

The 12 Verb Tenses

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	I <i>ate</i> pizza yesterday. S + V₂ + O	I <i>eat</i> pizza everyday. S + V₁ + O	I <i>will eat</i> pizza tomorrow. S + 'will' + V + O
Continuous	I <i>was eating</i> pizza when you arrived. S + 'was/were' + (V+ing) + O	I <i>am eating</i> pizza right now. S + 'am/is/are' + (V+ing) + O	I <i>will be eating</i> pizza when you arrive. S + 'will be' + (V+ing) + O
Perfect	I <i>had eaten</i> all of the pizza when you arrived. S + 'had' + V₃ + O	I <i>have eaten</i> all of the pizza. S + 'have/has' + V₃ + O	I <i>will have eaten</i> all of the pizza by the time you arrive. S + 'will have' + V₃ + O
Perfect Continuous	I <i>had been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours when you arrived. S + 'had been' + (V+ing) + O	I <i>have been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours. S + 'have/has been' + (V+ing) + O	I <i>will have been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours when you arrive. S + 'will have been' + (V+ing) + O

Legend: S = Subject O = Object V = Verb (V₁ = present / V₂ = past / V₃ = past participle)

	Present Perfect	Simple Past
Pattern	have / has + p.p. (past participle)	verb + -ed (or irregular forms)
Use	- shows a finished past action - does not show when it occurred	- shows a finished past action - shows when it occurred
Diagram		
Time Markers	No time marker is needed, but for emphasis it is possible to use: - already - yet - still - ever - never - recently - lately	- yesterday - the day before yesterday - last - ago - when (for joining two past sentences)
Examples	- I have seen <i>Iron Man</i>. - She has never tried frog legs. - They've bought a new car.	- I saw <i>Iron Man</i> last night. - She tried frog legs last month. - They bought a new car two weeks ago.

	Present Perfect
Pattern	have / has + p.p.
Use	shows an action that started in the past, continues to the present, and may continue into the future
Diagram	
Time Markers	- for - since - all
Examples	- She has worked in this office for two years. - He has lived in the same house since he was a child. - I've studied English all my life.

For, Since & All

For and *all* show the **duration** of an action.

- He has taught math **for** 15 years.

Since shows the **starting point** of an action.

- We have lived in France **since** 2012.

My husband and I **have never taken** a holiday together. **We've wanted** to take a holiday for a long time, but **we have never had** the same holiday schedule. Next month, we both have two weeks off work, so we're trying to plan a vacation. I wanted to go to Hawaii, but my husband **has already been** to Hawaii. He wants to go skiing in Vermont. **He's never skied** before. I don't like skiing. **I've skied** three times in my life, but I don't think I want to do it again. I'm afraid of heights and don't want to ride the gondola.

Exercise 1

PAST PARTICIPLES

A. Simple Past and Past Participle

Write the simple past and past participle of the following verbs in the chart below.

#	Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
1	work		
2	do		
3	eat		
4	call		
5	begin		
6	give		
7	answer		
8	see		
9	have		
10	go		
11	study		
12	teach		
13	make		
14	talk		

B. Complete the Chart

Complete the chart below with the correct forms of the verbs.

#	Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
1		knew	
2			met
3		was/were	
4	fly		
5		wrote	
6			read
7	live		
8		fell	
9	feel		
10			taken
11		drove	
12	buy		
13		danced	
14			told

Exercise 2

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Choose the correct verb from the list to the right to complete the following sentences. Put the verb in the present perfect tense.

1. I met Barbara when we were in elementary school.
We _____ each other for over 20 years.
2. We _____ many new words since we started this course.
3. That's a wonderful movie. I _____ it three times.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner _____ married for ten years.
5. You are late! The class _____ already _____ .
6. Robert is my neighbor. He _____ next door to me for five years.
7. Mary _____ several emails to her parents since she left home.
8. We _____ in that restaurant a few times.
9. Our teacher _____ us a lot of help with the homework assignment.
10. She _____ to her landlord many times about the broken window.
11. We have a new camera. We _____ some beautiful pictures of the grandchildren.
12. They _____ already _____ all their homework.
13. Mrs. Baxter _____ all her groceries for the week.
14. Tommy _____ a bad cold for two weeks.
15. Frank _____ for that company for many years.
16. After three months of looking, she _____ a beautiful apartment to rent.

Word List:

- take
- work
- find
- see
- speak
- know
- begin
- finish
- learn
- eat
- have
- write
- give
- live
- buy
- be

Exercise 3

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

A. Choose the Correct Word

Choose the correct verb from the list to the right to complete the following sentences. Put the verb in the negative form of the present perfect tense.

1. Matthew is waiting on the corner for his girlfriend, but she _____ yet.
2. My brother lives in a different country. I _____ him for two years.
3. Ellie and Bill got a divorce five years ago.
They _____ to each other since then.
4. It is only 8:45. The class _____ yet.
5. It started to snow last night, and it still _____.
6. She has finally decided which car she wants, but she _____ it yet.
7. I heard that the movie at the Roxy Theater is great, but I _____ it yet.
8. I bought a newspaper today, but I still _____ it.
9. He took his car to the service station yesterday, but they _____ it yet.
10. The Andersons moved out of New York ten years ago,
and they _____ back to the city since then.

Word List:

- fix
- begin
- arrive
- be
- see
- stop
- speak
- buy
- read
- visit

B. Matching

Match each question on the left with the correct answer on the right.

- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. Has he finished university yet? | a) No, he hasn't. He's still talking. |
| _____ 2. Have you eaten breakfast yet? | b) No, I haven't. My wife's still reading it. |
| _____ 3. Have they gotten married yet? | c) No, he hasn't graduated yet. |
| _____ 4. Has the president finished speaking yet? | d) No, it hasn't. The teacher isn't here yet. |
| _____ 5. Has Mary watered the plants yet? | e) No, they haven't finished yet. |
| _____ 6. Has the doctor seen you yet? | f) No, they haven't. They're still engaged. |
| _____ 7. Has the sun come out yet? | g) No, she hasn't. They are still dry. |
| _____ 8. Have they finished their homework yet? | h) No, I haven't. I'll eat in a few minutes. |
| _____ 9. Has the class begun yet? | i) No, she hasn't. She is with another patient. |
| _____ 10. Have you read the paper yet? | j) No, it hasn't. It's still raining. |

Answer Key

Exercise 1

A. SIMPLE PAST AND PAST PARTICIPLE

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. worked, worked | 8. saw, seen |
| 2. did, done | 9. had, had |
| 3. ate, eaten | 10. went, gone |
| 4. called, called | 11. studied, studied |
| 5. began, begun | 12. taught, taught |
| 6. gave, given | 13. made, made |
| 7. answered, answered | 14. talked, talked |

B. COMPLETE THE CHART

#	Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
1	know	knew	known
2	meet	met	met
3	is	was/were	been
4	fly	flew	flown
5	write	wrote	written
6	read	read	read
7	live	lived	lived
8	fall	fell	fallen
9	feel	felt	felt
10	take	took	taken
11	drive	drove	driven
12	buy	bought	bought
13	dance	danced	danced
14	tell	told	told

Exercise 2

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. have known | 7. has written | 13. has bought |
| 2. have learned | 8. have eaten | 14. has had |
| 3. have seen | 9. has given | 15. has worked |
| 4. have been | 10. has spoken | 16. has found |
| 5. has/begun | 11. have taken | |
| 6. has lived | 12. have/finished | |

Exercise 3

A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. hasn't arrived | 6. hasn't bought |
| 2. haven't visited | 7. haven't seen |
| 3. haven't spoken | 8. haven't read |
| 4. hasn't begun | 9. haven't fixed |
| 5. hasn't stopped | 10. haven't been |

B. MATCHING

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 3. f | 5. g | 7. j | 9. d |
| 2. h | 4. a | 6. i | 8. e | 10. b |

Past Perfect	
Diagram	6:00 pm 1 X She ate dinner. 8:00 pm 2 X I called her. • She had eaten dinner by the time I called her. • By the time I called her, she had eaten dinner.
Form	had + past participle
Function	one past action happened before another past action
Time Markers	• by the time • when • before (Note that other time markers such as <i>yesterday</i>, <i>last</i>, <i>ago</i>, <i>already</i>, <i>just</i>, <i>still</i>, and <i>yet</i> are often additionally used.)
Examples	• Everyone had left by the time I locked up. • I had already sent email about the missing stop sign before they fixed it. • By the time my girlfriend woke up, the movie had ended. • Had you already heard the news when I texted you? • They couldn't hand in their group project because one member hadn't finished her section yet.

My boss was angry with me yesterday. She said that **I had forgotten** to write the finance report. I reminded her that **we had agreed** to finish the report next week. A few days earlier, **I had asked** her for one more week to prepare the report. **She had agreed. I had needed** more time because last week I was in San Francisco on business, and **I had fallen** behind in my work. Apparently, **she had forgotten** that conversation. Usually, my boss is quite understanding. Maybe **she had had** a bad week.

Exercise 1

MATCHING

Match the first part of the sentence on the left with the correct ending on the right.

- | | | |
|--------------|--|--|
| <u> g </u> | 1. Her plants died because... | a) she had lost her doll. |
| <u> </u> | 2. He couldn't buy the new computer because... | b) she had left her purse at home. |
| <u> </u> | 3. The kids couldn't fall asleep last night because... | c) she had already left the office. |
| <u> </u> | 4. The little girl was crying because... | d) he hadn't studied at all. |
| <u> </u> | 5. I didn't have to buy groceries because... | e) he had spent all his money. |
| <u> </u> | 6. He failed his exam because... | f) she had forgotten to set the alarm. |
| <u> </u> | 7. The man bought a new camera because... | g) she hadn't watered them. |
| <u> </u> | 8. My sister couldn't pay for lunch because... | h) they had watched a scary movie. |
| <u> </u> | 9. The woman slept late because... | i) I had gone shopping the day before. |
| <u> </u> | 10. I couldn't speak to the boss because... | j) he had lost his old one. |

Exercise 2

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Write the past perfect tense of the verbs below the blanks.

Ex. The teacher had already corrected all the students' tests.
(correct)

1. When I got to the house, Mary wasn't there. She _____ already _____.
(leave)
2. I didn't recognize my old classmate because she _____ so much.
(change)
3. We missed the beginning of the movie. When we got to the theater, it _____ already _____.
(start)
4. I was very nervous for my first plane trip because I _____ never _____ before.
(fly)
5. I couldn't eat much dinner last night because I _____ such a big lunch.
(have)
6. I couldn't make dinner yesterday. When I got to the supermarket, it _____ already _____.
(close)
7. Last week, our teacher gave back the essays we _____ the week before.
(write)
8. The house was quiet when he got home. Everyone _____ to bed several hours earlier.
(go)
9. They got to school late yesterday. The bell _____ already _____.
(ring)
10. Aisha couldn't come to my house last night because she _____ already _____ other plans.
(make)
11. We couldn't find the house. It was clear that he _____ us the wrong address.
(give)
12. Annie didn't want to come to the movie with us because she _____ it the week before.
(see)
13. By the time the police arrived at the bank, the robber _____ already _____.
(escape)
14. I couldn't get into my house last night because I _____ my key.
(forget)
15. They _____ just _____ at the resort when they heard about the incoming hurricane.
(arrive)

Exercise 3

BY THE TIME

Use the prompts to make a past perfect sentence with "by the time" and "already."

Ex. I missed my plane. (airport / plane take off)

By the time I got to the airport, the plane had already taken off.

1. I missed the show. (theater / movie start)

2. I couldn't get my prescription. (drugstore / close)

3. I couldn't say goodbye to my friends. (call their house / they leave)

4. I didn't get the job. (I apply / they hire someone else)

5. We couldn't buy the house. (we see / someone else make an offer)

6. The house was destroyed. (the firemen arrive / house burn down)

7. I didn't get to taste her chocolate cake. (I arrive / her children eat whole cake)

8. I didn't see her when she was sick. (I go hospital / she go home)

9. I didn't see the game. (I turn on TV / game finish)

10. I missed my daughter's performance. (I arrive concert / my daughter finish her song)

Exercise 4

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Complete the negative sentences using the past perfect tense.

Ex. My house was very dirty when she came over because I hadn't cleaned it for weeks.
(I / not clean / for weeks)

1. Joe had to study hard for yesterday's test because _____ .
(he / not do well / the week before)

2. I was worried when she didn't arrive on time because _____ .
(she / not be / late / before)

3. Cala didn't want to go on the school ski trip because _____ .
(she / not ski / before)

4. I didn't recognize Ellen at the party because _____ .
(I / not see / for years)

5. Franco didn't catch the bus because _____ .
(he / not leave / the house / on time)

6. Andy ate a huge supper last night because _____ .
(he / not eat / all day)

7. The farmers' fields were very dry because _____ .
(it / not rain / for weeks)

8. Roberta's hair looked messy last night because _____ .
(she / not comb / all day)

9. Talitha was exhausted yesterday because _____ .
(she / not sleep / well / for several days)

10. I was so happy when I got to the theater because _____ .
(the movie / not start / yet)

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. g | 3. h | 5. i | 7. j | 9. f |
| 2. e | 4. a | 6. d | 8. b | 10. c |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. had already left | 9. had already rung |
| 2. had changed | 10. had already made |
| 3. had already started | 11. had given |
| 4. had never flown | 12. had seen |
| 5. had had | 13. had escaped |
| 6. had already closed | 14. had forgotten |
| 7. had written | 15. had just arrived |
| 8. had gone | |

Exercise 3

1. By the time I got to the theater, the movie had already started.
2. By the time I got to the drugstore, it had already closed.
3. By the time I called their house, they had already left.
4. By the time I applied, they had already hired someone else.
5. By the time we saw the house,
someone had already made an offer.
6. By the time the firemen arrived,
the house had already burned down.
7. By the time I arrived, her children
had already eaten the whole cake.
8. By the time I got to the hospital, she had already gone home.
9. By the time I turned on the TV, the game had already finished.
10. By the time I arrived at the concert,
my daughter had already finished her song.

Exercise 4

1. ...he hadn't done well the week before.
2. ...she hadn't been late before.
3. ...she hadn't skied before.
4. ...I hadn't seen her for years.
5. ...he hadn't left the house on time.
6. ...he hadn't eaten all day.
7. ...it hadn't rained for weeks.
8. ...she hadn't combed it all day.
9. ...she hadn't slept well for several days.
10. ...the movie hadn't started yet.

Relative Pronoun	Use	Example
Who	Subject or object pronoun used for people.	Have you seen the man who is the new marketing director?
Which	Subject and object pronoun used for animals and things.	The horse which Sue was riding is very friendly.
Which	Referring to the whole sentence.	He can't type at all which didn't surprise me.
Whose	Possession for people, animals and things.	Have you see the boy whose mother was on TV?
Whom	Object pronoun for people in non defining relative clauses(in defining relative clauses we prefer to use who)	I was invited by the councillor whom I met at the Christmas party.
That	Subject or object pronoun for people, animals and things in defining relative clauses	I liked the dress that you wore to the function last week.

Relative Adverb	Meaning	Use	Example
When	in/on which	Refers to a time expression.	The year when we met.
Where	in/at which	Refers to a place	This is the café where I first saw you.
Why	For which	Refers to a reason	I was wondering why you were looking at me.

The cruise, **which** left last Wednesday for Ireland, is full of people **who** are tracking their family roots.

My grandma went on the cruise with her sister, my great aunt, **whom** I've never met.

Claudia, **who** is a retired principal, is two years older than my grandma.

I'm going to create my own family tree and show it to my grandma **when** she returns from her trip.

Mia, **who** is the youngest daughter, lives in the United States.

Tessa, the daughter **who** works as a judge, lives in Germany.

The man from **whom** she rents it uses it for two months in the summer.

Claudia's other daughter and son live in Germany **where** they were born and raised.

Aunt Claudia, **whose** friends call her "Dia," is 78 years old.

Her husband, **who** died of heart failure a few years ago, was a firefighter.

The sisters will spend a few days in Frankfurt together **where** I'll meet up with them for tea.

Exercise 1:

The following is a description of a typical modern family. Try to fill in the missing words, paying close attention to parts of speech, verb tense, and correct word forms.

I think _____ (1) I have a typical modern family. I am 24 years old, and I _____ (2) two sisters and two _____ (3). I live in a very big house _____ (4) is located in Washington, DC. My father and mother _____ (5) divorced five years _____ (6), and I went to _____ (7) with my father. Last year, _____ (8) got married to a woman _____ (9) had three children of her own. Now we all live together in one home. Maria, _____ (10) is _____ (11) stepsister, is a twelve-year-old girl _____ (12) hair is long and curly. Tony, _____ (13) stepbrother, is very different. He is a very serious boy who plays video games _____ (14) are made by Sony. _____ (15) stepmother, _____ (16) is the manager of a fast food restaurant, is 18 years younger than my father. One month ago, my father and his wife had a baby boy, _____ (17) is my half brother. Last week, when my mother came to pick me up at my school, _____ (18) I major in psychology, I told my friend David, _____ (19) has a good sense of humor, "I have to run. My mother has come to _____ (20) me up." Harry looked at the woman, _____ (21) looked more like my sister _____ (22) my mother, and said, "Your mother looks like she is the same age as you! What an interesting _____ (23) you have!" And I think I do, _____ (24) makes life much more _____ (25).

Exercise 2:

Review Test – Choose the correct letter for each sentence.

1. I will never forget the time _____ I lost the keys to my house.
a. where b. when c. during which d. who
2. Harry got fired from his job, _____ meant that he could collect unemployment insurance for 26 weeks.
a. that b. which c. who d. whose
3. The doctor treated the wounded man at the hotel _____ he had been shot.
a. who b. where c. which d. on which
4. The house _____ Mary grew up is now owned by a minister and his wife.
a. where b. that c. which d. when
5. I have three brothers living in Texas, one of _____ is a meditation teacher in Houston.
a. whom b. who c. that d. them
6. Giovanni has a cousin _____ nose is incredibly long.
a. who b. who's c. whose d. who their
7. The people _____ the singer danced along to the music.
a. watching b. who watching c. who watch d. who watches
8. Vincent Van Gogh was the type of painter _____ use of colors was extraordinary.
a. who his b. that c. who d. whose
9. I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer _____ teaches philosophy and religion.
a. , who b. who c. that d. who he
10. Hyenas _____ are rather small animals, are able to get food through cunning.
a. that b. which c. which d. who
11. France _____ people eat a great deal of cheese and drink lots of red wine, has a low incidence of heart attacks.
a. where b. where c. which d. that
12. I would never sit next to a person _____ like raw garlic.
a. who he smelled b. whose smell c. who smelled d. that smell
13. Jose played soccer for a team _____ lost every game it played.
a. who b. that c. which is d. that it
14. The movie _____ last Saturday was incredibly dull.
a. I went to it b. I went to c. that I went d. which I went
15. The performer _____ at the concert yesterday danced better than Jennifer Lopez.
a. I saw her b. that I saw her c. who I saw d. I see

Answer Key

Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. that | 2. have | 3. brothers | 4. that | 5. got |
| 6. ago | 7. live | 8. he | 9. who/that | 10. who |
| 11. my | 12. whose | 13. my | 14. that | 15. My |
| 16. who | 17. who | 18. where | 19. who | 20. pick |
| 21. who | 22. than | 23. family | 24. which | 25. interesting |

Exercise 2: Review Test

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. b | 3. b | 4. a | 5. a | 6. c | 7. a |
| 8. d | 9. a | 10. b | 11. b | 12. c | 13. b | 14. b |
| 15. c | | | | | | |

Future Perfect	
Diagram	
Form	will + have + past participle
Function	one future action will happen before another future action
Time Markers	- by the time - when - before (Note that other time markers such as <i>next, tomorrow, and from now</i> are often used in the dependent clause.)
Examples	- Our manager will have gone home by the time we finish this project. - By the time he moves to Seattle, he will have quit his job. - When she gets back to me next week, I will have made other plans. - They'll have handed out five dozen fliers before they call it a night. - Uni will already have accepted another job offer when they get back to her two weeks from now.

Tense	Future Perfect Progressive
Diagram	
Form	will + have + been + -ing verb (present participle)
Function	Two actions will occur in the future. The first (long) action continues to the second (short) action.
Time Markers	- by the time - when - before (Note that <i>for</i> is also commonly used to indicate the duration of the first action.)
Examples	- We will have been negotiating for three weeks by the time we reach an agreement. - When he resigns, he will have been working here for 18 years. - I will have been studying for two hours before she calls me.

Tense	Future Progressive (Main Use)
Diagram	
Examples	• I will be eating dinner when he calls me tomorrow night. • When he calls me tomorrow night, I will be eating dinner.
Form	will + be + -ing verb
Function	Two actions will occur in the future. The first (long) action is interrupted by the second (short) action.
Time Marker	when

Exercise 1

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Write the future perfect or simple present tense of the verbs below.

By the time Min Jun gets to the theater, the movie will have started.
(start)

1. By the time Sonya finishes work, her boyfriend will have made dinner.
(make)
2. Malik will have completed his third week on the job by this time next Tuesday.
(complete)
3. When Daniel will have wrapped up work, everyone will already have left the office.
(wrap up)
4. I will have gone to bed before my wife gets home tonight.
(go)
5. The baseball field will have become muddy by the time it will have stopped raining.
(stop)
6. By the time Adrian heads home, the sun will have set.
(set)
7. Mariam will have earned her degree by next May.
(earn)
8. They will have traveled around the world by the time they will have arrived in Thailand.
(arrive)
9. By the time she finishes studying tonight, her brother will have fallen asleep.
(fall)
10. Aisha will have finished her sales training by November.
(finish)
11. Mateo and Lola will have returned from their trip before their son's 18th birthday.
(return)
12. All the schools will have closed by the time it will have snowed later this afternoon.
(snow)
13. By the time your plane lands, I will have arrived at the airport to pick you up.
(arrive)
14. The lecture will have already started by the time Keiko and Ren will have gotten to class.
(get)
15. We will have done the heavy lifting by the time you get here.
(do)

Exercise 2

YOU'RE TOO LATE!

Imagine you have a friend who's always late. Use the future perfect and the following prompts to give advice or warnings to your friend.

~~Ex. 1~~ By the time you apply for the job... (someone else / get)

By the time you apply for the job, someone else will have gotten it.

1. By the time you get to the stadium... (concert / start)

2. By the time you get to the party... (everyone / eat / all the food)

3. By the time you call your mother back... (she / angry / for weeks)

4. By the time you join a gym... (out of shape / for months)

5. By the time you go apartment-hunting... (everyone / rent / good places)

6. By the time you hand in your homework... (teacher / already / correct / everyone else's assignments)

7. By the time you go to the doctor... (rash / get worse)

8. By the time you go to the hospital to visit your friend... (she / go home)

9. By the time you arrive at the restaurant... (your friends / leave)

10. By the time you do the dishes... (mold / grow)

Exercise 3

SENTENCE FORMATION

Write future perfect sentences based on the following information.

~~Ex t~~ Tuesday at 5:00 pm, I will leave work.

Next Tuesday at 6:00 pm, my brother's flight will arrive.

By the time my brother's flight arrives, I will have left work.

1. Next summer, Pavel will graduate. Next fall, Pavel will visit his relatives in Russia.

2. Tomorrow at 5:00 pm, Amalia will take her cat to the vet.

Tomorrow at 4:00 pm, Amalia will finish work.

3. Next Wednesday at 1:00 pm, Jae will take his psychology exam.

Next Wednesday at 6:00 pm, Jae will attend a history lecture.

4. Next week, the Jones family will buy a new car. This weekend, the Jones family will sell their old car.

5. Tonight at 7:00 pm, Mr. and Mrs. Kim will get home.

Today at 3:30 pm, the workmen will finish installing their new windows.

6. In November 2022, Pablo will go to Qatar to watch the World Cup.

By October 2022, Pablo will save \$3,000.

7. Next week, Diego and Sara will get married. Next month, Diego and Sara will move into a new apartment.

8. Tonight at midnight, Youssef will go to bed.

Tonight at 11:00 pm, Youssef will finish his homework.

Exercise 4

QUIZ

Circle the best answer.

1. By the time this postcard _____ you, we will have left Paris.
 - a) will have reached
 - b) will reach
 - c) reaches

2. Ali _____ his roof before the rainy season began.
 - a) will have fixed
 - b) had fixed
 - c) will fix

3. She _____ her training course.
 - a) has already begun
 - b) had begun already
 - c) will already has begun

4. They _____ to another city before they find new jobs.
 - a) will have moved
 - b) had moved
 - c) have moved

5. Before I _____ home tonight,
I will have completed my assignment.
 - a) will head
 - b) headed
 - c) head

6. Isabella had already arrived in Spain when she _____ about her host family's accident.
 - a) will hear
 - b) heard
 - c) hears

7. Haru and Ai _____ English since they were five years old.

- a) will have studied
- b) had studied
- c) have studied

8. By the time Daila got to class, it _____ .

- a) will have started
- b) had started
- c) have started

9. By the time Johanne _____ a new car, he will have saved enough money for the down payment.

- a) will buy
- b) buy
- c) buys

10. By next December,
I _____ in California for 15 years.

- a) will have lived
- b) had lived
- c) have lived

11. It's our anniversary today, and we _____ for 25 years.

- a) will have been married
- b) had been married
- c) have been married

12. Our new office building _____
by this time next year.

- a) will have been built
- b) will have built
- c) will build

Exercise 5

FUTURE PERFECT & FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Find and correct the error in each future perfect or future perfect progressive sentence.

1. She will have been waiting for two hours by the time the doctor saw her.

She will have been waiting for two hours

by the time the doctor sees her.

2. Mrs. Cooper will has been traveling for weeks by the time she has to return the rental car.

3. My friend will have been feeding his dog before he takes it to the vet.

4. Her teacher will have graded her final exam before she apply to university.

5. The class will have been reading Chapter 4 before they begin Chapter 5.

6. By the time they will have been going to the national competition, the teammates will have been playing together for months.

Exercise 1

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. will have made | 9. will have fallen asleep |
| 2. will have completed | 10. will have finished |
| 3. wraps up | 11. will have returned |
| 4. will have gone | 12. snows |
| 5. stops | 13. will have arrived |
| 6. will have set | 14. get |
| 7. will have earned | 15. will have done |
| 8. arrive | |

Exercise 2

Answers may vary slightly. As a follow-up, ask students to form the future perfect passive in sentences 2 and 5. (Answers: 2. *By the time you get to the party, all the food will have been eaten.* 5. *By the time you go apartment-hunting, the good places will have been rented.*) As an additional follow-up, pair up your students and get them to offer each other advice/warnings of their own using *by the time* and the future perfect.

- By the time you get to the stadium, the concert will have started.
- By the time you get to the party, everyone will have eaten all the food.
- By the time you call your mother back, she will have been angry for weeks.
- By the time you join a gym, you will have been out of shape for months.
- By the time you go apartment-hunting, everyone will have rented the good places.
- By the time you hand in your homework, the teacher will already have corrected everyone else's assignments.*

(*Note: Placement of *already* can vary.)

Exercise 4

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 3. a | 5. c | 7. c | 9. c | 11. c |
| 2. b | 4. a | 6. b | 8. b | 10. a | 12. a |

- By the time you go to the doctor, your rash will have gotten worse.
- By the time you go to the hospital to visit your friend, she will have gone home.
- By the time you arrive at the restaurant, your friends will have left.
- By the time you do the dishes, mold will have grown.

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Encourage students to vary beginning their sentences with the dependent or independent clause and to try using a variety of time markers.

- Pavel will have graduated by the time he visits his relatives in Russia.
- By the time Amalia takes her cat to the vet, she will have finished work.
- Jae will have taken his psychology exam before he attends a history lecture.
- By the time the Jones family buys a new car, they will have sold their old one.
- By the time Mr. and Mrs Kim get home, the workmen will have finished installing their new windows.
- Pablo will have saved \$3,000 before he goes to Qatar to watch the World Cup.
- Diego and Sara will have gotten married before they move into a new apartment.
- When Youssef goes to bed tonight, he will have finished his homework.

Exercise 5

- Mrs. Cooper will **have** been traveling for weeks by the time she has to return the rental car.
- My friend will have **fed** his dog before he takes it to the vet.
- Her teacher will have graded her final exam before she **applies** to university.
- The class will have **read** Chapter 4 before they begin Chapter 5
- By the time they **go** to the national competition, the teammates will have been playing together for months.

sayılabilir tekil isimlerle kullanılanlar	sayılabilir çoğul isimlerle kullanılanlar	sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılanlar	sayılamayan veya sayılabilir çoğul isimlerle kullanılanlar	sayılamayan, sayılabilir çoğul veya sayılabilir tekil isimlerle kullanılanlar
each every one another either neither the only many a	many both none of (a) few fewer fewest a couple of dozen / hundreds of a / the majority of a minority of a number of several each of every one of either of neither of	much (a) little less least a ... amount of a bit of a drop of a great deal of a good deal of	a lot of lots of enough more most plenty of	some any all no half hardly any most rest of

Fill in: *much, many, lots of, a lot of, little, most, a little, little, a few, few.*

1. It seems we have had _____ assignments in English this year.
2. How _____ do we have to read this week?
3. _____ Americans don't like George Bush
4. There aren't very _____ books in the library.
5. I think he drank _____ wine last night.
6. I have had _____ headaches already because of the stress.
7. I didn't use _____ fertilizer¹ last spring, that's why we had so _____ weeds².
8. It has rained very _____ this summer, that's why the grass is so brown.
9. _____ people know as much about computers as Jack does.
10. I'm having _____ trouble passing my driving test.
11. I do have _____ friends but not that many.
12. How _____ juice is left in the bottle?
13. John had _____ money with him so he couldn't even buy a bus ticket.
14. _____ time and money is spent on education in Great Britain.
15. I know _____ Spanish so I am going to have a problem when I get there.
16. _____ of the children in our block have got roller skates.
17. Football is the only subject I know very _____ of. It doesn't interest me that much.
18. _____ people can live without money. We simply need it.
19. There are _____ leftovers for you in the refrigerator.
20. Is she already gone? – I'm only _____ minutes late.
21. There is _____ doubt that Anne will win the contest.
22. There is not very _____ dancing going on at the party.
23. _____ people in the city ride a bike to work because you are simply faster.
24. London has _____ beautiful buildings.

Fill in: *much, many, lots of, a lot of, little, most, a little, little, a few, few.*

1. It seems we have had a lot of, many, lots of assignments in English this year.
2. How much do we have to read this week?
3. Most, Many, A lot of Americans don't like George Bush
4. There aren't very many books in the library.
5. I think he drank a lot of, lots of, much wine last night.
6. I have had a few headaches already because of the stress.
7. I didn't use much a lot of, lots of fertilizer³ last spring, that's why we had so many weeds⁴.
8. It has rained very little this summer, that's why the grass is so brown.
9. Few people know as much about computers as Jack does.
10. I'm having a lot of, much, lots of, little trouble passing my driving test.
11. I do have a few friends but not that many.
12. How much juice is left in the bottle?
13. John had little money with him so he couldn't even buy a bus ticket.
14. Much time and money is spent on education in Great Britain.
15. I know little Spanish so I am going to have a problem when I get there.
16. Most of the children in our block have got roller skates.
17. Football is the only subject I know very little of. It doesn't interest me that much.
18. Few people can live without money. We simply need it.
19. There are a few leftovers for you in the refrigerator.
20. Is she already gone? – I'm only a few minutes late.
21. There is little doubt that Anne will win the contest.
22. There is not very much dancing going on at the party.
23. Most people in the city ride a bike to work because you are simply faster.
24. London has many beautiful buildings.

TYPE - 0

Şart cümleleridir ve **IF** ifadesiyle kurulur. **IF** Türkçe’de eğer anlamında kullanılmaktadır. Olayların gerçekleştiği zaman dilimlerine göre 4 türü vardır.

✓ Şu anla ilgili bir şart sunulup yine şu anla ilgili sonucundan bahsederken kullanılır. **Cümlemizin iki tarafındada SIMPLE PRESENT yapı kullanılır.**

✓ If you sleep, you get rest.	Uyursan dinlenirsin.
✓ If you are single, you are free to buy anything you like.	Eğer bekarsan, istediğin şeyi almakta özgürsündür.

TYPE – 1

✓ Şu anla ilgili bir şart sunulup gelecekle ilgili bir sonuçtan bahsederken kullanılır. **Cümlemizin if ‘li kısmında SIMPLE PRESENT, diğer kısımda FUTURE TENSE kullanılır.**

✓ If I have free time, I will take up gardening.	Eğer boş zamanım olursa, bahçe düzenleme işlerine başlayacağım.
✓ If you study, you will certainly pass the exam.	Eğer çalışırsan, kesinlikle sınavı geçiceksin.

TYPE – 2

Şu anla ilgili gerçek olmayan bir varsayım ve sonuç ortaya koyarken kullanılır. Yapıda ne kadar geçmiş zaman kullanılsada anlam şu anla ilgilidir. IF' li kısımda PAST SIMPLE yapı; diğer tarafta WOULD/COULD + VERB1 kullanılır.

✓ If I were you, I wouldn't buy that car.	Eğer senin yerinde olsaydım, bu arabayı almazdım.
✓ If I saw my father now, I could get some money.	Eğer şu an babamı görseydim, biraz para alabilirdim.

TYPE – 3

Geçmişle ilgili bir olaydan bahsederken kullanılır; IF'li cümlede PAST PERFECT, diğer tarafta WOULD/COULD + HAVE + VERB3 kullanılır.

✓ If I had known English, I would have stayed longer in England.	Eğer İngilizce bilmiş olsaydım, İngiltere'de daha uzun süre kalırdım.
✓ If You had called me, I could have helped you.	Eğer beni arasaydın; sana yardım edebilirdim.

MIXED TYPE;

If you had called me on time, I wouldn't be here right now.

If you had studied more, you wouldn't feel difficulty in the exam.

If you had taken your money, you could buy that shirt now.

Fannie's neighborhood was destroyed by a hurricane. If Fannie **had known** about the dangers, she **would have left** the city. If the government **had warned** the citizens, then many people **wouldn't have been trapped** in their houses by floodwaters. If the government **had listened** to the warnings of environmentalists, the city **could have taken** more precautions. If there **had been better** planning, the damage **wouldn't have been** so severe. If Fannie **had been warned**, she **could have gathered** emergency supplies of food and water. If the government **had provided** buses and transportation, then everyone **could have evacuated** the area.

Exercise 1

MULTIPLE- CHOICE

Circle the best answer.

If Mr. Alrty had gone to the party, I _____ too.

- a) went
- ☒ b) would have gone
- c) had gone

1. If you _____ me the money,
I wouldn't have bought the ticket.

- a) didn't lend
- b) hadn't lended
- c) hadn't lent

2. I wouldn't have stayed at
that hotel if you _____ it to me.

- a) hadn't recommended
- b) don't recommend
- c) didn't recommend

3. She would have been hurt in the
car accident if she _____ her seat belt.

- a) wouldn't worn
- b) didn't wore
- c) hadn't worn

4. If you _____ me, I would have helped you.

- a) had asked
- b) asked
- c) ask

5. If I hadn't taken my umbrella, I _____ very wet.

- a) would have get
- b) would had got
- c) would have gotten

6. I would have been very
disappointed if you _____ with us.

- a) hadn't came
- b) wouldn't have came
- c) hadn't come

7. If Mya _____ in such a hurry,
she wouldn't have driven through a red light.

- a) wasn't
- b) hadn't been
- c) wouldn't be

8. If Jin hadn't applied for the job when he did,
he _____ able to work there.

- a) wouldn't have be
- b) wouldn't have been
- c) wouldn't had be

9. Zara would have called me back
if her phone _____ .

- a) hadn't died
- b) haven't died
- c) wouldn't have died

10. They _____ a nice night if it hadn't rained.

- a) would had have
- b) would have have
- c) would have had

Exercise 2

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verbs provided.

Example: Miki failed her history test, but if she had studied harder, she would have passed.
(study) (pass)

- Kevin caught the bus on time, but if he _____ it,
(miss)
he _____ late for his appointment.
(be)
- Juan didn't write to me when he was on vacation, but if he _____ my address,
(know)
he _____ me a postcard.
(send)
- We didn't buy the car because it was too expensive, but we _____ it
(buy)
if it _____ a little cheaper.
(be)
- They didn't go to her party, but if she _____ them, they _____.
(invite) (go)
- I didn't know that Lee was in the hospital last week.
If I _____, I _____ him.
(know) (visit)
- It was cold earlier, but we _____ to the beach if it _____ warmer.
(go) (be)
- I felt a little sick last night. I _____ to the movies if I _____ better.
(go) (feel)
- Hiroku didn't understand the homework. If he _____ to the teacher's instructions,
(listen)
he _____ what to do.
(know)
- I'm sorry I was late. I forgot to set my alarm clock last night. I _____
(get)
to the meeting on time if the alarm clock _____.
(ring)

Exercise 3

MATCHING

Match the first part of the sentence on the left with the best ending on the right. Each choice can only be used once.

- | | | |
|--------------|--|---|
| <u> d </u> | 1. I would have said hello... | a) if I hadn't looked at my calendar. |
| <u> </u> | 2. I would have mailed the letter... | b) if the roads hadn't been so slippery. |
| <u> </u> | 3. If I had seen the accident, ... | c) if I had known the baby was sleeping. |
| <u> </u> | 4. If I had planned a trip to France, ... | d) if I had seen you. |
| <u> </u> | 5. I would have forgotten your birthday... | e) I would have gone swimming. |
| <u> </u> | 6. The accident wouldn't have happened... | f) if I had had some stamps. |
| <u> </u> | 7. I would have cleaned my apartment... | g) if I hadn't washed it in hot water. |
| <u> </u> | 8. If I had brought my bathing suit, ... | h) I would have tried to learn some French. |
| <u> </u> | 9. My sweater wouldn't have shrunk... | i) if I had known they were coming. |
| <u> </u> | 10. I would have been much quieter... | j) I would have called an ambulance. |

Exercise 4

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

Complete the following sentences using your own words.
Use contractions whenever possible.

- Ex. I'd we lent you some money if I hadn't just paid my rent.
1. The boss would've fired her if _____
 2. If I'd known it was going to rain, _____
 3. If she hadn't missed so many classes, _____
 4. If yesterday had been a holiday, _____
 5. I wouldn't have missed the bus if _____
 6. I would've had a party if _____
 7. I'd have called you if _____
 8. If I'd woken up earlier, _____

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 3. c | 5. c | 7. b | 9. a |
| 2. a | 4. a | 6. c | 8. b | 10. c |

Exercise 2

1. had missed, would have been
2. had known, would have sent
3. would have bought, had been
4. had invited, would have gone
5. had known, would have visited
6. would have gone, had been
7. would have gone, had felt
8. had listened, would have known
9. would have gotten, had rung

Exercise 3

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. d | 3. j | 5. a | 7. i | 9. g |
| 2. f | 4. h | 6. b | 8. e | 10. c |

Exercise 4

Answers will vary. Here are some examples:

1. The boss would've fired her if she hadn't finished the report.
2. If I'd known it was going to rain, I would've taken an umbrella.
3. If she hadn't missed so many classes,
she would've passed the course.
4. If yesterday had been a holiday, I'd have stayed in bed all day.
5. I wouldn't have missed the bus if you'd woken me.
6. I would've had a party if I'd known it was your birthday.
7. I'd have called you if I'd had your number.
8. If I'd woken up earlier, I would've gone for a jog.

Because: WE ARE LATE **BECAUSE** WE MISSED THE BUS.

Since: **SINCE** WE MISSED THE BUS WE ARE LATE.

As: **AS** WE MISSED THE BUS WE ARE LATE.

Due to: **DUE TO** A CAR ACCIDENT, WE HAD TO WAIT ON THE ROAD.

Owing to: **OWING TO** A CAR ACCIDENT, WE HAD TO WAIT ON THE ROAD.

Because of: **BECAUSE OF** A CAR ACCIDENT, WE HAD TO WAIT ON THE ROAD.

Thanks to: **THANKS TO** A CAR ACCIDENT, WE HAD TO WAIT ON THE ROAD.

On account of: **ON ACCOUNT OF** A CAR ACCIDENT, WE HAD TO WAIT ON THE ROAD.

In view of: **IN VIEW OF** A CAR ACCIDENT, WE HAD TO WAIT ON THE ROAD.

On the grounds of: **ON THE GROUNDS OF** A CAR ACCIDENT, WE HAD TO WAIT ON THE ROAD.

BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT THERE WAS A CAR ACCIDENT , WE HAD TO WAIT ON THE ROAD.

Although: **Although** she couldn't study much; she got the first place in the exam.

Though: **Though** she couldn't study much; she got the first place in the exam.

Even though: **Even though** she couldn't study much; she got the first place in the exam.

Much as: **Much as** she couldn't study much; she got the first place in the exam.

Despite: **Despite** her laziness; she got the first place in the exam.

Even if: **Even if** you apologize, he won't forgive you.

In spite of: **In spite of** the heavy rain, the group went on walking.

While: **While** my father supports FB, my mother supports GS.

Whereas: My mother supports GS **whereas** my father supports FB.

However: He is tired; **however**, he won't stop until finishing.

However hard you try , you can never achieve to climb a tree at this age.

Nevertheless: He failed many times; **nevertheless**, he has never given up.

Nonetheless: He failed many times; **nonetheless**, he has never given up.

On the other hand: I'd like to eat out, but **on the other hand** I should be trying to save money.

On the contrary: It wasn't a good thing; **on the contrary** it was a huge mistake.

in case : You should study harder **in case** you fail this year again.

so that : He raised his voice **so that** the students could hear.

in order that : He raised his voice **in order that** the students could hear.

moreover : The rent is reasonable and, **moreover, (what's more)** the location is perfect.

furthermore : He is old and unpopular. **Furthermore**, he has at best only two years of political life ahead of him.

in addition : The rent is reasonable and, **in addition**, the location is perfect.

in addition to : **In addition to** its perfect location, the rent is reasonable.

therefore : He is not a native speaker ; **therefore**, his mistakes in language are acceptable.

as a result : He is not a native speaker ; **as a result**, his mistakes in language are acceptable. **As a result of** my laziness; I failed again.

thus : Most of the evidence was destroyed in the fire. **Thus** it would be almost impossible to prove him guilty.

regarding : **Regarding** your recent inquiry, I have enclosed a copy of our new brochure.

as regards : **As regards** your recent inquiry, I have enclosed a copy of our new brochure.

as for : **As for** your recent inquiry, I have enclosed a copy of our new brochure.

with regard to : **With regard to** your recent inquiry, I have enclosed a copy of our new brochure.

as to : **As to** your recent inquiry, I have enclosed a copy of our new brochure.

with respect to : With respect to your recent inquiry, I have enclosed a copy of our new brochure.

So as to : **So as to** finish the job on time, you should not waste your time.

In order to : **In order to** finish the job on time, you should not waste your time.

in fact : I know the mayor really well. **In fact**, I had dinner with her last week.

indeed : The blood tests prove that Vince is **indeed** the father.

such as : Cartoon characters **such as** Mickey Mouse and Snoopy are still popular.

just as ...so : **Just as** the French love their wine, **so** the English love their beer.

unlike : **Unlike** most people in the office, I don't come to work by car.

as if : It looks **as if** everyone else has gone home. She stared at me **as if** I were a complete stranger.

as though : It looks **as though** everyone else has gone home. She stared at me **as though** I were a complete stranger.

except (for) : The office is open every day **except** Sundays. She felt fine **except for** being a little tired.

not only ... but also : Shakespeare was **not only** a writer **but also** an actor. **Not only** do the nurses want a pay increase, they want reduced hours **as well**.

both ... and : **Both** he **and** his wife enjoy tennis. She can **both** speak **and** write Japanese. He's lived in **both** Britain **and** America.

either ... or : **Either** eat some more, **or** take some of those meatballs home with you.

neither ... nor : **Neither** Oleg's mother **nor** his father spoke English.

CONJUNCTIONS EXERCISES

A) Aşağıdaki bağlaçların Türkçe karşılıklarını yanına yazınız.

- 1) Because -----
- 2) Because of -----
- 3) But -----
- 4) And -----
- 5) Owing to -----
- 6) Thanks to-----

B) Aşağıdaki boşluklar BECAUSE veya BECAUSE OF yerleştiriniz.

- 1) he is old, he cannot run.
- 2) the rain, we cannot go out.
- 3) I am late, I cannot join the meeting.
- 4) the air conditions, we cannot go to a holiday.

CEVAPLAR

A) Aşağıdaki bağlaçların Türkçe karşılıklarını yanına yazınız.

- 1) Because ----- İÇİN , ÇÜNKÜ
- 2) Because of----- DEN DOLAYI
- 3) But ----- AMA
- 4) And ----- VE
- 5) Owing to ----- DEN DOLAYI
- 6) Thanks to -----SAYESİNDE, DEN DOLAYI

B) Aşağıdaki boşluklar BECAUSE veya BECAUSE OF yerleştiriniz.

- 1) BECAUSEhe is old, he cannot run.
- 2) BECAUSE OF..... the rain, we cannot go out.
- 3)BECAUSEI am late, I cannot join the meeting.
- 4) BECAUSE OF..... the air conditions, we cannot go to a holiday.

C) Aşağıdaki boşluklara "because, but, so" yerleştiriniz.

- 1) She wants to go to the cinema, I don't like that film.
- 2) I can't sleep, I'm going to drink a glass of hot milk.
- 3) She went to the disco,she didn't dance.
- 4) He doesn't play the guitar,he plays the drum.
- 5) He is sad..... he saw an accident.
- 6) She didn't invite me,..... I didn't go to her birthday party.
- 7) She can draw well,she can't cook.

D) Aşağıdaki boşluklara "although (even though, though) , despite" yerleştiriniz.

- 1) we are a small company, we sell almost a hundred machines a month.
- 2) all the difficulties, the project started on time and was a success.
- 3) we were warned against doing so, we went ahead with the project.
- 4) his lack of experience, he became a successful businessman.
- 5) being by far the oldest player, he scored three goals.
- 6) he's a millionaire, he drives a second-hand car.
- 7) it rained a lot, I enjoyed the holiday.
- 8)working for the company for six months now, he never seems to know what to do.

CEVAPLAR

C

- 1) but
- 2) so
- 3) but
- 4) but
- 5) because
- 6) so
- 7) but

D

- 1) Although (even though, though)
- 2) Despite
- 3) Although (even though, though)
- 4) Despite
- 5) Despite
- 6) Although (even though, though)
- 7) Although (even though, though)
- 8) Despite

E

Aşağıdaki boşlukları "and, but, because, so" ile doldurunuz.

- 1) I've got a brother.....a sister.
- 2) It was very sunny last Sunday,we went to the beach.
- 3) My father likes football..... he doesn't like basketball.
- 4) We aren't going to the bank..... it is closed.
- 5) Vigo is hotter than Santiago, Santiago is more beautiful.
- 6) It is rainy today, take your umbrella your boots.
- 7) I didn't buy the new shoes..... I didn't have any money.

F

Aşağıdaki boşlukları "and, but, because, so, although" ile doldurunuz.

- 1) I like sugar in my tea,.....I don't like milk in it.
- 2) Listen to the story answer the questions in complete sentences.
- 3) He was late the bus didn't come.
- 4) We were very tired happy after our flight to Sydney.
- 5) They climbed the mountainit was very windy.
- 6) When Lenny was watching the planes his wife his daughter was reading in the car.
- 7) The sun was warm,..... the wind was a bit too cool.

G

Uygun seçeneği seçiniz.

1) Jerry passed the exam first time I had to retake it three times.

- a) because
- b) although

2) Mei Li doesn't speak English, she can't go to university in Canada.

- a) But
- b) Because

3) it was raining, I didn't get wet.

- a) Although
- b) Because

4) Paula got the job.....she had no experience.

- a) however
- b) even though

5) I don't drink coffeeit makes me nervous.

- a) although
- b) because

6) I will be late today..... my car has broken down.

- a) though
- b) because

7) Jun couldn't buy any Christmas presentshe didn't have any money.

- a) even though
- b) because

8) my wife likes to travel abroad, I prefer to stay at home for my vacations.

- a) Despite
- b) Though

H

Aşağıdaki cümleleri uygun bağlaçlar ile birleştiriniz.

- 1)** James smokes. His brother does not smoke.(**BUT**)
- 2)** Alice hasn't come. Mary hasn't come.(**NEITHER-NOR**)
- 3)** She speaks English. She speaks Spanish.(**AS WELL AS**)
- 4)** I like him. He is very sincere.(**BECAUSE**)
- 5)** He did not win. He worked hard.(**THOUGH**)
- 6)** She is ill. She is cheerful.(**BUT**)
- 7)** We decided to go out. It was raining.(**THOUGH**)
- 8)** James works hard. His brother is lazy.(**WHEREAS**)
- 9)** I went to the shop. I bought some vegetables.(**AND**)
- 10)** He must be tired. He has been working since morning.(**BECAUSE**)

CEVAPLAR

E

- 1) and
- 2) so
- 3) but
- 4) because
- 5) but
- 6) so
- 7) because

F

- 1) but
- 2) and
- 3) because
- 4) but
- 5) although
- 6) and
- 7) but

G

- 1) although
- 2) Because
- 3) Although
- 4) even though
- 5) because
- 6) because
- 7) because
- 8) Though

H

- 1) John smokes but his brother doesn't.
- 2) Neither Alice nor Mary has come.
- 3) She speaks English as well as Spanish. OR She speaks English and Spanish.
- 4) I like him because he is very sincere.
- 5) Though he worked hard, he did not win.
- 6) She is ill but she is cheerful.
- 7) Though it was raining we decided to go out.
- 8) The piper played and the children danced.
- 9) James works hard whereas his brother is lazy.
- 10) I went to the shop and bought some vegetables.
- 11) You must start at once; otherwise you will be late.
- 12) He must be tired because he has been working since morning.

1. ZAMAN EDATLARI – PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Zaman ifadeleri ile birlikte kullanılan bu edatlardan en yaygın ve karmaşık olanları IN – ON – AT edatlarıdır. Bu edatlarda anlam, mantık aramak yerine onları bütüncül olarak öğrenmek daha doğru olur.

	USAGE	EXAMPLE
AT	precise time / a specific time (kesin, zaman (saat) ifadeleriyle)	at two o'clock at sunrise at lunch time at sunset at bed time at dawn at day break
	parts of the day (günün bölümlerinde)	at noon – at midday – at night – at midnight
	some special occasions (belirli kutlamalarla)	at Christmas – at Easter
	some other expressions (bazı kalıplaşmış ifadeler)	at the same time at present – at the present time at the moment at the weekend (BE) at the end of day
ON	with days and dates (İçerisinde gün kelimesi veya anlamı barındıran ifadelerle kullanılır.)	on Monday on 12 th May on Friday morning on the afternoon of the 6 th on Independence Day on Christmas Day on your birthday on my wedding anniversary on New Year's Eve
	some other expressions (bazı kalıplaşmış ifadeler)	on your departure / arrival on this occasion on the weekend (AE)
IN	used for usually longer periods of time. (Daha uzun zaman dilimlerinde kullanılır.)	in the week
	a) specific months – aylar b) specific seasons – mevsimler c) specific years – yıllar d) centuries – yüzyıllar	in June in Summer in 2010 in the 1990's in 21 st century
	parts of the day günün bölümlerinde	in the morning in the afternoon in the evening
	to express future time starting from now (gelecek ifadelerinde)	in two days (iki gün içinde) He'll be here in two hours.
	other expressions kalıplaşmış ifadeler	in those / these days in her day in modern times in the past / future in the presence of my friend

OTHER PREPOSITIONS WITH TIME EXPRESSIONS

(Diğer Zaman Edatları)

after	later than something ... sonra	I'll meet you after school.
before	earlier than something ... önce	I hadn't seen her before last summer.
ago	how far something happened ... önce	They last met two years ago.
for	period of time ... süredir, boyunca	We have been together for 5 years.
since	point of time ... den beri	Since we met, we have travelled a lot.
from ... to / till / until	the length of time ... den ... e kadar	The seminar is from 2.30 p.m. to / till / until 3.30 p.m.
within	during a period of time ... içinde	Don't worry – I'll be back within a week.
around	approximate timecivarında	We should arrive around 7 o'clock, depending on traffic.
up to	not more than a specific time ... e kadar	You can work up to 6 hours a day.
during	inside a particular period of time ... içinden, boyunca, sırasında a) Çoğunlukla IN ile eş anlamlı olarak kullanılır. b) Sürecin başlangıcından sonuna kadar olan süreç vurgulanıyorsa DURING kullanılır.	I woke up during / in the night. We will be on holiday during / in the Summer. There was no question during the entire meeting.

2. PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE (Yer Edatları)

Diğer edatlara geçmeden önce; üçü de önüne geldikleri yer ismine –de, –da anlamı katan **IN – ON – AT** edatlarına değineceğiz.

AT	IN	ON
POINT belli bir noktada	ENCLOSED SPACE içerisinde	SURFACE yüzeyinde
at the corner at the bus stop at the top of the page at the entrance at the crossroads at the front desk at the door (kapıda)	in the garden in Antep in Turkey in a box in pocket in a car / taxi / boat / helicopter in a lift / elevator in the newspaper in the sky in a row	on the wall on the ceiling on the cover on the floor on the carpet on the menu on the door (kapının üzerinde) on the page on a bus / plane / train / ship on a bicycle / motorbike on a horse / elephant on the radio / television on the right / left on the way

NO PREPOSITIONS

downstairs / upstairs

downtown / uptown

inside / outside

here / there

kelimelerinin önünde edat kullanılmaz.

Prepositions of place and direction

Preposition	Meaning	Examples
above	<i>higher than something</i> üzerinde, yukarısında	The picture hangs above my bed.
across	<i>from one side to the other side</i> karşısında	You mustn't go across this road here. There isn't a bridge across the river.
after	<i>one follows the other</i> sonra, arkasında	The cat ran after the dog. After you.
against	<i>directed towards something</i> ... doğru	The bird flew against the window.
along	<i>in a line; from one point to another</i> boyunca	They're walking along the beach.
among	<i>in a group</i> arasında	I like being among people.
around	<i>in a circular way</i> etrafında	We're sitting around the campfire.
behind	<i>at the back of</i> arkasında	Our house is behind the supermarket.
below	<i>lower than something</i> aşağısında	Death Valley is 86 metres below sea level.
beside	<i>next to</i> yanında	Our house is beside the supermarket.
between	<i>in the space separating two or more object</i> arasında	Our house is between the supermarket and the school.
by	<i>near</i> yakınında	He lives in the house by the river.
close to	<i>near</i> yakınında	Our house is close to the supermarket.
down	<i>from high to low</i> aşağı doğru	He came down the hill.
from	<i>the place where it starts</i> ... den / ... dan	Do you come from Tokyo?
in front of	<i>the part that is in the direction it faces</i> önünde	Our house is in front of the supermarket.
inside	<i>opposite of outside</i> içinde	You shouldn't stay inside the castle.
into	<i>entering something / to a position</i> içine	You shouldn't go into the castle.
near	<i>close to</i> yakınında	Our house is near the supermarket.

Preposition	Meaning	Examples
next to	<i>beside</i> yanında	Our house is next to the supermarket.
off	<i>away from something</i> uzağında	The cat jumped off the roof.
onto	<i>moving to a place</i> üstüne	The cat jumped onto the roof.
opposite	<i>on the other side</i> karşısında	Our house is opposite the supermarket.
out of	<i>leaving something</i> dışına	The cat jumped out of the window.
outside	<i>opposite of inside</i> dışında	Can you wait outside ?
over	<i>above something / somebody</i> üzerinde	The cat jumped over the wall.
past	<i>going near something / somebody</i>	Go past the post office.
round	<i>in a circle</i> etrafında	We're sitting round the campfire.
through	<i>going from one point to the other point</i> boyunca	You shouldn't walk through the forest.
to	<i>towards something / somebody</i> ...e / ...a	I like going to Australia. Can you come to me? I've never been to Africa.
towards	<i>in the direction of something</i> ...e / ...a doğru	We ran towards the castle.
under	<i>below something</i> aşağısında	The cat is under the table.
up	<i>from low to high</i> yukarı doğru	He went up the hill.

Exercise 1

FILL IN THE BLANKS I

Choose the correct preposition for each blank.

1. Henrietta met her boyfriend _____ the bus from Washington to Miami.
a) in
b) at
c) on
d) between
2. I have never seen such a gigantic nose _____ my whole life.
a) in
b) at
c) on
d) between
3. Chita Rodriguez comes _____ Cuba.
a) in
b) from
c) on
d) until
4. We will go dancing _____ midnight.
a) in
b) at
c) on
d) from
5. Anesha usually goes _____.
a) to the summer India
b) to India in the summer
c) to India on the summer
d) over the summer to India
6. Hank made many mistakes _____ the past.
a) in
b) at
c) on
d) from
7. _____ Joseph, Won Min and Adytya are also going.
a) Beside
b) Besides
c) Addition to
d) In addition
8. _____ money, life is very difficult.
a) With
b) Without
c) Within
d) In
9. The whole family goes out to breakfast _____ Sunday mornings.
a) in
b) at
c) on
d) from
10. I think that Michael's father was arrested _____ the fall.
a) in
b) at
c) on
d) from

Exercise 2

FILL IN THE BLANKS II

Choose the correct preposition for each blank.

1. Little Rosita is afraid _____ dogs.
a) in
b) at
c) on
d) of
2. Sergio's mother found him hiding _____ the bed.
a) in
b) at
c) on
d) under
3. Some little children do not like to go _____ school.
a) to the
b) to
c) at the
d) at
4. My two brothers really love to go _____ the mall.
a) for
b) to
c) at
d) from
5. Daniel's father looked him right _____ and knew he was lying.
a) in the eye
b) on the eye
c) from the eye
d) with the eye
6. The thief stole the handbag _____ the woman _____ Fifth Avenue.
a) in / on
b) from / in
c) from / on
d) with / on
7. Silvia traveled _____ the world. She went _____ Asia, South America, and Africa.
a) around / on
b) around / to
c) across / to
d) in / on
8. The rug _____ the coffee table is _____ Iran.
a) beneath / from
b) below / to
c) under / to
d) underneath / to
9. Nick sat _____ his wife _____ the party.
a) besides / at
b) besides / from
c) beside / from
d) beside / at
10. Mahmoud read a book _____ the Russian revolution.
a) from
b) at
c) on
d) to

Exercise 3

SENTENCE STEMS I

Complete each sentence.

1. After the storm, _____.
2. Down by the river, _____.
3. Among the survivors, _____.
4. Near the town of Roxbury, _____.
5. Before breakfast, _____.
6. In my heart, _____.
7. Around the corner, _____.
8. Between you and me, _____.
9. For the past three years, _____.
10. Besides Charlie and Mohammed, _____.

Exercise 4

SENTENCE STEMS II

Complete each sentence.

1. _____ throughout my life.
2. _____ toward the exit.
3. _____ in my dreams.
4. _____ across the ocean.
5. _____ under the bed.
6. _____ in the winter.
7. _____ far from the one she loves.
8. _____ at 7:30 pm.
9. _____ on Thursday afternoon.
10. _____ with dolls.

Exercise 5

ERROR CORRECTION I

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences. Then rewrite each sentence correctly. Some sentences may have more than one error.

1. I didn't stay up late. I was asleep on midnight.

I didn't stay up late. I was asleep at midnight.

2. She met her best friend on September at Seoul.

3. Anita moved of Rome at 2006.

4. The plane finally arrived on 5:46 pm.

5. Bob met his future wife in a bus, not on a taxi.

6. In this moment, Ushbek is studying from Bunker Hill Community College.

7. Don't pay attention at that fortune-teller. She has no idea about events on the future.

8. My mother and father don't drive on the dark, so they stay home at the night.

9. I think that Tom is in a date with Sally. I think she is separated to her husband.

10. That woman is staring to the man on the other table. He is looking off the window.

Exercise 6

ERROR CORRECTION II

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences. Then rewrite each sentence correctly. Some sentences may have more than one error.

1. On Sunday, Jong goes at church for to pray.

2. At the summer, my family goes to beach to swim.

3. On her living room, there is an end table next the couch.

4. Barbara found her purse under chair on the family room.

5. Bobby read a book across the Second World War.

6. The bakery is next the diner.

7. The children walked for the park to get home quickly.

8. My mother cannot live with her iPod. She always listens music.

9. I saw the plane moving the airport, but I did not see it land.

10. Before breakfast, Sidney jogged on the park.

Exercise 7

FILL IN THE BLANKS III

Choose the correct preposition for each blank.

1. Can you tell me a little bit _____ your experience?
 - a) in
 - b) about
 - c) on
 - d) from
2. I think I left my laptop _____ the couch.
 - a) in
 - b) at
 - c) on
 - d) down
3. Some little children are afraid _____ animals.
 - a) to the
 - b) to
 - c) of
 - d) of the
4. We had a picnic _____ the tall elm tree.
 - a) beneath
 - b) on
 - c) on top of
 - d) next
5. The crowd cheered continuously _____ the game.
 - a) beside
 - b) near
 - c) during
 - d) by
6. I am not completely _____ you.
I just don't share all your opinions.
 - a) for
 - b) against
 - c) near
 - d) beside
7. John's father was standing
right _____ him at the concert.
 - a) in front
 - b) next
 - c) behind
 - d) on
8. Don't forget to turn the television
off before you go _____ bed.
 - a) at
 - b) to
 - c) to the
 - d) at the
9. _____ the rain, the game was not canceled.
 - a) Despite
 - b) In spite
 - c) Despite from
 - d) Because of
10. _____ the class, the students
walked slowly _____ the room.
 - a) Before / out to
 - b) After / out of
 - c) During / in of
 - d) After from / out

Exercise 8

FILL IN THE BLANKS IV

Choose the correct preposition for each blank.

1. Can you tell me how to get _____ library?
 - a) to
 - b) to the
 - c) toward the
 - d) from the
2. I think you left your book _____ the table over there.
 - a) in
 - b) at
 - c) on
 - d) down
3. _____ the walls of the ancient city, there are many secrets.
 - a) Without
 - b) Within
 - c) Above
 - d) Through
4. John had a discussion _____ his advisor yesterday.
 - a) from
 - b) on
 - c) with
 - d) to
5. I took a walk _____ the river. It was so peaceful.
 - a) after
 - b) along
 - c) during
 - d) through
6. Quentin has lived in Texas _____ July.
 - a) for
 - b) since
 - c) from
 - d) at
7. John's father said that he would work _____ 9:00 pm.
 - a) until
 - b) without
 - c) over
 - d) for
8. I found your old love letter _____ some papers that I had left in my desk drawer.
 - a) around
 - b) against
 - c) after
 - d) among
9. My best friend lives right _____ the street _____ me.
 - a) across / to
 - b) across / from
 - c) across / for
 - d) across / on
10. The temperature was eleven degrees _____ zero yesterday.
 - a) below
 - b) from
 - c) to
 - d) over

Exercise 9

FILL IN THE BLANKS V

Choose the correct preposition for each blank.

1. The Rodriguez family goes _____ church every Sunday.
a) to
b) to the
c) toward the
d) from the
2. I will always stand _____ you,
_____ thick and thin.
a) by / in
b) by / through
c) on / in
d) on / through
3. _____ the blue skies _____ me,
I felt like a new man.
a) With / below
b) With / above
c) Without / over
d) With / toward
4. Joshua lives _____ a bakery and a bagel shop.
a) from
b) on
c) with
d) between
5. Calculus III is way _____ me.
I don't understand anything in that class.
a) after
b) along
c) beyond
d) through
6. Omar always stays _____ his
room to relax before a big exam.
a) on
b) for
c) in
d) under
7. I will love you _____ I die. I promise.
a) till
b) during
c) when
d) without
8. Once _____ a time, an old
man was living _____ a bridge.
a) upon / under
b) upon / next
c) upon / through
d) on / below
9. When I saw the ball coming _____ me,
I didn't know what to do.
a) across
b) about
c) toward
d) from
10. I have always tried to be
honest and sincere _____ my life.
a) until
b) across
c) to
d) throughout

Exercise 10

COMPLETE THE STORY

Write an appropriate preposition in each blank.
Note that you will also need to write "to" for all infinitive verbs.

Hidden in Plain Sight

They say that when you want 1. hide something, one 2. the best places 3. hide it is 4. plain sight. 5. a story written 6. Edgar Allan Poe called *The Purloined Letter*, a cunning man, known as Mr. X, stole a secret letter 7. an important woman. He threatened to show the letter to everyone if she did not pay him a great deal 8. money. She went 9. the police, and they secretly searched Mr. X's apartment. They started by looking 10. the rugs and 11. the books 12. the bookshelves. Nothing. Then they looked 13. the bed and 14. all the closets, but they could not find it. They thought that Mr. X was carrying the letter 15. his pocket or 16. his wallet, so they followed him 17. a park, but they were unsuccessful in finding the letter.

The police called the famous detective Auguste Dupin and asked him 18. investigate the case. Dupin, wearing dark sunglasses, went 19. Mr. X's house. While he was sitting 20. the table drinking a cup 21. tea, he looked 22. the whole room. He looked at the paintings 23. the wall, the books 24. the desk, and even the cat sleeping 25. the rug. Finally, he looked 26. a bowl 27. some letters in it. He noticed that one 28. the letters looked familiar. Dupin knew that this one was the stolen letter. When Mr. X heard a man shout 29. the front window, he ran 30. see what was happening. In the meantime, Dupin took the stolen letter and replaced it 31. a similar one that he had 32. his pocket. He thanked Mr. X 33. the coffee and hurried out. This is how the detective found the stolen letter. It was hidden in plain sight, right 34. the table.

Answer Key

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 3. b | 5. b | 7. b | 9. c |
| 2. a | 4. b | 6. a | 8. b | 10. a |

Exercise 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. d | 3. b | 5. a | 7. b | 9. d |
| 2. d | 4. b | 6. c | 8. a | 10. c |

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Examples include:

- After the storm, **the sun came out.**
- Down by the river, **six fishermen were having their lunch.**
- Among the survivors, **there were two children and one woman.**
- Near the town of Roxbury, **there is a large mall.**
- Before breakfast, **I took a walk around the block.**
- In my heart, **I know that I am right.**
- Around the corner, **there is a large house.**
- Between you and me, **I don't trust Larry.**
- For the past three years, **my sister has lived in Washington.**
- Besides Charlie and Mohammed, **Aisha and Hee Jung are also coming to the party.**

Exercise 4

Answers will vary. Examples include:

- I have loved music** throughout my life.
- The satisfied concertgoers headed** toward the exit.
- I am the best soccer player in the league** in my dreams.
- Hal's brother lives** across the ocean.
- The dog was hiding** under the bed.
- We go skiing** in the winter.
- Thelma lives** far from the one she loves.
- The movie will start** at 7:30 pm.
- Teresa has Spanish class** on Thursday afternoon.
- My little sister loves to play** with dolls.

Exercise 5

- I didn't stay up late. I was asleep **at** midnight.
- She met her best friend **in** September **in** Seoul.
- Anita moved **to** Rome **in** 2006.
- The plane finally arrived **at** 5:46 pm.
- Bob met his future wife **on** a bus, not **in** a taxi.
- At** this moment, Ushbek is studying **at** Bunker Hill Community College.
- Don't pay attention **to** that fortune-teller. She has no idea about events **in** the future.
- My mother and father don't drive **in** the dark, so they stay home **at** night.
- I think that Tom is **on** a date with Sally. I think she is separated **from** her husband.
- That woman is staring **at** the man **at** the other table. He is looking **out** the window.

Exercise 6

- On Sunday, Jong goes **to** church **to** pray.
- In (the)** summer, my family goes **to the** beach to swim.
- In** her living room, there is an end table **next to** the couch.
- Barbara found her purse under **the** chair **in** the family room.
- Bobby read a book **about/on** the Second World War.
- The bakery is **next to** the diner.
- The children walked **through** the park to get home quickly.
- My mother cannot live **without** her iPod. She always listens **to** music.
- I saw the plane moving **toward** the airport, but I did not see it land.
- Before breakfast, Sidney jogged **in/around/through** the park.

Exercise 7

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 3. c | 5. c | 7. c | 9. a |
| 2. c | 4. a | 6. b | 8. b | 10. b |

Exercise 8

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 3. b | 5. b | 7. a | 9. b |
| 2. c | 4. c | 6. b | 8. d | 10. a |

Exercise 9

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. a | 3. b | 5. c | 7. a | 9. c |
| 2. b | 4. d | 6. c | 8. a | 10. d |

Exercise 10

Answers may vary.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. to | 13. under | 25. on |
| 2. of | 14. in | 26. in |
| 3. to | 15. in | 27. with |
| 4. in | 16. in | 28. of |
| 5. In | 17. to | 29. outside |
| 6. by | 18. to | 30. to |
| 7. from | 19. to | 31. with |
| 8. of | 20. at | 32. in |
| 9. to | 21. of | 33. for |
| 10. under | 22. around | 34. on |
| 11. behind | 23. on | |
| 12. on | 24. on | |

A- The use of causative for people:

İşi kime yaptırdığımızı belirtmek için kullandığımız üç temel yapı vardır:

- 1) HAVE somebody DO something
- 2) MAKE somebody DO something
- 3) GET somebody TO DO something

I will have my friend solve the problem. → Problemi arkadaşşıma çözdüreceğim.
eylemi yaptıran eylemi yapan yapılan iş

I will get my friend to solve the problem.

I will make my friend solve the problem.

Eylemi yapan bu şekilde ifade edildiğinde yukarıda verilen yapılarından birisi kullanılır. "MAKE" fiiliyle kurulan cümlelerin zorlama bildirdiği unutulmamalıdır.

- *She makes her student revise the subject everyday.* (Simple Present)
- *The commander is making the soldiers clean the floor.* (Present Continuous)
- *My father had me unload the boxes from the van.* (Simple Past)
- *By the time we got there, he had had the maid serve the dinner.* (Past Perfect)
- *He will get the accountant to recheck the figures.* (Future)



B- The use of causative for things:

İşi yapan kişi söylenmiyor, yapılan iş vurgulanıyorsa şu yapılar kullanılır:

- 1) HAVE something V₃ (Past Participle)
- 2) GET something V₃ (Past Participle)

I am going to get these documents photocopied. → Bu belgeleri fotokopi yaptırtacağım.
eylemi yapan eylemden etkilenen yapılan iş

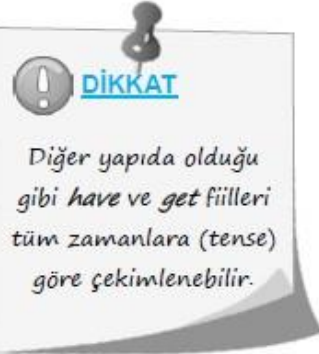
- He had to take a taxi to work everyday until he had her car fixed.
Arabasını tamir ettirene kadar işe her gün taksiyle gitmek zorunda kaldı.
- I have had my hair dyed. (Present Perfect)
- We have been getting the book translated. (Present Perfect Continuous)

Modallar ile de kullanılırlar.

- Someone should get the pipes repaired.
- John should have had his car serviced before setting out.

Gerund - Infinitive

- I remember having the papers delivered. (Gazeteleri dağıttığımı hatırlıyorum.)
- I want to get this letter faxed. (Bu mektubu fakslatmak istiyorum.)



Exercise 1

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Write the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Ex. 1 Teacher had her students _____ *hand in* _____ their homework.
(hand in)

1. He got his friend _____ him fix his car.
(help)

2. Are you making your kids _____ their rooms?
(clean)

3. His piano teacher makes him _____ two hours a day?
(practice)

4. The tour guide got the tourists _____ taking pictures.
(stop)

5. The bus driver had the troublemakers _____ the bus.
(get off)

Exercise 2

REWRITE THE SENTENCES

Rewrite the sentences using a causative verb.

~~Ex.~~ The coach forced the players to do 50 pushups.

The coach made the players do 50 pushups.

1. My brother forced me to do his homework for him.

2. Her neighbor got her to move her car.

3. The earthquake forced the rescue volunteers to work day and night.

4. This flood has caused people to evacuate to higher ground.

5. Did you get your boyfriend to call you?

6. The judge forced the clerk to retype the entire document.

7. The lack of communication caused the workers to feel unappreciated.

Exercise 1

1. to help
 2. clean
 3. practice
 4. to stop
 5. get off
-

Exercise 2

1. My brother made me do his homework for him.
2. Her neighbor had her move her car.
3. The earthquake made the rescue
volunteers work day and night.
4. This flood has made people evacuate to higher ground.
5. Did you have your boyfriend call you?
6. The judge made the clerk retype the entire document.
7. The lack of communication made
the workers feel unappreciated.

PAST MODALS

must have V3: You **must have waited** a long time then.

can have V3: You **can have called** me.

could have V3: You **could have crushed** the tree.

may have V3: You **may have lost** your conscious.

might have V3: You **might have visited** your friends there.

should have V3: You **should have called** the doctor.

would have V3: I **would have called** you.

Exercise 1:

Did you do it or didn't you?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. should have | a. did it | b. didn't do it | c. maybe |
| 2. could have | a. did it | b. didn't do it | c. maybe |
| 3. may have | a. did it | b. didn't do it | c. maybe |
| 4. couldn't have | a. did it | b. didn't do it | c. maybe |
| 5. could have | a. did it | b. didn't do it | c. maybe |
| 6. shouldn't have | a. did it | b. didn't do it | c. maybe |

Exercise 2:

Choose the correct answer.

1. Thomas can't believe it. He broke both hands when he slipped on the ice. His boxing career is over. Now he walks around saying, "_____."
- a. I could have been a contender! b. I could be a contender c. I might be a contender d. I should have fallen down

2. Min's friend Toshiko was in the hospital. He didn't know, so he didn't visit her. Toshiko was very sad. Now Min says, "_____."
- a. I should visit her b. I should have visited her c. I could visit her d. Why I didn't visit her?

3. Yumi is a great swimmer. In fact, she _____ when she was only four years old.
- a. could to swim b. can swim c. swum d. could swim

4. Who was that guy at the party last night? I don't know. It _____ Pepita's new boyfriend.
- a. couldn't have been b. might have been c. maybe d. might be

5. Everyone on the team is smiling and laughing. They _____ the game.
- a. must won b. must have won c. must have lost d. used to lose

Exercise 3:

Choose the correct answer.

1. I can't believe you didn't get home until 6:00 a.m. Mom was so worried. You _____.
a. should call b. should have call c. shouldn't have called d. should have called

2. A: Isn't that Gloria's jacket? B: Yes, it is. She _____ it here when she ran out of class.
a. must leave b. must have left c. had to leave d. used to leave

3. I can't believe you called Hye Eun about the party! Didn't you know that it was a surprise? You _____ her.
a. should not called b. should not have call c. shouldn't have called d. should never called

4. A: Who left that book on the desk? B: I don't know. It _____ Pavel.
a. could be b. should have been c. might being d. might have been

5. When I was 15, I _____ ten miles without stopping. Now I can't even run one mile.
a. should run b. had run c. could run d. was able run

6. A: I got a ticket for driving 96 in a 55 zone. B: You _____ so fast.
a. should drive b. should not have driving c. shouldn't have driven d. couldn't drive

7. I heard that Elsa got an A in history, but she _____ an A. She failed three different tests!
a. should get b. couldn't have gotten c. couldn't get d. had to get

Exercise 4:

Choose the correct answer.

1. A: Was that elderly woman Hank's grandmother? B: It _____. Hank's grandmother died last month.
a. was supposed to be b. could be c. could have been d. couldn't have been

2. A: Where is the rest of the pizza? B: I don't know. Carlos _____ it.
a. should have eaten b. would eat c. would have eaten d. could have eaten

3. Christopher's ex-wife used to always say, "I _____ you."
a. should never have married b. should have married c. would have married d. could have married

4. Too bad that Maria quit the company. If she had stayed, she _____ a manager now.
a. should be b. would not be c. would not have been d. might have been

Exercise 5:

Choose the correct answer.

1. A: I drove from Washington to New York in two hours. B: You _____. It is more than 200 miles.
a. could have b. couldn't have c. shouldn't have d. had to

2. I am so hungry now. I _____ breakfast before we left.
a. should have eaten b. should eat c. would have eaten d. may have eaten

3. Bob has a tremendous stomachache now. He _____ four hamburgers and two hot dogs.
a. should have eaten b. should not eat c. shouldn't have eaten d. may have eaten

4. Too bad that Mary chose to work for that terrible company. Her grades were so high that she _____ a job anywhere.
a. could find b. could not find c. would not have found d. could have found

5. Gino was late for the party because he left his house at 6:00. He _____ a lot earlier than that.
a. should have left b. should not have left c. couldn't have left d. may have left

6. Real Madrid lost the game to Barcelona. With all their great players, Real Madrid _____.
a. should have won b. should not have won c. couldn't have won d. may have won

Answer Key

Exercise 1: Did you do it or didn't you?

1. b 2. b or c 3. c 4. b 5. b or c 6. a

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answer.

1. a 2. b 3. d 4. b 5. b

Exercise 3: Choose the correct answer.

1. d 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. c 6. c 7. b

Exercise 4: Choose the correct answer.

1. d 2. d 3. a 4. d

Exercise 5: Choose the correct answer.

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. a 6. a

PASSIVE VOICE BASED READING

Last month, John's car **was stolen** in Toronto. The front window **was smashed by** the thief, and the car **was driven out of** the city. It was kept in an **abandoned** lot for a week. Finally, the window **was repaired**, and it **was sold** on the black market to a used car dealership. After that, it **was bought** by a young man who drove it out west to visit his family. In Alberta, the young man **was pulled** over for speeding. The car **was seized by** police because the license plate indicated **it was stolen**. Finally, the car **was returned to** John. He couldn't believe all the crazy things that had happened to his car.

Last month, the Johnson's house **was destroyed** by a tornado. Their roof **was ripped off** during the storm. Their car **was picked up** by strong winds and dropped two miles from their house. Most of their possessions **were lost** in the storm. The Johnsons **were housed** and **fed** during the ordeal by family and friends. Luckily, the Johnson's house **was insured**. Now the house **is being renovated**. The walls **are being repaired**, the roof **is being rebuilt**, and all of the rooms **are being painted**. The entire house **is being refurnished**. A lot of money is **being spent to repair** the house, but at least the family **wasn't killed by** the storm.

GERUND INFINITIVES BASED READING

Amy works at a restaurant **called** "La Notte." Amy likes **working** at the restaurant. She enjoys **meeting** new people and **talking to** the customers. The only problem is that the restaurant is open very late, and Amy hates **staying up** late. She dislikes **feeling** tired in the morning. Amy really wanted **to find** a new job, but she was scared **to try** something completely different. She considered **working** in a clothing store, but she hates **folding** clothes. She tried **to find** a good job in the classified ads, but she wasn't qualified enough for most of them. Finally, she decided **to work** in a breakfast restaurant. Now she is able to do what she loves without the late nights!

Mary is going home **to visit** her parents. She loves **spending** time with her parents and **seeing** old friends. Sometimes she misses **living** with her parents. She remembers **sleeping** in and **waking up** to a home-cooked breakfast. Those days are long gone now. As she drives home, she looks forward to **relaxing** at home. When she finally arrives at the house, she finds that her parents aren't home. Luckily, she remembered **to bring** her key. Mary decides to cook dinner for her parents while she waits. Mary dislikes **waiting**. **Waiting** is boring! She prefers **to keep** busy.

CONJUNCTIONS/CONDITIONALS BASED READING

Peter doesn't have much self-confidence. He always doubts himself. "If I were smarter, I would get good grades. If I were taller, I could be on the basketball team. If I were stronger, I could be on the wrestling team. If I were better looking, I would have a girlfriend. If I were funnier, I'd have more friends." One day, some guys in his class asked him if/whether he wanted to join their rock band because they knew Peter played guitar. He told them he didn't have enough time, but really he was thinking, "If only I played guitar better, I could be in a band." On his way home, Catherine asked if he wanted to go to the school dance with her. Peter lied, saying he had to work that night. Peter was really thinking to himself, "If only I knew how to dance, I could go with Catherine." It seems that Peter often avoids trying new things. If Peter didn't doubt himself so much, he would have a lot more fun.

Jane and Ian are friends. They are both artists. Jane enjoys painting, and so does Ian. Ian loves photography, and so does Jane. Jane has a large studio in New York, and so does Ian. However, Jane doesn't make sculptures, and Ian doesn't either. They find it too messy. Jane doesn't make a lot of money, and Ian doesn't either. It's hard to be an artist sometimes. Ian finds great inspiration in landscapes, and so does Jane. Ian paints trees, lakes, and natural settings, but Jane prefers cityscapes. Ian loves painting people and portraits, but Jane doesn't. Sometimes they go to art galleries together. Ian loves Impressionism, but Jane doesn't. Often they disagree on which galleries to visit. Luckily, they remain friends despite their disagreements.

SMARTPHONES

A smartphone is a pocket-sized touchscreen computer and phone. It connects to the Internet and allows you to use third-party applications (apps). For many people, a smartphone is a second brain. IBM's "Simon" came out in 1992 before the term "smartphone" existed. It had a touchscreen and a stylus, and it could send and receive phone calls and emails. Its price was too high for the average consumer, so it was mainly used in the corporate world. By the late 90s, many personal digital assistants (PDAs) were on the market. Like Simon, these devices were mainly used for business. Nokia and BlackBerry had some success with their early PDAs. The term "smartphone" emerged in 1999 when these devices became popular in Japan. Other tech companies, including Apple and Microsoft, began to explore how to break into the market. In 2007, Apple CEO Steve Jobs introduced the first iPhone. He called the iPhone a "magical product" that was five years ahead of its competitors. One of the main differences between the iPhone and other smartphones was its home button. The home button eliminated the need for a keyboard. The iPhone also had a user-friendly operating system (iOS).

THE DEAD SEA

The Dead Sea is a 400-square-mile body of water that is found in the Middle East, bordered by Israel, Jordan, and the West Bank. It is called the Dead Sea because no major life form can live in it. The Dead Sea is over 1,300 feet below sea level, which makes it the lowest point on earth. It has the saltiest water—six times saltier than the oceans—and the highest concentration of minerals of any body of water in the world. Although several rivers and streams flow into it, nothing **drains** out of it because of its low elevation. Water can only escape through **evaporation**, which occurs daily in the hot Middle Eastern climate. When water evaporates, it leaves behind salt and minerals, and this makes the remaining water very **dense**. The Dead Sea is so dense that people can **float** on it without any **effort**. The area is the largest natural spa in the world, and people travel great distances to relax in its warm waters and experience **cosmetic** mud baths and mineral treatments. The area is also a center of health **research**. The minerals found in the Dead Sea have **beneficial** health effects, such as improving circulation and **relieving** the pain of rheumatism. The reduced number of allergens, the **healing** qualities of the sun, and the higher atmospheric pressure found at such a low **elevation** are some of the other reasons why research is done here. The modern-day water demands of the countries that surround the Dead Sea are having a negative effect on it. Its level continues to drop as these countries take water from the rivers that flow into it. The area it covers is getting smaller quickly and the situation is becoming serious. One **proposed** solution is to pump water from the nearby Red Sea into it to maintain its level.

ASPIRIN

Aspirin is a non-addictive drug that is used to **reduce** pain from headaches, **injury**, **swelling**, or fever. Aspirin has a long history. Hippocrates, an ancient Greek doctor, gave his patients tea made from willow leaves and **bark** to ease their headaches or fevers. Other ancient peoples knew of this **cure**, as did North American Indians, but this knowledge was lost for several **centuries**. It was 1758 before Edmund Stone, an English scientist, **observed** that willow leaves and bark could be used to reduce fever. Other scientists became interested in why this happened. In 1853, French chemist Charles Gerhardt added other **ingredients** to the formula and came up with a product that reduced both pain and stomach upset. He then lost interest in his work. More than 40 years later, Felix Hoffmann, a chemist for Bayer, a German company, was searching for a drug that would help relieve his father's pain from arthritis. He came across Gerhardt's formula, made some up, and gave it to his father. It worked, and Hoffmann **persuaded** Bayer to produce it for sale to the public. Bayer called the new product "Aspirin." At first, it was sold as a powder, but in 1915, it was made in pill form. Today, aspirin is one of the most widely used drugs in the world. It is still used to reduce pain, swelling, and fever, but scientists also know that it reduces the **risk** of heart attack, stroke, and colon cancer. Many people take an aspirin a day to reduce their chances of developing these diseases.

HYBRID CARS

More recently, an American named H. Piper **invented** a system in 1905 in which an electric motor could be used to increase the power of a gasoline engine. Around the same time, hybrid vehicles were being developed, built, and used **commercially** in England, France, Belgium, and Germany. In North America, hybrid vehicles were built by automotive **firms** in Chicago and Ontario from 1914 into the 1940s, but they could not reach very high speeds. Most **consumers** chose gasoline-powered cars because they were faster and gas was cheap and **plentiful**. Hybrid cars are more environmentally friendly and more fuel-efficient, however. By the late 1990s, North Americans were more interested in buying hybrids because **pollution** was getting worse and gas prices were increasing due to problems with fuel supplies. In 1997, Toyota introduced and sold 18,000 Prius hybrid cars in Japan. This made the Prius the world's first successful mass-produced hybrid vehicle. It was sold in North America in 2000. It could go about 52 miles on a gallon of gas, its battery did not have to be plugged in, and it had room for five people. Over 110,000 of these Prius hybrids were sold in over 20 countries. In 2004, Toyota introduced a more powerful and **roomier version** of the Prius. Other automotive manufacturers, including Honda, Lexus, Ford, and Chevrolet, now sell hybrid cars and sport-utility vehicles. Although hybrids cost more than gas-powered vehicles, they are expected to become less expensive as technology **improves** and **demand** for them grows.

TITANIC

The RMS *Titanic* began its **maiden voyage** on April 10, 1912. It departed from Southampton, England, with 2,224 people on board. The **destination** was New York City. Some of the people on board were **emigrating**. Others were wealthy people on a pleasure cruise. The *Titanic* was nicknamed "The Ship of Dreams." Four days into her journey, at 11:40 pm, the *Titanic* hit an **iceberg**. This happened in the Atlantic Ocean, south of Newfoundland, Canada. Boaters in the area had warned Captain Smith of **drifting** ice, but he ignored the warnings. Like most of the passengers, the captain viewed the ship as unsinkable. When he tried to steer around the iceberg, it was too late. The *Titanic* began taking on water immediately. Some passengers prepared to escape on lifeboats, but there weren't enough rafts. Due to the "women and children first" **protocol**, many families were split up. The evacuation was **chaotic**, and lifeboats were **launched** half-full. Two-and-a-half hours after hitting the iceberg, the ship split apart and sank. The water was freezing, and most who fell in died quickly of **hypothermia**. No ships were close enough to help with a rescue. At 4:00 am on April 15, the RMS *Carpathia* finally arrived. Seven hundred ten survivors were rescued.

STEVE JOBS

Steve Jobs helped to make personal computers and computer technology **available** to everyone. Steven Paul Jobs was born in Los Altos, California, on February 24, 1955. He was **adopted** when he was a baby and grew up in Northern California. After high school, Jobs attended college in Portland, Oregon, but left after his first **semester** to travel in India. When he returned to California, he learned that his high school friend, Steve Wozniak, was building computers as a hobby. Wozniak had just **invented** the Apple I computer. In 1976, Jobs and Wozniak started Apple Computer. They worked out of Jobs's garage. The Apple II personal computer that they built next **appealed** to both businesses and the **public**. The computer sold well and the company **prospered** until about 1981. That year, IBM began to take business away from Apple. By then, Jobs and his development team had invented the Macintosh computer. Unlike the Apple II, the Macintosh was not very **popular** at first, and Jobs left the company in 1985 after being fired from the board.

COCA COLA

On May 8, 1886, the soda fountain in Jacob's Pharmacy in Atlanta was the first place to offer Coca-Cola to the public. The drink was not a great success at first, mostly because few people knew about it. This began to change in 1887, when Asa Candler bought the rights to Pemberton's formula for \$2,300. He advertised Coca-Cola throughout the United States and, by the late 1890s, Coke had become very popular with the American public. When soft drinks began to be bottled, Candler sold coke syrup, the basis of the drink, to bottling companies. These companies paid the Coca-Cola Company for the syrup and the right to bottle its product, and soon Coke was even more successful. Coke became one of the most widely advertised products in the United States and other countries, and today the Coca-Cola Company is the biggest soft-drink company in the world. About 1905, American health regulations were changed and cocaine could no longer be used in Coke, but this did not hurt its popularity. It is estimated that more than one billion Coke products are now consumed each day.

THE INTERNET

The Internet is made up of a large number of computer **networks** linked together by wires, cables, and wireless connections. The networks are run by governments, universities, and private businesses. The idea of linking computers to share information started in the United States in the 1940s, mainly for defense purposes. By the 1970s, there were several computer networks, but they were not linked. Then, in 1979, two Americans developed the Internet **Protocol** (IP), which let packets of information be sent from one computer network to another until they reached their final **destination**. Computer networks could now be linked. Around 1982, several networks merged to form the Internet, but it was used mostly by **academics** and technical **experts**. In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee created a computer language known as HTML and a protocol known as HTTP that made it possible to send and receive **documents** through the Internet. This was the beginning of the World Wide Web. The web consists of a series of documents or **sites** that are linked together. Each has a specific location, called a URL or web address. The web **browser** was developed shortly after. A browser is a piece of software that recognizes HTML and the hyperlinks (references to other documents) within documents. When a computer user **clicks** on a hyperlink, the browser connects to the computer **storing** that data (the web server) and sends the data back to the user's computer. The web and the web browser allowed **ordinary** people to use the Internet. It holds billions of pages of information sent out to billions of users around the world. The Internet has changed the world. We use it to **chat** with family and friends, share information, run businesses, work from home, and **keep in touch** with the world. When we can't **access** the Internet, we feel disconnected.

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WIND FARMS

Energy is essential in modern society. We use gasoline to power our cars and electricity to light and warm our homes. But it is also possible to **harness** the power of the wind in order to create energy. This is why we have wind farms. Wind farms are places where many wind turbines are gathered together. A turbine is a machine that produces energy by rotating quickly. It can be powered by wind, water, gas, or steam. Turbines need to be connected to generators, which **convert** the mechanical power of the turbine into electricity. Although most people think of wind energy as being a separate type of power, it is actually another form of solar energy. This is because one of the factors necessary to create wind is the uneven heating of the sun through the **atmosphere**. Using wind to create energy is becoming more popular because wind energy is **renewable**. Unlike nuclear power plants, which can be harmful to the planet and also very expensive to run, and oil, which is a limited resource, wind is both free and limitless. It is unlikely the planet will run out of wind! Wind energy is therefore one of the more **sustainable** forms of power. Currently, 3% of the United States' electric power comes from wind. However, experts are predicting that by 2030, that number will have grown to 20%. Indeed, as people become more conscious about energy consumption, wind farms could become the power of the future!

BARACK OBAMA

As a young child, Barack Obama was known as “Barry.” **His mother was from Kansas, and his father was from Kenya.** Obama’s parents met at the University of Hawaii, but divorced shortly after he was born. **He spent a few years with his mother and stepfather in Indonesia.** At the age of ten, he moved back to Hawaii to live with his maternal grandparents. **After high school, Obama attended college in Los Angeles and New York City.** He settled in Chicago, Illinois, and began working as a community organizer. **As a young graduate, Barack Obama helped rebuild communities.** In 1988, he attended Harvard Law School and became the editor, and then the president, of the *Harvard Law Review*. **In the summers, he worked at a law firm where he met his wife, Michelle.** The couple married in 1992 and had two daughters, Malia and Natasha (Sasha). **Obama’s political career took off in 1996 when he was elected to the Illinois State Senate.** His strong speaking skills helped him gain media attention, and he was elected to the United States Senate in 2004. **In 2008, with only four years of national political experience, Obama ran for president and won.** On January 20, 2009, at the age of 47, Barack Obama became the 44th president of the United States. **This was the first time an African American had ever become the leader of the United States.** From 2009 to 2012, Obama’s administration reformed the health care system and bailed out the American auto industry. **Supporters also credit Obama for the death of al Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden and for bringing troops home from Iraq and Afghanistan.** When addressing his nation in the 2012 campaign, President Obama admitted that the American economy had not yet recovered. **He still believed in his slogan “Yes We Can!” and asked Americans to believe in him and vote for him again, which they did.** At the beginning of his second term, Obama faced one of his most difficult challenges. **Twenty children and six teachers were killed in a mass shooting at an elementary school in Connecticut.** Despite his goal of being a changemaker, Obama faced deadlocks on several issues, including gun control legislation and immigration reform. **At the end of his presidency, Obama identified the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare) as his most important accomplishment.** His successor, Donald Trump, promised to erase Obama’s legacy as soon as he took over the presidency.

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