

## LIST OF TENSES

### **PAST PROGRESSIVE**

I was working – I was not working. Was I working? - Was I not working?

### 564 **PAST PERFECT**

I had worked – I had not worked. Had I worked? - Had I not worked?

### **FUTURE PROGRESSIVE**

I shall be working – I shall not be working. Shall I be working? - Shall I not be working?

### **PAST SUBJUNCTIVE**

If I had worked – If I had not worked.

### **FUTURE PERFECT**

I shall have worked – I shall not have worked. Shall I have worked ? - Shall I not have worked?

### **IMPERATIVE**

Let me work ! – Don't let me work !

### **PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

I had been working – I had not been working. Had I been working ? - Had I not been working ?

### **PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

I have been working – I have not been working. Have I been working? - Have I not been working ?

### 565 **FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

I shall have been working – I shall not have been working. Shall I have been working? - Shall I not have been working ?

## EXERCISES

### EXERCISE 34

1) If you try hard, do you think you will be able to speak English well one day in the future? 2) What is the contraction of "who will"? 3) Make an interrogative sentence using the Present Progressive Tense. 4) Give examples of the three ways of asking a question with the verb "to have"; both in the Present Tense and in the Past Tense. 5) Can we always use these three ways of asking a question with the verb "to have"? 6) What is the use in studying languages? 7) Did you succeed in answering the last question without too much difficulty? 8) What is the Past Tense of "must"? 9) What is the Future Tense of "must"? 10) Are you a complete beginner in English? 11) Make a positive sentence using the Present Progressive. 12) What do we mean by a "heavy sleeper"? 13) What is the difference between the Past Simple and the Present Perfect? 14) Is it right to say "I have seen him yesterday"? - Why or why not? 15) Why can we not count the stars in the sky?

### ANSWERS

1) Yes, if I try hard, I think I will be able to speak English well one day in the future ... or ... No, I do not think that if I try hard, I will ... 2) The contraction of "who will" is "who'll". 3) Are you writing in French? 4) a) Have you a pen? b) Have you got a pen? c) Do you have a pen? and a) Had you a pen last lesson? b) Had you got a pen last lesson? c) Did you have a pen last lesson? 5) No, we cannot always use these three ways of asking a question with the verb "to have". 6) The use in studying languages is to make it possible for us to speak to people from other countries. 7) Yes, I succeeded in answering the last question without too much difficulty ... or ... No, I did not succeed in ... 8) "Must" has no Past Tense, so we use "had to". 9) "Must" has no Future Tense, so we use "shall have to". 10) No, I am not a complete beginner in English, because I began ... ago. 11) You are writing in French. 12) By a "heavy sleeper" we mean a deep sleeper: somebody who does not hear any noises. 13) The Past Simple we use when the action is finished and the time is finished, whilst the Present Perfect we use when the action is finished, but the time is not finished. For example, "I spoke English yesterday" and "I have spoken English today". 14) No, it is not right, because the time (yesterday) is finished. 15) We cannot count the stars in the sky because there are too many of them.

### EXERCISE 35

1) Is your finger thicker than your wrist? 2) What words can we use instead of "large" and "small"? 3) What are the four kinds of paradigms? 4) What are the four different meanings of the word "keep"? 5) What is the difference between "between" and "among"? 6) Give me a sentence using the Future Intention. 7) When do we use the Future Intention? 8) What do we call the small hole in the door? 9) What is the difference between "Mr. Smith has been to Scotland" and "Mr. Smith has gone to Scotland"? 10) Can a bird fly faster than a plane? 11) What is the difference between "thick" and "fat"? 12) Make an interrogative sentence using the Present Simple. 13) What are the Past Tenses of the verbs "swim" and "lose"? 14) What, generally, is the

difference between "each other" and "one another"? 15) Have you been able to speak English all your life? 16) What does the word "whether" mean? 17) What is the difference between these two sentences? - "If it rains, I shall wear my raincoat" and "Whether it rains or not, I shall wear my raincoat? 18) What does the word "great" mean?

## ANSWERS

1) No, my finger is not thicker than my wrist, but it is thinner than my wrist. 2) We can use "big" and "little" instead of the words "large" and "small". 3) The four kinds of paradigms are a) Those that have all three parts different. For example, "see - saw - seen"; b) Those that have only two parts different. For example, "sit - sat - sat" c) Those that have all their parts the same. For example, "cut - cut - cut"; and d) The regular verbs that add "ed" to form their Past and Past Participle. For example, "arrive - arrived - arrived". 4) The four different meanings of the word "keep" are "continue, hold, maintain", and "conserve". 5) The difference between "between" and "among" is that we generally use "between" for two people or things and "among" for more than two people or things. 6) I am going to watch TV this evening. 7) We use the Future Intention when we have the intention of doing something in the future; usually in the very near future. 8) We call the small hole in the door a keyhole. 9) The first sentence means that Mr. Smith has been to Scotland and has returned, whilst the second sentence means Mr. Smith is not here now: he has gone to Scotland. 10) No, a bird cannot fly faster than a plane, but it flies slower than a plane. 11) We use "thick" for things and "fat" for people. 12) Do you speak Chinese? 13) The Past Tenses of the verbs "swim" and "lose" are "swam" and "lost". 14) "Each other" we generally use for two people or things, whilst "one another" we use for more than two people or things. 15) No, I have not been able to speak English all my life, but only for the last ... months. 16) The word "whether" means the same as "if", but we cannot always use it instead of "if". 17) The first sentence means I shall only wear my raincoat if it rains, whereas the second sentence means I shall wear my raincoat if it rains or if it does not rain. 18) The word "great" means large in a physical or a spiritual sense, but we use it more in a spiritual sense.

## EXERCISE 36

1) Have you just begun this exercise? 2) What is the Past of "keep"? 3) Make a positive sentence using the Present Simple. 4) What is the difference between an Open Conditional and a Subjunctive Conditional? - Give an example of each. 5) If you studied more, would you learn more? 6) Put these verbs into the Subjunctive - swim; begin; bring. 7) What is the difference between these two sentences? - "I must study" and "I ought to study"? 8) Is Napoleon still alive? 9) What is the difference between "still" and "yet"? - Give an example of each. 10) Have you finished this exercise yet? 11) Will you still be the same age next year as you are this year? 12) Can we compare Napoleon with Alexander the Great? - Why or why not? 13) Put these Present Simple sentences into the negative interrogative - "I always pay back what I borrow" and "They sometimes refuse to let people enter". 14) What are the two Subjunctives of the verb "to be"? 15) Put this Past Simple sentence into the negative interrogative - "Her mother reminded her to keep the appointment".

## ANSWERS

1) Yes, I have just begun this exercise. 2) The Past of "keep" is "kept". 3) I speak Japanese. 4) An Open Conditional expresses a probability, whilst a Subjunctive Conditional expresses a supposition. For example, "If I go to London, I will see the Thames" and "If I went to London, I would see the Thames". 5) Yes, if I studied more, I would learn more. 6) Swam: began: brought. 7) "I must study" means that I have no alternative, whilst "I ought to study" means I have an alternative, but I am under a moral obligation to study. 8) No, Napoleon is not still alive, but he is dead. 9) "Still" we use for something that is in progress at the moment, whilst "yet" we use for something that has not begun or happened. 10) No, I have not finished this exercise yet, but I am still doing it. 11) No, I shall not still be the same age next year as I am this year, but I will be one year older. 12) Yes, we can compare Napoleon with Alexander the Great, because they were both soldiers. 13) "Do I not always pay back what I borrow?" and "Do they not sometimes refuse to let people enter?" 14) The two Subjunctives are - "If I was" and "If I were" (with "were" for all persons). 15) "Did her mother not remind her to keep the appointment?"

## EXERCISE 37

1) Are people who live in the country usually in a hurry? 2) What is the difference between "for" and "since"? - and give an example of each. 3) How long have you been in this room for? - Since when? 4) When do we use the Past Progressive? - and give an example. 5) What do we mean when we say a verb is in the Active Voice? - and give an example. 6) What exactly do we say when we apologise to somebody for something? 7) Make a sentence using the Present Perfect in the negative interrogative. 8) What do we mean when we say a verb is in the Passive Voice? 9) How do we form the Passive Voice? - and give an example. 10) Put this sentence into the Passive Voice - "Was the man hitting the dog?" 11) What must we do before crossing the road? 12) When do we use the words "lady" and "gentleman"? - and give an example. 13) What are the seven different uses of the Future Tense? - Give an example of each.

## ANSWERS

1) No, people who live in the country are not usually in a hurry, but they usually take their time. 2) We use "for" when we say the period of time, whilst we use "since" when we say the time at which the period began. For example, "I have lived in this town for three months. Since the 10th of April". 3) I have been in this room for half an hour. Since 5 o'clock. 4) We use the Past Progressive for a continuous action we were doing in the Past. For example "I was speaking to Mr. Brown all yesterday afternoon". 5) When we say a verb is in the Active Voice, we mean that the subject of the sentence does the action. For example, "John pushes George". 6) We say "I'm sorry if I have kept you waiting". 7) "Have I not given you the money?" 8) When we say a verb is in the Passive Voice, we mean that the subject does not do the action, but receives it. 9) We form the Passive Voice by using the verb "to be" and a Past Participle, and usually follow it with the word "by". For example, "John is pushed by George". 10) "Was the dog being hit by the man?" 11) We must look both ways before crossing the road. 12) We use the words

"lady" and "gentleman" when we do not know a person's name. For example, "Who was that gentleman speaking to that lady?" 13) The seven different uses of the Future are - a) Pure Future - Tomorrow will be Tuesday. b) Promise - If you are a good boy, I will give you some money. c) Determination - My mother says I mustn't go to the cinema this evening, but I will go. d) Polite Request - Will you open the window, please? e) Willingness - Will you open the window, please? Yes, I will. f) Offer of Service - Shall I open the window for you? g) Suggestion - Shall we go for a walk this afternoon?

### EXERCISE 38

1) What kind of people use the words "sir" and "madam"? 2) What are the Reflexive Pronouns? 3) Make a sentence using the Future Intention in the interrogative. 4) Make a sentence using the Open Conditional in the negative. 5) Make a sentence using the Subjunctive Tense in the negative. 6) Make a sentence using the Past Progressive Tense in the negative. 7) Make a sentence using the Future Progressive Tense in the interrogative. 8) Make three sentences using the Past Subjunctive Conditional - one in the positive, one in the negative, and one in the interrogative. 9) What is the paradigm of the verb "to lie"? 10) What is the difference between "to point at" and "to point out"? 11) What do the words "may" and "might" express? 12) What is the difference between "may" and "might"? 13) What does the verb "to pay back" mean? 14) What are the three meanings of the word "mad"? 15) Make a sentence using the Past Perfect.

### ANSWERS

1) The kind of people who use "sir" and "madam" are those who work in shops and hotels etc. Also soldiers in the army call their officers "sir", and at school a pupil calls his teacher "sir", "madam" or "miss". 2) The Reflexive Pronouns are "myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves", and "themselves". 3) Are you going to watch TV this evening? 4) If I do not have enough money, I shall not be able to buy the books. 5) If I did not have enough money, I would not be able to buy the books. 6) I was not reading when my brother came into the room. 7) Will you still be studying English at this time next year? 8) a) If I had gone to London, I would have seen the Thames. b) If I had not gone to London, I would not have seen the Thames, and c) If I had not gone to London, would I have seen the Thames? 9) The paradigm of the verb "to lie" is "lie - lay - lain". 10) "To point at" we use for the act of pointing the finger at an object, whilst "to point out" is to show, or indicate, one among many different objects. 11) "May" and "might" express a possibility. 12) "May" is generally used for the present, and "might" for the Past and the Conditional. 13) The verb "to pay back" means to return money we have borrowed from somebody. 14) Three meanings of the word "mad" are - "lunatic, angry", and "to like very much". 15) Had you studied English before you came to this school?

## EXERCISE 39

1) What is the difference between "father" and "further"? 2) What is the paradigm of "wake up"? 3) When do we use the Past Perfect? - and give an example. 4) What is the paradigm of "to win"? 5) When do we use the Future Progressive Tense? - and give an example. 6) What do the words "hourly, daily, weekly" etc mean? 7) What two words do we use when we ask for permission to do something? - and give an example of each. 8) What are the three ways in which we can use the word "catch"? - and give an example of each. 9) What is the difference between the words "travel" and "journey"? 10) What is the difference between the words "remember" and "remind"? - and give an example of each. 11) What is the difference between the words "to" and "at"? - and give an example of each. 12) What is the difference between the words "soon" and "at once"? 13) What is the difference between these two sentences? - "I am going to London" and "I am going towards London"?

## ANSWERS

1) "Further" means the same as "farther", but it also means "in addition" or "extra". 2) The paradigm of "wake up" is "wake up - woke up - woken up". 3) We use the Past Perfect when there are two actions that are both in the past, but one action is before the other. For example, "I had studied English before I went to England". 4) "Win - won - won". 5) We use the Future Progressive Tense for a continuous action in the future. For example, "I shall be working all day tomorrow". 6) The words "hourly, daily, weekly" etc mean "every hour, every day, every week" etc. 7) We use "may" and "can" when we ask permission to do something. For example, "May I leave the room, please?" or "Can I leave the room, please?" 8) We can use the word "catch" in expressions such as "to catch a ball, catch a train, catch a cold" etc. 9) The words "travel" and "journey" have more-or-less the same meaning, but we generally use "travel" as a verb and "journey" as a noun. 10) The difference between the words "remember" and "remind" is that "I remember something without help", whereas "If I forget something, somebody reminds me of it." In other words, they remember for me. 11) The difference between the words "to" and "at" is that we generally use "to" when we are moving in the direction of something, or somewhere, and "at" when we are there. For example, "I'm going to the table. Now, I'm at the table". 12) "Soon" means "in a short time", whilst "at once" means immediately. 13) The first sentence means that I have the intention of arriving in London, whilst the second sentence means I have the intention of going somewhere between here and London, but not necessarily to London.