *not* end in **-ed**. For example:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| write → wrote | <input type="checkbox"/> Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music. |
| see → saw | <input type="checkbox"/> We saw Alice in town a few days ago. |
| go → went | <input type="checkbox"/> I went to the cinema three times last week. |
| shut → shut | <input type="checkbox"/> It was cold, so I shut the window. |

For a list of irregular verbs, see Appendix 1.

C In questions and negative sentences we use **did/didn't** + infinitive (**enjoy/see/go** etc.):

I she they	enjoyed saw went	did	you she they	enjoy? see? go?	I she they	didn't	enjoy see go
------------------	--------------------------------------	------------	--------------------	--	------------------	---------------	---

- I enjoyed the party a lot. **Did** you **enjoy** it?
- How many people **did** they **invite** to the wedding?
- I **didn't buy** anything because I **didn't have** any money.
- 'Did** you **go** out?' 'No, I **didn't**.'

Sometimes **do** is the main verb in the sentence (did you **do**?, I didn't **do**):

- What **did** you **do** at the weekend? (*not* What did you at the weekend?)
- I **didn't do** anything. (*not* I didn't anything)

D The past of **be** (**am/is/are**) is **was/were**:

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

- I **was** annoyed because **they were** late.
- Was the weather** good when **you were** on holiday?
- They weren't** able to come because **they were** so busy.
- I **wasn't** hungry, so I didn't eat anything.
- Did you go out last night or **were you** too tired?

Exercises

5.1 Read what Laura says about a typical working day:



I usually get up at 7 o'clock and have a big breakfast. I walk to work, which takes me about half an hour. I start work at 8.45. I never have lunch. I finish work at 5 o'clock. I'm always tired when I get home. I usually cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at about 11 o'clock, and I always sleep well.

Yesterday was a typical working day for Laura. Write what she did or didn't do yesterday.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------------|------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | She got up | at 7 o'clock. | 7 | ..... | at 5 o'clock. | | | |
| 2 | She | | a big breakfast. | 8 | | tired when | | home. |
| 3 | She | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | a meal yesterday evening. | | |
| 4 | It | ..... | to get to work. | 10 | ..... | out yesterday evening. | | |
| 5 | ..... | ..... | at 8.45. | 11 | ..... | at 11 o'clock. | | |
| 6 | ..... | ..... | lunch. | 12 | ..... | well last night. | | |

5.2 Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:

buy catch cost fall hurt sell spend teach throw ~~write~~

- Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
- 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father me.'
- We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we it.
- Dave down the stairs this morning and his leg.
- Joe the ball to Sue, who it.
- Kate a lot of money yesterday. She a dress which £100.

5.3 You ask James about his holiday in the US. Write your questions.

- YOU: Where did you go ?
JAMES: To the US. We went on a trip from San Francisco to Denver.
- YOU: How ? By car?
JAMES: Yes, we hired a car in San Francisco.
- YOU: It's a long way to drive. How long ?
JAMES: Two weeks. We stopped at a lot of places along the way.
- YOU: Where ? In hotels?
JAMES: Yes, small hotels or motels.
- YOU: good?
JAMES: Yes, but it was very hot – sometimes too hot.
- YOU: the Grand Canyon?
JAMES: Of course. It was wonderful.

5.4 Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- It was warm, so I took off my coat. (take)
- The film wasn't very good. I didn't enjoy it much. (enjoy)
- I knew Sarah was busy, so I her. (disturb)
- We were very tired, so we the party early. (leave)
- It was hard carrying the bags. They really heavy. (be)
- The bed was very uncomfortable. I well. (sleep)
- This watch wasn't expensive. It much. (cost)
- The window was open and a bird into the room. (fly)
- I was in a hurry, so I time to call you. (have)
- I didn't like the hotel. The room very clean. (be)

Past continuous (I was doing)

A Study this example situation:



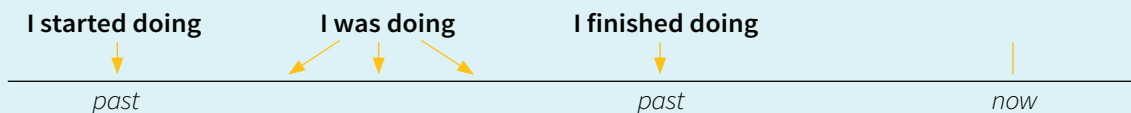
Yesterday Karen and Joe played tennis. They started at 10 o'clock and finished at 11.30.
So, at 10.30 they **were playing** tennis.

they **were playing** =
they were in the middle of playing, they had not finished

was/were + -ing is the past continuous:

he/she/it	was	playing doing working etc.
we/you/they	were	

B I **was doing** something = I was in the middle of doing it at a certain time. The action or situation started before this time, but had not finished:



- This time last year I **was living** in Hong Kong.
- What **were** you **doing** at 10 o'clock last night?
- I waved to Helen, but she **wasn't looking**.

C Compare I **was doing** (*past continuous*) and I **did** (*past simple*):

I **was doing** (= in the middle of an action)

- We **were walking** home when I met Dan. (in the middle of walking home)
- Kate **was watching** TV when we arrived.

I **did** (= complete action)

- We **walked** home after the party last night. (= all the way, completely)
- Kate **watched** TV a lot when she was ill last year.

D You can say that something **happened** (past simple) in the middle of something else (past continuous):

- Matt **phoned** while we **were having** dinner.
- It **was raining** when I **got** up.
- I **saw** you in the park yesterday. You **were sitting** on the grass and **reading** a book.
- I **hurt** my back while I **was working** in the garden.

But we use the past simple to say that one thing happened *after* another:

- I **was walking** along the road when I **saw** Dan. So I **stopped**, and we **talked** for a while.

Compare:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> When Karen arrived, we were having dinner. (= we had already started before she arrived) | <input type="checkbox"/> When Karen arrived, we had dinner. (= Karen arrived, and then we had dinner) |
|--|--|

E Some verbs (for example, **know** and **want**) are not normally used in continuous forms (**is + -ing**, **was + -ing** etc.). See Unit 4A for a list of these verbs.

- We were good friends. We **knew** each other well. (*not* we were knowing)
- I was enjoying the party, but Chris **wanted** to go home. (*not* was wanting)

Exercises

6.1 Complete the sentences. Choose from:

was looking ~~was wearing~~ wasn't listening weren't looking
was snowing was working were sitting were you going

- Today Helen is wearing a skirt. Yesterday she was wearing trousers.
- 'What did he say?' 'I don't know. I
- We at the back of the theatre. We couldn't hear very well.
- This time last year Steve on a farm.
- They didn't see me. They in my direction.
- The weather was bad. It was very cold and it
- I saw you in your car. Where?
- I saw Kate a few minutes ago. She for you.

6.2 Which goes with which?

- When I got to the cafe
- We fell asleep
- Amy learnt Italian
- Tom didn't come out with us
- The car began to make a strange noise
- The TV was on
- When I first met Jessica

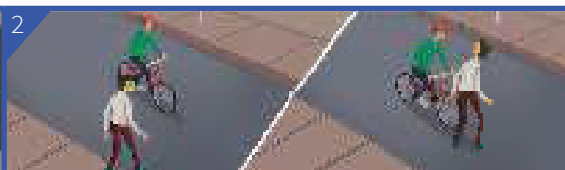
- when she was living in Rome.
- she was working in a clothes shop.
- when I was driving home.
- but nobody was watching it.
- while we were watching a film.
- ~~my friends were waiting for me.~~
- because he wasn't feeling well.

- f
-
-
-
-
-
-

6.3 Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.



I saw (see) Sue in town yesterday, but she (not/see) me. She (look) the other way.



I (cycle) home yesterday when a man (step) out into the road in front of me. I (go) quite fast, but luckily I (manage) to stop in time, and I (not/hit) him.

6.4 Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

- Jenny was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).
- 'What (you / do) at this time yesterday?' 'I was asleep.'
- '..... (you / go) out last night?' 'No, I was too tired.'
- How fast (you / drive) when the accident (happen)?
- Sam (take) a picture of me while I (not / look).
- We were in a very difficult position. We (not / know) what to do, so we (do) nothing.
- I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last (see) him, he (try) to find a job.
- I (walk) along the street when suddenly I (hear) something behind me. Somebody (follow) me. I was scared and I (start) to run.
- When I was young, I (want) to be a pilot. Later I (change) my mind.
- Last night I (drop) a plate when I (do) the washing up. Fortunately it (not / break).

Tenses

(3)

Present Perfect

and

Present Perfect

Continuous

Present perfect 1 (I have done)

A Study this example situation:



Tom can't find his key.
He's **lost** his key. (= He **has lost** ...)

he **has lost** his key =
he lost it and he doesn't have it now

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

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

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

For a list of irregular verbs, see Appendix 1.

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

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

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

- Tom **has lost** his key. (= he doesn't have it *now*)
- He told me his name, but I've **forgotten** it. (= I can't remember it *now*)
- Sally is still here. She **hasn't gone** out. (= she is here *now*)
- I can't find my bag. **Have** you **seen** it? (= do you know where it is *now*?)

Compare **gone (to)** and **been (to)**:

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

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

Just = a short time ago:

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

Already = sooner than expected:

- 'Don't forget to pay the bill.' 'I've **already paid** it.'
- 'What time is Mark leaving?' 'He's **already left**.'

Yet = until now. We use **yet** to show that we are expecting something to happen.

We use **yet** in questions and negative sentences:

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

D You can also use the past simple (**did**, **went**, **had** etc.) in the examples on this page. So you can say:

- Ben isn't here. He's **gone** out. *or* He **went** out.
- 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I've **just had** lunch.' *or* 'No, I **just had** lunch.'

Exercises

7.1 Read the situations and complete the sentences using the present perfect. Choose from these verbs:

break disappear go up grow improve ~~lose~~ shrink stop

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1 Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. | Tom <i>has lost his key.</i> |
| 2 Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is better. | Her English |
| 3 My bag was here, but it isn't here any more. | My bag |
| 4 Lisa can't walk and her leg is in plaster. | Lisa |
| 5 Last week the bus fare was £1.80. Now it is £2. | The bus fare |
| 6 Dan didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard. | Dan |
| 7 It was raining ten minutes ago. It isn't raining now. | It |
| 8 I washed my sweater, and now it's too small for me. | My sweater |

7.2 Put in **been** or **gone**.

- My parents are on holiday. They've *gone* to Italy.
- Hello! I've just to the shops. I've bought lots of things.
- Tom has just out. He'll be back in about an hour.
- Alice isn't here at the moment. I don't know where she's
- You're very late. Where have you

7.3 Complete the sentences using the present perfect.

- Sally is still here. *She hasn't gone* (she / not / go) out.
- I can't find my bag. (you / see / it) anywhere?
- I can't log on to the website. (I / forget) my password.
- I sent Joe an email this morning, but (he / not / reply).
- Is the meeting still going on, or (it / finish)?
- (the weather / change). It's colder now.
- (you / not / sign) the form. Could you sign it now, please?
- Are your friends still here, or (they / go) home?
- Paul doesn't know what he's going to do. (he / not / decide / yet).
- 'Do you know where Julia is?' 'Yes, (I / just / see / her).'
- 'When is David going away?' '..... (he / already / go).'
- A: (your course / start / yet)?
B: Not yet. It starts next week.

7.4 Read the situations and write sentences with **just**, **already** or **yet**.

- After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says, 'Would you like something to eat?'
You say: No thank you. *I've just had lunch*. (have lunch)
- Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says, 'Can I speak to Joe?'
You say: I'm afraid (go out)
- You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away.
You say: Wait a minute! (not / finish)
- You plan to eat at a restaurant tonight. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says, 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?' You say: No, (do it)
- You know that Lisa is looking for a place to live. Perhaps she has been successful.
You ask her: ? (find)
- You are still thinking about where to go for your holiday. A friend asks, 'Where are you going for your holiday?' You say: (not / decide)
- Laura went out, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks, 'Is Laura still out?'
You say: No, (come back)

Present perfect 2 (I have done)

A Study this example conversation:

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



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

In the same way we say:

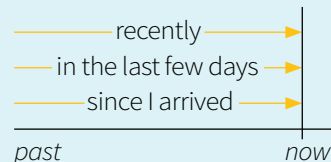
- Have you ever eaten** caviar?
- We've never **had** a car.
- I don't know what the film is about. I **haven't seen** it.
- Susan really loves that book. She's **read** it three times. (She's = She **has**)
- It's a really boring movie. It's the most boring movie I've **ever seen**.

been (to) = visited:

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

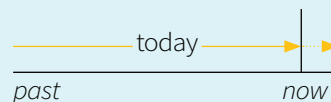
B In the following examples too, the speakers are talking about a period that continues until now (**recently, in the last few days, so far, since I arrived** etc.):

- Have you heard** anything from Ben **recently**?
- I've **met** a lot of people **in the last few days**.
- Everything is going well. There **haven't been** any problems **so far**.
- The weather is bad here. It's (= It **has**) **rained** every day **since I arrived**. (= from when I arrived until now)
- It's good to see you again. We **haven't seen** each other **for a long time**.



In the same way we use the present perfect with **today, this evening, this year** etc. when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking:

- I've **drunk** four cups of coffee **today**.
- Have you had** a holiday **this year**?
- I **haven't seen** Tom **this morning**. **Have you**?



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

Don is having a driving lesson. It's his first lesson.
 We can say:

- It's the first time he **has driven** a car. (*not drives*)
- or He **hasn't driven** a car **before**.
- or He **has never driven** a car **before**.

In the same way we say:

- Sarah has **lost** her passport again. This is the second time this **has happened**. (*not happens*)
- Andy is phoning his girlfriend again. It's the third time he's **phoned** her **this evening**.



Exercises

8.1 You ask people about things they have done. Write questions with **ever**.

- (ride / horse?) *Have you ever ridden a horse?*
- (be / California?) Have
- (run / marathon?)
- (speak / famous person?)
- (most beautiful place / visit?) What's

8.2 Complete B's answers. Some sentences are positive and some negative. Use these verbs:

be be eat happen have have meet play read see try

- | A | B |
|---|---|
| 1 What's Mark's sister like? | I've no idea. <i>I've never met</i> her. |
| 2 Is everything going well? | Yes, we <i>haven't had</i> any problems so far. |
| 3 Are you hungry? | Yes. I much today. |
| 4 Can you play chess? | Yes, but for ages. |
| 5 Are you enjoying your holiday? | Yes, it's the best holiday for a long time. |
| 6 What's that book about? | I don't know. it. |
| 7 Is Brussels an interesting place? | I've no idea. there. |
| 8 I hear your car broke down again yesterday. | Yes, it's the second time this month. |
| 9 Do you like caviar? | I don't know. it. |
| 10 Mike was late for work again today. | Again? He late every day this week. |
| 11 Who's that woman by the door? | I don't know. her before. |

8.3 Write four sentences about yourself. Use **I haven't** and choose from the boxes.

used a computer travelled by bus eaten any fruit
 been to the cinema read a book lost anything

- I haven't used a computer today.*
-
-
-
-

today
 this week
 recently
 for ages
 since ...
 this year

8.4 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- Jack is driving a car for the first time. He's very nervous and not sure what to do.
It's the first time he's driven a car.
- Some children at the zoo are looking at a giraffe. They've never seen one before.
 It's the first time a giraffe.
- Sue is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable.
 She before.
- Joe and Lisa are on holiday in Japan. They've been to Japan once before.
 This is the second time
- Emily is staying at the Prince Hotel. She stayed there a few years ago.
 It's not the first this hotel.
- Ben is playing tennis for the first time. He's a complete beginner.
 before.

Present perfect continuous (I have been doing)

A It's been raining.

Study this example situation:



Is it raining?
No, but the ground is wet.
It's been raining. (= It **has** been ...)

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

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

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

- Why are you out of breath? **Have you been running?**
- Paul is very tired. **He's been working** hard.
- Why are you so tired? What **have you been doing?**
- I've been talking** to Amanda and she agrees with me.
- Where have you been? **I've been looking** for you.

have/has been + -ing
present perfect continuous

now

B It's been raining for two hours.

Study this example situation:



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

How long **has it been raining?**
It's been raining for two hours. (= It **has** been ...)

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

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

You can use the present perfect continuous for repeated actions:

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

C Compare I am doing and I have been doing:

I am doing
present continuous

now

- Don't disturb me now. **I'm working.**
- We need an umbrella. **It's raining.**
- Hurry up! **We're waiting.**

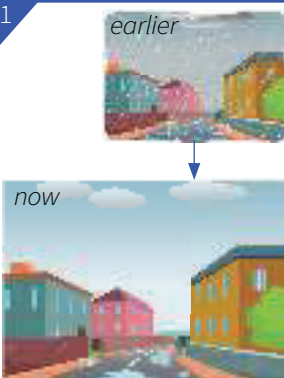
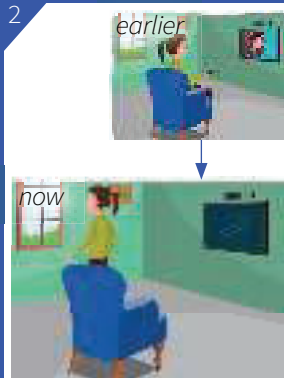
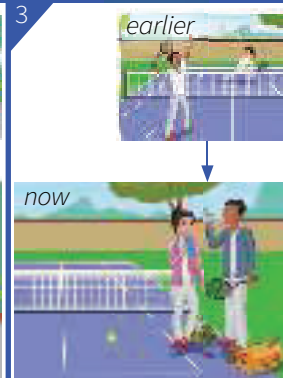

I have been doing
present perfect continuous

now

- I've been working** hard. Now I'm going to have a break.
- The ground is wet. **It's been raining.**
- We've been waiting** for an hour.

Exercises

9.1 What have these people been doing or what has been happening?

1	2	3	4
 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>earlier</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>now</i></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>earlier</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>now</i></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>earlier</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>now</i></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>earlier</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>now</i></p>
<p>It's been raining.</p>	<p>She</p>	<p>They</p>	<p>He</p>

9.2 Write a question for each situation.

- You meet Kate as she is leaving the swimming pool. You say:
Hi, Kate. (you / swim?) *Have you been swimming?*
- You have arrived a little late to meet Ben who is waiting for you. You say:
I'm sorry I'm late, Ben. (you / wait / long?)
- Jane's little boy comes into the house with a very dirty face and dirty hands. His mother says:
Why are you so dirty? (what / you / do?)
- You are in a shop and see Anna. You didn't know she worked there. You say:
Hi, Anna. (how long / you / work / here?)
- A friend tells you about his job – he sells phones. You say:
You sell phones? (how long / you / do / that?)

9.3 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- It's raining. The rain started two hours ago.
It *'s been raining* for two hours.
- We are waiting for the bus. We started waiting 20 minutes ago.
We for 20 minutes.
- I'm learning Japanese. I started classes in December.
I since December.
- Jessica is working in a hotel. She started working there on 18 January.
..... since 18 January.
- Our friends always go to Italy for their holidays. The first time was years ago.
..... for years.

9.4 Put the verb into the present continuous (am/is/are + -ing) or present perfect continuous (have/has been + -ing).

- Maria has been learning* (Maria / learn) English for two years.
- Hi, Tom. (I / look) for you. I need to ask you something.
- Why (you / look) at me like that? Stop it!
- Rachel is a teacher. (she / teach) for ten years.
- (I / think) about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.
- 'Is Paul on holiday this week?' 'No, (he / work).'
- Sarah is very tired. (she / work) very hard recently.
- It's dangerous to use your phone when (you / drive).
- Laura (travel) in South America for the last three months.

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

A Compare these two situations:



I've been painting my bedroom.

There is paint on Kate's clothes. She **has been painting** her bedroom.

has been painting is the *present perfect continuous*.

We are thinking of the activity. It does not matter whether it has been finished or not. In this example, the activity (painting the bedroom) has not been finished.



I've painted my bedroom.

The bedroom was green. Now it is yellow. She **has painted** her bedroom.

has painted is the *present perfect simple*.

Here, the important thing is that something has been finished. 'She **has painted**' is a completed action. We are thinking about the *result* of the activity (the painted bedroom), not the activity itself.

B Compare these examples:

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

C

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

- How long **have you been reading** that book?
- Amy is writing emails. She's **been writing** emails all morning.
- They've **been playing** tennis since 2 o'clock.
- I'm learning Arabic, but I **haven't been learning** it very long.

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

- How many pages of that book **have you read**?
- Amy **has sent** lots of emails this morning.
- They've **played** tennis three times this week.
- I'm learning Arabic, but I **haven't learnt** very much yet.

D

Some verbs (for example, **know**) are not normally used in continuous forms (**be + -ing**):

- I've **known** about the problem for a long time. (*not* I've been knowing)
- How long **have you had** that camera? (*not* have you been having)

For a list of these verbs, see Unit 4A. For **have**, see Unit 17.

But note that you *can* use **want** and **mean** in the present perfect continuous (**have/has been + -ing**):

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

Exercises

10.1 Read the situation and complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.

- Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it and now he is on page 53.
..... He has been reading for two hours. (read)
..... He has read 53 pages so far. (read)
- Rachel is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe. She began her trip three months ago.
She for three months. (travel)
..... six countries so far. (visit)
- Patrick is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was 10 years old. This year he won the national championship again – for the fourth time.
..... the national championship four times. (win)
..... since he was ten. (play)
- When they left college, Lisa and Sue started making films together. They still make films.
They films since they left college. (make)
..... five films since they left college. (make)

10.2 Ask questions using the words in brackets. Use the present perfect simple (have/has done) or continuous (have/has been doing).

- You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask:
(how long / learn / Arabic?) How long have you been learning Arabic?
- You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask:
(wait / long?) Have
- You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask:
(catch / any fish?)
- Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask:
(how many people / invite?)
- A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask:
(how long / teach?)
- You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask:
(how many books / write?)
- (how long / write / books?)
- A friend of yours is saving money to go on a world trip. You ask:
(how long / save?)
- (how much money / save?)

10.3 Put the verb into the present perfect simple or continuous.

- Where have you been? Have you been playing (you / play) tennis?
- Look! (somebody / break) that window.
- You look tired. (you / work) hard?
- ‘..... (you / ever / work) in a factory?’ ‘No, never.’
- Where’s Lisa? Where (she / go)?
- This is a very old book. (I / have) it since I was a child.
- ‘Have you been busy?’ ‘No, (I / watch) TV.’
- My brother is an actor. (he / appear) in several films.
- ‘Sorry I’m late.’ ‘That’s all right. (I / not / wait) long.’
- Are you OK? You look as if (you / cry).
- ‘Is it still raining?’ ‘No, (it / stop).’
- The children are tired now. (they / play) in the garden.
- (I / lose) my phone. (you / see) it?
- (I / read) the book you lent me, but
- (I / not / finish) it yet. It’s really interesting.
- (I / read) the book you lent me, so you can have it back now.

Tenses

(4)

Past Perfect

and

Past Perfect

Continuous

Past perfect (I had done)

A Study this example situation:



Sarah and Paul went to the same party last week, but they didn't see each other. Paul left the party at 10.30 and Sarah arrived at 11 o'clock.

So when Sarah arrived at the party, Paul wasn't there.

He **had gone** home.

had gone is the *past perfect*:

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

Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past:

- Sarah **arrived** at the party.

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

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

Some more examples:

- When we got home last night, we found that somebody **had broken** into the flat.
- Karen didn't come to the cinema with us. She'd already **seen** the movie.
- At first I thought I'd **done** the right thing, but I soon realised that I'd **made** a big mistake.
- The people sitting next to me on the plane were nervous. They **hadn't flown** before.
or They'd never **flown** before.

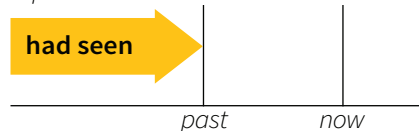
B Compare *present perfect* (**have seen** etc.) and *past perfect* (**had seen** etc.):

Present perfect



- Who is that woman? I've **seen** her before, but I can't remember where.
- We aren't hungry. We've just **had** lunch.
- The house is dirty. They **haven't cleaned** it for weeks.

Past perfect



- I wasn't sure who she was. I'd **seen** her before, but I couldn't remember where.
- We weren't hungry. We'd just **had** lunch.
- The house was dirty. They **hadn't cleaned** it for weeks.

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

Past simple

- A: Was Tom there when you arrived?
B: Yes, but he **left** soon afterwards.
- Kate **wasn't** at home when I phoned. She **was** at her mother's house.

Past perfect

- A: Was Tom there when you arrived?
B: No, he'd already **left**.
- Kate **had** just **got** home when I phoned. She'd **been** at her mother's house.

Exercises

15.1 Read the situations and write sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 There was a picture lying on the floor.
(It / fall / off the wall) It had fallen off the wall.
- 2 The people sitting next to you on the plane were nervous. It was their first flight.
(They / not / fly / before) They hadn't flown before.
- 3 You went back to your home town recently after many years. It wasn't the same as before.
(It / change / a lot) It
- 4 Somebody sang a song. You didn't know it.
(I / not / hear / it / before) I
- 5 I invited Rachel to the party, but she couldn't come.
(She / arrange / to do something else)
- 6 You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late.
(The film / already / start)
- 7 Last year we went to Mexico. It was our first time there.
(We / not / be / there / before) We
- 8 I met Daniel last week. It was good to see him again after such a long time.
(I / not / see / him for five years)
- 9 I offered my friends something to eat, but they weren't hungry.
(They / just / have / lunch)
- 10 Sam played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game ever.
(He / never / play / before)

15.2 Use the sentences on the left to complete the paragraphs on the right. These sentences are in the order in which they happened – so (a) happened before (b), (b) before (c) etc. But your paragraph begins with the underlined sentence, so sometimes you need the past perfect.

- 1 (a) Somebody broke into the office during the night. }
(b) We arrived at work in the morning. } We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody had broken into the office during the night. So we called the police.
(c) We called the police. }
- 2 (a) Laura went out this morning. }
(b) I rang her doorbell. } I went to Laura's house this morning and rang her doorbell, but no answer.
(c) There was no answer. }
- 3 (a) Joe came back from holiday a few days ago. }
(b) I met him the same day. } I met Joe a few days ago. just
(c) He looked very well. } holiday.
..... very well.
- 4 (a) James sent Amy lots of emails. }
(b) She never replied to them. } Yesterday James
(c) Yesterday he got a phone call from her. } from Amy. surprised.
(d) He was surprised. } lots of emails,
but

15.3 Put the verb into the correct form, past perfect (I had done) or past simple (I did).

- 1 Paul wasn't at the party when I arrived. He'd gone (He / go) home.
- 2 I felt very tired when I got home, so (I / go) straight to bed.
- 3 The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) to bed.
- 4 Mark travels a lot. When I first met him, (he / already / travel) round the world.
- 5 Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here.
- 6 We were driving along the road when (we / see) a car which (break) down, so (we / stop) to help.

Past perfect continuous (I had been doing)

A Study this example situation:

yesterday morning



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

It **had been raining**.

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

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

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

Some more examples:

- My hands were dirty because I'd **been repairing** my bike.
- Tom was tired when he got home. He'd **been working** hard all day.
- I went to Madrid a few years ago and stayed with a friend of mine. **She hadn't been living** there very long, but she knew the city very well.

You can say that something **had been happening** before something else happened:

- We'd **been playing** tennis for about half an hour when it **started** to rain heavily.

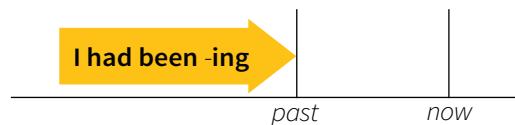
B Compare **have been -ing** (*present perfect continuous*) and **had been -ing** (*past perfect continuous*):

Present perfect continuous



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

Past perfect continuous



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

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

- It **wasn't raining** when we went out. The sun **was shining**. But it **had been raining**, so the ground was wet.
- Katherine **was lying** on the sofa. She was tired because she'd **been working** hard.

D Some verbs (for example, **know**) are not normally used in *continuous* forms (**be + -ing**):

- We were good friends. We **had known** each other for years. (*not had been knowing*)
- A few years ago Lisa cut her hair really short. I was surprised because she'd always **had** long hair. (*not she'd been having*)

For a list of these verbs, see **Unit 4A**. For **have**, see **Unit 17**

Exercises

16.1 Read the situations and make sentences using the words in brackets.

- Tom was very tired when he got home.
(He / work / hard all day) He'd been working hard all day.
- The children came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired.
(They / play / football)
- I was disappointed when I had to cancel my holiday.
(I / look / forward to it)
- Anna woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was.
(She / have / a bad dream)
- When I got home, Mark was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off.
(He / watch / a film)
- The people waiting at the bus stop were getting impatient. The bus was very late.
(They / wait / a long time)

16.2 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- We played tennis yesterday. We didn't finish our game.
We'd been playing (We / play) for half an hour when it started (it / start) to rain.
- I had arranged to meet Tom in a restaurant. I arrived and waited for him to come.
..... (I / wait) for 20 minutes when
(I / realise) that (I / be) in the wrong restaurant.
- Sarah worked in a company for a long time. The company no longer exists.
At the time the company (go) out of business, Sarah
..... (work) there for twelve years.
- I went to a concert. Soon after the orchestra began playing, something strange happened.
The orchestra (play) for about ten minutes when a man in
the audience suddenly (start) shouting.

Now make your own sentence:

- I began walking along the road. I
when

16.3 Which is right?

- It was noisy next door last night. Our neighbours were having / ~~had been having~~ a party.
(were having is correct)
- At the end of our journey we were extremely tired. We were travelling / We'd been travelling for more than 24 hours.
- James was on his hands and knees on the floor. He was looking / He'd been looking for his contact lens.
- Sue was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She was running / She'd been running.
- John and I went for a walk. He was walking / He'd been walking very fast and I had difficulty keeping up with him.
- I was sad when I sold my car. I've had it / I'd had it for a very long time.
- I was sad when my local cafe closed. I was going / I'd been going there for many years.
- I'm running a marathon next month. I've been training / I'd been training for it every day.
- I had arranged to meet Kate, but I was late. When I finally arrived, she was waiting / she'd been waiting for me. She was annoyed because she was waiting / she'd been waiting such a long time.
- 10a Joe and I work for the same company. He joined the company before me. When I started a few years ago, he was already working / he'd already been working there.
- 10b I started working at the company a few years ago. At the time I started, Joe was already working / had already been working there for two years.
- 10c Joe still works for the company. He's been working / He'd been working there a long time now.

Tenses

(5)

On Future Time:

Be going to, Present

Simple, Present

Continuous

A Present continuous (**I am doing**) with a future meaning



This is Ben's diary for next week.

He **is playing** tennis on Monday afternoon.

He **is going** to the dentist on Tuesday morning.

He **is meeting** Kate on Friday.

In all these examples, Ben has already decided and arranged to do these things.

I'm doing something (tomorrow etc.) = I have already decided and arranged to do it:

- A: What **are** you **doing** on Saturday evening? (*not* What do you do)
- B: **I'm going** to the cinema. (*not* I go)
- A: What time **is** Katherine **arriving** tomorrow?
- B: Half past ten. We **'re meeting** her at the station.
- I'm not working** tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.
- Steve **isn't playing** football next Saturday. He's hurt his leg.

We do not normally use **will** to talk about what we have arranged to do:

- What **are** you **doing** tonight? (*not* What will you do)
- Alex **is getting** married next month. (*not* will get)

We also use the present continuous for an action *just before you start to do it*. This happens especially with verbs of movement (**go/come/leave** etc.):

- I'm tired. **I'm going** to bed now. Goodnight. (*not* I go to bed now)
- 'Tina, are you ready yet?' 'Yes, **I'm coming**.' (*not* I come)

B Present simple (**I do**) with a future meaning

We use the present simple when we talk about timetables and programmes (for example, transport or cinema times):

- I have to go. My train **leaves** at 11.30.
- What time **does** the film **start** tonight?
- The meeting **is** at nine o'clock tomorrow.

You can use the present simple to talk about people if their plans are fixed like a timetable:

- I **start** my new job on Monday.
- What time **do** you **finish** work tomorrow?

But the continuous is more usual for other personal arrangements:

- What time **are** you **meeting** Kate tomorrow? (*not* do you meet)

Compare:

Present continuous

- What time **are** you **arriving**?
- I'm going** to the cinema this evening.

Present simple

- What time **does** the train **arrive**?
- The film **starts** at 8.15.

When you talk about appointments, lessons, exams etc., you can use **I have** or **I've got**:

- I have** an exam next week. or **I've got** an exam next week.

Exercises



ANNA

19.1 Ask Anna about her holiday plans.

- 1 (where / go?) *Where are you going?*
- 2 (how long / go for?)
- 3 (when / leave?)
- 4 (go / alone?)
- 5 (travel / by car?)
- 6 (where / stay?)

Scotland.
Ten days.
Next Friday.
No, with a friend.
No, by train.
In a hotel.

19.2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Steve *isn't playing* (not / play) football on Saturday. He's hurt his leg.
- 2 (We / have) a party next week. We've invited all our friends.
- 3 (I / not / work) tomorrow. It's a public holiday.
- 4 (I / leave) now. I've come to say goodbye.
- 5 'What time (you / go) out this evening?' 'Seven o'clock.'
- 6 (Laura / not / come) to the party tomorrow. She isn't well.
- 7 I love New York. (I / go) there soon.
- 8 Ben can't meet us on Monday. (He / work) late.

19.3 Have you arranged to do anything at these times? Write sentences about yourself.

- 1 (this evening) *I'm not doing anything this evening.*
- 2 (tomorrow morning) I
- 3 (tomorrow evening) I
- 4 (next Sunday) I
- 5 (another day or time)

19.4 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous or present simple.

- 1 A: Tina, are you ready yet?
B: Yes, *I'm coming* (I / come).
- 2 A: (you / go) to Sam's party on Saturday?
B: No, I haven't been invited.
- 3 A: Has Jack moved into his new apartment yet?
B: Not yet, but (he / move) soon – probably at the end of the month.
- 4 A: (I / go) to a concert tonight.
B: That's nice. What time (it / start)?
- 5 A: Have you seen Chris recently?
B: No, but (we / meet) for lunch next week.
- 6 A: (you / do) anything tomorrow morning?
B: No, I'm free. Why?
- 7 A: When (this term / end)?
B: Next Friday. And next term (start) four weeks after that.
- 8 A: (We / go) to a wedding at the weekend.
B: Really? (Who / get) married?
- 9 A: There's football on TV later tonight. (you / watch) it?
B: No, I'm not interested.
- 10 A: What time is your train tomorrow?
B: It (leave) at 9.35 and (arrive) at 12.47.
- 11 A: I'd like to go and see the exhibition at the museum. How long is it on for?
B: (It / finish) next week.
- 12 A: Do you need the car this evening?
B: No, you can have it. (I / not / use) it.

I'm going to (do)

A I am going to do something = I have already decided to do it, I intend to do it:

- 'Are you **going to eat** anything?' 'No, I'm not hungry.'
- A: I hear Sarah won the lottery. What **is** she **going to do** with the money?
B: She's **going to buy** a new car.
- I'm just **going to make** a quick phone call. Can you wait for me?
- This cheese smells horrible. I'm **not going to eat** it.

B I am doing and I am going to do

I am doing = it is *already fixed or arranged*. For example, you have arranged to go somewhere or meet somebody:

- I'm **leaving** next week. I've booked my flight.
- What time **are** you **meeting** Emily this evening?

I am going to do something = I've decided to do it. Maybe I've arranged to do it, maybe not.

- A: Your shoes are dirty.
B: Yes, I know. I'm **going to clean** them.
(= I've *decided* to clean them, but I haven't arranged this with anybody)
- I don't want to stay here. Tomorrow I'm **going to look** for somewhere else to stay.

Compare:

- I don't know what I'm **doing** tomorrow. (= I don't know my schedule or plans)
- I don't know what I'm **going to do** about the problem. (= I haven't decided what to do)

Often the difference is small and either form is possible.

C You can also say that 'something **is going to happen**' in the future. For example:



The man isn't looking where he is going.

He **is going to walk** into the wall.

When we say that 'something **is going to happen**', the situation *now* makes this clear.

The man is walking towards the wall now, so we can see that he **is going to walk** into it.



now

going to →



future

Some more examples:

- Look at those black clouds! It's **going to rain**. (we can see the clouds *now*)
- I feel terrible. I think I'm **going to be** sick. (I feel terrible *now*)
- The economic situation is bad now and things **are going to get** worse.

D I was going to do something = I intended to do it, but didn't do it:

- We **were going to travel** by train, but then we decided to drive instead.
- I **was** just **going to cross** the road when somebody shouted 'Stop!'

You can say that 'something **was going to happen**' (but didn't happen):

- I thought it **was going to rain**, but it didn't.

Exercises

20.1 Write questions with **going to**.

- 1 Your friend has won some money. You ask:
(what / do?) *What are you going to do with it?*
- 2 Your friend is going to a wedding next week. You ask:
(what / wear?)
- 3 Your friend has just bought a new table. You ask:
(where / put?)
- 4 Your friend has decided to have a party. You ask:
(who / invite?)
- 5 Your friend has bought some fish for dinner. You ask:
(how / cook?)

20.2 Complete the sentences using **I'm going to ... / I'm not going to ...**. Choose from:

complain learn run say try wash not/accept ~~not/eat~~ not/tell

- 1 This cheese smells horrible. *I'm not going to eat* it.
- 2 I haven't been trying hard enough. From now on harder.
- 3 I have to make a speech tomorrow, but I don't know what
- 4 'The car is very dirty.' 'I know. it.'
- 5 I've been offered a job, but it. The pay is too low.
- 6 a language, but I haven't decided yet which one.
- 7 One day in a marathon. It's my ambition.
- 8 The food in this restaurant is awful.
- 9 Ben doesn't need to know what happened, so him.

20.3 What is going to happen in these situations? Use the words in brackets.

- 1 There are a lot of black clouds in the sky.
(rain) *It's going to rain.*
- 2 It is 8.30. Tom is leaving home. He has to be at work at 8.45, but the journey takes 30 minutes.
(late) He
- 3 There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. A lot of water is coming in through the hole.
(sink) The boat
- 4 Amy and Ben are driving. The tank is nearly empty. It's a long way to the nearest petrol station.
(run out) They
- 5 Sarah's car was badly damaged in an accident. Now it has to be repaired.
(cost a lot) It to repair the car.

20.4 Complete the sentences with **was/were going to**. Choose from:

be buy give up phone play say ~~travel~~

- 1 We *were going to travel* by train, but then we decided to go by car instead.
- 2 I some new clothes yesterday, but I didn't have time to go to the shops.
- 3 Tom and I tennis last week, but he'd hurt his knee and had to cancel.
- 4 I Jane, but I sent her an email instead.
- 5 I thought the exam hard, but it was easier than I expected.
- 6 Peter his job, but in the end he decided to stay where he was.
- 7 I'm sorry I interrupted you. What you ..?

Tenses

(5)

On Future Time:

*Will + Infinitive,
Future Continuous,
Future Perfect*

will and shall 1

A We use **I'll ... (= I will)** when we've just decided to do something. When we say '**I'll** do something', we announce our decision:

- Oh, I left the door open. **I'll go** and shut it.
- 'What would you like to drink?' '**I'll have** orange juice, please.'
- 'Did you call Max?' 'Oh no, I forgot. **I'll call** him now.'

We do not use the *present simple* (**I do / I go** etc.) in these sentences:

- I'll phone** him now. (*not* I phone him now)

We often use **I think I'll ... / I don't think I'll ...**:

- I'm a little hungry. **I think I'll have** something to eat.
- I don't think I'll go** out tonight. I'm too tired.

In spoken English **will not** is usually **won't**:

- I can see you're busy, so **I won't stay** long. (= I will not stay long)

B We often use **I'll** in these situations:

Offering to do something

- That bag looks heavy. **I'll help** you with it. (*not* I help)

Agreeing to do something

- A: Can you give Tom this book?
B: Sure, **I'll give** it to him when I see him this afternoon.

Promising to do something

- Thanks for lending me the money. **I'll pay** you back on Friday.
- I won't tell** anyone what happened. I promise.



We use **won't** to say that somebody refuses to do something:

- I've tried to give her advice, but she **won't listen**.
- The car **won't start**. (= the car 'refuses' to start)

Will you (do something)? = please do it:

- Will you** please turn the music down? It's too loud.

The car **won't start**.



C We do *not* use **will** to talk about what has been decided or arranged before:

- I'm going** on holiday next Saturday. (*not* I'll go)

Compare:

- I'm meeting** Kate tomorrow morning. (decided before)
- A: **I'll meet** you at half past ten, OK?
B: Fine. See you then. (decided now)

D We use **shall** mostly in the questions **shall I ... ? / shall we ... ?**

We use **shall I ... ? / shall we ... ?** to ask if it's OK to do something or to ask for a suggestion:

- Shall I** open the window? (= do you want me to open it?)
- I've got no money. What **shall I** do? (= what do you suggest?)
- '**Shall we** go?' 'Just a minute. I'm not ready yet.'
- 'Where **shall we** have lunch?' 'Let's go to Marino's.'

Compare **shall I ... ?** and **will you ... ?**:

- Shall I** shut the door? (= do you want me to shut it?)
- Will you** shut the door? (= I want you to shut it)

Exercises

21.1 Complete the sentences with **I'll** + a suitable verb.

- 1 'How are you going to get home?' 'I think I'll take a taxi.'
- 2 'It's cold in this room.' 'Is it? on the heating then.'
- 3 'Are you free next Friday?' 'Let me see. my diary.'
- 4 'Shall I do the washing-up?' 'No, it's all right. it later.'
- 5 'I don't know how to use this phone.' 'OK, you.'
- 6 'Would you like tea or coffee?' '..... coffee, please.'
- 7 'Are you coming with us?' 'No, I think here.'
- 8 'Can you finish this report today?' 'Well,, but I can't promise.'

21.2 Read the situations and write sentences with **I think I'll ...** or **I don't think I'll ...**.

- 1 It's a bit cold. The window is open and you decide to close it. You say:
It's cold with the window open. I think I'll close it.
- 2 You are feeling tired and it's getting late. You decide to go to bed. You say:
I'm tired, so Goodnight!
- 3 The weather is nice and you need some exercise. You decide to go for a walk. You say:
It's a lovely morning. Do you want to come too?
- 4 You were going to have lunch. Now you decide you don't want to eat anything. You say:
I don't feel hungry any more. lunch.
- 5 You planned to go swimming today. Now you decide not to go. You say:
I've got a lot to do, so today.

21.3 Which is correct?

- 1 'Did you call Max?' 'Oh no, I forgot. +call/ I'll call him now.' (*I'll call is correct*)
- 2 I can't meet you tomorrow morning. I'm playing / I'll play tennis. (*I'm playing is correct*)
- 3 'I meet / I'll meet you outside the hotel at 10.30, OK?' 'Yes, that's fine.'
- 4 'Please don't go yet.' 'OK, I'm staying / I'll stay a little longer, but I have to go soon.'
- 5 'I'm having / I'll have a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.'
- 6 'Remember to lock the door when you go out.' 'OK. I don't forget / I won't forget.'
- 7 'Do you have any plans for the weekend?' 'Yes, we're going / we'll go to a wedding.'
- 8 'Are you doing / Will you do anything tomorrow evening?' 'No, I'm free. Why?'
- 9 'Do you do / Will you do something for me?' 'It depends. What do you want me to do?'
- 10 'Do you go / Will you go to work by car?' 'Not usually. I prefer to walk.'
- 11 I asked Sue what happened, but she doesn't tell / won't tell me.
- 12 I don't know if I can win the race tomorrow, but I'm doing / I'll do my best.

21.4 What do you say in these situations? Write sentences with **shall I ... ?** or **shall we ... ?**

- 1 You and a friend want to do something this evening, but you don't know what.
You say: What shall we do this evening? Do you want to go somewhere?
- 2 You and a friend are going on holiday together, but you have to decide where.
You ask your friend:
- 3 You try on a jacket in a shop. You are not sure whether to buy it or not.
You ask a friend for advice:? What do you think?
- 4 You and a friend are going out. You have to decide whether to get a taxi or to walk.
You ask your friend: or?
- 5 It's Helen's birthday soon. You want to give her a present, but what?
You ask a friend: What? Any ideas?
- 6 You're meeting a friend tomorrow, but you have to decide what time.
You say:? Is 10.30 OK for you?

Exercises

22.1 Put in will ('ll) or won't.

- 1 Can you wait for me? I won't be long.
- 2 There's no point in asking Amanda for advice. She know what to do.
- 3 I'm glad I'm meeting Emma tomorrow. It be good to see her again.
- 4 I'm sorry about what happened yesterday. It happen again.
- 5 You don't need to take an umbrella with you. I don't think it rain.
- 6 I've got some incredible news! You believe it.

22.2 Complete the sentences using will ('ll). Choose from the following:

it/be she/come you/get you/like you/enjoy
 people/live it/look we/meet ~~you/pass~~ she/mind

- 1 Don't worry about your exam. I'm sure you'll pass.
- 2 Why don't you try on this jacket? nice on you.
- 3 You must meet Max sometime. I think him.
- 4 It's a very nice hotel. your stay there.
- 5 It's raining hard. Don't go out. very wet.
- 6 Do you think longer in the future?
- 7 Goodbye! I'm sure again before long.
- 8 I've invited Anna to the party, but I don't think
- 9 You can borrow Amy's umbrella. I don't think
- 10 It takes me an hour to get to work at the moment. When the new road is finished, much quicker.

22.3 Write questions using do you think ... will ... ? + the following:

be back cost end get married happen ~~like~~ rain

- 1 I've bought this picture for Karen. Do you think she'll like it
- 2 The weather doesn't look very good. Do you
- 3 The meeting is still going on. When do you
- 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

22.4 Where do you think you will be at these times? Write sentences about yourself. Use:

I'll be ... or I'll probably be ... or I don't know where ...

- 1 (next Monday evening at 7.45) I'll probably be at home.
- 2 (at 3 am tomorrow)
- 3 (at 10.30 tomorrow morning)
- 4 (next Friday afternoon at 4.15)
- 5 (this time next year)

22.5 Which is better in these sentences?

- 1 Lisa isn't free on Saturday. ~~She'll work~~ / She's working. (She's working is correct)
- 2 It was an amazing experience. I never forget it. / I'll never forget it.
- 3 Something very funny happened. You're laughing / You'll laugh when I tell you about it.
- 4 I'll go / I'm going to a party tomorrow night. Would you like to come too?
- 5 Who do you think will win / is winning the game tomorrow?
- 6 I can't meet you this evening. A friend of mine will come / is coming to see me.
- 7 Don't be afraid of the dog. It won't hurt / It isn't hurting you.
- 8 What's happening / What will happen if I press this button?
- 9 A: Have you decided where to go for your holidays?
 B: Yes, we'll go / we're going to Italy.

I will and I'm going to

A Future actions

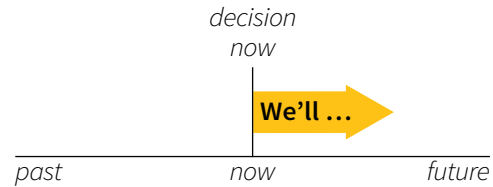
Compare **will** and **(be) going to**:

Sarah is talking to Helen:



will (We'll invite ...)

We use **will** (We'll invite ...) to announce a new decision. The party is a new idea.

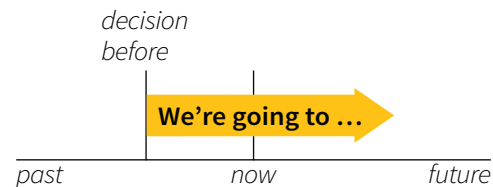


Later that day, Helen meets Max:



(be) going to (We're going to invite ...)

We use **(be) going to** when we have *already decided* to do something. Helen had already decided to invite lots of people *before* she spoke to Max.



Compare:

- 'Gary has been trying to contact you.' 'Has he? OK, I'll call him.'
- 'Gary has been trying to contact you.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to call him.'
- 'Anna is in hospital.' 'Really? I didn't know. I'll go and visit her.'
- 'Anna is in hospital.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to visit her this evening.'

B Future happenings and situations (predicting the future)

We use both **will** and **going to** for future happenings and situations. So you can say:

- I think the weather **will be** nice later. *or*
I think the weather **is going to be** nice later.
- Those shoes are well-made. They'll last a long time. *or*
Those shoes are well-made. They're going to last a long time.

When we say something **is going to** happen, we believe this because of the situation *now*. What is happening *now* shows that something **is going to** happen in the future. For example:

- Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain. (*not* it will rain)
(we can see that it **is going to rain** – the black clouds are in the sky *now*)

Compare:

- We're going to be late. The meeting starts in five minutes and it takes 15 minutes to get there.
(it is clear *now* that we don't have enough time to get there)
- Jane **will be** late for the meeting. She's always late.
(I believe this because I know what Jane is like)

Exercises

23.1 Complete the sentences using **will ('ll)** or **(be) going to**.

- 1 A: Why are you turning on the TV?
B: I'm going to watch the news. (I / watch)
- 2 A: I forgot my wallet. I don't have any money.
B: Not to worry. you some. (I / lend)
- 3 A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B: the car. (I / wash)
- 4 A: I don't know how to use the washing machine.
B: It's easy. you. (I / show)
- 5 A: I've decided to paint this room.
B: That's nice. What colour it? (you / paint)
- 6 A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B: Yes, some things for dinner tonight. (I / buy)
- 7 A: What would you like to eat?
B: a pizza, please. (I / have)
- 8 A: This food doesn't taste very good, does it?
B: No, it's horrible. it. (I / not / finish)
- 9 A: Tom is starting an evening class next month.
B: Is he? What? (he / study)
- 10 A: Did you call Lisa?
B: Oh, no. I completely forgot. her now. (I / call)
- 11 A: Has Dan decided what to do when he leaves school?
B: Yes. Everything is planned.
First a holiday for a few weeks. (he / have)
Then a management training course. (he / do)

23.2 Read the situations and complete the sentences using **will ('ll)** or **(be) going to**.

- 1 You want some coffee. You go to the kitchen to make some.
You say (to your friend): I'm going to make some coffee. Would you like some?
- 2 You're speaking to a friend and arranging to meet. You suggest a time and place.
You say: you at 10.30 in the hotel lobby, OK? (I/see)
- 3 You have decided to sell your car. You tell a friend of yours.
You say: I don't need my car any more. it. (I/sell)
- 4 Your friend is worried because she has lost her driving licence.
You say: Don't worry. I'm sure it. (you/find)
- 5a You have an old camera that is broken. You have decided to throw it away. You tell your friend.
You say: This camera is broken. it away. (I/throw)
- 5b Your friend loves and collects old cameras. He doesn't want you to throw it away.
He says: Don't throw it away! it. (I/have)
- 6a Joe has to go to the airport tomorrow. He doesn't know how to get there. Amy offers to take him.
Amy says: Don't worry about getting to the airport, Joe. you. (I/take)
- 6b Later that day, Paul offers to take Joe to the airport. Joe tells him that it's not necessary.
Joe says: Thanks, Paul, but me. (Amy/take)

23.3 Which goes with which?

- 1 Why don't you come to the party with us?
- 2 That ceiling looks dangerous.
- 3 He's looking very tired.
- 4 This table is too big.
- 5 The weather forecast is good.
- 6 Jack is very determined.
- 7 They are building a new skyscraper here.
- 8 I haven't seen Ben for ages.

- a He'll get what he wants.
- b He probably won't remember me.
- c It's going to be a nice day.
- d It looks as if it's going to fall down.
- e It's going to be 200 metres high.
- f ~~You'll enjoy it.~~
- g I don't think it will fit in the room.
- h I think he's going to fall asleep.

- 1 f
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

will be doing and will have done

A Study this example situation:

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



now

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



half an hour from now

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



three hours from now

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

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

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

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

Compare:

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

C We also use **will be -ing** to talk about complete actions in the future. For example:

- The government **will be making** a statement about the crisis later today.
- Later in the programme, I'll **be talking** to the Minister of Education.
- The team's star player is injured and **won't be playing** in the game on Saturday.

When we use it in this way, **will be (doing)** is similar to **will (do)** and **going to (do)**.

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



D I **will have done** something (*future perfect*) = it will be complete before a time in the future. For example:

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







Compare:

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

Exercises

- 24.1** Read about Andy. Then tick (✓) the sentences which are true. In each group of sentences at least one is true.

Andy goes to work every day. He leaves home at 8 o'clock and arrives at work at about 8.45. He starts work immediately and continues until 12.30 when he has lunch (which takes about half an hour). He starts work again at 1.15 and goes home at exactly 4.30. Every day he follows the same routine and tomorrow will be no exception.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| 1 |  | <p>At 7.45</p> <p>a he'll be leaving the house</p> <p>b he'll have left the house</p> <p>c he'll be at home ✓</p> <p>d he'll be having breakfast ✓</p> | 4 |  | <p>At 12.45</p> <p>a he'll have lunch</p> <p>b he'll be having lunch</p> <p>c he'll have finished his lunch</p> <p>d he'll have started his lunch</p> |
| 2 |  | <p>At 8.15</p> <p>a he'll be leaving the house</p> <p>b he'll have left the house</p> <p>c he'll have arrived at work</p> <p>d he'll be arriving at work</p> | 5 |  | <p>At 4 o'clock</p> <p>a he'll have finished work</p> <p>b he'll finish work</p> <p>c he'll be working</p> <p>d he won't have finished work</p> |
| 3 |  | <p>At 9.15</p> <p>a he'll be working</p> <p>b he'll start work</p> <p>c he'll have started work</p> <p>d he'll be arriving at work</p> | 6 |  | <p>At 4.45</p> <p>a he'll leave work</p> <p>b he'll be leaving work</p> <p>c he'll have left work</p> <p>d he'll have arrived home</p> |

- 24.2** Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

- There's an election next week. Who will you be voting for?
- I'll shopping later. Can I get you anything?
- Emily is not well, so she volleyball tomorrow.
- Little Emma school soon. She's growing up fast.
- The match is on TV tonight. Will you it?
- What in your new job? The same as before?
- I to the wedding. I'll be away on holiday.
- Please fasten your seat belts. The plane in ten minutes.

be watching
will be landing
won't be playing
will be starting
~~**will you be voting**~~
won't be going
be going
will you be doing

- 24.3** Put the verb into the correct form, **will be (do)ing** or **will have (done)**.

- Don't phone between 7 and 8. We'll be eating then. (we / eat)
- Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, tennis. (we / play)
- Sarah will meet you at the station. for you when you arrive. (she / wait)
- The meeting starts at 9.30 and won't last longer than an hour. You can be sure that by 11 o'clock. (it / finish)
- Do you think in the same place in ten years' time? (you / still / live)
- Lisa is travelling in Europe and so far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip, more than 3,000 miles. (she / travel)
- If you need to contact me, at the Lion Hotel until Friday. (I / stay)
- Ben is on holiday and is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, all his money before the end of his holiday. (he / spend)
- I'm fed up with my job. I hope it much longer. (I / not / do)

Conditionals

if I do ... and if I did ...

A

Compare these examples:

- (1) LISA: Shall we take the bus or the train?
JESS: **If we take** the bus, it **will** be cheaper.

For Jess, it is possible that they will take the bus, so she says:

If we take the bus, it **will** be ...



- (2) Lisa and Jess decide to take the train. Later, Jess talks to Joe.

JOE: How are you going to travel?

JESS: We're going to take the train. **If we took** the bus, it **would** be cheaper, but the train is quicker.

Now Jess knows they are *not* going to take the bus, so she says:

If we took the bus, it **would** be ...

If we took the bus, it would be cheaper.



B

When we talk about something that will not happen, or we don't expect that it will happen, we use **if + past (if we went / if there was etc.)**.

But the meaning is *not* past:

- What would you do **if you won** a lot of money? (I don't really expect this to happen)
- If there was** an election tomorrow, who would you vote for? (there will not be an election tomorrow)
- I'd be surprised **if they didn't come** to the party. (I expect them to come)

Compare **if I find** and **if I found**:

- I think I left my watch at your house. **If you find** it, can you call me?

but

- If you found** a wallet in the street, what would you do with it?



C

We do not normally use **would** in the **if**-part of the sentence:

- I'd be very scared **if somebody pointed** a gun at me. (*not* if somebody would point)
- If we went** by bus, it would be cheaper. (*not* If we would go)

In the other part of the sentence (not the **if**-part) we use **would ('d) / wouldn't**:

- I'd **be** (= I **would** be) scared if somebody pointed a gun at me.
- I'm not going to bed yet. I'm not tired. If I went to bed now, I **wouldn't** sleep.
- What **would** you **do** if you were bitten by a snake?

Could and **might** are also possible:

- If I won a lot of money, I **might** buy a house. (= it is possible that I would buy a house)
- If it stopped raining, we **could** go out. (= we would be able to go out)

Exercises

38.1 Complete the sentences. Choose from:

did dropped found happened lost was went

- If you found a wallet in the street, what would you do with it?
- Be careful with that vase. If you it, it would break into small pieces.
- This notebook is very important to me. I'd be very upset if I it.
- I don't expect to lose my job but if that, I'd have to find another one.
- We're thinking about our holiday for next year. If we to Italy, would you come with us?
- I don't think he'll fail the exam. I'd be very surprised if he
- If there a fire in the building, would you know how to put the fire out?

38.2 What do you say in these situations?

- Of course you don't expect to win the lottery. Which do you say?
 - If I win the lottery, I'll buy a big house.
 - If I won the lottery, I'd buy a big house. (b is correct)
- You're not going to sell your car because it's old and not worth much. Which do you say?
 - If I sell my car, I won't get much money for it.
 - If I sold my car, I wouldn't get much money for it.
- You often see Sarah. A friend of yours wants to contact her. Which do you say?
 - If I see Sarah, I'll tell her to call you.
 - If I saw Sarah, I'd tell her to call you.
- You don't expect that there will be a fire in the building. Which do you say?
 - What will you do if there is a fire in the building?
 - What would you do if there was a fire in the building?
- You've never lost your passport. You can only imagine it.
 - I don't know what I'll do if I lose my passport.
 - I don't know what I'd do if I lost my passport.
- Somebody stops you and asks the way to a bank. Which do you say?
 - If you go right at the end of this street, you'll see a bank on your left.
 - If you went right at the end of this street, you'd see a bank on your left.
- You're in a lift. There is an emergency button. Nobody is going to press it. Which do you say?
 - What will happen if somebody presses that button?
 - What would happen if somebody pressed that button?

38.3 Complete the sentences.

- I'd be very scared if somebody pointed (somebody / point) a gun at me.
- I can't afford to buy a car. If (I / buy) a car, I'd have to borrow the money.
- If you had a party, who (you / invite)?
- Don't lend James your car. If (he / ask) me, I wouldn't lend him mine.
- I don't think Gary and Emma will get married. (I / be) amazed if they did.
- If (somebody / give) me \$20,000, (I / have) a long holiday.
- (you / be) nervous if (you / meet) a famous person?
- What (you / do) if (you / be) in a lift and (it / stop) between floors?

38.4 Write sentences beginning **If ...**

- We're not going to take the 10.30 train. (we / arrive too early)
If we took the 10.30 train, we'd arrive too early.
- We're not going to stay at a hotel. (it / cost too much)
If we, it
- There's no point in telling you what happened. (you / not / believe)
If I
- Sally has no plans to leave her job. (it / hard to find another one)
If she
- Kevin is not going to apply for the job. (he / not / get it).
.....

if I knew ... I wish I knew ...

A Study this example situation:

Sarah wants to phone Paul, but she can't do this because she doesn't know his number. She says:

I'd phone him **if I knew** his number.
(I'd phone = I **would** phone)

Sarah *doesn't* know Paul's number, so she says 'if I **knew**'. She *imagines* what she **would** do **if** she **knew** his number.



... if I knew his number ...

When we imagine a situation like this, we use **if + past (if I knew / if you were / if we didn't etc.)**. But the meaning is present, *not* past:

- There are many things I'd like to do **if I had** more time. (but I don't have time)
- If I didn't** want to go to the party, I wouldn't go. (but I want to go)
- If you were** in my position, what would you do?
- It's a pity he can't drive. It would be useful **if he could**.

B We use the past in the same way after **wish (I wish I knew / I wish you were etc.)**.

We use **wish** to say that we regret something, that something is not as we would like it to be:

- I **wish I knew** Paul's phone number.
(= I don't know it and I regret this)
- Do you ever **wish** you **could** fly?
(you can't fly)
- It's very crowded here. I **wish** there **weren't** so many people. (there are a lot of people)
- I **wish I didn't** have to work tomorrow, but unfortunately I do.

Compare:

- I'm **glad I live** here. (I live here and that's good)
- I **wish I lived** here. (I don't live here unfortunately)



C After **if** and **wish**, you can use **were** instead of **was (if I were / I wish it were etc.)**.

You can also use **was**. So you can say:

- If I were** you, I wouldn't buy that coat. or **If I was** you, ...
- I'd go for a walk **if it weren't** so cold. or ... **if it wasn't** so cold.
- I **wish Anna were** here. or I **wish Anna was** here.

D We do not usually say 'if ... would'. We use **would ('d)** in the other part of the sentence:

- If I were** rich, I **would** travel a lot. (*not* If I would be rich)
- Who **would** you ask **if you needed** help? (*not* if you would need)

In the same way we say:

- I **wish I had** something to read. (*not* I wish I would have)
- I **wish** she **were** here now. (*not* I wish she would be)

For '**I wish ... would ...**' see Unit 41.

E **Could** sometimes means 'would be able to' and sometimes 'was/were able to':

- She **could get** a better job (she **could get** = she **would be able to** get)
if she **could speak** another language. (if she **could speak** = if she **was able to** speak)
- I wish I **could** help you. (I wish I **could** = I wish I **was able**)

Exercises

39.1 Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 If I knew (I / know) his number, I would phone him.
- 2 I wouldn't buy (I / not / buy) that coat if I were you.
- 3 (I / help) you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't.
- 4 This soup isn't very nice. (it / taste) better if it wasn't so salty.
- 5 We live in a city and don't need a car, but we would need one if
(we / live) in the country.
- 6 If we had the choice, (we / live) in the country.
- 7 I'd make a lot of changes if (I / be) the manager of the company.
- 8 I wouldn't call someone in the middle of the night if (it / not / be) important.
- 9 If I were you, (I / not / wait). (I / go) now.
- 10 You're always tired because you go to bed so late. If (you / not / go)
to bed so late every night, (you / not / be) tired all the time.
- 11 I think there are too many cars. If (there / not / be) so many cars,
..... (there / not / be) so much pollution.
- 12 We all need jobs and money, but what (you / do) if
..... (you / not / have) to work?

39.2 Write a sentence with **if ...** for each situation.

- 1 We don't see you very often because you live so far away.
If you didn't live so far away, we'd see you more often.
- 2 I like these shoes but they're too expensive, so I'm not going to buy them.
I them if so
- 3 We'd like to go on holiday, but we can't afford it.
We if
- 4 It would be nice to have lunch outside but it's raining, so we can't.
We
- 5 I don't want his advice, and that's why I'm not going to ask for it.
If

39.3 Write sentences beginning **I wish ...**.

- 1 I don't know many people (and I'm lonely). I wish I knew more people.
- 2 I don't have much free time (and I need more). I wish
- 3 Helen isn't here (and I need to see her).
- 4 It's cold (and I hate cold weather).
- 5 I live in a big city (and I don't like it).
- 6 I can't find my phone (which is a problem).
- 7 I'm not feeling well (which isn't good).
- 8 I have to get up early tomorrow (but I'd prefer to sleep late).
.....
- 9 I don't know much about science (and I should know more).
.....

39.4 Write your own sentences beginning **I wish ...**.

- 1 (somewhere you'd like to be now – on the beach, in New York, in bed etc.)
I wish I
- 2 (something you'd like to have – a motorbike, more friends, lots of money etc.)
.....
- 3 (something you'd like to be able to do – sing, travel more, cook etc.)
.....
- 4 (something you'd like to be – famous, more intelligent, good at sport etc.)
.....

if I had known ... I wish I had known ...

A Study this example situation:

Last month Gary was in hospital for a few days. Rachel didn't know this. A few days ago they met by chance. Rachel said:

If I'd known you were in hospital, **I would have gone** to visit you.
(= I didn't know, so I didn't go to visit you)

If I'd known = If I **had** known. This tells us that she *didn't* know before.

We use **if + had ('d)** ... to talk about the past (**if I'd known / if you'd done** etc.):

- I didn't see you when you passed me in the street. **If I'd seen** you, I would have said hello.
- They didn't go out last night. They would have gone out **if they hadn't been** so tired. (but they were tired)
- If you'd been looking** where you were going, you wouldn't have walked into the wall. (but you weren't looking)
- The view was wonderful. I would have taken some pictures **if I'd had** (= if I **had had**) a camera with me. (but I didn't have a camera)

Compare:

- I'm not hungry. **If I was** hungry, I would eat something. (*now*)
- I wasn't hungry. **If I had been** hungry, I would have eaten something. (*past*)

B We do *not* say 'if something would have happened'. We use **would** in the other part of the sentence:

- If I had seen** you, **I would have said** hello. (*not* If I would have seen you)

The short form **'d** can be **would** or **had**:

- If **I'd seen** you, (I'd seen = I **had** seen)
I'd have said hello. (I'd have said = I **would** have said)

C We use **had done/known/been** etc. in the same way after **wish**.

I wish something **had happened** = I am sorry that it didn't happen

I wish something **hadn't happened** = I am sorry that it happened

- I **wish I'd known** that Gary was ill. I would have gone to see him. (but I didn't know)
- I feel sick. I **wish I hadn't eaten** so much. (I ate too much)
- Do you **wish you'd studied** science instead of languages? (you didn't study science)

Compare:

- I'm glad I saw** him. (= I **saw** him)
- I wish I'd seen** him. (= I **didn't see** him)

We do *not* say 'wish ... would have ...'.

- The weather was cold. I wish it **had been** warmer. (*not* I wish it would have been)

D Compare **would (do)** and **would have (done)**:

- If I'd gone to the party last night, **I would be** tired now. (I am not tired now – *present*)
- If I'd gone to the party last night, **I would have met** lots of people. (I didn't meet lots of people – *past*)

Compare **would have**, **could have** and **might have**:

- If the weather hadn't been so bad, { we **would have gone** out.
we **could have gone** out.
(= we would have been able to go out)
we **might have gone** out.
(= maybe we would have gone out)

Exercises

40.1 Put the verb into the correct form.

- I didn't see you. If *I'd seen* (I / see) you, *I would have said* (I / say) hello.
- Sarah got to the station just in time to catch her train to the airport. If (she / miss) the train, (she / miss) her flight too.
- Thanks for reminding me about Lisa's birthday. (I / forget) if (you / not / remind) me.
- I didn't have your email address, so I couldn't contact you. If (I / have) your email address, (I / send) you an email.
- Their trip was OK, but (they / enjoy) it more if the weather (be) better.
- Sorry we're late. Our taxi got stuck in the traffic. (it / be) quicker if (we / walk).
- Why didn't you tell me about your problem? If (you / tell) me, (I / try) to help you.
- I'm not tired. If (I / be) tired, I'd go home now.
- I wasn't tired last night. If (I / be) tired, I would have gone home earlier.

40.2 For each situation, write a sentence beginning with **If**.

- I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.
If I'd been hungry, I would have eaten something.
- The accident happened because the road was icy.
If the road
- I didn't know that you had to get up early, so I didn't wake you up.
If I
- Unfortunately I lost my phone, so I couldn't call you.
.....
- Karen wasn't injured in the crash, because fortunately she was wearing a seat belt.
.....
- You didn't have any breakfast – that's why you're hungry now.
.....
- I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have enough money.
.....
- Dan didn't do well at school, so he couldn't go to university.
.....

40.3 Imagine that you are in these situations. For each situation, write a sentence with **I wish**.

- You've eaten too much and now you feel sick.
You say: *I wish I hadn't eaten so much.*
- When you were younger, you never learned to play a musical instrument. Now you regret this.
You say:
- You've painted the gate red. Now you think it doesn't look good. Red was the wrong colour.
You say:
- You decided to travel by car, but the journey was long and tiring. Going by train would have been better.
You say: I wish we
- Last year you went to New York with a friend. You didn't have time to do all the things you wanted to do.
You say:
- You moved to a new flat a few months ago. Now you don't like your new flat. You think that moving was a bad idea.
You say:

Conjunctions

Conjunctions/ Types of Sentences

First, we need to distinguish between dependent clause and independent clause.

Independent clause = 1 subject and 1 verb and a complete thought; **example:** I ate an apple.

Dependent clause = 1 subject and 1 verb and a non-complete thought; **example:** Because I ate an apple.

1. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence = 1 independent clause

In simple sentence, we can have **correlative conjunctions**:

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS	
CONJUNCTION	EXAMPLE
Both...and	The company deals in both hardware and software.
Either...or	I will eat either carrots or peas for dinner.
Neither...nor	Natalie, likes neither milk nor cream cake.
Whether...or	Do you care whether we have noodles or rice for dinner?
Not only...but (also)	He not only studies hard but also works well.

2. Compound Sentence

A compound sentence = 2 independent clauses

1 dependent clause	Conjunction	1 independent clause
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Compound sentence with coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS):

FANBOYS: (for: reason/ and: addition/ nor: negation/ but: contrast/ or: choice/ yet: concession/ so: result).

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

CONJUNCTION	EXAMPLE
For	We listened eagerly, for he brought news of our families.
And	She didn't speak to anyone, and nobody spoke to her.
Nor	I don't expect children to be rude, nor do I expect to be disobeyed.
But	They rushed to the hospital, but they were too late.
Or	I will go shopping, or I will go camping.
Yet	Kelly was a convicted criminal, yet many people admired him.
So	I was feeling hungry, so I made myself a sandwich.

Compound sentence with adverbs of conjunctions:

In adverbs of conjunctions, we can use the following forms:

1. I have worked hard; therefore, I succeeded.
2. I have worked hard. Therefore, I succeeded.

Other adverbs of conjunctions:

Result	Therefore, consequently.
Concession (unexpected result)	Nevertheless, still.
Apposition (explanation)	That is
Addition	Moreover, furthermore, also, likewise, further.
Time (two actions happening at the same time)	Meanwhile
Contrast	However, instead, rather.
Summary	Thus, then.

Reinforcement	Further, indeed.
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Compound sentence with prepositional conjunctions:

Result	Of course
Concession (unexpected result)	After all
Apposition (explanation)	For example, for instance, in other words.
Addition	In addition, in addition to that
Time (two actions happening at the same time)	In the meantime
Contrast	On the contrary, on the other hand, in contrast
Summary	In conclusion
Reinforcement	In particular, above all, in fact.

3. Complex Sentence

Complex sentence = 1 dependent clause and 1 independent clause

Example of subordinating Conjunction of CAUSE:

1. **Because** you like me, I will give you the flower.
2. I will give you the flower **because** you like me.

“Because” is a subordinating conjunction because it begins with a dependent clause.

If you start with D.C., put a comma (see 1).

If you start with I.C., do not put a comma (see 2).

Example of subordinating conjunction of CONCESSION:

1. **Though** it was raining, she went out.
2. **Although** the kitchen is small, it is well designed.
3. **Even though** he’s a millionaire, he lives in a very small flat.
4. **Even if** worked hard, I did not succeed.

Example of subordinating Conjunction of COMPARISON:

1. He is smarter **than** I am.
2. He is tall **whereas** I am short.

Example of subordinating conjunction of TIME:

1. Mary closed his diary **after** writing about that day's events.
2. A baby deer can stand **as soon as** it is born.
3. You can use my car **as long as** you drive carefully.
4. He always feeds the dogs **before** he goes to school.
5. **By the time** ambulance men arrived, he was unconscious.
6. You can go and play **now that** you have finished your homework.
7. **Once** you learn it, you never forget.
8. Mary has danced **since she** was five.
9. James lived with his parents **till** he was twenty – five.
10. You can stay on the bus **until** you reach London.
11. Tom's parents cheered for him **when** he crossed the finished line.
12. **Whenever** we go abroad, we take as many pictures as possible.
13. **While** I was walking to the market, I met Jenny.

Example of subordinating conjunction of PLACE:

1. This is the park **where** we played.
2. **Wherever** you go in the world, you'll always find someone who speaks English.

Example of subordinating conjunction of CONDITION:

1. **If** (إذا) you leave, I will be lonely.
2. You won't succeed **unless** (إلا إذا) you work hard.

**Adjectives
and
Adverbs**

1. Adjectives and their types:

There are 2 types of adjectives:

(1) **Attributive Adjective**

(2) **Predicative Adjective**

Example of attributive adjective:

- a. The **beautiful** lady ate an apple.
- b. The **nice** boy did his homework.
- c. The **smart** man walked home.

Attributive adjective is an adjective that is **optional** and **can be deleted**. If we delete “beautiful”, “nice”, and “smart”, the sentence stays grammatical:

- a. The lady ate an apple.
- b. The boy did his homework.
- c. The man walked home.

Example of predicative adjective:

- a. The lady is **beautiful**.
- b. The boy is **nice**.
- c. The man is **smart**.

Predicative adjective is an adjective that is **obligatory** and **cannot be deleted**. If we delete “beautiful”, “nice”, and “smart”, the sentence becomes ungrammatical:

- a. The lady is.
- b. The boy is.
- c. The man is.

2. Adverbs:

An adverb is a word that describes **verbs**, **adjectives**, and **adverbs**.

Example of an adverb describing a verb:

- a. The girl talks **beautifully**.
- b. The man sleeps **nicely**.
- c. The woman walks **fast**.

The word “beautifully”, “nicely”, and “fast” are adverbs because they give some information on how the girl talks and how the man sleeps and how the woman walks.

Example of an adverb describing an adjective:

- a. The girl is **extremely** beautiful.
- b. The man is **very** nice.
- c. The woman is **strangely** quiet.

The word “extremely”, “very”, and “strangely” are adverbs because they describe the adjectives “beautiful”, “nice”, and “strangely”. Therefore, in (a) the adverb “extremely” shows the intensity of the beauty of the girl.

Example of an adverb describing an adverb:

- a. The girl sleeps **very** well.
- b. The man eats **very** rarely.
- c. The woman is **almost** always busy.

The word “very” and “almost” are adverbs because they describe others adverbs “well” “very” and “almost”.