

-S, -z, -iz?

1. Drop

2. Drink

3. Forget

4. Lose

5. Manage

6. Pass

7. Rush

8. See

9. Wear

10. Love

11. Pay

12. Cry

-t, -d, id?

1. Wait

2. Clean

3. Post

4. Smile

5. Stop

6. Dream

7. Burn

8. Cry

9. Watch

10. Laugh

11. Obey

12. Finish

13. Lock

Make the short form

- I am not invited.
- Why am I not invited?

Present perfect vs past simple

- In (a), when Pat comments, the tense changes to present perfect and in (b), when Mary talks about finding the bottle-opener, she also changes tense.

Why? 🔑

- a) [Roger is a guest at Pat's house. He is just finishing a personal ghost story, which he has told all in the past simple tense, which is normal for stories.]

Roger: It was definitely there, some figure there, definitely a figure there ...

Pat: Well, as long as you haven't brought it down here with you. This is a friendly house, we don't have any ghosts here.

- b) [Mary and Peter are in the kitchen. They are trying to open a bottle of wine.]

Mary: What have we done with the bottle-opener? We found one, didn't we?

Peter: Yeah.

Newspapers – what is the tense in the first sentence? Why?

OUR ROADS THE SHAME OF EUROPE

Britain's motorways [vote] the second worst in Europe, according to a new survey. They are plagued by poor facilities, roadworks and bad signposting, say continental motorists.

Only Portugal's motorways were rated worse than ours. The survey, by rental giant Eurocar, put Germany way out in front, then France miles ahead of the rest – Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, Spain, Britain and Portugal.

- The examples we have looked at so far point to a difference between (a) things that we want to bring to the foreground and say 'This is new or important or relevant or connected in some way in my mind to now' and (b) things that we want to report/narrate or simply to say 'This is not important any more, or not relevant to now, or I have chosen to separate it in my mind from now'.
- Newspaper language is often distinctive. A typical pattern in a news story is for the opening sentence to be in the present perfect, and the details of the story to be in the past simple. In the text above, about roads, the verb in brackets was *have been voted*.

What did B say?

a) A: I live in Exeter. D'you know it?

Did B say:

Yes, I was there. I've stayed there a couple of days.

or: Yes, I've been there. I stayed there a couple of days.

or: some other combination of the two tenses? If so, write what y

What did B say?

b) A: I've been to Barcelona for a few conferences, I don't know if you've ever been?

Did B say:

Yeah, I went to one, yeah.

or: Yeah, I've gone to one, yeah.

or: Yeah, I've been to one, yeah.

What did B say?

A: We make our own pasta.

Did B say:

Yeah, we did that, we started off using recipes, and then we soon discovered it was easier to make it our own way.

or: Yeah, we've done that, we've started off using recipes, and then we've soon discovered it's been easier to make it our own way.

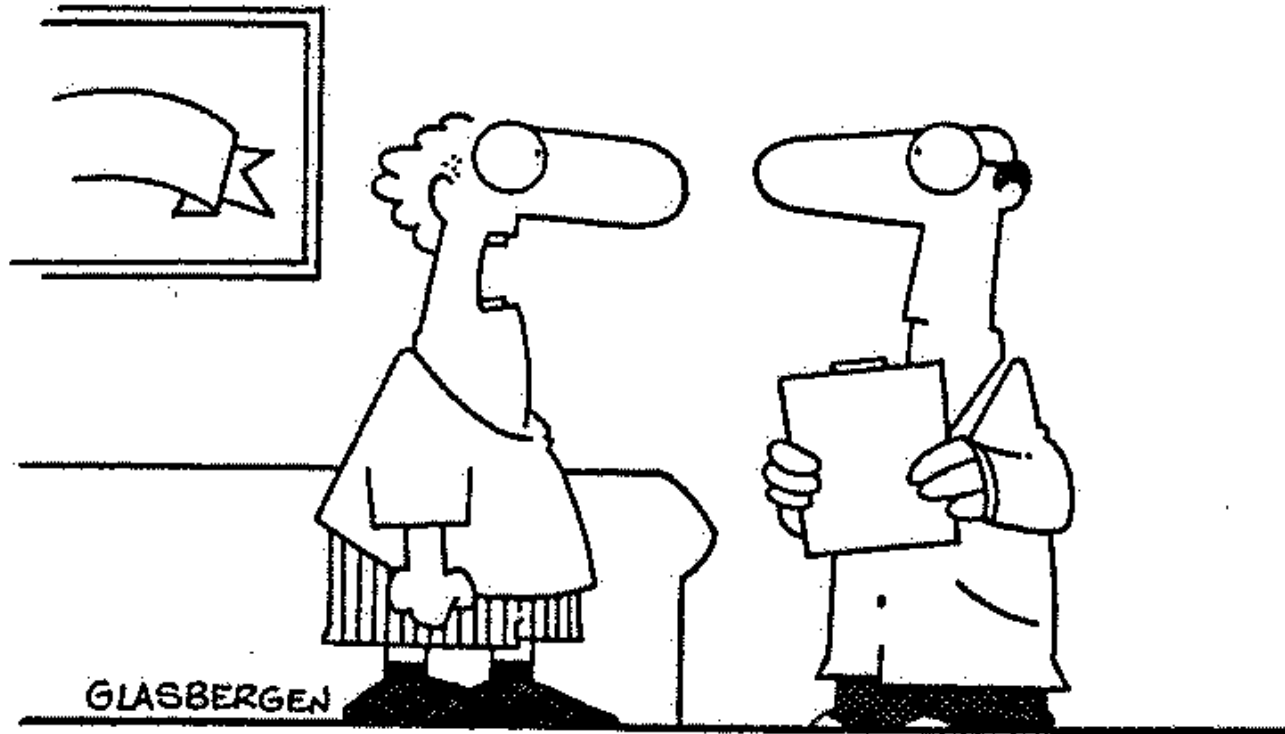
or: Yeah, we've done that, we started off using recipes, and then we soon discovered it was easier to make it our own way.

- 2**
- a) Yes, I've been there. I stayed there a couple of days.
 - b) Yeah, I went to one, yeah.
 - c) Yeah, we've done that, we started off using recipes, and then we soon discovered it was easier to make it our own way.

- a) Nowadays I take a vitamin C tablet every day. I [do] so ever since a friend [tell] me it was good for you.
- b) I [buy] a computer with a DVD/drive. You must come round and have a go on it. It [teach] me a lot in the few weeks I [have] it.
- c) I [buy] a personal stereo but I [sell] it to my teenage daughter as it [look] silly on me at my age.
- d) The other night I [hear] a noise coming from the garden. I [not hear] anything since, but it [worry] me at the time. There [be] a few burglaries round here lately.
- e) I [notice] I was having trouble reading small print so I [go] to the optician's and I [have] my eyes tested. She [say] I need reading glasses. I know my eyes [get] worse. I think it's working with computers that [cause] it. I wish I didn't have to use them so much.
- f) He always manages to look so neat, doesn't he, as if he [just come] from his tailor's.

- ...as quickly possible, write both fo
- a) A: A letter, for me?
B: Yes.
[A opens letter.]
A: Oh! I [win] two tickets for the U2 concert in London next month!
- b) A: Where's that thing you used to have for slicing tomatoes?
B: Oh, that stupid thing. I [throw] it away. It was useless. I've got a new
now.
- c) A: Isn't she married to a Scandinavian or something?
B: Yes, she [marry] to a Swede, but she's married to a New Zealander
- d) A: Who [write] *A Tale of Two Cities*?
B: Charles Dickens, I think.
- e) A: Who [eat] my sandwich?
B: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you didn't want it.
- f) A: I see they [dig] another hole in the road. I wonder what the problem is.
B: Where? Oh...


Present simple and continuous



*"I'm learning how to relax, doctor – but I want to relax better and faster!
I WANT TO BE ON THE CUTTING EDGE OF RELAXATION!"*

What is difference?

- Jack is noisy / Jill is being noisy
- This tastes awful / I am tasting the soup
- This weighs a ton / We are weighing the baby
- It depends what you mean / I am depending on you to win this contract

- Decide what tense is best for each of the verbs in brackets. In some cases, either tense is possible. Try to guess what was in the original. 

a) Nowadays people [use / are using] the Internet to do their shopping and banking. Roger Hawkins of Auctions On-line [says / is saying], 'We [find / are finding] more and more people taking part each month. Some even [enter / are entering] their cars or houses at auction and [sell / are selling] them.'

b) I think it [makes / is making] me realise how much of the time that I spend with my family is spent doing, you know, chores where I [don't have / 'm not having] quality time with another person ... I [do / 'm doing] the washing, and I [do / 'm doing] the cooking, I [tidy / 'm tidying] up.

- Although the present simple would be grammatically possible in the last three cases in A(b), the speaker does not want to emphasise the fact that the actions are repeated, but that they cause a problem when they are occurring:

'I'm not having quality time with another person ... I'm doing the washing, and I'm doing the cooking, I'm tidying up.'

Compare:

'I don't have quality time with another person ... I do the washing, and I do the cooking. I tidy up.'

This second version sounds rather strange, as if doing these tasks affects your whole life, rather than the context of the situation she is describing.

2 This speaker is talking about the Health Service. Choose between present simple and present continuous for each verb.

- a) People [live] longer, and treatment [get] more expensive.
- b) It [cost] thousands of pounds to give people heart surgery.
- c) More and more people [buy] private health insurance, because, if you [suffer], you can't wait even a short time.

- Find the uses of the present simple or the present continuous and decide whether it has been changed. 🔑

a) There's a lot of people ... who are earning a lot of money and they still think they aren't earning enough.

b) The raw material is becoming more refined at each stage of the process, until, finally, you have the white sugar you put in your tea or coffee.

c) Usually, I am driving to work.

d) ... that is the reason why I write this essay.

- When a fact is presented as universal, rather than related to the current state of the world, the present simple tense is chosen:
 - ‘People try to sell their cars for a profit, but generally this is not possible.’ (always true)
 - ‘People are trying to sell their cars for a profit these days.’ (true at the moment)
- In section A the aim is to inform the reader about the current state of the world.

Why is there simple or continuous?

If you feel tired, breathless or unable to hold a conversation, you are going too fast ... Take your pulse after 10 minutes, using a watch with a second hand. If your heart is beating beyond the high end of your aerobic rate, you are exercising too hard.

- Compare the examples above with a conditional sentence using the present simple:
 'If you walk quickly, your heartbeat increases.' and:
 'If he cooks, I always wash up.'
- The meaning here is general and universal, rather like 'If you heat metal, it expands'.
- Note also that the continuous form can only be used in this way if the context is specified first:
 'If you feel tired' (limiting context/situation) 'you are going too fast'
 (~~you go too fast (x)~~)
 'Take your pulse' (limiting context/situation). 'If your heart is beating (beats (x))
 beyond the high end of your aerobic rate, you are exercising (exercise (x)) too hard.'
 See also Unit 11.

4 Choose the correct verb form to complete the gaps.

- a) If you don't have too much to do I [think] that Christmas can be quite magical. You know, especially if you [spend] it with children.
- b) If you [earn] a hundred pound and your basic rate of tax is twenty three per cent and they put it up to twenty five you (still) [pay] two pence. The only thing is that the more you [earn] in the long run you'll pay a bigger slice because you're earning more. But you can afford to pay more.
- c) Mary: Sometimes I think, 'Oh my goodness' when I talk to some of these other divisional managers they seem to know every single thing that [go] on in their divisions.'
- Marianne: Yeah.
- Mary: Er and when I [feel] particularly vulnerable it makes me [feel] uneasy.
- Marianne: Yeah.

Future

- I'm going to drive
- I will drive

- In which case is there space for discussion (suggestion) and where is the situation given.

2 ■ Which of B's answers seem most natural? 

a) A: Do you want a sandwich?


B: I'm going to have lunch in ten minutes. Thanks anyway.

or: B: I'll have lunch in ten minutes. Thanks anyway.

b) A: I'm going to go home now.

B: Okay. I'll see you on Saturday.


or: B: Okay. I'm going to see you on Saturday.

- In extract (a) do you think Susan has:
already decided to *break* (i.e. start spending) her twenty-pound note?
or: has not decided, and will only break it if someone wants a drink?
 - What would it have meant if she had used *will break*?
 - In extract (b), why does Helen not say *she will eat them*? 
- a) [This is taken from a conversation between a group of friends who are just about to leave the house to go for a drink.]
Susan: I'm going to break a twenty-pound note, if anyone wants a drink.
- b) [Helen is talking about a friend who can't keep sweets for long without eating them.]
Helen: If she's got sweets in the house it's because she's going to eat them straight away.

3 Think of situations when you might say the following.

- a) I'm going to have a headache tomorrow morning.
- b) You'll get about five thousand pounds for it, I should say.
- c) You're going to get a letter tomorrow.
- d) You'll get a letter, and they'll probably invite you for an interview.

Be

- Underline the *be + to* forms in the following sentences.
 - What types of clauses do these *be + to* forms occur in?
 - Rewrite the parts of the clauses you have underlined, replacing them with other future forms. (Note that not all are possible.) 
- a) If Tom's to go and live with his mother, then so should his sister.
 - b) If we're to get there by five, we'd better drive more quickly.
 - c) What's to happen to all of us, if they move the factory to the north of England?
 - d) They'll write if I'm on the shortlist. Otherwise, I'm to assume I haven't got the job.

2 After matching the parts, put all the following sentences into the past simple tense.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| a) The school is to | i) be attacked. |
| b) She is to | ii) selling the house. |
| c) They are on the verge of | iii) go and live with his sister, then his family should be informed. |
| d) The minister is due to | iv) start work on Tuesday |
| e) They are all set to | v) get there by five, they need to hurry. |
| f) If they're to | vi) close. |
| g) If Tom's to | vii) speak at the conference. |
| h) The town is about to | viii) be promoted. |

3 Look at the following horoscopes. In which of the bold references to the future is it possible to substitute a *be + to* structure?

- a) Early in 2001, you'll be freed from a burden that's been weighing you down for ages. You've no idea how joyous it's going to be to discover the new you.
- b) The wolf may growl outside your door but he can't possibly pass the threshold. You'll find 2001 stable, profitable and extremely fulfilling.
- c) You'll be so busy in 2001 that you'll hardly have time to notice whether you're happy or not. Slowly, though, you'll realise you are.

- 3** a) You'll be freed could also be *are to be freed*; It's going to be could not really become *is to be* as it suggests someone else has destined you for this, whereas *going to* simply predicts what you will experience.
- b) You'll find, as with *going to* in (a), above, would not be as suitable as *are to find* here, since this is what you will experience, not what someone/something else has decided or destined for you.
- c) You'll be could be *are to be* for the same reasons as in (a); you'll realise is not as suitable as *are to realise* here for the same reason as in (a) and (b).

5 Write headlines, using *be + to* forms and the following information. (Note that headlines are usually short, and so often omit non-essential words.)

- a) Hostages will be released tomorrow.
- b) Strong winds will cause damage across the country.
- c) Top band will release new album in the summer.
- d) Six ministers will have resigned by the weekend.