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Кафедра иностранных языков №2

***ОСНОВНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ГРАММАТИКИ  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА***

***BASIC ASPECTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR***

*Рекомендовано УМО по образованию  
в области информатики и радиоэлектроники  
в качестве пособия*

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Библиотека БГУИР

## Предисловие

Пособие «Basic Aspects of English Grammar» предназначено для студентов второй ступени высшего образования. В него входят шесть разделов: Articles, Tenses, Passive Voice, Modal Verbs, Infinitive/Gerund, Conditionals. Цель данного пособия – закрепить навыки и умения владения сложными грамматическими формами и конструкциями английского языка. Предусматривая, что обучающиеся владеют грамматическими навыками, авторы не включили в пособие такие темы как личные, указательные и притяжательные местоимения, числительные, степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий и др. Пособие носит практический характер.

Грамматический материал представлен на английском языке в кратких формулировках, схемах и таблицах и иллюстрируется большим количеством примеров. Авторы разработали большое количество разнообразных упражнений, нацеленных на развитие и совершенствование навыков употребления тех или иных конструкций английского языка. Языковой материал заимствован из оригинальных источников.

Каждый раздел рассчитан примерно на 8 аудиторных занятий в зависимости от уровня индивидуальной языковой компетенции студентов.

## ARTICLES

Articles have the idea of meaning. A/AN – means ONE, ANY, SOME. THE – means THIS, THESE, THOSE. A/AN is used with singular countable nouns to talk about one of many things. THE is used with singular and plural nouns, countable and uncountable ones to talk about specific and known thing or person.

There is a cat in the tree (indefinite cat but definite tree).

### With uncountable nouns we use:

1. Much, too much,
  2. A little,
  3. A great/good deal of,
  4. A large/small amount of,
  5. A large/small quantity of.
- A little bread, a great deal of beer, too much snow, a large amount of money.**

### With countable nouns we use:

1. A couple of,
  2. Several,
  3. A few,
  4. Many,
  5. A large/great/good number of,
  6. Both.
- A couple of minutes, several books, a few sandwiches, many friends.**

### With countable and uncountable nouns we use:

**A lot of, lots of, hardly any, some, no, plenty of (a lot of shops, a lot of courage).**

## THE USE OF THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

A – before consonant sounds (g, m, p, k, d, t, r, etc.) – a dog, a table, a cake;

AN – before vowel sounds (a:, i:, e, etc.) – an apple, an ice-cream, an hour.

I. The indefinite article **is used**:

1. with singular countable nouns which are used to tell us what someone or something is:  
It is **a** rabbit.  
He is **a** reporter.  
A cook is **a** person who cooks.  
This is **a** table.
2. after the following words:  
**I can see** a car in the yard.

**There is** a notebook on the desk.

**I have got** an English book.

**It is** a knife.

3. when we say how often we do something: three times a week, once a month, twice a year.
4. before an adjective followed by a noun: a nice day, an expensive yacht, a big house, an important task.

## II. The indefinite article **is not used**

1. With uncountable and plural countable nouns.
2. Before an adjective if it is not followed by a noun:

Please, give me **advice**.

**Cars** are **expensive**.

## THE USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

First of all you should remember that the definite article THE is used with countable and uncountable nouns.

### THE is used

With nouns which are unique	the Sun, the Moon
When talking about the known thing or man, mentioned already or the only one in the situation	We saw <b>a</b> boy and <b>a</b> girl. <b>The</b> boy was much taller than <b>the</b> girl.
With the names of: rivers; seas; groups of islands; mountain ranges; oceans; deserts; canals; countries if they include the words: state, union, republic, kingdom; names of nouns with 'of'.	The Thames; the Baltic sea; the Canary Islands; the Rocky Mountains; the Atlantic; the Sahara; the Panama Canal; the United Kingdom; the USA; the university of Oxford, <b>but</b> : Oxford University <b>REMEMBER!</b> The north of England but northern England, the North/South Pole, the equator, the south/north/east/west. <b>But</b> : to go north/south/east/west.

With the names of: cinemas; theatres; museums and galleries; hotels; ships; organizations; newspapers and magazines.	The October; the Globe; the Louvre, the national Gallery; the Astoria; the Mayflower; the UN; the Western Star.
With the names of whole families and nationalities ending in <b>-sh, -ch, -ese</b> .	The Johnsons; the Japanese, the French, the British. With other plural nationalities the use of the article <b>the</b> is optional.
With titles, ranks and statuses when the name of the person is not given.	The Queen, the President. <b>But:</b> President Bush, Doctor Manson, Academician Kurchatov.
With the words <b>morning, afternoon, and evening</b> .	The train arrives in the evening.
With the words: station, beach, shop, cinema, theatre, library, city, jungle, weather, earth, sky, sea, seaside, coast, radio, world, and ground. ' <b>The</b> ' is optional with seasons (spring/the spring) <b>but the</b> autumn of 1941. The word MAN in the meaning opposite to animal has no article.	I'll meet Dan at the station.  When did man learn to make fire?
With historical periods, events.	The Middle Ages, the First World War. <b>But:</b> World War I, World War II.
With the words only, last, first used as adjectives.	The captain was <b>the last</b> to leave the ship. <b>But:</b> He was <b>an</b> only child in the family.
With ordinal numbers/numerals: the second, the <b>third</b> , etc. and also with <b>the former</b> – the first of the mentioned ones, <b>the latter</b> – the second of the mentioned ones. <b>But:</b> When second, third mean 'one more' they are used with the article <b>A</b> .	The second match will take place on Tuesday  He heard a shot, then a second, a third one.
With adjectives in the superlative degree. <b>But:</b> 1) when most is followed by a noun ' <b>the</b> ' is not used; 2) when we choose out of two, ' <b>the</b> ' is used with the comparative degree.	It was the most boring party.  Most families want to have children.  They have two daughters. <b>The elder</b> is an actress, <b>the younger</b> is a doctor.

With adjectives when they are used as plural nouns.	The young, the old, the disabled, the homeless, the unemployed, etc. There is a special home for <b>the blind (for blind people)</b> .
With musical instruments and dances.	To play the piano, to dance the waltz.

### THE is not used

With nouns when they are used in general meaning.	Children enjoy playing active games (Which children? Any ones).
With proper names.	His name is Peter. <b>But:</b> 1) You've spent your holiday on the island! You are a <b>Robinson Crusoe!</b> 2) Give the letter to a Mr. Brown next door. 3) You are not the Andrew Manson I married three years ago (the man has changed).
With the names of: countries;  cities; streets;  square; bridges;  parks; individual mountains and islands; railway stations; lakes; continents.	Greece, <b>but:</b> the Netherlands, the Lebanon, the Sudan, the Vatican City; Warsaw, <b>but:</b> the Hague; Nemiga street, <b>but:</b> the High Street, the Strand, the Mall, the London Road; Trafalgar Square; London Bridge, <b>but:</b> the bridge of Sighs; Hyde park; Everest, Tahiti; Victoria Station; Lake Naroch; Africa.
With the possessive adjectives or the possessive case.	Kate's dress, his dog.
With the names of sports, games activities, celebrations, colours, drinks, meals, days, months.	On Sunday, <b>but:</b> I met him on <b>the</b> Monday when they had a party. In June, <b>but:</b> <b>the</b> May of 1945.
With two word names when the first word is the name of place or a person.	Kennedy Airport, <b>but:</b> the White House (white is not the name).
With the names of cafes, restaurants, hotels, shops, banks when they have the name of the person who started them or they have S or 'S at the end.	Harrods, McDonalds.



With the words school, college, university, church, bed, prison, court, hospital when they are used in the meaning they are intended for.	He is <b>in prison</b> (he is a criminal). He went <b>to the prison</b> to visit his friend.
With the word work when it means place of work.	He went to work at 7 o'clock, <b>but</b> : the work of this young painter attracted our attention (picture).
With by + means of transport.	To go by train, plane, ship, <b>but</b> : <b>The</b> 10 o'clock train was delayed; on board <b>the</b> plane, on board <b>the</b> ship, in my car, in a taxi.
With the words home, Father/Mother talking about our own home, family.	East or West, home is best <b>but</b> : the Jungle is <b>the</b> home of the Tiger.
With the names of illnesses.	Malaria, <b>but</b> : flu/ <b>the</b> flu, measles/ <b>the</b> measles, mumps/ <b>the</b> mumps.

### SET EXPRESSIONS WITH OR WITHOUT ARTICLES

<b>A/AN is used in the following expressions:</b>	<b>THE is used in the following expressions:</b>
All of a sudden, at a flash	All the same
At a distance	At the latest
A good deal	At the moment
A great number of	At the weekend
As a matter of fact	At the time
As a result	Be on the bus
As a rule	Be on the safe side
At a glance	By the way
In a low/loud voice	Do the washing up
In a sense	Do the shopping
In a whisper	For the most part
In a mess	The sooner the better
In a way	The other day
In a while	In the distance
It's a pity	In the doorway
It's a pleasure	In the end (finally)
It's a waste of time/money	In the middle of
Be in a hurry	In the original
Be at a loss	In the shade
Be on a diet	On the one hand
Go for a walk	On the other hand
Give smb a hand	On the phone
Get in a fury	On the whole

Have a cold	On the spot
Have a mind to do smth	Out of the question
Have a good time	Keep the house
Keep a secret	Lay the table
Keep a diary	Put the blame on smb/smth
Put an end to	
Tell a lie	

**1. Use the right article.**

1. What would you like as \_\_ birthday present? Hmm...I'd like to have a new guitar.
2. Suddenly there was \_\_ knock at \_\_ door. \_\_ old man was standing outside. He was wearing \_\_ raincoat.
3. Susan has \_\_ terrible headache. \_\_ doctor advises her to take \_\_ tablet and lie for \_\_ hour.
4. I paid \_\_ dollars for \_\_ bike.
5. Is he \_\_ good painter?
6. Is there \_\_ bank in your street?
7. \_\_ young girl is on \_\_ phone. She wants to speak to you.
8. Buy me \_\_ car, please.
9. Jill has got \_\_ long nose and \_\_ long hair.
10. May I take \_\_ sweet?

**2. Insert a or an if necessary.**

1. My neighbour is ... photographer; let's ask him for ... advice about colour films.
2. We had ... fish and ... chips for ... lunch. That doesn't sound ... very interesting lunch.
3. He is ... vegetarian; you won't get meat at his house. He'll give you ... nut cutlet.
4. Do you take ... sugar in ... coffee? I used to, but now I'm on ... diet. I'm trying to lose ... weight.
5. ... Mr. Smith is ... old customer and ... honest man. Why do you say that? Has he been accused of ... dishonesty?
6. I have ... hour and ... half for lunch.
7. I wouldn't climb ... mountain for £1,000! I have ... horror of ... heights.
8. I have ... headache and ... sore throat. I think I've got ... cold.
9. If you go by ... train you can have quite ... comfortable journey, but make sure you get ... express, not ... train that stops at all the stations.
10. I see that your house is built of ... wood. Are you insured against ... fire?

### **3. Insert a/an or one if necessary.**

1. ... of my friends advised me to take ... taxi; another said that there was quite ... good bus service.
2. ... man I met on the train told me ... unusual story.
3. I've told you ... hundred times not to come into ... room with ... hat on.
4. You've been ... great help to me; ... day I will repay you.
5. My car broke down near ... bus stop. There was ... man waiting for ... bus, so I asked him for ... advice.
6. He took ... quick look at my car and said, "Buy ... new ...".
7. There was ... woman there. The rest were men.
8. I have ... flat on the top floor. You get ... lovely view from there.
9. ... day a new director arrived. He was ... ambitious, bad-tempered man, and the staff took ... instant dislike to him.
10. Suddenly ... bullet struck ... street lamp ... little to Bill's left. He looked up and saw ... man with ... gun standing at ... open window.

### **4. Insert the if necessary.**

1. ... youngest boy has just started going to ... school; ... eldest boy is at ... college.
2. She lives on ... top floor of an old house. When ... wind blows, all ... windows rattle.
3. ... darkness doesn't worry ... cats; ... cats can see in the dark.
4. My little boys say that they want to be ... spacemen, but most of them will probably end up in ... less dramatic jobs.
5. Do you know ... time? Yes, ... clock in ... hall has just struck nine.
6. ... ballet is not much use for ... girls; it is much better to be able to play ... piano.
7. Peter's at ... office but you could get him on ... phone. There is a telephone box just round ... corner.
8. He got ... bronchitis and was taken to ... hospital.
9. ... fog was so thick that we couldn't see ... side of ... road. We followed ... car in front of us and hoped that we were going ... right way.
10. I can't remember ... exact date of ... storm.

### **5. Fill in the where necessary.**

1. Is ... Lisbon ... capital of ... Portugal?
2. Is ... Malta in ... Mediterranean?

3. Is ... Paris in ... United Kingdom or in ... France?
4. Where is ... Sahara Desert?
5. What is ... biggest island in ... Greece?
6. What is ... capital of ... Italy?
7. Is ... Indian Ocean bigger than ... Arctic Ocean?
8. Is ... Everest the highest mountain in ... world?
9. Where are ... Malta and ... Corsica?
10. Where are ... Mississippi River and ... Thames?

**6. Fill in a, an or the.**

At 1) ... weekend, Fred and Alice went to 2) ... theatre. They saw 3) ... great play called "I Would Die for You". 4) ... play was 5) ... romantic story about 6) ... lives of 7) ... couple in love. After going to 8) ... theatre Fred and Alice went to 9) ... restaurant. They both ate 10) ... very large meal. Alice had 11) ... huge bowl of spaghetti and Fred had 12) ... enormous plate of various kinds of meat. 13) ... spaghetti and meat were followed by chocolate cake. After leaving 14) ... restaurant, Fred and Alice got 15) ... taxi home. On the way home they saw 16) ... nasty car accident. 17) ... yellow car had run straight into 18) ... black van. 19) ... yellow car was badly damaged. 20) ... taxi driver had to take Fred and Alice home by another route.

**7. Fill in a, an or the where necessary.**

1. Is ... tomato ... fruit or ... vegetable?
2. Is ... apple ... red or ... green?
3. What is ... capital of ... France?
4. When we visited ... London we stayed at ... Hilton Hotel.
5. Does ... River Seine run through ... Paris or ... Madrid?
6. Is ... Indian Ocean larger than ... Mediterranean Sea?
7. Is ... New York in ... USA or in ... Canada?
8. Is ... elephant bigger than ... alligator?
9. Does ... Amazon run through ... Africa or ... South America?

**8. Fill in a, an, the or “-”.**

**HIGH FLYER**

I travel all over ... world on business and my neighbour thinks my life is one long holiday. You know what ... business travel is like: up at ... dawn to catch ... plane;

breakfast in ... London, ... lunch in New York, ... luggage in ... Bermuda. When you're in ... sky, you see only snow in ... Arctic or ... Greenland. You have glimpses of ... Andes or ... Pacific. You're always exhausted. Your wife or husband complains you're never there to take ... children to ... school or put them to ... bed. When you get home, your neighbor says, "Another nice holiday, eh?" Give me Home Sweet Home any day!

**9. Insert an article where necessary.**

1. Both ... English and ... German are taught at school.
2. ... ground is covered with ... snow in ... January.
3. Shall we go to ... pictures?
4. ... dinner is ready.
5. They went to ... seaside on ... hot summer day.
6. George knows ... lot about ... USA
7. ... Americans spell some English words differently.
8. We'll stay there for ... month.
9. May I have another ... cup of ... tea?
10. ... child looked at us with ... charming smile.
11. She stopped at ... kitchen door.
12. ... boy grew stronger from ... day to ... day.
13. I'll do it with ... pleasure.
14. What is ... weather like today?

## TENSES

### PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use the **present simple** with an adverb of frequency to talk about repeated actions, habits and routines.

*She **often goes** to work by car.*

*We **play** football every week.*

We use simple forms to talk about permanent situations.

*He **works** for a big company.*

We use **continuous forms** to talk about temporary situations.

*He **is working** at the moment.*

There are two types of verbs, **dynamic and state**. Dynamic verbs are verbs that describe actions. They can be used in simple and continuous forms.

*She **drinks** coffee every day.*

*She **is drinking** coffee now.*

Some common **state verbs** are: **enjoy, like, love, hate, prefer, understand, believe, remember, forget, want, need, belong, have, think, feel, taste, etc.**

We can use some of these verbs in the Present Continuous when they have different meanings. Here are some examples:

<b>Present Simple</b>	<b>Present Continuous</b>
<i>She <b>has (got)</b> a big house. (= possession) I <b>have</b> two sisters. (= connection)</i>	<i>She <b>is having an</b> operation/a good time/a meal/a bath. (= actively involved in)</i>
<i>They <b>think</b> it's too difficult. (= opinion)</i>	<i>They <b>are thinking</b> of buying a cheaper car. (= considering) I'm just <b>thinking</b>. (= at this moment)</i>
<i>I <b>feel</b> what we did was wrong. (= opinion)</i>	<i>I <b>am feeling</b> exhausted. (= physical reaction)</i>
<i>Do you <b>see</b> what I mean? (= knowledge; understand)</i>	<i><b>Are you seeing</b> a lot of Mary nowadays? (= spending time with) You're <b>seeing</b> things – there's nobody at the window (= imagining)</i>
<i>This juice <b>tastes</b> good. (= senses)</i>	<i>He <b>is tasting</b> the milk to see if it's OK. (= checking the quality)</i>
<i>She <b>appears</b> to be very tired. (= appearance)</i>	<i>The Blues Band <b>is appearing</b> at the Odeon on Saturday. (= performing)</i>

We can use verbs that describe the way we feel physically in a Simple or Continuous form with no change of meaning:

*I feel sick.* or: *I am feeling sick.*

*My feet ache.* or: *My feet are aching.*

**1. Underline the correct tense, Present Simple or Present Continuous, in the following sentences.**

1. I'm **sleeping/sleep** on Peter's sofa until I find a place of my own.
2. I'm **only working/only work** there for a couple of months because I'm going to America this summer.
3. If you **aren't listening/don't listen** to the radio, why don't you switch it off?
4. His only bad habit is that he **talks/is talking** too much.
5. So in the first scene we **see/are seeing** him getting up and then he **goes out/is going out** and **meets/is meeting** a strange woman.
6. You **make/are making** goulash using meat, vegetables and paprika.
7. I never do anything I **feel/am feeling** is against my principles.
8. She **appears/is appearing** to be very friendly but I don't know her very well.
9. There's nobody at the door; you just **hear/are just hearing** things.
10. I'm thinking of doing a master degree – what do you **think/are you thinking**? Is it a good idea?

**2. Fill in with Present Simple or Continuous.**

1. A) I .....(see) my boss about a pay rise this morning.  
B) I.....(see). That's why you're wearing a tie today.
2. A) The police .....(still/look) for fingerprints left in the room.  
B) It.....(look) as if they won't find the burglars.
3. A) Why .....(you/smell) the inside of your car?  
B) Because it .....(smell) of petrol and I want to check for leaks.
4. A) I.....(think) of visiting Ann this evening.  
B) It's OK but I .....(think) she's away on holiday.
5. A) How much.....( your new baby/weigh)?  
B) I don't know. The nurse.....(weigh) him at the moment.
6. A) Why .....(you/taste) the soup? Is there anything wrong with it?  
B) Yes, it.....(taste) too sweet. I think I used sugar instead of salt.
7. A) It.....(look) as if it's going to snow this afternoon.  
B) Yes, that's why I.....(look) for my warm coat.
8. A) As you know George .....(be) a very rude person.  
B) I know. Sue.....(be) very rude these days too, although she's usually polite.
9. A) Why .....(you/feel) the baby's forehead, Mum?  
B) I think she's got a temperature. She.....(feel) rather hot.

10. A) Mrs Smith.....(have) a message from her husband.  
 B) Can it wait? She.....(have) a business meeting and I don't want to disturb her.

## PAST SIMPLE, PRESENT PERFECT, PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

### Past Simple and Present Perfect.

The Present Perfect is the tense that links the past with the present.

Past Simple (past form)	Present Perfect (present of have + past participle)
<p>We use the Past Simple:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for past habits or states, whether continuous or repeated: <i>Long ago, they <b>built</b> most houses out of wood.</i> <i>He always <b>caught</b> the same train.</i></li> <li>with periods of time that have finished: <i>I <b>read</b> the newspaper this morning.</i> (= it is now afternoon or evening) <i>He <b>did</b> a lot in his short life.</i> (= he's dead).</li> <li>for finished actions with time words like <i>a year ago, last Sunday, last week, yesterday, etc.:</i> <i>Watson and Crick <b>identified</b> the structure of DNA in 1953.</i></li> </ul>	<p>We use the Present Perfect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for actions or states in the past which have a connection with the present: <i>They <b>have bought</b> a new house.</i> (=they can now go and live in it) <i>It's just <b>started</b> to rain.</i> (= now, so bring the washing in):</li> <li>when the results of an action or state are obvious now: <i>You've <b>spilt</b> the coffee all over my trousers — look!</i> <i>They've <b>polluted</b> the river.</i> (= the fish are dead).</li> <li>for repeated actions in the past, with words like <i>often, rarely, seldom:</i> <i>He's often <b>been</b> to France.</i></li> <li>with periods of time that have not finished yet: <i>We've <b>built</b> 20 new schools this year.</i> (= it is still this year) <i>He <b>has done</b> a lot in his short life.</i> (= he's alive and young).</li> <li>for actions with expressions like <i>already, before, ever, never, often, recently, still, yet, etc.:</i> <i>Rain <b>has already ruined</b> the tomato crops. <b>Have you ever seen</b> a UFO?</i> <i>We <b>still haven't discovered</b> life on other planets.</i></li> </ul>



<i>The first modern Olympics <b>took place</b> in Athens more than a hundred years ago.</i>	<i>They <b>haven't sent</b> an astronaut to Mars <b>yet</b>.</i>
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The choice between the Past Simple or Present Perfect depends on whether the action links the past with the present:

*She often **took** the bus.* (= but doesn't any more)

*She **has** often **taken** the bus.* (= and so she might do it again).

### Present Perfect Continuous

We use the Present Perfect Continuous (present form of *have + been + -ing*) to talk about actions which started in the past and which continue up to the moment of speaking. We use it especially when we are interested in the duration of the action:

*I've been waiting for a whole hour!*

Notice the difference between the Present Perfect Continuous and the Present Perfect:

Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
<i>I've done my homework.</i>	<i>I've been doing my homework.</i>

The Present Perfect emphasises the idea of completion (= the homework is finished); we use the Present Perfect Continuous to indicate that the action has lasted for a period and is incomplete. Compare:

*I've read the newspaper today.* (= I've finished it)

*I've been reading the Encyclopedia Britannica.* (= I haven't finished it yet)

We often use the Present Perfect Continuous with *for* and *since*

*Those potatoes **have been boiling** for an hour.*

*And the carrots **have been boiling** since three o'clock.*

#### 1. Underline the correct tense in the following sentences.

1. I am writing in connection with the advertisement which *appeared/has appeared* on 3 December.
2. I originally *studied/have studied* mechanical engineering at university and I *graduated/have been graduating* with a first-class degree.
3. I now *completed/have now completed* a postgraduate degree in business and administration.
4. *I've been trying/I've tried* to find a permanent job for a considerable time.
5. Indeed, I *have already worked/I have already been working* for several companies on a temporary basis.
6. In my first job, I *was/have been* responsible for marketing.

7. *I've been applying/I have applied* for several posts this year but I still *did not manage/have not managed* to find what I'm looking for.
8. The last job I *applied/have applied* for required applicants to speak some Japanese.
9. I *started learning/have been learning* Spanish a few months ago but I *did not obtain/have not obtained* a qualification in it yet.
10. I *did not apply/have not applied* for a job with your company before.
11. I *hoped/have hoped* that you would consider my application favourably.
12. However, I *have been waiting/have waited* for a reply for several weeks and I still *have not received/did not receive* any answer.

## **2. Fill in with Present Perfect or Past Simple.**

1. A).....(you/see) the Seegal's film on TV last night?  
B) No, but I.....(see) all his films on video this year.
2. A) How long .....(you/learn) English?  
B) I.....(start) learning it when I .....(be) ten.
3. A) I.....(live) in England for 6 years now. I.....(move) here when I .....  
(finish) school.  
B) I.....(live) in Spain for a time, but now I live in Paris.
4. A) My sister.....(work) at school for some years but then she .....(get) a job at University.  
B) She.....(work) at University for quite a few years now, hasn't she?
5. A) My auntie Mary.....(meet) Charles Dickens.  
B) That's nothing. My dad.....(meet) the Queen.
6. A) Where's Andrew?  
B) He.....(go) to Italy. He .....(leave) last month.  
A) Really? Why.....(he/go) there?

## **PAST CONTINUOUS, PAST PERFECT, PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

### **Past Continuous**

We use the Past Continuous (past form of **be + -ing**) to talk about something which was in progress during a period of time in the past:

*I was listening to the news on television at nine o'clock last night.*

- We use it to give background information:

*It was pouring with rain and she was wondering what to do.*

- We also use it with the Past Simple to say that something happened in the middle of something else:

*I was sleeping when my friend called.*

## Past Perfect

The Past Perfect (**had** + **past participle**) is the past form of the Present Perfect. We use it to talk about a past event which happened before another past event:

*When I **had bought** some fruit I went back to the beach.*

- We often use the Past Perfect with *when* or *after*:

*After they **had eaten**, they cleared the table.*

- We also use the Past Perfect in indirect speech when reporting the Past Simple or Present Perfect:

*'I have found the answer.'* becomes: *She told us she **had found** the answer.*

- Compare the Past Perfect and the Past Simple:

*When I arrived at the party, Mary **left**.* (= I arrived and then Mary left).

*When I arrived at the party, Mary **had left**.* (= Mary left and then I arrived).

## Past Perfect Continuous

The Past Perfect Continuous (**had been** + **-ing**) is the past form of the Present Perfect Continuous. We use it to talk about something which had been in progress up to the time in the past we are talking about:

*They **had been climbing** for five hours before they reached the top of the mountain.*

*I **had been feeling** sleepy all day so I went to bed early.*

### 1. Complete the sentences below using the information in the box opposite.

Discoveries	
1. Fleming was studying influenza .....	a. after they had been climbing for several days;
2. Columbus discovered America .....	b. when he discovered penicillin;
3. Hillary and Tenzing reached the top of Everest .....	c. but Amundsen had beaten him by a month;
4. Scott reached the South Pole in 1912 .....	d. though at first he believed he had reached Asia;
5. Franklin was flying a kite when .....	e. he discovered the principle of the lightning conductor;
6. Before Columbus discovered America .....	f. and several had lost their lives in the attempt;
7. Newton made his great discovery .....	g. people had believed that the Earth was flat;
8. Climbers had been trying to conquer Everest .....	h. while he was sitting under an apple tree.

**2. Complete the sentences using the Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous. Use the verb given in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.**

1. They stood under the shelter because it .....(**rain**)
2. The roads were wet because it ..... (**rain**) all night.
3. He was broken. He ..... (**spend**) all his money.
4. I ..... (**have**) a nightmare when the alarm went off and woke me up.
5. His hands were covered in oil because he ..... (**try**) to fix the car all morning. Unfortunately, he..... (**manage**) to make it start.
6. When she opened the window she was happy to see it ..... (**snow**) lightly. In fact, it ..... (**snow**) all night and snow ..... (**cover**) all the rooftops.
7. When Mrs Morgan came into the classroom, the pupils ..... (**run**) around and ..... (**scream**) at the tops of their voices. They ..... (**knock**) over chairs and desks and someone ..... (**draw**) funny pictures on the board.
8. Although I ..... (**set**) off early, I got there late and everyone ..... (**wait**) for me to start the meeting; the chairperson told me they.....(**wait**) for a whole hour.
9. When we got back from our holiday we discovered that someone ..... (**break**) into our house. The burglars, however, ..... (**drop**) a piece of paper with an address on it as they..... (**climb**) out of the window.

**3. Fill each gap in this text with one suitable word.**

### **DISASTER!**

About seventy years ago, a Dutch ship was .....(1) near the North Pole; it .....2) heading for Backlead Island. On the ship was a scientist, Edgar Greenhead, who ..... (3) worked on the island for many years; he had ..... (4) conducting research into the life of the local inhabitants, who were Eskimos . Greenhead had ..... (5) away for a long holiday and now he was ..... (6) back to the island to continue his work.

At about midnight, Greenhead felt very tired as he had ..... (7) writing his journal all day. After he had ..... (8) good-night to the captain, he ..... (9) down to his cabin. Outside there ..... (10) a strong wind, and the waves ..... (11) crashing onto the side of the ship. Greenhead was just .....12) ready to climb into his bunk when he suddenly ..... (13) a great crash. He dashed up on deck and although it was dark he ..... (14) see that the ship ..... (15) run into an iceberg.

**4. Correct the mistake in each sentence.**

- a. Although the storm had passed, the roads were still bad because it had snowed all night (had been snowing).
- b. He climbed the stairs and was entering the room.
- c. He crossed the field when he spotted a bull grazing by the gate.
- d. My friends couldn't take the flight because they had been forgetting their passports.
- e. As a child he was sitting in the kitchen for hours watching his mother cook.
- f. Peter and Mary used to be married in the spring, but war broke out and he was called up.
- g. His grandparents would live in a cottage in the country before they moved to the city centre.
- h. Our arms were aching because we had shifted boxes all day. We weren't looking forward to continuing the next day.

**5. Underline the correct tense in each sentence.**

1. They'd only been knowing/'d only known each other for a couple of weeks when they got married.
2. The teacher refused to repeat the explanation because some pupils hadn't listened/ hadn't been listening.
3. I liked my new sandals- they were just what I'd looked for/'d been looking for.
4. We voted for the opposition party because we thought/were thinking they might change our foreign policy.
5. Ruth didn't enjoy/wasn't enjoying the concert, so she decided to leave early.
6. The fish smelt/was smelling off, so we threw it away.
7. The ring had belonged/ had been belonging to my grandmother before it was handed down to my mother.

**6. Complete the two sentences with a simple and a continuous form of the verb given.**

1. RUN  
A He was out of breath because he'd been running.  
B He was out of breath because he'd run all the way.
2. EAT  
A Andy got food poisoning because he \_\_\_\_\_ something strange.  
B Mary had greasy fingers because she \_\_\_\_\_ fish and chips.
3. JOG  
A He \_\_\_\_\_ in the park when he twisted his ankle.  
B She didn't have much time so she \_\_\_\_\_ once round the park.

4. STUDY

A Frank passed his exams because he \_\_\_\_\_ every night.

B Pat had a headache because she \_\_\_\_\_.

**THE FUTURE**

form	meaning/use	Example
Future Simple with <b>will + base form</b>	decisions made at the moment of speaking	<i>OK, I'll see you this evening at eight.</i>
	predictions, often with <i>believe, expect, hope, think, etc.</i>	<i>All right, I'll see you at eight. I think it <b>will be</b> a difficult game.</i>
	offers or willingness	<i>I'll give you a lift if you like. All right. I'll <b>water</b> the plants.</i>
	requests	<i><b>Will you do</b> me a favour?</i>
	firm intentions, promises	<i>I'll <b>love</b> you forever.</i>
	threats	<i>I <b>won't speak</b> to you ever again.</i>
	facts about the future	<i>Christmas day <b>will fall</b> on Tuesday this year.</i>
<b>be going to + base form</b>	intentions, plans	<i>I'm <b>going to phone</b> him tomorrow.</i>
	something in the future is because of something in the present	<i>Look. It's <b>going to rain</b>.</i>
	predictions, especially when there is evidence	<i>That building is <b>going to collapse</b> soon.</i>
<b>shall + base form</b>	suggestions	<i><b>Shall we go</b> for a walk?</i>
	offers (with <i>I</i> or <i>we</i> )	<i><b>Shall I help</b> you with those bags?</i>
	asking for advice	<i>What <b>shall I say</b> if she calls?</i>
Future Continuous <b>will be + ing</b>	activities planned to a future time	<i>We'll <b>be waiting</b> outside the station.</i>
	arrangements, routines	<i>I'll <b>be going</b> by bus as usual.</i>
Present Continuous <b>be + -ing</b>	arrangements, often with <i>tonight, at eight, this weekend, etc.</i>	<i>I'm <b>having</b> my hair cut today.</i>

<b>be + to-infinitive</b>	official arrangements, especially when announced	<i>The President <b>is to visit</b> Brussels next week.</i>
<b>Present Simple</b>	firm plans or timetables, especially after <i>when, as soon as, until</i> , etc.	<i>The boat <b>leaves</b> the island on Friday. I'll phone you when I <b>arrive</b>.</i>
<b>would + base form</b>	reporting predictions in the past, often with <i>believed, hoped</i> , etc.	<i>I thought it <b>would be</b> a difficult game.</i>

**1. Match the first sentence (1–14) with the second sentence (a–n) to make short exchanges.**

Example: 0 + o

<p>(0 'Look at all those dark clouds.')</p> <p>1. 'Mum, I've dropped my glass of milk.'</p> <p>2. 'The meeting will be held on Tuesday at 3pm.'</p> <p>3. 'What time did she say she's going to get here?'</p> <p>4. 'I told her to tidy her room but she won't.'</p> <p>5. 'How much longer are you going to be?'</p> <p>6. 'I feel awful. I think I'm going to faint.'</p> <p>7. 'I'll come and help you clear the attic in a moment.'</p> <p>8. 'Tessa seems to have gained a lot of weight.'</p> <p>9. 'Shall we go now? I've had enough.'</p> <p>10. 'Will you please shut the door?'</p> <p>11. 'What shall I get for dinner?'</p> <p>12. 'When am I going to see you again?'</p> <p>13. 'What do you think you'll do when you finish?'</p> <p>14. I'm just going to go to the post office.</p>	<p>a. 'Shall I have a word with her?'</p> <p>b. 'I'll be with you in just a minute.'</p> <p>c. 'That's easy. I'm going to get a job that earns me lots of money.'</p> <p>d. 'Thanks. That will be very helpful.'</p> <p>e. 'Actually she's going to have a baby.'</p> <p>f. 'Never mind. Accidents will happen.'</p> <p>g. 'I'm not sure I'll be able to come.'</p> <p>h. 'She'll probably be here by 9.30.'</p> <p>i. 'I'll call the doctor right away.'</p> <p>j. 'Let's just have fish and chips.'</p> <p>k. 'Perhaps I'll see you tomorrow.'</p> <p>l. 'No, I won't. Do it yourself.'</p> <p>n. 'Are you? I'll come with you.'</p> <p>m. 'OK. I'll just get your coat.'</p> <p>(o 'Yes, there's going to be a storm.')</p>
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2. Complete the conversation using *will/won't, shall/shan't, going to/not going to* and the verbs given at the end of the lines. The first is given as an example.

<b>ROSA</b>	Hi, what ...are..... you ...doing..... this evening? ..... I ..... (1) round?	<b>do</b> <b>come</b>
<b>MARIA</b>	Not this evening. I ..... (2) busy till late.	<b>be</b>
<b>ROSA</b>	When do you think it ..... (3) convenient for me to pop round?	<b>be</b>
<b>MARIA</b>	Well, ..... we ..... (4) the dates? Have you got your diary handy? Now, let's see. Today is Tuesday the 20 <sup>th</sup> so tomorrow..... (5) Wednesday 21st. I ..... (6) so busy tomorrow – what about you? Do you think you ..... (7) free?	<b>check</b> <b>be</b> <b>be</b>
<b>ROSA</b>	I ..... (8) my dentist tomorrow. Is Thursday OK?	<b>see</b>
<b>MARIA</b>	Yeah. I think that ..... (9) fine.	<b>be</b>
<b>ROSA</b>	OK. What time ..... I ..... (10) round?	<b>come</b>
<b>MARIA</b>	I ..... (11) the house at all on Thursday so I don't think	<b>leave</b>
<b>ROSA</b>	it ..... 12) a problem, whatever time you come.	<b>be</b>
<b>MARIA</b>	That's fine.	
<b>ROSA</b>	And ..... you ..... (13) the manuscript with you?	<b>bring</b>
<b>MARIA</b>	Don't worry. I ..... (14) it. OK. I ..... (15) you Thursday then. Cheers.	<b>forget</b> <b>see</b>

### Be going to, Present Continuous, Present Simple

#### Present Continuous or be going to?

We often use the Present Continuous to talk about the near future rather than the distant future:

*I'm taking the kids to the cinema this evening.*

*I'm getting up at 6.30 tomorrow.*

- We can use *be going to* or the Present Continuous for more distant events:

*We're going to sail/'re sailing round the world next year.*

- To talk about plans, we can use the Present Continuous or *be going to* in the same future situations, sometimes with a slight change of emphasis (to ask about plans or arrangements we use the Future Continuous):

*I'm going to see my psychiatrist tomorrow.* (= I intend to see my psychiatrist tomorrow)



*I'm seeing my psychiatrist tomorrow.* (= I have already arranged to see my psychiatrist tomorrow)

- If there is no plan or arrangement, we can only use *be going to*. This use is prediction, especially when there is evidence. The Present Continuous is not possible:

*Those dark clouds mean we are going to have a storm.*

*You're going to get a headache if you don't turn the volume down.*

### **Present Continuous or Present Simple?**

In future use, the Present Simple always suggests a fixed timetable. The Present Continuous can suggest the possibility of change:

*The sun rises at six tomorrow.*

*I'm seeing him at six o'clock.* (= my plan)

*I see him at six o'clock.* (= my fixed schedule)

- We often use the Present Continuous for personal arrangements, and the Present Simple for when an official or a committee makes the arrangements:

*I'm seeing Mikis at the weekend.* (= my arrangement)

*I leave for London tomorrow.* (= my boss says so)

### **Be going to or will?**

We use *be going to* to talk about something we know will happen because of information in the present:

*The sky's grey – I think it's going to rain.*

*It's eight o'clock – you're going to be late again.*

- We use *will* to talk about something we believe will happen:

*Don't carry that heavy box – you will hurt your back.*

- We also use *will* to indicate a sudden decision:

*Leave the washing up – I'll do it later.*

- We can use *going to* if we decided earlier:

*I told you that I'm going to wash up.*

**1. Complete these sentences using *be going to*, *will*, the Present Continuous or the Present Simple. Use the verbs in brackets.**

1. Look, that car over there ..... (**crash**)!
2. I can't come tonight because I ..... (**stay in**) to watch TV.
3. The Prime Minister ..... (**travel**) to Brussels tomorrow.

4. The match ..... (**start**) at 3 pm as always.
5. Don't worry about the car; I ..... (**phone**) for a taxi.
6. Nina often ..... (**visit**) her parents.
7. I ..... (**be**) rich one day!
8. According to my diary, we ..... (**meet**) at 3 pm tomorrow.
9. We ..... (**win**) the European Cup next year.
10. The National Theatre ..... (celebrate) its thirtieth anniversary soon.

**2. Put the verb in brackets into the most suitable form of the future.**

1. 'What ..... you ..... this evening?' (do) 'Nothing'.
2. 'Well, ..... we ..... to that new pizzeria?' (go)
3. In 2004 the Olympic Games ..... in Athens, (take place)
4. Which showing do you want to go to? The film ..... at nine and eleven.  
(start)
5. I ..... work at five – so shall we meet at a quarter past? (finish)
6. Seven o'clock isn't possible as I ..... something else then. (do)
7. This lesson is boring. When ..... it ..... to .....? (finish)

**3. Underline the most suitable form of the future in the following text.**

**AQUARIUS**

All Aquarians this month (1) *get off/are getting off* to a good start with some good news on the home front. The news (2) *is helping/will help* to relax recent tensions and give you the chance to make fresh start. There (3) *shall/will* be lots of new things on other fronts this month. It really (4) *is going to be/is being* a time of great opportunity. A special person (5) *shall come/is coming* into your life soon and you mustn't think this (6) *is going to be/is being* just another friendship. At work, you (7) *are needing/will need* to rise to new challenges that (8) *are testing/will test* your character to the utmost. If you (9) *make/are making* a wrong move, you (10) *will bring/shall bring* many opportunities but there (12) *will be/are being* risks, too, so be careful!

**Future Continuous and Future Perfect**

**Future Continuous**

The Future Continuous (*will be -ing*) can refer to temporary activities during a future period:

*This time next week, she'll be flying to New York.* (= she has planned to fly to New York then)

- The Future Continuous often refers to a routine or to things which will happen in the normal course of events. It emphasises that no new arrangement is necessary:  
*I can give you a lift to the station. It's no trouble for me – I'll be going that way anyway.*
- We use the Future Continuous to ask about someone's plan or arrangement:  
*Will you be using the library this afternoon?*  
*When will the President be arriving because I must organise the reception?*

### Future Continuous or Future Simple?

We use the Future Simple (*will* + infinitive without *to*) to indicate a personal decision at the moment of speaking:

*OK, I'll see you this evening.*

- In the Future Continuous, the activity has already been decided:

*This time tomorrow I'll be lying on the beach.*

*We'll be staying here until next weekend.*

*I'll be driving to Madrid next week so I can give you a lift if you like.*

The Future Simple in questions can sound less polite than the Future Continuous.

Compare:

*Will you drive me to the airport?*

*Will you be driving me to the airport? (= more polite)*

### Future Perfect

We use the Future Perfect (*will have -ed*) to talk about something that will finish at a time in the future.

*I'll have finished this assignment by Saturday.*

*Today is Tuesday. Rosie says she will have finished her assignments by Saturday.*

(= Rosie will finish at any time up to Saturday, but not later)

*When I finish this book it means I will have read all of her books.*

**1. Complete these pairs of sentences using the Future Simple, the Future Continuous or the Future Perfect. Use the verb given in brackets.**

1. A) ...you... part in our play? You're a really good actor, we need you! (**take**)  
B) I know you're a keen member of the drama group. I suppose you ..... part in the play this year. (**take**)

2. A) I ..... in London next year, still doing the same old job. (**be**)  
B) I ..... in London for ten years by next June. (**be**)
3. A) By Friday, I ..... this new book by Marquez. (**finish**)  
B) If I don't have too much work this year, I think I ..... all of Marquez's novels. (**finish**)
4. A) This time tomorrow, Maria ..... on a beach in Majorca. (**sunbathe**)  
B) I expect she ..... until she gets badly burnt – that's what she did last year. (**sunbathe**)
5. A) Don't make too much noise after midnight I ..... soundly, I hope. (**sleep**)  
B) Wake me up by nine o'clock – I ..... long enough by then. (**sleep**)
6. A) We ..... Australia later this summer. It's a long flight. (**fly**)  
B) It's strange that when we get to Sydney, we ..... half way round the world. (**fly**)
7. A) Look, I can give you a lift to the station – I ..... that way anyway. (**drive**)  
B) You'll be late for your train – I ..... you to the station if you like. (**drive**)

**2. Fill in the spaces using the Future Simple, the Future Continuous or the Future Perfect of the verb in brackets. The first (0) is given as an example.**

ROSA When shall I come round (0 *come round*)? Is Thursday still OK?

MARIA Well, don't come at six – I ..... (1 *work*) then.

ROSA What time do you think you ..... (2 *be*) free?

MARIA Let's see, I ..... (3 *work*) on the manuscript all day as I told you, and I expect I ..... (4 *complete*) the second chapter by about seven. OK?

ROSA Yes, because I ..... (5 *be*) quite busy at about six tomorrow as well. I've got an appointment with my dentist and I don't think she ..... (6 *finish*) much before seven.

MARIA Well, we really must be getting on with the book, you know – by the end of this month we ..... (7 *work on*) the project for a whole year. It's taking far too long.

ROSA Yes, I ..... (8 *jump*) for joy when it's finished.

MARIA Me too. By the way, ...you... (9 *go*) near the post office?

ROSA Probably. It's not far from the dentist.

MARIA You see, I've been expecting an important parcel and I think it ..... (10 *arrive*) by Thursday. If you ..... (11 *go*) past there anyway, could you collect it for me?

ROSA No problem. So, I ..... (12 *see*) you later. Bye for now.

## PASSIVE VOICE

The passive has a form of **be** + past participle. The form of **be** is the same as the tense in the active equivalent.

tense	passive form	example: passive	example: active
Present Simple	<i>am/are/is</i> + past participle	<i>Important subjects <b>are discussed</b> every lunch time.</i>	<i>They discuss important subjects every lunch time.</i>
Past Simple	<i>was/were</i> + past participle	<i>The date for the talks <b>was announced</b>.</i>	<i>They announced the date for the talks.</i>
Future Simple	<i>will be</i> + past participle	<i>You <b>will be examined</b> by a top consultant.</i>	<i>A top consultant will examine you.</i>
<i>be going to</i> (future)	<i>am/are/is going to be</i> + past participle	<i>The factory <b>is going to be closed</b>.</i>	<i>They are going to close the factory.</i>
modal passive	modal verb + <i>be</i> + past participle	<i>The house <b>must be cleaned</b>.</i>	<i>You must clean the house.</i>
Present Continuous	<i>am/are/is being</i> + past participle	<i>This matter <b>is still being considered</b>.</i>	<i>They are still considering this matter.</i>
Past Continuous	<i>was/were being</i> + past participle	<i>Every effort <b>was being made</b> to end the strike.</i>	<i>They were making every effort to end the strike.</i>
Present Perfect	<i>has/have been</i> + past participle	<i>The new stadium <b>has been built</b> in London.</i>	<i>They have built a new stadium in London.</i>
Past Perfect	<i>had been</i> + past participle	<i>The work <b>had been finished</b> by the end of 2012.</i>	<i>They had finished the work by the end of 2012.</i>
Future Perfect	<i>will have been</i> + past participle	<i>In the next ten years, full equality <b>will have been achieved</b>.</i>	<i>In the next ten years, women will have achieved full equality.</i>

Because of the need to combine *be/been* with *being*, e.g. *We will be being watched* or *We have been being watched*, we avoid using the passive in the Present Perfect Continuous, the Past Perfect Continuous, Future Continuous and the Future Perfect Continuous:

*They **will be** watching us.*

In passive sentences we place adverbs of time or frequency, e.g. *always*., *sometimes*, etc. after the first auxiliary verb (*is*, *has*, *will*, etc.):

*It is **usually** made of wood.*

*They have **just** been found.*

*She will **never** be asked.*

**1. Fill in each space using the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

Example: The police report that the missing person ..... (**find**)

The police report that the missing person *has been found*.

1. The news..... every day from 6 am to midnight. (broadcast)
2. At this very moment the suspect..... by the police. (interview)
3. And now a newsflash. The President..... with committing perjury. (charge)
4. A new security system.....in all our offices in the next few weeks. (install)
5. By December next year a new government.....(elect)
6. There must be a mistake: the hotel bill..... by my husband. (pay)
7. When they got home, they realised the house.....(burgle)
8. The building.....when a second bomb went off. (evacuate)
9. The Government says tax reforms..... in the new year. (introduce)
10. Newspapers and magazines in some countries..... in kiosks as well as shops. (sell)
11. The children ..... by the story because it was about ghosts, witches and evil spirits. (frighten)
12. Rice .....in this area for hundred of years, but now the government tries to find an alternative crop (grow).
13. The Queen .....since last August and newspapers say that she is sick (not/see).
14. Demonstration against the Government taxes .....last month (hold).
15. Entrance fees are cheap because half the cost.....by the local council (pay).

**2. Rewrite these sentences in the passive.**

1. We do not add any preservatives to our products.  
.....
2. The Government is now building a lot of new schools in faraway regions.  
.....
3. The police have just arrested him on suspicion of murder.  
.....
4. Will they publish this magazine next month?  
.....
5. They will have completed the new motorway by May.  
.....
6. They haven't cleaned their house for weeks.  
.....

7. The company cut the water off because Mr and Mrs Smith hadn't paid their bill.  
.....
8. They are going to open a new cinema hall next month.  
.....
9. We couldn't use the car because the garage was servicing it.  
.....
10. They publish a lot of books on marketing.  
.....
11. They will have finished the work by tonight.  
.....
12. The dentist pulled out my rotten tooth.  
.....
13. In this hotel the waitress serves breakfast at 7 am.  
.....
14. Thousands of Russian tourists will visit Egypt this summer.  
.....
15. Someone has made a complaint.  
.....

**3. Fill in the spaces in this text. Use a verb in the list and an appropriate form of the passive. The first is given as an example.**

*interview* (×2), *design*, *renovate*, *award*, *base*, *build*, *consider* (×2),  
*show*, *equip*, *provide*, *close*, *visit*

### A REPORT

This report *has been produced*, at the request of the Hotel and Catering Association. The survey on which the report ..... (1) was carried out between March 25 and March 30, 1999. Twenty hotel managers ..... (2) for the purposes of this report. The majority of the hotels which ..... (3) (all in the Brighton area) ..... (4) in the last twenty years and ..... (5) to meet the needs of the modern tourist. One hotel which ..... (6) unacceptable by the Association ..... (7) at the end of the tourist season. Some of the older ones..... (8) recently and also meet the highest standards. This ..... (9) by the fact that all the hotels ..... (10) with modern facilities, from swimming pools to satellite TV. In addition, the usual services ..... (11) (room service, laundry service) and the restaurant and bar service ..... (12) satisfactory in most cases. Most of the hotel staff who ..... (13) were highly qualified or experienced. Seventy-five per cent of the hotels in this report. .... (14) a three or four star rating by the tourist board.

## Reasons for using the passive; the agent

We use the passive in the following situations:

situation	example
when it is obvious or not important to say who, what, etc. is the subject	<i>He was born in 1991.</i> <i>The meeting has been changed to Thursday.</i> <i>A cure hasn't been found yet.</i>
avoiding using <i>I, we, they, one</i> , etc.	<i>The job will be finished by tonight.</i>
reports	<i>Food must be found for the refugees.</i>
describing a process	<i>The beans are separated from the shells and then they are put into sacks.</i>
official announcements	<i>Fees must be paid in advance.</i>
scientific texts	<i>The liquid is heated to a temperature of 60 °C.</i>

We often use report verbs such as *think, suggest, believe*, etc. in the passive, often with impersonal *it*:

*It was reported that many people were killed.*

*She is thought to have been the finest cellist this century.*

• The structure *be supposed to* has a separate meaning from *is thought to*:

*She's supposed to be your friend.* (= she isn't behaving like a friend)

• We use a group of verbs more often in the passive than in the active. These include:

*be born      be jailed      be fitted*  
*be horrified    be wounded    be overcome*

• When we use verbs with two objects (a person and something), either object can be the subject of the sentence in the passive sentence:

*Jane gave him some money.* (= active form)

*He was given some money by Jane. Some money was given to him by Jane.*

• It is more common, however, for the person to be made the subject of the passive verb:

*Carmen taught him all the Spanish he knows.*

*He was taught all the Spanish he knows by Carmen.*

*All the Spanish he knows was taught to him by Carmen.* (= possible, but clumsy)

• We cannot use intransitive verbs in the passive because they cannot have an object:

*The job will seem easy at first.*



## Mentioning the agent

When we form passives, we do not usually mention the person or thing responsible for the action (the agent). We are usually more interested in what happens. When we mention the agent, we generally use *by* when we mention who or what was responsible, and *with* when we mention the instrument used:

*The car had been driven **by** my younger brother.*

*The victim had been killed **with** a bread knife.*

- We can follow some verbs with *by* or *with*:

*The airport was surrounded **by** soldiers.*

*The airport was surrounded **with** soldiers.*

- We follow verbs such as *cover* with *by*, *in* or *with*:

*Its body was covered **by/in/with** flies.*

- We mention the agent only when this information is important. If the agent is obvious, unknown, or is “people in general”, we omit it:

***He was fined** for driving without a licence.*

- In particular, we mention the agent when we add information about it in the next part of the sentence:

*The car had been driven **by my younger brother** who didn't have a driving licence.*

- We do not mention the agent when we want to hide the information or we want to avoid taking responsibility for an action:

***I've been told** not to say anything.*

***Taxes will have to be raised** next year.*

### **1. Rewrite the following active sentences using two passive forms, making the underlined words the subject. Omit the agent if it is not necessary.**

Example: The company sent him a letter. *He was sent a letter by the company.*

*A letter was sent to him by the company.*

1. They've just sent me a whole lot of junk mail.

.....

2. The Credit Bank lent me two thousand pounds in 1999

.....

3. They gave each of the children a bottle of milk every day.

.....

4. They showed us the sights of the city.

.....

5. They will pay the workers £50 every Friday.

.....

6. Someone had promised the children more food.

.....

7. The magician told them the secret.  
.....
8. They offered her the job.  
.....
9. One of his uncles had taught him maths.  
.....
10. Someone gave the animal charity a lot of money.  
.....
11. The teacher won't show him his marks.  
.....
12. The waiter is serving them breakfast now.  
.....
13. Miss Price taught Ann a new dance step.  
.....
14. The policeman gave her a ticket.  
.....

**2. Match a first part (1–10) with a second part (a–j). Use all the parts.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. A decision to strike was taken       | a. with a penknife.                       |
| 2. This church was designed             | b. by beautiful grounds.                  |
| 3. I was shocked                        | c. by a hunter with a rifle.              |
| 4. He was shot                          | d. by some of the workers.                |
| 5. He had been stabbed                  | e. by Christopher Wren.                   |
| 6. His trousers were completely covered | f. with a stick.                          |
| 7. The house was surrounded             | g. by her rude behaviour.                 |
| 8. Her bedroom wall was covered         | h. by a priest in a tiny little church.   |
| 9. They were married                    | i. with posters of her favourite singers. |
| 10. He used to be beaten                | j. in oil.                                |

**3. Complete the article with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.**

A study into the future of the world's monkeys *has been carried out* (carry out) recently by animal experts, the results of which \_\_\_\_\_ (release) at an international conference last month.

During the survey it \_\_\_\_\_ (find) that 303 of the 634 primates studied may soon become extinct in the wild; 69 species \_\_\_\_\_ (classify) as critically endangered since the results became known.

The main reason for the rapid decline in numbers \_\_\_\_\_ (identify) in the report as deforestation. However, in some areas more damage \_\_\_\_\_ (do) by local people who hunt the animals for food. Monkeys \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) in several regions of Africa and Asia.

Conservationists want world leaders to take urgent measures to protect these animals in the hope that they \_\_\_\_\_ (save) from extinction in the near future.

#### 4. Fill in by or with.

1. Most children are strongly influenced .... their parents.
2. The football fans were observed ... the police.
3. The jam sandwiches were made..... white bread.
4. Her hair was cut .... a top stylist.
5. John was dismissed .... his boss.
6. The goal was scored .... Manchester's oldest player.
7. The show was presented .... Miss Webster.
8. The beds were made up.... clean sheets.
9. Their parcels were tied .... string.
10. The supermarket trolley was filled..... dog food.
11. The meal was eaten .... chopsticks.
12. The song was performed..... Madonna.
13. His camera was loaded .....a black and white film.
14. This awful mess was made .....Mary's cat.

**5. Complete the second sentence so that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the first sentence, using the word given. This word must not be changed. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.**

Example: There was bitter opposition to the proposal.

**opposed**

The proposal *was bitterly opposed*.

1. They say the country is on the verge of civil war.

**said**

The country ..... on the verge of civil war.

2. People thought the President was ill.

**be**

The President ..... ill.

3. People have suggested that you could be on the committee.

**put**

Your name ..... for the committee.

4. People believe he escaped with the money.

**run**

He is ..... off with the money.

5. They thought he was the best actor for the part.

**considered**

He ..... the best actor for the part.

6. People always thought she was very good at maths, but she made some basic mistakes.

**supposed**

She ..... very good at maths, but she made some basic mistakes.

7. The directors decided to discuss the matter at the next meeting.

**agreed**

It ..... would discuss the matter at the next meeting.

8. Two of the men walking home accepted our offer of a lift.

**up**

Our offer of a lift ..... two of the men walking home.

9. Everything I know about art I learnt from Mrs Robinson,

**was**

I ..... about art by Mrs Robinson.

10. The court ordered him to pay a fine of £100.

**was**

He ..... a fine of £100 by the court.

11. They say that John will be offered a promotion.

**expected**

John ..... offered a promotion.

12. People say that the Loch Ness monster exists.

**reported**

It ..... that the Loch Ness monster exists.

13. Everyone hopes Rangers to win the cup.

**expected**

Rangers ..... to win the cup.

## MODAL VERBS

**Must, can, could, may, might, would, shall, should, ought (to)** are modal verbs which differ from others. They express duty, obligation, ability, necessity, possibility, lack of necessity, certainty, reproach, advice.

- The third person singular does not take **s**.  
He **can** play billiards well.
- We use a bare infinitive (a verb without **to**) after all modal verbs except **ought** which we follow with **to**:

You **should** be more patient.

You **ought to** be more patient.

- When a tense of a modal verb does not exist, we use another verb with the same meaning:  
I **was able** to buy a ticket with my credit card.  
I **had to** help my father yesterday.

### Must and have to

- *Must* is often personal and expresses someone's opinion. *Have to* often refers to laws and regulations:  
You **must** get your hair cut. (= I think it's a good idea)  
You **have to** wear a uniform. (= It's a regulation)

### Ability and permission

verb	meaning	example (Present)	example (Past)
can	ability	The boy can count well. We can buy a new car.	The boy could count well when he was 3. We could buy a new car.
cannot	no ability	They can't play football today.	They couldn't play football yesterday.
can	permission	You can park here. Visitors are allowed to use the lift.	We could park there. Visitors were allowed to use the lift.
cannot/can't	prohibition	You can't park here.	We couldn't park there.

### could

Could does not always have a past meaning.

You **can** visit the museum (= now or in future).

You **could** visit the museum (= now or in future).

It **can** be cold at night (= generally speaking)

It **could** be cold at night (= generally speaking)

• We use *be able to* for particular instances, and it often suggests ‘managing to overcome difficulties’:

She **was able to** swim across the river although it was very wide.

We **were able to** pay although we were very poor.

• We also use *be able to* for things which a person will be capable of doing in the future but not now:

If she practices, she **’ll be able to** play Chopin.

### Obligation and necessity

Here are uses of modals for obligation and necessity (ordinary verbs are in brackets)

verb	meaning	example
must (have to) should ought to	obligation	You must eat less sugar. I have to pay now. You should exercise more. He ought to apologize.
do not have to	no obligation	We don’t have to translate the whole article.
must (have (got) to)  (need) (need to)	necessity	These flowers must have a lot of sunlight. We have to get enough skills.  I need this textbook. We need to revise grammar.
(don’t have to) (needn’t) (don’t need to)	no necessity	She doesn’t have to wear a uniform. We needn’t leave right now. You don’t need to show me your passport.

must and have to	need and need to
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must is often personal and expresses someone’s opinion. Have to often refers to laws and regulations. You must visit this exhibition. (= I think it’s a good idea)</li> <li>• Leaving the lab you have to switch off electrical devices. (= It’s a regulation)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need is normally used with a to-infinitive. It means the same as have to. We need to have some rest.</li> <li>• Need is nearly always negative. Not need to is also possible. We needn’t learn this by heart (modal pattern). We don’t need to learn this by heart. (= normal negative pattern with don’t)</li> </ul>

### Communicating

Modal verbs can be used in the following situations:

making requests	Can (could) I ask you to help me with these boxes? May I use your pen? (polite) Would you do me a favour?
-----------------	---

giving and refusing permission	You can leave earlier today. You can't borrow my netbook tonight because I need it. Could I have your phone number? You may register for the test until the end of May.
asking for advice	Shall I open the window? Should I go by bus or by train?
giving advice	You should (ought to) buy a new suit. You should have apologized to her.
making offers	Shall I post the letter for you? Would you wait for us for some minutes?
complaining	He could have lent me the money – I needed it badly. You might have helped me with these tasks.

### Certainty, possibility/probability

Present	Certainty (positive) He must be in Berlin now (= I am certain)	Certainty (negative) He can't be in Berlin. (It's impossible, e. g. I saw him half an hour ago)	Possibility/Probability He may be in Berlin. He could be in Berlin. (= I am not sure)
Past	He must have been in Berlin.	He couldn't have been in Berlin	

- We use *must* to express complete certainty:  
That **must** be Maria on the phone – she's the only person with my new number.
- We use *can/could* or *will/would* to form questions:  
Who **can** that be on the phone?  
Who **would** have phoned so late?

#### 1. Fill in the blanks with **can** or **be able** in different tenses.

- 1... you stand on your head?
2. At the end of the month the post office will send him an enormous telephone bill which he ... pay. (negative)
3. I ... remember the address. (negative)
4. When I first went to Spain I ... read Spanish but I ... speak it. (2<sup>nd</sup> verb negative)
5. He was very strong; he ... ski all day and dance all night.
6. I was a long way from the stage. I ... see all right but I ... hear very well. (2<sup>nd</sup> verb negative)

7. I had no key so I ... lock the door. (negative)
8. I knew the town so I ... advise him where to go.
9. When the garage had repaired our car we ... continue our journey.
10. At the age of 5 he ... read quite well.
11. ... I speak to Mr. Pitt, please?
12. ... you tell me the time, please?
13. They used to chain valuable books to library desks so that people ... take them away. (negative)

**2. Insert the correct form of may/might.**

1. It ... rain, you'd better take a coat.
2. You ... tell me. (I think I have a right to know)
3. ... I come in?
4. I ... never see you again.
5. You ought to buy now; prices ... go up.
6. You'd better be early; there ... be a crowd.
7. You ... (have permission to ) use my office.
8. He said we ... use his office whenever we liked.
9. I don't think I'll succeed but I ... as well try.
10. Two parallel white lines in the middle of the road mean that you ... not overtake.
11. Warning: No part of this book ... be reproduced without the publisher's permission.
12. ... I see your passport, please?

**3. Fill the spaces in the following sentences by inserting must or the present, future or past form of have to.**

1. She ... leave home at 8 every morning.
2. Notice in a picture gallery: cameras, sticks and umbrellas ... be left at the desk.
3. He sees very badly; he ... wear glasses all the time.
4. You ... read this book. It's really excellent.
5. She felt ill and ... leave early.
6. Mr. Pitt ... cook his own meals. His wife is away.
7. Employer: You ... come to work in time.
8. Father to small son: you ... do what Mummy says.
9. English children ... stay at school at the age of 16.
10. The shops here do not deliver. We ... carry everything home ourselves.



11. The buses were all full; I ... get a taxi.
12. Tell her that she ... be here by 6. I insist on it.
13. Park notice: All dogs ... be kept on leads.
14. I got lost and ... ask a policeman the way.
15. Farmers ... get up early.
16. Father to son: I can't support you any longer; you ... earn your own living from now on.
17. Whenever the dog wants to go out I ... get up and open the door.

**4. Use *must not* or *need not* to fill the spaces in the following sentences.**

1. You ... ring the bell; I have the key.
2. We ... drive fast, we have plenty of time.
3. We ... make any noise or we'll wake the baby.
4. We ... reheat the pie. We can eat it cold.
5. You ... turn on the light; I can see quite well.
6. We ... make more sandwiches; we have plenty now.
7. You ... smoke in the non-smoking compartment.
8. Police notice; Cars ... be parked here.
9. I'll lend you the money and you ... pay me back till next month.
10. We ... open the lion's cage. It is contrary to Zoo regulations.
11. Mother to child: You ... interrupt when I am speaking.

**5. Replace the words in italics with a suitable form of *be able to*. (NB *not to be able to* = *to be unable to*).**

1. In two months' time we *shall be in a position* to give you the examination results.
2. The main road was under repair, but *it was possible for us* to take an alternative route.
3. By pretending to be ignorant of the rules, he *managed to escape* being punished.
4. *It has been impossible for me* to get to the bank yet, so I haven't any money.
5. May I borrow this piece of cloth? I'd like *to have the opportunity of showing it* to my wife.
6. He took a crash course in Spanish – he wanted *to be in a position* to speak it when he went on business to S. America.
7. They bought their first house last year: previously it *had been impossible for them* to get a loan.

**6. Replace the words in italics, using can or could together with the words given in brackets.**

1. She *doesn't always remember everything*. (quite forgetful)
2. Holidays abroad *aren't necessarily expensive*. (quite cheap)
3. He *wasn't miserable all the time*. (occasionally, quite spirited)
4. September *isn't by any means a bad* month for taking a holiday in England. (wonderful)
5. Students at university *don't always approve* of the way their courses are run. (very critical)
6. One-way traffic systems *aren't always as clear as they might be* for a foreign driver. (very confusing)
7. She *doesn't always look so plain*. (quite pretty at times)
8. English cooking *isn't necessarily bad*. (in fact excellent)

**7. Rewrite the sentences using may.**

Example:

Although (I prepared to admit that) your job is very demanding, at least it isn't boring.

Your job may be very demanding, but at least it isn't boring.

The work may have been difficult, but at least it was interesting.

1. Although the restaurant is expensive, the cuisine is excellent.
2. Although the method is crude, it's certainly effective.
3. Although he is badly paid, his work is very rewarding.
4. Although the book is long, you could hardly call it boring.
5. Although he is old, he isn't by any means senile.
6. Although the climb was exhausting, the view from the top made it well worthwhile.
7. Although I was rude to him, I feel he had given me every justification.
8. Although he acted unwisely, he was at least trying to do something constructive.
9. Although his work has improved, it still isn't good enough.
10. Although old-age pensions have risen considerably, they haven't kept pace with the cost of living.

**8. Match a first sentence (1–10) with a second sentence (a–j) to make short exchanges.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. 'Shall we go to the Chinese restaurant this evening?'           | a. 'Not really, I'll be popping out myself in a minute'.         |
| 2. 'May I borrow your calculator for a moment?'                    | b. 'I'd rather stay at home'.                                    |
| 3. 'Would you help me get the dinner ready?'                       | c. 'Actually it would be difficult to do without you right now'. |
| 4. 'You shouldn't get upset so easily'.                            | d. 'Could you give me another week then?'                        |
| 5. 'You ought to have gone to the doctor as soon as you felt bad'. | e. 'It's up to you really, it depends how strongly you feel'.    |
| 6. 'Do you think I shall go and complain to the manager?'          | f. 'I'm sorry but I'm using it'                                  |
| 7. 'I'm sorry but you can't hand in the assignment a month later'. | g. 'I've apologized; what else can I do?'                        |
| 8. 'Could I have some time off to visit my friend?'                | h. 'Do I have to? I've got to do my homework'.                   |
| 9. 'Can I get you anything from the shops?'                        | i. 'I can't help it; he really makes me furious'.                |
| 10. 'You shouldn't have spoken like that to your mother'.          | j. 'I couldn't because there was no one to take me'.             |

**9. Choose the right variant of the answer.**

1. You \_\_\_ wash up; I \_\_\_ a bit later.
- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) must, am going to do it;   | 3) ought to; will be doing it; |
| 2) don't have to; I'll do it; | 4) mustn't; am doing it.       |
2. I \_\_\_ finish the report by tomorrow. My boss ordered me.
- |          |         |             |            |
|----------|---------|-------------|------------|
| 1) must; | 2) may; | 3) have to; | 4) should. |
|----------|---------|-------------|------------|

3. He had missed a lot of lessons, but \_\_\_\_ write the test very well.  
1) could;            2) was able to;            3) can;            4) might.
4. Oh! Look! James \_\_\_\_ be here, there is his car.  
1) must;    2) may;            3) would;            4) should.
5. You \_\_\_\_ stop smoking or you will get ill.  
1) better;    2) should;            3) ought;            4) can.
6. Why did you carry that heavy box? You \_\_\_\_ hurt yourself.  
1) can;    2) needn't have;            3) may have;            4) could have.
7. Everyone understood. The teacher \_\_\_\_ to explain it once more.  
1) may not;    2) must not;            3) didn't need to;    4) needn't.
8. My parents \_\_\_\_ buy a new car last year.  
1) have to;    2) were able;            3) ought to;            4) should.
9. Gaby said she \_\_\_\_ be late. You \_\_\_\_ start it without her.  
1) has to, have to;            3) ought to, may;  
2) can, can;            4) might, may.
10. You \_\_\_\_ drive without a license  
1) shouldn't;            3) don't have to;  
2) couldn't;            4) mustn't.

**10. Respond to the statements by giving advice or making a recommendation, using should, ought to, or d' better, with a suitable infinitive form.**

Example: I've got a toothache. – You'd better go to the dentist.

He failed his exam. – He should have worked harder.

1. John's terribly overweight.
2. You're always late for work!
3. Our train leaves in a few minutes.
4. Peter was involved in an accident with his car.
5. Someone's stolen my wallet!
6. We're spending our holidays in Spain next summer.
7. We ran out of wine half way through the party.
8. John's always complaining about being underpaid.
9. There's ice on the roads this morning.
10. My passport expires next month.
11. There's someone knocking at the door.

**11. Respond to the statements or questions with a sentence suggesting a possible explanation, using may, might, or could + the perfect infinitive of the verbs given.**

1. No one is waiting at the bus stop (may, miss).
2. He didn't come to the party last night (might, not want).
3. No one has answered the door (might, go out).
4. How on earth did the thief get in (could, break)?
5. How did they know about our plans (could, guess)?
6. He didn't seem surprised when I told him (may, already know).
7. They should have been here long before now (may, lose).
8. I haven't seen my neighbours for over a week (may, go).
9. It's strange that he hasn't said any more about his plans to emigrate (might, change).

**12. Put in suitable forms which express uncertainty or possibility.**

### **OLDER AND WISER?**

We must make decisions all the time, but we ... never be certain whether we are right or wrong. The work you choose to do ... be suitable for you or it ... not. The person you marry ... be perfect match or ... be the worst possible choice. Suppose you have saved money for the future. You ... invest it wisely so that it grows in value or you ... lose the lot in a foolish moment. You think you have a healthy diet, but the food you eat ... actually be very bad for you and ... be the cause of terrible illness. Perhaps you travel a lot by plane. All the flights you make are routine, but one of them ... be our last. Decisions! Decisions! But we don't learn from experience. Experience is the quality that allows us to go on making the same mistakes with more confidence.

## INFINITIVE/GERUND

When we want to talk about two actions together, we can use two verbs. The first verb follows the normal rules of person and tense, while the second verb is either a *to*-infinitive, a bare infinitive or an *-ing* form:

*I've always avoided visiting crowded places.*

*He will never agree to lend us so much money.*

*My mother made me stay at home.*

*We're going to postpone visiting this country.*

*Practice doing that every morning.*

*I challenge you to prove it.*

*I heard him talk to them.*

*Did you see her run?*

After verbs in structures <b>verbs + to Inf.</b>	I want <b>to do</b> it.
After verbs in structures <b>verbs + noun/pronoun + to Infinitive</b>	I want <b>him to do</b> it.
After verbs in structures <b>noun/pronoun + verb + to Infinitive</b>	The atom is known <b>to emit</b> rays of different length.
After <b>would like/would love/would prefer</b> (specific preference)	I'd love <b>to play</b> tennis now. He would prefer <b>to play</b> tennis with her.
With such adjectives as <b>nice, sorry, glad, happy, afraid, ashamed, kind.</b>	He is <b>glad to be</b> back home again.
After <b>It+be+adj. (+of+noun/pronoun)</b>	It was <b>nice of him to help.</b>
After <b>too</b> and <b>enough</b>	He was <b>too small to clean</b> the room. This exercise is <b>too difficult to do.</b> I've got <b>enough money to live on.</b> I am <b>old enough to be</b> your father.

Verbs that can be followed by infinitives:

afford	begin	fail	intend	prefer	seem
agree	care	forget	learn	prepare	start
appear	choose	go on	like	pretend	swear
arrange	consent	happen	love	promise	trouble
ask	continue	hate	manage	propose	try
attempt	dare	help	mean	refuse	want
(can't) bear	decide	hesitate	neglect	regret	wish
beg	expect	hope	offer	remember	

They didn't **want to postpone** the meeting.

I'm **starting to learn** French.

**1. Complete the following sentences.**

1. We have decided ... to the football match (go).
2. We don't have any money. I need ... to the bank (go).
3. What do you want ... in the evening (do)?
4. Do you always remember ... your friends on their birthdays (phone)?
5. Have you decided ... anywhere next summer (go)?
6. Do you think it's important ... to cook (learn)?
7. I find it difficult ... people's phone numbers (remember).
8. We promised ... anybody about his problem (not tell).
9. I think I forgot ... the door (close).
10. He hopes ... a job with computers (get).

**2. Report the following sentences using one of these verbs: agree, ask, encourage, forget, hesitate, invite, promise, refuse, volunteer, warn.**  
Example: You can't borrow this book. She refused to lend me the book.

1. You should continue the course . She ...
2. I'll phone you soon. She...
3. Ok , I'll join you. She...
4. Would you like to go out for dinner? She...
5. I'll work some extra hours this week. She...
6. Don't go out without a rain coat. She...
7. Stop the van! She...
8. She is not sure to do a driving course. She ...
9. She didn't remember about his birthday. She ...
10. She needs some help. She ...

**Verbs followed by a noun/pronoun + to Infinitive**

advise	call	encourage	oblige	teach
allow	choose	expect	order	tell
appoint	command	forbid	prefer	want
ask	convince	instruct	promise	wish
beg	direct	invite	require	warn

She didn't want to **let me go**.

He **asked me to pay** his bill.

**3. Change the order to make sentences.**

1. Us her to wanted we join.
2. The this to him best considered they be for candidate position.
3. To bill me expected pay he the.
4. Harder boss her her work wanted to.
5. The to Sally letters me post reminded.
6. Not him anything tell to I them warned.
7. A the to three the her take told times tablets doctor day.
8. Her supper mother cook the asked to daughter.
9. To would them us like they join.
10. Bag me somebody this carry help can?

Verbs followed by a noun/pronoun + verb + to Infinitive

Passive voice		Active voice	
assume	know	appear	be likely
believe	report	chance	be unlikely
consider	say	happen	be sure
expect	state	prove	be certain
find	suppose	seem	
hear	think	turn out	

**She seems to be** a happy person.

**They are supposed to come.**

**4. Translate the following sentences.**

1. These auxiliary data appear to have helped the specialists greatly.
2. This new method of data processing proved to be very effective.
3. We happened to be there when the accident took place.
4. A computer is known to be a complex electronic device.
5. The first laser is stated to be developed in 1960.
6. They are certain to be disappointed with the results.
7. This device is believed to function with great precision.
8. Tidal forces prove to make considerable contribution to future electricity production.
9. He is likely to finish this difficult project on time.

**5. Make changes in the following sentences using I'd love and It's nice of.**

1. It's a pity I can't have a swim right now (love).
2. He is glad he wasn't alone (not like).



3. It's a pity I didn't see the film (like).
4. I am sorry I didn't read this detective story (love).
5. It's a pity I couldn't travel by plane (prefer).
6. It was nice (he) visit us in the country.
7. It was foolish (I) ski without a helmet.
8. It was kind (she) send me flowers for my birthday.
9. It was generous (they) donate money for the orphans.

**6. Thirteen of these adjectives can be used in the sentence: I was ... to see him. Which five cannot?**

Adjectives: afraid, anxious, certain, fine, glad, happy, intelligent, lazy, likely, lucky, ready, right, shocked, surprised, unusual, well, willing, wrong.

**7. Change the following sentences as shown in the example using too/enough+infinitive.**

Example: We can't travel long distances because this car is not safe. This car is not safe enough to travel long distances.

1. You are planning a trip. The weather is not very nice.
2. He is afraid he cannot afford a new mobile phone. He is short of money now.
3. The room is not big. We cannot invite many guests.
4. We want to help you sort out this problem. However, we have little information about it.
5. These students are not hard-working. They do not study well.
6. They would like to swim in the river. The water there is not clean.
7. His knowledge of grammar is poor. He won't be able to pass the exam.
8. He can't drive a car now. He is under 18.
9. My friend has a good income. He has visited a lot of countries.

**Bare Infinitive is used:**

after verbs <b>let, make, help</b> but: after <i>be made</i> (passive) + <i>to Infinitive</i>	The teacher made the students do this exercise again. We were made to clean the kitchen.
after verbs of sense perception <i>see, hear, watch, notice, feel</i> , etc. for complete actions <b>but:</b> after <i>be seen, be heard</i> (passive)+ <i>to Infinitive</i>	Several people saw him leave the house. He was seen to leave the house.
after <b>had better, would rather</b>	I'd rather eat meat and vegetables. You'd better hurry.
after <b>modal verbs</b>	You may stay with us.

Verbs that can be followed by bare infinitives:

dare (in negative sentences)	let	observe
feel	make	see
hear	need (in negative sentences)	watch
help	notice	

They **can afford** to buy a new car.

I **helped** him **overcome** this problem.

**8. Put in the right form of the infinitives.**

1. His car will (repair) next week.
2. She ought (start) work right now.
3. We should (tell) him you were not well.
4. He hopes (choose) for the national hockey team.
5. It is very important (listen) to people.
6. She must (speak) on the phone – I can hear her voice.
7. Let him (go).
8. We'd like (visit) this museum one day.
9. Try (not interrupt) him.
10. He must (joke).

**9. There is one mistake in each sentence. Suggest appropriate corrections.**

1. I let you to borrow my car while I am on holiday.
2. His parents encouraged work hard at school.
3. The student made to believe that he had done the task.
4. They persuaded me not buy a new computer.
5. I agreed go to the concert.
6. We decided spend next summer in Spain.
7. I consider him be the best candidate for the job.
8. If you want, we'll help you to arrange the seminar in philosophy.
9. She saw them to cross the street.

**10. Complete the following sentences by changing the verb in brackets to the negative form.**

1. Because of the bad weather, let's ... (go out).
2. In the face of danger, do you usually pretend ... (be afraid)?
3. Please, will you try ... (make noise) in class?
4. Could you promise your mother ... (play) this music at home?
5. He told that he would prefer her ... (come) often.
6. Do you promise ... (tell) them about our secret?

7. The player preferred ... (speak) of the pain.
8. How could she ... (tell) him?

**11. Choose the correct variant.**

1. He was made \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) resigning;                      c) resign;  
b) to resign;                      d) do not resign.
2. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ an apple pie for dessert.  
a) to make;                      c) make;  
b) making;                      d) will make.
3. The policeman saw the car \_\_\_\_\_ a lamp-stand.  
a) hit;                      c) would hit;  
b) how hit;                      d) to hit.
4. I heard her \_\_\_\_\_ that she was fed up.  
a) to say;                      c) had said;  
b) say;                      d) saying.
5. They made him \_\_\_\_\_ the money back.  
a) had given;                      c) give;  
b) to give;                      d) giving.
6. Did you feel the earth \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) to move;                      c) moving;  
b) is moving;                      d) move.
7. Could you help \_\_\_\_\_ the car?  
a) will load;                      c) to load;  
b) load;                      d) loading.
8. She was heard \_\_\_\_\_ that she was disagreed.  
a) say;                      c) to say;  
b) saying;                      d) had said.
9. Jack was seen \_\_\_\_\_ his house at midnight.  
a) leave;                      c) to leave;  
b) left;                      d) will leave.
10. She was made \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) apologising;                      c) to apologise;  
b) will apologise;                      d) apologise.

**12. Choose the right verb form to complete the sentences correctly.**

1. He seems ... (to work, to be working, working) harder than usual this month.
2. Why is she so late? She can't still ... (to work, be working, to be working).
3. You should ... (told, have told, to have told) me you were coming today.
4. I watched him ... (carry, to carry) his bags from the luggage hall.
5. Could you help me ... (to carry, carry) my bags to the taxi rank?
6. In the end, she let me ... (to carry, carry) all three of her bags.

7. It was interested ... (to read, read, reading) in the paper that they had found oil in the North Sea.
8. I'm interested ... (to work, working) in Spain this summer.
9. He is difficult ... (to be pleased, to please, please).
10. They pretended ... (not to see, to see, didn't see) me as they passed me in the street.

Verbs that can be followed by *-ing* forms:

admit	dislike	forgive	miss
appreciate	endure	give up	postpone
avoid	enjoy	(can't) help	practice
burst out (crying)	escape	imagine	put off
consider	excuse	involve	resent
contemplate	face	keep (on)	resist
delay	fancy	leave off	(can't) stand
deny	feel like	mention	suggest
detest	finish	mind	understand

I **enjoy reading** very much.

He **finished fixing** the car in the afternoon.

Verbs that can be followed either by an *-ing* form or an infinitive:

advise	enjoy	hate	permit	see
allow	forbid	hear	prefer	start
can't bear	forget	intend	propose	stop
begin	go	like	regret	try
continue	go on	love	remember	watch

In some cases there is a difference of meaning between the two structures.

He **stopped to make** a cup of tea.

They **stopped communicating** with him because of his bad temper.

It **started to rain**.

It **started raining**.

### 13. Choose the correct variant for the verb phrases.

1. Pupils wouldn't like wearing/to wear a uniform.
2. She is very good at motivating/to motivate other people.
3. We don't mind working/to work long hours.
4. Nobody wants travelling/to travel a lot for work.
5. She can't stand being/to be part of a team.

6. We are thinking of moving/to move a new house.
7. It's important making/to make a good impression.
8. You are going to start working/to work in a new company next week.
9. He objected paying/to pay for it.
10. I hate to say/saying goodbye to the people who are dear to me.

**14. Make sentences using necessary prepositions from the table.**

Are you interested	about	disturbing them
Do you feel	at	understanding this
She passed her exams	for	moving to Italy
How	in	playing the guitar
We apologise	like	doing an English course
I am capable	of	going to the theatre
She succeeded	on	helping me?
He is keen	in spite of	getting a new challenging job
My friend is good		not working hard
We are excited		

**15. Put in the correct forms of the verbs.**

1. Do you enjoy (play) tennis?
2. She spends a lot of time (talk) on the phone.
3. Don't put off (see) the eye doctor.
4. She pretended (not see) us.
5. We missed (see) the beginning of the play.
6. Would you mind (pass) the address book?
7. We managed (hire) a taxi.
8. Imagine (be) married to John!
9. You can't help (enjoy) the film.
10. We expect (hear) from them soon.
11. We look forward to (visit) Italy in the summer.
12. Do you fancy (go) out tonight?
13. I don't feel like (watch) TV.
14. When did he finish (study)?

**In some cases there is a difference of meaning of some verbs. They are: remember, forget, go on, regret, advise, allow, permit, forbid, try, learn, teach, like, love, hate, stop, sorry.**

**remember, forget + ing** form refers back to the past

**remember, forget + infinitive** refers forward in time

**go on + ing** form means continue

**go on + infinitive** refers to a change of activity

**regret + ing** form refers back to the past

**regret + infinitive** is used to announce bad news

**sorry for/about + ing** form refers to past things

**sorry + infinitive** is used to apologise for current situations

**stop + ing** form means that an activity stops

**stop + infinitive** gives the reason for stopping

**like, love + ing** form is used to talk about enjoyment

**like, love + infinitive** is used to talk about habits

**advise, allow, permit, forbid + ing** form if there is no object

**advise, allow, permit, forbid + infinitive** if there is an object

**16. Choose the correct verb forms.**

1. Do you remember (meet) them two years ago?
2. He regrets (not call) his group mate when she was not well.
3. Sorry, I forgot (post) your letters.
4. Do you want to go on (learn) programming?
5. She doesn't allow us (make) long distance calls.
6. The hospital allows (visit) at weekends.
7. Would you like (join) us?
8. The mechanic will try (mending) my car tomorrow.
9. If nothing else works, try (reading) the instructions.
10. We had to stop at the petrol station (get) petrol.
11. She stopped (work) at the age of 60.
12. I regret (tell) you that you have poor results.

## CONDITIONALS

We commonly express a condition using an if-clause with a main clause. Conditional sentences are often categorised as: Zero, First, Second, Third, Mixed. These are patterns to learn when studying conditionals.

Type	Conditional Clause	Main Clause
Zero	<b>Present</b> <i>If you <b>press</b> this button,</i>	<b>Present</b> <i>the engine <b>stops</b>.</i>
First	<b>Present</b> <i>If she <b>rings</b> this evening,</i>	<b>will</b> <i>I'll let you know.</i>
Second	<b>Past</b> <i>if you <b>became</b> President?</i>	<b>would</b> <i>What <b>would</b> you do...</i>
Third	<b>Past Perfect</b> <i>If I <b>had seen</b> her</i>	<b>would have done</b> <i>I'd have told her about the results of our project</i>
Mixed	<b>Past Perfect</b> <i>If you <b>hadn't</b> invited me</i>	<b>would</b> <i>I <b>wouldn't</b> be here now.</i>

The word conditional is also sometimes used as a name for verb forms constructed with the auxiliary verb should/would (and sometimes could and might).

*I should/would like to use the computer for an hour or two. It would be nice if you would stop talking for a bit.*

We can use **if + will** (**would** is more polite) in polite requests.

*If you will (would) come this way, I'll take you to the manager's office.*

Conditionals can be **likely** and **unlikely**.

### Likely conditionals

They refer to the past, the present and the future and include 'Zero' and 'First' conditionals:

*If you were working late last night, how come I didn't see your light on? (= past)*

*If you feel disappointed, that's natural. (= present)*

*If you do that again, I'm going to tell mum. (= future)*

*If you can meet me at the car, that's easiest for me. (= future)*

Structures which are possible in **likely conditionals**:

First Conditionals	Conditional Clause	Main Clause
<i>refers to likely situations in the present or future</i>	<i>if + Present Simple</i>	<i>will + main verb.</i>
	<b><i>If you behave yourself,</i></b>	<i>you can come.</i>
	<i>if + Present Simple</i>	<i>be going to (future).</i>
	<b><i>If you don't work hard,</i></b>	<i>you're going to fail.</i>
	<i>if + Present Simple</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
	<b><i>If you need anything,</i></b>	<i>ask me.</i>
	<i>if + Present Continuous</i>	<i>will + bare infinitive.</i>
	<b><i>If we're leaving soon,</i></b>	<i>I'll get my jacket.</i>
	<i>if + Present Perfect</i>	<i>will + bare infinitive.</i>
	<b><i>If I've finished,</i></b>	<i>I'll be able to come.</i>
	<i>if + Present Perfect</i>	<i>modal verb.</i>
	<b><i>If you've finished,</i></b>	<i>you can watch a TV set.</i>
	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>and / or + will.</i>
	<b><i>Eat less</i></b>	<b><i>and you'll get slim.</i></b>

**1. Choose the correct tenses (the present tense or will).**

1. If I have finished my work, I (join) you.
2. You have to do some exercise every day if you (want) to be fit.
3. I always take vitamin C in winter if I (get) a cold.
4. If you (get) lonely, I hope you (phone) me any time.
5. I (be surprised) if she (manage) to sell that car.
6. I (miss) you if we (move) to the country.
7. If you (say) that again, I (get upset).
8. You (have to) practise a lot if you (want) to learn a musical instrument.
9. How can you (make) a decision if you (not know) what is going on?
10. If you (change your mind), let me know.

**2. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.**

1. She (not come) if she isn't feeling better.
2. If you have finished reading, let's (go) for a walk.
3. If I see her tomorrow, I (tell) her about a new project.
4. She (not go) to work unless she feels better.
5. If there's no traffic, the ambulance (be) here in a minute.
6. If you rest for a couple of days, you (feel) much better.
7. If I am not working tomorrow, I (come) with you with great pleasure.



8. If we leave at 6 o'clock, we (arrive) at the airport on time.
9. If he (give) us more information, we (can) help him.
10. I (go) mountain skiing if the weather improves.

### **Will / Won't in the if-clause**

We sometimes use **will** and **won't** in the *if*-clause with the meanings of results, polite request, or strong disapproval:

*If he **won't** go, there is nothing you can do about it.* (= refusal)

*If you **'ll hold** this end, I'll take the other one.* (= request)

*If you **will** drive so fast, you must expect to have accidents.* (= insistence)

### **3. Cross out any of the underlined verb forms that we cannot use.**

1. If you'll go/go out without a coat, you will get cold.
2. If you won't go/go, there is nothing you can do about it.
3. If you will gossip/gossip about other people, you have got to expect people to gossip about you.
4. If you are not sure/will be, it's clear you aren't listening.
5. If you leave/will leave your things lying around, you shouldn't be surprised if you lose/will lose them.
6. If you wait/will wait here a moment, I'll tell Mr. Brown you're here – assuming he is/ will be in.
7. If you trust/will trust me, I take/ will take the money to him, providing you have/will have it with you now.
8. If the unit fits/will fit in the corner there, I think it is/will be the best place, unless you can/will think of anywhere else.
9. If you help/will help me work out whether we need to make another order at the moment, I spend/will spend some time tomorrow helping you with your statistics.

### **If / When**

In Conditionals we can use **if** and **when** to distance our ideas from reality. Note the difference between **if** and **when**. **If**: something may happen. **When**: something definitely happens.

#### 4. Which is correct: *if* or *when*?

1. ... I become President.
2. ... it gets dark.
3. ... the film finishes.
4. ... she passes her exam.
5. ... it doesn't rain tomorrow.
6. ... you change your mind.
7. ... his parents die.
8. ... the bus stops.

#### 5. Underline the best alternative in the following sentences.

1. Go to bed at 11 o'clock, please. And *when/if* you go to bed, remember to turn the lights out.
2. *When/If* the meeting starts on time, I'll be home in two hours.
3. *When/If* you do it again, I will punish you.
4. *When/If* her son starts school, she is going to look for another job.
5. *When/If* I am older, I am going to buy a dog.
6. *When/If* it snows tomorrow, I won't go out.
7. *When/If* Sally comes this evening, we'll talk it over with her.

#### Unlikely conditionals

Unlikely conditionals also refer to the past, present and future. They include 'Second' and 'Third' conditionals:

*It would be easier if Leeds were on a direct rail link to Oxford.* (= present)

*If you were going to travel to Tibet, when would be the best time to go?*  
(= future)

*If I'd listened more carefully to his directions, I wouldn't have got lost.*  
(= past)

### SECOND CONDITIONALS

Second conditionals	Conditional tense	Main clause
refers to unlikely situations in the present or future	<b>if + Past simple</b>  If I had enough money,	<b>would, could, might, should + main verb</b>  I would travel a lot.

**Note!** We use **were** instead of **was** for all persons in if-clause.

e.g. If I were you, I would accept your offer.

### 6. Fill in correct forms.

1. If I \_\_\_ (be) taller, I would play in a basketball team.
2. If you \_\_\_ (be) not in a hurry, we could have lunch together.
3. If I \_\_\_ (see) them, I would discuss this project with them.
4. If I \_\_\_ (not know) you so well, I would say you were lying.
5. If you \_\_\_ (tell) him, he'd never believe you.
6. Suppose your car \_\_\_ (break down), what would you do?
7. If I \_\_\_ (be) not so busy, I'd take a long holiday.
8. If she \_\_\_ (have) a secretary, her job would not be so tiring.
9. If we \_\_\_ (leave) at 8 o'clock, we'd arrive on time.
10. If the questions \_\_\_ (be) easy enough, everyone would pass the test.

### 7. Choose the correct verb forms. (I-II Conditionals)

1. (Was/is) it all right if I invite them to supper?
2. If he (comes/came) late again, he'll lose his job.
3. I'll let you know if I (find/found) out what is happening?
4. I'm sure she would not mind if we (arrive/arrived) early.
5. If I'm free on Monday, I (will/would) go to the swimming pool.
6. We (will/would) call you if we have time.
7. If they (live/lived) in a town, their life would be easier.
8. It (will/would) be a pity, if he missed this football match.
9. I'm sure you (will/would) feel better if you smoked not so much.
10. If you (tell/told) him, he'd never believe you.

### Alternatives to *if* in Conditionals

Some other conjunctions are used in Conditionals: *so, as long as, provided that, suppose, in case, unless, on condition that*

*So/As long as* you promise not to tell, you can come too.

You can drive this car **provided/providing (that)** you're fully insured.

**Suppose/Supposing** something goes wrong, what then?

I think I'll accept it, **assuming** the offer's still there.

Mario can't come with us, **even if** he is your best friend.

**If only** we'd got there sooner, the accident would never have happened.

You can come in **on condition that** you don't stay long.

**8. Replace 'if' with unless, provided/providing that, suppose, in case making other changes if necessary.**

1. If she doesn't agree with the decision, what will we do?
2. If it snows, we will have a picnic inside the house.
3. The environment will get worse if people do not begin to take care of it.
4. I will lend you some money if you promise to repay me on Monday.
5. If the bus arrives in time, John will be here in five minutes.
6. If you don't stop worrying, I'll cancel the trip.
7. If you had a good job, would you be happy?
8. If the weather is fine, we will go hiking in the mountains.
9. He wouldn't have come if you hadn't invited him.
10. He can go with us if he promises to leave his dog at home.

### **THIRD CONDITIONALS**

<b>Third conditionals</b>	<b>Conditional clause</b>	<b>Main clause</b>
refers to situations that did not happen in the past	<b>if + Past perfect</b>  If they had asked me,	<b>would, could, might + have + Perfect Infinitive</b>  I would have said 'yes'.

**9. Put in the correct verb forms.**

1. If I (know) you were coming, I (invite) some friends in.
2. She (go) to university if her mother (not be) ill.
3. If you (say) you were not hungry, I (not cook) such a big meal.
4. If they (not cut) off the electricity, I (finish) my work.
5. If Bell (not invent) the telephone, somebody else (do) it.
6. If he (have) more sense, he (sell) his car years ago.
7. You (not catch) a cold if you (take) your sweater.
8. He (win) if he (run) a bit faster.
9. They (get) better tickets if they (book) earlier.
10. It (be) better if you (ask) me for help.

**10. Put in the correct verb forms using Second or Third Conditionals.**

1. He (not do) this if he (not have) to.
2. It (be) nice if you (spend) some time with your friends.
3. The room (look) better if we (have) some plants.
4. What (you do) if you (win) the lottery?
5. It (be) quicker if we (use) a computer.

6. If you (stay) with us, I (make) a cake.
7. If it (not be) so cold, I (tidy) up the garden.
8. (you mind) if I (go) first?
9. We (be) sorry if we (not see) them again.
10. What you (do) if you (lose) your job.

**11. Make sentences using the Second or Third Conditionals.**

1. They haven't got a good map. They are lost.
2. She didn't shout. People didn't realise she was there.
3. He left the door open. The dog got out.
4. I can't drive. I depend on public transport.
5. I don't know the answer. I can't tell you.
6. She doesn't speak English fluently. She will not get the job.
7. He fell. He was not wearing a helmet.
8. I went to the beach. Now I've got terrible sunburn.
9. They thought they knew the way but they got completely lost.
10. I didn't have enough money. I didn't take a taxi.

**12. Are these real or unreal conditional sentences?**

1. If we leave now, we'll be home in an hour.
2. Which way would you go if you were driving from London to Brighton?
3. If she hadn't been ill, she would have gone to the party.
4. If we lived out of town, we could take up gardening.
5. He'll be upset if he finds out the truth.
6. If he had prepared for the interview, he would have got a job.
7. If you want to be on time, you will have to take a taxi.
8. If I hadn't been so busy, I would have replied you earlier.
9. I would mend my car if I know enough about cars.
10. You would know the answer if you have read the book.

**13. Right or wrong? Correct the wrong sentences.**

1. If the weather forecast is wrong again tomorrow, I don't watch it any more.
2. As soon as she will get the results of her tests, she is going to see the specialist.
3. I am going to write down your phone number in case I'll need it.
4. My friend never goes to the doctor unless he is feeling really awful.
5. Provided you will rest, you will make a full recovery.
6. Take your umbrella in case it will rain.
7. We will not take a dog for a walk unless it will stop raining.
8. They will get there on time provided they leave now.
9. As soon as you hear the alarm, leave the office.
10. As soon as I have enough money, I am going to visit Spain.

## MIXED CONDITIONALS

Subordinate clause	Main clause
If the law <b>had passed</b> last year, (Third Conditional)	the economy <b>would be</b> in a better shape now. (Second Conditional)
If I <b>were</b> you, (Second Conditional)	I <b>would have forgiven</b> him long ago. (Third Conditional)
Even if nobody <b>wanted</b> it, (Second Conditional)	the sun <b>will</b> rise. (First Conditional)

### 14. Complete these sentences using Third or Mixed Conditionals.

1. If ... (visit) Athens last year, I ... (phone) you.
2. If only I ... (know) you already had tickets, I ... (not get) any for you.
3. If you ... (start) coming to the course earlier, you .... (could pass) the exam.
4. If I ... (not be) so shy at the party last Saturday, I ... (might make) more friends.
5. If you ... (not spend) so much money, I ... (not be) angry now.
6. I ... (could become) an accountant if I ... (be) good at maths.
7. She ... (get) promoted last year if she ... (not argue) with the boss.
8. He ... (not get) the job, if he ... (not wear) a tie.
9. If I ... (meet) you before, my life ... (be) different.
10. If he ... (not see) the other car, there ... (be) a serious accident.

### Wish, if only structures

*Wish* and *if only* can be used with *would* and *past tenses*. These structures express regrets, and wishes for **unlikely** or **impossible** things. If *only* is more emphatic.

*Were* can be used instead of *was*, especially in a formal style. **Past** tenses are used to talk about the **present**.

<b>Unreal Present Wish/if only + Past simple/past continuous</b> Expresses a wish that something would be different in the present	I wish (if only) I was better looking.
<b>Unreal Past Wish/ if only + Past perfect</b> expresses regret that something happened or didn't happen in the past	I wish (if only) I hadn't done it.
<b>Wish/if only + would</b> is used to express polite imperative and/or annoyance	<i>I wish they would stop arguing.</i>

*I wish I was better looking.*  
*Don't you wish you could fly?*

*I wish I spoke French.*  
*If only I knew more people!*

### Wishes about the future

We use *wish* with *would* to say how we would like somebody to behave in the future:

*I wish you would stop talking.*  
*I wish they would stop arguing.*

### Wishes about the future

We use *wish* with the Past Perfect when we have regrets about the past:

*I wish I hadn't taken your advice. (=but I did)*  
*I wish she could have come. (=but she didn't)*

verb form after wish	time reference	example (meaning)
Past Simple	present	I wish I <b>knew</b> the answer. (= I don't know)
Past Simple	present	I wish I <b>was/were</b> better at sports. (= I'm not)
Past Continuous	present	I wish I <b>was/were</b> going with you. (= I'm not)
<i>could</i>	present	I wish I <b>could</b> give you an answer. (= I can't)
<i>would</i>	future	I wish you <b>would</b> be quiet. (= Your talking irritates me.)
Past Perfect	past	I wish I <b>had known</b> you then. (= but I didn't)
<i>could have</i>	past	I wish I <b>could have</b> explained. (= I wasn't able to)

### 15. Write sentences beginning *I wish... would...*

Somebody won't stop talking. *I wish they would stop talking.*

1. It's not snowing.
2. The phones keeps ringing.
3. The baby won't stop crying.
4. The kettle won't boil.
5. The traffic lights won't go green.
6. Your mother hasn't written.
7. Pat hasn't found a job.
8. The exam results haven't come.
9. Spring hasn't come.
10. She gave me a good piece of advice.

**16. Underline the correct verb form in these sentences.**

1. I wish I *didn't buy/hadn't bought* that coat. It looks awful!
2. I wish my doctor *gave/would give* me something for my allergy. I can't stop sneezing!
3. I wish I *lived/would live* somewhere where it didn't rain so much!
4. Jane wishes she *hadn't argued/didn't argue* with her boyfriend. Now she wants to cancel the wedding.
5. I wish the government *did/would do* something about the increasing crime rate. It's not safe to go out at night these days.
6. Now he wishes he *didn't tell/hadn't told* that joke. Nobody got it.
7. I wish I *didn't have to/wouldn't have to* work so hard. I need more free time.
8. They wish they *bought/had bought* the house when they had the opportunity. Now it's too late.

**17. Complete the article using a suitable form of the verbs in brackets.**

**NO REGRETS?**

If I could live my life all over again, there are many things I would change. First of all, I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (not get married) so young. My wife doesn't like travelling, so I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) more before I met her. We don't have a very active social life and I must admit I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ (go out) more, and most of all, I wish sometimes my wife \_\_\_\_\_ (turn off) the television and talk to me more.

We only had one child, a daughter. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more children when we were younger. Our daughter now lives in Canada so we hardly ever see her. I wish she \_\_\_\_\_ (live) nearer. She's married but hasn't got any children yet. I wish she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a baby soon because I would love to be a grandfather.

And as for this house, well, I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a house in the country when we had the chance. Our bedroom looks straight out onto a factory. I wish the local government \_\_\_\_\_ (knock it down) and build a park there instead. They have been promising to do that for years.



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АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА***

***BASIC ASPECTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR***

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