

ENGLISH

❖ Present Simple

Study this example situation:



Alex is a bus driver, but now he is in bed asleep.

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.

a) 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:

- Nurses Look after patients in hospitals.
- I usually go away at weekends.
- The earth goes round the sun.
- The cafe opens at 7.30 in the morning.

Remember:

I **work** ... but He **works** ... They **teach** ... but My sister **teaches** ...

b) We use **do/does** to make questions and negative sentences:

do does	I/we/you/they he/she/it	work? drive? do?	I/we/you/they he/she/it	don't doesn't	work drive do
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- I come from Canada. Where **do** you **come** from?
- I **don't go** away very often.
- 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 (do you do I doesn't do etc.):

- 'What **do** you **do**?' 'I work in a shop.'
- He's always so lazy. He **doesn't do** anything to help.

c) We use the present simple to say how often we do things:

- I **get** up at 8 o'clock **every morning**.
- **How often** do you **go** to the dentist?
- Julie **doesn't drink** tea **very often**.
- Robert usually **goes** away **two or three times a year**.

d) I **promise** / I **apologise** 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 ...**':

- **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 the following verbs:

cause(s) connect(s) drink(s) Live(s) open(s) ~~speak(s)~~ take(s)

- Tanya*speaks*..... German very well.
- I don't often coffee.
- The swimming pool at 7.30 every morning.
- Bad driving many accidents.
- My parents in a very small flat.
- The Olympic Games place every four years.
- The Panama Canal the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

2. Put the verb into the correct form.

- Julie doesn't drink (not / drink) tea very often.
- What time..... (the banks / close) here?
- I've got a car, but I(not / use) it much.
- 'Where.(Ricardo/ come) from? 'From Cuba.'
- What.....(you / do)?' 'I'm an electrician.'
- It.....(take) me an hour to get to work. How long
.....(it I take) you?
- Look at this sentence. What (this word / mean)?
- David isn't very fit. He (not / do) any sport.

3. Complete using the following:

I apologise I insist I promise I recommend I suggest

- a. Mr Evans is not in the office today. *I suggest* you try calling him tomorrow.
- b. I won't tell anybody what you said.
- c. (in a restaurant) You must let me pay for the meal.
- d. ... for what I did. It won't happen again.
- e. The new restaurant in Hill Street is very good. it.

Answers:

1.

- b) drink
- c) opens
- d) causes
- e) live
- f) take
- g) connects

2.

- b) do the banks close
- c) don't use
- d) does Ricardo come
- e) do you do
- f) takes ... does it take
- g) does this word mean
- h) doesn't do

3.

- b) I promise
- c) I insist
- d) I apologise
- e) I recommend

❖ **Past Simple**

Study this example:

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



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

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

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

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

write -> **wrote**
see -> **saw**
go -> **went**
shut -> **shut**

Mozart **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music.
We **saw** Tanya in town a few days ago.
I **went** to the cinema three times last week.
It was cold, so I **shut** the window.

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

I	enjoyed	did	you	enjoy?	I		enjoy
she	saw		she	see?	she	didn't	see
they	went		they	go?	they		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** us to the party, so we **didn't go**.
- '**Did** you **have** time to do the shopping?' 'No, I **didn't**.'

In the following examples, **do** is the main verb in the sentence (**did ... do / didn't do**):

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

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

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

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

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:

1. Read what Laura says about a typical working day:



Laura

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. <i>She got up</i> ... at 7 o'clock. | g. at 5 o'clock. |
| b. She a big breakfast. | h. tired when..... home. |
| c. She..... | i. a meal yesterday evening. |
| d. Itto get to work. | j. Out yesterday evening. |
| e. at 8.45. | k.at 11 o'clock. |
| f. lunch. | l. well last night. |

2. Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:

buy catch cost fall hurt sell spend teach throw write

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

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

- It was warm, so I ...*took*... off my coat. (take)
- The film wasn't very good. I*didn't enjoy*... it much. (enjoy)
- I knew Sarah was busy, so I her. (disturb)
- We were very tired, so we the party early. (leave)

- e. The bed was very uncomfortable. I..... well. (sleep)
 f. The window was open and a bird.....in to the room. (fly)
 g. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It much to stay there. (cost)
 h. I was in a hurry, so I..... time to phone you. (have)
 i. It was hard carrying the bags. They very heavy. (be)

Answers:

1.

- b) She had
- c) She walked to work
- d) It took her (about) half an hour
- e) She started work
- f) She didn't have (any) lunch. / ... eat (any) lunch.
- g) She finished work
- h) She was tired when she got home.
- i) She cooked
- j) She didn't go
- k) She went to bed
- l) She slept

2.

- b) Taught
- c) Sold
- d) fell ... hurt
- e) threw ... caught
- f) spent ... bought ... cost

3.

- b) didn't disturb
- c) left
- d) didn't sleep
- e) flew
- f) didn't cost
- g) didn't have
- e) were

❖ Present Continuous (I am doing)

A) Study this example situation:

Sarah 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 it; I've started doing it and I haven't finished:

- Please don't make so much noise. **I'm trying** to work. (*not* I try)
- 'Where's Mark?' 'He's **having** a shower.' (*not* He has a shower)^{[L] [SEP]}
- Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** any more. (*not* It doesn't rain)^{[L] [SEP]}
- (*at a party*) Hi, Jane. **Are you enjoying** the party? (*not* Do you enjoy)
- What's all that noise? What's **going** on? (=What's happening?)

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

Steve is talking to a friend on the phone. He says:



I'm reading a really good book at the moment.
It's about a man who ...

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

Some more examples:^{[L] [SEP]}

- Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's **Learning** Italian. (but perhaps she isn't learning Italian at the time of speaking)^{[L] [SEP]}
- Some friends of mine **are building** their own house. They hope to finish it next summer.

C) You can use the present continuous with **today / this week / this year etc. (periods around now):**

- a: You're **working hard today**. (*not* You work hard today)
- b: Yes, I have a lot to do.^{[L] [SEP]}
- The company I work for **isn't doing** so well **this year**.

D) We use the present continuous when we talk about changes happening around now, especially with these verbs:

get change become increase rise fall grow improve begin start

Is your English **getting** better? (*not Does your English get better?*)^{[L][SEP]}

The population of the world **is increasing** very fast. (*not increases*)^{[L][SEP]}

At first I didn't like my job, but **I'm beginning** to enjoy it now. (*not I begin*)

Exercises:

1. The sentences on the right follow those on the left. Which sentence goes with which?

1 Please don't make so much noise.	a It's getting late.	1 <u>f</u>
2 I need to eat something soon.	b They're lying.	2
3 I don't have anywhere to live right now.	c It's starting to rain.	3
4 We need to leave soon.	d They're trying to sell it.	4
5 They don't need their car any more.	e I'm getting hungry.	5
6 Things are not so good at work.	f I'm trying to work.	6
7 It isn't true what they said.	g I'm looking for an apartment.	7
8 We're going to get wet.	h The company is losing money.	8

2. Complete the conversations.

- A) a: I saw Brian a few days ago.^{[L][SEP]}
 b: Oh, did you? What's he doing these days? (what / he / do)
 a: He's at university.
 b: ? (what / he / study)
 a: Psychology.
 b: it? (he / enjoy)
 a: Yes, he says it's a very good course.
- B) a: Hi, Nicola. How? (your new job / go).
 b: Not bad. It wasn't so good at first, but better now. (it/ get)
 a: What about Daniel? Is he ok?
 b: Yes, but his work right now. (he / not / enjoy)
 He's been in the same job for a long time and to get bored with it. (he/ begin)

3. Put the verb into the correct form, positive (I'm doing etc.) or negative (I'm not doing etc.).

- a. Please don't make so much noise. I'm trying (I / try) to work.
 b. Let's go out now. It isn't raining (it / rain) any more. ^{[L][SEP]}
 c. You can turn off the radio. (I/ listen) to it.

- d. Kate phoned me last night. She's on holiday in France.....
(she / have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
- e. I want to lose weight, so this week (I / eat) lunch.
- f. Andrew has just started evening classes.....(he / learn) Japanese.
- g. Paul and Sally have had an argument.....(they I speak) to each other.
- h. (I / get) tired. I need a rest.
- i. Tim.....(work) today. He's taken the day off.
- j.(I I look) for Sophie. Do you know where she is?

Answers:

1.

- b) e
- c) g
- d) a
- e) d
- f) h
- g) b
- h) c

2.

- A) What's / What is he studying
Is he enjoying
- B) 's / is your new job going it's getting / it is getting
he isn't enjoying / he's not enjoying
he's beginning / he is beginning

3.

- b) I'm not listening / I am not ^[L]_[SEP]listening ^[L]_[SEP]
- c) She's having / She is having ^[L]_[SEP]
- d) I'm not eating / I am not eating ^[L]_[SEP]
- e) He's learning / He is learning ^[L]_[SEP]
- f) They aren't speaking / They're not ^[L]_[SEP]speaking / They are not speaking ^[L]_[SEP]
- g) I'm getting / I am getting ^[L]_[SEP]
- h) isn't working / 's not working / ^[L]_[SEP]is not working ^[L]_[SEP]
- i) I'm looking / I am looking ^[L]_[SEP]

❖ Past Continuous (I was doing)

A) Study this example situation:



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

They **were playing** = they were in the middle of playing.

They had not finished playing.

Was/were -ing is the past continuous:

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

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



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

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

Past continuous (in the middle of an action)

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

Past simple (complete action)

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

D) We often use the past simple and the past continuous together to say that something happened in the middle of something else:

- Matt phoned while we were having dinner.

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

E) But we use the past simple to say that one thing happened after another: ^[L]_[SEP]

I **was walking** along the road when I **saw** Dan. So I **stopped**, and we **had** a chat.

Compare:

<input type="checkbox"/> When Karen arrived, we were having dinner. (= we had already started before she arrived)	<input type="checkbox"/> When Karen arrived, we had dinner. (= Karen arrived, and then we had dinner)
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F) Some verbs (for example, **know** and **want**) are not normally used in the continuous:

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

Exercises:

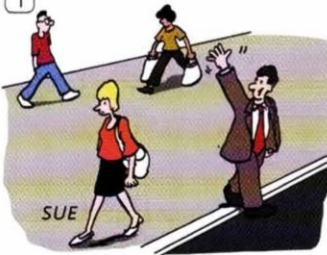

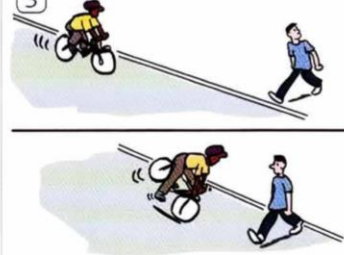
1. What were you doing at these times? Write sentences as in the examples. The past continuous is not always necessary (see the second example).

- (at 8 o'clock yesterday evening) *I was having dinner.*
- (at 5 o'clock last Monday) *I was on a bus on my way home.* ^[L]_[SEP]
- (at 10.15 yesterday morning)
- (at 4.30 this morning)
- (at 7.45 yesterday evening)
- (half an hour ago) ^[L]_[SEP]

2. Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Use the past continuous.

- Matt phoned while we *were having dinner*.....
- The doorbell rang while I
- The car began to make a strange noise when we
- Jessica fell asleep while she
- The television was on, but nobody.....

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

<p>1</p>  <p>I <u>saw</u> (see) Sue in town yesterday, but she (not / see) me. She (look) the other way.</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>I (meet) Tom and Jane at the airport a few weeks ago. They (go) to Paris and I (go) to Rome. We (have) a chat while we (wait) for our flights.</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>I (cycle) home yesterday when a man (step) out into the road in front of me. I (go) quite fast, but luckily I (manage) to stop in time and (not / hit) him.</p>
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Answer:

1.

- c) I was working. [SEP]
- d) I was in bed asleep. [SEP]
- e) I was getting ready to go out. [SEP]
- f) I was watching TV at home. [SEP]

2.

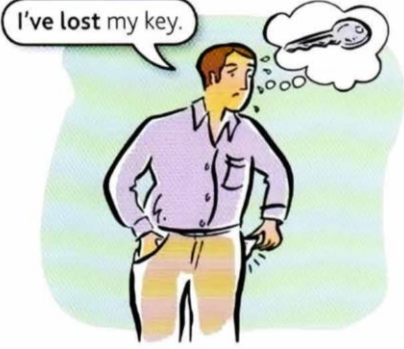
- b) was having a shower [SEP]
- c) were driving home [SEP]
- d) was reading the paper [SEP]
- e) was watching it [SEP]

3.

- 3.1 didn't see..... was looking
- 3.2 met...were going...was going....had....were waiting / waited
- 3.3 was cycling...stepped... was going... managed.... didn't hit

❖ Present Perfect (I have done)

A) Study this example situation:



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

He **has lost** his key = He lost it recently, and he still doesn't have it.

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

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

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

B) When we say that 'something **has happened**', this is usually new information: ^[LSEP]

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

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

- 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I've **lost** it.' (= I don't have it *now*) ^[LSEP]
- He told me his name, but I've **forgotten** it. (= I can't remember it *now*) ^[LSEP]
- 'Is Sally here?' 'No, she's **gone** out.' (=she is out *now*)
- I can't find my bag. **Have** you **seen** it? (= Do you know where it is *now*?)

C) Note the difference between **gone (to)** and **been (to)**: ^[LSEP]

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

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

Just = a short time ago: ^[LSEP]

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

We use **already** to say that something happened sooner than expected:

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

Yet = until now. **Yet** shows that the speaker is expecting something to happen. Use **yet** only in questions and negative sentences:

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

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

- 'Is Sally here?' 'No, she **went** out.' or 'No, she's **gone** out.'
- 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I **just had** lunch.' or 'No, I've **just had** lunch.'

Exercises:

1. Read the situations and write sentences. Use the following verbs in the present perfect:

arrive break fall go up grow improve lose

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. | Tom... <i>has lost his key</i> |
| b) Lisa can't walk and her leg is in plaster. | Lisa |
| c) Last week the bus fare was £1.80. Now it is £2. | The bus fare |
| d) Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is better. | Her English |
| e) Dan didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard. | Dan |
| f) This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it. | The letter |
| g) The temperature was 20 degrees. Now it is only 12. | The |

2. Put in **been** or **gone**.

- a) James is on holiday. He's gone to Italy.
- b) Hello! I've just to the shops. I've bought lots of things.
- c) Alice isn't here at the moment. She'sto the shop to get a newspaper.
- d) Tom has out. He'll be back in about an hour.
- e) 'Are you going to the bank?' 'No, I've already to the bank.'

3. Complete B's sentences. Make sentences from the words in brackets.

	A	B
1	Would you like something to eat?	No, thanks. <i>I've just had lunch.</i> (I / just / have / lunch)
2	Do you know where Julia is?	Yes, (I / just / see / her)
3	What time is David leaving? (he / already / leave)
4	What's in the newspaper today?	I don't know. (I / not / read / it yet)
5	Is Sue coming to the cinema with us?	No, (she / already / see / the film)
6	Are your friends here yet?	Yes, (they / just / arrive)
7	What does Tim think about your plan? (we / not / tell / him yet)

Answers:

1.

- b) Lisa has broken her leg. ^[L]_[SEP]
- c) The bus fare has gone up. ^[L]_[SEP]
- d) Her English has improved. ^[L]_[SEP]
- e) Dan has grown a beard. ^[L]_[SEP]
- f) The letter has arrived. ^[L]_[SEP]
- g) The temperature has fallen. ^[L]_[SEP]

2.

- b) been
- c) gone
- d) gone
- e) been

3.

- b) Yes, I've just seen her. / Yes, I have just seen her. or Yes, I just saw her. ^[L]_[SEP]
- c) He's already left. / He has already left. or He already left.
- d) I haven't read it yet. or I didn't read it yet.
- e) No, she's already seen the film. / No, she has already seen... or No, she already saw....

- f) Yes, they've just arrived. / Yes, they have just arrived. or Yes, they just arrived.
 g) We haven't told him yet. or We didn't tell him yet.

❖ **Past Perfect (I had done)**

A) Study this example situation:

at 10.30



Bye!

PAUL

at 11.00



Hi!

SARAH

Sarah went to a party last week. Paul went to the party too, but they didn't see each other. Paul left the party at 10.30 and Sarah arrived at 11 o'clock. So: When Sarah arrived at the party, Paul wasn't there. He **had gone** home.

Had gone is the *past perfect (simple)*:

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

Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past:

- Sarah **arrived** at the party.

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

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

Some more examples:

- When we got home last night, we found that somebody **had broken** into the flat.
- Karen didn't want to go to the cinema with us because she'd already **seen** the movie.
- At first I thought I'd **done** the right thing, but I soon realized that I'd **made** a big mistake. The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He **hadn't flown** before.
 or ... He **had** never **flown** before.

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

Present perfect	Past perfect
<input type="checkbox"/> Who is that woman? I've seen her before, but I can't remember where. <input type="checkbox"/> We aren't hungry. We've just had lunch. <input type="checkbox"/> The house is dirty. They haven't cleaned it for weeks.	<input type="checkbox"/> I wasn't sure who she was. I'd seen her before, but I couldn't remember where. <input type="checkbox"/> We weren't hungry. We'd just had lunch. <input type="checkbox"/> The house was dirty. They hadn't cleaned it for weeks.

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

<input type="checkbox"/> A: Was Tom there when you arrived? B: Yes, but he left soon afterwards. <input type="checkbox"/> Kate wasn't at home when I phoned. She was at her mother's house.	<input type="checkbox"/> A: Was Tom there when you arrived? B: No, he had already left . <input type="checkbox"/> Kate had just got home when I phoned. She had been at her mother's house.
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Exercises:

1. Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.

- You went to Sue's house, but she wasn't there. ^[L]_[SEP]
 (she / go / out) *She had gone out* ^[L]_[SEP]
- You went back to your hometown after many years. It wasn't the same as before. ^[L]_[SEP]
 (it / change / a lot)
- I invited Rachel to the party, but she couldn't come.
 (she / arrange / to do something else)
- You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late. ^[L]_[SEP]
 (the film / already / start)
- It was nice to see Daniel again after such a long time. ^[L]_[SEP]
 (I / not / see / him for five years)
- I offered Sue something to eat, but she wasn't hungry. ^[L]_[SEP]
 (she / just / have / breakfast)

2. For each situation, write a sentence ending with **never ... before. Use the verb in brackets.**

- The man sitting next to you on the plane was very nervous. It was his first flight.
 (fly) *He'd never flown before*
- Somebody sang a song I didn't know it.
 (hear) I before.
- Sam played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game.

- (play) He.....
 d) Last year we went to Mexico. It was our first time there.
 (be there) We

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

- a) 'Was Paul at the party when you arrived?' 'No, he ...had gone...(go) home.
 b) I felt very tired when I got home, so I..... (go) straight to bed.
 c) The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody.....(go) to bed.
 d) Sorry I'm late. The car..... (break) down on my way here.
 e) We were driving along the road when we(see) a car
 which.....(break) down, so we.....(stop) to help.

Answers:

1.

- b) It had changed a lot.
 c) She'd arranged to do something else. / She had arranged ...
 d) The film had already started.
 e) I hadn't seen him for five years.
 f) She'd just had breakfast. / She had just had ...

2.

- b) I'd never heard it before. / I had never heard ...
 c) He'd never played (tennis) before. / He had never played ...
 d) We'd never been there before. / We had never been ...

3.

- b) went
 c) had gone
 d) broke
 e) saw.....had broken....stopped

Bibliography:

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