

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present form.

Hi Frances,
How are you? I 1) (be) so busy since I moved to London! And everything 2) (seem) so different here. I 3) (like) it but I still 4) (feel) quite nervous! London is so busy and everyone 5) (rush) around all the time. I 6) (always/get) lost! And it's cold! It 7) (get) colder and colder each day!

My lectures at the university 8) (start) next Tuesday! I can't wait! As you know I 9) (stay) with Auntie Jo since I arrived in London and she 10) (help) me so much already. I 11) (really/enjoy) spending time with her! We often 12) (chat) for a while in the afternoon. I 13) (look) for a flat of my own since I got here but I 14) (not/find) one yet! As soon as I 15) (get) one, you must come and stay!

Write back soon.

Lots of love,

Fiona

1. have seen

2. seems

3. like

4. feel

5. rushes/is rushing

6. always get/am always getting

7. is getting

8. start (future meaning)

9. am staying

10. has helped

11. really enjoy

12. chat

13. have been looking

14. have not found

15. get (future meaning)

Which verbs describe: actions? States? Explain the differences in meaning.

Which verbs describe states?

Actions are things that are happening at the moment of speaking and are described using the **present continuous tense** (this tense can also be used for fixed arrangements e.g. 2A: I am seeing my niece tonight).

States describe how something/someone is at the moment of speaking (e.g. 1B: It smells wonderful) or what something/someone is usually like (e.g. 5A: He is usually so cheerful) and are described using the **present simple tense**.



Fill in with the present simple or present continuous.

Why are you smelling that towel?



State

It smells wonderful! What
use?



er did you

I am seeing my niece tonight.



State

I see. So you won't be coming to the cinema with us then, will you?

A man in a dark suit and glasses is crouching on the left side of the frame, looking down at a newspaper he is holding. The newspaper has the word 'STOPS' written vertically in large, bold letters. Two cats are on the right side of the frame, looking towards the man with wide, yellow eyes. The background is plain white.

I hear you are looking for a new job.

Yes, it looks as if I'm going to lose my present one.

We are thinking of moving house.



Oh, good for you! I **think** that's a great idea!

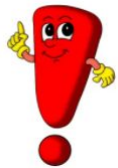
What's wrong with Tony? He is usually so cheerful!



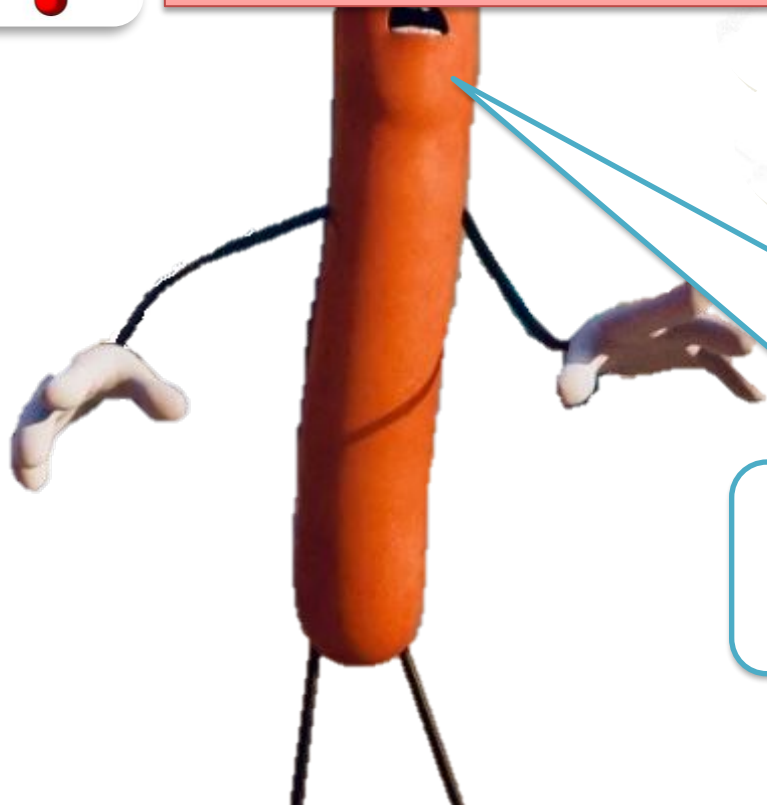
State

I know. He is being really moody today.

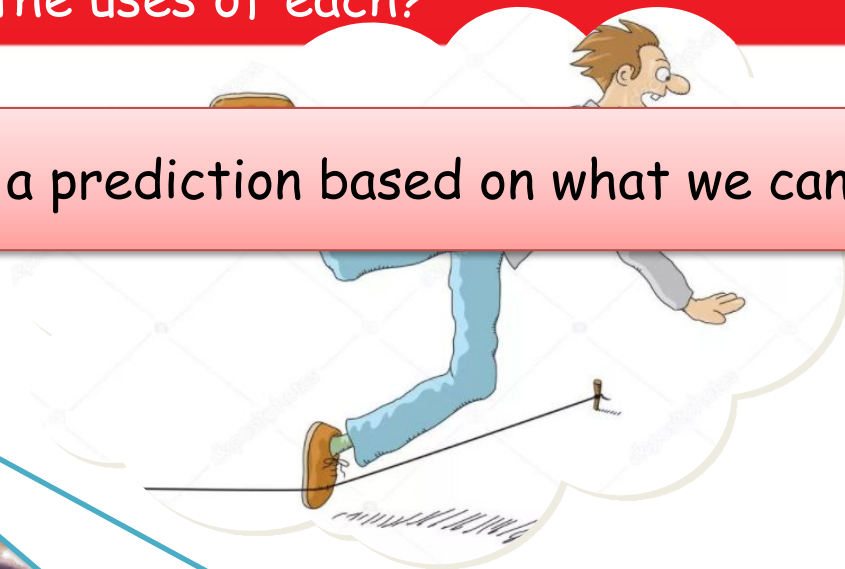
Fill in the gaps with the correct future tense of the verbs in brackets. What are the uses of each?

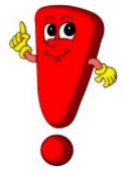


Are going to for a prediction based on what we can see.



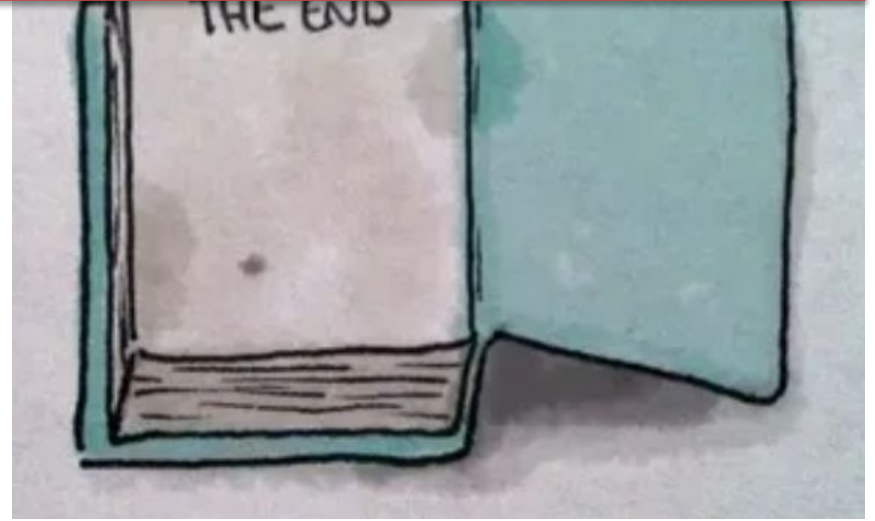
Be careful! You are going to trip over that rope!





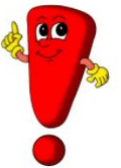
Present Continuous for a fixed arrangement.

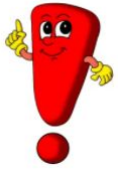
He's feeling a bit nervous because he is **starting** a new job tomorrow.



She **will have finished** this book by the end of the day.

Future Perfect for an action that will have been completed by a fixed time in the future.





Future Simple for a promise.



Don't worry Mum. I **won't be late.**



Future Continuous for an action that will be happening at a stated time in the future.



This time next week, we **will be lying** on the beach!

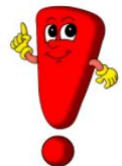
Future Simple for a prediction based on what we believe.



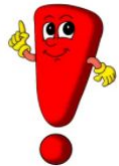
Take a painkiller! It **will** make your headache go away.



Are you going shopping today? I think I **will** come too!



Future Simple for a decision made at the moment of speaking.



Present Continuous for a fixed arrangement.

We are visiting our parents this weekend.



Dad can't come out with us tomorrow. He **will be working** all day long.



Future Continuous to emphasise the duration of an action that will be completed by a stated future time.



Read the examples. Provide similar examples.

- 1 The Queen **is to visit** Australia next month.
(formal)
- 2 Hurry up! The train **is about** to leave. (near future)
- 3 Ann **is on the point of** resigning from her job.
(near future)
- 4 Our flight **is due to** take off at 7am. (timetables)
- 5 Your plan **is bound/sure/certain** to work.
(certainty about the future)



I think she is about to cry.

Sue is on the point of going to the police if her neighbours don't stop making noise.

The film is certain to be a success.

Her baby is due in January.

Use the expressions below to complete the text.

I am afraid that our local shoe factory is
1) closing down. The
management 2) hold a
public meeting to discuss the situation on
Wednesday. The meeting 3).....
start at seven o'clock in the evening and
I hope that they will find a solution
because closure of the factory is
4)..... cause a lot of problems.
It employs many people from the town
and already the workers' union have said
they 5)..... take industrial action.

are about to

is due to

on the point of

are to

bound to

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past tense. Explain your choice.



Past Simple

What **happened** (**happen**) to Ann yesterday?

She **was walking** (**walk**) home when a man **stole** (**steal**) her bag.

Past Cont / Past Simple



Past Simple

Did you **go** (**you/go**) out last night?

No, I **had been working** (**work**) all day, so I **stayed** (**stay**) an and **watched** (**watch**) TV.

Past Perf Cont / Past Simple / Past Simple

Past Simple

Did you see (you/see) your brother this morning?

No, he *had already left* (already/leave) the house by the time I *woke* (wake) up.

Past Perf / Past Simple



Past Cont / Past Simple

Why were you running (run) when I saw (see) you yesterday?

Oh, I had been chatting to a friend for ages when I realised (realise) I was late for school.

Past Perf Cont / Past Simple



Past Simple

I called (call) you at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Oh, we probably didn't hear (not/hear) the phone.

Past Simple

In teams, use the time expressions to make sentences.

Speaking

yet

still

already

before

ago

today

now

at the moment

for a long time

since

I have not spoken **yet** with my teacher about the exam as she was sick today.

You **still** have time to talk to her before we must leave.

They have **already** notified all the applicants of their acceptance.

They had been waiting for two hours **before** we arrived.

She started teaching at the school five years **ago**.

I am going to a friend's house after school **today**.

Now is not a good time to talk.

She is talking on the phone **at the moment**, can I take a message?

The children had been playing in the garden for a long time, so they were very tired.

They have known each other **since** primary school.



Used to - be/get used to - would



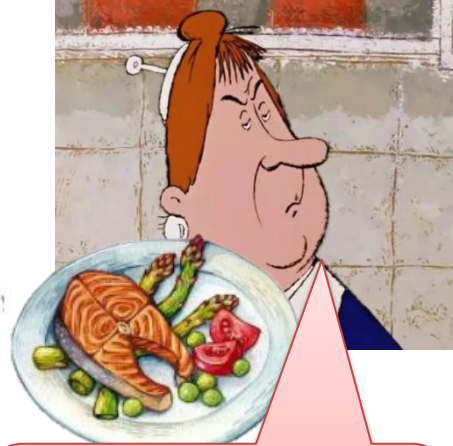
I'm getting used to the cold, wet weather in England.

An action in progress now.



I've been jogging for so long that **I'm used to** getting regular exercise.

An action that has become a habit.



I used to like eating fish but I don't any more.

A past state that is no longer true.



As I child **I would** always look forward to my birthday.

A repeated action in the past.

Match the sentences to their meaning.

He used to/would wake up early when it was a holiday.

He used to live in a small flat, but now he lives in a large house.

I've been doing it for so long that I'm used to walking to school.

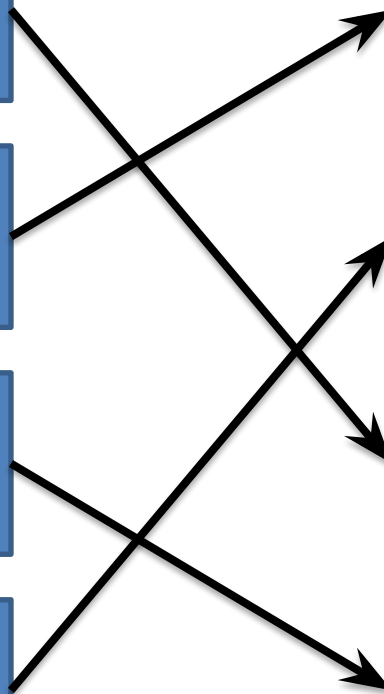
It's not easy, but I'm getting used to the noise.

A past state that is no longer true.

An action in progress now.

A repeated action in the past.

An action that has become a habit.



Fill in **used to**, **be/get used to** and/or **would** where possible.

When I was a child, my family **1)** live in a little cottage in the countryside. The farmer across the road **2)** keep cows and chickens and we **3)** often buy milk and eggs from him. We **4)** have two sweet little dogs. In my brother and I **5)** walk in our huge garden every day. I got up early in the morning and went out in the woods until nightfall. When I was 10, we moved to Toronto. I **7)** (not) living in a big city with so much noise and pollution. I missed my old friends and the friendly people. After some time I **8)** the crowded streets and hurried people. I even **9)** living in a small flat. Still, even now I miss my village.

What did you/didn't you use to do on holiday when you were a child? Discuss.

1. used to

2. used to

3. would

4. used to

5. would

6. would/used to

7. wasn't used to

8. got used to

9. got used to



1. I've always felt very close **to** ... my older sister.

2. He has great respect **for** his grandparents.

3. You should be ashamed **of** your behaviour.

4. She is very attached .. **to** him.

5. What are you arguing .. **about** . this time, you two?

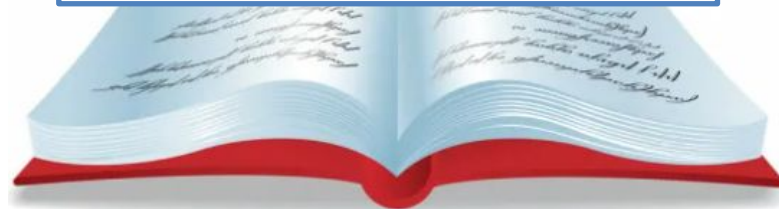
Respect for sb - уважать кого-либо

Close to - близко

Attach to - прилагать, присоединять

Argue about - спорить

Ashamed of - стыдиться чего-либо



Phrasal verbs

across



Встречать, находить,
сталкиваться с ч.-л.

down with



Заболеть

into

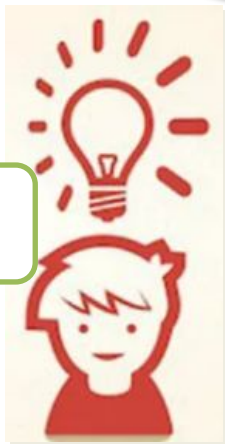


Получить в
наследство

come

up with

Придумать



over

Навещать



Phrasal verbs

across



Встречать, находить, сталкиваться с ч.-л.

down with



Заболеть

into



Получить в наследство

come

up with

Придумать



over

Навещать



2. V

3

4. T

5. T

9

se.

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in bold. Use two to five words.

1. I could run fast when I was young.

used

I .. used to be a fast .. runner when I was young.

2. How long is it since they moved to the country?

ago

How long ago did they move to the country?

3. Their flight will arrive at 7:45.

due

Their flight .. is due (to arrive) at 7:45.

4. This new hairstyle still seems strange to me.

I .. can't get used to .. this new hairstyle.

get

5. Mary will get a promotion.

Mary ... is sure to get ... a promotion.

sure

Underline the correct tense.

Workbook

Present Tenses

1. This jacket belongs / is belonging to Catherine.
2. I am knowing / have known Edward since he was a child.
3. Steven reads / is reading a few pages of his book before bedtime every night.
4. I'm not visiting / haven't visited my grandparents this week, so I'll visit them next week.
5. The basketball game starts / has started at 7:00 pm.
6. Nia cleans / is cleaning her bedroom right now.
7. I'm listening / ve been listening to the radio all morning for the competition results.

8. Jimmy and Penny own/~~have owned~~ this house for sixteen years.

9. 'Hurricane Carla ~~is becoming~~/becomes stronger, so please stay indoors and close all windows!

10. I'm waiting/~~have been waiting~~ here for two hours! Where have you been?

11. Teri is loving/~~loves~~ Italian food.

12. I am needing/~~need~~ to talk to Daren.



Complete the sentences with the correct time expression from below.

- 1 I go jogging
- 2 Have you seen any good films ?
- 3 Tom is walking the dog
but I'll tell him you rang.
- 4 Let's go to Rome this summer. We've never
been there
- 5 Lily hasn't been skiing three years.
- 6, I travel to Italy with my mum
and dad.
- 7 Josh is going to the cinema
- 8 Have you eaten your breakfast?
- 9 have you been studying
English?
- 10 My brother is wearing my clothes
without asking. He's such a pain.

recently

tonight

always

how long

at the moment

yet

for

before

every summer

every morning

Choose the correct item *A, B, C* or *D*.

Future tenses

1. I'm going on holiday to Majorca. This time next week, I ... in the sun.

A. will be lying

C. will lie

B. am lying

D. will have been lying

2. Mind the low ceiling! You ... your head!

A. are hitting

C. are going to hit

B. will hit

D. will be hitting

3. I'm sure Jim ... the job.

A. is going to get

B. is getting

C. gets

D. will get

4. By autumn, I ... at university for two years.

A. will study

B. will have been

C. am going

D. will be studying

5. I ... the report until 5 o'clock.

A. am finishing

B. will be finishing

C. won't have finished

D. will finish

6. ... to the party tonight? If so, could you give me a lift?

A. Will you be driving

B. Have you been
driving

C. Have you driven

D. Will you have been
driving

Complete the sentences with two to four words, including the word(s) in bold.

1. The mayor will open the new health centre on Thursday.

is

The mayor **is to open** the new health centre on Thursday.

2. The tour bus will arrive at 10:00 am.

due

The tour bus **is due to arrive** at 10:00 am.

3. His parents will be disappointed when they hear he's moving out.

bound

His parents **are bound to be** disappointed when they hear he's moving out.

4. We should board! The train is going to leave the station.

about

We should board! The train **is about to leave** the station.

5. Julie will certainly come with us.

sure

Julie **is sure to come** with us.

6. The company Henry works for will soon close down.

on the point

The company Henry works for **is on the point** of closing down.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past tense.

Past tenses

1. Where **were** (be) you? I **was trying** ... (try) to get in touch with you all day yesterday.

2. By the time Jenny **got** (get) to the theatre, the play **had already started** (already/start)

3. Frank **was driving** (drive) to work when, all of a sudden, a tree branch **came** ... (come) crashing down on the road.

4. Before his accident, Peter **had been skiing** ... (ski) for 5 years.

5. Yesterday, I **was walking** (walk) home from work when it **started** ... (start) to rain.

6. Ben **had won** ... (win) the race, so he felt thrilled.

7. Kyle . **had been working** . (work) in that restaurant for six years before he
..... **quit** ... (quit).

8. While I **was preparing** (prepare) dinner, the phone .. **rang** .. (ring).



Choose the correct answer.

1. "Do you remember Jane?"
"Yes. She ... to go to primary school with us."

A. is used

B. used

C. was used

2. "Was is difficult for you to live on your own?"
"It was at first, but I soon ... to it."

A. get used

B. be used

C. got used

3. "You look so tired today."
"Well. I ... to staying up late at night."

A. am not used

B. am used

C. get used

4. "Wasn't your grandfather a businessman?"
"Yes. Before he retired, he ... to run his own company."

A. used

B. would

C. was used

5. "Alex's parents were shocked when they saw his report card."
"Of course. They ... to seeing such low grades."

A. aren't used

B. are used

C. got used

6. "Remember how much we loved that tree house?"
"Yes. We ... play in it all day long."

A. were used to

B. would

C. got used to

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in bold. Use two to five words.

1. I've never seen such an exciting film.

ever

It's the most exciting film I've ever .. seen.

2. How long has it been since we last saw each other?

last

When was .. the last time we saw .. each other?

3. He's never broken a promise before.

time

It's the .. first time he's broken .. a promise.

4. Mary will get a pay rise.

sure

Mary .. is sure to get .. a pay rise.

5. When he was younger, he used to go to the gym every morning.

would

When he was younger, .. he would go ... to the gym every morning.

6. Jenny started studying economics two years ago.

been

Jenny has been studying economics for two years.

Dependent prepositions

Complete the sentences with the following prepositions.

*about *to *of *for

1. Margaret feels very close ... **to** ... her sister-in-law.
2. Aren't you ashamed **of** treating her that way?
3. Frank has a great deal of respect ... **for** ... his teachers.
4. William is very attached ... **to** his friends at school.
5. Couples often argue .. **about** .. money.

Phrasal verbs

Complete the sentences with the following prepositions.

*across *into *over *up with *down with

1. Dan came .. **up with** ... some great ideas for his grandparents' anniversary celebration.
2. The workers came ... **across** ... some ancient ruins while digging at the construction site.
3. We would like to come .. **over** ... tonight if that's alright with you.
4. My body aches and I feel hot. I think I'm coming . **down with** the flu.
5. She came .. **into** ... a lot of money when her uncle died.