

English Grammar in Use

ACWars

April 2021

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Abstract

An abstract should be less than 350 words. Here's some filler text. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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Acknowledgments

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To my parents

Introduction

Introductory chapter that talks about all three papers for a little bit longer than the abstract.

Chapter 1

Present

1.1 Present continuous (I am doing)

am/is/are + -ing is the present continuous.

I	am	driving
he/she/it	is	working
we/you/they	are	doing etc.

I am doing something = I started doing it and I haven't finished.

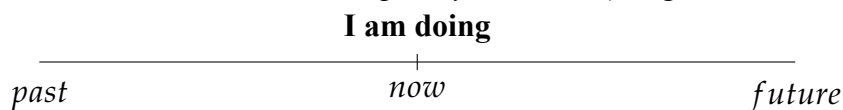
I'm in the middle of doing it.

Sometimes the action is not happening at the time of speaking.

We use the continuous for things happening at or around the time of speaking.

The action is not complete.

We use the continuous for *temporary* situations (things that continue for a short time).



1.2 Present simple (I do)

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.

We use the present simple to talk about things in general.

We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general.

We use **do/does** to make questions sentences

do	I/we/you/they	work?
does	he/she/it	drive?
		do?

We use **do/does** to make negative sentences

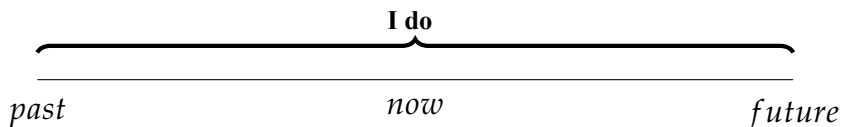
I/we/you/they	don't	work
he/she/it	doesn't	drive
		do

In the following examples, **do** is also the main verb (do you **do** / doesn't **do** etc.)

We use the present simple to say how often we do things.

We use the simple for things in general or things that happen repeatedly.

We use the simple for *permanentsituations* (things that continue for a long time).



1.3 Present perfect 1 (I have done)

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

The present perfect simple is **have/has + past participle**.

I/we/they/you	have	finished
he/she/it	has	lost
		done
		been etc.

When we say ‘something **has happened**’, this is usually new information. When we use the present perfect, there is a connection with *now*. The action in the past has a result *now*

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

☐ He **has gone to** (= he is there now or on his way there)

☐ She **has been** (= she has now come back)

Just = a short time ago

Already = sooner than expected


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

1.4 Present perfect 2 (I have done)

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.). **been (to)** = visited In the following exam-

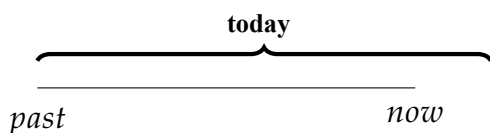
ples too, the speakers are talking about a period that continues until now (**recently, in the last few days, so far, so** etc.)

recently / in the last few days / since I arrived



past *now*

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



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

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

In the same way we say:

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

1.5 Present perfect continuous (I have been doing)

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

I/we/they/you	have		doing
he/she/it	has	been	working
			learning etc.

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

You can use the present perfect continuous for repeated actions.

1.6 Present tenses (I am doing / I do) for the future

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

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

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

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

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

You can use the present simple to talk about people if their plans are fixed like a timetable. But the continuous is more usual for other personal arrangements.

Compare:

Present continuous

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

Present simple

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

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

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

Chapter 2

Past

2.1 Past simple (I did)

lived/started/wrote/was/died are all *past simple* In questions and negative sentences we use **did/didn't** + infinitive (**enjoy/see/go** etc.)

I	enjoyed
she	saw
they	went

	you	enjoy?
did	she	see?
	they	go?

I		enjoy
she	didn't	see
they		go

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

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

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

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

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

In questions sentences

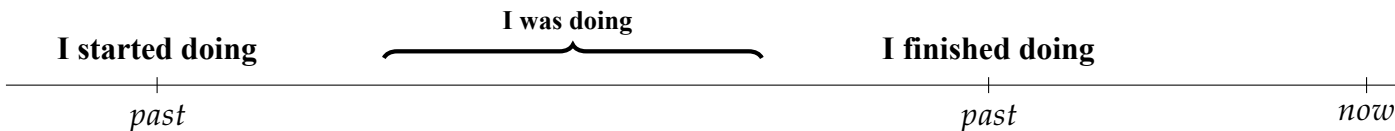
was	I/he/she/it?
were	we/you/they?

2.2 Past continuous (I was doing)

was/were + -ing is the past continuous

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

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



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

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

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

I did (= complete action)

- We **walked** home after the party last night. (= all the way, completely)

- ☐ Kate **watched** TV a lot when she was ill last year.

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

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

Compare

- ☐ When Karen arrived, we **were having** dinner. (= we had already started before she arrived)
- ☐ When Karen arrived, we **had** dinner. (= Karen arrived, and then we had dinner)

2.3 Past perfect (I had done)

had gone is the *past perfect*

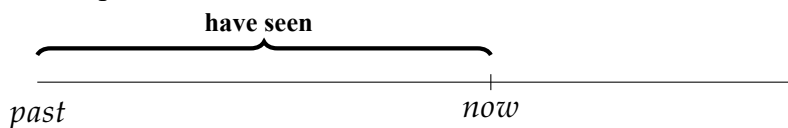
I/we/they/you he/she/it	had	gone
		seen
		finished etc.

The past perfect (simple) is **had** + *past participle* (**gone/seen/finished** etc.).

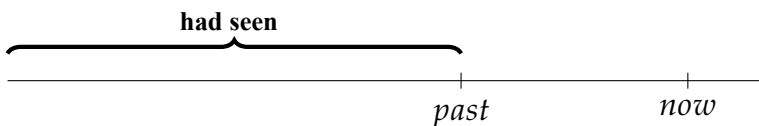
Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past.

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

Present perfect



Past perfect



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

2.4 Past perfect continuous (I had been doing)

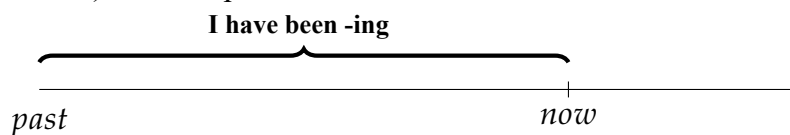
had been -ing is the *past perfect continuous*

I/we/they/you he/she/it	had	been	doing working playing etc.
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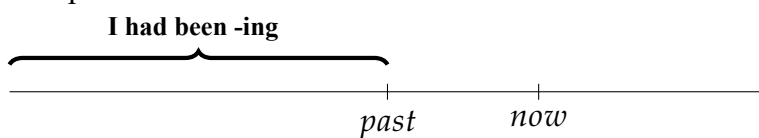
You can say that something **had been happening** before something else happened.

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

Compare **have been -ing** (*present perfect continuous*) and **had been -ing** (*past perfect continuous*). Present perfect continuous



Past perfect continuous



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

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