Chapter 2
The Present Perfect

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Chapter explanation

The present perfect forms in English are often wrongly considered to be difficult to understand and use. Each language sees the world differently, and the secret of understanding a foreign language is to be flexible and to detach yourself from the structures of your own language. Study this chapter carefully, and you will see the logic behind the forms of the present perfect.

2.2 The past participle

2.2.1 Formation of past participles

Most verbs form the past participle by adding the letters *ed* to the infinitive form of the verb:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Part.</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Part.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to enter</td>
<td>entered</td>
<td>to want</td>
<td>wanted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs which already end in *e* add only the *d*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Part.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to close</td>
<td>closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to love</td>
<td>loved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs which end in *y* usually drop the *y* and add *ied*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Part.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to carry</td>
<td>carried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to marry</td>
<td>married</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, where this *y* is preceded by a vowel, the *y* is not changed and is then followed by *ed*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Part.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to play</td>
<td>played</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to stay</td>
<td>stayed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs of one syllable with one short vowel and which end in one consonant double the consonant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Part.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to plan</td>
<td>planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to stop</td>
<td>stopped</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following past participles are commonly misspelt:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Part.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to develop</td>
<td>developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to prefer</td>
<td>preferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to quarrel</td>
<td>quarrelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to travel</td>
<td>travelled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(You may find other common misspellings of past participles when you correct your answers to exercises 2.2.3 & 2.2.4.)
### Irregular verbs

Many verbs are irregular, and most of them are listed below. The more common ones – Level A2 – are essential to even a basic knowledge of English. Those in Level B1 are less common, but important nevertheless. The irregular verbs in Levels B2 and C1 are more often found in literature than everyday speech. Either use a dictionary to find out the correct translation in your own language or ask your teacher.

Be careful because many of these verbs have more than one meaning…

(See Chapters 3 and 4 for the uses of the past simple.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Simple</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Translation(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>to arise</td>
<td>arose</td>
<td>arisen</td>
<td>arising</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>awake</td>
<td>awoke</td>
<td>awoken</td>
<td>awaking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>being</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>bear</td>
<td>bore</td>
<td>borne</td>
<td>bearing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>beat</td>
<td>beat</td>
<td>beaten</td>
<td>beating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>become</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>become</td>
<td>becoming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>begun</td>
<td>beginning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>bend</td>
<td>bent</td>
<td>bent</td>
<td>bending</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>bet</td>
<td>bet</td>
<td>bet</td>
<td>betting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>bid</td>
<td>bid</td>
<td>bid</td>
<td>bidding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>bind</td>
<td>bound</td>
<td>bound</td>
<td>binding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>bite</td>
<td>bit</td>
<td>bitten</td>
<td>biting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>bleed</td>
<td>bled</td>
<td>bled</td>
<td>bleeding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>blow</td>
<td>blew</td>
<td>blown</td>
<td>blowing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>break</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>broken</td>
<td>breaking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>breed</td>
<td>bred</td>
<td>bred</td>
<td>breeding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>bringing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>broadcast</td>
<td>broadcast</td>
<td>broadcast</td>
<td>broadcasting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>build</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>burn</td>
<td>burnt</td>
<td>burnt</td>
<td>burning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>burst</td>
<td>burst</td>
<td>burst</td>
<td>bursting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>buy</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>buying</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>cast</td>
<td>cast</td>
<td>cast</td>
<td>casting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>catch</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>catching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>choose</td>
<td>chose</td>
<td>chosen</td>
<td>choosing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>cling</td>
<td>clung</td>
<td>clung</td>
<td>clinging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>came</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>coming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>costing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>creep</td>
<td>crept</td>
<td>crept</td>
<td>creeping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>cutting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>deal</td>
<td>dealt</td>
<td>dealt</td>
<td>dealing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>dig</td>
<td>dug</td>
<td>dug</td>
<td>digging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>done</td>
<td>doing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>draw</td>
<td>drew</td>
<td>drawn</td>
<td>drawing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.3
Exercise
Put these verbs into the past participle.

1. to dream  2. to listen  3. to say  4. to play
5. to fly  6. to catch  7. to obey  8. to throw
9. to dry  10. to stop

Now look at the answers in the Key. Pay particular attention to any spelling mistakes and make a note of the right answers in §2.6.

2.2.4
Exercise – see Supplementary Exercises

2.3 The present perfect simple

2.3.1 A2
Formation of the present perfect simple affirmative

The present perfect simple uses the present tense of the verb to have and the past participle of the necessary verb:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formation</th>
<th>Complete Form</th>
<th>Contracted Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have + loved</td>
<td>I have loved</td>
<td>I’ve loved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She has + bought</td>
<td>She has bought</td>
<td>She’s bought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have + been</td>
<td>We have been</td>
<td>We’ve been</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.2 Exercise
Put the following verbs into the present perfect simple and then compare your answers with those in the Key.

1. We (work)  2. She (look)  3. I (buy)  4. They (do)
5. We (drink)  6. You (sleep)  7. He (make)  8. I (walk)
9. He (begin)  10. She (see)

2.3.3 A2
Formation of the present perfect simple negative, interrogative and negative interrogative

Other forms of the present perfect simple are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Complete Form</th>
<th>Contracted Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>I have not loved</td>
<td>I haven’t loved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrogative</td>
<td>Have I loved?</td>
<td>I’ve not loved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Have I not loved?</td>
<td>Have I not loved?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrogative</td>
<td></td>
<td>Have I not loved?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The present perfect simple

2.3.4
Exercise
Put these verbs into the present perfect simple, using all the elements in brackets.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. She (not, do)</td>
<td>2. (he, walk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. (I, bring)</td>
<td>4. They (not, carry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bill (go)</td>
<td>6. (she, not, do)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. We (not, make)</td>
<td>8. You (see)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. (it, not, finish)</td>
<td>10. (they, drink)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.5
Use of the present perfect simple – Introduction

The present perfect simple is a form of the present tense and is connected to a present situation. It describes something which has already happened and which is still important in the present.

Imagine the following: Anne has a new English teacher and he wants to know how good she is at English before he starts to teach her – so he asks her this question: “What books have you read in English?” – and she replies, “I have read Animal Farm, but I haven’t read anything else.”

The teacher asks this question in the present perfect because he wants to know what the situation (concerning her reading) is now, and in reply, Anne tells her teacher what she has read and what she hasn’t read. Note in particular that Anne does not say WHEN she read Animal Farm, but only that she has read it.

Consequently, with the present perfect, the moment WHEN something happened is not important. The essential element is that the action has already taken place and that the result of this action can still be felt AT THE MOMENT.

This form is used in four different situations, namely:
1) an undefined time (§2.3.6)
2) a recent event (§2.3.10)
3) a finished action in an unfinished period (§2.3.12)
4) with for and since if the action is unfinished (§2.3.14)

2.3.6
Use of the present perfect simple in an undefined time

An undefined time is when a definite time is not given, known, presumed known or implied. Notice the influence of this action on the present:

*He has gone to the cinema (= and that is where he is at the moment).*

*I have passed my driving test (= consequently, I am now allowed to drive a car).*

*I haven’t heard the news (= consequently, I don’t know what’s happened).*

2.3.7
Exercise
Put the verbs in the following sentences into the present perfect simple, using all the elements in brackets.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. He (not, do) his homework.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. She (go) to bed.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I (not, meet) the American president.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. My brother (not, see) this book.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 4
The Present Perfect and the Past

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Chapter explanation
This chapter will revise the present perfect and past forms and show you how to use them together. You will also look at the present forms again. Make sure you use the same colour highlighters for the same verb forms that you used in previous chapters.

4.1.2 Examples of verb forms used in Chapters 2 and 3
Here are examples of the most important verb forms used in Chapters 2 and 3:

- He has just returned from the U.S.A. (Present perfect simple)
- I've been standing here all this morning. (Present perf. cont.)
- She went to New York three years ago. (Past simple)
- The snow was getting deeper and deeper. (Past continuous)

4.1.3 Mixed Exercise
When you are sure you have understood Chapters 2 and 3, continue with this exercise. Put the following verbs into the correct form. Notice that key words are becoming more and more important. In the first ten questions they are shown like this. After question number 10, use a highlighter to indicate the key words yourself. Choose between the present perfect simple / continuous and the past simple / continuous. Supply for or since where necessary.

Always read the complete sentence before writing in your answers.

1. I (a. meet) her last week. 1a
2. While he (a. ride) to fetch help, he (b. fall) off his horse and (c. hurt) his back. 2a 2b 2c
3. He (a. work) in that factory (b. f/s) he (c. leave) the army a couple of years ago. 3a 3b 3c
4. Mary (a. just, receive) an email from her boyfriend. He (b. go) to New York last May and he is not coming back until next September. 4a 4b
5. We (a. write) to them a month ago, but they (b. still, not, reply). 5a 5b
6. He (a. swim) across the Channel in 2013 but he (b. not, try) again since. 6a 6b
7. John (a. not, be / go) to the library this week, but last year he (b. go) at least three times a week. 7a 7b
8. When my grandmother (a. be) a little girl, she (b. always, go) to market on Saturdays.

9. “How long (a. you, study) English for”
   “I (b. start) learning it when my parents (c. move) to Australia.”

10. He (a. live) in the house next door (b. f/s) 2012 but he (c. rarely, speak) to us.

11. I (a. read) his first book as soon as it (b. be) published, but I (c. not yet, read) his second one.

12. “Although it’s nearly midday, I (a. not, see) my boss all morning.”
   “Oh, he (b. be / go) to London yesterday. He’s coming back tonight.”

13. She (a. not, contact) me (b. f/s) she (c. come) to see me a year ago.

14. “How long (14a. you, know) about this?”
   “(14b. f/s) the police (14c. phone) me about it.”

15. He (a. hear) the doorbell ring, (b. put) down his paper and (c. go) to the window, where he (d. see) a man who (e. look) up at his window. He (f. take) the revolver off the table and (g. begin) moving towards the door. However, while he (h. still, walk) down the long corridor, the bell (i. ring) again, just once, and then (j. stop).

4.2 When, ago, first & last

4.2.1 A2
Use of when with the past tense

Notice the importance of the word when in connection with the past tense. NEVER use when with the present perfect if talking about something that happened in the past. The correct constructions are:

- When did he write this letter?
- It didn’t snow when we were in Switzerland.
- Do you remember when we went to see that film?
- When he was a boy, he never brushed his teeth.

4.2.2 A2 B2
Use of ago, first and last with the past tense

Ago indicates that the time is stated and, consequently, that the past tense should be used:

- They emigrated to Australia ten years ago.
- Bill left the office three hours ago.
With first and last, the time is presumed known:

He first / last rang me on my mobile a week later.
The first / last time I saw him, he was washing his car.

A similar construction may be found with ordinal numbers:
The second time I went there, I took a bottle of wine.
The fourth time it happened, I wrote to the manager.

However, the use of ordinal numbers with to be in the present is followed by the present perfect simple:

It is / This is the first / second time (that) I’ve drunk herb tea.
(Recent past – non-continuous)
It is / This is the fifth email (that) he’s sent them.

4.2.3
Exercise
Before you do this exercise, reread §§4.2.1 to 4.2.2.
Supply the correct form, past simple or present perfect simple. Read the complete question before writing in the answers.

1. When I (a. buy) these eggs, I’m sure they (b. not, be) cracked. 1a
   1b

2. I (a. last, speak) to him a couple of weeks ago. 2a

3. Ruth (a. first, meet) Rodger at a cricket match. 3a

4. This is the third letter of complaint I (a. now, write) to them about it. 4a

5. It’s the last time I (a. ever, see) him. 5a

6. I never asked them to send me their magazines, but this is the fifth one they (a. send) me. 6a

7. When (a. they, say) they were coming? 7a

8. This is the first cup of coffee I (a. have) to drink (b. f/s) yesterday. 8a
   8b

9. It’s the fourth time they (a. show) this film on T.V. (b. f/s) Christmas. 9a
   9b

10. To be quite honest, the first time I (a. meet) you, I (b. not, like) you. 10a
   10b

4.2.4
Exercise – See
Supplementary Exercises

4.3 How long? Since when? How long ago? for & since

4.3.1 B1
Use of How long?, Since when? and How long ago?

Look at the following questions:

Qu.1 How long has John been living in London for?
Qu.2 Since when has Robert been living in London?

Both questions imply that John and Robert still live in London today. However, in the next two questions, the implication is different:

Qu.3 How long did Mary live in New York for?
Qu.4 How long ago did Helen live in New York?
Here, both questions imply that Mary and Helen no longer live in New York.

Consequently, in Qu.1 and Qu.2, the present perfect implies that the action is still continuing, but in Qu.3 and Qu.4 the past tense implies that the action has finished.

Now supply the correct forms in these answers to Qu.1 to Qu.4:

| An.1 | John (live) in London for over ten years and is very happy there. | 1 |
| An.2 | Robert (live) in London since 2009 and doesn’t want to move. | 2 |
| An.3 | Mary (live) in New York for ten years and then returned to England. | 3 |
| An.4 | Helen (live) in New York fifteen years ago. | 4 |

### 4.3.2 Use of for and since

1) **For**
   - a) indicates a length of time and corresponds to the question *For how long?* (cf. §2.3.14);
   - b) may necessitate the use of either the present perfect or the past forms – it all depends on the context, cf. §§2.3.14 & 3.4.2 – and also §4.3.1 in Qu.1 + An.1 and Qu.3 + An.3. If the action is still continuing, use the present perfect continuous; if the action has finished, use the past simple tense.

   *I have been trying to help him for* a long time, but he never seems to make any progress.

   *They have been coming to stay in my hotel for* the last fifteen years, and they always say how much they enjoy it.

   *She did English for* eight years when she was at school, but gradually forgot it.

   *Last summer we travelled round the U.S. for* a couple of months.

2) **Since and ever since**
   - a) indicate a point in time and correspond to the question *Since when?* (cf. §2.3.14);
   - b) generally indicate that you should use the present perfect:

   *He’s been skiing (ever) since he was six.* (cf. §2.3.14)

   Remember that *since* and *ever since* are often found in combination with both a present perfect (because of *since*) and a past tense (time presumed known cf. §3.2.5):

   *He has been skiing (ever) since he was six.*

   *I have known him (ever) since we were at school together.*

   *Darling, (ever) since you came into my life, I have been the happiest person on earth.*

3) Do not confuse *When? with Since when?*

   *When did you get here?* (cf. §4.2.1)

   *Since when has he been getting these texts?* (cf. §4.3.1)

4) Notice the use of *last* with *for, since and during*:

   *He has been painting his house since last week.*

   *He has been painting his house for the last week.*

   *(cf. §2.3.14)*

   *During the last twelve months, we have received several letters from them.*

The present perfect is very often found in the continuous form, but this form *cannot* be used with non-continuous verbs (cf. §1.5.1) or in the cases mentioned in §§2.4.9 to 2.4.12.
### 16.5.3
Put these words into the singular wherever possible. If the nouns cannot be made singular, please indicate this.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. men</td>
<td>2. potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. cattle</td>
<td>4. lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. pianos</td>
<td>6. taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. halves</td>
<td>8. dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. fathers-in-law</td>
<td>10. thieves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. teeth</td>
<td>12. women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. scissors</td>
<td>14. babies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. foxes</td>
<td>16. tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. churches</td>
<td>18. feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. trousers</td>
<td>20. rubies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16.5.4
Put these words into the plural if possible. If they are uncountable, and if they cannot be made plural, please indicate this by writing U.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. tomato</td>
<td>2. thief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. fish</td>
<td>4. skating-rink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. tray</td>
<td>6. ruby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. architecture</td>
<td>8. piano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. class</td>
<td>10. leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. foot</td>
<td>12. transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. tooth</td>
<td>14. bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. half</td>
<td>16. chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. luggage</td>
<td>18. pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. baby</td>
<td>20. self</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key

Chapter 1

1.2.2
1. drink
2. work
3. drives
4. eat
5. goes
6. looks
7. plays
8. wishes
9. catches
10. hurries

1.2.5
1. live
2. Do you see
3. Doesn’t he work
4. doesn’t make
5. aren’t going
6. watches
7. Does Jill drink
8. cows
9. can’t follow / cannot follow
10. Do you drink

1.2.8
1. needn’t buy / don’t need to buy 1.2.7
2. cannot carry / can’t carry 1.2.6
3. needs to pay 1.2.7
4. Can you understand 1.2.6
5. do you need to wash / Need you wash 1.2.7
6. Aren’t I 1.2.6
7. Do you see
8. are working
9. Is John sleeping
10. aren’t going

1.2.11
1. buys 1.2.9
2. do 1.2.9
3. gets 1.2.10
4. Do you always go 1.2.9
5. arrives 1.2.10

1.2.13
6. generally run 1.2.9
7. usually walk 1.2.9
8. writes 1.2.9
9. Don’t they make 1.2.9
10. never gets 1.2.9

1.3.2
1. imagining
2. cleaning
3. cancelling
4. hitting
5. lying
6. starting
7. shining
8. being
9. winning
10. preferring

1.3.3
1. agreeing
2. occurring
3. spinning
4. offering
5. injuring
6. dining
7. developing
8. hoping
9. ordering
10. admitting
11. dying
12. considering
13. permitting
14. lying
15. escaping
16. opening
17. suffering
18. mentioning
19. inviting
20. spying

1.4.2
1. are drinking
2. are working
3. is driving
4. are beginning
5. are hitting
6. is walking
7. is raining
8. is running
9. am playing
10. is swimming

1.4.4
1. am living
2. Are you working
3. Isn’t she reading
4. aren’t making
5. aren’t coming

1.4.6
He is coming tomorrow morning.
What are you doing this afternoon.
I am seeing the doctor on Thursday.
John is buying a new car next week.

1.6.1
1a is making 1.4.5
2a belongs 1.5.1.7
3a does this word mean 1.5.1.8
4a am sending 1.4.6
5a looks 1.5.1.1
6a are you going 1.4.5
7a understand 1.5.1.5
7b am talking 1.4.5
8a don’t want 1.5.1.9
9a looks 1.5.1.1
10a smells 1.5.1.6
11a Isn’t he be working 1.4.5
11b don’t know 1.5.1.5
12a catches 1.2.9
13a am reading 1.4.5
14a has 1.2.9
14b is having 1.4.5 / 1.5.1.7
15a am looking 1.4.5
15b can’t 1.5.1.2
16a dislikes 1.5.1.3
16b advers 1.5.1.3
17a have 1.2.9
18a are having 1.4.6
19a Don’t you want 1.5.1.9
20a tastes 1.5.1.6
21a is coming 1.4.6
22a hardly ever writes 1.2.9
22b usually phones 1.2.9
23a think 1.5.1.8
24a leaves 1.2.10
24b arrives 1.2.10
25a are you doing 1.4.5
25b am thinking 1.4.5 / 1.5.1.8
26a needs 1.5.1.2
27a always phones 1.2.9
27b never forgets 1.2.9
28a Do you think 1.5.1.8
29a wants 1.5.1.9
30a wish 1.5.1.9
30b is always doing 1.4.7
31a seldom eats 1.2.9
32a Aren’tI going 1.4.6 / 1.2.6
33a owns 1.5.1.7
34a Do you realise 1.5.1.5
35a do you owe 1.5.1.7
36a are you laughing 1.4.5
38b looks 1.5.1.1
37a are giving 1.4.6
37b go 1.2.9
38a Do you remember 1.5.1.5
38b don’t know 1.5.1.5
39b belong 1.5.1.7
39c smell 1.5.1.6
40a do you do 1.2.9
40b am 1.6.1.4

1.6.2
1a mustn’t 1.2.6
1b know 1.5.1.5
1c is listening 1.4.5
2a can’t you 1.2.6
2b detest 1.5.1.3
3b is 1.5.1.4
3c has 1.5.1.7
4a is having 1.5.1.7
5a rarely notices 1.2.9
6a always drink 1.2.9
6b usually have 1.2.9
7a hates 1.5.1.3
7b realizaes 1.5.1.5
8a are always doing 1.4.7
8b is 1.5.1.4
9a are doing 1.4.5
9b am trying 1.4.5
9c is always asking 1.4.7
9d am doing 1.4.5
9e am not making 1.4.5
10a doesn’t earn 1.2.9
10b is buying 1.4.6
11a does his father do 1.2.9
11b is 1.5.1.4
12a remember 1.5.1.5
13a know 1.5.1.5
13b is going 1.4.6
14a am watching 1.4.5
14b am going 1.4.6
15a suppose 1.5.1.8
15b gets 1.4.6
16a do I owe 1.5.1.7
17a does John want 1.5.1.9
17b wants 1.5.1.9
18a does ‘vacation’ mean 1.5.1.8
18b means 1.5.1.8

Note that most verbs are given in their contracted forms, but that the complete forms may be used unless otherwise stated. The numbers following the answers are section numbers; refer back to them if your answer is wrong. Where no number is given, look at the section(s) immediately preceding the exercise.
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