

THE WORLD'S BEST-SELLING GRAMMAR SERIES

# ADVANCED GRAMMAR

A self-study reference and  
practice book for advanced  
learners of English

**with answers**

**Fourth Edition**

# IN USE

Martin Hewings



Includes eBook  
with audio



Includes  
Online Tests



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# Contents

Thanks	vii
To the student	viii
To the teacher	x
Study planner	xii

## *Tenses*

- 1 Present continuous and present simple: state verbs and performatives
- 2 Using present continuous and present simple
- 3 Past simple and present perfect
- 4 Past continuous and past simple
- 5 Past perfect and past simple
- 6 Present perfect continuous and present perfect
- 7 Past perfect continuous, past perfect and past continuous
- 8 Present and past time: review

## *The future*

- 9 **Will** and **be going to**
- 10 Present simple and present continuous for the future
- 11 Future continuous, future perfect and future perfect continuous
- 12 **Be to** + infinitive; **be about to** + infinitive
- 13 Other ways of talking about the future
- 14 The future seen from the past

## *Modals and semi-modals*

- 15 **Can, could, be able to** and **be allowed to**
- 16 **Will, would** and **used to**
- 17 **May** and **might**
- 18 **Must** and **have (got) to**
- 19 **Need(n't), don't need to** and **don't have to**
- 20 **Should, ought to** and **had better**

## *Linking verbs, passives, questions*

- 21 Linking verbs: **be, appear, seem; become, get**, etc.
- 22 Using passives
- 23 Forming passive sentences: objects, complements and multi-word verbs
- 24 Forming passive sentences: verb + -ing or to-infinitive
- 25 Reporting with passives; **It is said that ...**
- 26 **Wh-questions** with **who, whom, which, how** and **whose**
- 27 Negative questions; echo questions; questions with **that-clauses**

## *Verb complementation: what follows verbs*

- 28 Verbs, objects and complements
- 29 Verb + two objects
- 30 Verb + **-ing** forms and infinitives 1
- 31 Verb + **-ing** forms and infinitives 2

### *Reporting*

- 32 Reporting people's words and thoughts
- 33 Reporting statements: **that-clauses**
- 34 Verb + **wh-clause**
- 35 Tense choice in reporting
- 36 Reporting offers, suggestions, orders, intentions, etc.
- 37 Modal verbs in reporting
- 38 Reporting what people say using nouns and adjectives
- 39 **Should** in **that-clauses**; the present subjunctive

### *Nouns*

- 40 Agreement between subject and verb 1
- 41 Agreement between subject and verb 2
- 42 Agreement between subject and verb 3
- 43 Compound nouns and noun phrases

### *Articles, determiners and quantifiers*

- 44 **A / an** and **one**
- 45 **A / an, the** and **zero article** 1
- 46 **A / an, the** and **zero article** 2
- 47 **A / an, the** and **zero article** 3
- 48 **Some** and **any**
- 49 **No, none (of)** and **not any**
- 50 **Much (of), many (of), a lot of, lots (of)**, etc.
- 51 **All (of), whole, every, each**
- 52 **Few, little, less, fewer**

### *Relative clauses and other types of clause*

- 53 Relative pronouns
- 54 Other relative words: **whose, when, whereby**, etc.
- 55 Prepositions in relative clauses
- 56 Other ways of adding information to noun phrases 1: additional noun phrases, etc.
- 57 Other ways of adding information to noun phrases 2: prepositional phrases, etc.
- 58 Participle clauses with adverbial meaning 1
- 59 Participle clauses with adverbial meaning 2

### *Pronouns, substitution and leaving out words*

- 60 Reflexive pronouns: **herself, himself, themselves**, etc.
- 61 **One** and **ones**
- 62 **So** and **not** as substitutes for clauses, etc.
- 63 **Do so; such**
- 64 More on ellipsis after auxiliary verbs
- 65 Ellipsis of **to-infinitives**

## How to use the book

It isn't necessary to work through the units in order. First, have a look through the whole book to see what is there.

- The **STUDY PLANNER** will help you decide which units to study. Do the multiple-choice questions and check your answers, then go to the relevant unit in the book for further study, or to the relevant **GRAMMAR REMINDER** section for further reading.
- Alternatively, find a specific grammar point in the **CONTENTS** at the start of the book or in the more detailed **INDEX** at the back.
- The **KEY TO EXERCISES**, as well as **ADDITIONAL EXERCISES** for further practice of grammar points, are at the back of the book.
- Use the **GLOSSARY** for explanations of grammar terms used in the book and the **APPENDICES** for more information on irregular verbs and passive verb forms.
- Go online for easy access to **MOBILE-FRIENDLY TEN-MINUTE TESTS**.

## Grammar in Academic contexts

**FIVE NEW UNITS** focus on **GRAMMAR IN ACADEMIC CONTEXTS** specifically for students using English at college or university. These units will help you to:

- produce more accurate English in your written work;
- give better academic presentations;
- read your textbooks more efficiently;
- follow your lectures and presentations more easily;
- reflect on your work and learn from your mistakes.

## Where will learning English take you?

We know you want to enjoy learning grammar and feel supported too. That's why we have made all the learning materials - whether in the book or online - easy to use. Advanced Grammar in Use will keep you engaged and provide the practical skills you need to succeed in both exam and everyday life English.

Read on to start your English learning journey today.



### *Adjectives and adverbs*

- 66 Position of adjectives
- 67 Gradable and non-gradable adjectives: using adjectives with adverbs
- 68 Gradable and non-gradable adjectives: differences in meaning
- 69 Participle adjectives and compound adjectives
- 70 Adjectives + **to-infinitive**, **-ing**, **that-clause**, **wh-clause**
- 71 Adjectives and adverbs
- 72 Adjectives and adverbs: comparative and superlative forms
- 73 Comparative phrases and clauses
- 74 Position of adverbs: end position
- 75 Position of adverbs: front and mid position
- 76 Adverbs of place, direction, indefinite frequency, and time
- 77 Degree adverbs and focus adverbs
- 78 Comment adverbs and viewpoint adverbs

### *Adverbial clauses and conjunctions*

- 79 Adverbial clauses of time
- 80 Giving reasons: **as**, **because**, etc.; **for** and **with**
- 81 Purposes and results: **in order to**, **so as to**, etc.
- 82 Contrasts: **although** and **though**; **even though / if**; **while**, **whilst** and **whereas**
- 83 **If**: real and unreal conditionals
- 84 **If**: other conditional patterns with **if**
- 85 **If I were you ...**; **imagine he were to win**
- 86 **If ... not** and **unless**; **if** and **whether**; etc.
- 87 Connecting ideas in a sentence and between sentences

### *Prepositions*

- 88 Prepositions of position and movement
- 89 **Between** and **among**
- 90 Prepositions of time
- 91 Talking about exceptions
- 92 Prepositions after verbs
- 93 Prepositions after nouns
- 94 Multi-word verbs: word order

### *Organising information*

- 95 **There is**, **there was**, etc.
- 96 **It** as subject (introductory **It**)
- 97 **It** as object (referring forward): **It is / was** no versus **There is / was** no...
- 98 Focusing: **it-clauses** and **what-clauses**
- 99 Inversion 1
- 100 Inversion 2

### *Grammar in academic contexts*

- 101 Complex noun phrases and complex prepositions
- 102 Expressing and reporting opinions: **it-clauses**
- 103 Linking ideas in academic writing and speech
- 104 Referring to other work and sections in academic writing and speaking
- 105 Academic discussion: lead-in phrases

Glossary	212
Grammar reminder	217
Additional exercises	235
Key to Additional exercises	246
Key to Study planner	249
Key to Exercises	250
Index of grammatical items	277
Index of lexical items	285
Appendix 1	295
Appendix 2	297

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Key: U = Unit

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# To the student

## Who the book is for

*Advanced Grammar in Use* is for advanced students of English. It is mainly a self-study book, but might also be used in class with a teacher.

## Layout of the book

Revise intermediate-level grammar so you are confident with the basic topic.

Study advanced grammar with clear explanations and lots of examples.

Listen to the examples to help with fluency.



Check your understanding of the grammar with a range of practice exercises.

The letters next to each exercise show you which section in the opposite page it refers to.

If you need more practice, do some more exercises from the *Additional exercises* section in the back of the book. Alternatively, **GO ONLINE FOR MOBILE-FRIENDLY TEN-MINUTE TESTS.**

## To the teacher

You can recommend *Advanced Grammar in Use* to your advanced level students to encourage them to be more autonomous with/in their learning. You can use it to supplement or support your classroom teaching, or use it as a reference book.

Read on to see how you can use *Advanced Grammar in Use* with your students -call to action-

### How to use the book ...

Select units that are relevant to the syllabus that you are following with your students, or as particular difficulties arise. You can use this book in a number of ways:

#### ... to encourage self-study

- Ask students to use the **STUDY PLANNER** at the beginning of the book, then focus on those units that deal with areas of grammar where students are least successful. Alternatively, use the study planner as a diagnostic test for your students.
- Remind students to use the reference-only **GRAMMAR REMINDER** before moving on to the more advanced material in the units, and to do the **ADDITIONAL EXERCISES** in the back of the book and **TEN-MINUTE TESTS** online for further practice.

#### ... in class

- Present the explanation on the left-hand page of a unit, and use the exercises for classroom practice.
- Alternatively, you could begin with the exercises and refer to the left-hand pages only when students need help to complete them.
- Set particular units for self-study for students who study at a slower pace than others, or for faster-paced ones to extend their knowledge.
- Develop your own classroom-based activities around the explanations on the left-hand pages, then set the exercises as consolidation for self-study.

## NEW for Fourth Edition

We've kept popular Third Edition features, including:

- The easy-to-use format with explanations on the left-hand pages and exercises on the facing right-hand pages.
- The comprehensive grammar syllabus, so your students have access to all the grammar they need.
- The word boxes with the most common words found in particular grammar patterns, informed by the Cambridge International Corpus.

For Fourth Edition, we've added the following new features that students and teachers told us they wanted:

- UPDATED CONTENT** to keep it relevant to students.
- MOBILE-FRIENDLY TEN-MINUTE TESTS.**
- NEW 'GRAMMAR IN ACADEMIC CONTEXTS' UNITS** focussing on longer written and spoken texts to help your students succeed in their academic studies.
- A series of **REFLECTION** tasks in the new *Grammar in academic contexts* units to help your students self-evaluate the work they have done and apply it to their own academic work.

## We support you to help them achieve

As a teacher, you go above and beyond because you care about your students' future. That's why Advanced Grammar in Use will support you at every step with our research-based learning resources. It helps make learning more effective and exciting, and teaching more efficient and rewarding.

# Study planner

Use this study planner to decide which units you should study, and which section of the *Grammar reminder* you should read.

Choose the best option in each question. Sometimes more than one option is possible. Check your answers on page 249.

Tenses		Grammar reminder	Unit
1.1	'Who .....?' '..... to get through to Misaki.' A do you phone ... I'm trying    B are you phoning ... I'm trying C are you phoning ... I try    D do you phone ... I try	A1	1, 2
1.2	..... to Turkey every year for your holidays? A Are you going    B Were you going    C Have you gone D Do you go	A5	1, 2
1.3	I ..... you park outside the city and get the bus to the centre. A am suggesting    B suggests    C suggest D was suggesting		1, 2
1.4	Sophia ..... me that you're thinking of emigrating. A told    B tells    C is telling    D tell		2, 1
1.5	Aisha ..... a few minutes ago. A has left    B leaves    C left    D had left	A6	3, 4, 5
1.6	We ..... to the tennis club since we moved here. A have belonged    B belong    C belonged    D are belonging	A11	3, 6
1.7	After she ..... hospital, she had a long holiday. A leaves    B is leaving    C has left    D left		3, 4, 5
1.8	When he realised I ..... at him, he ..... away. A looked ... was turning    B was looking ... turned C was looking ... was turning    D looked ... turned	A13	4, 7
1.9	When the builders were here I ..... them cups of tea all the time. A was making    B am making    C made    D make		4, 7
1.10	When I went into the bathroom, I found that the bath..... A overflows    B overflowed    C had overflowed D is overflowing	A14	5, 7
1.11	I was sure that I ..... him before. A had met    B am meeting    C meet    D met		5, 7
1.12	Your eyes are red – .....? A did you cry    B have you been crying    C have you cried D do you cry	A17	6

	Grammar reminder	Unit
1.13		6, 3
	<p>..... this holiday for ages.  <b>A</b> We're looking forward to    <b>B</b> We've been looking forward to  <b>C</b> We look forward to    <b>D</b> We've looked forward to</p>	
1.14	A18	7
	<p>When I saw the vase on the website, I knew it was exactly what I  .....  <b>A</b> looked for    <b>B</b> look for    <b>C</b> had been looking for  <b>D</b> have looked for</p>	
1.15		7, 4, 5
	<p>..... hard all year, so I felt that I deserved a holiday.  <b>A</b> I work    <b>B</b> I'd been working    <b>C</b> I'd worked    <b>D</b> I'm working</p>	

### The future

2.1	B3	9
	<p>I ..... one of my special desserts for dinner, if you like.  <b>A</b> make    <b>B</b> 'm going to make    <b>C</b> 'll make    <b>D</b> 'm making</p>	
2.2		9
	<p>If Erik phones I ..... you know.  <b>A</b> 'm going to let    <b>B</b> let    <b>C</b> 'm letting    <b>D</b> 'll let</p>	
2.3	B5	9
	<p>'Has anybody offered to look after the children?' 'Sophia  ..... it.'  <b>A</b> is to do    <b>B</b> 's going to do    <b>C</b> does    <b>D</b> will do</p>	
2.4	B6	10
	<p>The next train to Dublin ..... at 3:45. (<i>station announcement</i>)  <b>A</b> will leave    <b>B</b> is leaving    <b>C</b> is going to leave    <b>D</b> leaves</p>	
2.5		10
	<p>When you ..... Ben, tell him he still owes me some money.  <b>A</b> are going to see    <b>B</b> are seeing    <b>C</b> see    <b>D</b> will see</p>	
2.6	B7	10
	<p>We ..... a party next Saturday. Can you come?  <b>A</b> 're to have    <b>B</b> 're having    <b>C</b> have    <b>D</b> 'll have</p>	
2.7	B8	11
	<p>After the operation you ..... any sport for a while.  <b>A</b> won't be doing    <b>B</b> aren't doing    <b>C</b> don't do  <b>D</b> won't to do</p>	
2.8		11
	<p>When the race starts later this afternoon the drivers .....  for drier weather than last year.  <b>A</b> were hoping    <b>B</b> are hoping    <b>C</b> hope    <b>D</b> will be hoping</p>	
2.9		12
	<p>In the next few years, thousands of speed cameras .....  on major roads.  <b>A</b> are appear    <b>B</b> will appear    <b>C</b> are to appear  <b>D</b> are appearing</p>	
2.10		13
	<p>..... to Bangkok by the end of June.  <b>A</b> I aim getting    <b>B</b> I'm aiming getting    <b>C</b> I aim to get  <b>D</b> I'm aiming to get</p>	
2.11		14
	<p>We ..... each other later that day, but I had to phone and cancel.  <b>A</b> see    <b>B</b> are seeing    <b>C</b> were seeing    <b>D</b> saw</p>	



Modals and semi-modals		Grammar reminder	Unit
3.1	Despite yesterday's snowfalls, we ..... home in less than an hour. A could drive    B can drive    C were able to drive D are able to drive	C5	15
3.2	She swam strongly and ..... cross the river easily, even though it was swollen by the heavy rain. A can    B was able to    C could    D is able to		15
3.3	..... me to get you some water? A Would you like    B Should you like    C Shall you like D Will you like	C12	16
3.4	We ..... Switzerland four times during the 2010s. A would visit    B used to visit    C visit    D visited		16
3.5	'While we're in Moscow shall we go and see Dariya?' 'But it's been nearly 20 years since we last saw her. She ..... remember us.' A can't    B couldn't    C may not    D might not	C17	17
3.6	During the war, the police ..... arrest you for criticising the government. A may    B might    C should    D could		17
3.7	'I'm seeing Dr Evans next week.' 'That ..... be right. He's on holiday then.' A mustn't    B can't    C hasn't to    D hasn't got to	C23	18
3.8	I can't access the database. You ..... a password. A must have got to put in    B must've to put in C must have to put in    D must put in		18
3.9	I ..... an interview because I'd worked there before. A didn't have to have    B needn't have had    C didn't need to have D needn't have	C27	19
3.10	Nowadays it ..... cost a fortune to own an eBook reader. A hasn't to    B needn't    C doesn't have to    D mustn't		19
3.11	Walking under a ladder.....be unlucky. A is suppose to    B should    C ought to    D is supposed to	C32	20
3.12	It's the third time she's been skating this week. She ..... really enjoy it. A must    B should    C ought to    D had better		20
Linking verbs, passives, questions			
4.1	The traffic lights ..... green and I pulled away. A got    B became    C turned    D went		21
4.2	The building ..... the earthquake but then ..... by a fire. A was survived ... destroyed    B survived ... was destroyed C survived ... destroyed    D was survived ... was destroyed	D1	23, 24, 22

## Relative clauses and other types of clause

Grammar  
reminder

Unit

- |      |  |     |        |
|------|--|-----|--------|
| 9.1  | My mother ..... enjoys hill walking.<br>A who is in her seventies    B , that is in her seventies,<br>C , which is in her seventies,    D , who is in her seventies, | J2  | 53     |
| 9.2  | She's one of the kindest people .....<br>A that I know    B I know    C who I know    D which I know   |     | 53     |
| 9.3  | Do you know the date ..... we have to hand in the essay?<br>A which    B on which    C by which    D when  |     | 54     |
| 9.4  | The valley ..... the town lies is heavily polluted.<br>A in that    B in which    C in    D which  |     | 55     |
| 9.5  | The prisoners ..... are all women.<br>A who being released    B are being released    C being released<br>D who are being released                                   |     | 56     |
| 9.6  | She lives in the house .....<br>A which has the red door    B has the red door<br>C with the red door    D which with the red door                                   |     | 57     |
| 9.7  | 'Wait a minute,' said Amy, .....<br>A running through the door    B run through the door<br>C ran through the door    D runs through the door                        | J8  | 58, 59 |
| 9.8  | ..... by the boys' behaviour, she complained to the head teacher.<br>A She annoyed    B Annoyed    C She was annoyed<br>D Annoying                                   | J10 | 58, 59 |
| 9.9  | ..... at the party, we saw Ruth standing alone.<br>A Arrived    B We arrived    C Arriving    D We were arriving   |     | 58     |
| 9.10 | Josh was the first person I saw ..... hospital.<br>A by leaving    B on leaving    C in leaving    D on to leave   |     | 59     |

## Pronouns, substitution and leaving out words

- |      |  |    |    |
|------|--|----|----|
| 10.1 | 'What did you do to your hand?' 'I ..... when I was chopping vegetables.'<br>A cut me    B cut    C myself cut    D cut myself                 | K1 | 60 |
| 10.2 | The scheme allows students from many countries to communicate .....<br>A each other    B with each other    C themselves<br>D with one another | K7 |    |
| 10.3 | We are confident that both sets of fans will ..... at the match.<br>A behave itself    B behave them    C behave themselves<br>D behave        |    | 60 |
| 10.4 | 'We need new curtains.' 'Okay, let's buy .....'<br>A ones with flowers on    B some    C ones    D one   |    | 61 |

- 4.3 I'm really disappointed. I ..... for the team again.  
**A** wasn't picked    **B** didn't pick    **C** didn't get picked  
**D** wasn't got picked
- 4.4 When I asked what was wrong, .....  
**A** I was explained the problem  
**B** he explained the problem to me  
**C** the problem was explained to me  
**D** he explained me the problem
- 4.5 The children ..... to the zoo.  
**A** were enjoyed taken    **B** enjoyed being taken  
**C** were enjoyed taking    **D** enjoyed taking
- 4.6 The new computer system ..... next month.  
**A** is being installed by people    **B** is be installed  
**C** is being installed    **D** is been installed
- 4.7 ..... that we have to leave.  
**A** They have informed us    **B** It has been informed  
**C** It has been informed us    **D** We have been informed
- 4.8 He just turned away when I asked him. .... he meant?  
**A** Which do you think    **B** How do you think  
**C** What you think    **D** What do you think
- 4.9 ..... to see in the town?  
**A** What there are    **B** What is there    **C** What are there  
**D** What there is
- 4.10 ..... was in the box?  
**A** What did you think that    **B** What you thought  
**C** What did you think    **D** What you did think

Grammar  
reminder

Unit

D2

23, 24, 22

23

24

App.2

22

App.2

25

E4, E1

26

26

27

**Verb complementation: what follows verbs**

- 5.1 I always associate .....  
**A** pizza    **B** pizza by Italy    **C** Italian pizza  
**D** pizza with Italy
- 5.2 She described .....  
**A** the situation    **B** the situation to me    **C** me the situation  
**D** the situation me
- 5.3 Stevens ..... the wallet.  
**A** admitted to steal    **B** admitted steal    **C** admitted stealing  
**D** admitted him stealing
- 5.4 My parents wouldn't ..... to the party.  
**A** allow me go    **B** allow me to go    **C** allow me going  
**D** allow to go
- 5.5 She felt the mosquito ..... her.  
**A** bites    **B** to bite    **C** bite    **D** biting

F5

30, 31

F9

30, 31

F13

30, 31

Grammar reminder	Unit
	30
	31
<b>Reporting</b>	
G4/5	32
G7	32
	32
	33
	34
	35
	36
	37
	38
	39
<b>Nouns</b>	
H1	

- 5.6 You don't object ..... late tonight, do you?  
**A** to working    **B** to work    **C** work    **D** working
- 5.7 They arranged ..... in London.  
**A** for Rania to stay    **B** Rania to stay    **C** by Rania to stay  
**D** for Rania staying

**Reporting**

- 6.1 Georgia ..... she would be late for the meeting. She ..... she was feeling ill.  
**A** told that ... said that    **B** told that ... said me that  
**C** told me that ... said that    **D** told me that ... said me that
- 6.2 She ..... her holiday in Finland.  
**A** told me about    **B** said about    **C** said me about  
**D** told about
- 6.3 'I suppose you've heard the latest ..... to me.  
**A** news,' said she    **B** news.' she said    **C** news', she said  
**D** news,' she said
- 6.4 I notified ..... I had changed my address.  
**A** with the bank that    **B** the bank that    **C** that  
**D** to the bank that
- 6.5 She reminded .....  
**A** what to do    **B** me what I had to do    **C** what I had to do  
**D** me what to do
- 6.6 Police said that they ..... the missing girl.  
**A** had found    **B** have found    **C** find    **D** were finding
- 6.7 She encouraged ..... the job.  
**A** to take the job    **B** that Fran should take    **C** Fran to take  
**D** to Fran to take
- 6.8 He asked where he ..... put the box.  
**A** shall    **B** ought to    **C** will    **D** should
- 6.9 She asked my advice ..... subject she should study at university.  
**A** on to what    **B** as to what    **C** on what    **D** to what
- 6.10 They directed that the building .....  
**A** be pulled down    **B** to be pulled down  
**C** should be pulled down    **D** should pull down

**Nouns**

- 7.1 The ..... faulty.  
**A** equipments are    **B** equipment was    **C** equipments were  
**D** equipment were



	Grammar reminder	Unit
7.2 The company ..... doing a lot of ..... in South America. A is ... businesses    B are ... business    C are ... businesses D is ... business	H2	40
7.3 The ..... shoes were covered in mud, so I asked them to take them off before they got into ..... car. A girl's ... Leon's    B girls'... Leons'    C girls'... Leon's D girl's ... Leons'	H7	43
7.4 The council ..... postponed a decision on the new road, and many leading members of the opposition party ..... criticised the delay. A has ... have    B has ... has    C have ... has    D have ... have		40
7.5 ..... thinks that Phil should be given the job. A Neither of us    B The majority of my colleagues C Practically everyone    D A number of people		41
7.6 Police ..... that Thomas is in Brazil, although his exact whereabouts .....unknown. A believes ... are    B believe ... are    C believes ... is D believe ... is		42
7.7 A new ..... is being built outside the town. A golf course    B golfcourse    C golf's course    D golf-course	H5	
7.8 The government has introduced ..... A a children's clothes tax    B a tax on children clothes C a children clothes tax    D a tax on children's clothes		43
7.9 ..... has improved enormously. A David's guitar playing    B David guitar playing C Davids' guitar playing    D The guitar playing of David	H11	40
<b>Articles, determiners and quantifiers</b>		
8.1 I'll be with you in ..... A one quarter of an hour    B a quarter of an hour C a quarter of one hour    D a quarter of hour		44
8.2 Look at ..... It's very bright tonight. A the moons    B moon    C the moon    D a moon	I5	45-47
8.3 Sydney is ..... A a beautiful city    B beautiful city    C the beautiful city D the beautiful cities	I7	45-47
8.4 ..... of the present continuous tense on page 32. A There are example    B There are examples C There are the examples    D There is example	I9	45-47



- 8.5 ..... is one of the many factors involved in changing farming methods.  
**A** Climate    **B** A climate    **C** Climates    **D** The climate
- 8.6 Against her parents' wishes, she wants to be .....  
**A** the journalist    **B** journalist    **C** a journalist    **D** journalists
- 8.7 'You look upset.' 'Yes, I've had .....'  
**A** the terrible morning    **B** terrible morning  
**C** some terrible morning    **D** a terrible morning
- 8.8 I haven't been here for .....  
**A** some years    **B** any years    **C** years    **D** the years
- 8.9 We haven't got ..... left.  
**A** a butter    **B** any butter    **C** the butter    **D** some butter
- 8.10 'Where were you last week?' 'I was visiting .....'  
**A** any friends    **B** friends    **C** the friends    **D** some friends
- 8.11 ..... my jewellery is missing.  
**A** Some of    **B** Any of    **C** Some    **D** Any
- 8.12 ..... the furniture ..... arrived yet.  
**A** None ... has    **B** None ... have    **C** None of ... has  
**D** None of ... have
- 8.13 I phoned Sarah at home, but .....  
**A** there were no answers    **B** there were no answer  
**C** there was no answers    **D** there was no answer
- 8.14 There isn't ..... traffic along the street where I live.  
**A** many    **B** much    **C** much of    **D** many of
- 8.15 ..... the food was inedible.  
**A** A large amount of    **B** Many of    **C** Much of  
**D** A large number of
- 8.16 ..... waiting to hear the results.  
**A** Everyone was    **B** All was    **C** Everyone were    **D** All were
- 8.17 Following the flood, ..... in the area ..... major repair work.  
**A** each of building ... need    **B** every building ... needs  
**C** every building ... need    **D** each buildings ... need
- 8.18 ..... to Athens during the vacation.  
**A** All they are going    **B** They are all going  
**C** They all are going    **D** They are going all
- 8.19 There is ..... evidence to support his claim.  
**A** little of    **B** few    **C** a few    **D** little
- 8.20 We should use ..... time we have available to discuss Jon's proposal.  
**A** the little of    **B** the little    **C** the few    **D** little

Grammar reminder	Unit
	45
	46
	47
114	48
115	48
	48
	49–51
123	49
134, 122–28	49
	49
138, 122–28	50
	50
144	51
146, 122–28	51
	51
148, 122–28	52
	52

- 10.5 The two children ..... for breaking the window.  
**A** each blamed other    **B** blamed other    **C** blamed each other  
**D** each blamed the other
- 10.6 I had a racing bike when I was young, and .....  
**A** my brother did so    **B** so did my brother    **C** so my brother  
**D** did my brother
- 10.7 'I don't suppose there'll be any seats left.' 'No, I .....'  
**A** don't suppose    **B** suppose    **C** don't suppose so  
**D** suppose not
- 10.8 They needed someone who was both an excellent administrator  
and manager. .... was not easy to find.  
**A** Such person    **B** A such person    **C** Such    **D** Such a person
- 10.9 'They could have been delayed by the snow.' 'Yes, they  
.....'  
**A** could have    **B** could    **C** could be    **D** could have been
- 10.10 Leon was frightened – or maybe he just .....  
**A** pretended to be    **B** pretended to    **C** pretended  
**D** pretend to be

Grammar  
reminder

Unit

K9

K10

62

62

63

64

65

Adjectives and adverbs

- 11.1 He is a .....  
**A** capable of making difficult decisions manager  
**B** manager capable of making difficult decisions  
**C** capable manager of making difficult decisions  
**D** manager capable to make difficult decisions
- 11.2 Our teacher gave us ..... problem to solve.  
**A** a very impossible    **B** a completely impossible  
**C** an absolutely impossible    **D** an extremely impossible
- 11.3 Experience is ..... for the job.  
**A** really essential    **B** fairly essential    **C** pretty essential  
**D** very essential
- 11.4 I met my ..... professor the other day. She is now  
advising on the government's .....  
**A** old politics ... very foreign policy  
**B** very old politics ... foreign policy  
**C** very old politics ... very foreign policy  
**D** old politics ... foreign policy
- 11.5 I drank some ..... coffee.  
**A** good very Brazilian    **B** Brazilian very good  
**C** very good Brazilian    **D** very Brazilian good
- 11.6 I was ..... to find that the film was quite .....  
**A** surprised ... frightening    **B** surprised ... frightened  
**C** surprising ... frightening    **D** surprising ... frightened

L2

67, 68

67

68

L3

L4

	Grammar reminder	Unit
11.7	My watch was among the ..... A things taken B taken things C things stolen D stolen things	69
11.8	He was busy ..... his homework. A to do B doing C that he was doing D he was doing	70
11.9	It was ..... as we went into the room. A strange quiet B strange quietly C strangely quiet D strangely quietly	L6 71
11.10	She ..... towards the door. A quick ran B ran quick C ran quickly D quickly ran	71
11.11	It was the ..... thing to say. A most ridiculous B ridiculous C ridiculousst D most ridiculousst	L8 72
11.12	'Why did you buy these oranges?' 'They were .....' A cheapest B the cheapest C the cheapest ones I could find D cheapest ones I could find	72
11.13	Despite his heavy injuries he tried to lead ..... as possible. A as normal life B a normal a life C as normal as life D as normal a life	73
11.14	Have you heard the good news? ..... A In May, Eva had a baby. B Eva had a baby in May. C Eva in May had a baby. D Eva had in May a baby.	74, 75
11.15	..... Kaspar nowadays, he's so busy at the office. A We see hardly ever B We hardly see ever C We hardly ever see D Hardly we ever see	75
11.16	Only later ..... how much damage had been caused. A she realised B she did realised C did she realise D realised she	76, 99, 100
11.17	We ..... with the decision. A agree very much B much agree C agree much D very much agree	77
11.18	....., this summer is a crucial time for the government. A Politics speaking B Politically C In political terms D In a political point of view	78

**Adverbial clauses and conjunctions**

12.1	I ..... unwell when I ..... this morning. A felt ... get up B felt ... got up C feel ... get up D feel ... got	M2
12.2	Have something to eat before you ..... A leave B left C will leave D had left	M3

Grammar reminder	Unit
	79
	80
	81
	82
M9	83, 84
M14	83, 84
M17	83, 84
	83
	84
	85
	86
	87
	88

- 12.3 I still feel tired ..... in the morning.  
**A** when I wake up    **B** as I wake up    **C** when I will wake up  
**D** while I wake up
- 12.4 We were delayed ..... an accident.  
**A** because    **B** because of there was    **C** because there was  
**D** because of
- 12.5 I wrote down her name ..... forget it.  
**A** so as not to    **B** so not to    **C** not to    **D** in order not to
- 12.6 .....they slept soundly.  
**A** Hot though was the night air    **B** Hot though the night air was  
**C** Hot as the night air was    **D** Hot although the night air was
- 12.7 I'll give you a lift if it .....  
**A** is raining    **B** will rain    **C** rained    **D** rains
- 12.8 If I had known how difficult the job was, I ..... it.  
**A** won't have taken    **B** wouldn't have taken    **C** won't take it  
**D** mightn't have taken
- 12.9 If I ..... a more reliable car, I ..... to Spain rather than fly.  
**A** would have ... would drive    **B** had ... had driven  
**C** had ... would drive    **D** would have had ... would drive
- 12.10 If the technology ..... available, we would be able to expand the business.  
**A** would become    **B** were become    **C** were to become  
**D** became
- 12.11 If the North Sea ..... in winter, you could walk from London to Oslo.  
**A** happened to freeze    **B** froze    **C** should freeze  
**D** should happen to freeze
- 12.12 ..... very busy and rather unfit, I might consider taking up squash.  
**A** Were I not    **B** Was I not    **C** Weren't I    **D** If I wasn't
- 12.13 They couldn't decide ..... it was worth re-sitting the exam.  
**A** if    **B** whether or not    **C** whether    **D** if or not
- 12.14 It was midday. ...., I put on the light.  
**A** Even so    **B** Although    **C** Even    **D** Even though

**Prepositions**

- 13.1 He suddenly saw Eva ..... the room. He pushed his way ..... the crowd of people to get to her.  
**A** across ... through    **B** over ... through    **C** across ... across  
**D** over ... along



	Grammar reminder	Unit
13.2	The concert features, ..... others, Karl Frisk and the Johnsons. Their music is still very popular ..... teenagers. A between ... among    B between ... between C among ... between    D among ... among	89
13.3	..... a pause in the conversation, she left the room. A In    B During    C Over    D By	90
13.4	..... cricket, I enjoy watching football and basketball. A Apart from    B Except    C Except for    D Besides	91
13.5	Jo ..... her disabled mother until her death last year. A cared after    B cared for    C took care of    D cared about	92
13.6	What's the chance ..... five heads when you toss a coin five times? A of getting    B to get    C of get    D get	93
13.7	She tried to ..... A talk me the plan out of    B talk out of me the plan C talk me out of the plan    D talk out me of the plan	94

**Organising information**

14.1	..... people trying to get into the football stadium. A There were too much    B There were too many C It was too many    D There was too many	95, 96
14.2	..... Sara wanted to borrow money. A Suddenly hit me that    B It suddenly hit C It suddenly hit me that    D Suddenly hit me	96
14.3	I ..... you can swim so well and I can't. A hate    B hate it that    C hate that    D hate it	97
14.4	Luis lost his job and was short of money, so ..... his flat and move in with his brother. A that he did was to sell    B what he did was to sell C what he did sold    D what he did was sell	98
14.5	..... been diverted, they would have arrived early. A Had the plane not    B Hadn't the plane C The plane had not    D The plane not had	99
14.6	..... that Lana was able to retire at the age of 50. A So successful her business was,    B So successful was her business, C Her business was so successful    D So was her successful business	100





**ADVANCED  
GRAMMAR  
IN USE**

# Present continuous and present simple: state verbs and performatives

## A State verbs

Reminder → A1–A5

We can use the present continuous with some state verbs (e.g. **attract, like, look, love, sound**) to emphasise that a situation is temporary or for a period of time around the present. Compare:

- Ella stays with us quite often. The children **love** having her here. *and*
- Ella's with us at the moment. The children **are loving** having her here.

State verbs which we rarely use with the present continuous include **believe, consist of, doubt, own**.

## B

Some verbs have different meanings when they are used to talk about states and when they describe actions. With their 'state' meanings, they usually take simple rather than continuous forms. With their 'action' meanings, they may take simple or continuous forms, depending on context. Compare:

- The app **doesn't appear** to work on my phone. (appear: *state* = seem) *and*
- Carley Robb **is** currently **appearing** in a musical on Broadway. / She often **appears** in musicals. (appear: *action* = take part)

Also: **expect, feel, fit, have, imagine, look, measure, see, think, weigh**

## C

### Mental state verbs

With some verbs describing *mental* states (e.g. **find, realise, regret, think, understand**) we can use the present continuous to emphasise that we have recently started to think about something or that we are not sure about something. Compare:

- I **regret** that the company will have to be sold. (= I've made the decision and I'm sorry about it) *and*
- I **'m regretting** my decision to give her the job. (= I'm increasingly aware that it was the wrong decision)

When it means 'think carefully about', **consider** is often used in the continuous form in the present:

- He's **considering** taking early retirement. (*not* He considers taking early retirement.)

Some other verbs describing preferences and mental states (e.g. **agree, believe, conclude, know, prefer**) are rarely used with the present continuous:

- I **believe** you now. (*not* I'm believing you now.)

## D

### Performatives

Verbs which perform the action they describe (= performatives) usually take the present simple:

- I **suggest** you park outside the city and get the bus to the centre.
- We **request** that you read the terms and conditions carefully before signing.

Also: **acknowledge, admit, advise, apologise, beg, confess, congratulate, declare, deny, forbid, guarantee, name, order, permit, predict, promise, refuse, remind, request, thank, warn**

Some verbs used as performatives with the present simple in affirmative (= positive) sentences (**apologise, deny, guarantee, promise, suggest**) have a similar meaning with either the present simple or the present continuous in negative sentences:

- I **don't deny** / I **'m not denying** taking the books, but Miguel said it would be okay.

Modals are often used with performatives to make what we say more tentative or polite:

- We **would advise** you to arrive two hours before the flight leaves.
- I **must beg** you to keep this a secret.

## Exercises

- 1.1 Complete each pair of sentences using the same verb (in a question form or negative if necessary) from the box. Use the present continuous; if this is not possible, use the present simple. Use  $\surd$  to add any words outside the gap and use contracted forms where appropriate.

A &amp; B

attract   consist of   doubt   feel   fit  
have   like   ~~look~~   measure   sound

- 1 a I hear you're having your house repainted. How  $\surd$  it <sup>'s</sup> looking ? (or How  $\surd$  it <sup>does</sup> look ?)  
b I bought this new dress today. How  $\surd$  it <sup>does</sup> look ?
- 2 a A: What are you doing with that ruler?   B: I ..... the area of the kitchen.  
b The garden ..... 12 by 20 metres.
- 3 a I ..... whether I'll get another chance to retake the exam.  
b I suppose she might be at home tonight, but I ..... it.
- 4 a The new science museum currently ..... 10,000 visitors a month.  
b Flowers ..... bees with their brightly-coloured petals.
- 5 a Carlos won't work at the top of the 20-storey building because he ..... heights.  
b A: How's the new job?   B: Well, at the moment, I ..... it at all.
- 6 a My car's in the garage today. They ..... new brakes.  
b I bought this jumper for Anna, but it ..... her so I'll have to take it back.
- 7 a What's your shirt made from? It ..... like silk.  
b I won't be coming to work today. I ..... very well.
- 8 a The roof of the house ..... only plastic sheets nailed down in a few places.  
b Their school uniform ..... black trousers and a dark green jumper.
- 9 a Simon's new song ..... quite good, but he doesn't think he's ready yet to perform it in public.  
b A: What's that noise?   B: It ..... like a bird stuck in the chimney.
- 10 a Poulson ..... treatment for a knee injury, but should be fit to play on Saturday.  
b My sister ..... long blonde hair. You're bound to recognise her.

- 1.2 Cross out any improbable answers. C & D

✉ Reply Forward

Dear Aunt Mara,

Thanks for your message. I (1) *apologise / 'm apologising* for not getting back to you sooner, but I've been incredibly busy. When I went into nursing, you warned me that it would be really hard work, but I (2) *admit / 'm admitting* that I didn't really believe you. Don't get me wrong – I (3) *don't suggest / 'm not suggesting* that I'm not enjoying it. It's incredibly rewarding, but I (4) *now realise / 'm now realising* how hard the job is. When I get home I just eat (not very well, I (5) *confess / 'm confessing*) and go straight to bed. It doesn't help that the bus journey to the hospital is so slow. I (6) *consider / 'm considering* buying a car, which will make things easier, I hope.

And what about you? How (7) *do you find / are you finding* living in a village after so many years in the city? I (8) *know / 'm knowing* how difficult it is for you to travel such a long way, but it would be lovely if you could come and stay with me for a weekend. I've got plenty of room in my flat. I (9) *don't guarantee / 'm not guaranteeing* to cook as well as you do, but I (10) *promise / 'm promising* to find time to show you around this lovely old town.

Hope to see you soon. Keep in touch.

Love,  
Martina



## Using present continuous and present simple

A

We often use the present simple and present continuous when telling stories and jokes in informal spoken English to create the impression that events are happening now. This can make them more direct and exciting and hold people's attention:

Reminder → A1–A5

- She **goes** up to this man and **looks** straight into his eyes. He's not **wearing** his glasses, and he **doesn't recognise** her ...
- This man's **playing** golf when a kangaroo **bounds** up to him, **grabs** his club and **hits** his ball about half a mile ...

The main events are usually described in sequence using the present simple and longer background events are described using the present continuous.

In narratives and anecdotes the present simple can be used to highlight an event. Often it is used after past tenses and with a phrase such as **suddenly** or **all of a sudden**:

- So last night, I'm waiting for the bus when this man **walks** up to me and **says** ...
- I was in the park reading a newspaper, when *all of a sudden* this dog **jumps** at me.

B

We also use the present simple and present continuous in live commentaries (for example, on sports events) when the report takes place at the same time as the action:

- King **serves** to the left-hand court and Adams **makes** a wonderful return. She's **playing** magnificent tennis in this match ...

C

We can use the present simple in phrases such as **It says here**, **I hear**, **I gather**, **I see**, **I understand** and **They say**, **(Someone) says**, **(Someone) tells me** to introduce news that we have heard, read, seen (e.g. on television), or been told. We can also use past tenses (e.g. **Kevin said**, **I heard**):

- I gather** you're worried about Pedro.
- Sophia **tells me** you're thinking of emigrating.
- Professor Hendriks is at the conference and **I hear** she's an excellent speaker.

D

The present simple is often used in news headlines to talk about events that have recently happened:

**SECOND QUAKE HITS JAPAN****FIRE BREAKS OUT IN HOTEL ROOM****SCIENTISTS FIND ICE ON THE MOON****FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS**

We can use the present simple to refer to the contents of books, films, newspapers, etc:

- Thompson **gives** a list of the largest European companies in Chapter 6.
- At the beginning of the book, three men **find** \$4 million in a crashed plane.
- In the film, Loni Baranski **takes** the role of a private detective.

E

We can use the present continuous with adverbs such as **always**, **constantly**, **continually** or **forever** to emphasise that something is done so often that it is characteristic of a person, group or thing. We often use this pattern to indicate disapproval:

- a: I think I'll stay here after all. b: You're *constantly* **changing** your mind.
- Jacob is a really kind person. He's *always* **offering** to help me with my work.

The past continuous is used in a similar way with these adverbs (e.g. **Was** Olivia *always* **asking** you for money, too?).

We can use the present continuous to describe something we regularly do at a certain time:

- At eight o'clock I'm usually **driving** to work, so phone me on my mobile.
- Seven o'clock is a bit early. We're generally **eating** then.



# Exercises

**2.1** Complete these sentences using the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or present continuous. **A & B**

- Rodríguez passes to De Mello, who ..... just over the bar. The home team ..... much more in this half ... (*pass – shoot – attack*)
- A man ..... home late one night after the office Christmas party. His wife ..... for him, and she ..... to him ... (*arrive – wait – say*)
- I went to a concert yesterday in the Town Hall. In the middle of it, while the orchestra ..... this man suddenly ..... on his seat and ..... to conduct them. (*play – stand – start*)

**2.2** Complete what each person says about the news they have read or heard using the present tense phrases in C. **C**

- Government gives health service billions** ..... I see the government's giving the health service a lot more money.
- Vegecorp to sack 1,000 workers.** ..... Vegecorp are going to .....
- President Bergman announced a new public holiday on his birthday, August 6th. He made the announcement ...** ..... we're going to have .....
- Ed: "Did you hear that Bruno's crashed his car again?" ..... Bruno's .....
- Julia: "I've got a new job." ..... she's .....
- A team of researchers claims to have identified a gene which causes some people to sleep more than others.** ..... they've identified .....

**2.3** Expand one of the sets of notes below to complete each dialogue. **E**

continually / change / mind    forever / moan / work    forever / ask me / money  
constantly / criticise / driving    ~~always / complain / handwriting~~

- A: I can't read this. B: You're always complaining about my handwriting.
- A: Can I borrow €10? B: You're .....
- A: That was a dangerous thing to do. B: You're .....
- A: I think I'll stay here after all. B: You're .....
- A: I had a bad day at the office again. B: You're .....

**2.4** Complete each pair of sentences using the same verb (in negative form if necessary). Use the present continuous or the present simple. Use  $\surd$  to add any words outside the gap. **D & E**

- a A: Shall I phone at six? B: No, we usually ..... dinner at that time.  
b I ..... lamb, thanks. I'm a vegetarian.
- a Gielman ..... Henry V in the latest production at the Royal Theatre.  
b They constantly ..... loud music until the early hours of the morning.
- a I normally ..... the children to school at 8:30. Perhaps we could meet at 9:00.  
b In his recent book, Wall ..... a controversial view of Britain's role in the war.

## Past simple and present perfect

A

Time expressions that refer to the present, such as **this morning / week / month** and **today**, can be used with either past simple or present perfect verbs.

Reminder → A6–A12

If we think of **this morning** (etc.) as a past, completed time period, then we use the past simple; if we think of **this morning** (etc.) as a time period which includes the present moment, then we use the present perfect. Compare:

- I **didn't shave** *this morning*. (= the morning is over and I didn't shave) *and*
- I **haven't shaved** *this morning*. (= it is still the morning and I might shave later)

B

In a sentence which includes a time clause with **since**, we generally prefer a past simple verb in the time clause (referring to a particular point in the past) and a present perfect verb in the main clause:

- Since* Mr Dodson **became** president unemployment **has increased**. (*rather than ... has become ...*)
- She **hasn't been able** to play tennis *since* she **broke** her arm. (*rather than ... has broken ...*)

Note, however, that we use the present perfect in the time clause with **since** if the two situations described in the main clause and time clause extend until the present:

- Have you met** any of your neighbours *since* you've **lived** here? (*not ... you lived ...*)

C

With time clauses introduced by **after, when, until, as soon as, once, by the time** and the time expressions **the minute / second / moment** the past simple refers to past, completed events and the present perfect refers to future events. Compare these examples:

- After* she **left** hospital (past), she had a long holiday. *and*
- After* Lucas **has left** school (future), he will be spending six months in India.
- The minute* I **got** the news about Anna (past) I telephoned my parents. *and*
- I'll contact you *the minute* I've **got** my exam results. (future)

In the time clause in sentences like this it is possible to use the past perfect instead of the past simple (e.g. *After* she **had left** ...) and the present simple instead of the present perfect (e.g. *After* Lucas **leaves** ...) with the same meaning (see also Unit 5).

D

In news reports, you will often read about or hear recent events introduced with the present perfect, and then the past simple or other past tenses are used to give details:

- A Russian spacecraft **has returned** safely to Earth with its two passengers. US astronaut Scott Keane and Russian cosmonaut Olga Kaleri **landed** in the early hours of Wednesday.
- An American woman **has become** the first person to make 2 million contributions to Dictionary File. Esther Miller **began** editing the site eight years ago.

E

After the pattern **It / This / That is / will be the first time ...** we generally use the present perfect in the next clause:

- That's the first time* I've **seen** Jan look embarrassed. (reporting a past event)
- It won't be the first time* she **has voted** against the government. (talking about a future event)

Note that after **It / This / That was the first time ...** we generally use the *past perfect* (see Unit 5):

- It was the first time* I'd **talked** to Dimitra outside the office.