

EXERCISES

13.1 What has happened in these situations?

- Jack had a beard. Now he hasn't got a beard. He has shaved off his beard.
- Linda was here five minutes ago. Now she's in bed. She
- The temperature was 25 degrees. Now it is only 17. The temperature
- The light was off. Now it is on. Somebody
- The tree was only three metres high. Now it is four. The tree
- The plane was on the runway a few minutes ago. Now it is in the air.
The plane

13.2 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

- 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I ve lost it.' (lose)
- I was very tired, so I lay down on the bed and went to sleep. (be)
- Mary to Australia for a while but she's back again now. (go)
- 'Where's Ken?' 'He out. He'll be back in about an hour.' (go)
- I did German at school but I most of it. (forget)
- I meant to phone Diane last night but I (forget)
- I a headache earlier but I feel fine now. (have)
- Look! There's an ambulance over there. There an accident. (be)
- They're still building the new road. They it. (not/finish)
- 'Is Helen still here?' 'No, she out.' (just/go)
- The police three people but later they let them go. (arrest)
- Ann me her address but I'm afraid I it. (give, lose)
- Where's my bike? It outside the house. It!
(be, disappear)
- What do you think of my English? Do you think I? (improve)

13.3 Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

- Do you know about Sue? She's given up her job. RIGHT
- The Chinese have invented printing. WRONG: The Chinese invented
- How many plays has Shakespeare written?
- Have you read any of Shakespeare's plays?
- Aristotle has been a Greek philosopher.
- Ow! I've cut my finger. It's bleeding.
- My grandparents have got married in London.
- Where have you been born?
- Mary isn't at home. She's gone shopping.
- Albert Einstein has been the scientist who has developed
the theory of relativity.

13.4 (Section C) Put the verb into the most suitable form, present perfect or past simple.

- A: Look! Somebody has spilt (spill) coffee on the carpet.
B: Well, it wasn't (not/be) me. I didn't do (not/do) it.
- A: Ben (break) his leg.
B: Really? How (that/happen)?
A: He (fall) off a ladder.
- A: Your hair looks nice. (you/have) a haircut?
B: Yes.
A: Who (cut) it? (you/go) to the hairdresser?
B: No, a friend of mine (do) it for me.

Present perfect and past (2) (**I have done** and **I did**)

A Do *not* use the present perfect (**I have done**) when you talk about a *finished* time (for example, *yesterday / ten minutes ago / in 1985 / when I was a child*). Use a *past* tense:

- The weather **was** nice **yesterday**. (*not* 'has been nice')
- They **arrived** **ten minutes ago**. (*not* 'have arrived')
- I **ate** a lot of sweets **when I was a child**. (*not* 'have eaten')
- A: **Did** you see the news on television **last night**? (*not* 'Have you seen?')
- B: No, I **went** to bed early. (*not* 'have gone')

Use a past tense to ask **When...?** or **What time...?**:

- **When did** they arrive? (*not* 'have they arrived')
- **What time did** you finish work?

Compare:

Present perfect

- Tom **has lost** his key. He can't get into the house.

Here, we are not thinking of the past action. We are thinking of the present result of the action: Tom doesn't have his key *now*.

Past simple

- Tom **lost** his key **yesterday**. He couldn't get into the house.

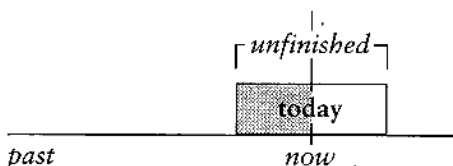
Here, we are thinking of the action in the past. We don't know from this sentence whether Tom has his key *now*.

B Compare present perfect and past:

Present perfect (have done)

- I've done a lot of work **today**.

We use the present perfect for a period of time that continues *from the past until now*. For example, *today, this week, since 1985*.



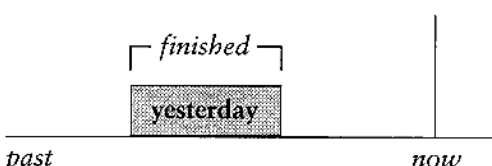
- It **hasn't** rained **this week**.
- **Have** you seen Ann **this morning**?
(it is still morning)
- **Have** you seen Ann **recently**?
- I don't know where Ann is. I **haven't** seen her. (= I haven't seen her recently)
- We've **been waiting** for an hour.
(we are still waiting now)
- Ian lives in London. He **has lived** there for seven years.
- I **have never** played golf. (in my life)

The present perfect always has a connection with *now*. See Units 7–12.

Past simple (did)

- I **did** a lot of work **yesterday**.

We use the past simple for a *finished* time in the past. For example, *yesterday, last week, from 1985 to 1991*.



- It **didn't** rain **last week**.
- **Did** you see Ann **this morning**?
(it is now afternoon or evening)
- **Did** you see Ann **on Sunday**?
- A: **Was** Ann at the party **on Sunday**?
B: I don't think so. I **didn't** see her.
- We **waited** (*or were waiting*) for an hour. (we are no longer waiting)
- Ian **lived** in Scotland for ten years.
Now he lives in London.
- I **didn't** play golf when I was on holiday **last summer**.

The past simple tells us only about the past. See Units 5–6.

14.1 Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

- 1 I've lost my key. I can't find it anywhere. **RIGHT**
- 2 Have you seen the news on television last night? **WRONG: Did you see**
- 3 I've bought a new car. Do you want to see it?
- 4 I've bought a new car last week.
- 5 Where have you been yesterday evening?
- 6 Jenny has left school in 1991.
- 7 I'm looking for Mike. Have you seen him?
- 8 I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten anything today.
- 9 Diane hasn't been at work yesterday.
- 10 When has this book been published?

14.2 Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 (it / not / rain / this week) **It hasn't rained this week.**
- 2 (the weather / be / cold / recently) The weather
- 3 (it / cold / last week) It
- 4 (I / not / read / a newspaper yesterday) I
- 5 (I / not / read / a newspaper today)
- 6 (Ann / earn / a lot of money / this year)
- 7 (she / not / earn / so much / last year)
- 8 (you / have / a holiday recently?)

14.3 Put the verb into the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

- 1 I don't know where Amy is. **Have you seen** (you/see) her?
- 2 When I (get) home last night, I (be) very tired and I (go) straight to bed.
- 3 Your car looks very clean. (you/wash) it?
- 4 George (not/be) very well last week.
- 5 Mr Clark (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
- 6 Molly lives in Dublin. She (live) there all her life.
- 7 '..... (you/go) to the cinema last night?' 'Yes, but it (be) a mistake. The film (be) awful.'
- 8 My grandfather (die) 30 years ago. I (never/meet) him.
- 9 I don't know Carol's husband. I (never/meet/him).
- 10 A: Is your father at home? B: No, I'm afraid he (go) out.
A: When exactly (he/go) out? B: About ten minutes ago.
- 11 A: Where do you live? B: In Boston.
A: How long (you/live) there? B: Five years.
A: Where (you/live) before that? B: In Chicago.
A: And how long (you/live) in Chicago? B: Two years.

14.4 Write sentences about yourself using the ideas in brackets.


- 1 (something you haven't done today) **I haven't eaten any fruit today.**
- 2 (something you haven't done today)
- 3 (something you didn't do yesterday)
- 4 (something you did yesterday evening)
- 5 (something you haven't done recently)
- 6 (something you've done a lot recently)

Past perfect (**I had done**)

A


Study this example situation:

At 10.30



PAUL

Half an hour later



SARAH

Sarah went to a party last week. Paul went to the party too but they didn't see each other. Paul went home at 10.30 and Sarah arrived at 11 o'clock. So: When Sarah arrived at the party, Paul wasn't there. He **had gone** home.

Had gone is the *past perfect (simple)*:

I/we/they/you he/she/it	had	(= I'd etc.) (= he'd etc.)	gone seen finished etc.
----------------------------	-----	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

The past perfect simple is **had + past participle (gone/seen/finished etc.)**. For a list of irregular verbs, see Appendix 1.

Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past:

- Sarah **arrived** at the party.

This is the *starting point* of the story. Then, if we want to talk about things that happened *before* this time, we use the past perfect (**had...**):

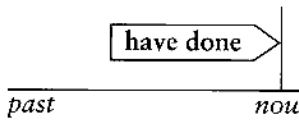
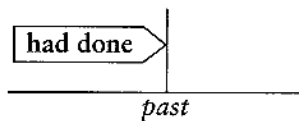
- When Sarah arrived at the party, Paul **had** already **gone** home.

Some more examples:

- When we got home last night, we found that somebody **had broken** into the flat.
- Karen didn't want to come to the cinema with us because she **had** already **seen** the film.
- At first I thought I'd **done** the right thing, but I soon realised that I'd **made** a serious mistake.
- The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He **hadn't flown** before. / He **had** never **flown** before.

B

Had done (past perfect) is the past of **have done** (present perfect). Compare:

<i>present perfect</i>	<i>past perfect</i>
	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is that woman? I've never seen her before. • We aren't hungry. We've just had lunch. • The house is dirty. They haven't cleaned it for weeks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I didn't know who she was. I'd never seen her before. (= before that time) • We weren't hungry. We'd just had lunch. • The house was dirty. They hadn't cleaned it for weeks.

C

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

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

EXERCISES

15.1 Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.

- 1 You went to Jill's house but she wasn't there. (she / go / out) She had gone out.
- 2 You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn't the same as before.
(it / change / a lot)
- 3 I invited Rachel to the party but she couldn't come.
(she / arrange / to do something else)
- 4 You went to the cinema last night. You arrived at the cinema late.
(the film / already / begin)
- 5 I was very pleased to see Tim again after such a long time.
(I / not / see / him for five years)
- 6 I offered Sue something to eat but she wasn't hungry.
(she / just / have / breakfast)

15.2 Read the situations and write sentences ending with **before**. Use the verb given in brackets.

- 1 The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. It was his first flight.
(fly) He had never flown before. OR He hadn't flown before.
- 2 A woman walked into the room. She was a complete stranger to me.
(see) I before.
- 3 Simon played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game.
(play) He
- 4 Last year we went to Denmark. It was our first time there.
(be) We

15.3 Use the sentences on the left to complete the paragraphs on the right. These sentences are in the order in which they happened – so (1) happened before (2), (2) before (3) etc. But your paragraph begins with the underlined sentence, so sometimes you need the past perfect.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 (1) Somebody broke into the office during the night. | } We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody <u>had broken</u> into the office during the night. So we |
| (2) <u>We arrived at work in the morning.</u> | |
| (3) We called the police. | |
| 2 (1) Ann went out. | } I tried to phone Ann this morning but no answer. She out. |
| (2) <u>I tried to phone her</u> this morning. | |
| (3) There was no answer. | |
| 3 (1) Jim came back from holiday a few days ago. | } I met Jim a few days ago. He just
He |
| (2) <u>I met him the same day.</u> | |
| (3) He looked very well. | |
| 4 (1) Kevin wrote to Sally many times. | } Yesterday Kevin
He very surprised. He many times but she |
| (2) She never replied to his letters. | |
| (3) <u>Yesterday he had a phone call from her.</u> | |
| (4) He was very surprised. | |

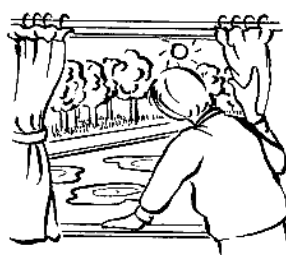
15.4 Put the verb into the correct form, past perfect (I had done etc.) or past simple (I did etc.).

- 1 'Was Tom at the party when you arrived?' 'No, he had gone (go) home.'
- 2 I felt very tired when I got home, so I (go) straight to bed.
- 3 The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) to bed.
- 4 Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here.
- 5 We were driving along the road when we (see) a car which (break) down, so we (stop) to see if we could help.

Past perfect continuous (**I had been doing**)

A

Study this example situation:



Yesterday morning

Yesterday morning I got up and looked out of the window. The sun was shining but the ground was very wet.

It **had been** raining.

It was *not* raining when I looked out of the window; the sun was shining. But it **had been** raining before. That's why the ground was wet.

Had been -ing is the *past perfect continuous*:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	had	(= I'd etc.) (= he'd etc.)	been	doing working playing etc.
----------------------------	-----	-------------------------------	------	----------------------------------

Some more examples:

- When the boys came into the house, their clothes were dirty, their hair was untidy and one of them had a black eye. They'd **been fighting**.
- I was very tired when I arrived home. I'd **been working** hard all day.

B

You can say that something **had been happening** for a period of time *before something else happened*:

- Our game of tennis was interrupted. We'd **been playing** for about half an hour when it started to rain very heavily.
- Ken gave up smoking two years ago. He'd **been smoking** for 30 years.

C

Had been -ing (*past perfect continuous*) is the past of **have been -ing** (*present perfect continuous*). Compare:

<i>present perfect continuous</i>	<i>past perfect continuous</i>
<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">I have been -ing</div> </div>	<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">I had been -ing</div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <i>past</i> <i>now</i> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <i>past</i> <i>now</i> </div>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I hope the bus comes soon. I've been waiting for 20 minutes. (<i>before now</i>) • He's out of breath. He has been running. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At last the bus came. I'd been waiting for 20 minutes. (<i>before the bus came</i>) • He was out of breath. He had been running.

D

Compare **had been doing** and **was doing** (*past continuous*):

- It *wasn't* raining when we went out. The sun *was* shining. But it **had been** raining, so the ground was wet.
- Ann *was sitting* in an armchair watching television. She was tired because she'd **been working** very hard.

E

Some verbs (for example, **know** and **want**) are not normally used in the continuous:

- We were good friends. We **had known** each other for years. (*not* 'had been knowing')

For a list of these verbs, see Unit 4A.

EXERCISES

16.1 Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets.

- 1 I was very tired when I arrived home.
(I / work / hard all day) ... I had been working hard all day.
- 2 The two boys came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired.
(they / play / football)
- 3 There was nobody in the room but there was a smell of cigarettes.
(somebody / smoke / in the room)
- 4 Ann woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was.
(she / dream)
- 5 When I got home, Mike was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off.
(he / watch / TV)

16.2 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- 1 We played tennis yesterday. Half an hour after we began playing, it started to rain.
We had been playing for half an hour when it started to rain.
- 2 I had arranged to meet Tom in a restaurant. I arrived and waited for him. After 20 minutes I suddenly realised that I was in the wrong restaurant.
I for 20 minutes when I
- 3 Sarah got a job in a factory. Five years later the factory closed down.
At the time the factory, Sarah there for five years.
- 4 I went to a concert last week. The orchestra began playing. After about ten minutes a man in the audience suddenly began shouting.
The orchestra when
- 5 *This time make your own sentence:*
I began walking along the road. I when

16.3 Put the verb into the most suitable form, past continuous (I was doing), past perfect (I had done) or past perfect continuous (I had been doing).

- 1 It was very noisy next door. Our neighbours were having (have) a party.
- 2 We were good friends. We had known (know) each other for a long time.
- 3 John and I went for a walk. I had difficulty keeping up with him because he (walk) so fast.
- 4 Mary was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She (run).
- 5 When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table with their mouths full. They (eat).
- 6 When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table and talking. Their mouths were empty but their stomachs were full. They (eat).
- 7 Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He (look) for his contact lens.
- 8 When I arrived, Kate (wait) for me. She was rather annoyed with me because I was late and she (wait) for a very long time.
- 9 I was sad when I sold my car. I (have) it for a very long time.
- 10 We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We (travel) for more than 24 hours.

Have and have got

A

Have and have got (= possess, own etc.)

We often use **have got** rather than **have** alone. So you can say:

- We've got a new car. or We have a new car.
- Ann has got two sisters. or Ann has two sisters.

We use **have got** or **have** for illnesses, pains etc.:

- I've got a headache. or I have a headache.

In questions and negative sentences there are three possible forms:

Have you got any money?	I haven't got any money.
Do you have any money?	I don't have any money.
Have you any money? (<i>less usual</i>)	I haven't any money. (<i>less usual</i>)
Has she got a car?	She hasn't got a car.
Does she have a car?	She doesn't have a car.
Has she a car? (<i>less usual</i>)	She hasn't a car. (<i>less usual</i>)

When **have** means 'possess' etc., you cannot use continuous forms (**is having** / **are having** etc.):

- I have / I've got a headache. (*not* 'I'm having')

For the past we use **had** (usually without 'got'):

- Ann had long fair hair when she was a child. (*not* 'Ann had got')

In past questions and negative sentences we normally use **did/didn't**:

- Did they have a car when they were living in London?
- I didn't have a watch, so I didn't know the time.
- Ann had long fair hair, didn't she?

B

Have breakfast / have a bath / have a good time etc.

Have (but not 'have got') is also used for many actions and experiences. For example:

have	breakfast / dinner / a cup of coffee / a cigarette etc.
	a bath / a shower / a swim / a rest / a party / a holiday / a nice time etc.
	an accident / an experience / a dream etc.
	a look (at something) / a chat (with somebody)
	a baby (= give birth to a baby)
	difficulty / trouble / fun

- Goodbye! I hope you have a nice time.
- Mary had a baby recently.

'Have got' is *not* possible in these expressions. Compare:

- I usually have a sandwich for my lunch. (*have* = 'eat' – *not* 'have got')

but ● I've got some sandwiches. Would you like one?

In these expressions, **have** is like other verbs. You can use continuous forms (**is having** / **are having** etc.) where suitable:

- I had a postcard from Fred this morning. He's on holiday. He says he's having a wonderful time. (*not* 'he has a wonderful time')
- The phone rang while we were having dinner. (*not* 'while we had')

In questions and negative sentences we normally use **do/does/did**:

- I don't usually have a big breakfast. (*not* 'I usually haven't')
- What time does Ann have lunch? (*not* 'has Ann lunch')
- Did you have any difficulty finding somewhere to live?

17.1 Write negative sentences with **have**. Some are present (**can't**) and some are past (**couldn't**).

- 1 I can't make a phone call. (any change) *I haven't got any change...*
- 2 I couldn't read the notice. (my glasses) *I didn't have my glasses...*
- 3 I can't climb up onto the roof. (a ladder) I
- 4 We couldn't visit the museum. (enough time) We
- 5 He couldn't find his way to our house. (a map)
- 6 She can't pay her bills. (any money)
- 7 They can't get into the house. (a key)
- 8 I couldn't take any photographs. (a camera)

17.2 Complete these questions with **have**. Some are present and some are past.

- 1 Excuse me, **have you got** ... a pen I could borrow?
- 2 Why are you holding your face like that? a toothache?
- 3 a bicycle when you were a child?
- 4 '..... the time, please?' 'Yes, it's ten past seven.'
- 5 When you did the exam, time to answer all the questions?
- 6 I need a stamp for this letter. one?
- 7 'It started to rain while I was walking home.' 'Did it? an umbrella?'

17.3 In this exercise you have to write sentences about yourself. Choose four of the following things (or you can choose something else):

a car a bicycle a moped a guitar a computer a camera a driving licence a job
a dog / a cat (or another animal)

Have you got these things now? Did you have them ten years ago? Write two sentences each time using **I've got / I haven't got** and **I had / I didn't have**.

now

ten years ago (or five if you're too young)

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 I've got a car. | I didn't have a car. |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |

17.4 Complete these sentences. Use an expression from the list and put the verb into the correct form where necessary.

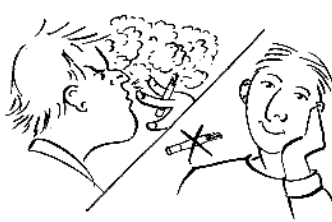
have lunch	have a swim	have a nice time	have a chat
have a cigarette	have a rest	have a good flight	have a baby
have a shower	have a party	have a look	

- 1 I don't eat much during the day. I never **have lunch**...
- 2 David likes to keep fit, so he every day.
- 3 We last Saturday. It was great - we invited lots of people.
- 4 Excuse me, can I at your newspaper, please?
- 5 'Where's Jim?' 'He in his room. He's very tired.'
- 6 I met Ann in the supermarket yesterday. We stopped and
- 7 I haven't seen you since you came back from holiday.?
- 8 Suzanne a few weeks ago. It's her second child.
- 9 I don't usually smoke but I was feeling very nervous, so I
- 10 The phone rang but I couldn't answer it because I
- 11 You meet Tom at the airport. He has just arrived. You say:
Hello, Tom.?

Used to (do)

A Study this example situation:

A few years ago



Today

Dennis stopped smoking two years ago. He doesn't smoke any more.
But he **used to** smoke.
He **used to** smoke 40 cigarettes a day.
'He **used to** smoke' = he smoked regularly for some time in the past, but he doesn't smoke now. He was a smoker, but now he isn't.

← he used to smoke →

past 2 years ago now

he doesn't smoke

B 'Something **used to** happen' = something happened regularly in the past but no longer happens:

- I **used to** play tennis a lot but I don't play very often now.
- Diane **used to** travel a lot. These days she doesn't go away so often.
- 'Do you go to the cinema very often?' 'Not now, but I **used to**.' (= I used to go...)

We also use **used to**... for something that was true but is not true any more:

- This building is now a furniture shop. It **used to** be a cinema.
- I **used to** think he was unfriendly but now I realise he's a very nice person.
- I've started drinking coffee recently. I never **used to** like it before.
- Janet **used to** have very long hair when she was a child.

C 'I **used to** do something' is *past*. There is *no* present form. You *cannot* say 'I use to do'. To talk about the present, use the present simple (I **do**).

Compare:

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

- We **used to** live in a small village but now we **live** in London.
- There **used to** be four cinemas in the town. Now there is only one.

D The normal question form is **did** (you) **use to**...?:

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

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

- I **didn't use to** like him. (or I **used not to** like him.)

E Compare I **used to** do and I **was** doing (see Unit 6):

- I **used to** watch TV a lot. (= I watched TV regularly in the past, but I no longer do this)
- I **was** watching TV when the phone rang. (= I was in the middle of watching TV)

F Do not confuse I **used to** do and I **am** used to doing (see Unit 60). The structures and meanings are different:

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

18.1 Complete these sentences with use(d) to... + a suitable verb.

- Dennis gave up smoking two years ago. He used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day.
- Liz a motorbike, but last year she sold it and bought a car.
- We came to live in Manchester a few years ago. We in Nottingham.
- I rarely eat ice cream now but I it when I was a child.
- Jim my best friend but we aren't friends any longer.
- It only takes me about 40 minutes to get to work since the new road was opened. It more than an hour.
- There a hotel opposite the station but it closed a long time ago
- When you lived in London, to the theatre very often?

18.2 Brian changed his lifestyle. He stopped doing some things and started doing other things:


He stopped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> studying hard going to bed early running three miles every morning 	He started	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> smoking going out in the evening spending a lot of money
------------	--	------------	--

Write sentences about Brian with **used to** and **didn't use to**.

- He used to study hard.
- He didn't use to smoke.
-
-
-
-


18.3 Compare what Carol said five years ago and what she says today:

FIVE YEARS AGO



- I travel a lot.
- I play the piano.
- I'm very lazy.
- I don't like cheese.
- I've got a dog.
- I'm a hotel receptionist.
- I've got lots of friends.
- I never read newspapers.
- I don't drink tea.
- I go to a lot of parties.

TODAY



- My dog died two years ago.
- I eat lots of cheese now.
- I work very hard these days.
- I don't know many people these days.
- I work in a bookshop now.
- I don't go away much these days.
- I read a newspaper every day now.
- I haven't been to a party for ages.
- I haven't played the piano for years.
- Tea's great! I like it now.

Now write sentences about how Carol has changed. Use **used to** / **didn't use to** / **never used to** in the first part of your sentence.

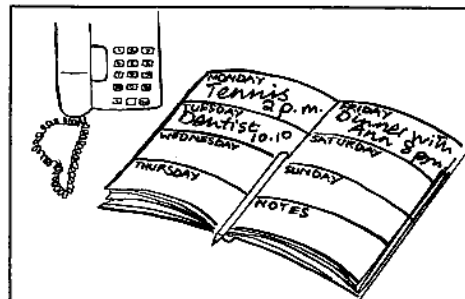
- She used to travel a lot but she doesn't go away much these days.
- She used but
- but
- but
- but
- but
- but
- but
- but
- but

Present tenses (I am doing / I do) for the future

A

Present continuous (I am doing) with a future meaning

Study this example situation:



This is Tom's diary for next week.

He **is playing** tennis on Monday afternoon.
He **is going** to the dentist on Tuesday morning.
He **is having** dinner with Ann on Friday.

In all these examples, Tom has already decided and arranged to do these things.

Use the *present continuous* to say what you have already arranged to do. Do not use the present simple (I do):

- A: What are you **doing** on Saturday evening? (*not* 'what do you do')
- B: I'm **going** to the theatre. (*not* 'I go')
- A: What time is Cathy **arriving** tomorrow?
- B: At 10.30. I'm **meeting** her at the station.
- I'm **not working** tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.
- Ian **isn't playing** football on Saturday. He's hurt his leg.

'(I'm) going to (do)' is also possible in these sentences:

- What are you **going to do** on Saturday evening?

But the present continuous is more natural for arrangements. See also Unit 20B.

Do not use *will* to talk about what you have arranged to do:

- What are you **doing** this evening? (*not* 'what will you do')
- Alex **is getting** married next month. (*not* 'will get')

B

Present simple (I do) with a future meaning

We use the present simple when we talk about timetables, programmes etc. (for example, for public transport, cinemas etc.):

- The train **leaves** Plymouth at 11.30 and **arrives** in London at 14.45.
- What time **does** the film **begin**?
- It's Wednesday tomorrow.

You can use the present simple for people if their plans are fixed like a timetable:

- I **start** my new job on Monday.
- What time do you **finish** work tomorrow?

But the continuous is more usual for personal arrangements:

- What time are you **meeting** Ann tomorrow? (*not* 'do you meet')

Compare:

- What time are you **leaving** tomorrow?

but • What time does the train **leave** tomorrow?

- I'm **going** to the cinema this evening.

but • The film **starts** at 8.15 (this evening).

- 19.1 A friend of yours is planning to go on holiday soon. You ask her about her plans. Use the words in brackets to make your questions.

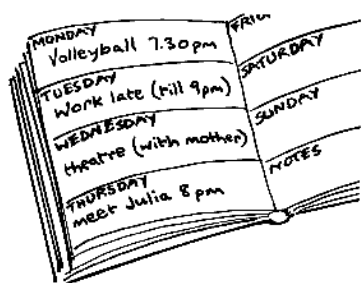


- 1 (where/go?) ...Where are you going?
- 2 (how long/stay?)
- 3 (when/go?)
- 4 (go/alone?)
- 5 (travel/by car?)
- 6 (where/stay?)

Scotland.
Ten days.
Next Friday.
No, with a friend of mine.
No, by train.
In a hotel.



- 19.2 Tom wants you to visit him but you are very busy. Look at your diary for the next few days and explain to him why you can't come.



- TOM: Can you come on Monday evening?
YOU: Sorry but ...I'm playing volleyball. (1)
TOM: What about Tuesday evening then?
YOU: No, not Tuesday I (2)
TOM: And Wednesday evening?
YOU: (3)
TOM: Well, are you free on Thursday?
YOU: I'm afraid not. (4)

- 19.3 Have you arranged to do anything at these times? Write (true) sentences about yourself.

- 1 (this evening) ...I'm going out this evening...
or ...I'm not doing anything this evening... or ...I don't know what I'm doing this evening... ..
- 2 (tomorrow morning) I
- 3 (tomorrow evening)
- 4 (next Sunday)
- 5 (choose another day or time)

- 19.4 Put the verb into the more suitable form, present continuous or present simple.

- 1 I am going (go) to the theatre this evening.
- 2 Does the film begin (the film / begin) at 3.30 or 4.30?
- 3 We (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
- 4 The art exhibition (open) on 3 May and (finish) on 15 July.
- 5 I (not/go) out this evening. I (stay) at home.
- 6 '..... (you/do) anything tomorrow morning?' 'No, I'm free. Why?'
- 7 We (go) to a concert tonight. It (begin) at 7.30.
- 8 You are on the train to London and you ask another passenger:
Excuse me. What time (this train / get) to London?
- 9 You are talking to Ann:
Ann, I (go) to town. (you/come) with me?
- 10 Sue (come) to see us tomorrow. She (travel) by train and her train (arrive) at 10.15. I (meet) her at the station.
- 11 I (not/use) the car this evening, so you can have it.
- 12 You and a friend are watching television. You say:
I'm bored with this programme. When (it/finish)?

(I'm) going to (do)

A 'I am going to do something' = I have already decided to do it, I intend to do it:

- A: There's a film on television tonight. Are you **going to watch it**?
- B: No, I'm tired. **I'm going to have** an early night.
- A: I hear Ruth has won some money. What is she **going to do** with it?
- B: She's **going to buy** a new car.
- A: Have you made the coffee yet?
- B: I'm **just going to make it**. (*just* = right at this moment)
- This food looks horrible. I'm **not going to eat it**.

B I am doing and I am going to do

We normally use **I am doing** (*present continuous*) when we say what we have *arranged* to do – for example, arranged to meet somebody, arranged to go somewhere (see Unit 19A):

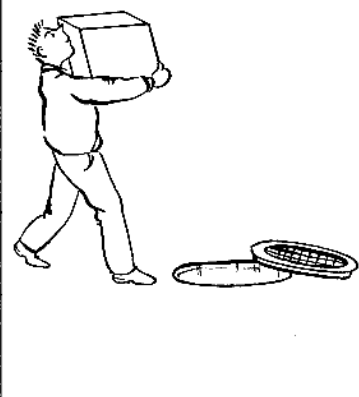
- What time are you **meeting** Ann this evening?
- I'm **leaving** tomorrow. I've got my plane ticket.

'I am going to do something' = I've decided to do it (but perhaps not *arranged* to do it):

- 'The windows are dirty.' 'Yes, I know. I'm **going to clean** them later.' (= I've decided to clean them but I haven't *arranged* to clean them)
- I've decided not to stay here any longer. Tomorrow I'm **going to look** for somewhere else to stay.

Often the difference is very small and either form is possible.


C You can also say that 'something is going to happen' in the future. For example:




The man can't see where he's walking. There is a hole in front of him.

He **is going to** fall into the hole.

When we say that 'something is going to happen', the situation *now* makes us believe this. The man is walking towards the hole *now*, so he **is going to** fall into it.

situation now


going to

future happening


- Look at those black clouds! It's **going to rain**. (the clouds are there *now*)
- I feel terrible. I think I'm **going to be sick**. (I feel terrible *now*)

D 'I was going to (do something)' = I intended to do it but didn't do it:

- We **were going to travel** by train but then we decided to go by car instead.
- A: Did Peter do the examination?
- B: No, he **was going to** do it but he changed his mind.
- I **was just going to** cross the road when somebody shouted 'Stop!'

You can say that something **was going to** happen (but didn't happen):

- I thought it **was going to rain** but then the sun came out.

EXERCISES

- 20.1 Answer the questions. You are going to do all these things but you haven't done them yet. Use *going to* and the word(s) in brackets.

- 1 Have you cleaned the car?
- 2 Have you phoned Sally?
- 3 Have you done the shopping?
- 4 Have you read the paper?
- 5 Have you had dinner?

- (tomorrow) Not yet. I'm going to clean it tomorrow.
 (later) Not yet.
 (this afternoon) Not yet.
 (after dinner) Not
 (just)

- 20.2 Write a question with *going to* for each situation.

- 1 Your friend has won some money. You ask:
(what / do with it?) What are you going to do with it?
- 2 Your friend is going to a party tonight. You ask:
(what / wear?)
- 3 Your friend has just bought a new table. You ask:
(where / put it?)
- 4 Your friend has decided to have a party. You ask:
(who / invite?)

- 20.3 Read the situations and complete the dialogues. Use *going to*.

- 1 You have decided to write some letters this evening.
FRIEND: Are you going out this evening? YOU: No, I'm going to write some letters.
- 2 You are a smoker but you have decided to give it up soon.
FRIEND: Smoking is very bad for you.
YOU: I know.
- 3 You have been offered a job but you have decided not to take it.
FRIEND: I hear you've been offered a job.
YOU: That's right, but
- 4 You are in a restaurant. The food is awful and you've decided to complain.
FRIEND: This food is awful, isn't it?
YOU: Yes, it's disgusting.

- 20.4 What is going to happen in these situations? Use the words in brackets.

- 1 There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. (rain) It's going to rain.
- 2 It is 8.30. Jack is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 8.45 but the journey takes 30 minutes. (late) He
- 3 There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. A lot of water is coming in through the hole. (sink) The boat
- 4 Emma is driving. There is very little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station is a long way away. (run out) She

- 20.5 Complete the sentences with *was/were going to* + one of these verbs:

give up have phone play ~~travel~~

- 1 We were going to travel by train but then we decided to go by car instead.
- 2 We tennis yesterday but it rained all day.
- 3 I Jim, but I decided to write him a letter instead.
- 4 When I last saw Tim, he his job but in the end he decided not to.
- 5 We a party last week but some of our friends couldn't come, so we cancelled it.

Will/shall (1)

A We use **I'll** (= **I will**) when we decide to do something at the time of speaking:

- Oh, I've left the door open. **I'll** go and shut it.
- 'What would you like to drink?' 'I'll **have** an orange juice, please.'
- 'Did you phone Ruth?' 'Oh no, I forgot. **I'll** **phone** her now.'

You cannot use the *present simple* (**I do / I go** etc.) in these sentences:

- **I'll** go and shut the door. (*not* 'I go and shut')

We often use **I think I'll...** and **I don't think I'll...**:

- I feel a bit hungry. **I think I'll** have something to eat.
- **I don't think I'll** go out tonight. I'm too tired.

In spoken English the negative of **will** is usually **won't** (= **will not**):

- I can see you're busy, so **I won't** stay long.

B Do *not* use **will** to talk about what you have already decided or arranged to do (see Units 19–20):

- I'm going on holiday next Saturday. (*not* 'I'll go')
- Are you **working** tomorrow? (*not* 'will you work')

C We often use **will** in these situations:

Offering to do something

- That bag looks heavy. **I'll** help you with it. (*not* 'I help')

Agreeing to do something

- A: You know that book I lent you. Can I have it back if you've finished with it?
B: Of course. **I'll** give it to you this afternoon. (*not* 'I give')

Promising to do something

- Thanks for lending me the money. **I'll** pay you back on Friday. (*not* 'I pay')
- **I won't** tell anyone what happened. I promise.

Asking somebody to do something (Will you...?)

- **Will you** please be quiet? I'm trying to concentrate.
- **Will you** shut the door, please?

You can use **won't** to say that somebody refuses to do something:

- I've tried to advise her but she **won't** listen. (= she refuses to listen)
- The car **won't** start. I wonder what's wrong with it. (= the car 'refuses' to start)

D Shall I...? Shall we...?

Shall is used mostly in the questions **shall I...? / shall we...?**

We use **shall I...? / shall we...?** to ask somebody's opinion (especially in offers or suggestions):

- **Shall I** open the window? (= do you want me to open the window?)
- I've got no money. What **shall I** do? (= what do you suggest?)
- 'Shall we go?' 'Just a minute. I'm not ready yet.'
- Where **shall we** go this evening?

Compare **shall I...?** and **will you...?**:

- **Shall I** shut the door? (= do you want me to shut it?)
- **Will you** shut the door? (= I want you to shut it)

21.1 Complete the sentences with I'll + a suitable verb.

- I'm too tired to walk home. I think I'll get a taxi.
- 'It's a bit cold in this room.' 'Is it?' on the heating then.'
- 'We haven't got any milk.' 'Oh, haven't we?' and get some.'
- 'Do you want me to do the washing-up?' 'No, it's all right. it.'
- 'I don't know how to use this computer.' 'OK, you.'
- 'Would you like tea or coffee?' '..... coffee, please.'
- 'Goodbye! Have a nice holiday.' 'Thanks. you a postcard.'
- Thank you for lending me your camera. it back to you on Monday, OK?
- 'Are you coming with us?' 'No, I think here.'

21.2 Read the situations and write sentences with I think I'll... or I don't think I'll... .

- It's a bit cold. You decide to close the window. You say: I think I'll close the window.
- You are feeling tired and it's quite late. You decide to go to bed. You say:
I think
- A friend of yours offers you a lift in his car but you decide to walk. You say:
Thank you but
- You arranged to play tennis today. Now you decide that you don't want to play. You say:
I don't think
- You were going to go swimming. Now you decide that you don't want to go.
.....

21.3 Which is correct? (If necessary, study Units 19–20 first.)

- 'Did you phone Ruth?' 'Oh no, I forgot. I phoned / I'll phone her now.' (I'll phone is correct)
- I can't meet you tomorrow afternoon. I'm playing / I'll play tennis. (I'm playing is correct)
- 'I meet / I'll meet you outside the hotel in half an hour, OK?' 'Yes, that's fine.'
- 'I need some money.' 'OK, I'm lending / I'll lend you some. How much do you need?'
- I'm having / I'll have a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.
- 'Remember to buy a newspaper when you go out.' 'OK. I don't forget / I won't forget.'
- What time does your train leave / will your train leave tomorrow?
- I asked Sue what happened but she doesn't tell / won't tell me.
- 'Are you doing / Will you do anything tomorrow evening?' 'No, I'm free. Why?'
- I don't want to go out alone. Do you come / Will you come with me?
- It's a secret between us. I promise I don't tell / I won't tell anybody.

21.4 What do you say in these situations? Write sentences with shall I...? or shall we...?

- You and a friend want to do something this evening but you don't know what. You ask your friend. What shall we do this evening?
- You try on a jacket in a shop. You are not sure whether to buy it or not. You ask a friend for advice. it?
- It's Ann's birthday next week. You want to give her a present but you don't know what. You ask a friend for advice. What
- You and a friend are going on holiday together but you haven't decided where. You ask him/her.
- You and a friend are going out. You haven't decided whether to go by car or to walk. You ask him/her. or
- Your friend wants you to phone later. You don't know what time to phone. You ask him/her.

Will/shall (2)

A We do *not* use **will** to say what somebody has *already arranged or decided to do* in the future:

- Ann is **working** next week. (*not* 'Ann will work')
- Are you **going to watch** television this evening? (*not* 'will you watch')

For 'I'm working...' and 'Are you going to...?', see Units 19–20.

But often, when we talk about the future, we are *not* talking about what somebody has decided to do. For example:

CHRIS: Do you think Ann will pass the exam?

JOE: Yes, she'll pass easily.

'She'll pass' does *not* mean 'she has decided to pass'. Joe is saying what he knows or thinks will happen. He is *predicting* the future.

When we predict a future happening or situation, we use **will/won't**.

- Jill has been away a long time. When she returns, she'll **find** a lot of changes.
- 'Where **will** you be this time next year?' 'I'll **be** in Japan.'
- That plate is very hot. If you touch it, you'll **burn** yourself.
- Tom **won't** pass the examination. He hasn't worked hard enough for it.
- When **will** you **know** your exam results?

B We often use **will ('ll)** with:

probably	• I'll probably be home late this evening.
I expect	• I haven't seen Carol today. I expect she'll phone this evening.
(I'm) sure	• Don't worry about the exam. I'm sure you'll pass.
(I) think	• Do you think Sarah will like the present we bought her?
(I) don't think	• I don't think the exam will be very difficult.
I wonder	• I wonder what will happen.

After (I) **hope**, we generally use the present:

- I **hope** Carol **phones** this evening.
- I **hope** it **doesn't** rain tomorrow.

C Generally we use **will** to talk about the future, but sometimes we use **will** to talk about *now*. For example:

- Don't phone Ann now. She'll be busy. (= I know she'll be busy *now*)

D I shall... / we shall...

Normally we use **shall** only with I and we.

You can say I **shall** or I **will** (I'll), we **shall** or we **will** (we'll):

- I **shall** be tired this evening. (*or* I **will** be...)
- We **shall** probably go to Scotland for our holiday. (*or* We **will** probably go...)

In spoken English we normally use I'll and we'll:

- We'll probably go to Scotland.

The negative of **shall** is **shall not** or **shan't**:

- I **shan't** be here tomorrow. (*or* I **won't** be...)

Do not use **shall** with **he/she/it/you/they**:

- She **will** be very angry. (*not* 'she shall be')

EXERCISES

22.1 Which form of the verb is correct (or more natural) in these sentences? The verbs are underlined.

- Ann isn't free on Saturday. She'll work / She's working. (She's working is correct)
- I'll go / I'm going to a party tomorrow night. Would you like to come too?
- I think Jane will get / is getting the job. She has a lot of experience.
- I can't meet you this evening. A friend of mine will come / is coming to see me.
- A: Have you decided where to go for your holidays?
B: Yes, we will go / we are going to Italy.
- There's no need to be afraid of the dog. It won't hurt / It isn't hurting you.

22.2 Complete the sentences with will ('ll) + one of these verbs:

be be come get like look meet pass

- Don't worry about your exam. I'm sure you 'll pass.
- Why don't you try on this jacket? It nice on you.
- You must meet George sometime. I think you him.
- It's raining. Don't go out. You wet.
- They've invited me to their house. They offended if I don't go.
- Goodbye. I expect we again before long.
- I've invited Sue to the party but I don't think she
- I wonder where I 20 years from now.

22.3 Put in will ('ll) or won't.

- Can you wait for me? I won't be very long.
- There's no need to take an umbrella with you. It rain.
- If you don't eat anything now, you be hungry later.
- I'm sorry about what happened yesterday. It happen again.
- I've got some incredible news! You never believe what's happened.
- Don't ask Margaret for advice. She know what to do.

22.4 Where will you be at these times? Write true sentences about yourself. Use one of these:

I'll be... or I expect I'll be... or I'll probably be... or I don't know where I'll be. or
I'm not sure. I might be... (For might see Unit 30.)

- (next Monday evening at 7.45) I'll probably be at home...
or I'm not sure. I might be at the cinema...
or I don't know where I'll be... (etc.)
- (at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning)
- (at 10.30 tomorrow morning)
- (next Saturday afternoon at 4.15)
- (this time next year)

22.5 Write questions using do you think...will...? + one of these verbs:

be back cost finish get married happen like rain

- I've bought Mary a present. Do you think she'll like it?
- The weather doesn't look very good. Do you
- The meeting is still going on. When do you
- My car needs to be repaired. How much
- Sally and David are in love. Do
- 'I'm going out now.' 'OK. What time
- The future situation is uncertain. What

I will and I'm going to

A

Future actions

Study the difference between **will** and **going to**:

Sue is talking to Helen:

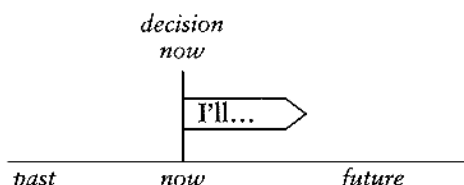
Let's have a party.

That's a great idea.
We'll invite lots of people.

SUE



HELEN

will ('ll): We use **will** when we decide to do something at the time of speaking. The speaker has not decided before. The party is a new idea.

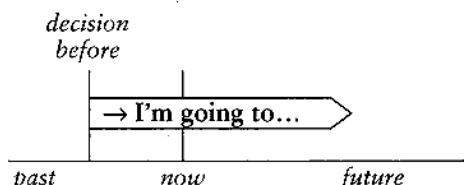
Later that day, Helen meets Dave:

Sue and I have decided to have a party.
We're going to invite lots of people.

HELEN



DAVE

going to: We use **(be) going to** when we have *already decided* to do something. Helen had already decided to invite lots of people *before* she spoke to Dave.

Compare:

- 'George phoned while you were out.' 'OK. I'll phone him back.'
- but* • 'George phoned while you were out.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to phone him back.'
- 'Ann is in hospital.' 'Oh really? I didn't know. I'll go and visit her.'
- but* • 'Ann is in hospital.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to visit her tomorrow.'

B

Future happenings and situations (predicting the future)

Sometimes there is not much difference between **will** and **going to**. For example, you can say:

- I think the weather **will** be nice later.
- I think the weather **is going to** be nice later.

When we say 'something is going to happen', we know (or think) this because of the situation *now*. For example:

- Look at those black clouds. It's **going to** rain. (*not* 'it will rain' – we can see the clouds *now*)
- I feel terrible. I think I'm **going to** be sick. (*not* 'I think I'll be sick' – I feel terrible *now*)

Do not use **will** in situations like these. (See also Unit 20C.)In other situations, it is safer to use **will**:

- Tom **will** probably arrive at about 8 o'clock.
- I think Ann **will** like the present we bought for her.

EXERCISES

23.1 Complete the sentences using will ('ll) or going to.

- 1 A: Why are you turning on the television?
B: I'm going to watch the news. (I/watch)
- 2 A: Oh, I've just realised. I haven't got any money.
B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. you some. (I/lend)
- 3 A: I've got a headache.
B: Have you? Wait there and an aspirin for you. (I/get)
- 4 A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B: the car. (I/wash)
- 5 A: I've decided to repaint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What colour it? (you/paint)
- 6 A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B: Yes, something for dinner. (I/buy)
- 7 A: I don't know how to use this camera.
B: It's quite easy. you. (I/show)
- 8 A: What would you like to eat?
B: a sandwich, please. (I/have)
- 9 A: Did you post that letter for me?
B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. it now. (I/do)
- 10 A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B: No, it looks as if down. (it/fall)
- 11 A: Has George decided what to do when he leaves school?
B: Oh, yes. Everything is planned. a holiday for a few weeks and then a computer programming course. (he/have, he/do)

23.2 Read the situations and complete the sentences using will ('ll) or going to.

- 1 The phone rings and you answer. Somebody wants to speak to Jim.
CALLER: Hello. Can I speak to Jim, please?
YOU: Just a moment. him. (I/get)
- 2 It's a nice day. You've decided to sit in the garden. Before going outside, you tell your friend.
YOU: The weather's too nice to stay indoors. in the garden. (I/sit)
FRIEND: That's a good idea. I think you. (I/join)
- 3 Your friend is worried because she has lost an important letter.
YOU: Don't worry about the letter. I'm sure it. (you/find)
FRIEND: I hope so.
- 4 There was a job advertised in the paper recently. At first you were interested but then you decided not to apply.
FRIEND: Have you decided what to do about that job that was advertised?
YOU: Yes, for it. (I/not/apply)
- 5 You and a friend come home very late. Other people in the house are asleep. Your friend is noisy.
YOU: Shhh! Don't make so much noise. everybody up. (you/wake)
- 6 John has to go to the airport to catch a plane tomorrow morning.
JOHN: Ann, I need somebody to take me to the airport tomorrow morning.
ANN: That's no problem. you. (I/take) What time is your flight?
JOHN: 10.50.
ANN: OK. at about 9 o'clock then. (we/leave)
Later that day, Joe offers to take John to the airport.
JOE: John, do you want me to take you to the airport?
JOHN: No thanks, Joe. me. (Ann/take)

Will be doing and will have done

A Study this example situation:

Kevin loves football and this evening there is a big football match on television. The match begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.15. Paul wants to see Kevin the same evening and wants to know what time to come to his house.

PAUL: Is it all right if I come at about 8.30?

KEVIN: No, I'll be watching the football then.

PAUL: Well, what about 9.30?

KEVIN: Fine. The match will have finished by then.

B 'I will be doing something' (*future continuous*) = I will be in the middle of doing something. The football match begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.15. So during this time, for example at 8.30, Kevin will be watching the match. Another example:

- I'm going on holiday on Saturday. This time next week I'll be lying on a beach or swimming in the sea.

Compare will be (doing) and will (do):

- Don't phone me between 7 and 8. We'll be having dinner then.
- Let's wait for Mary to arrive and then we'll have dinner.

Compare will be -ing with other continuous forms:

- At 10 o'clock yesterday, Sally was in her office. She was working. (*past*)
It's 10 o'clock now. She is in her office. She is working. (*present*)
At 10 o'clock tomorrow, she will be in her office. She will be working.

C We also use will be doing in a different way: to talk about complete actions in the future:

- A: If you see Sally, can you ask her to phone me?
B: Sure. I'll be seeing her this evening, so I'll tell her then.
- What time will your friends be arriving tomorrow?

In these examples will be -ing is similar to the present continuous for the future. (See Unit 19A.)

You can use Will you be -ing...? to ask about somebody's plans, especially if you want something or want them to do something. For example:

- A: Will you be passing the post office when you're out?
B: Probably. Why?
A: I need some stamps. Could you get me some?
- A: Will you be using your bicycle this evening?
B: No. Do you want to borrow it?

D We use will have (done) (*future perfect*) to say that something will already be complete. Kevin's football match ends at 9.15. So after this time, for example at 9.30, the match will have finished. Some more examples:

- Sally always leaves for work at 8.30 in the morning, so she won't be at home at 9 o'clock. She'll have gone to work.
- We're late. The film will already have started by the time we get to the cinema.

Compare will have (done) with other perfect forms:

- Ted and Amy have been married for 24 years. (*present perfect*)
Next year they will have been married for 25 years.
When their first child was born, they had been married for three years. (*past perfect*)

EXERCISES

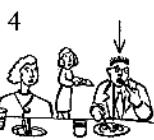
- 24.1 Read about Colin. Then you have to tick (✓) the sentences which are true. In each group of sentences at least one is true.

Colin goes to work every day. He leaves home at 8 o'clock and arrives at work at about 8.45. He starts work immediately and continues until 12.30 when he has lunch (which takes about half an hour). He starts work again at 1.15 and goes home at exactly 4.30. Every day he follows the same routine and tomorrow will be no exception.



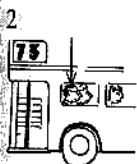
At 7.45

- a he'll be leaving the house
b he'll have left the house
c he'll be at home ✓
d he'll be having breakfast ✓



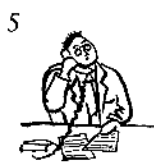
At 12.45

- a he'll have lunch
b he'll be having lunch
c he'll have finished his lunch
d he'll have started his lunch



At 8.15

- a he'll be leaving the house
b he'll have left the house
c he'll have arrived at work
d he'll be arriving at work



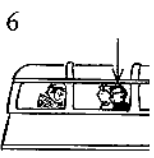
At 4 o'clock

- a he'll have finished work
b he'll finish work
c he'll be working
d he won't have finished work



At 9.15

- a he'll be working
b he'll start work
c he'll have started work
d he'll be arriving at work



At 4.45

- a he'll leave work
b he'll be leaving work
c he'll have left work
d he'll have arrived home

- 24.2 Put the verb into the correct form, will be (do)ing or will have (done).

- Don't phone me between 7 and 8. ... We'll be having (we/have) dinner then.
- Phone me after 8 o'clock. (we/finish) dinner by then.
- Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, (we/play) tennis.
- A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon?
B: Not in the afternoon. (I/work).
- B has to go to a meeting which begins at 10 o'clock. It will last about an hour.
A: Will you be free at 11.30?
B: Yes, (the meeting/finish) by that time.
- Tom is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, (he/spend) all his money before the end of his holiday.
- Chuck came to Britain from the USA nearly three years ago. Next Monday it will be exactly three years. So on Monday, (he/be) in Britain for exactly three years.
- Do you think (you/still/do) the same job in ten years' time?
- Jane is from New Zealand. She is travelling around Europe at the moment. So far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip, (she/travel) more than 3,000 miles.
- If you need to contact me, (I/stay) at the Lion Hotel until Friday.
- A: (you/see) Laura tomorrow?
B: Yes, probably. Why?
A: I borrowed this book from her. Can you give it back to her?

When I do / When I've done When and if

A Study these examples:

A: What time will you phone me tomorrow?

B: I'll phone you **when** I get home from work.

'I'll phone you when I get home from work' is a sentence with two parts:

the main part: 'I'll phone you'and *the when-part:* 'when I get home from work (tomorrow)'The time in the sentence is future ('tomorrow') but we use a *present* tense (*get*) in the *when-part* of the sentence.We do *not* use *will* in the *when-part* of the sentence:

- We'll go out **when** it stops raining. (*not* 'when it will stop')
- **When** you are in London again, you must come and see us. (*not* 'when you will be')
- (*said to a child*) What do you want to be **when** you grow up? (*not* 'will grow')

The same thing happens after: **while before after as soon as until or till**

- I'm going to read a lot of books **while** I'm on holiday. (*not* 'while I will be')
- I'm going back home on Sunday. **Before** I go, I'd like to visit the museum.
- Wait here **until** (*or till*) I come back.

B You can also use the *present perfect* (*have done*) after **when / after / until / as soon as**:

- Can I borrow that book **when** you've finished it?
- Don't say anything **while** Ian is here. Wait **until** he has gone.

It is often possible to use the present simple or the present perfect:

- I'll come **as soon as** I finish. *or* I'll come **as soon as** I've finished.
- You'll feel better **after** you have *or* You'll feel better **after** you've had something to eat.

But do not use the present perfect if two things *happen together*. The present perfect shows that one thing will be complete *before* the other (so the two things do *not* happen together).

Compare:

- **When** I've phoned Kate, we can have dinner.
(= First I'll phone Kate and after that we can have dinner.)
- but* • **When** I phone Kate this evening, I'll invite her to the party. (*not* 'when I've phoned')
(In this example, the two things happen together.)

C After **if**, we normally use the present simple (*if I do / if I see* etc.) for the future:

- It's raining hard. We'll get wet **if** we go out. (*not* 'if we will go')
- Hurry up! **If** we don't hurry, we'll be late.

Compare **when** and **if**:We use **when** for things which are *sure* to happen:

- I'm going shopping this afternoon. (for sure) **When** I go shopping, I'll buy some food.

We use **if** (*not* 'when') for things that will *possibly* happen:

- I might go shopping this afternoon. (it's possible) **If** I go shopping, I'll buy some food.
- If it is raining this evening, I won't go out. (*not* 'when it is raining')
- Don't worry **if** I'm late tonight. (*not* 'when I'm late')
- If they don't come soon, I'm not going to wait. (*not* 'when they don't come')

EXERCISES

25.1 Complete these sentences using the verbs in brackets. All the sentences are about the future. Use will/won't or the present simple (I see / he plays / it is etc.).

- I'll phone (phone) you when I get (get) home from work.
- I want to see Margaret before she (go) out.
- We're going on holiday tomorrow. I (tell) you all about it when we (come) back.
- Brian looks very different now. When you (see) him again, you (not/recognise) him.
- We must do something soon before it (be) too late.
- I don't want to go without you. I (wait) until you (be) ready.
- Sue has applied for the job but she isn't very well qualified for it. I (be) surprised if she (get) it.
- I'd like to play tennis tomorrow if the weather (be) nice.
- I'm going out now. If anybody (phone) while I (be) out, can you take a message?

25.2 Make one sentence from two.

- You will be in London again. You must come and see us then.
You must come and see us when you are in London again.
- I'll find somewhere to live. Then I'll give you my address.
I when
- I'll do the shopping. Then I'll come straight back home.
..... after
- It's going to start raining. Let's go home before that.
..... before
- She must apologise to me first. I won't speak to her until then.
..... until

25.3 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- A friend of yours is going to visit London. You want to know where she is going to stay.
You ask: Where are you going to stay when you are in London?
- A friend of yours is visiting you. She has to go soon but maybe there's time for a cup of tea.
You ask: Would you like a cup of tea before?
- Your friend is reading the newspaper. You'd like it after her.
You ask: Can I have the newspaper when?
- You want to sell your car. Jim is interested in buying it but he hasn't decided yet.
You ask: Can you let me know as soon as?
- There are serious traffic problems in your town but they are building a new road.
You say: I think it will be better when

25.4 Put in when or if.

- Don't worry if I'm late tonight.
- Tom might phone while I'm out this evening. he does, can you take a message?
- I'm going to Rome next week. I'm there, I hope to visit a friend of mine.
- I think Jill will get the job. I'll be very surprised she doesn't get it.
- I'm going shopping. you want anything, I can get it for you.
- I'm going away for a few days. I'll phone you I get back.
- I want you to come to the party but you don't want to come, that's all right.
- We can eat at home or, you prefer, we can go to a restaurant.

Can, could and (be) able to

A

We use **can** to say that something is possible or that somebody has the ability to do something. We use **can** + *infinitive* (**can do / can see** etc.):

- We **can** see the lake from our bedroom window.
- Can you **speak** any foreign languages?
- I **can** come and see you tomorrow if you like.

The negative is **can't** (= **cannot**):

- I'm afraid I **can't** come to the party on Friday.

B

(Be) **able to**... is possible instead of **can**, but **can** is more usual:

- Are you **able to** speak any foreign languages?

But **can** has only two forms, **can** (*present*) and **could** (*past*). So sometimes it is necessary to use (be) **able to**... Compare:

- I **can't** sleep.
- but* I **haven't been able to** sleep recently. (**can** has no present perfect)
- Tom **can** come tomorrow.
- but* Tom **might be able to** come tomorrow. (**can** has no infinitive)

C

Could and **was able to**...

Sometimes **could** is the past of **can**. We use **could** especially with:

see hear smell taste feel remember understand

- When we went into the house, we **could** smell burning.
- She spoke in a very low voice, but I **could** understand what she said.

We also use **could** to say that somebody had the general ability or permission to do something:

- My grandfather **could** speak five languages.
- We were completely free. We **could** do what we wanted. (= we were allowed to do...)

We use **could** for *general* ability. But if we are talking about what happened in a *particular situation*, we use **was/were able to**... or **managed to**... (*not could*):

- The fire spread through the building quickly but everybody **was able to** escape. or ...everybody **managed to** escape. (*but not 'could escape'*)
- They didn't want to come with us at first but we **managed to** persuade them. or ...we **were able to** persuade them. (*but not 'could persuade'*)

Compare:

- Jack was an excellent tennis player. He **could** beat anybody. (= he had the general ability to beat anybody)
- but*
- Jack and Alf had a game of tennis yesterday. Alf played very well but in the end Jack **managed to** beat him. or ...**was able to** beat him. (= he managed to beat him in this particular game)

The negative **couldn't** (**could not**) is possible in all situations:

- My grandfather **couldn't** swim.
- We tried hard but we **couldn't** persuade them to come with us.
- Alf played well but he **couldn't** beat Jack.

26.1 Complete the sentences using **can** or **(be) able to**. Use **can** if possible; otherwise use **(be) able to**.

- George has travelled a lot. He can speak four languages.
- I haven't been able to sleep very well recently.
- Sandra can't drive but she hasn't got a car.
- I can't understand Martin. I've never been able to understand him.
- I used to stand on my head but I can't do it now.
- I can't see you on Friday but I can meet you on Saturday morning.
- Ask Catherine about your problem. She might be able to help you.

26.2 Write sentences about yourself using the ideas in brackets.

- (something you used to be able to do) I used to be able to sing well.
- (something you used to be able to do) I used to be able to
- (something you would like to be able to do)
I'd like to be able to
- (something you have never been able to do)
I've never been able to

26.3 Complete the sentences with **can** / **can't** / **could** / **couldn't** + one of these verbs:

come cat hear run sleep wait

- I'm afraid I can't come to your party next week.
- When Tim was 16, he was a fast runner. He could 100 metres in 11 seconds.
- 'Are you in a hurry?' 'No, I've got plenty of time. I can.'
- I was feeling sick yesterday. I couldn't anything.
- Can you speak up a bit? I can't you very well.
- 'You look tired.' 'Yes, I wasn't able to last night.'

26.4 Complete the answers to the questions with **was/were able to**.

- A: Did everybody escape from the fire?
B: Yes. Although the fire spread quickly, everybody was able to escape.
- A: Did you have difficulty finding Ann's house?
B: Not really. Ann had given us good directions and we were able to find it.
- A: Did you finish your work this afternoon?
B: Yes. There was nobody to disturb me, so I was able to finish it.
- A: Did the thief get away?
B: Yes. No one realised what was happening and the thief wasn't able to catch him.

26.5 Complete the sentences using **could**, **couldn't** or **was/were able to**.

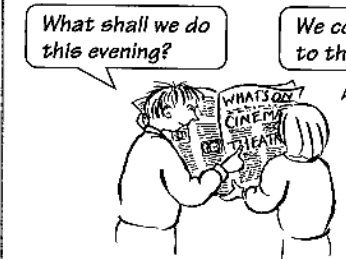
- My grandfather was a very clever man. He could speak five languages.
- I looked everywhere for the book but I couldn't find it.
- They didn't want to come with us at first but we were able to persuade them.
- Laura had hurt her leg and couldn't walk very well.
- Sue wasn't at home when I phoned but I wasn't able to contact her at her office.
- I looked very carefully and I wasn't able to see a figure in the distance.
- I wanted to buy some tomatoes. The first shop I went to didn't have any but I was able to get some in the next shop.
- My grandmother loved music. She could play the piano very well.
- A girl fell into the river but fortunately we were able to rescue her.
- I had forgotten to bring my camera so I couldn't take any photographs.

Could (do) and could have (done)

A We use **could** in a number of ways. Sometimes **could** is the past of **can** (see Unit 26C):

- Listen. I **can** hear something. (*now*)
- I listened. I **could** hear something. (*past*)

But **could** is not only used in this way. We also use **could** to talk about possible actions *now* or *in the future* (especially to make a suggestion). For example:



- A: What shall we do this evening?
- B: We **could** go to the cinema.
- It's a nice day. We **could** go for a walk.
- When you go to New York next month, you **could** stay with Barbara.
- A: If you need money, why don't you ask Karen?
- B: Yes, I suppose I **could**.

Can is also possible in these sentences ('We **can** go for a walk.' etc.). **Could** is less sure than **can**. You *must* use **could** (not 'can') when you don't really mean what you say. For example:

- I'm so angry with him. I **could** kill him! (not 'I can kill him')

B We also use **could** to say that something is possible now or in the future:

- The phone is ringing. It **could** be Tim.
- I don't know when they'll be here. They **could** arrive at any time.

Can is *not* possible in these examples (not 'It can be Tim').

In these sentences **could** is similar to **might** (see Units 29–30):

- The phone is ringing. It **might** be Tim.

C Compare **could (do)** and **could have (done)**:

- I'm so tired. I **could** sleep for a week. (*now*)
- I was so tired. I **could have** slept for a week. (*past*)

Most often, we use **could have (done)** for things which were possible but did *not* happen:

- Why did you stay at a hotel when you went to New York? You **could have** stayed with Barbara. (= you had the opportunity to stay with her but you didn't)
- Jack fell off a ladder yesterday but he's all right. He's lucky – he **could have** hurt himself badly. (but he didn't hurt himself)
- The situation was bad but it **could have been** worse.

D Sometimes **could** means 'would be able to...':

- We **could** go away if we had enough money. (= we would be able to go away)
- I don't know how you work so hard. I **couldn't** do it.

Could have (done) = **would have been able to (do)**:

- Why didn't Liz apply for the job? She **could have** got it.
- We **could have** gone away if we'd had enough money.
- The trip was cancelled last week. Paul **couldn't have** gone anyway because he was ill. (= he wouldn't have been able to go)
- You did very well to pass the exam. I'm sure I **couldn't have** passed it. (= I wouldn't have been able to pass it if I had taken it)

Answer the questions with a suggestion. Use *could*.

- 1 Where shall we go for our holidays?
- 2 What shall we have for dinner tonight?
- 3 What shall I give Ann for her birthday?
- 4 When shall I phone Angela?
- 5 When shall we go and see Tom?
- 6 Where shall we hang this picture?

(to Scotland) *We could go to Scotland.*
 (fish) We
 (a book) You
 (now)
 (on Friday)
 (in the kitchen)

Put in *can* or *could*. Sometimes either word is possible.

- 1 'The phone is ringing. Who do you think it is?' 'It *could* be Tim.'
- 2 I'm really hungry. I eat a horse!
- 3 If you're very hungry, we have dinner now.
- 4 It's so nice here. I stay here all day but unfortunately I have to go.
- 5 'I can't find my bag. Have you seen it?' 'No, but it be in the car.'
- 6 Peter is a keen musician. He plays the flute and he also play the piano.
- 7 'What shall we do?' 'There's a film on television. We watch that.'
- 8 The weather is nice now but it change later.

Complete the sentences. Use *could* or *could have* + a suitable verb.

- 1 A: What shall we do this evening? B: I don't mind. We *could go* to the cinema.
- 2 A: I had a very boring evening at home yesterday.
B: Why did you stay at home? You to the cinema.
- 3 A: There's an interesting job advertised in the paper. You for it.
B: What sort of job is it? Show me the advertisement.
- 4 A: Did you go to the concert last night?
B: No. We but we decided not to.
- 5 A: Where shall we meet tomorrow?
B: Well, I to your house if you like.

Read this information about Ken:

Ken didn't do anything on Saturday evening. Ken was short of money last week.
 Ken doesn't know anything about machines. ~~Ken's car was stolen on Monday.~~
 Ken was free on Monday afternoon. Ken had to work on Friday evening.

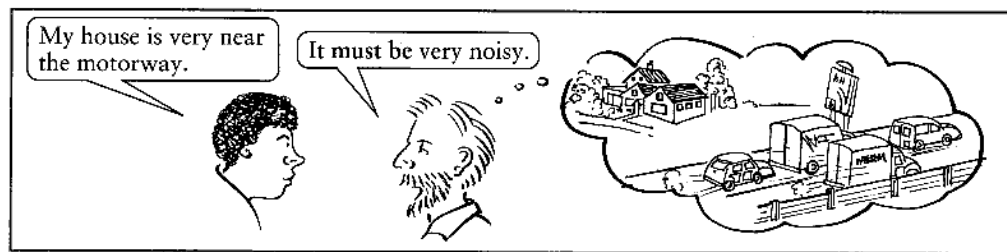
Some people wanted Ken to do different things last week but they couldn't contact him. So he didn't do any of these things. You have to say whether he could have done or couldn't have done them.

- 1 Ken's aunt wanted him to drive her to the airport on Tuesday.
He couldn't have driven her to the airport (because his car had been stolen).
- 2 A friend of his wanted him to go out for a meal on Friday evening.
Ken
- 3 Another friend wanted him to play tennis on Monday afternoon.
Ken
- 4 Jack wanted Ken to lend him £50 last week.
.....
- 5 Jane wanted Ken to come to her party on Saturday evening.
He
- 6 Ken's mother wanted him to repair her washing machine.
.....

Must and can't

A

Study this example:

We use **must** to say that we feel sure something is true:

- You've been travelling all day. You **must** be tired. (Travelling is tiring and you've been travelling all day, so you **must** be tired.)
- 'Jim is a hard worker.' 'Jim? A hard worker? You **must be joking**. He's very lazy.'
- Carol **must get** very bored in her job. She does the same thing every day.

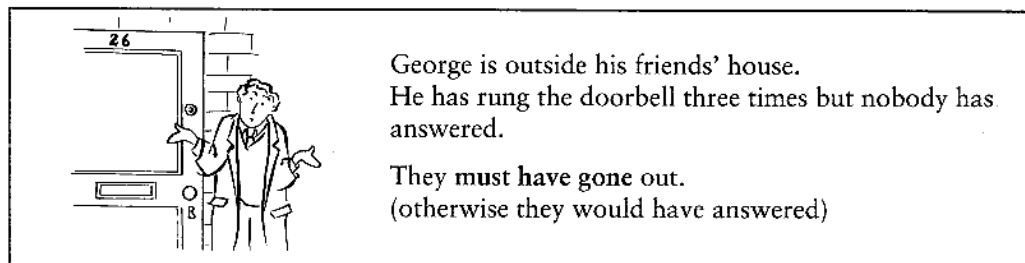
We use **can't** to say that we feel sure something is not possible:

- You've just had lunch. You **can't be** hungry already. (People are not normally hungry just after eating a meal. You've just eaten, so you **can't be** hungry.)
- Brian said he would definitely be here before 9.30. It's 10 o'clock now and he's never late. He **can't be coming**.
- They haven't lived here for very long. They **can't know** many people.

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	must	be (tired / hungry / at work etc.)
	can't	be (doing / coming / joking etc.)
		do / go / know / have etc.

B

For the past we use **must have (done)** and **can't have (done)**. Study this example:

- The phone rang but I didn't hear it. I **must have been** asleep.
- I've lost one of my gloves. I **must have dropped** it somewhere.
- Jane walked past me without speaking. She **can't have seen** me.
- Tom walked straight into a wall. He **can't have been looking** where he was going.

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	must	have	been (asleep / at work etc.)
	can't		been (doing / working etc.)
			done / gone / known / had etc.

Couldn't have... is possible instead of **can't have...**:

- She **couldn't have seen** me.
- Tom **couldn't have been looking** where he was going.

EXERCISES

28.1 Put in must or can't.

- 1 You've been travelling all day. You must be very tired.
- 2 That restaurant be very good. It's always full of people.
- 3 That restaurant be very good. It's always empty.
- 4 You're going on holiday next week. You be looking forward to it.
- 5 It rained every day during their holiday, so they have had a very nice time.
- 6 Congratulations on passing your exam. You be very pleased.
- 7 You got here very quickly. You have walked very fast.
- 8 Bill and Sue go away on holiday very often, so they be short of money.

28.2 Complete the sentences with a verb in the correct form.

- 1 I've lost one of my gloves. I must have dropped it somewhere.
- 2 They haven't lived here for long. They can't know many people.
- 3 Ted isn't at work today. He must ill.
- 4 Ted wasn't at work last week. He must ill.
- 5 (*The doorbell rings*) I wonder who that is. It can't Mary. She's still at work at this time.
- 6 Carol knows a lot about films. She must to the cinema a lot.
- 7 Look, Jack is putting on his hat and coat. He must out.
- 8 I left my bike outside the house last night and this morning it isn't there any more. Somebody must it.
- 9 Ann was in a very difficult situation. It can't easy for her.
- 10 There is a man walking behind us. He has been walking behind us for the last 20 minutes. He must us.

28.3 Read the situations and use the words in brackets to write sentences with must have and can't have.

- 1 The phone rang but I didn't hear it. (I / asleep)
I must have been asleep.
- 2 Jane walked past me without speaking. (she / see / me)
She can't have seen me.
- 3 The jacket you bought is very good quality. (it / very expensive)
.....
- 4 I haven't seen the people next door for ages. (they / go away)
.....
- 5 I can't find my umbrella. (I / leave / it in the restaurant last night)
.....
- 6 Don passed the exam without studying for it. (the exam / very difficult)
.....
- 7 She knew everything about our plans. (she / listen / to our conversation)
.....
- 8 Fiona did the opposite of what I asked her to do. (she / understand / what I said)
.....
- 9 When I woke up this morning, the light was on. (I / forget / to turn it off)
.....
- 10 The lights were red but the car didn't stop. (the driver / see / the red light)
.....
- 11 I was woken up in the middle of the night by the noise next door. (the neighbours / have / a party)
.....

May and might (1)

A

Study this example situation:

You are looking for Bob. Nobody is sure where he is but you get some suggestions.



Where's Bob?

He **may be** in his office.

(= perhaps he is in his office)

He **might be** having lunch.

(= perhaps he is having lunch)

Ask Ann. She **might know**.

(= perhaps she knows)

We use **may** or **might** to say that something is a possibility. Usually you can use **may** or **might**, so you can say:

- It **may be** true. *or* It **might be** true. (= perhaps it is true)
- She **might know**. *or* She **may know**.

The negative forms are **may not** and **might not** (*or mightn't*):

- It **might not be** true. (= perhaps it isn't true)
- I'm not sure whether I can lend you any money. I **may not** have enough. (= perhaps I don't have enough)

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	may might	(not)	be (true / in his office etc.) be (doing / working / having etc.) do / know / have / want etc.
-----------------	----------------------	-------	---

B

For the past we use **may have (done)** or **might have (done)**:

- A: I wonder why Kay didn't answer the phone.
B: She **may have been** asleep. (= perhaps she was asleep)
- A: I can't find my bag anywhere.
B: You **might have left** it in the shop. (= perhaps you left it in the shop)
- A: I was surprised that Sarah wasn't at the meeting.
B: She **might not have known** about it. (= perhaps she didn't know)
- A: I wonder why Colin was in such a bad mood yesterday.
B: He **may not have been** feeling well. (= perhaps he wasn't feeling well)

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	may might	(not) have	been (asleep / at home etc.) been (doing / waiting etc.) done / known / had / seen etc.
-----------------	----------------------	------------	--

C

Sometimes **could** has a similar meaning to **may** and **might**:

- The phone's ringing. It **could be** Tim. (= it may/might be Tim)
- You **could have left** your bag in the shop. (= you may/might have left it...)

But **couldn't** (*negative*) is different from **may not** and **might not**. Compare:

- She was too far away, so she **couldn't have** seen you. (= it is not possible that she saw you)
- A: I wonder why she didn't say hello.
B: She **might not have** seen you. (= perhaps she didn't see you; perhaps she did)

2.1 Write these sentences in a different way using **may** or **might**.

1 Perhaps Margaret is in her office. *She might be in her office.*

2 Perhaps Margaret is busy.

3 Perhaps she is working.

4 Perhaps she wants to be alone.

5 Perhaps she was ill yesterday.

6 Perhaps she went home early.

7 Perhaps she had to go home early.

8 Perhaps she was working yesterday.

In sentences 9–11 use **may not** or **might not**.

9 Perhaps she doesn't want to see me.

10 Perhaps she isn't working today.

11 Perhaps she wasn't feeling well yesterday.

2.2 Complete the sentences with a verb in the correct form.

1 'Where's Bob?' 'I'm not sure. He might *be having* lunch.'

2 'Who is that man with Ann?' 'I'm not sure. It might her brother.'

3 'Who was the man we saw with Ann yesterday?' 'I'm not sure. It might her brother.'

4 'Why are those people waiting in the street?' 'I don't know. They might for a bus.'

5 'Shall I buy this book for Tim?' 'You'd better not. He might already it.'

2.3 Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets. Use **may** or **might**.

1 I can't find George anywhere. I wonder where he is.

a (he / go / shopping) *He may have gone shopping.*

b (he / play / tennis) *He might be playing tennis.*

2 I'm looking for Helen. Do you know where she is?

a (she / watch / TV / in her room)

b (she / go / out)

3 I can't find my umbrella. Have you seen it?

a (it / be / in the car)

b (you / leave / in the restaurant last night)

4 Why didn't Tom answer the doorbell? I'm sure he was in the house at the time.

a (he / be / in the bath)

b (he / not / hear / the bell)

2.4 Complete the sentences using **might not** or **couldn't**.

1 A: Do you think she saw you?

B: No, she was too far away. *She couldn't have seen me.*

2 A: I wonder why she didn't say hello. Perhaps she didn't see me.

B: That's possible. *She might not have seen you.*

3 A: I wonder why Ann didn't come to the party. Perhaps she wasn't invited.

B: Yes, it's possible. She

4 A: Tom loves parties. I'm sure he would have come to the party if he'd been invited.

B: I agree. He

5 A: I wonder how the fire started. Do you think it was an accident?

B: No, the police say it

6 A: How did the fire start? I suppose it was an accident.

B: Well, the police aren't sure. They say it

May and might (2)

A We use **may** and **might** to talk about possible actions or happenings in the future:

- I haven't decided yet where to spend my holidays. I **may** go to Ireland. (= perhaps I will go to Ireland)
- Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It **might** rain later. (= perhaps it will rain)
- The bus doesn't always come on time. We **might have** to wait a few minutes. (= perhaps we will have to wait)

The negative forms are **may not** and **might not (mightn't)**:

- Ann **may not** come to the party tonight. She isn't well. (= perhaps she will not come)
- There **might not** be a meeting on Friday because the director is ill. (= perhaps there will not be a meeting)

B Usually it doesn't matter whether you use **may** or **might**. So you can say:

- I **may** go to Ireland. or I **might** go to Ireland.
- Jane **might** be able to help you. or Jane **may** be able to help you.

But we use only **might (not may)** when the situation is *not real*:

- If I knew them better, I **might** invite them to dinner.
(The situation here is not real because I *don't* know them very well, so I'm *not* going to invite them. 'May' is not possible in this example.)

C There is also a continuous form: **may/might be -ing**. Compare this with **will be -ing**:

- Don't phone at 8.30. I'll **be watching** the football on television.
- Don't phone at 8.30. I **might be watching** (or I **may be watching**) the football on television. (= perhaps I'll be watching it)

For **will be -ing** see Unit 24.

We also use **may/might be -ing** for possible plans. Compare:

- I'm **going** to Ireland in July. (for sure)
- I **may be going** (or I **might be going**) to Ireland in July. (possible)

But you can also say 'I **may go** (or I **might go**) to Ireland...' with little difference of meaning.

D **Might as well / may as well**

Study this example:

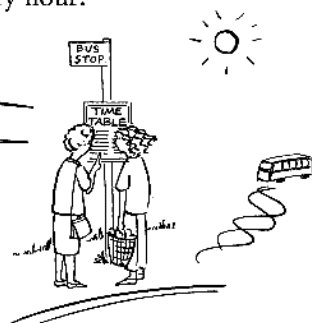
Helen and Clare have just missed the bus. The buses run every hour.

What shall we do? Shall we walk?

We **might as well**. It's a nice day and I don't want to wait here for an hour.

'(We) **might as well** do something' = (We) should do something because there is nothing better to do and there is no reason not to do it.

You can also say 'may as well'.



- A: What time are you going?
- B: Well, I'm ready, so I **might as well** go now. (or ...I **may as well** go now)
- The buses are so expensive these days, you **might as well** get a taxi. (= taxis are just as good, no more expensive)

30.1 Write sentences with **may** or **might**.

- Where are you going for your holidays? (to Ireland???)
I haven't decided yet. I may go to Ireland.
- What sort of car are you going to buy? (a Mercedes???)
I'm not sure yet. I
- What are you doing this weekend? (go to London???)
I haven't decided yet.
- Where are you going to hang that picture? (in the dining room???)
I haven't made up my mind yet.
- When is Tom coming to see us? (on Saturday???)
I don't know yet.
- What is Julia going to do when she leaves school? (go to university???)
She hasn't decided yet.

30.2 Complete the sentences using **might** + one of these verbs:bite break need ~~rain~~ slip wake

- Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It might rain later.
- Don't make too much noise. You the baby.
- Be careful of that dog. It you.
- I don't think we should throw that letter away. We it later.
- Be careful. The footpath is very icy. You
- I don't want the children to play in this room. They something.

30.3 Complete the sentences using **might be able to** or **might have to** + a suitable verb.

- I can't help you but why don't you ask Jill? She might be able to help you.
- I can't meet you this evening but I you tomorrow evening.
- I'm not working on Saturday but I on Sunday.
- George isn't well. He to hospital for an operation.

30.4 Write sentences with **may not** or **might not**.

- (I don't know if Ann will come to the party.) Ann might not come to the party.
- (I don't know if I'll go out this evening.) I
- (I don't know if Tom will like the present I bought for him.)
Tom
- (I don't know if Sue will be able to meet us this evening.)
.....

30.5 Read the situations and make sentences with **may/might as well**.

- You and a friend have just missed the bus. The buses run every hour.
You say: We'll have to wait an hour for the next bus. We might as well walk.
- You have a free ticket for a concert. You're not very keen on the concert but you decide to go. You say: I to the concert. It's a pity to waste a free ticket.
- You're in a café with a friend. You've finished your drinks. It's a nice café and there is no reason to go now, so why not have another drink?
You say: We What would you like?
- You and a friend are at home. You are bored. There's a film on TV starting in a few minutes.
You say: There's nothing else to do.

Must and have to

A

We use **must** and **have to** to say that it is necessary to do something. Sometimes it doesn't matter which you use:

- Oh, it's later than I thought. I **must** go. *or* I **have to** go.

But there is a difference between **must** and **have to** and sometimes this is important:

Must is personal. We use **must** when we give our personal feelings.
'You **must** do something' = 'I (the speaker) say it is necessary':

- She's a really nice person. You **must** meet her. (= I say this is necessary)
- I haven't phoned Ann for ages. I **must** phone her tonight.

Compare:

- I **must** get up early tomorrow. There are a lot of things I want to do.

Have to is impersonal. We use **have to** for *facts*, not for our personal feelings.
'You **have to** do something' because of a rule or the situation:

- You can't turn right here. You **have to** turn left. (because of the traffic system)
- My eyesight isn't very good. I **have to** wear glasses for reading.
- George can't come out with us this evening. He **has to** work.

- I **have to** get up early tomorrow. I'm going away and my train leaves at 7.30.

If you are not sure which to use, it is usually safer to use **have to**.

B

You can use **must** to talk about the present or future, but not the past:

- We **must** go now.
- We **must** go tomorrow. (*but not* 'We **must** go yesterday')

You can use **have to** in all forms. For example:

- I **had to** go to hospital. (*past*)
- Have you ever **had to** go to hospital? (*present perfect*)
- I **might have to** go to hospital. (*infinitive after might*)

In questions and negative sentences with **have to**, we normally use **do/does/did**:

- What do I **have to** do to get a driving licence? (*not* 'What have I to do?')
- Why **did** you **have to** go to hospital?
- Karen **doesn't have to** work on Saturdays.

C

Mustn't and **don't have to** are completely different:

You **mustn't** do something = it is necessary that you do *not* do it (so, *don't* do it):

- You **must** keep it a secret. You **mustn't** tell anyone. (= don't tell anyone)
- I promised I would be on time. I **mustn't** be late. (= I must be on time)

You **don't have to** do something = you don't need to do it (but you can if you want):

- You can tell me if you want but you **don't have to** tell me. (= you don't need to tell me)
- I'm not working tomorrow, so I **don't have to** get up early.

D

You can use 'have got to' instead of 'have to'. So you can say:

- I've **got to** work tomorrow. *or* I **have to** work tomorrow.
- When **has** Ann **got to** go? *or* When does Ann **have to** go?