

What is grammar?

Grammar is the rule of the language. It shows the syntax and structure of the language.

What is sentence?

Sentence is a group of words which gives complete meaning or sense.

Types of sentences

1. Declarative sentences-It is a sentence which declares or asserts something.

Example The rain is raining.

Ethiopia is found in East Africa

My mother live in Jemma.

Ethiopia is in the right truck of development.

There are many historical places in Ethiopia.

The earth revolves around the sun

2. Interrogative sentences-It is a sentence which asks a question

Example Do you like bread?

Are you an Ethiopian?

Have you some friends in the school?

Do you like chocolate?

What do you want?

Where can I get the nearest bank around her?

3. Imperative (command sentences)

Shut up

Sit down

Knell down

Come here

4. Exclamatory sentences -it is a sentence which appreciates or exaggerates things

What a goal!

What A beautiful girl!

Wow!

Tense

What is tense?

Tense describes the time of the action.

Types of tenses

1. Present tense

1.1 Simple present tense

1.2 Present continuous tense

1.3 present perfect tense

1.4 present perfect tense

2. Past tense

2.1 Simple past tense

2.2 Past continuous tense

2.3 past perfect tense

2.4 Past perfect continuous tense

3. Future tense

3.1 Simple future tense

3.2 future continuous

3.3 Future perfect tense

3.4 Future perfect continuous tense

1. Present tense

1.1 Simple present tense-

Here a student is expected to know the use and structure of the sentence.

Use-It is a tense which expresses habitual and repeated action

Structure sub ject + verb 1+ object + time indicator

For third person (he/she/it and singular nouns +vs(es) + o + time indicator

Example my mother goes to church every Sunday .

Ethiopians celebrate new year every year.

Ato Abebe lives in Awassa.

I watch TV every night.

It is also used to express general truth or universal facts.

Example -the sun rises in the east and sets in the west

-Water boils at 100 degree centigrade.

Butter melts when it gets hot.

More examples

Alex is a bus driver, but now he is in bed asleep. So: He is not driving a bus. (He is asleep.) but He drives a bus. (He is a bus driver.)

Drive(s)/work(s)/do(es) etc. is the present simple:

I/we/you/they drive/work/do etc.

he/she/it drives/works/does etc.

B. We use the present simple to talk about things in general. We are not thinking only about now. We

use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general. It is not important whether the action is happening at the time of speaking:

* Nurses work after patients in hospitals.

* I usually go away at weekends.

* The earth goes round the sun.

Remember that we say: he/she/it -s. don't forget the s:

I work ... but He works ... They teach ... but my sister teaches...

For spelling (-s or -es)

C. We use do/does to make questions and negative sentences:

Do I/we/you/they work? /come? /do?

Does he/she/it work? /come? /do?

I/we/you/they don't work/come/do

He/she/ it doesn't work/come/do

* I come from Canada. Where do you come from?

* 'Would you like a cigarette?' 'No, thanks. I don't smoke.'

* What does this word mean? (Not 'What means this word?')

* Rice doesn't grow in cold climates.

In the following examples do is also the main verb:

* 'What do you do?' (= What's your job?) 'I work in a shop.'

* He's so lazy. He doesn't do anything to help me. (not 'He doesn't anything')

We use the present simple when we say how often we do things:

* I get up at 8 o'clock every morning. (Not 'I'm getting')

* How often do you go to the dentist? (not 'How often are you going?')

* Bekele doesn't drink tea very often.

* In summer Taye usually plays tennis once or twice a week.

I promise/I apologize etc.

Sometimes we do things by saying something. For example, when you promise to do something, you can

say 'I promise ...'; when you suggest something, you can say I suggest ...'. We use the present simple

(promise /suggest etc.) in sentences like this:

* I promise I won't be late. (not 'I'm promising')

* 'What do you suggest I do?' 'I suggest that you ...'

In the same way we say: I apologise .../I advise .../I insist.../I agree ... /I refuse ... etc.

EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences using one of the following: the first one is done for you.

cause(s) close(s) drink(s) live(s) open(s) speak(s)
take(s) place

1. Elsa speaks German very well.

2. I never --- coffee. drink

3. The swimming pool --- at 9 o'clock and --- at 18.30 every day.
Opens, closes

4. Bad driving --- many accidents. causes

5. My parents --- in a very at small flat. live

6. The Olympic Games --- every four years. Take place

2. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Helen doesn't drink (not/drink) tea very often.

2. What time --- (the banks/close) in Britain? Do the banks close

3. 'Where --- (Martin/come) from?' 'He's Scottish.' Does Martin
come

4. 'What --- (you/do)?' 'I'm an electrical engineer.' – do you do

5. It --- (take) me an hour to get to work. How long --- (it/take)
you? – take, does it take

6. I --- (play) the piano but I --- (not/play) very well. Play , don't
play

7. I don't understand this sentence. What --- (this word/mean)?
Does this word mean

3 Use one of the following verbs to complete these sentences.
Sometimes you need the negative:

believe eat flow go grow make rise tell
translate

1. The earth goes round the sun.
 2. Rice doesn't grow in Britain.
 3. The sun --- in the east. rises
 4. Bees --- honey. - make
 5. Vegetarians --- meat. - don't eat
 6. An atheist --- in God. doesn't believe
 7. An interpreter --- from one language into another. translates
 8. A liar is someone who --- the truth. Does not tell
 9. The River Abaye --- into the Atlantic Ocean. flows
- 4 Ask Betty questions about herself and her family.

1. You know that Betty plays tennis. You want to know how often. Ask her.

How often do you play tennis?

2. Perhaps Betty's sister plays tennis too. You want to know. Ask Betty

--- your sister --- - does your sister play tennis?

3. You know that Betty reads a newspaper every day. You want to know which one. Ask her.

--- Which newspaper do you read every day ?

4. You know that Betty's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask Betty.

--- - what does your brother do?

5. You know that Betty goes to the cinema a lot. You want to know how often. Ask her.

--- How often do you go to the cinema?

6. You don't know where Betty's mother lives. Ask Betty.

--- Where does your mother live ?

2.5 Complete using one of the following.

I apologize I insist I promise I recommend I suggest

1. it's a nice day. I suggest we go out for a walk.

2. I won't tell anybody what you said. ---. I promise

3. (in a restaurant) You must let me pay for the meal. ---. -I insist

4. --- for what I said about you. It wasn't true and I shouldn't have said it. - I apologize

1.2 Present continuous tense

A. Present continuous (I am doing)

Here a student is expected to know the use and structure of the sentence

Use -it is used to express an action which is going on at the time of talking.

Subject + verb to be(is/am/are) +main verb(go/speak) + ing
+object = time indicator

Example -I am learning English at Americano English language center.

_The students are disturbing in the class.

Adane is running at the left side.

Look! The rain is raining.

More examples

Betty is in her car. She is on her way to work.

She is driving to work.

This means: she is driving now, at the time of speaking. The action is not finished.

Am/is/are ~ing is the present continuous:

I am(= I'm) driving

he/she/it is(he's etc.) working

we/you/they are(we're etc.) doing etc.

B. I am doing something = I'm in the middle of doing something; I've started doing it and I haven't finished yet.

Often the action is happening at the time of speaking:

* Please don't make so much noise. I'm working. (not 'I work')

* 'Where's Meseret?' 'She's having a bath.' (not 'she has a bath')

* Let's go out now. It isn't raining any more. (not 'it doesn't rain')

* (at a party) Hello, Samy. Are you enjoying the party? (not 'do you enjoy')

* I'm tired. I'm going to bed now. Goodnight!

But the action is not necessarily happening at the time of speaking. For example:

Tamerat and Admasu are talking in a cafe. Tamerat says:

Tamerat: I'm reading an interesting book at the moment. I will lend it to you when I've finished it.

Tamerat is not reading the book at the time of speaking. He means that he has started it but not finished it yet.

He is in the middle of reading it.

Some more examples:

* Cherent wants to work in Italy, so she is learning Italian. (but perhaps he isn't learning Italian exactly at the time of speaking)

* Some friends of mine are building their own house. They hope it will be finished before next summer.

C. We use the present continuous when we talk about things happening in a period around now (for example, today/this week/this evening etc.):

* 'You're working hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.' (not 'you work hard today')

* 'Is Susan working this week?' 'No, she's on holiday.'

We use the present continuous when we talk about changes happening around now:

* The population of the world is rising very fast. (not 'rises')

* Is your English getting better? (not 'does your English get better')

EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs in the correct form:

come get happen look make start stay try
work

1. 'You're working hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.'
2. I --- for Christine. Do you know where she is? Am looking
3. It --- dark. Shall I turn on the light? is getting
4. They haven't got anywhere to live at the moment. They --- with friends until they find somewhere.

Are staying

5. 'Are you ready, Ann?' 'Yes, I ---.' am coming
 6. Have you got an umbrella? It --- to rain. Is starting
 7. You --- a lot of noise. Could you be quieter? I --- to concentrate. Are making, am trying
 8. Why are all these people here? What ---? Is happening
2. Use the words in brackets to complete the questions.
1. 'Is Colin working this week?' 'No, he's on holiday.' (Colin/work)
 2. Why --- at me like that? What's the matter? (you/look) are you looking
 3. 'Jenny is a student at university.' 'Is she? What --- ?' (she/study) is she studying
 4. --- to the radio or can I turn it off? (anybody/listen) Is anybody listening
 5. How is your English? --- better? (it/get) Is it getting
3. Put the verb into the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative (I'm not doing etc.).

1. I'm tired. I'm going (go) to bed now. Goodnight!
2. We can go out now. it isn't raining (rain) any more.
3. 'How is your new job?' 'Not so good at the moment. I --- (enjoy) it very much.' 'm not enjoying
4. Catherine phoned me last night. She's on holiday in France. She --- (have) a great time and doesn't want to come back. 's having
5. I want to lose weight, so this week I --- (eat) lunch. 'm not eating
6. Helen has just started evening classes. She --- (learn) German. 's learning
7. I think Taye and Sisye have had an argument. They --- (speak) to each other. Aren't speaking
4. Read this conversation between Birhnu and Samy. Put the verbs into the correct form.
SAMY: Brian! How nice to see you! What (1) --- (you/do) these days?
BIRHAN: I (2) --- (train)to be a supermarket manager.
SAMY: Really? What's it like? (3) --- (you/enjoy) it?
BIRHAN: It's all right. What about you?
SAMY: Well, actually I (4) --- (not/work) at the moment.
I (5) --- (try) to find a job but it's not easy.
But I'm very busy. I (6)--- (decorate) my flat.
BIRHAN: (7) --- (you/do) it alone?
SAMY: No, some friends of mine (8) --- (help) me.

5 .Complete the sentences using one of these verbs: get
change rise fall increase

You don't have to use all the verbs and you can use a verb more than once.

1. The population of the world is rising very fast.
2. Ken is still ill but he --- better slowly.
3. The world ---. Things never stay the same.
4. The cost of living ---. Every year things are more expensive.
5. The economic situation is already very bad and it --- worse.

A. Study the explanations and compare the examples:

Present continuous (I am doing)

Use the continuous for something that is happening at or around the time of speaking.

The action is not finished.

I am doing (now)

- * The water is boiling. Can you turn it off?
- * Listen to those people. What language are they speaking?
- * Let's go out. It isn't raining now.
- * 'Don't disturb me. I'm busy.' 'Why? What are you doing?'
- * I'm going to bed now. Goodnight!
- * Marta is in Britain at the moment. She's learning English.

Use the continuous for a temporary situation:

- * I'm living with some friends until I find a flat.
- * 'You're working hard today. "Yes, I've got a lot to do.'

Present simple (I do)

Use the simple for things in general or things that happen repeatedly.

I do

- * Water boils at 100 degrees celsius.
- * Excuse me, do you speak English?
- * It doesn't rain very much in summer.
- * What do you usually do at weekends?
- * What do you do? (=What's your job?)
- * I always go to bed before midnight.
- * Most people learn to swim when they are children.

Use the simple for a permanent situation:

- * My parents live in London. They have lived there all their lives.
- * John isn't lazy. He works very hard most of the time.

B. I always do and I'm always doing

Usually we say 'I always do something' (= I do it every time):

- * I always go to work by car. (not 'I'm always going')

You can also say 'I'm always doing something', but this has a different meaning. For example:

I've lost my key again. I'm always losing things.

'I'm always losing things' does not mean that I lose things every time. It means that I lose things too often,

more often than normal.

'You're always ~ing' means that you do something very often, more often than the speaker thinks is normal

or reasonable.

* You're always watching television. You should do something more active.

* John is never satisfied. He's always complaining.

EXERCISES

1. Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong.

1. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. RIGHT

2. The water boils. Can you turn it off? WRONG: is boiling

3. Look! That man tries to open the door of your car. --- wrong, is trying

4. Can you hear those people? What do they talk about? --- wrong, are they talking

5. The moon goes round the earth. ---right

6. I must go now. It gets late. --- wrong, is getting

7. I usually go to work by car. --- right

8. 'Hurry up! It's time to leave.' 'OK, I come.' --- wrong, am coming

9. I hear you've got a new job. How do you get on? --- wrong, are you getting on

2. Put the verb in the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

1. Let's go out. It isn't raining (not/rain) now.
2. Gosa is very good at languages. She speaks (speak) four languages very well.
3. Hurry up! Everybody --- (wait) for you. - is waiting
4. '--- (you/listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off.' - Are you listening
5. '--- (you/listen) to the radio every day?' 'No, just occasionally.'
- Do you listen
6. The River Nile --- (flow) into the Mediterranean. - flows
7. Look at the river. It --- (flow) very fast today - much faster than usual. - is flowing
8. We usually --- (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we --- (not/grow) any. -grow, are not growing
9. 'How is your English?' 'Not bad. It --- (improve) slowly.'Is improving
10. Reta is in Addis at the moment. He --- (stay) at the Radisson Hotel. He --- (always/stay) there when he's in Addis. - is staying, always stays
11. Can we stop walking soon? I --- (start) to feel tired. - am starting
12. 'Can you drive?' 'I --- (learn). My father --- (teach) me.' - am learning, is teaching
13. Normally I --- (finish) work at 5.00, but this week I ---(work) until 6.00 to earn a bit more money. - finish,

am working

14. My parents --- (live) in Harrarl. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where ---

(your parents/live)? Live, do your parents live

15. Sosena --- (look) for a place to live. She --- (stay) with her sister until she finds somewhere.

- is looking , is staying

16. 'What --- (your father/do)?' 'He's an architect but he --- (not/work) at the moment.'

- does your father do, is not working

17. (at a party) Usually I --- (enjoy) parties but I --- (not/enjoy) this one very much.

- enjoy, am not enjoying

18. The train is never late. It --- (always/leave) on time.

Always leaves

19. Jemal is very untidy. He --- (always/leave) his things all over the place.

- is always leaving

3.3 Finish B's sentences. Use always ~ing (see Section B).

1. A: I'm afraid I've lost my key again.

B: Not again! You're always losing your key.

2. A: The car has broken down again.

B: That car is useless! It ---

Is always breaking down

3. A: Look! You've made the same mistake again.

B: Oh no, not again! I ---

Am always making the same mistake

4. A: Oh, I've left the lights on again.

B: Typical! You --- are always leaving the lights on.

EXERCISES

4. Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

1. I'm seeing the manager tomorrow morning. RIGHT

2. I'm feeling hungry. Is there anything to eat? --- wrong, I feel hungry

3. Are you believing in God? --- wrong, do you believe in God?
no I'm an atheist

4. This sauce is great. It's tasting really good. --- - wrong, it tastes really good.

5. I'm thinking this is your key. Am I right? --- wrong, I think

4.2 Look at the pictures. Use the words in brackets to make sentences. (You should also study Unit 3

before you do this exercise.)

1. (you/not/seem/very happy today) You don't seem very happy today.

2. (what/you/do?) ---what are you doing?

Be quiet! (I/think) ---I'm thinking

3. (who/this umbrella/belong to?) --- To whom does this umbrella belong ?

I've no idea.

4. (the dinner/smell/good) ---The dinner smells good.

5. Excuse me. (anybody/sit/here?) ---Is anybody sitting here?

No, it's free

6. Can you ring me back in half an hour? (I/have/dinner) ---I'm having dinner

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

1. Are you hungry? Do you want something to eat? (you/want)

2. Jerry is interested in politics but she --- to a political party.
(not/belong) does not belong to

3. Don't put the dictionary away. I --- it. (use) I'm using it

4. Don't put the dictionary away. I --- it. (need) I need it.

5. Who is that man? What ---? (he/want) does he want

6. Who is that man? Why --- at us? (he/look) is he looking

7. Gebre says he's 80 years old but nobody --- him. (believe) - believes

8. She told me her name but I --- it now. (not/remember) - don't remember

9. I --- of selling my car. (think) Would you be interested in buying it? Am thinking

10. I --- you should sell your car. (think) You --- it very often.
(not/use) think, don't use

1.4 Present perfect

Use -It is used to express an action which started sometime in the past and has something to do with the present.

Structure- Subject + have/has + verb 3 + time indicator

A. Study this example conversation:

Dwit: Have you travelled a lot, Jane?

Jemal: Yes, I've been to lots of places.

Dawit: Really? Have you ever been to China?

Jemal: Yes, I've been to China twice.

Dawit: What about India?

Jemal: No, I haven't been to India.

When we talk about a period of time that continues from the past until now, we use the present perfect

(have been/have travelled etc.). Here, Dawit and Jemal are talking about the places Jemal has visited in her life

(which is a period that continues until now).

* Have you ever eaten morodella? (in your life)

* We've never had a car.

* 'Have you read Hamlet?' 'No, I haven't read any of Shakespeare's plays.'

* Selam really loves that film. She's seen it eight times!

* What a boring film! It's the most boring film I've ever seen.

In the following examples too the speakers are talking about a period that continues until now (recently/in

the last few days/so far/since breakfast etc.):

- * Have you heard from Genet recently?
- * I've met a lot of people in the last few days.
- * Everything is going well. We haven't had any problems so far.
- * I'm hungry. I haven't eaten anything since breakfast. (= from breakfast until now)
- * It's nice to see you again. We haven't seen each other for a long time.

B. We use the present perfect with today/this morning/this evening etc. when these periods are not

finished at the time of speaking (see also Unit 14B):

- * I've drunk four cups of coffee today. (perhaps I'll drink more before today is finished)
- * Have you had a holiday this year (yet)?
- * I haven't seen Tom this morning. Have you?
- * Rahel hasn't worked very hard this term.

C. Note that we say 'It's the first time something has happened' (present perfect). For example:

Don is having a driving lesson. He is very nervous and unsure because it is his first lesson.

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

* Lemma has lost his passport again. It's the second time this has happened. (not 'happens')

* This is a lovely meal. It's the first good meal I've had for ages. (not 'I have')

* Bere is phoning his girlfriend again. That's the third time he's phoned her this evening.

EXERCISES

1 You are asking somebody questions about things he or she has done. Make questions from the words

in brackets.

1. (Ever/ride/horse?)

Have you ever ridden a horse?

2. (ever/be/California?)

3. (ever/run/marathon?)

4. (ever/speak/famous person?)

5. (always/live/in this town?)

6. (most beautiful place/ever/visit?) What

Complete the answers. Some sentences are positive and some negative. Use a verb from this list:

be cat happen have meet play read see try

1 A: What's Genet's sister like?

B: I've no idea. I've never met her.

2. A: How is Almaz these days?

B: I don't know. I --- her recently.

3. A: Are you hungry?

B: Yes. I --- much today.

4. A: Can you play chess?

B: Yes, but --- for ages.

5. A: Did you enjoy your holiday?

B: Yes, it's the best holiday --- for a long time.

6. A: What's that book like?

B: I don't know ---

7. A: Is Gorgora an interesting place?

B: I've no idea --- there.

8. A: Miheret was late for work again today.

B: Again? She --- every day this week.

9. A: Do you like valentine day?

B: I don't know ---

10. A: The car broke down again yesterday.

B: Not again! That's the second time --- this week.

11. Who's that woman by the door)

B: I don't know --- before.)

3 Complete these sentences using today/this year/this term etc.

1. I saw Tamerat yesterday but I haven't seen him today.

2. I read a newspaper yesterday but I --- today.

3. Last year the company made a profit but this year ---

4. Tracy worked hard at school last term but ---

5. It snowed a lot last winter but ---

6. Our football team won a lot of games last season but we ---

4 Read the situations and write sentences as shown in the examples.

1. Jemal is driving a car but he's very nervous and not sure what to do.

You ask: Have you driven a car before?

2. Lemma is playing tennis. He's not very good and he doesn't know the rules.

You ask: Have ---

3. Senait is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable.

You ask: ---

She says: ---

4. Marta is in London. She has just arrived and it's very new for her.

You ask: ---

She says:

Present perfect continuous (I have been doing)

Use -it express an action which started sometime in the past and the action is still going on or it might has been stopped.

A. It has been raining.

Study this example situation:

Is it raining? No, but the ground is wet.

It has been raining.

Have/has been ~ing is the present perfect continuous:

I/we/they/you have (= I've etc.) Been doing/waiting/playing etc.

He/she/it has (= he's etc.) been doing/waiting/playing etc.

We use the present perfect continuous for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped. There is a connection with now:

* You're out of breath. Have you been running? (you're out of breath now)

* peteros is very tired. He's been working very hard. (he's tired now)

* Why are your clothes so dirty? What have you been doing?

* I've been talking to Ato beyene about the problem and he thinks that ...

B. It has been raining for two hours. Study this example situation:

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

How long has it been raining?

It has been raining for two hours.

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

* How long have you been learning English? (you're still learning English)

* Tim is still watching television. He's been watching television all day.

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* Where have you been? I've been looking for you for the last half hour.

* George hasn't been feeling well recently.

You can use the present perfect continuous for actions repeated over a period of time:

Debbie is a very good tennis player. She's been playing since she was eight.

Every morning they meet in the same cafe. They've been going there for years.

C. Compare am doing (see Unit 1) and I have been doing:

I am doing (present continuous) -> now

* Don't disturb me now. I'm working.

* We need an umbrella. It's raining.

* Hurry up! We're waiting.

I have been doing (present perfect continuous)

* I've been working hard, so now I'm going to have a rest.

* The ground is wet. It's been raining.

* We've been waiting for an hour.

1. Maria has been learning (learn) English for two years.

2. Hello, Tom. I --- (look) for you all morning. Where have you been?

3. Why --- (you/took) at me like that? Stop it!

4. We always go to Ireland for our holidays. We --- (go) there for years.

5. I --- (think) about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.

6. 'Is Ann on holiday this week?' 'No, she ---e (work).'

7. Sarah is very tired. She --- (work) very hard recently.

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

1. They have been shopping.

2. She ---

3. They ---

4. He ---

9.2 Write a question for each situation.

1. John looks sunburnt. You ask: (you/sit in the sun?) Have you been sitting in the sun?

2. You have just arrived to meet a friend who is waiting for you. You ask: (you/wait/long?)

3. You meet a friend in the street. His face and hands are very dirty. You ask: (what/you/do?)

4. A friend of yours is now living in Baker Street. You want to know 'How long ...?' You ask: (how long/you/live/in Baker Street?)

5. A friend tells you about his job--he sells computers. You want to know 'How long ...?' You ask: (how long/you/sell/computers?)

9.3 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1. The rain started two hours ago. It's still raining now. It has been raining for two hours.

2. We started waiting for the bus 20 minutes ago. We're still waiting now.

We --- for 20 minutes.

3. I started Spanish classes in December. I'm still learning Spanish now.

I --- since December.

4. Ann began looking for a job six months ago. She's still looking now.

--- for six months.

5. Mary started working in London on 18 January. She's still working there now.

--- since 18 January.

6. Years ago you started writing to a pen-friend. You still write to each other regularly now.

We --- for years.

9.4 Put the verb into the present continuous (I am ~ing etc.) or present perfect continuous (I have been ~ing etc.).

EXERCISES

10.1 Read the situations and write two sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it and now he is on page 53.

(read/for two hours) He has been reading for two hours.

(read/53 pages so far) He has read 53 pages so far.

2. Linda is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe at the moment. She began her tour three months

ago.

(travel/for three months) She ---

(visit/six countries so far) ---

3. Jimmy is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was ten years old. This year he is national champion again--for the fourth time.

(win/the national championship four times)

(play/tennis since he was ten)

4. When they left college, Mary and Sue started making films together. They still make films.

(make/ten films since they left college) They ---

(make/films since they left college)

10.2 For each situation, ask a question using the words in brackets.

1. You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask: (how long/learn/Arabic?) How long have you been learning Arabic?

2. You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask: (how long/wait?)

3. You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask: (how many fish/catch?)

4. Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask: (how many people/invite?)

5. A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask: (how long/reach?)

6. You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask: (how many books/write?)

(how long/write/books?)

7. A friend of yours is saving money to go on holiday. You ask: (how long/save?)

(how much money/save?)

10.3 Put the verb into the more suitable form, present perfect simple (I have done etc.) or continuous (I have been doing etc.).

1. Where have you been? Have you been playing (you/play) tennis?

2. Look! Somebody --- (break) that window.

3. You look tired. --- (you/work) hard?

4. '--- (you/ever/work) in a factory?' 'No, never.'

UNIT 11. How long have you (been) ...?

A. Study this example situation:

Bob and Alice are married. They got married exactly 20 years ago, so today is their 20th wedding anniversary.

They have been married for 20 years.

We say: They are married. (present)

but How long have they been married? (present perfect) (not 'How long are they married?')

They have been married for 20 years. (not 'They are married for 20 years')

We use the present perfect to talk about something that began in the past and still continues now.

Compare the present and the present perfect:

* Amy is in hospital.

but She has been in hospital since Monday. (not 'Amy is in hospital since Monday')

* We know each other very well.

but We have known each other for a long time. (not 'we know')

* Are you waiting for somebody?

but How long have you been waiting?

B. I have been doing something (present perfect continuous)=
'I started doing something in the past and

I am still doing it (or have just stopped)':

* I've been learning English for a long time. (not 'I am learning')

* Sorry I'm late. Have you been waiting long?

* It's been raining since I got up this morning.

The action can be a repeated action:

* 'How long have you been driving?' 'Since I was 17.'

C. I have done (simple) or I have been doing (continuous)

The continuous is more usual with how long, since and for (see also Unit 10B):

* I've been learning English for a long time. (not usually 'I've learnt')

You can normally use either the continuous or simple with live and work:

11.1 Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct them if they are wrong.

1. Bob is a friend of mine. I know him very well. RIGHT

2. Bob is a friend of mine. I know him for a long time.

WRONG: I've known him.

3. Sue and Alan are married since July. ---

4. The weather is awful. It's raining again. ---

5. The weather is awful. It's raining all day. ---

6. I like your house. How long are you living there? ---

7. Graham is working in a shop for the last few months. ---

8. I'm going to Paris tomorrow. I'm staying there until next Friday. ---

9. 'Do you still smoke?' 'No, I gave it up. I don't smoke for years.' ---

10. That's a very old bicycle. How long do you have it? ---

11.2 Read the situations and write questions from the words in brackets.

1. John tells you that his mother is in hospital. You ask him:

(how long/be/in hospital?)

How long has your mother been in hospital?

2. You meet a woman who tells you that she teaches English.

You ask her:

(how long/teach/English?)

3. You know that Jane is a good friend of Carol's. You ask Jane:

(how long/know/Carol?)

4. Your friend's brother went to Australia some time ago and he's still there. You ask your friend:

(how long/be/in Australia?)

5. Tim always wears the same jacket. It's a very old jacket. You ask him:

(how long/have/that jacket?)

6. You are talking to a friend about Alan. Alan now works at the airport. You ask your friend:

(how long/work/at the airport?)

7. A friend of yours is having driving lessons. You ask him:

(how long/have/driving lessons?)

8. You meet somebody on a train. She tells you that she lives in Glasgow. You ask her:

(always/live/in Glasgow?)

11.3 Complete B's answers to A's questions.

1. A: Amy is in hospital, isn't she?

B: Yes, she has been in hospital since Monday.

2. A: Do you see Ann very often?

B: No, I haven't seen her for three months.

3. A: Is Margaret married?

B: Yes, she --- married for ten years.

4. A: Are you waiting for me?

B: Yes, I --- for the last half hour.

5. A: You know Linda, don't you?

B: Yes, we --- each other for ages.

6. A: Do you still play tennis?

B: No, I --- tennis for years.

7. A: Is Jim watching TV?

B: Yes, he --- TV all evening.

8. A: Do you watch TV a lot?

B: No, I --- TV for a long time.

9. Have you got a headache?

B: Yes, I --- a headache all morning.

10. A: George is never ill, is he?

B: No, he --- ill since I've known him.

11. A: Are you feeling ill?

B: Yes, I --- ill since I got up.

12. Sue lives in London, doesn't she?

B: Yes, she --- in London for the last few years.

13. Do you still go to the cinema a lot?

B: No, I --- to the cinema for ages.

14. Would you like to go to New York one day?

UNIT12. When ...? and How long ...? For and since

A. Compare When ...? (+ past simple) and How long ...? (+ present perfect):

A: When did it start raining?

B: It started raining an hour ago/at 1 o'clock.

A: How long has it been raining?

B: It's been raining for an hour/since 1 o'clock.

A: When did Joe and Carol first meet?

B: They first met a long time ago/when they were at school.

A: How long have Joe and Carol known each other?

B: They've known each other for a long time./since they were at school.

B. We use both for and since to say how long something has been happening.

We use for when we say a period of time (two hours, six weeks.):

* I've been waiting for two hours.

for two hours

two hours ago -> now

two hours/a week/20 minutes/50 years/five days/a long time/six months/ages

* Sally's been working here for six months. (not 'since six months')

* I haven't seen Tom for three days. (not 'since three days')

We use since when we say the start of a period (8 o'clock, Monday, 1985 etc.):

0118232461

* I've been waiting since 8 o'clock.

since 8 o'clock

8 o'clock -> now

since

8 o'clock/1977/Monday/Christmas/12 May/lunchtime/April/they were at school

* Sally's been working here since April. (= from April until now)

* I haven't seen Tom since Monday. (= from Monday until now)

It is possible to leave out for (but not usually in negative sentences):

* They've been married (for) ten years. (with or without for)

* They haven't had a holiday for ten years. (you must use for)

We do not use for + all ... (all day/all my life etc.):

* I've lived here all my life. (not 'for all my life')

C. We say 'It's (a long time/two years etc.) since something happened':

EXERCISES

12.1 Write questions with how long and when.

1. It's raining.

(how long?) How long has it been raining?

(when?) When did it start raining?

2. Kate is learning Italian.

(how long/learn?)

(when/start/learn?)

3. I know Martin.

(how long/know?)

(when/first/meet?)

4. Bob and Alice are married.

(how long?)

(when?)

Present perfect and past (1) (I have done and I did)

A. Study this example situation:

Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.

He has lost his key. (present perfect)

This means that he doesn't have his key now.

Ten minutes later:

Now Tom has found his key. He has it now.

Has he lost his key? (present perfect)

No, he hasn't. He has found it.

Did he lose his key? (past simple)

Yes, he did.

He lost his key (past simple)

but now he has found it. (present perfect)

The present perfect is a present tense. It always tells us something about now. 'Tom has lost his key' = he

doesn't have his key now (see Unit 7).

The past simple tells us only about the past. If somebody says 'Tom lost his key', we don't know whether

he has it now or not. We only know that he lost it at some time in the past.

Two more examples:

* Jack grew a beard but now he has shaved it off. (so he doesn't have a beard now)

* They went out after lunch and they've just come back. (so they are back now)

B. Do not use the present perfect if there is no connection with the present (for example, things that

happened a long time ago):

* The Chinese invented printing. (not 'have invented')

* How many plays did Shakespeare write? (not 'has Shakespeare written')

* Beethoven was a great composer. (not 'has been')

Compare:

* Shakespeare wrote many plays.

* My sister is a writer. She has written many books. (she still writes books)

C. We use the present perfect to give new information (see Unit 7). But if we continue to talk about it, we

normally use the past simple:

* A: Ow! I've burnt myself.

B: How did you do that? (not 'have you done')

A: I picked up a hot dish. (not 'have picked')

* A: Look! Somebody has spilt milk on the carpet.

B: Well, it wasn't me. I didn't do it. (not 'hasn't been ... haven't done')

A: I wonder who it was then. (not 'who it has been')

@p27

EXERCISES

13.1 What has happened in these situations?

1. Jack had a beard. Now he hasn't got a beard. He has shaved off his beard.

2. Linda was here five minutes ago. Now she's in bed. She --- 3. The temperature was 25 degrees. Now it is only 17. The temperature ---

4. The light was off. Now it is on. Somebody ---

5. The tree was only three meters high. Now it is four. The tree ---

6. The plane was on the runways few minutes ago. Now it is in the air.

The plane ---

13.2 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

1. 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I've lost it.' (lose)
2. I was very tired, so I lay down on the bed and went to sleep.
(be)
3. Mary --- to Australia for a while but she's back again now. (go)

Past tense

A. Study this example:

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

Lived/started/wrote/was/died are all past simple.

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

- * I work in a travel agency now. Before that I worked in a shop.
- * We invited them to our party but they decided not to come.
- * The police stopped me on my way home last night.
- * She passed her examination because she studied very hard.

For spelling (stopped, studied etc.), see Appendix 6.

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

write -> wrote

- * Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music.

0118232461

see -> saw

* We saw Rose in town a few days ago.

go -> went

* I went to the cinema three times last week.

shut -> shut

* It was cold, so I shut the window.

For a list of irregular verbs

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

I/she/they: enjoyed/saw/went

Did: you/she/they: enjoy? /see?/go?

I/she/they: didn't: enjoy/see/go

* A: Did you go out last night?

B: Yes, I went to the cinema but I didn't enjoy the film much.

* 'When did Mr Thomas die?' 'About ten years ago.'

* They didn't invite her to the party, so she didn't go.

* 'Did you have time to write the letter?' 'No, I didn't.'

Be careful when do is the main verb in the sentence:

* What did you do at the weekend? (not 'what did you at the weekend')

* I didn't do anything. (not 'I didn't anything')

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

I/he/she/it was/wasn't

we/you/they were/weren't

0118232461

was I/he/she/it?

were we/you/they?

Note that we do not use did in negatives and questions with was/were:

* I was angry because they were late.

* Was the weather good when you were on holiday?

* They weren't able to come because they were so busy.

* Did you go out last night or were you too tired?

EXERCISES

5.1 Read what Sharon says about a typical working day:

SHARON

I usually get up at 7 o'clock and have a big breakfast. I walk to work, which takes me about half an hour. I

Start work at 8.45. I never have lunch. I finish work at 5 o'clock. I'm always tired when I get home. I usually

Cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at about 11 o'clock. I always sleep well.

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

1. She got up at 7 o'clock.

2. She --- a big breakfast.

3. She ---.

4. It --- to get to work.

5. --- at 8.45.

6. --- lunch.

7. --- at 5 o'clock.

8. --- Tired when --- home.

9. --- a meal yesterday evening.

10. --- out yesterday evening.

11. --- at 11 o'clock.

12. --- well last night.

5.25 Put one of these verbs in each sentence:

buy catch cost drink fall hurt sell spend teach throw
win write

1. Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music.

2. 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father --- me.'

3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we --- it.

4. I was very thirsty. I --- the water very quickly.

5. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He's much better than me,
so he --- easily.

6. Don --- down the stairs this morning and --- his leg.

7. Jim --- the ball to Sue, who --- it.

8. Ann --- a lot of money yesterday. She --- a dress which ---
l100.

5.3 A friend has just come back from holiday. You ask him about
it. Write your questions.

1. (where/go?) Where did you go?

2. (go alone?) ---

3. (food/good?) ---

4. (how long/stay there?) ---

5. (stay/at a hotel?) ---

6. (how/travel?) ---

7. (the weather/fine?) ---

8. (what/do in the evenings?) ---

9. (meet anybody interesting?) ---

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

1. It was warm, so I took off my coat. (take)

2. The film wasn't very good. I didn't enjoy it very much. (enjoy)

3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I --- her. (disturb)

4. I was very tired, so I --- to bed early. (go)

5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I --- very well. (sleep)

6. Sue wasn't hungry, so she --- anything. (eat)

7. We went to Kate's house but she --- at home. (be)

8. It was a funny situation but nobody --- (laugh)

9. The window was open and a bird --- into the room. (fly)

10. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It --- very much. (cost)

Regular and irregular verbs

1.1 Regular verbs

If a verb is regular, the past simple and past participle end in ~ed. For example;

Infinitive: clean, finish, use, paint, stop, carry

Past simple, past participle: cleaned, finished, used, painted, stopped, carried

For the past simple (I cleaned/they finished/she carried etc.), see Unit 5.

We use the past participle to make the perfect tenses and for all the passive forms.

Perfect tenses (have/has/had cleaned):

* I have cleaned the windows. (Present perfect -

* They were still working. They hadn't finished. (past perfect - see Unit 15)

Passive (is cleaned/was cleaned etc.):

* He was carried out of the room. (past simple passive) see Units 41-43

* This gate has just been painted. (present perfect passive) J

1.2 Irregular verbs

When the past simple/past participle do not end in ~ed (for example, I saw/I have seen), the verb is

irregular.

With some irregular verbs, all three forms (infinitive, past simple and past participle) are the same. For

example, hit:

- * Don't hit me. (infinitive)
- * Somebody hit me as I came into the room. (past simple)
- * I've never hit anybody in my life. (past participle-present perfect)
- * George was hit on the head by a stone. (past participle-passive)

With other irregular verbs, the past simple is the same as the past participle (but different from the

infinitive). For example, tell -> told:

- * Can you tell me what to do? (infinitive)
- * She told me to come back the next day. (past simple)
- * Have you told anybody about your new job? (past participle-present perfect)
- * I was told to come back the next day. (past participle-passive)

With other irregular verbs, all three forms are different. For example, wake -> woke/woken:

- * I'll wake you up. (infinitive)
- * I woke up in the middle of the night. (past simple)
- * The baby has woken up. (past participle - present perfect)
- * I was woken up by a loud noise. (past participle - passive)

1.3 The following verbs can be regular or irregular:

burn -> burned or burnt

dream -> dreamed or dreamt

lean -> leaned or leant [lent]

learn -> learned or learnt

smell -> smelled or smelt

spell -> spelled or spelt

spill -> spilled or spilt

spoil -> spoiled or spoil

So you can say:

* I leant out of the window. or I leaned out of the window.

* The dinner has been spoilt. or The dinner has been spoiled.

In British English the irregular form (burnt/learnt etc.) is more usual.

For American English, see Appendix 7.

@p275

1.4 List of irregular verbs

infinitive	past simple
past participle	
To be	was/were
been	
beat	beat
beaten	
become	became
become	

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begin	began
begun	
bend	bent
bent	
bet	bet
bet	
bite	bit
bitten	
blow	blew
blown	
break	broke
broken	
bring	brought
brought	
broadcast	broadcast
broadcast	
build	built
built	
burst	burst
burst	
buy	bought
bought	
catch	caught
caught	
choose	chose
chosen	
come	came
come	

48

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cost

cost

cost

creep

crept

crept

cut

cut

cut

deal

dealt

dealt

dig

dug

dug

do

did

done

draw

draw

drawn

drink

drank

drunk

drive

drove

driven

eat

ate

eaten

fall

fell

fallen

feed

fed

fed

feel

felt

felt

fight

fought

fought

49

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find	found
found	
flee	fled
fled	
fly	flew
flown	
forbid	forbade
forbidden	
forget	forgot
forgotten	
forgive	forgave
forgiven	
freeze	froze
frozen	
get	got
got	
give	gave
given	
go	went
gone	
grow	grew
grown	
hang	hung
hung	
have	had
had	
hear	heard
heard	

50

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hide	hid
hidden	
hit	hit
hit	
hold	held
held	
hurt	hurt
hurt	
keep	kept
kept	
kneel	knelt
knelt	
know	knew
known	
lay	laid
laid	
lead	led
led	
lend	lent
lent	
let	let
et	
lie	lay
lain	
light	lit
lit	
lose	lost
lost	

51

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make	made
made	
mean	meant
meant	
meet	met
met	
pay	paid
paid	
put	put
put	
read	read
read	
ride	rode
ridden	
ring	rang
rung	
rise	rose
risen	
run	ran
run	
say	said
said	
see	saw
seen	
seek	sought
sought	
sell	sold
sold	

52

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send	sent
sent	
set	set
set	
sew	sewed
sewn/sewed	
shake	shook
shaken	
shine	shone
shone	
shoot	shot
shot	
show	showed
shown/showed	
shrink	shrank
shrunk	
shut	shut
shut	
sing	sang
sung	
sink	sank
sunk	
sit	sat
sat	
sleep	slept
slept	
slide	slid
slid	

53

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speak	spoke
spoken	
spend	spent
spent	
spit	spat
spat	
split	split
split	
spread	spread
spread	
spring	sprang
sprung	
stand	stood
stood	
steal	stole
stolen	
stick	stuck
stuck	
sting	stung
stung	
stink	stank
stunk	
strike	struck
struck	
swear	sore
swor	

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UNIT 16. Past perfect continuous (I had been doing)

A. Study this example situation:

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

It had been raining.

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

That's why the ground was wet.

Had been ~ing is the past perfect continuous:

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

he/she/it had (= he'd etc.) been doing/working/playing etc.

Some more examples:

* When the boys came into the house, their clothes were dirty, their hair was untidy and one of them had a black eye. They'd been fighting.

* I was very tired when I arrived home. I'd been working hard all day.

B. You can say that something had been happening for a period of time before something else happened:

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

* Ken gave up smoking two years ago. He'd been smoking for 30 years.

C. Had been ~ing (past Perfect continuous) is the past of have been ~ing (present perfect continuous).

Compare:

present perfect continuous

* I hope the bus comes soon. I've been waiting for 20 minutes. (before now)

* He's out of breath. He has been running.

past perfect continuous

* At last the bus came. I'd been waiting for 20 minutes. (before the bus came)

* He was out of breath. He had been running.

D. Compare had been doing and was doing (past continuous):

* It wasn't raining when we went out. The sun was shining. But it had been raining, so the ground was wet.

* Ann was sitting in an arm chair watching television. She was tired because she'd been working very hard.

E. Some verbs (for example, know and want) are not normally used in the continuous:

* We were good friends. We had known each other for years. (not 'had been knowing')

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

@p33

EXERCISES

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

1. I was very tired when I arrived home.

(I/work/hard all day)

I had been working hard all day.

2. The two boys came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired.

(they/play/football)

3. There was nobody in the room but there was a smell of cigarettes.

(somebody/smoke/in the room)

4. Ann woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was.

(she/dream)

5. When I got home, Mike was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off.

(he/watch/TV)

16.2 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1. We played tennis yesterday. Half an hour after we began playing, it started to rain.

We had been playing for half an hour when it started to rain.

2. I had arranged to meet Tom in a restaurant. I arrived and waited for him. After 20 minutes I suddenly realized that I was in the wrong restaurant.

I --- for 20 minutes when I ---

3. Sarah got a job in a factory. Five years later the factory closed down.

At the time the factory ---, Sarah --- there for five years.

4. I went to a concert last week. The orchestra began playing. After about ten minutes a man in the audience suddenly began shouting.

The orchestra --- when ---

5. This time make your own sentence:

I began walking along the road. I --- when ---

16.3 Put the verb into the most suitable form, past continuous (I was doing), past perfect (I had done) or past perfect continuous (I had been doing).

1. It was very noisy next door. Our neighbors were having (have) a party.

2. We were good friends. We had known (know) each other for along time.

3. John and I went for a walk. I had difficulty keeping up with him because he --- (walk) so fast.

4. Mary was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She--- (run)

5. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table withtheir mouths full. They --- (eat).

6. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table and talking. Their mouths were empty but their stomachs were full. They --- (eat).

7. Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He --- (look)for his contact lens.

8. When I arrived, Kate --- (wait) for me. She was rather annoyed with me because I was late and she ---

(wait) for a very long time.

9. I was sad when I sold my car. I --- (have) it for a very long time.

10. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We --- (travel) for more than 24 hours.

@p34

UNIT 17. Have and have got

A. Have and have got (= possess, own etc.)

We often use have got rather than have alone. So you can say:

* We've got a new car. or We have a new car.

* Ann has got two sisters. or Ann has two sisters.

We use have got or have for illnesses, pains etc.:

* I've got a headache. or I have a headache.

In questions and negative sentences there are three possible forms:

Have you got any money? I haven't got any money.

Do you have any money? I don't have any money.

Have you any money? (less usual) I haven't any money. (less usual)

Has she got a car? She hasn't got a car.

Does she have a car? She doesn't have a car.

Has she a car? (less usual) She hasn't a car. (less usual)

When have means 'possess' etc., you cannot use continuous forms (is having/are having etc.):

* I have/I've got a headache. (not 'I'm having')

For the past we use had (usually without 'got'):

* Ann had long fair hair when she was a child. (not 'Ann had got')

In past questions and negative sentences we normally use did/didn't:

* Did they have a car when they were living in London?

* I didn't have a watch, so I didn't know the time.

* Ann had long fair hair, didn't she?

B. Have breakfast/have a bath/have a good time etc.

Have (but not 'have got') is also used for many actions and experiences. For example:

have breakfast/dinner/a cup of coffee/a cigarette etc.

have a bath/a shower/swim/a rest/a party/a holiday/a nice time etc.

have an accident/an experience/a dream etc.

have a look (at something)/a chat (with somebody)

have a baby (= give birth to a baby)

have difficulty/trouble/fun

* Goodbye! I hope you have a nice time.

* Mary had a baby recently.

'Have got' is not possible in these expressions. Compare:

* I usually have a sandwich for my lunch. (have = 'eat' - not 'have got')

but * I've got some sandwiches. Would you like one?

In these expressions, have is like other verbs. You can use continuous forms (is having are having etc.)

where suitable:

* I had a postcard from Fred this morning. He's on holiday. He says he's having a

wonderful time. (not 'he has a wonderful time')

* The phone rang while we were having dinner. (not 'while we had')

In questions and negative sentences we normally use do/does/did:

* I don't usually have a big breakfast. (not 'I usually haven't')

* What time does Ann have lunch? (not 'has Ann lunch')

* Did you have any difficulty finding somewhere to live?

@p35

EXERCISES

17.1 Write negative sentences with have. Some are present (can't) and some are past (couldn't).

1. I can't make a phone call. (any change)

I haven't got any change.

2. I couldn't read the notice. (my glasses)

I didn't have my glasses.

3. I can't climb up onto the roof. (a ladder)

I ---

4. We couldn't visit the museum. (enough time)

We ---

5. He couldn't find his way to our house. (a map)

6. She can't pay her bills. (any money)

7. They can't get into the house. (a key)

8. I couldn't take any photographs. (a camera)

17.2 Complete these questions with have. Some are present and some are past.

1. Excuse me, have you got a pen I could borrow?

2. Why are you holding your face like that? --- a toothache?

3. --- a bicycle when you were a child?

4. '--- the time, please?' 'Yes, it's ten past seven.'

UNIT 18. Used to (do)

A. Study this example situation:

Dennis stopped smoking two years ago. He doesn't smoke any more.

But he used to smoke.

He used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day.

'He used to smoke' = he smoked regularly for some time in the past, but he doesn't smoke now. He was a

smoker, but now he isn't

B. 'Something used to happen' = something happened regularly in the past but no longer happens:

* I used to play tennis a lot but I don't play very often now.

* Diane used to travel a lot. These days she doesn't go away so often.

* 'Do you go to the cinema very often?' 'Not now, but I used to.'
(= I used to go ...)

We also use used to... for something that was true but is not true any more:

* This building is now a furniture shop. It used to be a cinema.

* I used to think he was unfriendly but now I realize he's a very nice person.

* I've started drinking coffee recently. I never used to like it before.

* Janet used to have very long hair when she was a child.

C. 'I used to do something' is past. There is no present form. You cannot say 'I use to-do'. To talk about

the present, use the present simple (I do).

Compare:

past: he used to smoke we used to live there used to be

present: he smokes we live there is

* We used to live in a small village but now we live in London.

* There used to be four cinemas in the town. Now there is only one.

D. The normal question form is did (you) use to ...?:

* Did you use to eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?

The negative form is didn't use to ... (used not to ... is also possible)

* I didn't use to like him. (or I used not to like him.)

E. Compare I used to do and I was doing (see Unit 6):

* I used to watch TV a lot. (= I watched TV regularly in the past, but I no longer do this)

* I was watching TV when the phone rang. (= I was in the middle of watching TV)

F. Do not confuse I used to do and I am used to doing (see Unit 60). The structures and meanings are

different:

* I used to live alone. (= I lived alone in the past but I no longer live alone)

* I am used to living alone. (= I live alone and I don't find it strange or new because I've been living alone for some time)