

LOOKING AT GRAMMAR

INTERMEDIATE & ADVANCED

LOOKING AT GRAMMAR has been written for students at intermediate and advanced level. There is, however, no strict boundary between these levels, and there aren't any 'no-go-areas' for either ability group.

Concentrating on the Present, Past and Future Tenses and their aspectual expansion into Progressive, Perfect and Perfect Progressive forms, **FORWARD TO BASICS** starts out with a systematic presentation of the basic notions of time, tense and aspect. As connections between form and meaning established here will regularly recur in the subsequent chapters, this section serves as the groundwork for all further study and is the ideal starting point for students at intermediate level. Advanced students can use it as a short refresher course enabling them to identify these basic structures of the English verb system in work on advanced level.

Referring back to the features and structures established in the groundwork section, **INTERMEDIATE & ADVANCED** comprises chapters on the Passive Voice, If-Clauses, Auxiliaries, Reported Speech and the non-finite verb forms. This section is presented on intermediate level, but is equally relevant to advanced students, who may need to refresh their memories before tackling the exercises in the Advanced section.

The **ADVANCED EXERCISES** section is obviously meant for advanced students, but is equally relevant to students who have exhausted the scope of the intermediate sections and want to go on to 'further studies'. To safeguard continuity these exercises mostly take up the subject matter from the Intermediate section.

Also available in the **LOOKING AT GRAMMAR** series:

■ **LOOKING AT GRAMMAR PRE-INTERMEDIATE**

A Short English Grammar at Pre-Intermediate Level

48 Seiten • Basisgrammatik

ISBN 978 - 3 - 926686 - 45 - 9



CONTENTS

LOOKING AT GRAMMAR • INTERMEDIATE & ADVANCED

FORWARD TO BASICS

PRESENT SIMPLE & PROGRESSIVE

Rules & Exercises	4
Present Simple & Progressive in Context	6

PAST TENSE

Past Simple & Past Progressive	8
Past Perfect	10

PRESENT PERFECT

Rules & Exercises	12
Present Perfect or Past?	14
Since & For	16
Adverbs with Present Perfect	17
Present Perfect Progressive	18
Perfect Progressive: Present, Past, Future	19

EXPRESSING FUTURE TIME

Will • Going to • Present Progressive	20
A Expanded Forms of the Future	22

TENSE, ASPECT & MEANING

Table of Verb Forms	24
Mixed Tenses	25
A Special Uses and Meanings	26

INTERMEDIATE & ADVANCED

THE PASSIVE VOICE

Rules & Exercises	28
Change into Passive	30

IF-CLAUSES • CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Rules & Exercises	32
If-Clauses in Context	34

MODAL AUXILIARIES

Auxiliaries & Substitutes	36
Auxiliaries & Substitutes in Context	38
A Auxiliaries + Perfect Infinitive	40

INDIRECT SPEECH

Rules & Exercises	42
The Minister speaks The Queen and I	44

QUESTIONS & NEGATIVES

Questions & Negatives	46
'Wh'-Questions • Question Tags	48

THE INFINITIVE

Infinitives after Verbs, Adjectives & Nouns	50
Rewrite Sentences	52
Verb + Object + Infinitive	53

PARTICIPLES

Present Participle	54
Perfect Participle	56
Past Participle	57

THE GERUND

Gerunds after Verbs, Adjectives & Nouns	58
Rewrite Sentences	60
Infinitive or Gerund?	61

ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

Adjectives & Adverbs	62
Position of Adverbs within the Sentence	64

A ADVANCED EXERCISES

ADDITIONAL & ADVANCED EXERCISES

Mixed Past Forms	66
Present Perfect or Past?	67
Will-Future & Going-to.....	68
The Passive Voice	69
Conditional Sentences	70
Modal Auxiliaries	72
Further Use of the Infinitive	74
Participles	75
Gerund with own Subject.....	76
Infinitive • Gerund • Participle.....	77
Short Answers	78

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Form: Present Perfect of 'to be' + Present Participle (-ing)

As both PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE and PROGRESSIVE can express the meaning of 'action beginning in the past and leading up to the present', we can often use either form. There are, however, some differences in meaning:

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Number of events mentioned

I've made at least twenty telephone calls today.
We've stayed at this hotel every year since 1999.
We have tried to contact you several times.

Action completed / job is done

Robert has dug the garden.
They have mended the road.
I have read 'Hamlet'.



Roy has broken his arm.



PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Only continuation is important

Sue has been answering emails all morning.
We've been staying at this hotel for almost a week.
We've been trying to contact you all day.

Action not completed

Robert has been digging the garden.
They have been mending the road.
I've been reading 'Hamlet'.



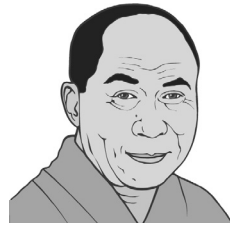
*It's funny, isn't it? They call me the waiter, but you are the one who **has been waiting** for more than an hour.*

The guest has been waiting for a long time.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE or PROGRESSIVE?

- We _____ (lie) on the beach all afternoon. Let's have some action.
- This author _____ (just complete) his second novel.
- You _____ (watch) TV long enough, young man. You _____ (not finish) your homework yet.
- We _____ (walk) since this morning.
- I _____ (wait) for hours, but Ray _____ (not come).
- The mechanic _____ (work) on the car, but it still won't go.
- Mary _____ (sit) over that crossword puzzle for almost an hour now.
I think she _____ (find) most of the answers.
- We _____ (work) all morning. Time for a break!

*The surest way
to destroy your enemy . . .*



. . . is to make him your friend.
The Dalai Lama

▼ **COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE INFINITIVE FORMS OF THE VERBS IN THE GREY BOX**

VERB + INFINITIVE

- blow up 1. We *agreed* _____ **to meet** _____ in the bar of the Ritz hotel tomorrow evening.
- help 2. This mechanic is great. He *managed* _____ my car in less than an hour.
- meet 3. The terrorists *threatened* _____ the embassy.
- repair 4. The government *promised* _____ the hurricane victims with new housing.

ADJECTIVE + INFINITIVE

- stay 5. I'm very *surprised* _____ you here. I thought you were in Italy.
- leave 6. Tom was *right* _____ at home. It was too dangerous to go out in that storm.
- see 7. We left home too late and were *lucky* _____ our flight.
- catch 8. I'm not keeping you, you are *free* _____ any time you like.

NOUN + INFINITIVE

- sell 9. New medicines are now used in the *fight* _____ malaria.
- learn 10. I should have kept my old car. My *decision* _____ it was wrong.
- stop 11. Schools have a *responsibility* _____ their pupils properly.
- educate 12. My trip to Canada will give me an *opportunity* _____ more English.

NEGATIVE INFINITIVE

- be 13. Be *careful* _____ too fast. There are a lot of speed cameras here.
- drive 14. You *promised* _____ to me, so please tell me the truth.
- lie 15. Alan had broken the glass, but he *pretended* _____ anything about it.
- know 16. This is an important appointment, so please *try* _____ late.

PASSIVE INFINITIVE

- ask 17. All human beings have the *right* _____ with respect.
- grant 18. I don't want to talk to anybody. I just *want* _____ alone.
- leave 19. It is a great *honour* _____ an audience with the Queen.
- treat 20. Dad *likes* _____ first before his son borrows the car.

SPECIAL USES & MEANINGS

So far, we've learnt about the close correspondence between meaning and grammatical form. In some cases, however, the combination of meaning and form is 'idiomatic', i.e. it cannot be explained by a general rule and has to be learned separately.



I **pull** these ribbons out of my hat . . .



I **put** in a bit of salt and then I **mix** . . .



I **take** thee to my wedded husband

PRESENT SIMPLE for actions happening 'now' / 'at the moment'

We normally use Progressive forms to say that an unfinished action is in progress at the moment. Sometimes, however, it is not necessary to point this out, as the situation is obvious. Questions referring to such aspects of the action ('when? / how long? / for how much longer?') would be meaningless.

- **PRESENT SIMPLE** in certain situations and contexts like sports commentaries, descriptions, demonstrations, jokes

Linaker passes the ball to McLean, who heads it straight into the goal.

The lion steps out from behind the tree, looks at the elephant, decides that this animal is too big and . . .

I take an egg, pour some milk over it and mix it with these breadcrumbs.

I put the rabbit into this hat and say the magic formula.

A man walks into a bar where a frog and a penguin sit at a table . . .

- **PRESENT SIMPLE** with 'performative verbs' – Using the verb is the action.

Okay, I give up, you win. – We accept your offer. – I hereby certify that this statement is true.

I swear. – I confess. – I take thee to my wedded wife. – I sentence you to 25 years . . .

I declare the Olympic Games open. – I resign as chairman of this club.

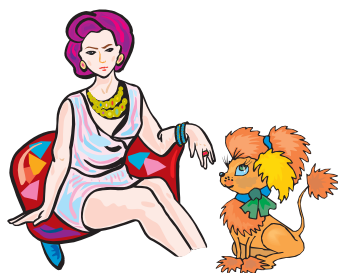
Use the 'hereby test' – Only performative verbs can be meaningfully combined with 'hereby':

'I hereby accept / declare / apologise / promise . . .'



COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE VERBS FROM THE GREY COLUMN

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| agree | 1. I pronounce _____ you man and wife. You may now kiss the bride. |
| apologise | 2. Will you really be back by six? – Yes, I _____ I won't be late. |
| beg | 3. That man is a criminal. I _____ you to meet him again. |
| forbid | 4. You should have told me all this earlier. – I'm sorry, I _____. |
| name | 5. I _____ this ship 'Liberty'. May God bless her and all who sail in her. |
| pronounce | 6. Cyclists should wear helmets. – I _____, you're perfectly right. |
| promise | 7. I _____ your pardon. I didn't quite hear what you said. |



Have you been using my styling shampoo again, Fifi?



If you think that money can't buy you happiness, you **haven't been shopping** in the right places.

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE for completed actions

If you want to draw attention to the directly apparent result of certain activities, you can use the 'resultative' Present Perfect Progressive, even if these activities are completed.

Look! It **has been raining**. (The ground is wet.) – You're totally out of breath. **Have you been running**?
It's **been snowing**. Let's build a snowman. – Are you crying or **have you been peeling onions**?

Other Perfect Progressive forms can have the same „resultative“ meaning:

The accident happened because the driver **had been drinking**. (Past Perfect Progressive)
Are you finished already? You must **have been working** day and night. (Infinitive Perfect Progressive)
If your skin feels dry, you may **have been using** the wrong body lotion.

Questions in the Present Perfect Progressive often express irritation, complaints or accusations.

Who's been riding my bike without my permission?
The first Dwarf asked, "Who's been sitting on my chair?" The second, "Who's been eating off my plate?" The third, "Who's been nibbling at my bread?" (Little Snow-White)

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE for 'Future-as-a-matter-of-course'

We can use the Future Progressive to stress that a future event or action does not depend on our wishes, intentions or efforts, but happens in the normal course of events.

We'll be arriving in New York at eight o'clock. (On schedule and not because of any particular effort)
Of course I can give you a lift, I'll be driving past your house anyway.

Future Progressive is therefore often used in tactful or casual questions to avoid the impression of insisting or being too direct.

Compare: When will you move to your new house?
When will you be moving to your new house?
Will you go to Spain for your holiday? (Tell me about your plans!)
Will you be going to Spain for your holiday? (As usual)

USE THE CORRECT FORMS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

Ann: Hello, Ken! There's been a call from the book shop. Your grammar book has arrived.

Ken: Great! I _____ (go) and pick it up tomorrow.

Ann: I _____ (go) into town anyway. I _____ (get) it for you.

Ken: Good! _____ (come) back for dinner?

Ann: Well, I'm not sure. I _____ (meet) Jo and June as every Friday. They
_____ (want) to show me the new house they bought, so I might be late.

Anyway, I _____ (give) you a ring to let you know.