



TARTU STATE UNIVERSITY

ENGLISH TENSES

(The Active Voice)

Tartu 1969

TARTU STATE UNIVERSITY

Department of English

ENGLISH TENSES

(The Active Voice)

A Programmed Course

by

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A Note to the Student

"English Tenses" is a programmed course in the formation and use of English tenses and is intended to provide a quick review of the English tense system. It is based on transformational grammar as far as the latter is effective for study purposes.

The course is designed, first and foremost, for the extra-mural students of the English Department who study English independently, but it can also be used effectively by students of other departments who want to improve their knowledge of English tenses.

The material is broken down into carefully arranged steps, followed by questions or other tasks. Every step - or frame - calls for a written answer. Thus, you will need to keep on hand a supply of paper on which to write down answers. The answers will not be difficult if you have read each frame carefully and answered all the previous frames. You will find the correct answer at the top of each succeeding frame (in the case of exercises, at the end of the book). It goes without saying that you should not look at the correct answer in the next frame before you set down your own answer to each question. The program would be of no value to you if you did. A piece of paper should be used to cover the answer in the next frame while you are answering a question in the previous frame.

Be sure to check your answer against the correct one before beginning to study the material in the next frame.

Many of the questions require you to fill in a space which has been left blank. There are also multiple-choice questions. Here you will be asked a question and then you will be given several possible answers from which to choose. In some cases there will be questions

which have neither blank spaces to fill in, nor a selection of possible answers. Here you must determine the correct answer on your own.

Whenever you are puzzled for the correct answer to a frame, or are unable to do an exercise, re-read the frame very carefully. Many of the frames contain clues that guide you to the right answer. You are not likely to make mistakes very often. When you do, look back a few frames. Whenever you are in difficulty, consult your teacher.

Take as much time as you need in figuring out your answer. But once you write your answer, lose no time in checking whether you are correct. The quicker you check your answer, the better you learn.

It is advisable to go through the course in the order in which it has been presented, although each unit comprises a separate tense, which will enable you to make your own choice of the tense you want to study. But even if you prefer your own order of studying the material, it would still be useful to read Units 1 and 2 first because they will give you a general idea of the system of the course and introduce some grammar symbols which may be new to you.

H. Liiv

UNIT 1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1. English verbs have three principal forms:

PRESENT (Infinitive)	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
work	<u>worked</u>	<u>worked</u>

Both the past and the past participle of the verb work end with two letters ____.

-ed.

2. All English verbs are divided into two main classes: regular and irregular. Verbs are called regular when both their past and past participle forms are formed by adding -ed(-d).

PRESENT (Infinitive)	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
work	<u>worked</u>	<u>worked</u>
live	<u>lived</u>	<u>lived</u>

The verb work is _____. (regular / irregular)

regular

3. There are about 200 irregular verbs in English. A verb is called irregular when its past and past participle forms are not formed by adding -ed.

work	<u>worked</u>	<u>worked</u>
write	wrote	written

The verb ____ is an irregular verb. (work / write)

write

4. Do Exercises 1 and 2 (Unit 1) on pages 77, 78.

5. Tense means time. The tense of a verb shows the time of an action - present, past or future.

1. He is absent today.

2. He was absent yesterday.

3. He will be absent tomorrow.

In the first sentence the verb is in the _____ tense, in the second sentence in the _____ tense and in the third sentence in the _____ tense.

present, past, future

6. The forms of a verb which show tense are called the finite forms of the verb.

In the sentences in Frame 5 is, was, will be are the _____ forms of the verb be.

finite

7. Tom writes every day. Jane is writing now. Peter has written two exercises. In the finite form the verb has the function of the predicate in the sentence.

Point out the predicate in the following sentences.

a. I shall do it tomorrow. b. We live in Tartu.

c. They are studying grammar now.

a. shall do b. live c. are studying

8. The bus stops here.

The noun "bus" is the subject of the sentence "The bus stops here".

What is the subject of the sentence "The buses stop here"?

buses

9. The bus stops here. The buses stop here. °

A noun which refers to one thing is singular. Nouns which refer to more than one thing are plural.

A student is in the lecture room. The worker works. The workers work. Point out the singular nouns in the above sentences.

student, worker

10. In the study of grammar, "singular" and "plural" are called "number".

The sun rises in the east.

What is the number of the noun in the sentence above?

singular

11. a. The bus stops here. b. The buses stop here.

The predicate verb agrees with the subject in person and number.

The number of Sentence a is _____. (singular / plural)

singular

12. Verbs have three persons: the first, the second and the third.

The Present Indefinite

	Singular	Plural
1.	I work	we work
2.	you work	you work
3.	{ he she it }	works they work

In the sentence "I work every day" the verb is in the first person singular.

In what person is the verb in the sentence "They work"?

In the third person plural.

13. The English verb system consists of three indefinite tenses: the Present, the Past and the Future Indefinite, and three perfect tenses: the Present Perfect, and the Future Perfect.

In English there are _____ indefinite tenses and _____ perfect tenses.

three, three

14. Both the indefinite and perfect tenses have two aspects: the common aspect and the continuous aspect.

The common aspect indicates an action that takes place in the present, past or future.

Common Aspect

Indefinite Tenses

Perfect Tenses

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Tom always <u>comes</u> by bus. | 1. Tom <u>has come</u> home (already). |
| 2. Tom <u>came</u> home at 5. | 2. Tom <u>had come</u> home before 5 o'clock. |
| 3. Tom <u>will come</u> tomorrow. | 3. Tom <u>will have left</u> by 10. |

Which sentence makes a statement about the past?

/1./ 2./ 3./

Sentence 2

15. The continuous aspect expresses a concrete action in its progress at a given moment in the present, past or future.

Continuous Aspect

Indefinite Tenses

Perfect Tenses

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. My sister <u>is reading</u> now. | 1. I <u>have been writing</u> for 2 hours. |
| 2. She <u>was reading</u> at 10. | 2. I <u>had been writing</u> for 2 hours when he came. |
| 3. I <u>shall be working</u> at 12. | 3. I <u>shall soon have been writing</u> for him for 25 minutes. |

Which sentence is in the continuous aspect?

- a. My sister is reading now. b. She reads every day.
-

16. Sentence a

UNIT 2 THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

17.

Singular

Plural

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. I work | we work |
| 2. you work | you work |
| 3. { he } works /s/ | they work |
| { she } | |
| { it } | |

Work and works are the Present Indefinite Tense forms of the verb "work".

What are the corresponding forms of the verb "think"?

think, thinks

18. The only personal ending of the English verb is the ending -s(-es) in the third person singular: work - he works, take - she takes, etc.

What is the third person singular of the verbs "talk" and "write"?

He (she) talks, He (she) writes

19. He walks slowly.
She writes quickly.

We may say that the Present Indefinite Tense forms "walks" and "writes" consist of "walk" plus the Present Indefinite and "write" plus the Present Indefinite.

What do the words "takes" and "works" consist of?

Walk + the Present Indefinite, write + the Present Indefinite

20. She sings /z/ beautifully. Jane sings /z/ well.
He dresses /iz/ quickly. Tom dresses /iz/ quickly.

When the Present Indefinite is added, it consists of -s or -es when the subject is he, she, it or a singular noun.

"Jane" and "Tom" are — nouns. (singular / plural)

singular

21. They walk slowly. The children walk slowly.
Verbs do not add the ending -s or -es when the subject is I, you, we, they or a plural noun.

"Children" is a _____ noun. (singular / plural)

plural

22. They walk slowly.

The tense of the verb in "They walk slowly" is the Present Indefinite. The verb "walk" consists of "walk" + _____.

Here the Present Indefinite has no special ending.

the Present Indefinite

23. pass + es = passes /iz/ I pass - he passes
push + es = pushes /iz/ I push - he pushes
catch + es = catches /iz/ I catch - he catches
mix + es = mixes /iz/ I mix - he mixes

Verbs which end in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x add -es in the third person singular which is pronounced /iz/.

Write the first and the third person singular of the following verbs: watch, wash, dress, fix.

I watch - he watches, I wash - he washes, I dress - he dresses, I fix - he fixes

24. Remember:

go + es = goes /gouz/ I go - he goes
do + es = does /dʌz/ I do - he does

Write the following sentences in the third person singular.

I go to school every day. I do it every day.

He (she) goes to school every day. He (she) does it every day.

25. Do Exercises 1 and 2 (Unit 2) on page 78.

26. Consonant + y → consonant + i + es

I carry - he carries /iz/

Verbs which end in -y preceded by a consonant change -y into i and then add -es /z/ in the third person singular.

I cry - he _____, I try - he _____, I hurry -
he _____.

he cries, he tries, he hurries

27. Vowels: a, e, i, o, u

When -y is preceded by a vowel, -s /z/ is added in the third person singular.

I play - he plays, I enjoy - he enjoys

Give the third person singular of "I buy a ticket" and "I pay at the cash desk".

He (she) buys a ticket. He (she) pays at the cash desk.

28. The ending -s(-es) is pronounced as:

1. /s/ after voiceless consonants

work - he works /s/

write - he writes

2. /z/ after vowels and voiced consonants

see - he sees /z/

read - he reads

3. /iz/ after the letter combinations -ss, -ch, -sh, -x, -dge

pass - he passes /iz/

catch - he catches

push - he pushes

mix - he mixes

judge - he judges

Do Exercises 3, 4 and 5 (Unit 2) on pages 79, 80.

29.

	Workers	work.	
The	boys	like	football.
This	girl	studies	English.
My	friend	gets up	at seven.
	He	plays	tennis.

Using abbreviations, we might write:

(D)N + V_{Pr} + X

- D - determiner; everything that occurs before nouns, e.g. the, a, this, my, some, several, etc. If it stands in brackets, it means that it does not occur in every sentence, e.g. Workers work.
- N - noun or pronoun; e.g. worker, David, France, he, it, somebody, etc.
- V_{Pr} - verb in the Present Indefinite Tense, e.g. walk / walks, read / reads, etc.
- X - everything that comes after the verb (if at all).
Write the formula for the sentence "My uncle lives in Tallinn".

(D)N + V_{Pr} + X

30. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

If the negative of "I work every day" is "I do not work every day", what is the negative of "I get up at 7"?

I do not get up at 7.

31. The negative of "He dresses quickly" is "He does not dress quickly. What is the negative of "He goes to school"?
-

He does not go to school.

32. $(D)N + V_{Pr} + X \xrightarrow{T_{-neg}} (D)N + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{do} \\ \text{does} \end{array} \right\} + \text{not} + V + X$

\Rightarrow may be transformed into

V - the present (infinitive) form of a verb

I drink much tea.

I do not drink much tea.

He drinks much tea.

He does not drink much tea.

When the sentence has the structure $(D)N + V_{Pr} + X$,

it can be transformed into the negative by introducing the helping verb do/does + not after the (D)N (= noun or pronoun). Does is used for the third person singular. In this case the verb loses its personal ending -s (-es).

Note. T_{-neg} of statements containing

the verb "be" in the Present Indefinite Tense will

correspond to the formula

$$(D)N + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\} + \text{not} + X$$

a. We ... not study English every day. (do / does)

b. She ... not live at Elva. (do / does)

a. do b. does

33. Transform into the negative.

a. Mr. Brown lives in London. Mr. Brown does not ___ in London. (live / lives)

b. Peter and John study French. Peter and John do not _____ French. (study / studies)

a. live b. study

34. The contracted form of do not is don't /daunt/ and that of does not is doesn't /daznt/.

Give the contracted forms of "I do not wash my hands with hot water" and "He does not like soup".

I don't wash ... He doesn't like ...

35. Do Exercises 6, 7 and 8 (Unit 2) on page 80.

36. Yes/No Questions (T_{-q})

There are two main kinds of questions in English: those that can be answered by the words yes and no and those that can't. For example, one can answer the question "Does he live here?" by saying Yes (, he does) or No (, he does not). But one cannot answer the question "Where does he live?" by saying Yes or No. Questions of the type "Does he live here?" will be called yes/no questions (= general questions) and those of the type "Where does he live?" wh- questions (T_{-wh}) (= special questions). All questions in English are transforms.

Is the transform "Does he live here?" a yes/no question or a wh- question?

a yes/no question

37. The yes/no question corresponding to "He lives here" is "Does he live here?" What is the yes/no question corresponding to "He writes quickly"?

Does he write quickly?

38. The do transformation (T_{-q}) of "You drink much tea" is "Do you drink much tea?"

What is the do transformation of "You live in London"?

Do you live in London?

39.

$$\boxed{(D)N + V_{Pr} + X} \xrightarrow{T_{-q}} \boxed{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Do} \\ \text{Does} \end{array} \right\} + (D)N + V + X?}$$

1.	I	study	English.	Do	I	study	English?	Yes, I do.
2.	We	live	in Tartu.	Do	we	live	in Tartu?	
3.	You	like	milk.	Do	you	like	milk?	No, I don't.
4.	They	eat	potatoes.	Do	they	eat	potatoes?	
=====								
5.	He	speaks	English.	Does	he	speak	English?	
6.	Mother	buys	milk.	Does	Mother	buy	milk?	
7.	This girl	dresses	well.	Does	this girl	dress	well?	Yes, she does.
8.	She	tries	hard.	Does	she	try	hard?	No, she doesn't.

When a sentence has the structure

$$\boxed{(D)N + V_{Pr} + X}$$

we can transform it into a yes/no question by introducing the helping verb do/does before the (D)N (= noun or pronoun). Does is used in the third person singular. In this case the verb loses its personal ending -s(-es).

Note. T_{-q} of statements containing the verb "be" in the Present Indefinite Tense will correspond to the

formula

(<u>Am</u>)	+ (D)N + X ?
(<u>Is</u>)	
(<u>Are</u>)	

Do Exercises 9, 10, 11 on page 81.

40. Wh- Questions (T_{-wh})

Wh- questions (= special questions) are questions introduced by question words. In the sentence "Where does Sally live?" where is a question word. What is the question word in "When do you get up?"

When

41. Most question words begin with the letters wh-. That is why these questions are called wh- questions. However, not all question words begin with the letters wh-. What is the question word in "How do you spell your name?"

How

42. Wh- questions beginning with why, when, where, what, which, who, whose, how, etc. cannot be answered by Yes or No but only by some bit of information.

Which question must be answered by some bit of information?

- a. Do you play tennis?
 - b. When do you play tennis?
-

b.

43. Wh- questions can refer to any part of the sentence - the subject, the predicate, the object, the attribute or the adverbial modifier.

John plays tennis.

The subject of this sentence is _____ .

John

44. If the question refers to the subject or its attribute, the question words who, what, whose and which are used. The structure of the sentence does not change.

<u>John</u>	plays	tennis.
<u>Tom's</u> friend	plays	tennis.
<u>His</u> friend	likes	cheese.
=====		
Who	plays	tennis?
Whose friend	plays	tennis?
Whose friend	likes	cheese?

Ask questions about the words underlined.

- a. Mother gets up at 7. b. She helps him with physics.
c. Our teacher is ill.

-
- a. Who gets up at 7? b. Who helps him with physics?
c. Whose teacher is ill?

45. If the question refers to the subject or its attribute, the structure of the wh- question is as follows:

Who		
What		+ V _{Pr} + X ?
{ Whose }	+ N	
{ Which }		

- a. I live in the country. b. Who lives in the country?
 In the sentences above the subject stands _____ the verb. (before/after)

before

46. If the question refers to a part of the sentence other than the subject or its attribute, the subject stands between the helping verb and the (main) verb.

		<u>Tom</u>	plays	tennis	in the morning.
What	does	<u>Tom</u>	play		in the morning?
When	does	<u>Tom</u>	play	tennis?	

In the wh- questions above the subject stands between _____ and _____. The question words "what" and "when" introduce the wh- questions.

the helping verb, the (main) verb.

47. If the question refers to the predicate, the object, the attribute or the adverbial modifier, the structure of the wh- question is as follows:

	<u>Who(m)</u>			
	What			
II	Where	+	{ do	+ V + X?
	When		{ does	
	Why, etc.			

He likes cheese. What does he like?

They like cheese. What do they like?

The helping verb does is used in the third person _____.
 (singular/plural)

singular

48. a. He likes cheese. What does he like?
b. She dresses well. How does she dress?

If the helping verb does is used to form a wh-question, the (main) verb loses its ending -s(-es).

She works in the evening. When does she _____?
(work/works)

work

49. Do Exercises 12, 13 (Unit 2) on pages 81, 82.
-

50. The Use of the Present Indefinite Tense
The Present Indefinite Tense has various uses.

It is used to describe a habitual action.

- a. I write two letters every week.
b. I am writing a letter now.

Which sentence describes a habitual action?

a.

51. The habitual action is often shown by adverbials such as every day (week, month, year), always, usually, often, seldom, never, etc.

He always comes to school by bus.

Which word in the sentence above shows the habitual action?

always

52. always, usually, often, seldom, never, etc. stand before the verb, but usually follow the forms of the verb be (am, is, are) and can, may, must, ought:

He always comes to school by bus.

usually

often

seldom

never

You are often the last to arrive.

You can often see him at the theatre.

Do Exercises 14, 15 (Unit 2) on page 82.

53. The Present Indefinite Tense is used to state facts that are premanently true - for example, the facts of science, mathematics, geography, etc.

a. Water consists of oxygen and hydrogen.

b. The earth is round.

c. The table is round.

Which sentence does not state a permanent truth?

c.

54. a. Water consists of oxygen and hydrogen.

b. Water consisted of oxygen and hydrogen.

In which sentence is the tense of the verb wrong?

b:

55. When a permanently true fact follows an expression in the Past Indefinite Tense such as "I didn't know that ..." or "I forgot that ...", etc., the Present Indefinite Tense must be used to state the permanently true fact.

I forgot that water consisted of oxygen and hydrogen. Is the verb consist in the proper tense? (Yes/No)

No

56. In this and the following two frames, the first verb in each sentence is in the Past Indefinite Tense. Underline the second verb which is in the proper tense. Remember that only a permanently true fact should be expressed in the Present Indefinite Tense.

Copernicus believed that the earth (rotates/rotated) around the sun.

rotates

57. He made a trip to the Soviet Union, where he (visits/visited) Leningrad.
-

visited

58. Benjamin Franklin's experiment proved that lightning (is/was) electricity.
-

is

59. He speaks English fluently.

The Present Indefinite Tense is used to express actions permanently characterizing a given person.

- a. She sings beautifully.
b. She is singing now.

Which sentence corresponds to the rule given above?

a.

60. I hear somebody knock. Go and open the door.

The Present Indefinite Tense is used with verbs see, hear, feel, understand, remember, etc. which are usually not used in the continuous form.

Underline the correct form of the verb in the sentence "I (see/am seeing) him every day".

see

61. I shall speak to him when he comes. (Time)
He will buy it if he has the money. (Condition)

The Present Indefinite Tense is used to express a future action in adverbial clauses of time and condition after the conjunctions when, till, until, before, after, as soon as, etc.

Do Exercise 16 (Unit 2) on page 83.

62. We go there tomorrow.
He leaves next week.

The Present Indefinite Tense may also be used to express an intended future action with verbs of motion, such as go, come, leave, start.

Note. The Present Continuous is more common in such cases. (See Frame 77, item 4)

- a. Mary usually starts at 8.
b. The group starts next month.

Which sentence expresses a future action?

63. b.
-

UNIT 3 THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

64. $V + -ing \longrightarrow V\text{-}ing$
walk + -ing \longrightarrow walking
speak + -ing \longrightarrow speaking
go + -ing \longrightarrow going

Forms like walking, speaking, going are called present participles. They always consist of the present form of the verb plus the syllable spelled -ing.

What are the present participles of the verbs read,
work and be?

reading, working, being

65. write + -ing → writing
 take + -ing → taking

If a verb ends in a mute e preceded by a consonant, the mute e is dropped before adding -ing.
Form the present participles of the verbs give and close.

giving, closing

66. glue + -ing → glueing
 dye + -ing → dyeing

The mute e is not dropped in words consisting of only one syllable. flee + -ing → _____.

fleeing

67. run + -ing → running
 refer + -ing → referring

If a verb ends in a consonant preceded by a vowel rendering a short stressed sound, the final consonant is doubled before adding -ing.

- stop + -ing → _____
 forget + -ing → _____
-

stopping, forgetting

68. die + -ing → dying
 lie + -ing → lying

Verbs ending in ie change ie into y before adding -ing. tie + -ing → _____

tying

69. study + -ing → studying
 comply + -ing → complying
 deny + -ing → denying

A final y is not changed before adding -ing.

70.

(D) N +	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\}$	+ V _{-ing}	+ X
---------	--	---------------------	-----

I	am	going	to the door	now.
He } She }	is	coming	to class	now.
Peter } Mary }	is	walking	down the street.	
We } You } They }	are	studying	grammar	now.

Am, is, are are the Present Indefinite forms of the verb be. V_{-ing} is the present participle (Participle I)

The Present Continuous Tense is formed by means of am, is, are plus the present participle.

- a. I _____ writing now. (am/is/are)
b. He (she, it) _____ working now. (am/is/are)
c. We (you, they) _____ reading now. (am/is/are)
-

a. am b. is c. are

71.

(D)N + be _{Pr} + V _{-ing} + X

be_{Pr} → am, is, are

This sentence structure is used to speak about an

action which is in progress at the present time (often with now, etc.).

- a. I go to class every day.
- b. I am going to the door now.

Which sentence shows an action in progress?

b.

72. Do Exercise 1 (Unit 3) on page 83.

73. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

$$\boxed{(D)N + \begin{pmatrix} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{pmatrix} + V_{-ing} + X} \xrightarrow{T_{-neg}}$$

$$\boxed{(D)N + \begin{pmatrix} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{pmatrix} + \text{not} + V_{-ing} + X}$$

- I am going to the door now.
I am not going to the door now.
He is coming to class now.
He is not coming to class now.
We are studying grammar now.
We are not studying grammar now.

When the sentence has the structure $\boxed{(D)N +$

$\boxed{+ \text{am/is/are} + V_{-ing} + X}$, we can transform it into

the negative (T_{-neg}) by introducing the negative particle not after the Present Indefinite forms of be.

Note. is + not → isn't, are + not → aren't

Do Exercise 2 (Unit 3) on page 83.

74. Yes/No Questions (T_{-q})

(D)N + $\begin{cases} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{cases}$ + V _{-ing} + X	$\xRightarrow{T_{-q}}$
---	------------------------

$\begin{cases} \text{Am} \\ \text{Is} \\ \text{Are} \end{cases}$ + (D)N + V _{-ing} + X ?

Statement

We are studying grammar.

Yes/No Questions

Short Answers

Am	we studying grammar?
Is	John learning English?
Am	I speaking slowly?

Yes, we are.
Yes, he is.
No, you are not.

Place am, is, are before the (D)N (= noun or pronoun) in transforming a statement with the -ing form into a yes/no question.

Do Exercise 3 (Unit 3) on page 84.

75. Wh- Questions (T_{-wh})

I	QW + $\begin{cases} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{cases}$ + V _{-ing} + X ?
---	---

QW → question word

John	is playing	tennis.	Statement
Tom's friend	is playing	tennis.	
Who	is playing	tennis?	T _{-wh}
Whose friend	is playing	tennis?	

In the examples above the questions refer to the subject and its attribute. Is the word-order in wh- questions different from that in statements? (yes/no)

no

76.

II

$QW + \begin{cases} \text{are} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{cases} + (D)N + V_{-ing} + X ?$
--

		John	is	watching	TV	in the living room.
What	is	John		watching		in the living room.
Where	is	John		watching	TV?	

Do Exercise 4 (Unit 3) on page 84.

Use Formula II if the question does not refer to the subject or its attribute.

77. Comparative Use of the Present Indefinite and the Present Continuous Tenses

Study the following table.

The Present Indefinite	The Present Continuous
1. I <u>write</u> two letters every week. (A habitual action.)	1. I <u>am writing</u> a letter now. (The action is in progress at the moment of speaking.)
2. She <u>sings</u> beautifully. (An action permanently characterizing the subject, a statement of a fact.)	2. She <u>is always singing</u> . (An action permanently characterizing the subject; the continuous aspect shows the feelings of the speaker. - praise, blame, impatience, etc.)

3.	_____	3.	He <u>is writing</u> a new novel. (An action characteristic of the subject <u>at the given period.</u>)
4.	He <u>leaves</u> next week. (An intended action referring to the nearest future, especially with the verbs <u>go, come, leave start.</u>)	4.	He <u>is leaving</u> next week. (See <u>The Present Indefinite 4</u> ; the continuous aspect is more common.)

Do Exercises 5 and 6 (Unit 3) on page 84.

UNIT 4 THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

78. Walk, walks, and walked are three different forms of the verb walk. What are the three corresponding forms of the verb talk? _____, _____, _____.

talk, talks, talked

79. Walk and walks are the Present Indefinite Tense forms of the verb "walk"; walked is the Past Indefinite Tense form. Which of the following is a Past Indefinite Tense form:

(1) sing. (2) dresses. (3) worked?

(3)

80. Both walked and worked consist of two elements: the stem (= present or infinitive form) plus the ending -ed. The ending spelled -ed is one form of what is called the past morpheme. The past morpheme stands for whatever is done to a verb to form its past tense.

We form the past tense of the verb work by adding the ending spelled _____.

-ed

81. Some verbs form the Past Indefinite Tense by adding the ending spelled -ed(-d), and some do not. Shouted consists of the verb shout plus the ending -ed. The irregular Past Indefinite Tense saw consists of the verb see plus the morpheme past. The irregular Past Indefinite Tense sang consists of the verb sing plus the morpheme _____.
-

past

82. Live plus past is lived. Unite plus past is _____.
-

united

83. Help plus past is _____. See plus past is _____.
Find plus past is _____.
-

helped, saw, found

84. In "Jane sang beautifully", sang consists of the verb _____ plus _____.
-

sing, past

85. (a) The cat hates water. (b) The cat hated water.
The cats hate water. The cats hated water.
1. Which pair of sentences has the verb in the Past Indefinite Tense? (a/b)
 2. In which pair of sentences does the form of the finite verb remain the same from singular to plural? (a/b)
-

1. b, 2. b

86. For most of the verbs of English, the Past Indefinite form is (the same/different) in singular and plural (See Frame 85, (b)).
-

87. the same

For all verbs except "be", the finite form in the Past Indefinite Tense (changes/does not change) from singular to plural.

does not change

88. Regular verbs form their Past Indefinite Tense by adding the ending -ed to the stem of the verb, or only -d if the stem of the verb ends in -e

want - wanted
love - loved

Form the Past Indefinite Tense of the verbs open and live.

opened, lived

89. The ending -ed(-d) is pronounced:

/ɪd/ after t, d: wanted /ɪd/.

/d/ after voiced consonants except g and after vowels:
opened /d/, lived /d/

/t/ after voiceless consonants except t: worked /t/

Pronounce the following verb forms:

played, washed, wanted, landed

/pleɪd/, /wɒʃ t/, /wɒntɪd/, /lændɪd/

90. hurry - hurried
enjoy - enjoyed

Final y is changed into i before the addition of -ed if it is preceded by a consonant;
it remains unchanged if it is preceded by a vowel.

Write the Past Indefinite of reply and stay.

replied, stayed

91. 1. thin - thinned
2. compel - compelled
prefer - preferred

The following verbs double the final consonant before adding -ed:

1. Verbs of one syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a vowel.
2. Verbs of more than one syllable ending in a consonant preceded by a vowel, if the stress is on the last syllable.

Give the Past Indefinite Tense of stop, submit, occur, refer.

stopped, submitted, occurred, referred

92.

(D)N + V_{-ed} + X

V_{-ed} - verb in the Past Indefinite Tense (both regular and irregular)

I	arrived		yesterday.
John	worked		last night.
We	sang	songs	yesterday.
The students	wrote	two exercises	last night.

Do Exercise 1 (Unit 4) on page 85.

93. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

(D)N + V_{-ed} + X

$\xrightarrow{T_{-neg}}$

(D)N + did + not + V + X

If the negative of "I arrived yesterday" is "I did not arrive yesterday", what is the negative of "John worked last night"?

John did not work last night.

94. The negative of "The students wrote two exercises yesterday" is "The students did not write two exercises yesterday".

What is the negative of "We sang songs yesterday"?

We did not sing songs yesterday.

95. I worked yesterday. \implies I did not work yesterday.
We drank much tea. \implies We did not drink much tea.

The statements containing the -ed form of a verb can be transformed into the negative by introducing the helping verb did + not after the subject. The main verb must be in the present (infinitive) form.

Note. T_{-neg} of statements containing the verb "be" in the Past Indefinite Tense will correspond to the formula

(D)N +	<table border="1"><tr><td>was</td></tr><tr><td>were</td></tr></table>	was	were	+ not + Y
was				
were				

Transform into the negative observing the formula given in Frame 93.

a. I studied yesterday. b. We drank coffee last night.

a. I did not study yesterday. b. We did not drink coffee last night.

96. did not \longrightarrow didn't

Give the contracted form of "I did not drink coffee last night."

97. Do Exercise 2 (Unit 4) on page 85.

98. Yes/No Questions (T_{-q})

(D)N + V_{-ed} + X $\xrightarrow{T_{-q}}$ Did + (D)N + V + X ?

	I	arrived	yesterday.	
	We	sang	songs yesterday.	
Did	I	arrive	yesterday?	Yes, I did.
Did	we	sing	songs yesterday?	No, we didn't.

We use the helping verb did before the (D)N if we want to transform a statement containing the -ed form of a verb into the yes/no question. The main verb must be in the present (infinitive) form.

Note. T_{-q} of statements containing the verb "be" in the Past Indefinite Tense will correspond to the formula

{ Was } + (D)N + X ?
{ Were }

Do Exercise 3 (Unit 4) on page 85.

99. Wh- Questions (T_{-wh})

I Q_{wh} + V_{-ed} + X ?

<u>John</u>	arrived	yesterday.
<u>Who</u>	arrived	yesterday?
<u>Tom's</u> friend	arrived	yesterday.
<u>Whose</u> friend	arrived	yesterday?

In the examples above the questions refer to the subject and its attribute. Is the word-order in wh- questions different from that in statements? (yes/no)

no

100. II QW + (D)N + did + V + X ?

		John	arrived		yesterday.
		We	sang	songs	yesterday.
When	did	John	arrive?		
What	did	we	sing		yesterday?

Use Formula II if the question does not refer to the subject or its attribute.

Do Exercises 4,5 (Unit 4) on pages 85, 86.

101. The Use of the Past Indefinite Tense

The Past Indefinite is used to describe an action which was performed (took place) in the past. The time of the action may be shown by adverbs or adverbial expressions of past time, such as yesterday, a week ago, last night, last week, last year, this morning (when the morning is already past), etc.

- a. Some big trees grow there.
- b. Some big trees grew there last year.

Which sentence states a past action? (a/b)

b.

- 102. a. The movie ended at eight.
- b. Yesterday the movie ended at eight.

Which sentence contains an adverb of past time?
(a/b)

b

103. The Past Indefinite is used to denote a succession of past actions.

a. She entered the room, took off her coat and sat down.

b. She entered the room.

Which sentence describes a succession of past actions?
(a/b)

a

104. The Past Indefinite is also used to denote habitual (repeated) actions in the past.

Every week we went to the cinema.

The sentence above shows a _____ action in the past.

habitual (repeated)

105.

would	+ V
used	+ to + V

a. The girls would sing songs.

b. He used to smoke a cigar after dinner.

Repeated actions in the past are often expressed by would + V and used + to + V. Would is more literary and used to is more colloquial.

Sentence a is more _____ (colloquial/literary) than Sentence b.

literary

106. She used to play the piano after dinner.

T_{-q} { a. Used she to play the piano after dinner?
→ b. Did she use to play the piano after dinner?

- T_{-neg} { a. She used not to play the piano after dinner.
→ b. She did not use to play the piano after dinner.

T_{-q} and T_{-neg} without the helping verb did are more common in writing. (Example a.)

Do Exercises 6, 7 (Unit 4) on page 86.

107. The Past Indefinite is used to express an action planned in the future when that future action is viewed from a past moment.

She told me that school began (= would begin) the next day.

The Estonian equivalent for the Past Indefinite in such cases is "olevik" (... "et kool algab homme".) What is the English for "Ta ütles mulle, et nad asuvad teele (start) nädala pärast"?

He (she) told me that they started (= would start) in a week's time.

108. The Past Indefinite Tense is also used to express a future action in adverbial clauses of time and condition introduced by the conjunctions after, when, before, till, if, etc. when that future moment is viewed from a past moment.

He told me that he would come if (provided) he had time. In this case the Past Indefinite is rendered in Estonian by "olevik" (... "kui tal on aega.")

She asked me to do my homework while she _____ (is/was) away.

was

109. Do Exercise 8 (Unit 4) on page 86.
-

UNIT 5 THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

110.

(D)N +	<u>was</u> <u>were</u>	+ V	-ing + X
--------	---------------------------	-----	----------

I He, she, it	was working	at six yesterday.
We, you, they	were writing	when he arrived.

The Past Continuous is formed by means of was/were plus the present participle. Was is used in the singular, were - in the plural.

- a. I ___ writing a letter when he came. (was/were)
 b. They ___ doing their homework at eight yesterday.
 (was/were)

a. was b. were

111. was/were are the Past Indefinite forms of the verb be. They help to form the Past Continuous Tense. Was is used in the ____ (singular/plural), were is used in the ____ (singular/plural).

singular, plural

112.

(D)N +	be	-ed + V	-ing + X
--------	----	---------	----------

be_{-ed} → was, were

I was reading at six yesterday.

We were eating when you came.

This sentence-structure is used to speak about an action which was going on at a definite moment in the past.

- a. I wrote an exercise yesterday.
 b. I was writing the whole day yesterday.
 Which sentence shows an action in progress?

b.

113. a. When I returned, it was raining.
b. In the afternoon she was still reading.

The definite moment is fixed: a) by another past action or

b) by stating the time.

- a. At five yesterday we were drinking tea.
b. When he came, we were drinking tea.

The definite moment is fixed by another past action in sentence _____. (a/b)

b.

114. I was working all day long.
The Past Continuous may express an action which was taking place during a certain period of time, but only when the action is considered in its progress.
a. I read all day long.
b. I was reading all day long.

In sentence ____ (a/b) the action is considered in its progress.

b.

115. They did not notice what the child was doing.
The definite moment is not fixed if it is understood from the situation.
In the sentence above the definite moment is _____.
(fixed/not fixed)
-

not fixed

116. Do Exercise 1 (Unit 5) on page 87.
-

117. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

$(D)N + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\} + V_{-ing} + X \xrightarrow{T_{-neg}}$

$(D)N + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\} + \text{not} + V_{-ing} + X$

was + not → wasn't
were + not → weren't

I was reading all day long.

I was not (wasn't) reading
all day long.

We were sleeping at that time.

We were not (weren't)
sleeping at that time.

Do Exercise 2 (Unit 5) on page 87.

118. Yes/No Questions (T_{-q})

$(D)N + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\} + V_{-ing} + X \xrightarrow{T_{-q}}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Was} \\ \text{Were} \end{array} \right\} + (D)N + V_{-ing} + X?$

I was reading all day long.

Was I reading all day long?

We were sleeping at that time.

Were we sleeping at that
time?

Do Exercise 3 (Unit 5) on page 87.

119. Wh- Questions (T-wh)

I QW + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\} + V_{-ing} + X ?$

Who	was reading	all day long?
What	was ringing	all the time?
Whose bell	was ringing	all the time?

II QW + $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right] + (D)N + V_{-ing} + X ?$

What	were	you	reading	when he came in?
Where	was	he	sitting	when I came in?
When	was	I	writing?	

Do Exercise 4 (Unit 5) on page 87.

Use Formula I if the question refers to the subject or its attribute, and Formula II if the question does not refer to the subject or its attribute.

120. Contrastive Use of the Past Indefinite and the Past Continuous Tenses

Study the following table.

	The Past Indefinite	The Past Continuous
1.	I <u>wrote</u> my composition <u>yesterday</u> .	I <u>was writing</u> my composition a) <u>at six yesterday</u> . b) <u>when you came</u> .
2.	It <u>rained yesterday</u> .	It <u>was raining</u> the whole <u>day yesterday</u> .

	<p>The <u>fact</u> is stated and past time is indicated.</p> <p>The <u>moment</u> when the action was in progress is not stated.</p>	<p>Both the <u>fact</u> and the <u>moment</u> (1) or <u>period of time</u> (2) when the action was in progress are stated.</p>
3.	<p>He was eating <u>while</u> she <u>talked</u>.</p>	<p>He <u>was eating while</u> she <u>was talking</u>.</p> <p>He ate <u>while</u> she was <u>talk- ing</u>.</p> <p>He <u>was eating while</u> she talked.</p>
	<p>In <u>subordinate clauses of time</u> beginning with the conjunctions <u>as</u> and <u>while</u>, the Past Indefinite is commonly used.</p>	<p>The Past Continuous may be used both in the principal and the subordinate clause if two actions are parallel! But usually one of the verbs is in the Past Indefinite.</p>
4.	<p>_____</p>	<p>He <u>was always grumbling</u>.</p>
	<p>_____</p>	<p>The action is characteristic of the subject at a given period.</p> <p>The Past Continuous shows the feelings of the speaker - blame, impatience, praise, etc. (with <u>always</u>, <u>constantly</u>, etc.)</p>

Do Exercises 5, 6, 7 (Unit 5) on page 88.

UNIT 6 THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

121. (D)N + $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{matrix} \right\} + V + X$

I	} shall work	tomorrow.
We		every day.
He	} will work	next month.
She		in the afternoon.
It		every other day.
You		in five days.
They		soon.

The Future Indefinite is formed by means of shall/will plus the present form of the verb. Shall is used for the first person singular and plural (with I, we)

- a. I ... do it tomorrow. (shall/will)
 b. We ... help him in the afternoon. (shall/will)
-

a. shall b. shall

122. (D) N'll + V + X

'll → shall/will

I'll do it tomorrow.

It'll be cold in the morning.

The contracted form of both shall and will is 'll.
 Do Exercise 1 (Unit 6) on page 89.

123.

(D)N'll (shall/will) + V + X

This sentence structure is used mainly to express a future action depending on circumstances and not on any person's will or intention.

Do Exercise 2 (Unit 6) on page 89.

124.

am/is/are + going + to + V + X

I	<u>am going to study</u>	tomorrow.
John	<u>is going to study</u>	engineering.
We	<u>are going to play</u>	tennis tomorrow.

be going to is used to express an action in the nearest future.

Do Exercise 3 (Unit 6) on page 89.

125.

am/is/are + V-ing

I am making a speech tomorrow.

He is doing his homework this afternoon.

We are leaving for London tomorrow.

The Present Continuous Tense may also express an action in the nearest future. This future action is usually fixed by an adverbial modifier of time.

Note. See also Frames 61, 62.

Do Exercises 4, 5 (Unit 6) on page 90.

126. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

(D)N $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{array} \right\} + V + X \quad \xrightarrow{\underline{\underline{T_{-neg}}}}$

(D)N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{array} \right\} + \text{not} + V + X$

shall + not → shan't / ʃa:nt/

will + not → won't / wəʊnt/

We shall work tomorrow. We shall not work (shan't work) tomorrow.

He will work tomorrow. He will not work (won't work) tomorrow.

Do Exercise 6 (Unit 5) on page 90.

127. Yes/No Questions (T_{-q})

(D)N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{array} \right\} + V + X ? \quad \xrightarrow{\underline{\underline{T_{-q}}}}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Shall} \\ \text{Will} \end{array} \right\} + (D)N + V + X ?$

We shall work tomorrow. Shall we work tomorrow?

He will work tomorrow. Will he work tomorrow?

Yes, we shall. Yes, he will.

No, we shall not. No, he will not.

Do Exercise 7 (Unit 6) on page 90.

128. The Use of the Future Indefinite Tense

Study the following table.

1. He <u>will be</u> a teacher in two years.	An action permanently characterizing the subject.
2. I <u>shall see</u> him at the station.	An action which will take place in the future.
3. A plant <u>will die</u> without water.	A well-known fact, a statement of general character.
4. I <u>shall see</u> him twice a week.	A habitual action.
5. The lesson will be over by now.	A supposition connected with a present moment.

Do Exercise 8 (Unit 7) on page 91.

UNIT 7 THE FUTURE INDEFINITE IN THE PAST

129.

(D)N + $\begin{cases} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \end{cases}$ + V + X
--

I (we) + should + V

He (she, it, you, they) + would + V

I said that

I should do it.

he would do it.

The Future Indefinite in the Past is formed by means of should/would plus the present form of the verb.

- a. He said that he ... help me. (should/would)
b. Jim told me that we ... return in a week. (should/would)
-

a. would b. should

130.

(D)N'd + V + X

'd → should/would

The contracted form of both should and would is 'd.

I + should work → I'd work
he + would work → he'd work
we + should work → _____
you + would work → _____
they + would work → _____

we'd, you'd, they'd

131. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

(D)N + {should/would} + V + X $\xrightarrow{T_{-neg}}$

(D)N + {should/would} + not + V + X

should + not → shouldn't
/ʃudnt/
would + not → wouldn't
/wudnt/

I said that

I should not do it.

he would not do it.

we _____ it.
you _____ it.
they _____ it.

should not do, would not do, would not do

132. The Use of the Future Indefinite in the Past.

We were afraid }
I said }

he would be late.
we should get wet.

The Future Indefinite in the Past is used in object clauses (instead of shall/will) if the verb in the main clause is in the past:

(a.) She said (b.) she would be delighted.
The object clause is _____. (a.)/(b.)

(b.)

133. I said he would be late.
Ma ütlesin, et ta hilineb.

The Future Indefinite in the Past expresses an action in the future when that future is viewed from a past moment. It is translated into Estonian by means of olevik.

Do Exercise 1 (Unit 7) on page 91.

UNIT 8 THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

134.

(D)N + $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{array} \right\}$ + be + V _{-ing} + X
--

I shall be reading at 7 o'clock.
He will be watching TV when you come.

The Future Continuous Tense is formed from the Future Indefinite of the verb be (shall be, will be), and the present participle of the main verb.

Put the following into the Future Continuous Tense:

- a. I shall read a novel. b. He will sleep then.

-
- a. I shall be reading a novel. b. He will be sleeping then.

135.

(D)N'll + be + V_{-ing} + X

'll → shall/will

This sentence-structure is used to describe an action which will be continuing at some point in future time.

- a. I shall have my bath at 7 o'clock.
b. I shall be having my bath at 7 o'clock.

Which sentence describes an action going on at a given future moment? (a./b.)

b.

136. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

(D)N + { shall
will } + be + V_{-ing} + X

T_{-neg}

(D)N { shall
will } + not + be + V_{-ing} + X

shall + not → { shan't
'll not

will + not → { won't
'll not

I shall be having my bath in ten minutes.

I shall not be having my bath in ten minutes.

This time tomorrow he will be waiting for me.

This time tomorrow he will not be waiting for me.

Note. The contracted form 'll not is used when the negation is emphatic.

I hope you'll not be dancing very long.

Do Exercise 1 (Unit 8) on page 91.

137. Yes/No Questions (T_{-q})

(D)N + {shall
will} + be + V_{-ing} + X $\xRightarrow{T_{-q}}$

{Shall
Will} + (D)N + be + V_{-ing} + X ?

I shall be having my bath in ten minutes.

Shall I be having my bath in ten minutes?

He will be waiting for me then.

Will he be waiting for me then?

Do Exercises 2, 3 (Unit 8) on page 91.

138. The Use of the Future Continuous Tense

Study the following table.

1.	Our drama group <u>will be putting on</u> a new play <u>soon</u> .	The action is supposed (planned anticipated) in the future.
2.	She <u>will be writing</u> her composition a) at 5 o'clock tomorrow.	The action will be going on at a fixed moment in the future. The moment may be fixed.

	b) when I get back. (while I shall be watching TV).	a) by an adverb or adverbial expression. b) by another action.
3.	I <u>shall be working</u> the whole evening.	The action is continuing for a certain period of time in the future.
4.	Next year he <u>will be working</u> as a teacher.	The action is characterizing the subject at a given period of time in the future.

Do Exercise 4 (Unit 8) on page 92.

139. The Use of the Future Continuous Tense as Compared to the Present Continuous and the Future Indefinite.

1.	Our drama group <u>will be putting</u> on a new play soon.	Our drama group <u>will put on</u> a new play soon.
	The action is supposed (planned, anticipated) in the future.	A future action is stated.
2.	She <u>will be writing</u> her composition a) at 5 o'clock tomorrow. b) when I get back.	She <u>is writing</u> her composition.

	The action will be going on at a fixed moment in the future.	The action is going on at the present moment.
3.	I <u>shall be working</u> the whole evening.	I <u>shall work</u> the whole evening.
	The action is continuing for a certain period of time in the future.	A fact in the future is stated.
4.	Next year he <u>will be working</u> as a teacher.	He <u>will be</u> a teacher in two years.
	The action is characterizing the subject at a given period of time in the future.	The action characterizes the subject permanently.

Do Exercises 5, 6 (Unit 8) on page 92.

UNIT 9 THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

140.

(D)N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \end{array} \right\}$ + be + V _{-ing} + X

I (we) + should

He (she, it, you, they) + would

I said that

I should be reading at 7 o'clock.

he would be watching TV when you come tomorrow.

The Future Continuous in the the Past denotes an action going on at a definite future moment when that future is viewed from the past.

- a. We knew that you would be reading the whole day.
- b. We know that you will be reading at 7 o'clock.

The future moment is viewed from the past in Sentence _____. (a./b.)

a.

141. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

The negative of "I should be reading at 7 o'clock" is "I should not be reading at 7 o'clock".

What is the negative of "He would be watching TV"?

He would not be watching TV.

142. $(D)N + \begin{cases} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \end{cases} + \text{be} + V_{-ing} + X \xrightarrow{T_{-neg}}$

$(D)N + \begin{cases} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \end{cases} + \text{not} + \text{be} + V_{-ing} + X$

Transform into the negative:

I told him that I should be having my lesson at that time.

I told him that I should not be having my lesson at that time.

143. The Use of the Future Continuous in the Past

The Future Continuous in the Past is used in object clauses to express an action going on at a definite future moment if the verb in the main clause is in the past.

- a. He said that he would be cutting grass the whole morning.

b. He said that he would help me.

Which sentence expresses a future action going on at a definite moment?

a.

144. Do Exercise 1 (Unit 9) on page 93.

UNIT 10 THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

145. A tense formed by combining a past participle with a form of have is called a perfect tense.

a. washed

b. has washed

Which verb is an example of a perfect tense?

b.

146. Underline the two present forms of have:

has

had

have

will have

has, have

147. Using a present form of have (have or has) with a past participle gives the Present Perfect Tense.

a. washed

b. has washed

c. have washed

The verb wash is in the Present Perfect Tense in examples ___ and _____. (a./b./c.)

b. c.

148. a. He spoke for an hour.

b. He has spoken for an hour.

In which sentence is the verb in the Present Perfect Tense?

b.

149. He (she, it) + has

I (we, you, they) + have

a. I _____ spoken for an hour. (have/has). b. He _____
spoken for an hour. (have/has)

a. have b. has

150.

(D)N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{array} \right\}$ + V_{-en} + X

V_{-en} - past participle

I have lived in Tartu for ten years.

He has written two exercises.

Lived and written are past participle forms of live and write. Past participles of all regular verbs end in -ed and are identical with the past form; for past participles of irregular verbs see any list of irregular verbs you have.

Give the past participle form of the verbs work, walk, cut, show, bring .

worked, walked, cut, shown, brought

151. In spoken English the contracted forms of the Present Perfect Tense are used.

I + have → I've	worked	we + have → we've	worked
he + has → he's		you + have → you've	
she + has → she's		they + have → they've	
it + has → it's			

Do Exercise 1 (Unit 10) on page 93.

152. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

(D)N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{array} \right\}$ + V_{-en} + X $\xrightarrow{T_{-neg}}$

(D)N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{array} \right\}$ + not + V_{-en} + X

have + not → haven't

has + not → hasn't

I have finished my letter. I have not (haven't) finished my letter.

He has written it. He has not (hasn't) written it.

Do Exercise 2 (Unit 10) on page 93.

153. Yes/No Questions (T_{-q})

(D)N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{array} \right\}$ + V_{-en} + X $\xrightarrow{T_{-q}}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Have} \\ \text{Has} \end{array} \right\}$ + (D)N + V_{-en} + X ?

He has broken his pencil. Has he broken his pencil?

They have made good progress in English. Have they made good progress in English?

Do Exercise 3 (Unit 10) on page 93.

154. The Use of the Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect Tense is used to express an action that began in the past but that continues, or whose effect continues, into the present.

- a. Peter has lived in Tallinn for three years.
- b. Peter lived in Tallinn for three years.

In which sentence is Peter still living in Tallinn?

a.

155. If a past action or its effect continues into the present time the _____ (Present Perfect/Present Continuous) Tense is used.
-

Present Perfect

156. The lecturer spoke for an hour.

This could mean that the lecturer spoke yesterday, last year, on ten years ago. The action belongs entirely to the past. To show that the lecturer is still speaking, we must use the _____ Tense.

Present Perfect

157. a. He built a house.
 b. He has built a house.

One sentence means that the house is a past history. The other means that, although the house was built in the past, the effect of the action continues into the present moment.

Which sentence means that the house is still standing?

b.

158. The Present Perfect Tense always ties up the action in some way with the present. If the action is not still continuing, it at least has some effect upon a present situation.

If he (left, has left) the house, we shall have to wait.

has left

159. a. Jack has been my friend for two years.
b. Jack was my friend for two years.

Which sentence means that Jack is still your friend?

a.

160. a. From that day on, I always feared thunderstorms.
b. From that day on, I have always feared thunderstorms.

Which sentence is correct because the fear continues to exist at the present time?

b.

161. a. The singer has lost his voice.
b. The singer lost his voice.

Which sentence would you use to indicate that the singer's voice is still gone?

a.

162. Comparative Use of the Past Indefinite and the Present Perfect Tenses.

Study the following table.

	The Past Indefinite	The Present Perfect
1.	I <u>finished</u> the letter yesterday.	I <u>have finished</u> the letter.
	The action is cut off from the present.	The action has been completed by the present moment. The time of the action may not be indicated.
2.	Tom <u>visited</u> her { yesterday. last week. last month. last year. two days ago. at 10.	Tom <u>has visited</u> her { today. this week. this month. this year. lately. of late.
	The Past Indefinite is used with adverbials of past time.	The Present Perfect is often used with adverbials indicating that the period of time has not ended yet.
3.	I <u>saw</u> him <u>today</u> . <u>this week</u> . <u>this morning</u> .	I <u>have seen</u> him <u>today</u> . <u>this week</u> . <u>this morning</u> .
	The sentence refers to some definite part of the period which is over. Thus, "I saw him this morning" may be used in the afternoon.	See the rule above. Thus, "I have seen him this morning" may be used during the morning.

4.	I <u>saw</u> him <u>just now</u> .	I <u>have never seen</u> him. <u>often</u> <u>just</u> <u>already</u> <u>seldom</u> <u>sometimes</u> <u>hardly ever</u>
	The Past Indefinite is used with <u>just now</u> .	The Present Perfect Tense is often connected with <u>adverbs of indefinite time or frequency</u> , such as <u>often</u> , <u>seldom</u> , <u>rarely</u> , <u>never</u> , <u>sometimes</u> , <u>generally</u> , <u>just</u> , <u>already</u> , <u>yet</u> , <u>always</u> , etc.
5.	_____	Don't go <u>until</u> you <u>have finished</u> your supper.
	_____	The Present Perfect is used to express an action completed before a definite future moment in <u>adverbial clauses of time and condition</u> beginning with <u>when</u> , <u>if</u> , <u>until</u> , <u>till</u> , <u>as soon as</u> , <u>before</u> , <u>after</u> , etc.
6.	I have not visited him <u>since</u> he <u>was</u> ill.	I <u>have lived</u> in Tartu <u>for</u> 10 years.
	<u>Since</u> is used to indicate the starting point of the action. If <u>since</u> introduces a clause, the verb	The action began in the past and is still going on. The preposition <u>for</u> is used to denote the whole period of duration.

in this clause is in
the Past Indefinite.

Do Exercises 4, 5, 6 (Unit 10) on page 94.

UNIT 11 THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

163. (D)N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{array} \right\}$ + been + V_{-ing} + X

Mother has been cooking since morning.

I have been studying English for six months.

The Present Perfect Continuous is formed by means of the Present Perfect of the verb be, used as an auxiliary, and Participle I (the -ing form) of the main verb.

Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

a. I (look) at this picture for five minutes.

b. It (snow) since yesterday.

a. I have been looking ... b. It has been snowing ...

164. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

(D)N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{array} \right\}$ + been + V_{-ing} + X

$\xrightarrow{T_{-neg}}$

(D)N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{array} \right\}$ + not + been + V_{-ing} + X

Mother has been cooking since morning. \Rightarrow Mother has not been cooking since morning.

Transform into the negative: a. He has been sleeping since morning.

b. They have been tidying the flat all the time.

-
- a. He has not been sleeping... b. They have not been tidying...

165. Yes/No Questions (T_{-q})

(D)N + $\begin{cases} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{cases}$ + been + V_{-ing} + X

T_{-q} →

$\begin{cases} \text{Have} \\ \text{Has} \end{cases}$ + (D)N + been + V_{-ing} + X ?

If the T_{-q} of "You have been mending your socks for half an hour" is "Have you been mending your socks for half an hour?", what is the T_{-q} of "Mary has been washing up since breakfast"?

Has Mary been washing up ...?

166. The Use of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used to express an action which began at some moment in the past, has been continuing for a certain period of time up to the present moment and is still going on at the present moment.

- a. I am writing a letter.
b. I have been writing my letter for half an hour.

In both examples the action is going on at the moment of speaking. Which of them shows that some part of the action is completed by the moment of speaking?

b.

167. a. I have worked at this problem for months.
b. I have been working at this problem for months.

In most cases the Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous can be used interchangeably. The only

difference is that the former emphasizes a fact and the latter a process.

a. He has lived here for two years.

b. He has been living here for two years.

Sentence _____ (a/b.) emphasizes the process.

b.

168. a. I have read that book. (I have read and finished it.)

b. I have been reading that book. (I am still reading it and have not yet finished it.)

1. Is there any difference between Sentence a and Sentence b? (Yes/No)

2. Which sentence does not correspond to the rule given in Frame 166? (a./b.)

1. Yes 2. a.

169. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is also used to express an action which began in the past, has been continuing for a certain period of time and has been completed by the present moment.

You look distressed. You have been crying.

The action in the example is _____.(completed/not completed)

completed

170. a. You have written your composition.

b. Here is my composition. I have been writing it all the time you were out.

Both examples show an action _____ (completed/incompleted) by the present moment.

completed

171. Do Exercises 1, 2, 3 (Unit 11) on page 95.

UNIT 12 THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

172.

(D)N + had + V_{-en} + X

He had received (He'd received...) my letter the day before.

When they arrived, the lesson had begun.

The Past Perfect Tense is formed by combining had (the past form of have) with the past participle of a verb (seen, walked, taken, etc.)

a. had decided b. has decided

Which verb is in the Past Perfect Tense?

a.

173. Ben borrowed a book and later returned it.
There are two verbs in this sentence. Does the order of the verbs represent the order in which the actions occurred? (Yes/No)

Yes .

174. a. Ben borrowed a book and later returned it.
b. Ben returned the book that he had borrowed.

In which sentence is the last action mentioned first and the first action mentioned last?

b.

175. Ben returned the book that he had borrowed.
The verb borrow is in the ____ (Past Indefinite/Past Perfect) Tense.

Past Perfect

176. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

(D)N + had + V_{-en} + X $\xrightarrow{T_{-neg}}$

(D)N + had + not + V_{-en} + X

He had received my letter. He had not (hadn't) re-
ceived my letter.

Transform into the negative:

a. He had written the letter by 10 o'clock.

b. He'd written it the day before my arrival.

a. He had not written ... b. He hadn't written ...

177. Yes/No Questions (T_{-q})

(D)N + had + V_{-en} + X $\xrightarrow{T_{-q}}$

Had + (D)N + V_{-en} + X ?

He had received my letter. Had he received my letter?

Transform into the T_{-q}:

He had written the letter by 10 o'clock.

Had he written...?

178. Do Exercise 1 (Unit 12) on page 96.

179. The Use of the Past Perfect Tense

The Past Perfect denotes an action completed before a certain moment in the past. The moment may be fixed

a) by stating the time or b) by another past action.

I had finished my supper

a) by 7 o'clock yesterday. b) when (before) you came.

a. I had seen him twice before he called.

b. I had talked to him the day before.

The certain moment in the past in Sentence a is fixed by - - - and in Sentence b by - - - .

a. another past action b. stating the time

180. Do Exercise 2 (Unit 12) 96.

181. The Past Perfect may denote an action which began before a given past moment, continued up to that moment and was still going on at that moment.

a. He had been ill for two days before I learned about it.

b. He had not written a line since April.

The starting moment in Sentence a is indicated by for, the whole period of duration in Sentence b is indicated by ____.

since

182. Do Exercise 3 (Unit 12) on page 96.

183. The Past Perfect is used with the conjunctions hardly ... when. scarcely ... when. no sooner ... than. Hardly had the teacher come in, when the students stood up.

Use scarcely ... when and no sooner ... than instead of hardly ... when in the example.

Note. With these conjunction the auxiliary had comes before the (D)N.

Scarcely had the teacher come in, when ...
No sooner had the teacher come in, when ...

184. Do Exercise 4 (Unit 12) on page 97.

UNIT 13 THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

185.

(D)N + had + been + V_{-ing} + X

He had (He'd) been fishing all day.

They had (They'd) been swimming all morning.

The Past Perfect Continuous is formed by means of the Past Perfect of the verb be, used as an auxiliary, and Participle I (the -ing form) of the main verb.

Put the verb in brackets into the Past Perfect Continuous Tense: She (work) all night.

She had been working all night.

186. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

(D)N + had + been + V_{-ing} + X

T_{-neg}
⇒

(D)N + had + not + been + V_{-ing} + X

He had (he'd) been fishing all day. ⇒ He had not (hadn't) been fishing all day.

Transform into the negative: "She had been working all night."

She had not been working all night.

187. Yes/No Questions (T_{-q})

(D)N + had + been + V_{-ing} + X

T_{-q}
⇒

Had + (D)N + been + V_{-ing} + X ?

He had been fishing all day. ⇒ Had he been fishing all day?

Do Exercise 1 (Unit 13) on page 97.

188. The Use of the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

The Past Perfect Continuous expresses an action which began before a given moment in the past and continued for a certain period of time up to that past moment or was still going on at that past moment.

- a. When we reached the town it had been raining for two hours.
b. Her eyes were red, she had evidently been crying.

Which sentence shows that the action was going on at the past moment?

a.

189. The whole period of the duration of the action may be indicated by the preposition for. Since is used to indicate the starting point of the action.

- a. He had been dancing with her for about an hour.
b. She had been smiling ever since our arrival.

The starting point of the action is indicated in Sentence _____ (a./b.)

b.

190. a. He said he had worked for ten years.
b. He said he had been working for ten years.

The Past Perfect is used to emphasize a fact, the Past Perfect Continuous is used to emphasize a process.

The process is emphasized in Sentence _____ (a./b.)

b.

191. a. I was writing my exercise when you came.
b. I had been writing my exercise for ten minutes when you came.

The Past Continuous expresses an action that was continuing at a fixed moment in the past. The Past Perfect Continuous expresses an action that had been continuing for a definite period of time up to a fixed moment in the past.

In which sentence is the verb in the Past Perfect Continuous Tense?

b.

192. Do Exercises 2, 3, 4 (Unit 13) on pages 97, 98.
-

UNIT 14 THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

193.

(D)N + $\begin{cases} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{cases}$ + have + V _{-en} + X
--

I shall have (I'll have) finished my work by the end of August.

He will (He'll) have left when you arrive.

The Future Perfect Tense is formed from the Future Indefinite of the verb have (shall have, will have),

used as an auxiliary, and the past participle of the main verb.

a. will write b. had written c. will have written

Which verb is in the Future Perfect Tense?

c. will have written

194. Do Exercise 1 (Unit 14) on page 99.

195. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

$(D)N + \begin{Bmatrix} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{Bmatrix} + \text{have} + V_{-en} + X \xrightarrow{T_{-neg}}$

$(D)N + \begin{Bmatrix} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{Bmatrix} + \text{not} + \text{have} + V_{-en} + X$

I shall have finished this book by June. I shall not
(I shan't)
have finished
this book by
June.

He will have left when you arrive. He will not
(won't) have
left when
you arrive.

Do Exercise 2 (Unit 14) on page 99.

196. Yes/No Questions (T_{-q})

$(D)N + \begin{Bmatrix} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{Bmatrix} + \text{have} + V_{-en} + X \xrightarrow{T_{-q}}$

$\begin{Bmatrix} \text{Shall} \\ \text{Will} \end{Bmatrix} + (D)N + \text{have} + V_{-en} + X ?$

I shall have finished this book by June. Shall I have finished this book by June?

He will have left when you arrive. Will he have left when you arrive?

Do Exercise 3 (Unit 14) on page 99.

197. The Use of the Future Perfect Tense

The Future Perfect Tense is used for an action that will have been completed before a fixed moment in the future. The moment may be fixed a) by stating the time b) by another future action.

I hope you will have cooked dinner

- a. by two o'clock.
- b. before I get home.

In the example the future moment is also fixed by a) ____ and b) by ____.

a) stating the time b) another action

198. The Future Perfect Tense may also be used for an action that will begin before a fixed moment in the future, will continue up to that moment and will be going on at that moment.

We shall have been in the country for a year
by June 1.
before you join us.

The action in the example ____ (will be completed/will be going on) at the future moment.

will be going on.

199. Do Exercise 4 (Unit 15) on page 99.

200. When he has finished, he will let you know.

In adverbial clauses of time and condition beginning with when, until, till, as soon as, before, after, if, etc. the Present Perfect is used instead of the Future Perfect. The Future Indefinite is used in the main clause.

Do Exercises 5, 6 (Unit 16) on page 100.

UNIT 15 THE FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST

201.

(D)N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \end{array} \right\} + \text{have} + V_{-en} + X$

He told me that

he would (he'd) have left Tallinn
before we arrived.

I should (I'd) have done my homework
by 5 o'clock.

The Future Perfect in the Past is formed by means of the Future Indefinite in the Past of the verb have, used as an auxiliary, and the past participle of the main verb.

a. will write b. will have written c. would have written.

Which verb is in the Future Perfect in the Past?

c.

202. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

(D)N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \end{array} \right\} + \text{not} + \text{have} + V_{-en} + X$

I told you that

he would not (wouldn't) have left
Tallinn before we arrived.

we should not (shouldn't) have done
our homework by 5 o'clock.

The negative particle not is placed between should
(would) and ____.

have

203. The Use of the Future Perfect in the Past

The Future Perfect in the Past is used in object clauses to express an action a) already completed before a given future moment viewed from the past or b) to express an action begun before a given future moment, when the future moment is viewed from the past.

a. I knew that they would have gone by five o'clock.

b. She told me that by June she would have been at the seaside for a fortnight.

The action is completed before a given future moment viewed from the past in Sentence ____ (a./b./)

a.

204. Do ~~Exercise~~ 1 (Unit 15) on page 100.

UNIT 16 THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

205.

(D)N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{array} \right\}$ + have + been + V _{-ing} + X
--

I shall (I'll) have been waiting for him for an hour

a. by 10 o'clock.

b. if he comes at 10 o'clock.

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense is formed by means of the Future Perfect of the verb be, used as an auxi-

liary, and Participle I (the -ing form) of the main verb.

a. shall be waiting b. shall have been waiting.

Which verb is in the Future Perfect Continuous Tense?

b.

206. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

(D)N + {shall
will} + not + have + been + V_{-ing} + X

I shall not (shan't) have been waiting for him for an hour by 10 o'clock.

Transform into the negative: "It will have been snowing for two days if it continues to snow tomorrow."

It will not have been snowing ...

207. Yes/No Transformation

{Shall
Will} + (D)N + have + been + V_{-ing} + X ?

Will it have been snowing for two days if it continues to snow tomorrow?

Transform into the T_{-q}: "I shall have been waiting for him for an hour if he comes at 10 o'clock."

Shall I have been waiting ...?

208. The Use of the Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense denotes an action begun before a definite moment in the future and continued for a certain period of time up to that moment, or going on at that moment.

We shall soon have been reading this exercise for half an hour.

In the example the definite moment is expressed by the word ____.

soon

209. Nowadays the Future Perfect Continuous is usually replaced by the Future Continuous or by the Future Perfect Tense.

- a. I shall have been reading } for half an hour when
I shall be reading } you come.
- b. I shall have been living } here for 10 years by
I shall have lived } August.

Do Exercise 1 (Unit 16) on page 100.

UNIT 17 THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

210.

(D)N + { <u>should</u> <u>would</u> } + have + been + V _{-ing} + X
--

He told me that

by Saturday he would have been working
at the factory for five days.

The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past

is formed by means of the Future Perfect in the Past of the verb be, used as an auxiliary, and Participle I (the -ing form) of the main verb.

- a. shall have been writing b. should have been
writing

Which verb is in the Future Perfect Continuous in the Past?

b.

211. The Negative Transformation (T_{-neg})

He told me that

by Saturday he would not have been work-

ing at the factory for five days yet.

In this sentence-structure the negative particle not is placed between should(would) and _____.

have

212. The Use of the Future Perfect Continuous in the Past.

The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past is used in object clauses instead of the Future Perfect Continuous if the verb in the main clause is in the past.

We wondered how long they would have been pack-
ing by the time we returned.

Note. The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past, like the Future Perfect Continuous, is seldom used nowadays.

Do Exercise 1 (Unit 17) on page 101.

The End

EXERCISES

UNIT 1

Exercise 1

Give the missing form of the following irregular verbs.

	Present (Infinitive)	Past	Past Participle
1.	go		gone
2.	come	came	
3.	begin		begun
4.		blew	blown
5.	build		built
6.	buy	bought	

7.	did	done
8. lay	laid	
9. lie	lay	
10. pay		paid
11. know		known
12.	saw	seen
13. swim	swam	
14. understand		understood
15.	thought	thought

Exercise 2

Translate the following verbs into English and give their principal forms.

Model. lendama - fly - flew - flown

võitma, kirjutama, õpetama, võtma, lõõma, magama, ütlema, tõusma, jooksmata, lahkuma, kasvama, andma, võitlema, joonistama, valima, murdma.

UNIT 2

Exercise 1

Choose the correct form.

1. John (speak, speaks) English well. 2. We (live, lives) in Tartu. 3. They (drink, drinks) much coffee. 4. He (go, goes) there every day. 5. He (watch, watches) TV every day. 6. She (dress, dresses) quickly. 7. My father (teach, teaches) at the university. 8. Mary (wash, washes) with cold water.

Now check up your answers. If you made any mistakes, study **Frames** 17-25 once again and then do **Exercise 2**. If your answers were correct, you may proceed to **Frame 26**.

Exercise 2

Write the following sentences in the third person singular.

Model. I like to study. He likes to study.

1. I speak English well.
2. I drink milk for dinner.
3. I have many friends.
4. I write many letters.
5. I dress slowly.
6. I watch TV very often.

Exercise 3

Read the following forms.

		<u>Verb + s /s/</u>	
works	sets	writes	greet
thinks	waits	takes	talks
wakes	walks	makes	speaks
		<u>V + s /z/</u>	
boils	runs	lives	snows
tells	spends	says /sez/	rains
hears	buys	comes	needs
		<u>V + es /z/</u>	
		does /dʌz/	
		goes /gouz/	
		<u>V + s /iz/</u>	
	rises	teaches	catches
	misses	uses	supposes
	washes	dresses	pushes

Exercise 4

Use the right form of the verb suggested to the left of each sentence.

- Model. travel He travels every summer.
- | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|
| travel | 1. I _____ every summer. |
| work | 2. We _____ every day. |
| play | 3. Jill _____ tennis well. |
| study | 4. She _____ from eight to two. |
| snow | 5. It _____ in the winter. |
| wash | 6. Peter often _____ his hands. |
| go | 7. My sister _____ to school. |

Exercise 5

Write each sentence in the first person singular.

Model. He speaks English well. I speak English well.

1. He comes to school by bus. 2. She washes her hands before dinner. 3. He writes many letters. 4. She studies well. 5. He always tries to help them.

Exercise 6

Transform the following sentences into the negative. Leave out "never".

Model. Mary never wears a hat in summer. Mary doesn't wear a hat in summer.

1. Mrs. White never eats big suppers. 2. They never shave in the evening. 3. I never smoke cigars. 4. We never drink beer in the morning. 5. He never travels by air.

Exercise 7

Transform the following sentences into the negative.

Model. Our teacher walks to work. Our teacher does not walk to work. He goes to the cinema every week. He does not go to the cinema every week.

1. He lives in Kase Street. 2. Our lessons begin at 9. 3. They buy many books. 4. Jane visits us every Friday night. 5. We like milk. 6. Our friends speak English fluently. 7. I meet him every morning.

Exercise 8

Transform the following sentences into the negative. Use "often" instead of "seldom".

Model. We seldom play volleyball. We don't often play volleyball.

He seldom goes home for lunch. He doesn't often go home for lunch.

1. My father seldom smokes before breakfast. 2. I seldom wear a hat in spring. 3. John seldom helps his younger brother. 4. They seldom write letters to their friends.

Exercise 9

Transform the following sentences into yes/no questions observing

the formula

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Do} \\ \hline \text{Does} \\ \hline \end{array} + (D)N + V + X ?$$

1. They come here every morning. 2. He comes here at five o'clock. 3. We walk to work. 4. Tom drinks much tea. 5. I like to talk with him. 6. You get up early every morning. 7. Mary likes Tallinn. 8. My brother always eats here.

Exercise 10

Transform the following sentences into the positive form
observing the formula

$$(D)N + V_{Pr} + X$$

1. Do they read well? 2. Does Peter like Tartu?
3. Does this student eat here? 4. Do those students speak French?
5. Do you study English every day? 6. Does your younger sister study Russian?

Exercise 11

Make the sentences in Exercise 10 interrogative-negative.

Model. Don't they like cats? Doesn't she eat soup?

Exercise 12

Transform the following sentences into wh- questions. Begin each question with the question word which appears in brackets after the sentence.

Model. He lives in Narva Street. (Where)

Where does he live?

Our lessons begin at 9 o'clock. (What time)

What time do our lessons begin?

1. They buy many books in that bookshop. (What) 2. He visits us every Friday night. (When) 3. He speaks French. (What language) 4. He eats in that restaurant because the food is good there. (Why) 5. She speaks English very well. (How well) 6. He comes to school by bus. (How) 7. He goes to the cinema every night. (How often)

Exercise 13

Transform the following sentences into wh- questions. Begin each question with some question word of your own choosing such as why, when, where, what time, how, how many, etc.

1. She lives in Tallinn. 2. He visits us every weekend. 3. They go to school by bus. 4. He goes to the Zoo in order to see the animals. 5. The plane arrives at noon. 6. He reads many English books and magazines. 7. He gets up at six o'clock every morning. 8. They spend much time on their English.

Exercise 14

Use never + V_{Pr} instead of don't/doesn't + V.

Model. He doesn't take a shower in the evening.

He never takes a shower in the evening.

1. I don't wear a hat. 2. My father doesn't work after 5 o'clock. 3. Tom and Peter don't eat soup. 4. Our teacher doesn't smoke. 5. We don't travel by air. 6. You don't play football.

Exercise 15

Put in the adverbs given in brackets.

1. It rains in autumn. (often) 2. It snows in November. (seldom) 3. They study together. (always) 4. He leaves the office at five. (never) 5. There are thunderstorms in July. (often) 6. I am late for classes. (never) 7. You must do that. (never)

Exercise 16

Fill in the verbs in the Present or Future Indefinite.

Model. If it ___ to rain, we ___ back. (begin, turn)

If it begins to rain, we shall turn back.

1. They ___ the game when the rain ___ (begin, stop)
2. As soon as he ___ better, he ___ on a walking-tour. (get, go)
3. We ___ as soon as you ___ ready. (start, be)
4. I ___ here until you ___ back. (wait, come)
5. We ___ everything in order before she ___. (put, arrive)
6. I ___ in tomorrow if I ___ time. (drop, have)

UNIT 3

Exercise 1

Convert the statements with habitual action to statements with action in progress at the present time. Change the time expression from every day to now.

Observe the formula given in Frame 71.

Model. I study every day. I am studying now.

1. We work every day.
2. Mary practises her intonation every day.
3. They come to class every day.
4. You study in the library every day.
5. He eats steak every day.

Exercise 2

Transform the following sentences into the negative.

Model. Tom is speaking with his friend.

Tom is not speaking with his friend.

1. The car is going fast.
2. The baby is crying.
3. George and Helen are watching TV.
4. I am looking for my pen.
5. David is eating a hot dog.
6. The dockers are demonstrating at the moment.

Exercise 3

Transform the sentences of the previous exercise into yes/no questions.

Model. Tom is speaking with his friend.

Is Tom speaking with his friend?

Exercise 4

Address a question to the underlined part of the sentence.

Observe Formulas I and II given in Frames 75 and 76.

1. Helen is writing an exercise. 2. She is writing with a pen. 3. We are having an English class. 4. They are listening to the teacher. 5. I am doing my homework. 6. Our dog is lying on the floor.

Exercise 5

Explain the use of the Present Indefinite and the Present Continuous Tenses by means of the rules given in Frame 77.

1. The nightingale sings sweetly. 2. It is continually raining this summer. 3. He is watching TV. 4. Children sleep soundly. 5. He is reading a course of lectures on transformational grammar this semester.

Exercise 6

Open the brackets using the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous Tense.

Model. The butcher (sell) meat every day.

The butcher sells meat every day.

The children (learn) English now.

The children are learning English now.

1. Who you (wait) for? I (wait) for Tom. 2. This stove (heat) the living room. 3. We can't see Jane now, she (have) a bath. 4. Every mother (love) her child. 5. They had better come in. It (begin) to rain. 6. Mother (brush) her hair

every night. 7. Helen (read) a story and Tom (listen) to it. .
8. Our dog often (bark) at night. 9. I (water) the garden
today, but usually mother (do) it.

UNIT 4

Exercise 1

Change the tense of the verb into the Past Indefinite and
the time expression from "every day" to "last night".

Model. I study every day.

I studied last night.

1. The doctor works every day. 2. We arrive at nine
every day. 3. The students practise these words every day.
4. She drinks orange juice every day. 5. Maria wants coffee
for dinner every day. 6. They visit John every day.

Exercise 2

Transform into the negative observing the formula

(D)N + did + not + V + X

1. I walked to school yesterday. 2. John ate his lunch
in the refreshment room. 3. We studied English last night.
4. Our lesson began at 8 o'clock. 5. They went home at 6
o'clock. 6. We read the newspaper in class yesterday.

Exercise 3

Transform the sentences of the previous exercise into yes/
no questions.

Exercise 4

Transform the following sentences into wh- questions. Begin
each question with the question word which appears in brackets
after the sentence. Observe Formula II in Frame 100.

1. He left for school at 7:30. (What time) 2. I saw him
this morning. (When) 3. He bought this book in Birch Street.

(Where) 4. He paid two roubles for it. (How much) 5. They came to school by bus. (How) 6. She lived in England for 2 years. (How long) 7. He said that he was busy. (What)

Exercise 5

Transform into the positive observing the formula in Frame 22.

1. He did not eat with me. 2. Did Mary see John yesterday? 3. We did not like the film. 4. Did he come early? 5. He did not speak about it. 6. Did you hear what he said?

Exercise 6

Transform the following sentences into yes/no questions observing the formula

Did + (D)N + use + to + V + X ?

1. She used to know it well. 2. We used to visit her every week. 3. You used to be a very nice boy. 4. He used to wear smart clothes. 5. They used to meet me in town.

Exercise 7

Transform the sentences of the previous exercise into the negative observing the formula

(D)N + did + not + use +

+ to + V + X .

Exercise 8

Translate into English using the Past Indefinite Tense.

1. Mary lubas meile külla tulla, kui tal on aega. 2. Ma veetsin suvevaheaja lõunas. 3. Millal sa saabusid? Ma saabusin eile õhtul. 4. Ta avas ukse, pani tule põlema (turn on) ja võttis mantli seljast. 5. Me läksime iga päev tram-miga kooli. 6. Ta ei nõustunud minuga.

UNIT 5

Exercise 1

State in which sentences the definite moment is 1) understood from the situation 2) fixed by another past action 3) fixed by stating the time.

1. Henry was working when the bell rang. 2. The author was writing a novel at that time. 3. Just as I was leaving the house, someone rang the bell. 4. In front of the house a big car was standing. 5. We were travelling in France when he fell ill. 6. Last night I was reading up for the exams. 7. The last chimes of twelve were still falling on the court.

Exercise 2

Transform the following sentences into the negative.

1. He was singing when we arrived. 2. I was telephoning when I thought about it. 3. It was raining when I got up. They were playing cards the whole evening. 5. You were talking with Mary when I entered.

Exercise 3

Transform the sentences of the previous exercise into yes/no questions.

Exercise 4

Transform the following sentences into wh- questions.

1. Those boys were doing their homework. (What) 2. He was speaking to Mr. Jones. (To whom) 3. I was ringing my mother up. (Who(m)) 4. John was playing the violin. (Who) 5. She was typing the letter in the office. (Where) 6. The teacher's car was standing in front of the house. (Whose)

Exercise 5

Replace the verb in brackets by the Past Indefinite or Past Continuous Tense.

1. Bill (play) basketball afternoon. 2. While Jim (work), Mary (read) the newspapers. 3. I (write) a letter when he (enter) the room. 4. When the bell (ring), he (have) a bath. 5. George and Jack (work) very hard yesterday. 6. I (lose) my watch while I (go) to work. 7. He couldn't answer the phone because he (have) a shave. 8. When he (see) me last night, I (wear) a warm coat.

Exercise 6

Use either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

Model. play ___ the children ___ when you arrived?

Were the children playing when you arrived?

go ___ you ___ home at once?

Did you go home at once?

drink 1. ___ you ___ your milk at lunch?

stay 2. ___ you ___ up late last night?

sing 3. ___ you ___ when the neighbour called up to complain?

roll 4. ___ the car ___ down the hill when you saw it?

have 5. ___ they ___ dinner before going to the meeting?

look 6. ___ they ___ at something when we called?

Exercise 7

Translate into English using the Past Indefinite or Past Continuous Tense.

1. Kui ma koju tulin, keetis ema teed. 2. Ma vaatasin aknast välja. Sadas ikka veel vihma. 3. Isa vaatas televiisorit, sel ajal kui ema kattis lauda. 4. Ma panin just mant-

lit selga kui ta saabus. 5. Ta märkas mind, kui ma olin majja sisenemas. 6. Mida sa tegid eile kogu pöeva?

UNIT 6

Exercise 1

Use the contracted form of N + shall/will.

Model. I shall speak to him. I'll speak to him.

You will reach London tomorrow. You'll reach London tomorrow.

1. They will be in Leningrad tomorrow. 2. We shall have four lectures tomorrow. 3. You will not like it. 4. I shall be there at six. 5. She will be of great help.

Exercise 2

Replace the verb in brackets by the Future Indefinite Tense.

1. My sister (be) twenty next Sunday. 2. I (know) the result in a week. 3. You (be) better tomorrow. 4. When we arrive, we (send) you a letter. 5. I (remember) her all my life. 6. You (feel) better when you have drunk a cup of coffee.

Exercise 3

Use be going to with the verb in brackets.

Model. Ann (leave) New York.

Ann is going to leave New York tonight.

1. This medicine (do) you good. 2. I'm afraid we (miss) the train. 3. We (practise) English sentence patterns. 4. Bill (finish) his book soon. 5. Rosy (have) a bath. 6. I hope they (sing) it again.

Exercise 4

Use the Present Continuous Tense to express a future action.

1. I (take) Mary to the theatre.
2. He (play) chess with Robert this afternoon.
3. We (buy) a car tomorrow.
4. You (celebrate) your birthday the day after tomorrow.
5. They (take) an examination tomorrow.

Exercise 5

Using the noun phrases and verb phrases provided below, make sentences in which the Present Continuous Tense expresses a future action. Then go through the exercise again, using be going to with the present form of the verb. The meaning remains almost the same.

Model. my brother leave the town on Sunday.

A. My brother is leaving the town on Sunday.

B. My brother is going to leave the town on Sunday.

1. Mother bring home a fish for supper tonight.
2. my son take piano lessons next year.
3. she play tennis after work today.
4. Max swim in the Olympics next year.
5. they fix that broken door tonight, aren't they?

Exercise 6

Transform the following sentences into the negative.

1. John will meet us at two o'clock.
2. They will see us at the lesson.
3. I shall be back by three o'clock.
4. Mary will meet us after the lesson.
5. We shall meet you in the café.
6. You will be back soon.

Exercise 7

Transform the sentences of the previous exercise into yes/no questions.

Exercise 8

Translate into English using the Future Indefinite Tense.

1. Minu vend astub sügisel ülikooli. 2. Minu õde saab juunis kümne aastaseks. 3. Ma lähen raamatukokku ~~kaks~~ korda nädalas. 4. Vesi hakkab keema 100° C juures. 5. Ma tulen tagasi tunni aja pärast. 6. Etendus on nüüd lõppenud (over by now). 7. Ma esitlen sind talle pärast koosolekut.

UNIT 7

Exercise 1

Translate the following into Estonian.

1. I knew that he would come. 2. He thought that the train would arrive in time. 3. I knew that she would play the piano at the party. 4. I said that I should not join them. 5. Betty asked me what I should do when she was gone.

UNIT 8

Exercise 1

Transform the following sentences into the negative. Use the contracted forms shan't and won't.

1. I'll be having my bath in ten minutes. 2. We'll be seeing Henry one of these days. 3. Jack will be carrying my bag during the trip. 4. You'll be having supper at 7. 5. They'll be wanting the programme during the performance.

Exercise 2

Transform the sentences of the previous exercise into yes/no questions.

Exercise 3

Use the Future Continuous Tense instead of be going to.

Model. Are you going to write your composition soon?

Will you be writing your composition soon?

1. Are you going to visit the museum this week?
2. Are you going to see him tomorrow?
3. Are you going to watch the show tonight?
4. Are you going to spend your holiday in the Crimea?
5. Are you going to leave Tallinn next week?

Exercise 4

Supply the Future Continuous Tense of the verb in brackets.

1. All the students (leave) Tartu in a few days' time.
2. This time tomorrow we (swim) in the sea.
3. The pilot said: "We (take off) in a few minutes."
4. Hurry up! The train (leave) in a minute.
5. In a fortnight's time the flat (look) better than now.
6. My relatives (visit) us next year.
7. Fred (play) football all afternoon.
7. When you come, I (work).

Exercise 5

Replace the verb in brackets by the Future Continuous or Future Indefinite Tense.

1. Ring me up in the afternoon. I (be) in the office till 5 o'clock.
2. The teacher (mark) our papers tomorrow.
3. If you come at 6 o'clock, you (not find) me at home. I (visit) my sick friend.
4. This time tomorrow he (sunbathe) on the beach.
5. I (spend) my summer holidays in the Crimea.

Exercise 6

Put the verb in brackets into the Present Indefinite, Future Indefinite or Future Continuous Tense.

1. I (ring) you up as soon as the lecture (be) over.
2. If the weather (hold) fine, we (go) on a trip.
3. If you (call) so early I am afraid Mother (not be) at home, or if she (be), she probably (feed) the baby.
4. If it (not snow)

tomorrow, I (go) skiing. 5. Don't be angry if I (not be) at the theatre when you (come).

UNIT 9

Exercise 1

Put the verb of the Subordinate Clause either into the Future Continuous in the Past or into the Future Indefinite in the Past.

1. He said that he (take) an apple. 2. I knew that they (have) their tea at 5 o'clock. 3. Bob said that he (wait) for me at the bus stop at half past ten. 4. The teacher promised that he (finish) the lecture five minutes earlier. 5. I did not know what (happen) in the square at the moment when the demonstration began.

UNIT 10

Exercise 1

Supply the Present Perfect Tense of the verb in brackets. Then go through the exercise again, using the contrasted forms.

1. He ____ (visit) us many times. 2. She ____ (finish) that exercise. 3. I ____ (see) that museum. 4. He ____ (bring) the papers. 5. They ____ (build) the bridge at last. 6. We ____ (read) your article.

Exercise 2

Transform the previous exercise into the negative.

Exercise 3

Transform Exercise 1 into yes/no questions.

Exercise 4

Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect Tense or the Past Indefinite Tense.

1. I ____ (see) this film yesterday.
2. John ____ (seen) this film several times.
3. I ____ (read) that book last month.
4. I ____ (read) that book.
5. He ____ (be) in Tallinn yesterday.
6. He ____ (be) in Tallinn very often.
7. I ____ (meet) them on my way home.
8. ____ you ever ____ (meet) them?
9. Jane ____ (fall) ill last night and she (keep) to her bed ever since.

Exercise 5

Use since or for.

Model. I haven't seen him.

- a. 1965 b. four years

I haven't seen him since 1965. I haven't seen him for four years.

1. I haven't written to Mary.
a. last Sunday b. three months
2. My father hasn't smoked
a. last year b. two years
3. She has changed a lot.
a. the last time we met. b. she had the accident
4. She has been married.
a. two years b. March.
5. Peter hasn't seen Bill.
a. long time b. his boyhood.

Exercise 6

Translate into English using the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect Tense.

1. Kas Ann on käinud Inglismaal? Jah, ta on. Ta käis seal esmakordselt kui ta oli kümne aastane.
2. Ma

- olen rääkinud temaga mitu korda juba. 3. Õpetaja rääkis
meile sellest täna hommikul. (Praegu on kell 5.) 4. Ta
on elanud Moskvas viis aastat. 5. Ta elas Tartus kui ma
olin laps. 6. Ma just praegu kohtasin teda. 7. Minu õde
läks just tööle. 8. Kas sa oled hiljuti käinud tal külas?
9. Ära mine ära enne kui sa oled vastanud küsimusele.
10. Ma ei ole veel (yet) lõpetanud oma õhtusööki.

UNIT 11

Exercise 1

Use the Present Perfect Continuous of the verb in the first sentence to complete the second sentence of each pair.

Model. I am working now. I have been working for a year.

1. They live in Birch Street. They ____ there since January. 2. We are studying verbs. We ____ them for about two weeks. 3. Jane is typing some letters. She ____ all morning. 4. Mother is making pancakes. She ____ pancakes since 7:30. 5. Franc collects stamps. He ____ stamps since he was at school.

Exercise 2

Change from the Present Perfect to the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. He has lived here for 10 years. 2. He has studied English for six months. 3. He has read that book all evening. 4. We have talked for ten minutes. 5. Our family has lived in Tartu since the beginning of the century.

Exercise 3

Translate into English using the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. Ma ei ole näinud teda kuude kaupa (for months).
2. Henry on helistanud talle kaks korda eilsest saadik.

3. Fred on kirjutanud kaarte oma sõpradele lõunast saadik.
4. Bob on puhanud alas kogu hommiku. 5. Ta on lugenud kõiki Dickens'i romaane. 6. Mary on töötanud kogu päeva kõvasti. 7. Lauja ei ole veel saabunud. 8. Töömehed on parandanud teed kogu päeva.

UNIT 12

Exercise 1

Transform the following into a) the negative b) into yes/no questions.

1. He had left when we arrived. 2. They had finished by the time we got there. 3. She had told me about it previously. 4. He had seen the film before. 5. He had been a good student previously.

Exercise 2

In each of the sentences below, use the Past Perfect to express the action, event, etc. that happened first. Use the Past Indefinite for the other actions. Verbs are given at the left.

- get, arrive 1. We ____ there at nine. They ____ two hours earlier.
make, cut 2. Betty ____ herself a dress, but her mother ____ it out for her.
begin, be 3. The concert ____ late because the singer ____ delayed in traffic.
land, travel 4. They ____ at noon. They ____ thousands of miles to get there.

Exercise 3

Use the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect of the verb in brackets.

1. This student (understand) the rule long before the rest of the class did. It was because he (study) Eng-

lish for two years. 2. I (sit) down to dinner after I (look) through the newspaper. 3. The ride (last) about ten minutes when the car suddenly (stop). 4. When we (find) the man, he (be) dead for some time.

Exercise 4

Translate into English using the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect Tense.

1. Kui ma jõudsin Londonisse, mu sõber oli juba lahkunud linnast. 2. Mary ei olnud söönud midagi õnnetusjuhtumist saadik. 3. Enne kui ma kälastasin neid, ma olin saatanud neile kirja. 4. Kui Jane oli lõpetanud oma töö, ta harjutas klaverit. 5. John sõi ära õuna, mille ta oli noppinud. 6. Ma läksin magama pärast seda kui olin harjanud hambad. 7. Kui me olime pesnud auto, hakkas vihma sadama.

UNIT 13

Exercise 1

Transform the following into a) the negative and b) into yes/no questions. Do not change the subordinate clause.

1. He had been reading the paper when they arrived.
2. She had been sleeping when you got there. 3. They had been talking when you came. 4. He had been working a long time before he made his discovery. 5. She had been walking in the park when it started to rain.

Exercise 2

Use the Past Perfect Continuous of the verb in the first sentence to complete the second sentence of each pair.

Model. They were swimming. They had been swimming all morning.

1. We were expecting to hear from him. We ____ a letter all week. 2. The storm was raging outside. It ____

all night. 3. I was studying. I ___ ever since dinner.
4. He was training the dog. He ___ him for about a
month. 5. They were already dancing. They ___ for at
least twenty minutes.

Exercise 3

Choose the Past Perfect Continuous or the Past Perfect of the verb in the first sentence to complete the second sentence of each pair. The time expression will give a cue as to which to use.

Model. The wind was blowing. It had been blowing since
morning.

It was raining. I had rained the day before, too.

1. Mary was singing. She ___ all morning.
2. Mother was cooking. She ___ all day, and still she
hadn't finished.
3. The singer was bowing. He ___ five times already.
4. The telephone was ringing. It ___ several times dur-
ing the day.
5. The poet was writing a poem. He ___ a lot of poetry.

Exercise 4

Translate into English using the Past Indefinite, the Present Perfect Continuous, the Past Perfect and the Past Perfect Continuous Tenses.

1. Poisid olid väsinud, sest nad olid mānginud jalgpalli kogu päeva. 2. Kui kaua te juba õpite inglise keelt? 3. Ma ei saanud minna välja, sest terve hommikupooliku oli vihma sadanud. 4. Kui kaua on juba lund sadanud? 5. Ilm oli nūüd soojem, kuna tuul oli lakanud puhumast. 6. Me olime oodanud kaua aega enne kui rong saabus.

UNIT 14

Exercise 1

Supply the Future Perfect Tense of the verb in brackets.

1. When you arrive, they ____ (leave). 2. By October the flowers ____ (die). 3. If he doesn't hurry, she ____ (leave) when he comes. 4. By June we ____ (finish) this book. 5. When he becomes a man, he ____ (learn) many things. 6. By this time next month, you ____ (forget) all about it. 7. Before he leaves, he ____ (visit) every show in town.

Exercise 2

Transform the following sentences into the negative.

1. We shall have learnt very many words by the end of the month. 2. He will have forgotten all about it in a year or two. 3. They will have finished their work before it gets dark. 4. You will have left by twelve o'clock.

Exercise 3

Transform the previous exercise into yes/no questions.

Exercise 4

Use the Future Perfect Tense.

Model. finish Henry ____ his studies by next year.
Henry will have finished his studies by next year.

1. learn By the end of the year I ____ 2,000 words.
2. play This actor ____ Hamlet twenty times by the end of the season.
3. redecorate He ____ his flat by May Day.
4. not forget I hope you ____ all your English before our arrival in London.
5. know By next month I ____ you for three years.

Exercise 5

Use the Present Perfect in the subordinate clause of time or condition and the Future Indefinite in the main clause.

1. When you (eat) something, you (feel) better. 2. We (have) a holiday after we (take) our examinations. 3. I (lock) the door when all (go). 4. You (not understand) until you (study) the rules. 5. As soon as she (learn) shorthand, she (get) a better job.

Exercise 6

Put the verb in brackets into the Present Indefinite, Future Indefinite, Present Perfect or Future Perfect Tense. In some cases two tenses will be correct.

1. When we (finish) our dinner, we (go) for a walk. 2. Bob (succeed) as soon as he really (want) to. 3. I (stay) in London until you (return). 4. We (begin) when Arthur (come). 5. He (give) it back to you as soon as he (finish) with it. 6. I (be) sure the plane (take off) before our arrival at the airport. 7. You (have not) any pudding until you (eat) your soup.

UNIT 15

Exercise 1

Use the Future Perfect in the Past of the verb in brackets.

1. We knew that they (leave) Moscow before we arrived. 2. She told me that by Sunday she (be) in Moscow for a week. 3. I told you yesterday that I (finish) my letter by the time you come back tomorrow. 4. I wondered whether they (reach) Tallinn by noon.

UNIT 16

Exercise 1

Put the verb in brackets into the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. Wait a moment, I (finish) writing in a moment.
2. The astronomer says that the spaceship (reach) the territory of the Soviet Union by five o'clock.
3. By this time next week he (tour) for three months.
4. I (clean) my flat for two hours if you come by four o'clock.

UNIT 17

Exercise 1

Put the verb in brackets into the Future Perfect Continuous in the Past or the Future Indefinite in the Past.

1. I asked Tom if he (live) in the same house for exactly 10 years by the end of the year.
2. He told me that by Saturday he (work) on the day shift for five days.
3. They wrote me that by the end of May they (finish) their diploma theses.

The End.

Key to the Exercises

Unit 1

Exercise 1

1. went
2. come
3. began
4. blow
5. built
6. bought
7. do
8. laid
9. lain
10. paid
11. knew
12. see
13. swum
14. understood
15. think

Exercise 2

win-won-won, write-wrote-written, teach-taught-taught, take-took-taken, strike-struck-struck, sleep-slept-slept, say-said-said, rise-rose-risen, run-ran-run, leave-left-left, grow-grew-grown, give-gave-given, fight-fought-fought, draw-drew-drawn, choose-chose-chosen, break-broke-broken.

Unit 2

Exercise 1

1. speaks 2. live 3. drink 4. goes 5. watches 6. dresses
7. teaches 8. washes

Exercise 2

1. He speaks ... 2. He drinks ... 3. He has ... 4. He
writes ... 5. He dresses ... 6. He watches ...

Exercise 4

1. travel 2. work 3. plays 4. studies 5. snows 6. washes
7. goes

Exercise 5

1. I come ... 2. I wash ... 3. I write 4. I study 5. I al-
ways try ...

Exercise 6

1. Mrs. White does not eat ... 2. They do not shave ...
3. I do not smoke ... 4. We do not drink ... 5. He does
not travel ...

Exercise 7

1. He does not live ... 2. Our lessons do not begin ...
3. They do not buy ... 4. Jane does not visit ... 5. We do
not like ... 6. Our friends do not speak ... 7. I do not
meet ...

Exercise 8

1. My father doesn't often smoke ... 2. I don't often
wear ... 3. John doesn't often help ... 4. They don't often
write ...

Exercise 9

1. Do they come...? 2. Does he come...? 3. Do we walk ...?
4. Does Tom drink ...? 5. Do I like ...? 6. Do you get
up ...? 7. Does Mary like ...? 8. Does my brother always
eat...?

Exercise 10

1. They read well. 2. Peter likes Tartu. 3. This student eats here. 4. Those students speak French. 5. You study English every day. 6. Your younger sister studies Russian.

Exercise 11

1. Don't they read well? 2. Doesn't Peter like Tartu? Doesn't this student eat here? 4. Don't those students speak French? 5. Don't you study English every day? 6. Doesn't your younger sister study Russian?

Exercise 12

1. What do they buy in that shop? 2. When does he visit us? 3. What language does he speak? 4. Why does he eat in that restaurant? 5. How well does she speak English? 6. How does he come to school? 7. How often does he go to the cinema?

Exercise 13

1. I never wear a hat. 2. My brother never works after 5 o'clock. 3. Tom and Peter never eat soup. 4. Our teacher never smokes. 5. We never travel by air. 6. You never play football.

Exercise 14

1. It often rains in autumn. 2. It seldom snows in November. 3. They always study together. 4. He never leaves his office at five. 5. There are often thunderstorms in July. 6. I am never late for classes. 7. You must never do that.

Exercise 15

1. They will begin the game when the rain stops. 2. As soon as he gets better, he will go on a walking-tour. 3. We shall start as soon as you are ready. 4. I shall wait here until you come back. 5. We shall put everything in order before she arrives. 6. I shall drop in tomorrow if I have time.

Unit 3

Exercise 1

1. We are working now. 2. Mary is practising her pronunciation now. 3. They are coming to class now. 4. You are studying in the library now. 5. He is eating steak now.

Exercise 2

1. The car is not going fast. 2. The baby is not crying. 3. George and Helen are not watching TV. 4. I am not looking for my pen. 5. David is not eating a hot dog. 6. The dockers are not demonstrating at the moment.

Exercise 3

1. Is the car going fast? 2. Is the baby crying? 3. Are George and Helen watching TV? 4. Am I looking for my pen? 5. Is David eating a hot dog? 6. Are the dockers demonstrating at the moment?

Exercise 4

1. What is Helen writing? 2. Who is writing with a pen? 3. What are we having? 4. To whom are they listening? (Who(m) are they listening to?) 5. What am I doing? 6. Whose dog is lying on the floor?

Exercise 6

1. Who are you waiting for? I am waiting for Tom.
2. This stove heats the living room. 3. We can't see Jane now, she is having a bath. 4. Every mother loves her child. 5. They had better come in. It is beginning to rain. 6. Mother brushes her hair every night. 7. Helen is reading a story and Tom is listening to it. 8. Our dog often barks at night. 9. I am watering the garden today, but usually mother does it.

Unit 4

Exercise 1

1. The doctor worked last night. 2. We arrived at nine last night. 3. The students practised these words last night.

4. She drank orange juice last night. 5. Maria wanted coffee for dinner last night. 6. They visited John last night.

Exercise 2

1. I did not walk ... 2. John did not eat ... 3. We did not study ... 4. Our lesson did not begin ... 5. They did not go home ... 6. We did not read ...

Exercise 3

1. Did I walk ...? 2. Did John eat ...? 3. Did we study ...? 4. Did our lesson begin ...? 6. Did they go ...?
7. Did we read ...?

Exercise 4

1. What time did he leave for school? 2. When did I see him? 3. Where did he buy this book? 4. How much did he pay for it? 5. How did they come to school? 6. How long did he live in England? What did he say?

Exercise 5

1. He ate with me. 2. Mary saw John yesterday. 3. We liked the film. 4. He came early. 5. She spoke about it. 6. You heard what he said.

Exercise 6

1. Did she use to ...? 2. Did we use to ...? 3. Did you use to ...? 4. Did he use to ...? 5. Did they use to ...?

Exercise 7

1. She did not use to ... 2. We did not use to ... 3. You did not use to ... 4. He did not use to ... 5. They did not use to ...

Exercise 8

1. Mary promised to visit (call on) us if she had time. 2. I spent my summer holidays in the south. 3. When did you arrive? I arrived last night. 4. He opened the door, turned on the light and took off his coat. 5. Every day we went to school by tram. 6. He did not agree with me.

Unit 5

Exercise 1

1) 4, 7 2) 1, 3, 5 3) 2, 6

Exercise 2

1. He was not singing ... 2. I was not telephoning ...
3. It was not raining ... 4. They were not playing ...
5. You were not talking ...

Exercise 3

1. Was he singing... ? 2. Was I telephoning ...? 3. Was it raining?
4. Were they playing...? 5. Were you talking...?

Exercise 4

1. What were the boys doing? 2. To whom was he speaking?
3. Who was I ringing up? 4. Who was playing the violin?
5. Where was she typing the letter? 6. Whose car was standing in front of the house?

Exercise 5

1. played (was playing) 2. worked, was reading 3. was writing, entered
4. rang, was having 5. worked 6. lost, was going 7. was having
8. saw, was wearing

Exercise 6

1. Did, drink 2. Did, stay 3. Were, singing 4. Was, rolling
5. Did, have 6. Were, looking

Exercise 7

1. When I came home, Mother was making tea. 2. I looked out of the window. It was still raining. 3. Father watched TV while Mother was laying the table. 4. I was just putting on my coat when he arrived. 5. He noticed me when I was entering the house. 6. What did you do the whole day yesterday? (What were you doing ...?)

Unit 6

Exercise 1

1. They'll ...
2. We'll ...
3. You'll ...
4. I'll ...
5. She'll ...

Exercise 2

1. will be
2. shall know
3. will be
4. shall send
5. shall remember
6. will feel

Exercise 3

1. is going to do
2. are going to miss
3. are going to practise
4. is going to finish
5. is going to have
6. are going to sing

Exercise 4

1. am taking
2. is playing
3. are buying
4. are celebrating
5. are taking

Exercise 5

- A. 1. Mother is bringing ... 2. My son is taking ...
3. She is playing ... 4. Max is swimming ... 5. They are fixing ...
- B. 1. Mother is going to bring ... 2. My son is going to take ...
3. She is going to play ... 4. Max is going to swim ... 5. They are going to fix ...

Exercise 6

1. John will not meet us ...
2. They will not see us ...
3. I shall not be back ...
4. Mary will not meet us ...
5. We shall not meet you ...
6. You will not be back soon.

Exercise 7

1. Will John meet us ...?
2. Will they see us ...?
3. Shall I be back ...?
4. Will Mary meet us ...?
5. Shall we meet you ...?
6. Will you be back soon?

Exercise 8

1. My brother will enter the university in autumn.
2. My sister will be ten in June.
3. I shall go to the library

twice a week. 4. Water will boil at 100° C. 5. I shall come back in an hour. 6. The performance will be over by now. 7. I shall introduce you to him after the meeting.

Unit 7

Exercise 1

1. Ma teadsin, et ta tuleb. 2. Ta arvas, et rong saabub õigel ajal. 3. Ma teadsin, et ta mängib peol klaverit. 4. Ma ütlesin, et ma ei ühine nendega. 5. Betty küsis, mida ma teen, kui ta on läinud.

Unit 8

Exercise 1

1. I shan't be ... 2. We shan't be ... 3. Jack won't be ...
4. You won't be ... 5. They won't be ...

Exercise 2

1. Shall I be having ...? 2. Shall we be seeing ...? 3. Will Jack be carrying ...? 4. Will you be having ...? 5. Will they be wanting ...?

Exercise 3

1. Will you be visiting ...? Will you be seeing ...? 3. Will you be watching ...? 4. Will you be spending ...? 5. Will you be learning ...?

Exercise 4

1. will be leaving. 2. shall be swimming. 3. shall be taking off. 4. will be leaving. 5. will be looking. 6. will be visiting. 7. will be playing. 8. shall be working.

Exercise 5

1. shall be. 2. will mark. 3. will not find, shall be visiting. 4. will be sun-bathing. 5. shall spend.

Exercise 6

1. shall ring, is. 2. holds, shall go. 3. call, will not be, is, will probably be feeding. 4. does not snow, shall go. 5. am not, come.

Unit 9

Exercise 1

1. would take
2. would be having
3. would be waiting
4. would finish
5. would happen, would be happening

Unit 10

Exercise 1

1. has visited
2. has finished
3. have seen
4. has brought
5. have built
6. have read

Contracted forms: 1. He's visited 2. She's finished 3. I've seen 4. He's brought 5. They've built 6. We've read

Exercise 2

1. has not (hasn't) visited
2. has not (hasn't) finished
3. have not (haven't) seen
4. has not (hasn't) brought
5. have not (haven't) built
6. have not (haven't) read

Exercise 3

1. Has he visited ...?
2. Has she finished ...?
3. Have I seen ...?
4. Has he brought ...?
5. Have they built ...?
6. Have we read ...?

Exercise 4

1. saw
2. has seen
3. read
4. have read
5. was
6. has been
7. met
8. Have ... met
9. fell, has kept

Exercise 5

1. a. since last Sunday b. for three months
2. a. since last year b. for two years
3. a. since the last time we met b. since she had the accident
4. a. for two years b. since March
5. a. for long time b. since his boyhood.

Exercise 6

1. Has Ann been to England? Yes, she has. She went there first when she was ten years old.
2. I have talked to him several times already.
3. The teacher told us about it this morning.
4. He has lived in Moscow for five years.
5. He

lived in Tartu when I was a child. 6. I met him just now.
7. My sister has just gone to work. 8. Have you visited
him lately? 10. I have not finished my supper yet.

Unit 11

Exercise 1

1. have been living 2. have been studying 3. has been
typing 4. has been making 5. has been collecting

Exercise 2

1. has been living 2. has been studying 3. has been reading
4. have been talking 5. has been living

Exercise 3

1. I have not seen him for months. 2. Henry has rung him up
twice since yesterday. 3. Fred has been writing postcards
to his friends since dinner. 4. Bob has been resting in the
garden all morning. 5. He has read all the novels by Dickens.
6. Mary has been working hard all day. 7. The singer has not
arrived yet. 8. The workmen have been mending the road all
day.

Unit 12

Exercise 1

a) 1. He had not left ... 2. They had not finished ...
3. She had not told me ... 4. He had not seen ... 5. He had
not been ...

b) 1. Had he left ...? 2. Had they finished ...? 3. Had she
told me ...? 4. Had he seen ...? 5. Had he been ...?

Exercise 2

1. got, had arrived 2. made, had cut 3. began, had been
4. landed, had travelled

Exercise 3

1. understood, had studied 2. sat, had looked 3. had lasted,
stopped 4. found, had been

Exercise 4

1. When I reached London, my friend had left the town already.
2. Mary had not eaten anything since the accident.
3. Before I visited them, I had sent them a letter.
4. When Jane had finished her work, she practised the piano.
5. John ate the apple he had picked.
6. I went to bed after I had brushed my teeth.
7. When we had washed the car, it began to rain.

Unit 13

Exercise 1

- a) 1. He had not been reading ... 2. She had not been sleeping ... 3. They had not been talking ... 4. He had not been working ... 5. She had not been walking ...
- b) 1. Had he been reading ...? 2. Had she been sleeping ...? 3. Had they been talking ...? 4. Had he been working ...? 5. Had she been walking ...?

Exercise 2

1. had been expecting
2. had been raging
3. had been studying
4. had been training
5. had been dancing

Exercise 3

1. had been singing
2. had been cooking
3. had bowed
4. had rung
5. had written

Exercise 4

1. The boys were tired (out) because they had been playing football all day.
2. How long have you been studying English?
3. I could not go out because it had been raining all morning.
4. How long has it been snowing?
5. It was warmer now because the wind had ceased blowing.
6. We had been waiting for a long time before the train arrived.

Unit 14

Exercise 1

1. will have left 2. will have died 3. will have left
4. shall have finished 5. will have learned 6. will have forgotten 7. will have visited

Exercise 2

1. We shall not have learnt ... 2. He will not have forgotten ... 3. They will not have finished ... 4. You will not have left ...

Exercise 3

1. Shall we have learnt ...? 2. Will he have forgotten...?
3. Will they have finished ...? 4. Will you have left ...?

Exercise 4

1. shall have learnt 2. will have played 3. will have re-decorated 4. will not have forgotten 5. shall have known

Exercise 5

1. have eaten, will feel 2. shall have, have taken 3. shall lock, have gone 4. will not understand, have studied
5. has learnt, will get

Exercise 6

1. have finished (finish), shall go 2. will succeed, wants
3. shall stay, return 4. shall begin, has come (comes)
5. will give, has finished 6. am, will have taken off
7. will not have, have eaten

Unit 15

Exercise 1

1. would have left 2. would have been 3. should have finished 4. would have reached

Unit 16

Exercise 1

1. shall have finished 2. will have reached 3. will have
been touring 4. shall have been cleaning

Unit 17

Exercise 1

1. would have been living 2. would have been working
3. would finish

The End

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