

S2 Grammar
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Tenses

1. The Present Tense (done in class)

- 1.1. Simple present
- 1.2. Present progressive
- 1.3. Present perfect
- 1.4. Present perfect progressive

Handouts: Tenses I & II (done in class)

2. The Past tense

- 2.1. Simple past (done in class)
- 2.2. past progressive
- 2.3. Past perfect
- 2.4. Past perfect progressive

3. The Future

- 3.1. Simple future
- 3.2. Future progressive
- 3.3. Future Perfect
- 3.4. Future Perfect progressive

Handouts: Tenses III & IV,

Modals

1. Characteristics of modals
2. List of modals
 - May/might
 - Can/Could
 - Will/ would
 - Shall/Should
 - Must
 - Have to
 - ought to
 - Used to
 - Dare

Handouts: Modals I & II.

TENSES III

I. Use the simple past or present perfect, as appropriate.

1. Columbus (reach) the West Indies in 1492.
2. I am really surprised that you (not, make up)
your mind yet!
3. Many inventions (be made) In the last few years of
this century.
4. I (go) to bed early last night; I (do) this many
times lately.
5. When the bell (ring), the cat (jump) from
the sofa and (run) to the door.
6. We (move) To town in September. We (live)
..... there for more than six months now.
7. Tom is a big traveler; he (visit) more than thirty
countries. However, he (not see) much of Morocco.

II. Use either the simple or continuous past form of the verbs between brackets, paying attention to the form required.

1. My brother (fall) and (hurt) himself when he (ride)
..... his bicycle yesterday.
2. I (forget) to take my footnote to class this morning, so I
(not, take) any notes.
3. When I (arrive) at the station, my brother (wait)
..... for me. He (wear) a black jacket
and (look) very handsome. When he (see) me,
he (wave) and (shout) something, but I (cannot
hear) what he (say) as there (be)
..... a lot of noise at the station.
4. The sun (shine) brightly when I (get up)
5. I (study) very diligently yesterday evening when Fred (turn up)
..... and (say) that we (have to)
leave.
6. While the chairman (give) his speech, he almost (pass out)

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TENSES IV

I. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form, as required by the context and the meaning.

1. I (not, see) my friend Tom for several months when he (turn up) yesterday, looking as if he (spend) a long holiday on a sunny island. He (wear) a nylon T-shirt, a multi-coloured tie, cream-coloured trousers and a Panama hat.
- "Where on earth you (get) those clothes and what you (do) since we last saw you?" I asked.
- "I (earn) a lot of money recently." He (answer)
- "Good, but this (not explain) the clothes. You always (love) them, I know, but you (really, need)..... to dress up in such vivid ones?"
- "It is unnecessary now, but until yesterday it (be) necessary", he said. "You see, I (get) a job with a film company, and they (make) a film about tropical life when I (join) them. One of the chief actors (fall) ill, and as I (look) like him, I (take) his place. After I (rehearse) a few times, I (imitate) his gestures very well. In fact, while I (act) several of his friends (mistake) me for him and it (take) some time before the producer (convince) them that I (not be) the famous actor himself."
- "But, you (act) before?" I asked.
- "I (act) in some plays produced by an amateur dramatic society, and when I (have to) act before the camera, I (find) it easier than I (find) acting on the stage. As a matter of fact, when I (be) twenty, I (think) of going on the stage, but a long illness (put) that idea out of my head and I (be) obliged to take up another job."

2. A truck driver (stop) at a roadside diner. His waitress
(bring) him a hamburger, a cup of coffee and a piece of pie.
As he (be) about to start eating, three men in leather jackets
(pull up) on motorcycles and (come) inside.
One of them (grab) the trucker's hamburger, the second one
(drink) his coffee, and the other one (take)
his pie. The truck driver (not say) a word. He (get up)
....., (put on) his jacket, (pay)
the cashier, and (leave) One of the bikers (say)
to the cashier: "He (not be) much of a man, he (be)
..... ?" "He (not be) much of a driver, either, he
(just, run) his big lorry over three motorcycles".

3. I (work) for my firm for twenty years, and up to now, I
(have) no difficulty in satisfying my employers, who (be,
always) very considerate. I (remember)
one day when I (be) new to the firm, I (take) the
French leave in the afternoon to go to see a football game. I (enjoy)
it very much, as my favourite team (win) although their
rivals (put up) a worthy resistance. I (encourage)
..... my team in a loud voice when I (notice)
a tall man who (shout) encouragement to the other team. I
(recognize) him after a moment; he (be)
our managing director. I (hope) that
he (not know) me by sight, but only as a name on the firm's
playlist, on which I (pray, fervently) to remain!
I (decide) to creep away to another part of the ground
before he might see me. If you (ever, be) on a
crowded football ground, you can guess how much chance I (have)
of creeping away! I (lose) interest in the game, especially when I
(see) the director's glance wander in my direction.
A few days later, while I (work) overtime in the office, the
director (come) in. "What you (do) here at
this time"? he asked. I (explain) that I (work)
because we (have) important orders to catch up with. He
(nod) his head, and he (just, leave)
when he (stop) and (say) "I hope you (enjoy)
..... Wednesday's match as much as I (do)

4. I want to warn people about the danger of fortune-telling. At the beginning of
last year, I (tell) my fortune) and my future read

like a dream would come true. I (find) happiness in love
 and my career. What I (be told) (create)
 so much jealousy among my so-called friends that I (end) up
 having one of the worst years of my life. I (become)
 suicidal, I (seek) medical help and I (be) now on
 tablets. If I (never, tell my fortune) I (live)
 each day positively; I (be) far happier than I (be)
 now.

5. I (live) in London for a long time, but I (still, not know)
 many streets. The other day I (go out)
 late, at a time when fog (grow) thicker, and I (soon, lose)
 my way. After I (walk) for a while, I (see)
 the friendly light of a pub, so I (go in) There I (find)
 some friends who (also, give up) the
 attempt to discover where they (be)
 We (be about) to leave when John (come in)
 and (announce) that the fog (become)
 so thick that all traffic (stop) over a wide area. This (happen, sometimes)
 in London and it (mean) great
 inconvenience to thousands of people. I remember once meeting a friend of mine
 who (wear) a very tired expression. When I (ask)
 him what (happen) to him, he replied:
 "Last night I (leave) the office late and (start) far when I
 to drive home, about four miles only. I (not go) so I (draw up)
 (realize) that I (be lost) to wait for the fog to lift.
 and (decide) spend the night in the
 It (not do) and I (have to)
 car, so now I (feel) very weary."
 I (hear) several times of this sort of thing happening to many
 motorists. Personally, I (go out, never) at night in foggy
 weather in my car. I (prefer) to go by tube, because in the last
 few years we (have) very few tube breakdowns in foggy
 weather.

6. One evening, a friend and I (stop) at a newly-opened
 restaurant. When the waitress (come) to take our order, my friend
 (ask) her if the food (be) good. Without a moment of
 hesitation, the waitress (reply) "Our cooking (be) so good
 that (think) we (kidnap) your mother.

MODALS!

I. Insert the appropriate modal in the following sentences (may, can, must, will, shall), paying attention to the form required (affirmative, negative or interrogative)

1. A. I (open) the window?
B. Oh, no! you (never, do) that. This room is air-conditioned. If you open the window, the air-conditioning system (switch, automatically)
..... to maximum power and it (break down)
you know how capricious these machines (be)
A. But it's hot in here; I (hardly, breath) The air conditioner (be)
..... out of order, don't you think so?
2. In France, plumbers have a very poor reputation. The truth is that they (be) pretty annoying. Most of the time, you (not have) any piece of plumbing fixed. When you call a plumber, he (probably, tell)
you that he (not, come) before at least ten days. When he finally turns up, it (be) very late in the day, much too late in fact to repair anything, so that he (come back) later. In some cases he (not, have) the tools required for the type of job, or again the part which (be changed) does not exist anymore. The result is, then, that you (change) the whole thing. However, you (never, show) your temper or anger; otherwise, he (never, come back) the next time you need him.
3. This is not the house we are looking for! We (take) the wrong way.
4. It's hot in here. Something (go) wrong with the air-conditioner.
5. A. Have you read Tom Reeds' last book?
B. Yes, I think I read it last year.
A. You (not, read) ; it came out only three weeks ago.

II. Use the appropriate modal together with the verb between brackets, paying attention to the form required by the context.

1. I sent a message to the council members explaining why I (not attend)
2. A. I (use) the phone please?
 B. Sorry! I'm afraid you You see we (not, allow)
 people to call from here. This is a restaurant, not a post office, after all. If you
 want to use our phone, you (at least, order)
 something to drink or eat.
 A. all right. I (have) a cheese cake and tea?
 B. Sorry we don't have cakes, but you (have) your drink.
 A. Now, I (make) my phone call?
 B. Certainly.
3. A. I (help) you?
 B. I (be) most grateful if you
4. The weather is very unchangeable, and it (rain), so take an
 umbrella.
5. A. Is Fred coming to the party?
 B. He is not sure; he said he

III. Complete each of the following sentences with the auxiliary may, might or must. Use may or might when the event described seems somewhat probable, and use must when the event described seems very probable.

1. You be right; we shall have to wait and see.
2. That be our landlord; i would recognize him anywhere.
3. Although it be true, it seems unlikely.
4. That have been the number 10 bus, because no other bus runs on this street.
5. We have to wait a long time for a bus, because they do not run very frequently.
6. That be the right answer; there is no other possibility.
7. Tell me your problem; I be able to help you.
8. It have been he who answered the phone, because no one else was at home.
9. Since we have never been to this store before, we have difficulty finding what we want.
10. You be pleased that you are doing so well in your new job.
11. I go downtown tomorrow; it depends on the weather.

MODALS I

I. Insert the appropriate modal in the following sentences (may, can, must, will, shall), paying attention to the form required (affirmative, negative or interrogative)

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8. It have been he who answered the phone, because no one else was at home.
9. Since we have never been to this store before, we have difficulty finding what we want.
10. You be pleased that you are doing so well in your new job.
11. I go downtown tomorrow; it depends on the weather.

12. Although he is a very careful worker, it is possible that he have made a mistake.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences, putting the underlined verbs into the future.

1. They can explain the situation to us.
2. May they leave whenever they wish?
3. She must obtain a license.
4. She can describe it to you.
5. You must lock the doors when you leave.
6. He can follow the instructions.
7. May they stay overnight?
8. We must remember to buy groceries.
9. She can finish the work on time.
10. Must he take his glasses with him?
11. Can they buy the tickets in advance?
12. She must learn to be more careful.
13. You may choose your own seat.

V. Fill in the blanks, indicating whether each of the following sentences is somewhat polite (S), quite polite (Q), or very polite (V). Try to provide explanations for your choices.

1. Could you help me?
2. Would you like some help?
3. Might I be of assistance?
4. You could come with us.
5. You might wish to accompany us.
6. Would you like to come with us?
7. Might I trouble you for two pounds of fish?
8. I would like to buy two pounds of fish, please.
9. Could you give me two pounds of fish?
10. Could I have your opinion on this?
11. Would you please tell me what you think?
12. Might I know your feelings on the matter?
13. Could you pass the butter? S
14. Would you please pass the butter?
15. Would mind passing the butter?

MODALS II

I. Fill in the blanks in the following dialogues, using a modal together with the verb between brackets.

1. A. Did you go to the meeting?
B. Yes, but nothing new came up at it. I don't think I (go)
2. A. I didn't show up yesterday; I thought I wasn't needed.
B. we needed more help that day; you (come)
3. A. Oh dear! I think we have missed the train.
B. I knew we (miss) it. We (leave) home earlier.
4. Why do you look so worried?
B. We (stop) at the gas station twenty miles back. I don't think we have enough gas to reach the next one.
5. A. The Smiths didn't sell their house as they told us.
B. They (sell) it when they had a good opportunity; now real estate prices have gone down.

II. In the following sentences, use a modal with the verb between brackets, to express obligation and necessity.

1. we have made a lot of progress, but we (not, forget) that several other problems (be solved) before we can say that agreement is in sight.
2. Students (write) in ink, and (write)
On one side of the paper only.
3. Tim suddenly took a turn for the worse and his parents (call) a doctor in the middle of the night.
4. No one likes (work) on week-ends.
5. I know your situation is difficult, but you (be) strong and try not to let it get you down.

6. You (not, make) The job sound too difficult, or he won't take it.
7. Fortunately, the riots came to an end peacefully, so that the police (not use) force.

III. Complete the following sentences, using the affirmative or negative form of must, have to, had to, should, can or may.

2. When Smallpox outbreaks were quite common some years ago, citizens to have a smallpox vaccination certificate, but these days, they to have one.
1. If you are going to travel around the country, you plan your trip carefully. It's much better that way. You also investigate the possibility of special tour-tickets for tourists. I think it's a good idea, but you buy them before entering the country as they are not available there.
2. In my opinion, you take too much luggage with you, as this makes it difficult to move from one place to another.
3. I think you take your camera, as there are many interesting things to photograph.
4. If you want to drive in London, you hire a car, but you have a valid international driving license. Remember that you always drive on the left, not on the right.
5. In the airport's duty free area, you buy goods such as perfume and cigarettes, but you take large amounts; otherwise, you to pay import taxes.

IV. Give two possible interpretations (two contexts) for the following sentences.

1. You can't do that.
2. You must be very quick.
3. John can drive his father's car.
4. They may stay out late this evening.
5. Shall we meet them this evening?
6. The kids should be home now.
7. We should be pleased to see them.
8. If you must do that, please let me know.
9. They ought to have taken a decision.
10. We could go to the theatre.