

13.1 You are writing a letter to a friend and giving news about people you both know. Use the words given to make sentences and put the verb into the correct form.

Example: Phil / find a new job Phil has found a new job.

Dear Chris,

Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

- 1 Charles / go / Brazil Charles .....
- 2 Jack and Jill / decide / to get married .....
- 3 Suzanne / have / a baby .....
- 4 Monica / give up / smoking .....
- 5 George / pass / his driving-test .....

13.2 In this exercise you have to read the situation and then write a suitable sentence. Use the verb given.

Example: Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. (lose) He has lost his key.

- 1 Ann's hair was dirty. Now it is clean. (wash) She .....
- 2 Tom was 80 kilograms. Now he weighs 70. (lose weight) .....
- 3 The car has just stopped because there isn't any more petrol in the tank. (run out of petrol) .....
- 4 Yesterday Bill was playing football. Now he can't walk and his leg is in plaster. (break) .....

13.3 This time you have to use just. Answer the questions using the words given.

Example: Would you like something to eat. (no thank you / I / just / have / dinner)  
No thank you. I've just had dinner.

- 1 Have you seen John anywhere? (yes / I / just / see / him) Yes .....
- 2 Has Ann phoned yet? (yes / she / just / phone) .....
- 3 Would you like a cigarette? (no thanks / I / just / put / one out) .....

13.4 In this exercise you have to write sentences with already.

Example: Don't forget to post that letter. I've already posted it.

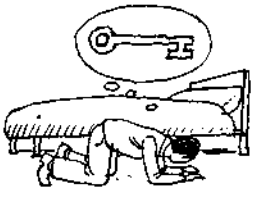
- 1 Don't forget to phone Tom. I .....
- 2 Why don't you read the paper? .....
- 3 Shall I pay the waiter? No, I .....

13.5 This time you have to put in been or gone.

Example: 'Where's Ann?' 'She's on holiday. She has gone to Italy.'

- 1 Hello! I've just ..... to the shops. Look! I've bought lots of things.
- 2 Jim isn't here at the moment. He's ..... to the shops.
- 3 'Are you going to the bank?' 'No, I've already ..... to the bank.'

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' means that he lost it a short time ago and he still hasn't got it.  
This is the *present perfect (simple) tense*:  
I/we/they/you have (= I've etc.) } lost  
he/she has (= he's etc.) } lost  
I (etc.) haven't } lost      have you (etc.) } lost?  
he/she hasn't } lost      has he/she } lost?

We form the present perfect with **have/has** + the *past participle*. The past participle often ends in **-ed** (opened, decided) but many important verbs are *irregular* (lost, written, done etc.). See Appendix 2.

b) When we use the present perfect there is a connection with the present:

- I've lost my key. (= I haven't got it *now*.)
- Jim has gone to Canada. (= He is in Canada or on his way there *now*.)
- Oh dear, I've forgotten her name. (= I can't remember it *now*.)
- Have you washed your hair? (= Is it clean *now*?)

c) We often use the present perfect to give new information or to announce a recent happening:

- I've lost my key. Can you help me look for it?
- Do you know about Jim? He's gone to Canada.
- Ow! I've burnt myself.

You can use the present perfect with **just** (= a short time ago):

- 'Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thanks. I've just had lunch.'
- Hello, have you just arrived?

You can use the present perfect with **already** to say that something has happened sooner than expected:

- 'Don't forget to post the letter, will you?' 'I've already posted it.'
- 'When is Tom going to start his new job?' 'He has already started.'

d) Study the difference between gone to and been to:

- Ann is on holiday. She has gone to Italy. (= She is there now or she is on her way there.)
- Tom is back in England now. He has been to Italy. (= He was there but now he has come back.)

(See also Unit 119.)

For the present perfect see also Units 14-19.

For the present perfect and past simple see Units 20-1.

## UNIT 15 Exercises

15.1 In this exercise you have to make questions with the words given.

Example: (you / hear / from George recently?) *Have you heard from George recently?*

- 1 (you / read / a newspaper recently?) .....
- 2 (you / see / Tom in the past few days?) .....
- 3 (you / play / tennis recently?) .....
- 4 (you / eat / anything today?) .....
- 5 (you / see / any good films recently?) .....
- 6 (you / have / a holiday this year yet?) .....

15.2 This time answer the questions in the way shown. Use yet.

Example: Have you seen the new film at the local cinema?

*I haven't seen it yet but I'm going to see it.*

- 1 Have you eaten at the new Italian restaurant?  
I ..... yet but I'm .....
- 2 Have you bought a car?  
I ..... but I .....
- 3 Has Gerry asked Diana to marry him?  
He .....

15.3 This time you have to complete the sentence. Use so far.

Examples: I saw Tom yesterday but ..... *I haven't seen him so far* today.

It rained a lot last week but ..... *it hasn't rained much so far* this week.

- 1 We ate a lot yesterday but we ..... much so far today.
- 2 It snowed a lot last winter but it ..... so far this winter.
- 3 I played tennis a lot last year but ..... this year.
- 4 She worked hard last term but ..... this term.
- 5 I watched television yesterday evening ..... this evening.
- 6 My favourite football team won a lot of matches last season but they ..... many matches so far this season.

15.4 In this exercise you have to read the situation and then finish a sentence.

Example: Ron is phoning Jill again. He has already phoned her twice this evening.

It's the third *time he has phoned her this evening*.

- 1 You're late again. You've already been late once this week.  
It's the second ..... this week.
- 2 The car has broken down. It has already broken down twice this month.  
It's the .....
- 3 Ann has just finished drinking a cup of tea. She has already had four cups this morning.  
It's the fifth .....

## UNIT 14 Exercises

14.1 You are asking someone about things he has done in his life. Use the words in brackets to make your questions.

Example: (you ever / be / to Italy?) *Have you ever been to Italy?*

- 1 (you ever / be / to South America?) .....
- 2 (you / read / any English books?) .....
- 3 (you / live / in this town all your life?) .....
- 4 (how many times / you / be / in love?) .....
- 5 (what's the most beautiful country you / ever / visit?) .....
- 6 (you ever / speak / to a famous person?) .....

14.2 Complete the answers to these questions. Use the verb in brackets.

Example: Is it a beautiful painting? (see) Yes, *it's the most beautiful painting I've ever seen.*

- 1 Is it a good film? (see) Yes, it's the best .....
- 2 Is it a long book? (read) Yes, it's the .....
- 3 Is she an interesting person? (meet) Yes, she's the most .....

14.3 Now you have to write questions and answers as shown in the example.

Example: Jack is driving a car but he's very nervous and not sure what to do.

You ask: *Is this the first time you've driven a car?*

Jack: *Yes, I've never driven a car before.*

- 1 Len is playing tennis. He's not very good and doesn't know the rules.  
You ask: Is this the first time .....  
Len: Yes, I've .....
- 2 Sue is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable.  
You ask: .....  
Sue: .....
- 3 Maria is in England. She's just arrived and it's very new for her.  
You ask: .....  
Maria: .....

14.4 Answer these questions using the words in brackets.

Example: When did you last smoke? (for two years) *I haven't smoked for two years.*

- 1 When did it last rain? (for ages) It ..... for ages.
- 2 When did they last visit you? (since June) They .....
- 3 When did you last play tennis? (for a long time) .....
- 4 When did you last eat caviar? (never) .....
- 5 When did you last drive? (for six months) .....
- 6 When did you last go to Spain? (never) .....
- 7 When did she last write to you? (since last summer) .....

## UNIT 17 Exercises

17.1 In this exercise you have to read the situation and then write two sentences, one with the present perfect simple (I have done) and one with the present perfect continuous (I have been doing).

Example: Tom is reading a book. He started two hours ago and he is on page 53.

(he / read / for two hours) He has been reading for two hours.

(he / read / 53 pages so far) He has read 53 pages so far.

1 Linda is from Australia. Now she is travelling round Europe. She began her tour three months ago.

(she / travel / around Europe for three months)

(she / visit / six countries so far)

2 Jimmy is a tennis champion. He began playing tennis when he was 11 years old. Now he has just won the national championship for the fourth time.

(he / play / tennis since he was 11)

(he / win / the national championship four times)

3 Bill and Andy make films. They started making films together when they left college.

(they / make / films since they left college)

(they / make / ten films since they left college)

17.2 This time you have to imagine that you are talking to a friend. Read the situation and ask a question beginning in the way shown.

Example: Your friend is learning Arabic. How long have you been learning Arabic?

1 Your friend is waiting for you. How long

2 Your friend writes books. How many books

3 Your friend writes books. How long

4 Your friend plays football for his country. How many times

17.3 In this exercise you have to put the verb into the correct form, present perfect simple (I have done) or continuous (I have been doing).

Examples: I have lost (lost) my key. Can you help me look for it?

You look tired. Have you been working (you/work) hard?

1 Look! Somebody (break) that window.

2 I (read) the book you gave me but I

(not/finish) it yet.

3 'Sorry I'm late.' 'That's all right. I (not/wait) long.'

4 Hello! I (clean) the windows. So far I

(clean) five of them and there are two more to do.

5 There's a strange smell in here. (you/cook) something?

6 My brother is an actor. He (appear) in several films.

## UNIT 16 Exercises

16.1 In this exercise you have to read the situation and then write a sentence with the present perfect continuous (I have been doing).

Example: Tom is out of breath. (he / run) He has been running.

1 Ann is very tired. (she / work / hard)

2 Bob has a black eye and Bill has a cut lip. (Bob and Bill / fight)

3 George has just come back from the beach. He is very red. (he / lie / in the sun)

4 Janet is hot and tired. (she / play / tennis)

16.2 This time you have to ask a question for each situation.

Example: Your friend's hands are covered in oil. (you / work / on the car?)

Have you been working on the car?

1 You see a little boy. His eyes are red and watery. (you / cry?)

2 You have just arrived to meet your friend who is waiting for you. (you / wait / long?)

3 Your friend comes in. His face and hands are very dirty. (what / you / do?)

16.3 Now you have to say how long something has been happening.

Example: It is raining now. It began raining two hours ago.

It has been raining for two hours.

1 Kevin is studying. He began studying three hours ago.

He for three hours.

2 I'm learning Spanish. I started learning Spanish in December.

I since December.

3 Ann is looking for a job. She began looking six months ago.

for six months.

4 Mary is working in London. She started working there on 18 January.

since 18 January.

5 George smokes. He started smoking five years ago.

for five years.

16.4 In this exercise you have to ask questions with how long.

Example: It is raining. How long has it been raining?

1 My foot is hurting. How long

2 Mike plays chess. How

3 Jim sells washing machines.

4 Tom is living in High Street.

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UNIT 20 Exercises

20.1 In this exercise you have to read the situation and then write a sentence. Use the verbs given in brackets. Read the example carefully first.

Example: Ten minutes ago Tom lost his key. Now he has it in his hand.  
(lose / find) Tom ~~lost his key~~ but now he has found it.

- 1 I lost a lot of weight but now I am too heavy again.  
(lose weight / put on weight) I ..... but now I .....
- 2 She went to Australia but now she is back in Britain again.  
(go / come back) She ..... but now .....
- 3 Last year Kevin bought a car. Now it belongs to someone else.  
(buy / sell) .....
- 4 The police arrested the man but now he is at home again.  
(arrest / release) .....
- 5 Bill cut his hair. Now it is long again.  
(cut / grow) .....
- 6 The prisoner escaped from the prison. Now he is back in prison.  
(escape / be caught) .....

20.2 Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones which are wrong.

Examples: Have you heard? Suzanne has got married! RIGHT  
The Chinese have invented printing. WRONG - invented

- 1 Who has written the play Hamlet? .....
- 2 Aristotle has been a Greek philosopher. ....
- 3 Ow! I've cut my finger. It's bleeding. ....
- 4 Look at George! He had a haircut. ....
- 5 My grandparents got married in London. ....
- 6 Einstein was the physicist who has developed the theory of relativity. ....

20.3 In this exercise you have to put the verb into the correct form.

Example: A: Look! Somebody has spill (spill) milk on the carpet.  
B: Well, it wasn't (not/be) me. I didn't do (not/do) it.  
A: I wonder who it was (be) then.

- 1 A: Your hair looks different. .... (you/have) a haircut?  
B: Yes.  
A: ..... (you/cut) it yourself?  
B: No, Ann ..... (cut) it for me.
- 2 A: Did you hear about Ben? He ..... (break) his leg.  
B: Really? How ..... (that/happen)?  
A: He ..... (fall) off a ladder.

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UNIT 18 Exercises

18.1 Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones which are wrong.

Examples: How long have Bob and Alice been married? RIGHT  
I know Bob for five years. WRONG - have known

- 1 Sue and Alan are married since July. ....
- 2 It is raining all day. ....
- 3 How long has George been unemployed? .....
- 4 Have you always been living in this house? .....
- 5 How long has Ken a beard? .....
- 6 How long do you know Ann? .....
- 7 She has been ill for quite a long time. ....

18.2 This time you have to write questions with how long?

Examples: Jim is learning Chinese. How long has he been learning Chinese?  
I know Bob. How long have you known Bob?

- 1 My sister is married. How long .....
- 2 Boris is on holiday. How long .....
- 3 I live in Glasgow. ....
- 4 It is snowing. ....
- 5 Jack smokes. ....
- 6 I know about her problem. ....
- 7 Jack and Jill are looking for a flat. ....
- 8 Diana teaches English in Germany. ....
- 9 Dennis is in love with Margaret. ....
- 10 Colin has a car. ....

18.3 In this exercise you have to read a sentence and then write another sentence with since or for.

Example: I know Bob. (for five years) I have known Bob for five years.

- 1 Jack lives in Bolton. (since he was born) Jack .....
- 2 Bill is unemployed. (since April) Bill .....
- 3 Ann has a bad cold. (for the last few days) .....
- 4 I want to go to the moon. (since I was a child) .....
- 5 My brother is studying languages at university. (for two years) .....
- 6 Tim and Jane are working in Sheffield. (since February) .....
- 7 My cousin is in the army. (since he was 17) .....
- 8 They are waiting for us. (for half an hour) .....

22.1 Complete these sentences using the verbs in brackets. You went back to your home town after many years and you found that many things were different.  
 Example: Most of my friends were no longer there. They had left (leave).

- 1 My best friend, Kevin, was no longer there. He ..... (go) away.
- 2 The local cinema was no longer open. It ..... (close) down.
- 3 Mr Johnson was no longer alive. He ..... (die).
- 4 I didn't recognise Mrs Johnson. She ..... (change) a lot.
- 5 Bill no longer had his car. He ..... (sell) it.

22.2 Complete these sentences as in the example. Use the verb in brackets.

Example: Mr and Mrs Davis were in an aeroplane. They were very nervous as the plane took off because they (fly) had never flown before.

- 1 The woman was a complete stranger to me. (see) I ..... before.
- 2 Margaret was late for work. Her boss was very surprised. (be / late) She .....
- 3 Jane played tennis yesterday – at least she tried to play tennis. She wasn't very good at it because she (play) .....
- 4 It was Keith's first driving lesson. He was very nervous and didn't know what to do. (drive) He .....

22.3 Now you have to make sentences using the words in brackets.

Example: I wasn't hungry. (I / just / have / lunch) I had just had lunch.

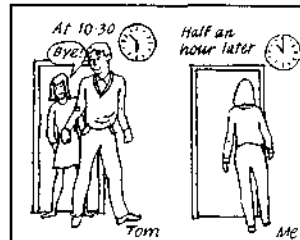
- 1 Tom wasn't at home when I arrived. (he / just / go / out) .....
- 2 We arrived at the cinema late. (the film / already / begin) .....
- 3 They weren't eating when I went to see them. (they / just / finish / their dinner) .....
- 4 I invited Ann to dinner last night but she couldn't come. (she / already / arrange / to do something else) .....
- 5 I was very pleased to see Nora again after such a long time. (I / not / see / her for five years) .....

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

Examples: 'Was Tom there when you arrived?' 'No, he had gone (go) home.'  
 'Was Tom there when you arrived?' 'Yes, but he went (go) home soon afterwards.'

- 1 The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody ..... (go) to bed.
- 2 I felt very tired when I got home, so I ..... (go) straight to bed.
- 3 Sorry I'm late. The car ..... (break) down on my way here.
- 4 There was a car by the side of the road. It ..... (break) down and the driver was trying to repair it. So we ..... (stop) to see if we could help.

a) Study this example situation:



I went to a party last week. Tom went to the party too. Tom went home at 10.30. So, when I arrived at 11 o'clock, Tom wasn't there.

When I arrived at the party, Tom wasn't there. He had gone home.

This is the past perfect (simple) tense:

I/he/she (etc.) **had** (= I'd/he'd/she'd etc.) **gone**  
 I/he/she (etc.) **hadn't gone**  
**had you/he/she (etc.) gone?**

We form the past perfect with **had** + the past participle (gone/opened/written etc.). For irregular past participles see Appendix 2.

Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past:

- I arrived at the party.

We use the past perfect to say that something had already happened before this time:

- When I arrived at the party, Tom had already gone home.

Here are some more examples:

- When I got home, I found that someone had broken into my flat and had stolen my fur coat.
- George didn't want to come to the cinema with us because he had already seen the film twice.
- It was my first time in an aeroplane. I was very nervous because I hadn't flown before.

b) The past perfect (I had done) is the past of the present perfect (I have done). Compare these situations:

Present	Past
I'm not hungry. I've just had lunch.	I wasn't hungry. I'd just had lunch.
The house is dirty. We haven't cleaned it for weeks.	The house was dirty. We hadn't cleaned it for weeks.

c) Compare the past perfect (I had done) and the past simple (I did):

- 'Was Tom there when you arrived?' 'No, he had already gone home.'
- but: 'Was Tom there when you arrived?' 'Yes, but he went home soon afterwards.'
- Ann wasn't in when I phoned her. She was in London.
- but: Ann had just got home when I phoned her. She had been in London.

For the past perfect continuous see Unit 23.

# UNIT 25 Used to (I used to do)

a) Study this example situation:

This is Dennis. He gave up smoking two years ago. He no longer smokes.  
But he used to smoke. He used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day.  
He used to smoke means that he smoked regularly for some time in the past, but he doesn't smoke now:

past ————— 2 years ago ————— now  
 ← he used to smoke ————— he doesn't smoke now

We use *used to* with the *infinitive* (used to do / used to smoke etc.) to say that something regularly happened in the past but no longer happens:

- I used to play tennis a lot, but now I'm too lazy.
- 'Do you go to the cinema very often?' 'Not now, but I used to.'
- Tom used to travel a lot. These days he doesn't go away very often.

We also use *used to* for past situations (which no longer exist):

- We used to live in a small village but now we live in London.
- This building is now a furniture shop. It used to be a cinema.
- Do you see that hill over there? There used to be a castle on that hill.
- I've started drinking coffee recently. I never used to like it before.
- Ann used to have long hair but she cut it some time ago.

b) *Used to* + infinitive is always past. There is no present. You cannot say 'I use to do'. For the present, use the present simple (I do). Compare the present and past:

<i>past</i>	he used to smoke	we used to live	there used to be
<i>present</i>	he smokes	we live	there is

c) The normal question form is *did ... use to ...?*:

- Did you use to eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?

The negative form is *didn't use to ...* (or 'used not to')

- Jack didn't use to go out very often until he met Jill.

d) Be careful not to confuse *I used to do* and *I am used to doing* (see Unit 62). The structures and meanings are different:

- I used to live alone. (= I lived alone but I no longer live alone.)
- I am used to living alone. (= I live alone and don't find it strange or new because I've been living alone for some time.)

# UNIT 25 Exercises

25.1 In this exercise you have to complete the sentence with *used to* ...  
Example: Dennis doesn't smoke any more but he used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day.

- The baby doesn't cry so much now but she..... every night.
- She ..... my best friend but we aren't friends any longer.
- We live in Nottingham now but we ..... in Leeds.
- Now there's only one shop in the village but there ..... three.
- When I was a child I ..... ice-cream, but I don't like it now.
- Now Tom has got a car. He ..... a motor-cycle.

25.2 This time you have to write some sentences about a man who changed his life-style. Ron stopped doing some things and started doing other things:

He stopped { studying hard  
going to bed early  
running three miles every morning

He started { smoking  
going out every evening  
spending a lot of money

Make sentences like these:

Examples: He used to study hard.  
He never used to smoke. or He didn't use to smoke.

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

25.3 Now you have to write some sentences about the present. Remember that there is no present tense of *used to*.

Examples: Ron used to study hard but now he doesn't study very hard.  
Ron didn't use to smoke but now he smokes.

- Tom used to play tennis a lot but now .....
- Ann never used to drink coffee but now .....
- Jill didn't use to be fat but now .....
- Jack didn't use to go out much but now .....

25.4 Now you have to ask questions. Mr Ford is an old man now. You are asking someone what he used to do when he was younger.

Example: I know he doesn't smoke now but did he use to smoke ?

- I know he doesn't play the piano now but ..?
- I know he isn't very rich now but ..?
- I know he doesn't go out very often these days but ..?
- I know he doesn't dance these days but ..?
- I know he hasn't got many friends now but ..?

like	hate	enjoy	can't bear
dislike	love	mind	can't stand

These verbs and expressions are often followed by -ing:

- I enjoy being alone.
- Why do you dislike living here?
- I don't like people shouting at me.
- Ann hates flying.
- Tom doesn't mind working at night.

After love and can't bear, you can use -ing or to + infinitive:

- I love meeting people. or I love to meet people.
- She can't bear being alone. or She can't bear to be alone.

b) Like

Often it doesn't matter whether you say 'I like doing' or 'I like to do'. For example, you can say:

- I like getting up early. or I like to get up early.

We usually say 'I like doing' when 'like' means 'enjoy':

- Do you like cooking? (= do you enjoy it?)
- I don't like driving. (= I don't enjoy it.)

When 'like' does not mean 'enjoy', we use 'I like to do'. I like to do something = I find it is good or right to do something:

- I like to wash my hair twice a week. (This doesn't mean that I enjoy it; it means that I think it is a good thing to do.)
- Tom likes to do the washing-up immediately after the meal.

c) Would like is followed by to + infinitive:

- I would like to be rich.
- Would you like to come to a party?

Notice the difference in meaning between I like and I would like. I would like is a polite way of saying I want. Compare:

- I like playing tennis. (= I enjoy it in general)
- I would like to play tennis today. (= I want to play)

See also Unit 31d.

We also use to + infinitive after would love/hate/prefer:

- Would you prefer to have dinner now or later?
- I'd love to be able to travel round the world.

d) You can also say 'I would like to have done something' (= I regret that I didn't or couldn't do something):

- It's a pity we didn't visit Tom. I would like to have seen him again.
- We'd like to have gone on holiday but we didn't have enough money.

The same structure is possible after would love/hate/prefer:

- Poor old Tom! I would hate to have been in his position.
- I'd love to have gone to the party but it was impossible.

56.1 Answer these questions using the verbs given.

Examples: Why do you never fly? (hate) I hate flying.  
 Why does Tom go to the cinema so often? (like) He likes going to the cinema.

- Why do you always wear a hat? (like) I .....
- Why does Ann watch television so often? (enjoy) She .....
- Why do you never go to the cinema? (not/like) .....
- Why does Jack take so many photographs? (like) .....
- Why don't you work in the evenings? (hate) .....

56.2 This time put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to + infinitive.

Examples: I enjoy ..... being ..... (be) alone.  
 Would you like ..... to come ..... (come) to a party?

- Do you mind ..... (travel) such a long way to work every day?
- Ann loves ..... (cook) but she hates ..... (wash) up.
- I can't stand people ..... (tell) me what to do when I'm driving.
- I don't like that house. I would hate ..... (live) there.
- Do you like ..... (drive)?
- When I have to catch a train, I'm always worried about missing it. So I like ..... (get) to the station in plenty of time.
- I very much enjoy ..... (listen) to classical music.
- I would love ..... (come) to your wedding but it just isn't possible.
- Sometime I'd like ..... (learn) to play the guitar.

56.3 Now you have to make your own sentences. Say whether you like or don't like the things in brackets (...). Choose one of these verbs for each of your sentences:

(don't) like love hate enjoy don't mind can't stand  
 Example: (reading) I like reading very much.

- (playing cards) I .....
- (learning languages) .....
- (visiting museums) .....
- (lying on the beach in the sun) .....
- (shopping) .....

56.4 Now you have to write sentences like those in section d.

Example: It's a pity I couldn't go to the wedding. (like)  
 I would like to have gone to the wedding.

- It's a pity I didn't meet Ann. (love) I would love .....
- I'm glad I didn't lose my watch. (hate) I .....
- I'm glad I wasn't alone. (not/like) .....
- It's a pity I couldn't travel by train. (prefer) .....
- It's a pity I didn't see the film. (like) .....

# UNIT 57

## Infinitive or -ing? (2) – begin, start, intend, continue, remember, try

### a) begin start intend continue

These verbs can usually be followed by **-ing** or **to + infinitive**. So you can say:

- The baby began **crying**. or The baby began to cry.
- It has started **raining**. or It has started to rain.
- John intends **buying** a house. or John intends to buy a house.
- He continued **working** after his illness. or He continued to work after his illness.

### b) Remember to do and remember doing

You remember to do something **before** you do it. Remember to do something is the opposite of 'forget to do something':

- I **remembered** to lock the door before I left but I forgot to shut the windows. (= I remembered to lock the door and then I locked it)
- Please **remember** to post the letter. (= don't forget to post it)

You remember doing something **after** you do it. I remember doing something = I did something and now I remember it:

- I clearly **remember locking** the door before I left. (= I locked it and now I clearly remember this)
- He could **remember driving** along the road just before the accident happened but he couldn't remember the accident itself.

### c) Try to do and try doing

Try to do = attempt to do, make an effort to do:

- I was very tired. I **tried** to keep my eyes open but I couldn't.
- Please try to **be** quiet when you come home. Everyone will be asleep.

Try doing

Try also means 'do something as an experiment or test':

- Try some of this juice – perhaps you'll like it. (= drink some of it to see if you like it)
- We **tried** every hotel in the town but they were all full. (= we went to every hotel to see if they had a room)

If try (with this meaning) is followed by a verb, we say try **-ing**:

- 'I can't find anywhere to live.' 'Why don't you **try putting** an advertisement in the newspaper?' (= do this to see if it helps you to find a place to live)
- I've got a terrible headache. I **tried taking** an aspirin but it didn't help. (= I took an aspirin to see if it would stop my headache)

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# UNIT 57 Exercises

57.1 Here is some information about Tom when he was a child.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 He was in hospital when he was four. | 4 He cried on his first day at school. |
| 2 He went to Paris when he was eight.  | 5 He said he wanted to be a doctor.    |
| 3 He fell into the river.              | 6 He was bitten by a dog.              |

He can still remember 1, 2 and 4. But he can't remember 3, 5 and 6. Make sentences beginning He can remember ... or He can't remember ...

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 1 He can remember <u>being in hospital</u> . | 4 ..... |
| 2 .....                                      | 5 ..... |
| 3 .....                                      | 6 ..... |

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57.2 Your friend has some problems and you have to be helpful. For each problem write a question with try.

Example: I can't find anywhere to live. (put an advertisement in the newspaper)

Have you tried putting an advertisement in the newspaper?

- 1 My electric shaver is not working. (change the batteries)  
Have you tried .....
- 2 I can't contact Fred. He's not at home. (phone him at work)  
Have you .....
- 3 I'm having difficulty sleeping at night. (take sleeping tablets)  
Have .....
- 4 The television picture isn't very good. (move the aerial)  
.....

57.3 In this exercise you have to put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to + infinitive. (Sometimes either form is possible.)

Examples: Please remember to post (post) this letter.  
John intends to buy (or buying) (buy) a house.

- 1 A: You lent me some money a few months ago.  
B: Did I? That's strange. I don't remember ..... (lend) you any money.
- 2 We tried ..... (put) the fire out but we were unsuccessful. We had to call the fire-brigade.
- 3 When you see Tom, remember ..... (give) him my regards, won't you?
- 4 What do you intend ..... (do) about this problem?
- 5 Someone must have taken my bag. I clearly remember ..... (leave) it by the window and now it has gone.
- 6 When she saw what had happened, she began ..... (laugh) loudly.
- 7 Sue needed some money. She tried ..... (ask) Gerry but he couldn't help her.
- 8 He tried ..... (reach) the shelf but he wasn't tall enough.
- 9 'Did you remember ..... (phone) Ann?' 'Oh no, I completely forgot.'
- 10 I asked them to be quiet but they continued ..... (make) a lot of noise.



# UNIT 58 Infinitive or -ing? (3) – be afraid, need, help

## a) Be afraid to do and be afraid of -ing

**I am afraid to do something** = I don't want to do something because it is dangerous or the result could be unpleasant:

- The streets in this city are not safe at night. Many people are **afraid to go out** alone. (= they don't want to go out alone because it is dangerous)
- She was **afraid to tell** her parents that she had broken the neighbour's window. (= she didn't want to tell her parents because she knew they would be angry)

**I am afraid of something happening** = there is a possibility that something bad will happen:

- We walked along the path very carefully because it was icy and we were **afraid of falling**. (not 'afraid to fall')
- I don't like dogs. I'm always **afraid of being bitten**. (not 'afraid to be bitten')

So, you are afraid to do something because you are afraid of something happening as a result. Compare:

- The boys were afraid to play football in the garden because they were afraid of **breaking** a window.
- I was afraid to stay in the sun because I was afraid of getting burnt.

## b) Need to do and need -ing

**I need to do something** = it is necessary for me to do something:

- I **need to take** more exercise.
- He **needs to work** harder.
- I don't **need to come** to the meeting, do I?

**Need -ing** = need to be done (so the meaning is *passive*):

- The batteries in this radio **need changing**. (= need to be changed)
- This jacket is rather dirty. It **needs cleaning**. (= needs to be cleaned)
- Do you think the grass **needs cutting**? (= needs to be cut)

## c) Help

**Help** is followed by the infinitive with or without to:

- Everybody **helped (to)** clean up after the party.
- Can somebody **help me (to)** move this table?

But there is also an expression 'can't help doing something'. I can't help doing something = I can't stop myself from doing something:

- I tried to be serious but I **couldn't help laughing**.
- I'm sorry I broke the glass. Someone pushed me and I **couldn't help dropping** it.
- He is stupid but it's not his fault. He **can't help being** stupid.

# UNIT 58 Exercises

58.1 In this exercise you have to make sentences with **afraid**. Read each situation and then use the words in brackets to write your sentence.

Examples: The streets are unsafe at night.

(I / afraid / go out / alone) I'm **afraid to go out alone**.

We walked very carefully along the icy path.

(we / afraid / fall) We **were afraid of falling**.

1 I don't usually carry my passport with me.

(I / afraid / lose / it)

2 The sea was very rough.

(we / afraid / go / swimming)

3 We rushed to the station.

(we / afraid / miss / our train)

4 I didn't tell Tom that I thought he had behaved foolishly.

(I / afraid / hurt / his feelings)

5 In the middle of the film there was a particularly horrifying scene.

(we / afraid / look)

6 The glasses were very full, so Ann carried them very carefully.

(she / afraid / spill / the drinks)

7 I didn't like the look of the food on my plate.

a) (I / afraid / eat / it)

b) (I / afraid / make / myself ill)

58.2 Now you have to make sentences with **need -ing**. Use the verb in brackets.

Example: This coat is rather dirty. (clean) It **needs cleaning**.

1 This room hasn't been painted for years. (paint) It .....

2 Your hair is too long. (cut) It .....

3 Those shoes are rather dirty. (polish) They .....

4 This plant hasn't been watered for some time. (water) .....

5 Those screws are loose. (tighten) .....

6 Your jeans are too long. (take up) .....

58.3 Put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to + infinitive.

Examples: If you want to pass your exams, you need **to study** more.

I'm sorry I broke the glass. I couldn't help **dropping** it.

1 Does this job need ..... (do) now or can I leave it until later?

2 I've got an extra bed, so when you come to stay, you won't need ..... (bring) your sleeping bag.

3 Tom helped his mother ..... (get) the dinner ready.

4 When he told me that everybody had made fun of him, I couldn't help ..... (feel) sorry for him.

5 Those shirts need ..... (iron) but you don't need ..... (do) it now.

6 He looks so funny. When I see him, I can't help ..... (smile).

7 The fine weather helped ..... (make) it a very enjoyable holiday.