

1. 동사-시제와 형태

Tense

◇ Tense란 시간과 관련된 동사의 절대적 형태변화(inflection=굴절)를 말한다. 영어에서 모든 동사는 '현재형'과 '과거형'의 두 가지 형태를 가진다. 미래 시간(Time)은 동사의 형태 변화로 표현되지 않고 조동사(Modals)의 첨가를 통해 이루어진다. 당연히 미래 시간도 '현재형'과 '과거형'이 있다. 즉 미래 시제(future tense) 혹은 미래형이란 존재하지 않는다.

(ex.)

John **walks** to school every day. ⇒ John **walked** to school yesterday.

This food **tastes** good.

The football game **starts** at 2:00.

There **have** been many earthquakes.

⇒ There **had** been many earthquakes before your trip in 1999.

He **is** teaching at Harvard University. / He **is** teaching at Harvard University next semester.

⇒ He **was** teaching at Harvard when I visited him in 2002.

She thinks he **will** pass the exam.

⇒ She thought he **would** pass the exam. (미래시간의 과거형)

☞ 주의 : 동사의 형태는 시간과 직결되지 않는다. 현재형이라고 해서 반드시 현재(Now)를, 과거형이라고 해서 반드시 과거 시간을 표현한다고 보아서는 안 된다.

조동사(Auxiliaries)와 동사의 결합

(1) Modal Verbs (can, may, will, must, should, would 등)

- 말하는 사람의 관점 및 분위기를 표현한다.
- 3인칭(the third person) 주어 뒤에서 -s를 붙이지 않는다.
- 형식 : Modal + Base Form(소위 동사원형)

(2) Perfective 「have」

- 주된 용법 : 기준 시점 '이전'에 이루어진 시상(aspect)¹⁾을 표현한다.
- 형식 : Have + -ed Participle Form(소위 과거분사)

(3) Progressive(Continuous) 「be」

- 주된 용법 : 기준 시점에 진행되고 있는 시상(aspect)을 표현한다.
- 형식 : Be + -ing Participle Form(소위 현재분사)

(4) Passive 「be」

- 주된 용법 : 행위의 규정을 받는 객체의 입장에서 표현한다.
- 형식 : Be + -ed Participle Form(소위 과거분사)

1) '시상'(Aspect)이란 절대적인 시점을 말하는 것이 아니라, 시간과 관련된 사건 혹은 동작의 발생 양상을 말한다. 영어에서는 '완료'(perfective)와 '진행'(progressive)의 두 가지 시상이 있다. Aspect는 Tense를 항상 포함하는 반면, Tense는 Aspect 없이도 발생할 수 있다. Aspect가 없는 Tense를 단순시제(Simple Tense)라고 부른다.

☞ 어떤 본동사(Main Verbs)든 위의 조동사 한 가지 이상을 포함하는 동사의 확장 결합이 가능하며, 그 결합의 순서는 (1)→(2)→(3)→(4) 이다.

【동사의 결합 원칙】

◇ 현재형 (3인칭 단수 주어의 경우)

	1차	2차					3차				4차
Modal	will do										
Perfective	has done										
Progressive	is doing										
Passive	is done										

◇ 과거형 (3인칭 단수 주어의 경우)

	1차	2차					3차				4차
Modal	should do										
Perfective	had done										
Progressive	was doing										
Passive	was done										

Types of Verbs

◇ 동사의 결합에 있어 Progressive(Continuous) Form, 즉 be -ing 형을 표현할 수 있는가의 여부에 따라 동사를 크게 세 가지 그룹으로 나눌 수 있다.

(1) 동작동사 Progressive(Action) Verbs : be -ing 형이 가능한 대다수의 동사들

- I eat dinner every day. (*Habitual. Factual*)
- I am eating dinner now. (*Happening now. Temporary*)

(2) 상태동사 Non-Progressive(Stative) Verbs : be -ing 형이 불가능한 동사들

- ① Mental State : know, believe, want, need, realize, understand, suppose, desire 등
- ② Possession : possess, own, belong to
- ③ Emotional State : like, love, prefer, hate, dislike, fear, envy, care, mind, appreciate 등
- ④ Others : exist, seem, remain, lack, contain, consist of, resemble, owe 등

- He loves sitting in the garden. (*Habitual. Factual*)
- He wants a drink now. (*Happening now. Temporary*)
- He is wanting a drink now. (X)

(3) Mixed Verbs : 뜻에 따라 be -ing 형이 가능 or 불가능한 극소수의 동사들

(Ex.) be, have, see, look, hear, feel, taste, smell, think, appear, weigh, miss, remember 등

① What are you thinking about? ()

What do you think about? ()

What do you think about Charnie? ()

② I have a dollar now.

I am having a good time. She is having a breakfast. He is having a bath now.

③ Can you see anything?

Do you see what I mean?

I am seeing the doctor about my stomachache.

I am seeing her.

④ She looks pretty healthy.

He is looking out the window.

⑤ Donna appears confused.

My favorite singer is appearing at the jazz club tonight.

⑥ I can't hear very well.

The judge was hearing the case in court.

⑦ The massage feels great.

I feel that this is not a good time to invest a large amount of money.

I am not feeling well today.

She is feeling the quality of the cloth.

⑧ The coffee smells good.

I am smelling the flowers.

⑨ The coffee tastes good.

I am tasting the cake.

⑩ The table weighs a lot.

She is weighing herself.

■ be -ing의 특수 용법

(1) be being + 형용사 : uncharacteristic, untypical

(ex.)

I can't understand why he's **being** so **selfish**. He isn't usually like that.

☞ He is behaving selfishly _____.

He never thinks about other people. He is very selfish.

☞ _____ he is selfish.

(2) be always -ing : Annoyance. Anger. Complaint

(ex.)

Suzi **is always leaving** her dirty socks on the floor for me to pick up! Who does she think I am? Her maid?

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

Progressive vs. Simple

◇ 현재진행은 Now 이전에 시작하였다. 과거진행은 과거 이전에 시작하였다. 미래진행은 미래 이전에 시작하였다.

You are not swimming now.



He **was swimming** in the pool when I **got** there.



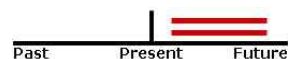
At 7, I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.



This time next week I'll **be lying** on a beach.



While Ellen **is reading**, Tim **will be watching** television.



◇ 과거진행-과거의 관계 심층분석

(1) **Simple Past** happened in the middle of **Past Progressive**.

Past Progressive was interrupted in the **Past**.

(Quiz) 빈칸의 동사를 적절한 형태로 표현하라.

1. I (slip) on the ice while I (cross) the street in front of the dormitory.
2. They (argue) about something serious when I (walk) into the room.
3. A: you what she just said? (hear)
B : No, I (not listen) . I (think) about something else.

(2) 함께 쓰인 단순과거는 ‘동시’ 동작이 아니라 ‘순차적’ 동작을 말한다.

(ex.)

When he arrived, we **were having** dinner. (= We had already started dinner.)

When he arrived, we **had** dinner. (= He arrived and then we had dinner.)

(Quiz) 빈칸의 동사를 적절한 형태로 표현하라.

I (walk) downtown when I (see) Ben. So I (stop) and we (talk) for a while.

Future Time

- ◇ 영어에서는 미래 시제(Tense)가 없으므로, 미래 시간을 표현할 때는 Modal인 will, Semi-modal²⁾인 be going to와의 결합 등 다양한 동사 결합 형태를 사용한다.

(ex.)

Charnie will walk his dog tomorrow.

Charnie is going to walk his dog tomorrow.

- ◇ ‘미래 시점’(future time)은 동사의 절대적 형태변화, 즉 굴절(inflecton)이 없기 때문에 ‘미래 시제’라고 부르지 않는다.

- ◇ 미래 시점은 네 가지로 표현한다.

: will / be going to / be -ing / 단순현재형

- (1) will 과 be going to의 큰 차이가 없는 경우 : Prediction

(ex.) Do you think Laura will (= is going to) get the job?

I think the weather will (= is going to) be nice later.

2) Semi-modals : get to, happen to, have to, mean to, seem to, tend to, turn out to, used to.

intend to, be about to, be going to, be likely to, be supposed to, be able to, have got to, be sure to.....

▶ Prediction 용법에서도 will과 be going to가 명확히 구별될 때도 있다.

① 객관적 상황(situation)이 있을 때는 be going to만을 써야 한다.

(ex.)

Look at those black clouds! It **is going to** rain. (NOT : It will rain.)

There is very little gas left in the tank. The nearest gas station is far away. She **is going to** run out of gas.

② 다음의 표현 뒤에는 will을 쓴다.

(ex.)

Probably I'll be a little late this evening.

You must meet Ann. **I'm sure** you'll like her.

I bet Carol will get the job.

I think we'll win the match. **Do you think** we'll pass the exam?

I suppose / I guess / I doubt / I wonder

(2) Will / Be going to / Be -ing 의 구별

will	be going to	be -ing
Willingness	Prior Plan = Intention	Arrangement
Decide at the time of speaking	Have already decided to do	Have already arranged to do

① will

- The phone's ringing. — **I'll get** it.
- I'm afraid Mr. Wood can't see you until 4:00. — Oh, in that case I **won't** wait.
- I **won't tell** anyone what happened. I promise.

② be going to

- The windows are dirty. — I know. **I'm going to** wash them later.
- Do you have any plans this evening? — Yes, **I'm going to** watch TV.

③ be -ing

- I can't see you tomorrow because my parents **are coming** to see me.
- **I'm leaving** tomorrow. I have my plane ticket.
- Ted **is getting** married next month.

【보충】 will과 be going to의 차이를 음미하라.

<i>Situation : Helen's bicycle has a flat tire. She tells her father.</i>
Helen : My bicycle has a flat tire. Can you fix it for me? Father : Okay, but I can't do it now. I'll fix it tomorrow.
<i>Situation : Helen's mother speaks to her husband.</i>
Mother : Can you fix Helen's bicycle? Father : Yes, I know. She told me. I'm going to fix it tomorrow.

<i>Situation : Tom is cooking when he suddenly discovers that there isn't any salt:</i>
Tom : Ann, we don't have any salt. Ann : Oh, we don't? I'll get some from the store.
<i>Situation : Before going out, Ann says to Jim.</i>
Ann : I'm going to get some salt from the store. Can I get you anything, Jim?

(3) 단순현재형이 미래의 의미를 가지는 경우

- Timetables, Schedules
- open, close, begin, end, start, finish, arrive, leave, come, return

be -ing	단순현재형
Personal Arrangement	Formal Schedule

(ex.)

What time **are** you **leaving** tomorrow? – What time **does** the plane leave tomorrow?

I'm going to the movies tonight. – The movie **starts** at 9:00 tonight.

▶ 독특한 Future Time

① be going to의 과거형, was(were) going to : Unfulfilled Intention

(ex.)

We **were going to** take the train, but then we decided to go by car.

A : Did Tom take the exam?

B : No, he **was going to** take it, but then he changed his mind.

② will be -ing

(ex.)

I'll **be seeing** (= I'm seeing) Mary at the party this evening.

Will you **be using** (= Are you going to use) your laptop today?

③ Shall : Offer or Suggestion

(ex.)

Shall I open the door?

Where **shall** we eat our supper tonight?

▶ 미래 시점을 가리키지만 will, be going to를 쓰면 안 되는 경우

- 시간과 조건의 부사절

시간 : **when**, after, till(until), while, as soon as, whenever, by the time.....

조건 : **if**, if only, on condition, providing(provided), suppose(supposing), unless, so long as

(ex.)

When I **graduate**, I'm going to return home.

When students **graduate**, they receive diplomas.

When I **am** in London, I'm going to visit the British Museum.

When I **am** alone, I usually like to read or watch television.

(Quiz) 다음 문장의 정오를 판정하라.

4. You will have to face the new problem, **as soon as** you will finish this.
5. The time will surely come **when** your words will come true.
6. I don't know **when** he will come again.
7. It is difficult to find out **if** she will attend the meeting.

Perfective Aspect

◇ 기준 시점 '이전'에 이루어진 사건 혹은 동작의 시상을 말한다. Perfective(완료) Aspect는 기준 시점 이전에 이루어진 사건 혹은 동작이 기준 시점에 영향을 미치거나 관계를 맺고 있다는 것을 의미한다.

- have(has) p.p.는 지금 이전에 이루어진 동작이다. 지금에 영향을 미친다.
- had p.p.는 특정 과거 이전에 이루어진 동작이다. 과거 시점에 영향을 미친다.
- will have p.p.는 특정 미래 이전에 이루어진 동작이다. 미래 시점에 영향을 미친다.

(ex.) 다음의 문장의 차이를 음미하라.

① Have you had breakfast? (= Are you hungry now?)

When did you have breakfast? (3시에 먹었냐 4시에 먹었냐?)

② He has lost his watch. (= He lost it and he still doesn't have it.) - 걔 시계 없어.
He lost his watch in the station yesterday. - 어제 잃어 버렸어.

③ He will have finished the project **by** Friday. - 금요일까지는 끝내 놓을 거야.
He will finish the project **on** Friday. - 금요일에 끝내려고 해.

▶ have(has) p.p. - Present Perfective

[제1용법] 지금 이전에 일어난 일 (Unspecified Time Before Now)

: 이 용법의 현재완료는 단순과거와 다른 점은, 단순과거에는 특정한 발생 시점이 제시 (specific mention of time)되어 있는 반면에 현재완료는 정확한 시점(exact time)에는 관심이 없고 현재의 결과가 중요하다는 것이다.

☞ 두 문장의 차이를 비교하라.

I have been to Mexico **in the last year**. (지난 365일 사이에)

I went to Mexico **last year**. (작년에)

※ 현재완료와 함께 쓸 수 없는 부사 : "yesterday," "one year ago," "then", "last week," "when I was a child," "when I lived in Japan," "at that moment," "that day" or "one day" 등

※ 현재완료와 함께 쓸 수 있는 부사 : "ever," "never," "once," "many times," "several times," "before," "so far," "just", "already" or "yet" 등

① Topic 1 : 경험 Experience - 현재까지 체험한 것

- I have been to³⁾ New York before.
- Have you ever eaten lobster?

② Topic 2 : 변화 Change Over Time - 현재에 그 변화의 결과가 나타남

- You have grown since the last time I saw you.
- The government has become more interested in arts education.

(이 용법으로 쓰이는 다른 동사 : change, improve, increase, decrease 등)

③ Topic 3 : 성과 Accomplishments - 인류나 개인이 현재까지 이룬 업적

- Man has walked on the moon.
- Scientists have split the atom.

④ Topic 4 : 이루지 못한 일 An Uncompleted Action - 현재도 기다리고 있음

- James has not finished his homework yet.
- Susan hasn't mastered Japanese, but she can communicate.

⑤ Topic 5 : 반복 Multiple Actions at Different Times - 현재까지 불연속적 반복

- The army has attacked that city five times.
- I have had four quizzes and five tests so far this semester.

3) have gone to는 “가고 여기 없다”는 현재의 결과를 강조하고, have been to는 “경험”을 강조한다.

(ex.) Beth is on vacation. She _____ to Italy.

Tom is back from his vacation. He _____ to Italy.

[제2용법] 지금까지 계속되고 있는 일 (Duration From Past Until Now)

- (1) 이 용법의 현재완료는 과거부터 지금까지 지속되고 있는 일을 표현할 때 쓰인다. 여기서 중요한 것은 그 기간이 지금까지(혹은 최근까지) 지속되어야 한다는 것에 있다. 과거의 기간이라고 해도 이미 끝난 기간(finished time), 현재에 영향을 미치지 못하는 기간은 단순과거로 표현한다.

(ex.) Mr. A **has been** in power for four years.

Mr. B **was** in power for seven years.

- (2) 「과거부터 지금까지의 지속」을 표현하는 방법은 두 가지이다. 첫째, have p.p. 즉 Perfective를 사용하는 것이다. be -ing 형을 사용할 수 없는 동사(Non-Progressive Verbs나 Mixed Verbs의 Non-Progressive 용법)가 이에 해당된다. 둘째, be -ing가 가능한 동사(Progressive Verbs)는 have been -ing, 즉 Perfective Progressive를 사용한다.

(ex.) I **have known** about it for a long time.

Mary **has loved** chocolate since she was a little girl.

We **have been waiting** for her for an hour.

Perfective Progressive Aspect

◇ have been -ing 용법을 심층적으로 분석해 보면 두 가지로 나눌 수 있다.

- (1) '기간'에 대한 구체적 언급이 없을 때 = **최근**까지 지속된 일 (in progress recently)
(2) '기간'에 대한 구체적 언급이 있을 때 = **지금**까지 지속되고 있는 일 (still happening)

(1) 최근까지 지속된 동작으로서 말하는 시점에서는 종결되어 있으나, 지금의 상태와 밀접한 연관이 있다.

- My back hurts, so I have been sleeping on the floor lately.
- You're out of breath. Have you been running?

(2) 말하는 지금까지 지속되고 있는 동작. 보통 for, since, how long, all day 등을 동반한다.

- The telephone has been ringing **for** almost a minute.
- **How long** has it been raining?

☞ 이 (2)의 경우 have been -ing는 be -ing와 구별하기 어렵다. 어떻게 다른가?

(ex.) Don't bother me now. I'm working.

/ I've been working hard, so now I'm going to take a break.

He's sleeping **now**. / He's been sleeping **more than an hour**.

※ 동작동사(be -ing가 가능한 동사)를 예로 하여, have p.p.와 have been -ing의 차이를 검토해 보자.

Ann's clothes are covered in paint now. She (paint) the wall.	The ceiling was white. Now it's blue. She (paint) the wall.
You (smoke) too much lately. You should smoke less.	Somebody (smoke) all my cigarettes. The packet is empty.
Jim (play) tennis since 2:00.	Jim (play) tennis three times this week.
He (learn) French for 5 years.	He (learn) French once.

Past Perfective (Progressive) Aspect

- ◇ had p.p., had been -ing가 have p.p., have been -ing와 다른 점은 단 하나 뿐이다. 오직 **기준시점**만이 다르다. 과거완료(진행)은 과거를 기준으로 해서 그 이전에 일어난 일, 그 때까지 일어난 일을 말한다. Now라는 기준시점을 Past로 이동시키면 그 외의 모든 것은 동일하다.

영어에서 Now보다 앞선 시제는 두 개, 즉 단순과거와 현재완료(진행)이지만, Past보다 앞선 시제는 과거완료(진행) 하나뿐인 점이 매우 편하다.

(ex.)

I **had been** in bed for two hours when my wife **came** home.

When I **got** home, I found that someone **had broken** into my apartment and **had stolen** my fur coat.

- ◇ 과거완료는 **절대적으로** '먼 과거'가 아니라, 어떤 과거 사건에 대해 **상대적으로** '더 과거'인 시상이다.

(ex.)

We **met** each other **30 years ago**. (지금으로부터 30년 전)

I met her 5 years ago. I **had met** her husband **5 years before then**. (5년 + 5년 전)

- ◇ 과거를 기준으로 해서 **그 이전에** 일어난 일은 '과거완료', **그 이후에** 일어난 일은 '단순과거'로 표현한다. (단순과거의 연속은 '순차적' 동작!)

(ex.)

A: Was Bill at the reception when you **got** there?

B: No, he **had** already **gone** home.

C: Yes, but he **went** home soon afterward.

◇ had been -ing의 용법도 have been -ing와 기준시점을 제외하면 동일하다.

(ex.)

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

We'd **been playing** soccer for an hour when it started to snow.

◇ **after, before** 등 전후관계가 분명한 접속사가 있다면 「과거완료=단순과거」를 혼용한다. as soon as는 과거완료를 쓰지 않고 과거만을 쓴다.

(ex.)

The bus **had started(= started)** before I reached the bus stop.

After the guests **had left(= left)**, I went to bed.

As soon as Robert **saw** me, he ran away.

☞ **when**이 쓰일 때는 완전히 다르다. 혼동하면 안된다.

(ex.) Bill **left** when Susie got there. ⇔ Bill **had left** when Susie got there.

◇ 역사적 사실은 had p.p.를 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.)

My father says World War II _____(break) out in 1939.

He said that Columbus _____(discover) America.

◇ had p.p.의 특수용법 1 : 「~하자마자」 구문

과거, 과거	As soon as we arrived, it began to rain.
과거완료, 과거	No sooner
	We
On ~, 과거	On

◇ had p.p.의 특수용법 2 : 이루지 못한 소망, 기대

(소망기대동사 - hope, expect, want, intend 등)

- **had p.p.** + to 원형 = **had p.p.** + that S would 원형
- 단순과거 + **to have p.p.**

(ex.) 나는 그 시합에 이기길 희망했는데 이기지 못했다.

1. I hoped to win the game, but I couldn't.

2.

3.

4.

Future Perfective (Progressive) Aspect

◇ 기준시점이 미래로 이동할 뿐, 모든 점이 다른 perfective aspect와 같다.

(ex.)

I will graduate in June. I will see you in July. By the time I see you, I **will have graduated**.

I will go to bed at ten pm. Bill will get home at midnight. I **will have been sleeping** for two hours by the time Bill gets home.

Exercises

1. A Trekking Journal (Simple Present vs. Present Progressive)

Today (be) the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake); I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet (kill, really) me and my toes (bleed), but I (want, still) to continue.

Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) so different, and I (try) to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually).

I (travel, currently) with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He (be) a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) ahead of me and (complain) that I am too slow. I (do) my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.

Right now, Liam (sit) with the owner of the inn. They (discuss) the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I (know, not) the real name of the owner, but everybody (call, just) him Tam. Tam (speak) English very well and he (try) to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam (say) a new word, Liam (try) to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam (seem, also) to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

2. Simple Past vs. Past Progressive

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Angela (call). She said she (call) me on her cell phone from her biology classroom at UCLA. I asked her if she (wait) for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she (talk) to me. I couldn't believe she (make) a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students (sleep, actually) in class. Some of the students (talk) about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her (draw) a picture of a horse. When Angela (tell) me she was not satisfied with the class, I (mention) that my biology professor was quite good and (suggest) that she switch to my class.

While we were talking, I (hear) her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I (hang) up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner. As I (cut) vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It (be) Angela, but this time she wasn't sitting in class.

3. Will vs. Be going to

Mark: What are you doing with those scissors?

Beth: I (cut) that picture of the ocean out of the travel magazine.

Mark: What (you, do) with it?

Beth: I (paint) a water color of the ocean for my art class, and I thought I could use this photograph as a model.

Mark: (You, do) me a favor Sam?

Sam: Sure, what do you want me to do?

Mark: I (change) the broken light bulb in the lamp above the dining room table. I need someone to hold the ladder for me while I am up there.

Sam: No problem, I (hold) it for you.

Gina: Where are you going?

Ted: I (go) to the store to pick up some groceries.

Gina: What (you, get)?

Ted: I (buy) some milk, some bread, and some coffee.

John: Wow, it's freezing out there.

Jane: I (make) some coffee to warm us up. Do you want a piece of pie as well?

John: Coffee sounds great! But I (have) dinner with some friends later, so I'd better skip the pie.

Jane: I (go) to dinner tonight too, but I'm having a piece of pie anyway.

Frank: I heard you're taking a Spanish class at the community college.

Tom: Yeah, I (go) to Guatemala next spring and I thought knowing a little Spanish would make the trip easier.

Frank: I (visit) my brother in Marseilles next year. Maybe I should take a French class.

Tom: I have a course catalog in the other room. I (go) get it, and we can see whether or

not they're offering a French course next semester.

4. Simple Present as Future Time

Michael: After you (leave) work, will you please drop by the grocery store and pick up some milk and bread.

Marie: No problem, I (pick) up the groceries and be home by 6 o'clock.

Michael: Great. You will probably get home before I (do).

Ari: By the time we (get) to the movie theater, the tickets are going to be sold out.

Sarah: Don't worry. I told Jane we might be arriving just before the movie (start). She (buy) our tickets and meet us in the lobby.

Ari: That place is huge! We (find, never) her in that crowded lobby.

Sarah: Calm down, we (meet) each other near the entrance.

Terry: If the weather (be) good tomorrow, maybe we should go to the beach.

Jennifer: I have a better idea. If it (be) nice out, we'll go to the beach; and if it (rain), we'll see a movie.

Terry: I guess we will have to wait until we (get) up in the morning to find out what we are going to do.

Max: What are you going to do tomorrow after work?

Sean: I (meet) some friends at the cafe across the street. Would you like to come along?

Max: No thanks! My brother is coming to town and I (pick) him up from the airport at 7 o'clock.

Sean: We (be, probably) at the cafe until 9 o'clock. Why don't you join us after you (pick) him up.

Max: Sounds good. We (see) you around 8 o'clock.

Lucy: I (call) you as soon as I arrive in Dublin.

Dwain: If I am not there when you (call), make sure to leave a message.

Lucy: I will. And please don't forget to water my plants and feed the cat.

Dwain: I promise I (take) care of everything while you are in Ireland.

5. Simple Future vs. Future Progressive

Sandra: Where is Tim going to meet us?

Marcus: He (wait) for us when our train arrives. I am sure he (stand) on the platform when we pull into the station.

Sandra: And then what?

Marcus: We (pick) Michele up at work and go out to dinner.

Ted: When we get to the party, Jerry (watch) TV, Sam (make) drinks, Beth (dance) by herself, and Thad (complain) about his day at work.

Robin: Maybe, this time they won't be doing the same things.

Ted: I am absolutely positive they (do) the same things; they always do the same things.

Florence: Oh, look at that mountain of dirty dishes! Who (wash) all of those?

Jack: I promise I (do) them when I get home from work.

Florence: Thanks.

Jack: When you get home this evening, that mountain will be gone and nice stacks of sparkling clean dishes (sit) in the cabinets.

Doug: If you need to contact me next week, I (stay) at the Hoffman Hotel.

Nancy: I (call) you if there are any problems.

Doug: This is the first time I have ever been away from the kids.

Nancy: Don't worry, they (be) fine.

Samantha: Just think, next week at this time, I (lie) on a tropical beach in Maui drinking Mai Tai's and eating pineapple.

Darren: While you are luxuriating on the beach, I (stress) out over this marketing project. How are you going to enjoy yourself knowing that I am working so hard.

Samantha: I 'll manage somehow.

Darren: You're terrible. Can't you take me with you?

Samantha: No. But I (send) you a postcard of a beautiful, white-sand beach.

Darren: Great, that (make) me feel much better.

6. Simple Past vs. Present Perfective

Since computers were first introduced to the public in the early 1980's, technology (change) a great deal. The first computers (be) simple machines designed for basic tasks. They (have, not) much memory and they (be, not) very powerful. Early computers were often quite expensive and customers often (pay) thousands of dollars for machines which actually (do) very little. Most computers (be) separate, individual machines used mostly as expensive typewriters or for playing games.

Times (change). Computers (become) powerful machines with very practical applications. Programmers (create) a large selection of useful programs which do everything from teaching foreign languages to bookkeeping. We are still playing video games, but today's games (become) faster, more exciting interactive adventures. Many computer users (get, also) on the Internet and (begin) communicating with other computer users around the world. We (start) to create international communities online. In short, the simple, individual machines of the past (evolve) into an international World Wide Web of knowledge.

7. Present Perfective vs. Present Perfective Progressive

Robin: I think the waiter (forget) us. We (wait) here for over half an hour and nobody (take) our order yet.

Michele: I think you're right. He (walk) by us at least twenty times. He probably thinks we (order, already).

Robin: Look at that couple over there, they (be, only) here for five or ten minutes and they already have their food.

Michele: He must realize we (order, not) yet! We (sit) here for over half an hour staring at him.

Robin: I don't know if he (notice, even) us. He (run) from table to table taking orders and serving food.

Michele: That's true, and he (look, not) in our direction once.

8. Present Progressive vs. Present Perfective Progressive

Mr. Smith: So tell me a little bit about yourself, Mr. Harris. I would like to find out a little bit more about your background.

Mr. Harris: I (work) in the insurance industry for over ten years. I worked for Met Life for six years and World Insurance for four and a half. During that time, I heard many good things about Hollings Life Insurance and that's why I (apply) for the new sales position.

Mr. Smith: Tell me a little about your hobbies and interests.

Mr. Harris: In my spare time, I hike in the mountains outside of town, volunteer at the Sierra

Club and play tennis. In fact, I (compete) in a tennis tournament this weekend.

Mr. Smith: Really, how long (you, play) tennis?

Mr. Harris: I (play) since high school. I love the sport.

Mr. Smith: Great! We like dedication here at Hollings Life. You mentioned you volunteer at the Sierra Club. I (work, currently) with them on the sea turtle project. We (try) to create a wildlife sanctuary near the bay.

Mr. Harris: Do you know Frank Harris? He's my brother. He (work, presently) on the same project.

Mr. Smith: I know Frank quite well. Any brother of Frank's would be a welcome addition to Hollings Life. Just one more thing, we (look) for somebody who is fluent in Spanish; many of our clients are from Mexico.

Mr. Harris: No problem. I (study) Spanish since elementary school.

Mr. Smith: Sounds like you are the perfect candidate.

9. Simple Past vs. Past Perfective

I can't believe I (get) that apartment. I (submit) my application last week, but I didn't think I had a chance of actually getting it. When I (show) up to take a look around, there were at least twenty other people who (arrive) before me. Most of them (fill, already) out their applications and were already leaving. The landlord said I could still apply, so I did.

I (try) to fill out the form, but I couldn't answer half of the questions. They (want) me to

include references, but I didn't want to list my previous landlord because I (have) some problems with him and I knew he wouldn't recommend me. I (end) up listing my father as a reference.

It was total luck that he (decide) to give me the apartment. It turns out that the landlord and my father (go) to high school together. He decided that I could have the apartment before he (look) at my credit report. I really lucked out!

10. Past Perfective vs. Past Perfective Progressive

I'm sorry I left without you last night, but I told you to meet me early because the show started at 8:00. I (try) to get tickets for that play for months, and I didn't want to miss it. By the time I finally left the coffee shop where we were supposed to meet, I (have) five cups of coffee and I (wait) over an hour. I had to leave because I (arrange) to meet Kathy in front of the theater.

When I arrived at the theater, Kathy (pick, already) up the tickets and she was waiting for us near the entrance. She was really angry because she (wait) for more than half an hour. She said she (give, almost) up and (go) into the theater without us.

Kathy told me you (be) late several times in the past and that she would not make plans with you again in the future. She mentioned that she (miss) several movies because of your late arrivals. I think you owe her an apology. And in the future, I suggest you be on time! several movies because of your late arrivals. I think you owe her an apology. And in the future, I suggest you be on time!

■ Comprehensive Review

1. You look really great! (You, exercise) at the fitness center?

2. A: What (you, do) when the accident occurred?

B: I (try) to change a light bulb that had burnt out.

3. I (have) the same car for more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new one.

4. If it (snow) this weekend, we (go) skiing near Lake Tahoe.

5. A: What do you call people who work in libraries?

B: They (call) librarians.

6. I came to England six months ago. I started my economics course three months ago. When I return to Australia, I (study) for nine months and I (be) in England for exactly one year.

7. Sam (arrive) in San Diego a week ago.

8. Samantha (live) in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she (live) there when the

Berlin wall came down.

9. If Vera (keep) drinking, she (lose, eventually) her job.

10. The Maya established a very advanced civilization in the jungles of the Yucatan; however, their culture (disappear, virtually) by the time Europeans first (arrive) in the New World.

11. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) .

12. It (rain) all week. I hope it stops by Saturday because I want to go to the beach.

13. Listen Donna, I don't care if you (miss) the bus this morning. You (be) late to work too many times. You are fired!

14. I am sick of rain and bad weather! Hopefully, when we (wake) up tomorrow morning, the sun (shine) .

15. I have not traveled much yet; however, I (visit) the Grand Canyon and San Francisco by the time I leave the United States.

16. I (see) many pictures of the pyramids before I went to Egypt. Pictures of the monuments are very misleading. The pyramids are actually quite small.

17. In the last hundred years, traveling (become) much easier and very comfortable. In the 19th century, it (take) two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon. The trip (be) very rough and often dangerous. Things (change) a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.

18. Joseph's English (improve, really) , isn't it? He (watch) American television programs and (study) his grammar every day since he first arrived in San Diego. Soon he will be totally fluent.

19. When I (arrive) home last night, I discovered that Jane (prepare) a beautiful candle-lit dinner.

20. If you (need) to contact me sometime next week, I (stay) at the Sheraton in San Francisco.

21. When Carol (call) last night, I (watch) my favorite show on television.

22. I (work) for this company for more than thirty years, and I intend to stay here until I retire!

23. Sharon (love) to travel. She (go) abroad almost every summer. Next year, she plans to go to Peru.

24. Thomas is an author. He (write) mystery novels and travel memoirs. He (write) since he was twenty-eight. Altogether, he (write) seven novels, three collections of short stories and a book of poetry.

25. We were late because we had some car problems. By the time we (get) to the train station, Susan (wait) for us for more than two hours.

26. Sam (try) to change a light bulb when he (slip) and (fall).

27. Everyday I (wake) up at 6 o'clock, (eat) breakfast at 7 o'clock and (leave) for work at 8 o'clock. However, this morning I (get) up at 6:30, (skip) breakfast and (leave) for work late because I (forget) to set my alarm.

28. Right now, Jim (read) the newspaper and Kathy (make) dinner. Last night at this time, they (do) the same thing. She (cook) and he (read) the newspaper. Tomorrow at this time, they (do, also) the same thing. She (prepare) dinner and he (read) . They are very predictable people!

29. By this time next summer, you (complete) your studies and (find) a job. I, on the other hand, (accomplish, not) anything. I (study, still) and you (work) in some new high paying

job.

30. The students (be, usually) taught by Mrs. Monty. However, this week they (be) taught by Mr. Tanzer.