

14

Love you and leave you

Past Perfect • Reported statements • Saying goodbye

STARTER

Match the lines about John and Mary.

They met each other
They've known each other
They see each other
They were living in New York
They had never been to New York

every week.
when they met.
for a long time.
a long time ago.
before.

A LOVE STORY

Past Perfect

- 1 Texts **A** and **B** are summaries of a magazine love story. Read and compare them.

One Short Hot Summer

by Carmen Day

A The story so far ...

Saskia met Bradley at a party one Saturday night in June. They fell in love and got married the following Saturday. After the wedding, Bradley moved into Saskia's flat. Saskia rang her parents and told them that she was married. They were furious.

Unfortunately, after a few months, Bradley began to behave very strangely and his marriage to Saskia started to go wrong ...

B The story so far ...

Saskia and Bradley got married one Saturday in June. They had met only one week earlier at a party and had fallen in love. After the wedding, Saskia rang her parents and told them that she was married, and that Bradley had moved into her flat. They were furious.

Unfortunately, after a few months, their marriage started to go wrong. Bradley had begun to behave very strangely ...

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 In which text are the events of the story told in chronological order? What tense are *all* the verbs in this text?
- 2 How is this idea expressed in text B?
They met at a party and fell in love.
Which two tenses are used in text B?
- 3 What's the difference between these sentences?
When we arrived | they were leaving.
 | they left.
 | they had left.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 14.1 p142

- 2 **T 14.1** Read and listen to text B on p110 and underline all the examples of the Past Perfect. Read the text aloud and pay attention to contracted forms.
- 3 Are the following statements about Saskia and Bradley true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false ones.
 - 1 When Saskia and Bradley got married, they had known each other for a year.
 - 2 When Saskia told her parents about the wedding, Bradley had already moved into her flat.
 - 3 Her parents were angry because she hadn't phoned them for a long time.
 - 4 The marriage started to go wrong, and then Bradley began to behave very strangely.



PRACTICE

Speaking

- 1 The story continues. Work with a partner. Tell the story in the order of the pictures.

- 1 On Friday evening when Bradley returned from work, he ... his suitcase.



- 2 Then he ...



- 3 and ...



- 4 Saskia ... home.



- 2 Which of these sentences is true? Explain why.
When Saskia arrived home, Bradley | was packing.
 | packed.
 | had packed.
- 3 Tell the story again, but begin at picture 4.
When Saskia arrived home, Bradley ...

Grammar and pronunciation

4 Make sentences from the chart below.

I	was in a mess		I	had	fallen over playing football.
Our teacher	hurt				done the homework.
My leg	died	because	we	hadn't	passed all my exams.
The plants	was delighted				had a party the night before.
The house	was angry				forgotten to water them.
	was hungry				had a busy day.
	went to bed early				had any breakfast.

T 14.2 Listen and check. Practice saying the sentences.

5 The *had* in the Past Perfect tense is often contracted.

I'd passed my exams. (The 'd is sometimes difficult to hear.)

(*d* is also the contracted form of *would*: *I'd like to come.*)

T 14.3 Listen to the sentences. Put a tick (✓) if the sentence contains *had*. Put a cross (X) if it doesn't.

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐

6 Put the verbs into the correct tense, Past Simple or Past Perfect.

The story continues ...

Saskia (1) _____ (read) Bradley's letter and then she (2) _____ (walk) slowly into the kitchen.

Earlier that day she (3) _____ (buy) his favourite food for dinner, now she (4) _____ (throw) it into the rubbish bin. Why (5) _____ he _____ (do) this to her? She remembered how happy they (6) _____ (be) in the beginning. They (7) _____ (laugh) a lot then. Saskia (8) _____ (feel) desperate.

One hour later the phone (9) _____ (ring) in the flat ...

7 Read the end of the story. What happened before? Write your ideas in groups.

The end of the story

Bradley took Saskia in his arms and said, 'Forgive me, my darling. I'm so happy we're together again – this time it's forever!'



WHAT DID SHE SAY?

Reported statements

- 1 **T 14.4** Listen and complete what Mary says about John in A.

A What does Mary say?

'I _____ John very much.'
'We _____ six months ago.'
'I _____ in love before.'
'We _____ very happy.'
'I _____ him forever.'
'I _____ him this evening.'

- 2 **T 14.5** Read and listen to B.

B What did Mary tell you?

She told me/said that ...
she loved John very much.
they had met six months ago.
she had never been in love before.
they were very happy.
she would love him forever.
she was seeing him that evening.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 A is direct speech. B is reported speech. What are the tense changes from direct to reported speech?
2 How are *say* and *tell* used to introduce reported speech?

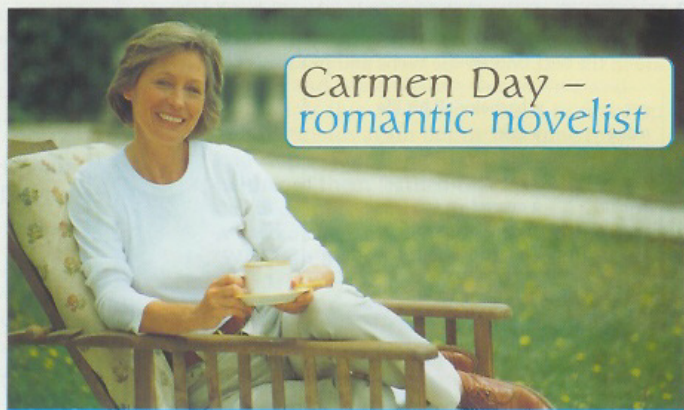
▶▶ Grammar Reference 14.2 p142

- 3 Practise the sentences using contracted forms where possible.

PRACTICE

An interview

- 1 **T 14.6** Listen to an interview with the writer Carmen Day, who wrote *One Short Hot Summer*.
2 Complete this report of the interview with the correct verb forms.



Carmen Day –
romantic novelist

In an interview Carmen said she (1) had written another romantic novel because she (2) _____ romantic fiction easy to write, but that her next novel (3) _____ something different, possibly a detective story.

Carmen said that the character of Bradley (4) _____ on her first husband, Clive Maingay, the actor, who (5) _____ her very unhappy. But she added that she (6) _____ now married to Tony Marsh, the politician. She said that they (7) _____ married for nearly ten years and that they (8) _____ very happy together.

She told me that she (9) _____ now _____ five novels and also that she (10) _____ three stories for children. She said she (11) _____ never stop writing, not even when she (12) _____ an old lady.

- T 14.7** Listen and check.

Check it

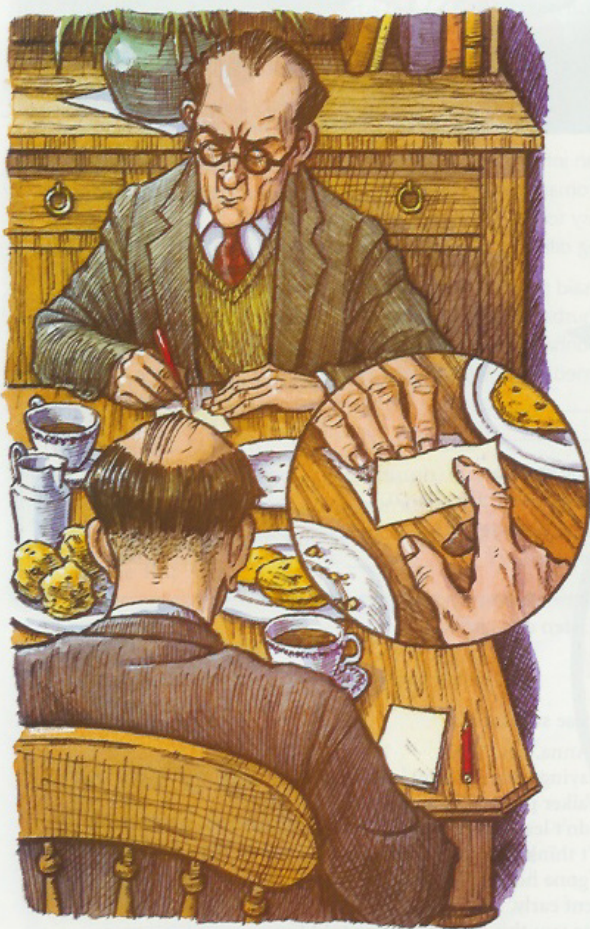
- 3 Report these statements.
1 'I like Anna,' said Jim.
2 'I'm staying with my aunt,' said Anna.
3 'Mr Walker phoned before lunch,' Sue said.
'He didn't leave a message,' she added.
4 'I don't think it'll rain,' said Ken.
5 'Ken's gone home,' Sue said.
'He went early,' she added.
6 'I'll ring you this evening,' Anna told Jim.

READING AND SPEAKING

The tale of two silent brothers

- 1 Sometimes in families there are arguments and family members don't speak to each other for a long time. Has this ever happened to anyone you know?
- 2 You are going to read about two brothers who didn't speak to each other for many years. These expressions are in the text. Match the verbs and phrases.

get	a bachelor all his life
make	a coin
have	revenge
see	a will
remain	a quarrel
toss	and make up
kiss	a solicitor about something



- 3 Read the first part of the story.

PART ONE | A death in the family

There were once two brothers, John and Robert Hessian. John was 52 years old, Robert 49. They had never married and they lived together in a house in Oldcastle in the north of England. They lived together, they ate meals together but they never spoke a single word to each other. They hadn't spoken to each other for ten years, ever since they had had a quarrel. Whenever they wanted to communicate they wrote notes.



One evening the brothers were sitting together after supper. They were both wearing black because their older sister, Mary, had recently died. John wrote a note to Robert: *Mr Liversage is coming to visit.* (Mr Liversage was their solicitor.) Robert wrote: *Why?*

John wrote: *I don't know. He phoned and said that he wanted to see us.*

At that moment there was a knock at the door. It was the solicitor, Mr Powell Liversage. He had been to school with the brothers and was an old friend. He too was unmarried.

'How are you, Powell?' asked Robert.

'Very well,' he replied. 'I've come to tell you about your sister's will. Did you know that she had left a will?'

'No,' answered John and Robert together. 'How much did she leave?'

'£12,000. But let me read you the will.'



What do you think?

Discuss these questions with a partner before you read part two.

Why do you think the brothers quarrelled? Do you think they quarrelled about:

- money? • the house? • a woman?

What do you think is in the will? Do you think:

- the sister leaves the brothers £6,000 each?
- she leaves all the money to one brother? Which one?
- she leaves them the money on certain conditions? What conditions?

4 Read part two and find out if your ideas are correct.

5 Read part three and find out if your ideas are correct.

PART TWO | The will

Mr Liversage took the will out of his pocket and began to read.

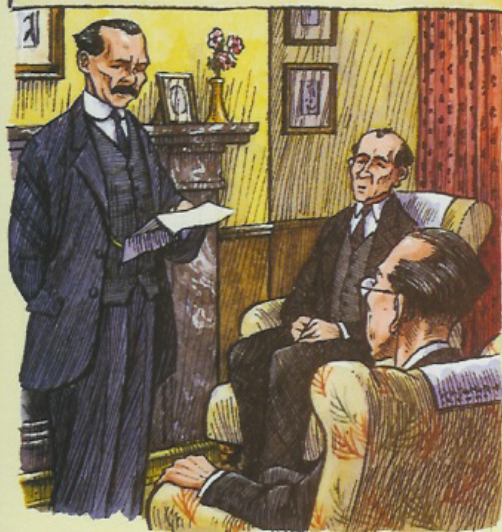
Last Will and Testament of Mary Hessian

To my dear brothers John and Robert:

You have both behaved very stupidly. I have never understood why you quarrelled about Annie Emery. You have been cruel and unfair to poor Annie. She has waited ten years for one of you. So, John, if you marry Annie, I'll give all my money to you. And Robert, if you marry her, I'll give it to you. And, if neither of you marries her, all my money will go to Annie, herself.

Your ever-loving sister

Mary



PART THREE | To marry or not to marry?

The two brothers sat and thought for a long time. Ten years ago when Annie was a young woman of 27, both John and Robert had been in love with her. They had had a violent quarrel and some terrible things were said. Afterwards they had both wanted to make up and be friends again but by this time they had stopped speaking to each other, so neither of them learned that the other had decided not to marry Annie.

At two o'clock in the morning John spoke: 'Why don't we toss a coin for Annie? Heads or tails?'

'Tails,' said Robert. But it was heads. The next evening John went round to Annie's house. Powell Liversage was just leaving when he arrived.



So in the end neither brother married Annie. They are still bachelors to this day, but at least they are now talking to each other again. And Annie? Well, she got her revenge and now she's very happily married.

ADAPTED FROM A STORY BY ARNOLD BENNET

What do you think?

Discuss these questions with a partner. Then tell the class your ideas.

- What happened when John went to Annie's house?
- Why didn't Annie marry either brother?
- Who did she marry?
- Who got the money?

Your teacher will tell you what actually happened.

Language work

Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect.

- 1 John and Robert didn't speak to each other because ...
- 2 They were wearing black because ...
- 3 They didn't know that their sister ...
- 4 Mary said in her will that ...
- 5 When Annie was 27, both brothers ...
- 6 Annie told John that she wouldn't marry him or his brother because ...

What do you think?

Discuss these questions as a class before you read part three.

- What do you think will happen?
- What will John and Robert do?
- Who will marry Annie?

LISTENING AND VOCABULARY

Talk to me

- 1 **T 14.8** Close your books and your eyes and listen to a song. What is it about?
2 Work with a partner. Complete the song, choosing the best word on the right for each line.

Talk to me by Bruce Springsteen

Well, every night I see a _____ up in your window
But every night you won't _____ the door
But although you won't _____ let me in
From the street I can see your _____ sitting close to him

light	man
come to	answer
never	ever
silhouette	shadow

What must I do?
What does it take
To get you to

Talk to me
Until the night is over
Talk to me
Well until the night is over, yeah yeah yeah
I got a full week's _____
And baby I've been working hard _____ day
I'm not _____ for the world, you see
I'm just asking, girl
Talk to me

pay	stay
all	each
asking	looking

Well late at night I hear music that
you're playing _____ and low
Yes and late at night I see the two of
you _____, so close
I don't understand darling, what was
my _____?
Why am I down here below _____
you're up there with him?

soft	loud
sitting	swaying
mistake	sin
while	when

What did I do?
What did I say?
What must I pay
to get you to
talk to me

- 3 **T 14.8** Listen again and check.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Saying goodbye

1 Match the sentences with the correct photos.



- 1 ☒ 'Goodbye! Have a safe journey. Send us a postcard!'
- 2 ☐ 'Goodbye. Thank you for a lovely evening.' 'You must come to us next time.'
- 3 ☐ 'Goodbye. It has been most interesting talking to you. We'll let you know by post.'
- 4 ☐ 'Bye! See you later. Are you doing anything tonight?'
- 5 ☐ 'Bye-bye! Thank you very much for having me.'
- 6 ☐ 'Goodbye. Here's my number. Please get in touch if you have any problems with it.'
- 7 ☐ 'Goodbye! Drive carefully and call us when you get there!'
- 8 ☐ 'Goodbye! Good luck in the future. I've really enjoyed our lessons together!'



2 **T 14.9** Listen and check. Practise saying the sentences.

3 Make more conversations for these situations:

- parents saying goodbye to son/daughter leaving home to share a flat with friends
- saying goodbye to friends after spending a holiday with them
- saying goodbye to your teacher/boss after finishing school/work on Friday
- saying goodbye to teachers/schoolfriends when you leave school

A = Receptionist B = Student

C = Ann, a teacher.

- 2 A Good morning. International School of English.
B Hello, could I speak to Ann Baker, please?
A Hold on. I'll connect you.
C Hello.
A Hello. Can I speak to Ann Baker, please?
C Speaking.
A Ah, hello. I saw your advertisement about English classes in a magazine. Could you send me some information, please?
C Certainly. Can I just take some details?
Could you give me your name and address, please?

A = Mike's flatmate B = Jim

- 3 A Hello.
B Hello. Is that Mike?
A No, I'm afraid he's out at the moment. Can I take a message?
B Yes, please. Can you say that Jim phoned, and I'll try again later. Do you know what time he'll be back?
A In about an hour, I think.
B Thanks. Goodbye.
A Goodbye.

Unit 14

T 14.1 see p111

T 14.2 Listen and check

I was delighted because I'd passed all my exams.
I was hungry because I hadn't had any breakfast.
I went to bed early because I'd had a busy day.
Our teacher was angry because we hadn't done the homework.
My leg hurt because I'd fallen over playing football.
The plants died because I'd forgotten to water them.
The house was in a mess because we'd had a party the night before.

T 14.3 Which sentences contain *had*?

- When we arrived she left.
- When we arrived she'd left.
- She'd like to leave now.
- We'd stopped playing when the rain started.
- We stopped playing when the rain started.
- We'd play tennis if the rain stopped.
- He checked that he'd turned off his mobile phone.
- He turned off the television and went to bed.
- I couldn't believe that I'd lost my passport again.
- If I lost my passport, I'd be very upset.

T 14.4 What does Mary say?

I love John very much.
We met six months ago.
I've never been in love before.
We're very happy.
I'll love him forever.
I'm seeing him this evening.

T 14.5 What did Mary tell you?

Mary told me that she loved John very much.
She said that they'd met six months ago and that she'd never been in love before. She told me that

they were very happy and that she'd love him forever. She said that she was seeing him that evening.

T 14.6 An interview with Carmen Day

I = Interviewer CD = Carmen Day

- I Carmen, why have you written another romantic novel?
CD Because I find romantic fiction easy to write, but my next novel won't be a romance. I'm hoping to write something different, perhaps a detective story.
I In *One Short Hot Summer*, who is the character of Bradley based on?
CD Ah, well he's based on my first husband, Clive Maingay the actor. Clive made me very unhappy, very unhappy indeed.
I You say 'your first husband' - have you then remarried?
CD Yes, indeed. I've been married for nearly ten years to Tony Marsh, you know, the politician.
I Yes, I know him. Are you happy now?
CD Oh, yes. I can honestly say that I've found happiness again. Tony and I are very happy indeed.
I Carmen, how many novels have you written so far?
CD Well, I've written five novels now, and three stories for children.
I And when do you think you'll stop writing?
CD Never. I'll never stop. I'll continue to write even when I'm an old lady.

T 14.7

In an interview Carmen said she had written another romantic novel because she found romantic fiction easy to write, but that her next novel would be something different, possibly a detective story.

Carmen said that the character of Bradley was based on her first husband, Clive Maingay, the actor, who had made her very unhappy. But she added that she was now married to Tony Marsh, the politician. She said that they had been married for nearly ten years and that they were very happy together.

She told me that she had now written five novels, and also that she had written three stories for children. She said she would never stop writing, not even when she was an old lady.

T 14.8 A song

Talk to me

Well every night I see a light up in your window
But every night you won't answer the door
But although you won't ever let me in
From the street I can see your silhouette sitting close to him

What must I do?

What does it take

To get you to

Talk to me

Until the night is over

Talk to me

Well until the night is over, yeah yeah yeah

I got a full week's pay

And baby I've been working hard all day

I'm not asking for the world, you see

I'm just asking girl

Talk to me

Well late at night I hear music that you're playing

soft and low

Yes and late at night I see the two of you swaying so close

I don't understand darling what was my sin?

Why am I down here below while you're up there with him?

What did I do?

What did I say?

What must I pay

To get you to

Talk to me

Until the night is over

Talk to me

Well until the night is over, yeah yeah yeah

I've got a full week's pay

And baby I've been working hard all day

I'm not asking for the world, you see

I'm just asking girl

Talk to me.

T 14.9 Saying goodbye

- Goodbye! Drive carefully and call us when you get there!
- Bye! See you later. Are you doing anything tonight?
- Goodbye! Have a safe journey. Send us a postcard!
- Goodbye. Here's my number. Please get in touch if you have any problems with it.
- Goodbye. It has been most interesting talking to you. We'll let you know by post.
- Goodbye! Good luck in the future. I've really enjoyed our lessons together!
- Bye-bye! Thank you for a lovely evening. You must come to us next time.
- Goodbye. Thank you for a lovely evening. You must come to us next time.

14

Past Perfect • Reported statements
Words that are often confused
Writing a story 3

Love you and leave you

Past Perfect

1 Matching

T 14.1 Make sentences from the chart.



A	B	C
1 I couldn't answer the questions		crashed his car.
2 I was hungry		passed my driving test.
3 My mother was worried	because I had	got stuck in a traffic jam.
4 I was late	because I hadn't	flown in a plane before.
5 I was pleased		slept badly.
6 I was nervous during the flight		revised for the exam.
7 My father was furious		been in touch for a long time.
8 I was tired		eaten all day.



- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 8 _____ |

2 What happened first?

Read the sentences. Put numbers in the boxes after each action to show the order in which they happened.

- I went to bed [3] after I'd had a bath [1] and brushed my teeth [2].
- When I arrived at John's house [], he had made a cake [] and done the washing-up [].
- When I arrived at John's house [], he made us a cup of tea [].
- My stomach-ache disappeared [] after I'd taken some medicine [].
- When we got to the theatre [], the play had started [] and all the seats had been taken [].
- James had supper [], then went to sit in his living room []. He felt miserable []. It had been an awful day [].
- James sat in his armchair [] and thought about the day []. He had got up late [], and his boss had threatened to sack him []. He decided it was time for bed [].

3 Past Simple or Past Perfect?

Complete the sentences. Put one verb in the Past Simple and one in the Past Perfect.

- 1 Lisa gave (give) me a lift because I had missed (miss) the bus.
- 2 I _____ (thank) her for everything she _____ (do).
- 3 When I got to the office, I _____ (realize) that I _____ (forget) to lock the front door.
- 4 When they _____ (finish) their work, they _____ (go) home.
- 5 I _____ (call) you at 8.00, but you _____ just _____ (go) out.
- 6 I took my family to Paris last year. I _____ (be) there as a student, so I _____ (know) my way around.
- 7 When I _____ (listen) to the news, I _____ (go) to bed.

4 Joining sentences

T 14.2 Join these pairs of sentences, using the conjunctions in brackets. Change one verb into the Past Perfect.

- 1 I had a bath. I went to bed. (after)
After I'd had a bath, I went to bed.
- 2 I read the letter. I threw it away. (when)
- 3 He passed his driving test. He bought a car. (as soon as)
- 4 I took the book back to the library. I finished reading it. (when)
- 5 I didn't go to bed. I did my homework. (until)
- 6 I spent all my money. I went home. (when)
- 7 I read the book. I saw the film. (before)
- 8 Her children left home. She started writing. (after)

Reported statements

5 What did she say?

T 14.3 Sally went to see a landlady called Mrs Mawby about a flat. Now she is telling her friend, Paul, about it. Report the sentences.



- 1 'The rent is £50 a week.'
The landlady said the rent was £50 a week.
- 2 'It's a quiet flat, and the neighbours are nice.'
Mrs Mawby said
- 3 'The rent includes gas and electricity.'
She told me that
- 4 'I need £100 deposit.'
Then she said
- 5 'I decorated the living room recently.'
She told me that
- 6 'Other people have been to see the flat.'
She said
- 7 'You'll have to make up your mind soon.'
She told me
- 8 'The people before looked after it very well.'
She said that
- 9 'I've replaced all the carpets.'
She told me that
- 10 'You can move in immediately.'
She told me
- 11 'I'll give you a ring soon,' I said.
I told Mrs Mawby that

6 Reported to direct speech

T 14.4 Read the report of an interview with Laurence Wilmot. Then write the actual words of the interview.

INTERVIEW WITH

Laurence Wilmot

actor and musician

I asked Laurence how he felt about winning the Best Television Actor award. He told me that he had been very pleased and surprised. He said that he had not expected to win, and he also wanted to thank all the other actors in the programme. I asked him what it had been like to play the part of Sherlock Holmes, and he said that it had been great fun.

I asked him if he had ever played a Shakespearian role, and he told me that he had. He'd played Othello off Broadway last year, and he'd enjoyed it very much.

I asked Laurence what sort of music he liked, and he told me that he had always liked jazz. In fact, he said he played in a jazz band called Saxophony. When I asked him where the band played, he told me they mainly played in small clubs.

Finally, I asked him if he ever wanted to direct a play, and he told me that he hoped to one day, but he didn't know when it could happen because he was so busy acting and playing jazz.



Interviewer How do you feel about winning the award, Laurence?

Laurence I'm (1) _____, I didn't expect (2) _____, and I
(3) _____ all the other actors.

Interviewer What (4) _____ Sherlock Holmes?

Laurence It (5) _____ great fun.

Interviewer (6) _____ a Shakespearian role?

Laurence Yes, (7) _____ Othello off Broadway last year.
(8) _____ very much.

Interviewer What sort (9) _____, Laurence?

Laurence I have always liked (10) _____, In fact,
(11) _____ called Saxophony.

Interviewer (12) _____ direct a play?

Laurence (13) _____ one day, but
(14) _____

Vocabulary

7 say and tell

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *say* or *tell*.

- 1 He said (that) he was at school yesterday.
- 2 He told the teacher (that) he was at school yesterday.
- 3 What did Anna _____ ?
- 4 What did Anna _____ Peter?
- 5 She _____ it was cold in the park.
- 6 He hasn't _____ us his address.
- 7 Did he _____ you his telephone number?
- 8 They _____ that Birgitta left last week.
- 9 What did Karen _____ about the dinner party?
- 10 She _____ Alice that it was an awful party.
- 11 Have you _____ Jack about the film?
- 12 Why did you _____ that?
- 13 Sandra _____ that she went to India for a holiday.
- 14 Sandra _____ Bob that she didn't see the Taj Mahal.

8 Words that are often confused

The pairs of words in this exercise are easy to confuse. Choose the correct one.

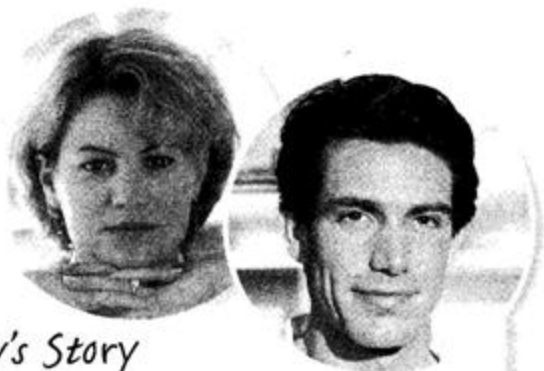
- 1 **cook / cooker**
My mother's a good _____ .
We bought a new _____ today.
- 2 **felt / fell**
I went to bed because I _____ tired.
She _____ off her horse.
- 3 **lend / borrow**
Could you _____ me your pen?
Could I _____ your pen?
- 4 **journey / travel**
(*Journey* is usually a noun. *Travel* is usually a verb.)
How long is your _____ to work?
You need a passport to _____ abroad.
- 5 **buy / pay**
What did you _____ at the shops?
Let's _____ the bill and leave.
- 6 **hear / listen**
_____ ! What's that noise?
I can't _____ anything.
- 7 **last / latest**
Shakespeare wrote his _____ play in 1613.
Models are always dressed in the _____ fashions.
- 8 **quiet / quite**
London is _____ expensive.
Helen's a very _____ person, isn't she?
- 9 **who's / whose**
_____ is this coat? It isn't mine.
_____ coming out for a drink?
- 10 **foreigner / stranger**
I'm English. I come from Brighton. In Paris I'm a _____ .
I'm from Brighton, in the south of England. In Manchester, in the north of England, I'm a _____ .
- 11 **game / play**
Football is a _____ .
Hamlet is a _____ .
- 12 **robbed / stolen**
Someone has _____ my car.
Thieves _____ the National Bank yesterday.



Writing

9 Writing a story 3

Look at the beginnings and endings of Saskia's story and Bradley's story. Choose one of them and write the rest of the story. Use some of the ideas to help if you want.



BEGINNINGS

Saskia's Story

The night she found out that Bradley had left her, Saskia put on her coat and went for a long walk. She had a lot of thinking to do, and she didn't want to be disturbed. After an hour, she suddenly found herself in a part of town that looked familiar. She hadn't been there for a long time, but then she realized how she knew the area. She ...

Bradley's Story

Bradley left Saskia because he had met another woman. He had wanted to make Saskia happy, but Bradley was the sort of man who is never happy with what he has got. Bradley had met Alessandra as he was leaving a London train station. She had just arrived from Italy, and was lost. Bradley asked her ...

had lived there as a student
knew a lot of people
... no real boyfriends, but had liked a boy
called Paul because ...
She wondered what had happened to him ...
Suddenly a door opened ...
Saskia wasn't looking for another intense
relationship ...
She decided to ...
Six months later, one Saturday night, she was
at a party given by some old friends. Suddenly,
across the room, she caught sight of ...
He asked her ...
She told him ...
They met a few days later in a ...
Saskia was a stronger person now than she had
been just six months ago ...
... independent ...
... enjoyed being able to do what she wanted ...
But she found herself becoming more and
more attracted to ...

began to see more of each other ...
had a lot in common ...
both liked ...
After Bradley had got his divorce from Saskia ...
Alessandra wanted to go back to Italy because ...
At first, Bradley was happy. He was a writer, and
could write just as well in Italy as ...
Sometimes, he had to fly back to London to
meet ...
Alessandra stayed in Italy because ...
His visits started to last longer and longer ...
One Saturday night, he was at a party given by
some old friend. Suddenly, across the room, he
caught sight of ...
She asked him ...
He told her ...
They met a few days later in a ...
Bradley was beginning to realize that he had
always loved ...
But it was difficult to persuade X that he was
sincere ...

ENDINGS

Saskia was very grateful to Bradley, in fact. She had learned that she didn't need to rely totally on other people to be happy. She had realized that she shouldn't let a relationship dominate her life. She looked into X's eyes, and this time saw trust, love, and sincerity. Her happiness would last forever.

Bradley thought that he was a very lucky man. He had nearly lost the person who meant more to him than anybody and anything else in the world. He looked down into X's eyes, kissed her gently, and promised that this time it was forever.

you heard 4 she's been shopping 5 I've broken 6 have you had 7 They've been living 8 I've been painting 9 I've lost 10 has given 11 I've been looking

- 8 1 I have been learning 2 like 3 have been 4 went 5 stayed 6 enjoyed 7 were
- 2 1 has been trying 2 left 3 has had 4 has been working 5 wants 6 has written 7 has had
- 3 1 have been living 2 moved 3 have been 4 has helped 5 have decorated 6 broke 7 had 8 like 9 haven't had 10 has rained / has been raining
- 9 1 haven't seen 2 have ... been doing 3 saw 4 started 5 have ... been working 6 enjoy 7 have written 8 have been researching
- 10 1 fare higher won suite caught through Thai piece
2 1 brake; break 2 new; knew 3 sun; son 4 blue; blew 5 there; their 6 pear; pair 7 check; cheque 8 by; buy 9 week; weak 10 right; write 11 waist; waste
- 11 1 f; 2 c; k 3 a; h 4 e; l 5 a; d; j; n 6 g; m 7 b; i
- 12 1 To Mr and Mrs Cantarelli
Worldwide Publishing Inc. requests the pleasure of your company at a champagne reception to celebrate their new language series on Saturday the eleventh of November at 6 p.m.
Formal dress required RSVP
- Dear Sally and Tim
We're having a birthday party for Linda next Saturday at our house from 8 p.m onwards.
Let us know if you can come.
Love from
Jayne and Ivan

UNIT 14

- 1 1 I couldn't answer the questions because I hadn't revised for the exam.
2 I was hungry because I hadn't eaten all day.
3 My mother was worried because I hadn't been in touch for a long time.
4 I was late because I had got stuck in a traffic jam.
5 I was pleased because I had passed my driving test.
6 I was nervous during the flight because I hadn't flown in a plane before.
7 My father was furious because I had crashed his car.
8 I was tired because I had slept badly.
- 2 2 When I arrived at John's house [3], he had made a cake [1] and done the washing-up [2].
- 3 When I arrived at John's house [1], he made us a cup of tea [2].

- 4 My stomach-ache disappeared [2] after I'd taken some medicine [1].
- 5 When we got to the theatre [3], the play had started [2] and all the seats had been taken [1].
- 6 James had supper [3], then went to sit in his living room [4]. He felt miserable [2]. It had been an awful day [1].
- 7 James sat in his armchair [3] and thought about the day [4]. He had got up late [1], and his boss had threatened to sack him [2]. He decided it was time for bed [5].
- 3 2 thanked; had done 3 realized; had forgotten 4 had finished; went 5 called; had ... gone 6 had been; knew 7 had listened; went
- 4 2 When I had read the letter, I threw it away.
3 As soon as he had passed his driving test, he bought a car.
4 I took the book back to the library when I had finished reading it.
5 I didn't go to bed until I had done my homework.
6 When I had spent all my money, I went home.
7 I had read the book before I saw the film.
8 She started writing after her children had left home.
- 5 2 it was a quiet flat and the neighbours were nice
3 the rent included gas and electricity
4 she needed £100 deposit
5 she had decorated the living room recently
6 other people had been to see the flat
7 I would have to make my mind up / make up my mind soon
8 the people before had looked after it very well
9 she had replaced all the carpets
10 I could move in immediately
11 I would give her a ring soon
- 6 1 pleased and surprised 2 to win 3 want to thank 4 was it like to play the part of 5 was 6 Have you ever played 7 I played 8 I enjoyed it 9 of music do you like 10 jazz 11 I play in a jazz band 12 Do you ever want to 13 I hope to 14 I don't know when it can happen because I'm so busy acting and playing jazz
- 7 3 say 4 tell 5 said 6 told 7 tell 8 said 9 say 10 told 11 told 12 say 13 said 14 told
- 8 1 cook; cooker 2 felt; fell 3 lend; borrow 4 journey; travel 5 buy; pay 6 Listen; hear 7 last; latest 8 quite; quiet 9 Whose; Who's 10 foreigner; stranger 11 game; play 12 stolen; robbed

REVISION

Question forms

- 1 2 Is it raining at the moment?
(Answers will vary.)
3 Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
4 What are you going to do this weekend?
5 What time do you usually get up?
6 How many languages can you speak?
7 When did you start studying English?
- 2 Is he coming this evening? Yes, he is.
Am I late? Yes, you are.
Has she got a car? No, she hasn't.
Are we going by car? No, we aren't.
Does she work in a bank? No, she doesn't.
Do I need a passport? No, you don't.
Did we see him yesterday? Yes, we did.
- 3 2 Has he got a calculator?
3 Have you ever ridden a motorbike?
4 What are you doing tonight?
5 Where did you go last night?
6 Do your friends like travelling?
7 Can you speak English?
8 What are you going to do tomorrow?

Present Simple

- 1 2 What does she do? She's an architect.
3 Where do they live? They live in Glasgow.
4 What does Mark study? He studies physics.
5 What time does the bank open? It opens at 9.00.
6 Where do her parents come from? They come from Ireland.
7 What languages does she speak? She speaks Russian and Chinese.
- 2 2 Concorde doesn't fly slowly. It flies fast.
3 Birds don't build nests underground. They build them in trees.
4 Pasta doesn't come from France. It comes from Italy.
5 The temperature doesn't rise at night. It falls.
6 Ornithologists don't study insects. They study birds.
7 Brazilians don't speak Spanish. They speak Portuguese.
- 3 2 don't understand 3 'm waiting 4 do you like 5 're coming 6 are you doing; 'm writing 7 Do Americans drive 8 Are you enjoying; am 9 Does she need; doesn't.

Unit 13

13.1 Present Perfect Continuous

Form

has/have + been + -ing (present participle)

Positive and negative

I We You They	've (have) haven't	been working.
He She It	's (has) hasn't	

Question

How long	have	I we you they	been working?
	has	he she it	

Short answer

Have you been running?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Has he been shopping?	Yes, he has./No, he hasn't.

Use

The Present Perfect Continuous is used:

- to express an activity which began in the past and continues to the present.
We've **been waiting** here for hours!
It's **been raining** for days.
- to refer to an activity with a result in the present.
I'm hot because I've **been running**.
I haven't got any money because I've **been shopping**.

Note

- Sometimes there is little or no difference in meaning between the Present Perfect Simple and Continuous.
How long **have you worked** here?
How long **have you been working** here?
- Think of the verbs that have the idea of a long time, for example, *wait, work, learn, travel, play*.
These verbs can be found in the Present Perfect Continuous.
I've **been playing** tennis since I was a boy.
Think of the verbs that don't have the idea of a long time, for example, *find, start, buy, die, lose, break, stop*. It is unusual to find these verbs in the Present Perfect Continuous.
I've **bought** a new dress.
My cat **has died**.
My radio's **broken**.
- Verbs that express a state, for example, *like, love, know, have* for possession, are not found in the Present Perfect Continuous.
We've **known** each other for a few weeks.
NOT We've **been knowing** each other for a few weeks.
How long **have you had** your car?
NOT How long have you **been having** your car?
- The Present Perfect Simple looks at the completed action. This is why, if the sentence gives a number or a quantity, the Present Perfect Simple is used. The Continuous is not possible.
I've **written** three letters today.
NOT I've **been writing** three letters today.

Unit 14

14.1 Past Perfect

Form

had + -ed (past participle)

The past participle of regular verbs ends in -ed. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Positive and negative

I He/She/It We/You/They	'd (had) hadn't	arrived before 10.00.
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Question

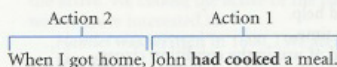
Had	I he/she/it we/you/they	left?
-----	-------------------------------	-------

Short answer

Yes, he had.
No, they hadn't.

Use

The Past Perfect is used to express an action in the past which happened before another action in the past.



Note

Notice the use of the Past Perfect and the Past Simple in the following sentences.

- When I got home, John **cooked** a meal. (First I got home, then John cooked.)
When I got home, John **had cooked** a meal. (John cooked a meal before I got home.)

14.2 Reported statements

Form

The usual rule is that the verb form moves 'one tense back'.

Direct speech

Present
'I love you.'
'I'm going out now.'

Present Perfect
'We've met before.'

Past Simple
'We met in 1987.'

will
'I'll mend it for you.'

can
'I can swim.'

Note

Notice the use of *say/tell*.
Say + (that)

- She **said (that)** they were happy together.
Tell + person (that)
He **told me (that)** he loved Mary.

Reported speech

Past
He said he loved me.
Ann said she was going out.

Past Perfect
She said they'd met before.

Past Perfect
He said they'd met in 1987.

would
She said that she would mend it for me.

could
She said she could swim.

Unit 12

apparent *adj* /ə'pærənt/
 brain scan department *n*
 /'breɪn ,skæn dɪ'pɑ:tmənt
 brain tumour *n* /'breɪn ,tju:mə/
 budgie *n* /'bʌdʒi/
 cap (= hat) *n* /kæp/
 consultant (in a hospital) *n*
 /'kən'sʌltənt/
 corridor *n* /'kɒrɪdɔ:/
 criminal *n* /'krɪmɪnl/
 dizzy *adj* /'dɪzi/
 dress *n* /dres/
 fall in love *v* /fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/
 fill in (a form) *v* /fɪl 'ɪn/
 firmly *adv* /'fɜ:mli/
 ghost *n* /gəʊst/
 ghostbuster *n* /'gəʊstbʌstə/
 give (sb) a lift (in a car) *v*
 /ɡɪv ə 'lɪft/
 grandmother *n* /'grænməðə/
 grey *adj* /greɪ/
 haunt *v* /haʊnt/
 hurry up *v* /'hʌrɪ 'ʌp/
 in my way /ɪn maɪ 'weɪ/
 invisible *adj* /ɪn'vɪzəbl/
 kick (sb) out *v* /kɪk 'aʊt/
 leave (sb) alone *v* /li:v ə'ləʊn/
 look forward to (doing sth) *v*
 /loʊk 'fɔ:wəd tu:/
 look out! /lʊk 'aʊt/
 mind (= consciousness) *n*
 /maɪnd/
 miss the train *v* /mɪs ðə 'treɪn/
 nasty *adj* /'nɑ:sti/
 operation *n* /ɒpə'reɪʃn/
 palace *n* /'pæləs/
 pass on (a message) *v* /pɑ:s 'ɒn/
 portrait *n* /'pɔ:treɪt/
 princess *n* /'prɪn'ses/
 put out (a cigarette) *v* /pʊt 'aʊt/
 run out of (sth) *v* /rʌn 'aʊt əv/
 servant *n* /'sɜ:vənt/
 shoplifting *n* /'ʃɒplɪftɪŋ/
 social worker *n* /'səʊʃl wɜ:kə/
 sort out (a problem) *v* /sɔ:t 'aʊt/
 spirit (= ghost) *n* /'spɪrɪt/
 terrible *adj* /'terəbl/
 toothache *n* /'tu:θeɪk/
 transparent *adj* /træns'pærənt/
 trouble *v* /'trʌbl/
 typical *adj* /'tɪpɪkl/
 uniform *n* /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/
 unpleasant *adj* /ʌn'pleznt/
 vicar *n* /'vɪkə/
 victim *n* /'vɪktɪm/
 voices *n pl* /'vɔɪsɪz/
 wallet *n* /'wɒlɪt/
 wedding *n* /'wedɪŋ/

Unit 13

advertisement *n* /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/
 attack *v* /ə'tæk/
 authoritative *adj* /ɔ:'θɒrɪtətɪv/
 barrel of beer *n* /'bærəl əv 'biə/
 barter *v* /'bɑ:tə/
 beach *n* /bi:tʃ/
 beachcomber *n* /'bi:tʃ,kəʊmə/
 calm *adj* /kɑ:m/
 checkout till *n* /'tʃekəʊt ,tɪl/
 connect (sb to sb on the phone) *v*
 /'kə'nekt/
 deer *n* /diə/
 earn a living *v* /ɜ:n ə 'lɪvɪŋ/
 employ *v* /ɪm'plɔɪ/
 exactly *adv* /ɪg'zæktli/
 fetch *v* /fetʃ/
 filmmaker *n* /'fɪlmmeɪkə/
 fluently *adv* /'flu:əntli/
 fly a hot air balloon *v*
 /flaɪ ə ,hɒt ,eə bə'lu:n/
 get used to (sth) *v* /get 'ju:st tu:/
 get wet *v* /get 'wet/
 go out with (sb) (as boyfriend and
 girlfriend) *v* /gəʊ 'aʊt wɪð/
 heaven *n* /'hevn/
 heavy *adj* /'hevi/
 hold on (= wait) *v* /həʊld ɒn/
 homeless *adj* /'həʊmləs/
 honest *adj* /'ɒnɪst/
 income *n* /'ɪnkəmə/
 indoors *adv* /ɪn'dɔ:z/
 land (a plane) *v* /lənd/
 lively *adj* /'laɪvli/
 mainly *adv* /'meɪnli/
 movie director *n*
 /'mu:vi dɜ:rektə/
 mystery tour *n* /'mɪstəri ,tuə/
 outdoors *adv* /aʊt'dɔ:z/
 passion *n* /'pæʃn/
 pension *n* /'penʃn/
 philosophy *n* /fɪ'lɒsəfi/
 pie *n* /paɪ/
 plumber *n* /'plʌmə/
 poor visibility /pɔ: vɪzə'bɪləti/
 professionally *adv* /prə'feʃənəli/
 put (sb) off (= make sb dislike
 sth) *v* /pʊt 'ɒf/
 realize *v* /'rɪəlaɪz/
 regular job /regjələ 'dʒɒb/
 reply *n* /'rɪ'plai/
 roller skates *n pl* /'rəʊlə ,skeɪts/
 routines *n pl* /ru:'ti:nz/
 salary *n* /'sæləri/
 seriously *adv* /'sɪəriəsli/
 skate *v* /skeɪt/
 sunset *n* /'sʌnsɛt/
 tin *n* /tɪn/
 waste *n* /weɪst/
 wind (in the air) *n* /wɪnd/
 windy *adj* /'wɪndi/

Unit 14

afterwards *adv* /'ɑ:ftəwədz/
 bachelor *n* /'bætʃələ/
 behave *v* /bi'heɪv/
 character *n* /'kærəktə/
 coin *n* /kɔɪn/
 communicate *v* /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/
 cruel *adj* /'kru:əl/
 delighted *adj* /dɪ'laɪtɪd/
 desperate *adj* /'despəreɪt/
 fall in love *v* /fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/
 fall over *v* /fɔ:l 'əʊvə/
 fiction *n* /'fɪkʃn/
 forever *adv* /fə'revə/
 forgive *v* /fə'ɡɪv/
 furious *adj* /'fjʊəriəs/
 get in touch *v* /get ɪn 'tʌtʃ/
 heads or tails /hedz ɔ: 'teɪlz/
 hurt *v* /hɜ:t/
 in a mess /ɪn ə 'mes/
 knock *n* /nɒk/
 make a will *v* /meɪk ə 'wɪl/
 make up (after a quarrel) *v*
 /,'meɪk 'ʌp/
 marriage *n* /'mæɪrɪdʒ/
 note (write a note) *n* /nəʊt/
 novelist *n* /'nɒvəlɪst/
 on condition /ɒn kən'dɪʃn/
 pay *n* /peɪ/
 politician *n* /pə'lɪtɪʃn/
 quarrel *n, v* /'kwɒrəl/
 remarry *v* /,rɪ:'mæri/
 revenge *n* /rɪ'vendʒ/
 rubbish bin *n* /'rʌbɪʃ ,bɪn/
 shadow *n* /'ʃædəʊ/
 silhouette *n* /sɪlə'et/
 sin *n* /sɪn/
 single (= one; a single word) *adj*
 /'sɪŋgl/
 soft (noise) *adj* /sɒft/
 solicitor *n* /sə'lsɪtə/
 suitcase *n* /'su:tkeɪs/
 sway *v* /sweɪ/
 toss (toss a coin) *v* /tɒs/
 unfair *adj* /,ʌn'feə/
 unmarried *adj* /,ʌn'mæɪrɪd/
 violent *adj* /'vaɪələnt/
 water *v* /'wɔ:tə/
 wedding *n* /'wedɪŋ/

Extra ideas Units 13-14

Song

- 1 You are going to read and listen to a song called *Sitting on the dock of the bay*. Describe this man. Use your imagination. Where is he? What is he doing? Why is he there? What is he thinking about? Is he happy? Is he lonely? Why? Why not?
- 2 Do you know these words? *tide moon dock bay*
Where are Georgia and San Francisco ('Frisco) Bay?
- 3 Read the words of the first verse and choose the best word in *italics* to fill each gap. Listen to the song and check your answers then do the same with the other verses.

Sitting on the dock of the bay



(1) _____ in the morning sun
I'll be sitting when the (2) _____ comes
Watching the (3) _____ roll in
And then I (4) _____ them roll away again, yeah

Sitting/Standing
afternoon/evening
ships/boats
listen to/watch

I'm sitting on the dock of the bay
Watching the tide roll away
I'm just sitting on the dock of the bay
Wasting time

I left my (5) _____ in Georgia
Headed for the 'Frisco (6) _____
'Cause I've had (7) _____ to live for
And looks like (8) _____ 's gonna come my way

home/office
bay/beach
nothing/something
something/nothing

Looks like nothing's gonna (9) _____
Everything still (10) _____ the same
I can't do what (11) _____ people tell me to do
So I (12) _____ I'll remain the same, yeah

change/move
stays/remains
one/ten
guess/think

Sitting here resting my (13) _____
And this (14) _____ won't leave me alone
It's two thousand miles I (15) _____
Just to make this (16) _____ my home

bones/legs
loneliness/friendliness
walked/roamed
house/dock

- 4 What do you think the singer means when he says the following.
 - 1 I'm wasting time.
 - 2 I have nothing to live for.
 - 3 I can't do what ten people tell me to do.
 - 4 I guess I'll remain the same.
- 5 What advice would you give to this man?

9. Он выглянул из окна. Много людей стояло около дома. 10. Когда я вошла в комнату, она плакала. 11. Мы катались на лыжах, хотя шел снег. 12. В тот день у нас было много работы, т.к. вечером мы уезжали. 13. Мы познакомились (get acquainted), когда сдавали вступительные (entrance) экзамены. 14. Вчера он был занят, он чинил (fix) телевизор. 15. Он вошел в комнату, поздоровался (greet) со всеми и сел у окна. 16. Она готовилась к экзаменам. 17. Когда часы пробили одиннадцать, он все еще работал. 18. Дождь начался в тот момент, когда она вышла в сад. 19. По вечерам он имел обыкновение читать вслух своему сынишке. 20. Они прекратили ссориться (quarrel), т.к. гости входили в зал.

Exercise 140. Open the brackets paying attention to the use of the Past Perfect Tense.

1. He already (go) by the time I (come) to the party.
2. Mother (cook) dinner before he (come). 3. When I (reach) the front door, I realized that I (loose) the key. 4. The shop (close) by the time I (get) there. 5. The scientists (carry) out many experiments before they (achieve) satisfactory results. 6. When I (arrive), he (stay) in the same hotel where we first (meet). 7. By the end of the year he (finish) research. 8. He told me that he (not see) much of her since she (move) to another town. 9. When I (come), he already (come) and (sit) near the fireplace looking through a magazine. 10. She said that they (meet) in 1990 for the first time.

Exercise 141. Choose the right variant.

1. I ____ to the USA so far.
a) have not been
b) had not been

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2. I never ____ them when I lived in London.

- a) had met
b) have met

3. I came at 2 o'clock. He ____ the work by that time.

- a) had done
b) has done

4. I met her on Monday and ____ her since.

- a) had not seen
b) have not seen

5. She said in a voice she never ____ about it before.

- a) has heard
b) had heard

6. Yes, I know Jim. I ____ him for more than ten years.

- a) have known
b) had known

7. She tried to concentrate. She ____ John since 1978. No, he could not have done it.

- a) has known
b) had known

8. He ____ in a bank before he came to our office.

- a) had worked
b) has worked

9. We ____ there since we were young.

- a) have not been
b) had not been

10. Why ____ the window? It is very noisy in the street.

- a) had you opened
b) have you opened

Exercise 142. Open the brackets and use the required past tense.

1. It was the poorest room he ever (see). 2. No sooner she (come) at the station than a fast London train (arrive).
3. I (finish) my work by afternoon and (sit) quietly in my

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armchair, thinking of the days that (pass) by. 4. The storm already (die) away, but very far off the thunder still (mutter). 5. I already (go) into the bed and (fall asleep) when my mother (knock) at the door and (ask) me to get up. 6. By the time the guests (come), she still (not be ready). 7. I (not listen), so I missed what she (say). 8. By 9 o'clock he (finish) work. He (go) outside. The rain (stop) but it (be) rather cool. 9. By the time I (come) the shop already (close). 10. Hardly we (leave) when our bicycle (break) down.

Exercise 143. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box using the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

consider	burn
drive	hope
quarrel	rain
practice	write
work	try

1. He ___ the car for many hours before he came to the crossroads. 2. The pianist ___ the passage hour after hour till he mastered it. 3. When I met her, her eyes were red. She and Mike again ___. 4. When I came, they ___ this question for more than an hour. 5. It was evening and he was tired because he ___ since dawn. 6. He ___ to get her on the phone for 15 minutes before he heard her voice. 7. By 12 o'clock they ___ a composition for two hours. 8. The fire ___ for some time before a fire brigade came. 9. I ___ to meet her for ages when I bumped into her by chance. 10. When I left home, it was raining, and as it ___ since morning, the streets were muddy.

Exercise 144. Open the brackets and use the proper tense.

1. When he (arrive), I (live) in London for a week.

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2. We (read) while he (eat). 3. When Jack (phone) me, I (write) a letter. 4. When my friend (come), I (do) an exercise for an hour. 5. The library (close) by the time I (get) there. 6. I (drive) home when I (hear) the news on the radio. 7. They always (have) loud parties which (go on) till the early hours. 8. We (walk) for some hours before we (realize) that we (lose) our way. 9. No sooner I (complain) that I (not hear) from them for a long time than the letter (come). 10. The concert was a great success. When the pianist (finish) his part, the audience (applaud) the orchestra for some minutes.

Exercise 145. Translate into English.

1. Мы посмотрели пьесу до того, как обсудили ее. 2. Мы посмотрели пьесу, а затем обсудили ее. 3. Я был в Лондоне в прошлом году. Раньше я там не бывал. 4. Ему не нравилось письмо, которое он пытался написать уже два часа. Слова казались ему убедительными (implying). 5. Когда мы пришли, он уже вернулся и что-то писал в своем кабинете (study). 6. Он окончил свою работу в саду и сидел на террасе (terrace). Вечер был теплый, и солнце только что зашло. 7. Она проработала с нами только два месяца, но доказала, что она опытный юрист (lawyer). 8. Шел очень сильный снег, и я не смог разобрать (make out) номера трамвая. Когда я уже проехал (cover) несколько остановок (tram stops), я понял, что ехал в неправильном направлении. 9. Я звонила вам с 4-х часов, но не смогла дозвониться (get): ваша линия была все время занята. 10. Две недели шли дожди: наконец три дня назад установилась (set in) хорошая погода.

Exercise 146. Here is the forecast of the life in the 21st century. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

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the fence. 4. The sun was already setting when I reached Edinburgh. 5. He was driving a car at a great speed. 6. They went out when it was still light, but black clouds were gathering at the horizon and a cold northern wind was blowing. 7. It was very difficult for her to share the room with Mrs. Green because the latter always complained/was complaining of cold and bad service. 8. She was going along the dark street and was looking back. Somebody was following her. 9. He looked out of the window. A lot of people were standing near the house. 10. When I came into the room, she was crying. 11. We were skiing, though it was snowing. 12. That day we had a lot of work to do because we were leaving in the evening. 13. We got acquainted when we were passing entrance exams. 14. He was busy yesterday, he was fixing the TV set. 15. He came into the room, greeted everybody and sat at the window. 16. She was preparing for the exams. 17. When the clock struck eleven o'clock, he was still working. 18. The rain started when she went into the garden. 19. He used to read in a loud voice to his son in the evenings. They stopped quarreling because the guests were entering the hall.

Exercise 140

1) had gone, came; 2) had cooked, came; 3) reached, lost; 4) had closed, got; 5) had carried, achieved; 6) arrived, was staying, met; 7) had finished; 8) had not seen, had moved; 9) came, had come, was sitting; 10) had met

Exercise 141

1a, 2a, 3a, 4b, 5b, 6a, 7b, 8a, 9a, 10b

Exercise 142

1) had seen; 2) had ... come, arrived; 3) had finished, was sitting, had passed; 4) had died, were muttering; 5) had gone, had fallen asleep, knocked, asked; 6) came, had not

be ready; 7) was not listening, missed, had said; 8) had finished, went, had stopped, was; 9) came, had closed; 10) had ... left, broke down

Exercise 143

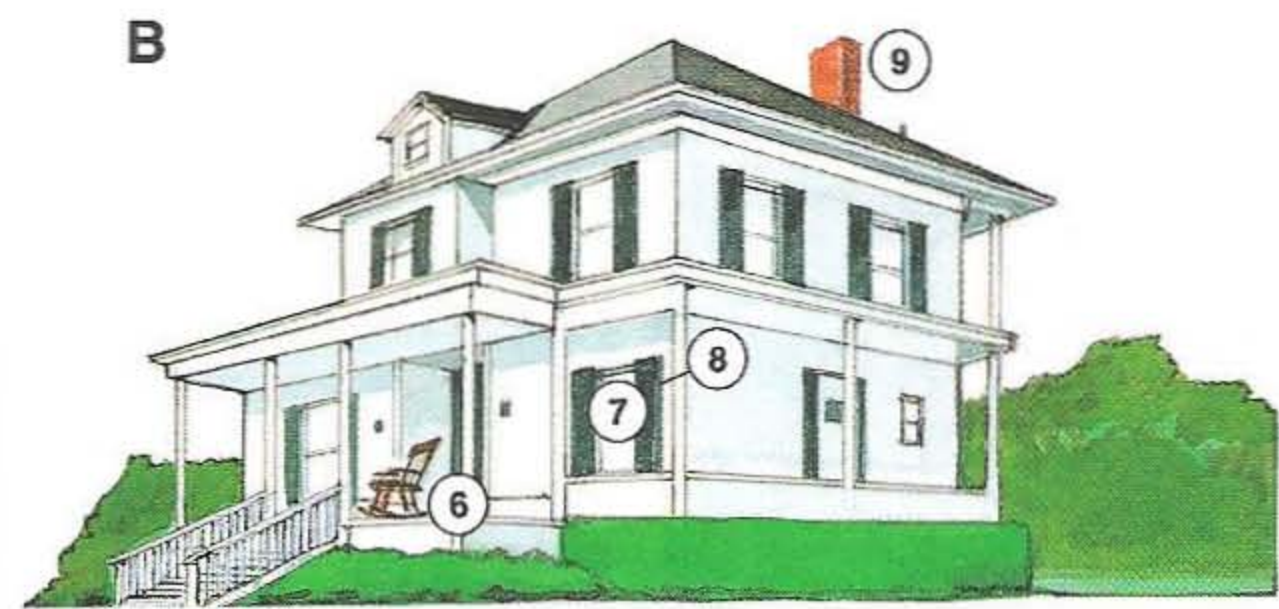
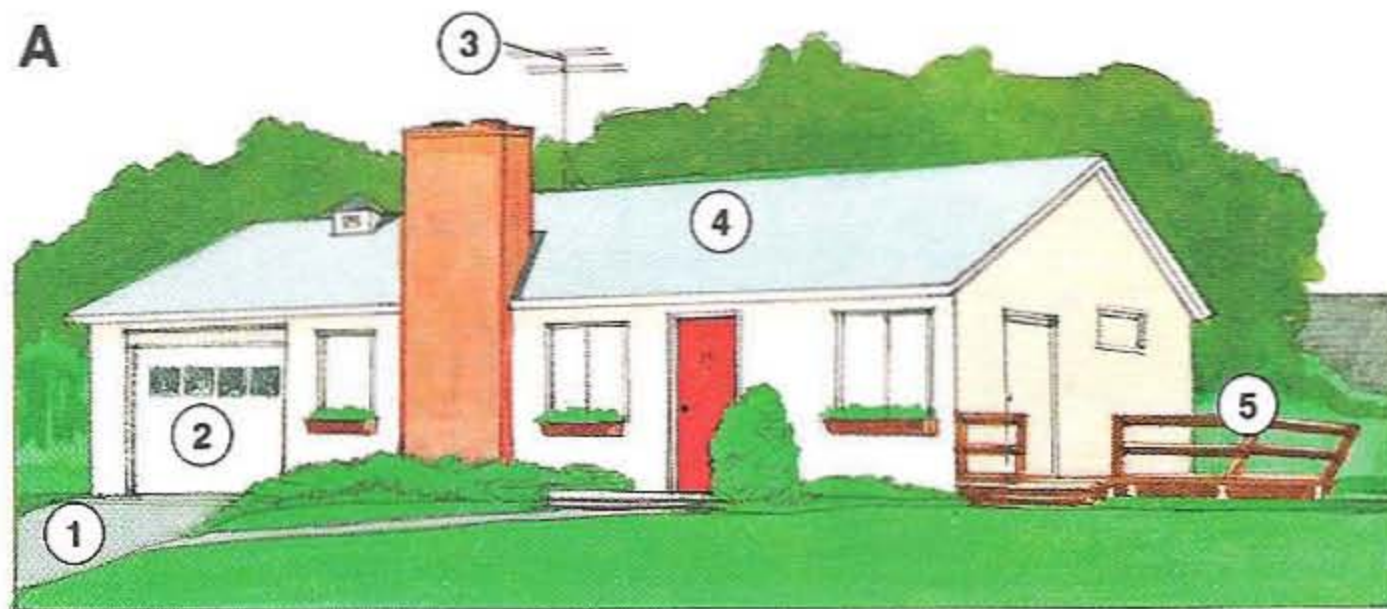
1) had been driving; 2) had been practicing; 3) had been quarreling; 4) had been considering; 5) had been working; 6) had been trying; 7) had been writing; 8) had been burning; 9) had been hoping; 10) had been raining

Exercise 144

1) arrived, had been living; 2) were reading, was eating; 3) phoned, was writing; 4) came, had been doing; 5) had closed, got; 6) was driving, heard; 7) had, went on; 8) had been walking, realized, had lost; 9) had ... complained, had not heard, came; 10) finished, had been applauding

Exercise 145

1. We had seen the play before we discussed it. 2. We saw the play and then discussed it. 3. I was in London last year. I had not been there before. 4. He did not like the letter, which he had been trying to write for two hours. The words seemed unconvincing to him. 5. When we came, he had already returned and was writing something in his study. 6. He had finished his work and was sitting on the terrace. The evening was warm and the sun had just set. 7. She had been working with us only for two months, but she proved she was an experienced lawyer. 8. It was snowing heavily and I could not make out the number of the tram. When I had covered several tram stops, I realized that I had been travelling in the wrong direction. 9. I had been phoning you since 4 o'clock but couldn't get you: your telephone line had been busy. 10. It had been raining for two weeks: the good weather at last set in three days ago.

**A. Ranch House**

1. driveway
2. garage
3. TV antenna
4. roof
5. deck

B. Colonial-style House

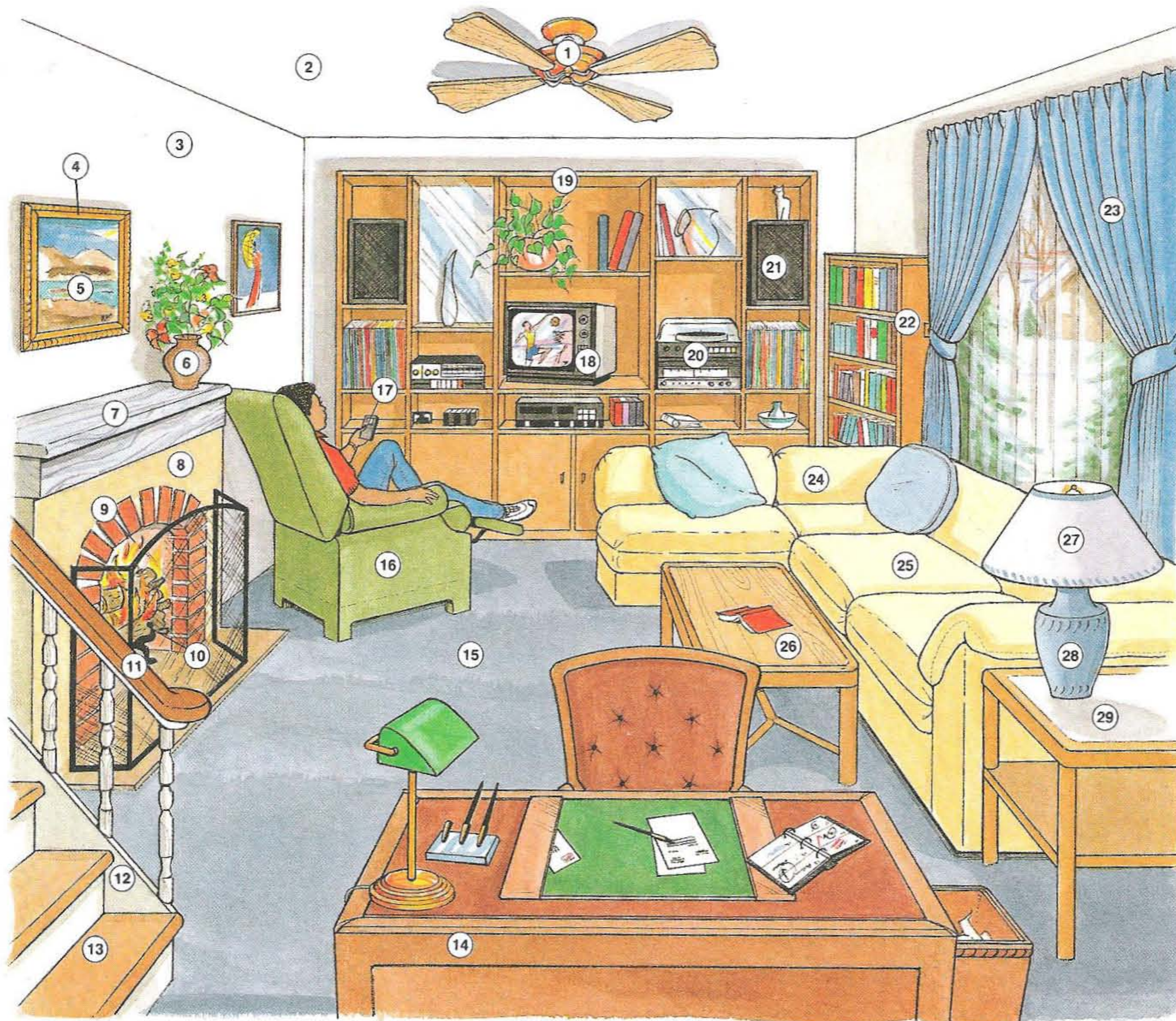
6. porch
7. window
8. shutter
9. chimney

C. The Backyard

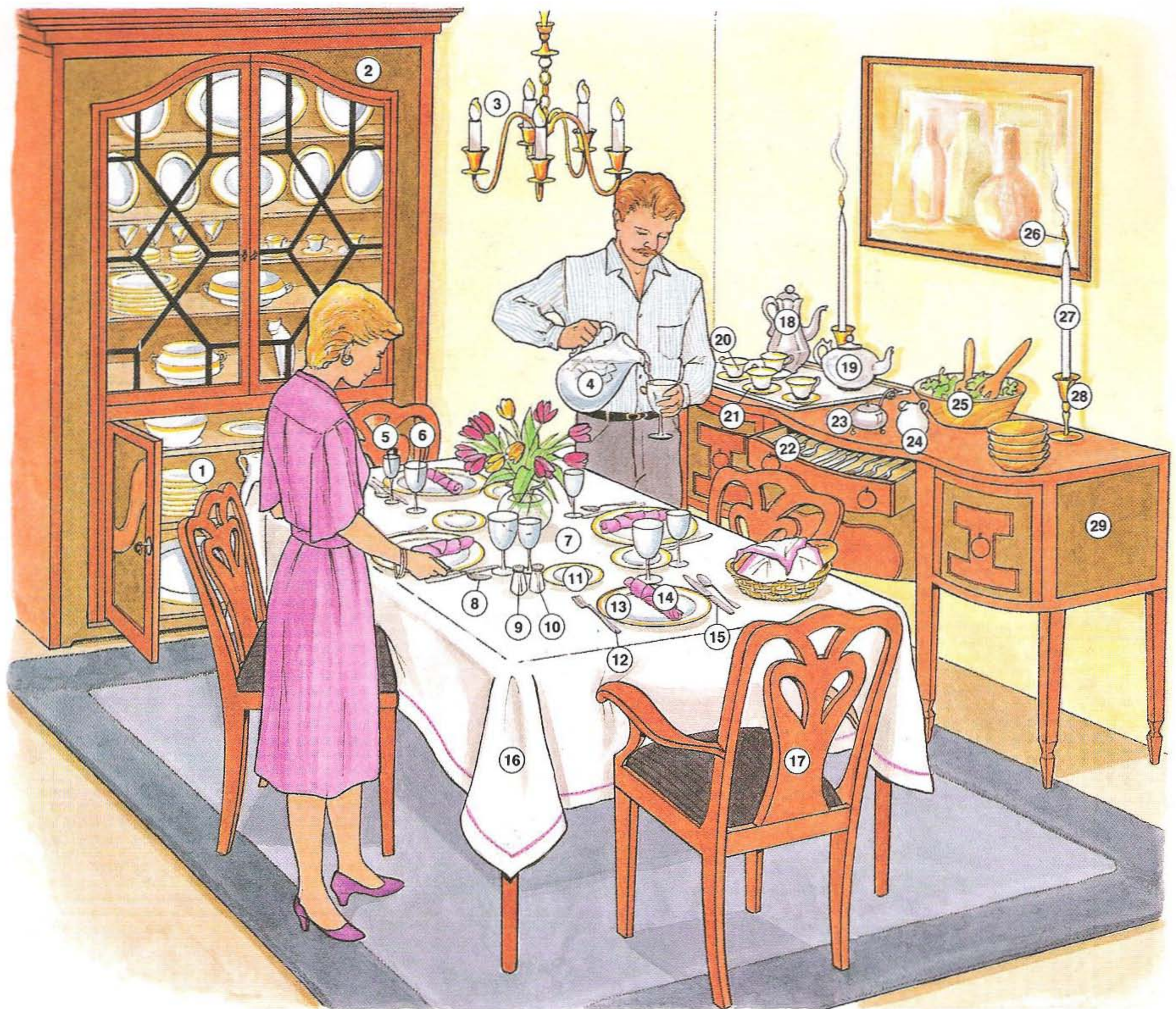
10. gutter
11. hammock
12. lawn mower
13. sprinkler
14. garden hose
15. grass
16. watering can
17. patio
18. drainpipe
19. screen
20. mitt

21. spatula
22. grill
23. charcoal briquettes
24. lounge chair
25. power saw
26. work gloves
27. trowel
28. toolshed
29. hedge clippers
30. rake
31. shovel
32. wheelbarrow

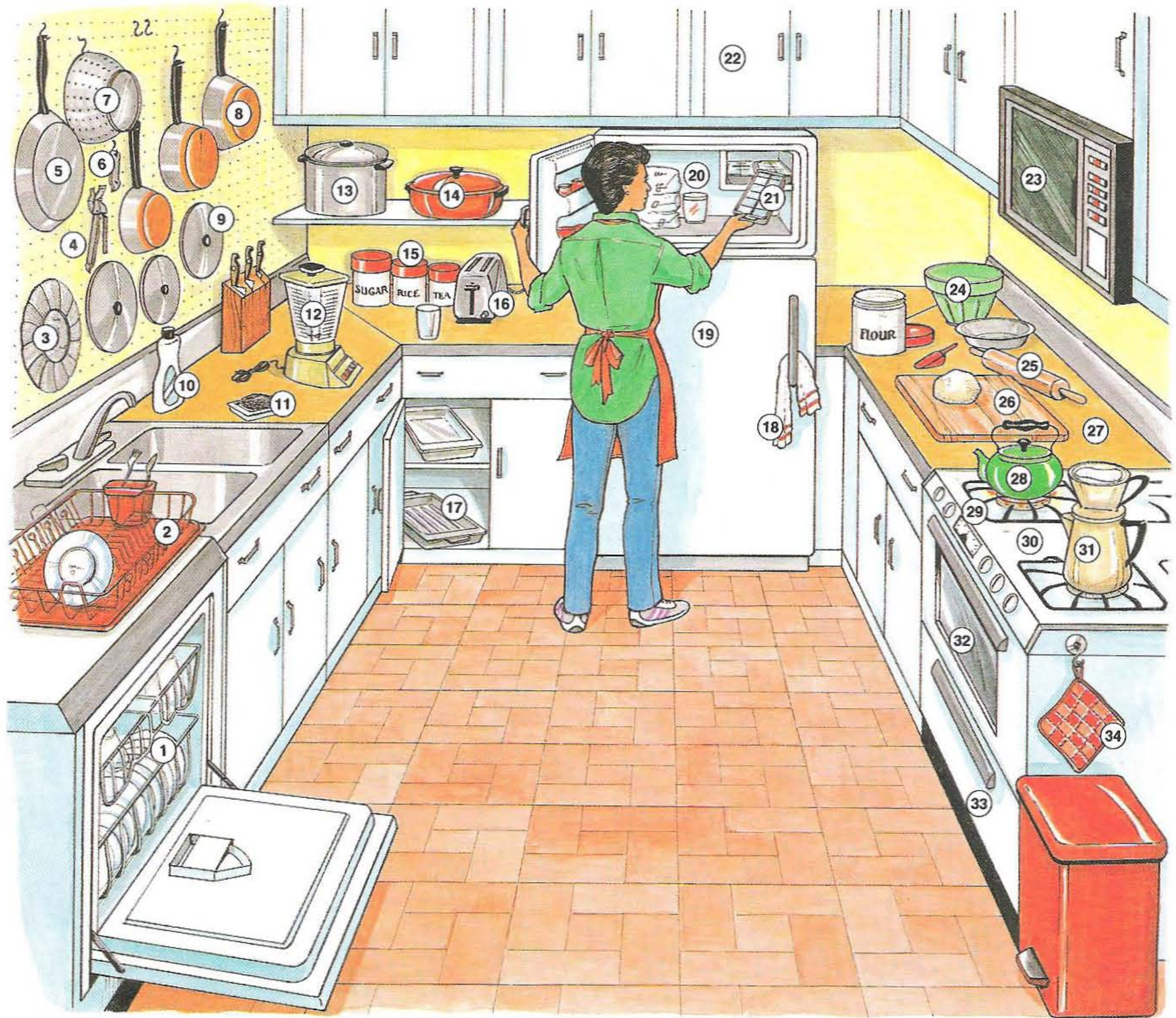
28 The Living Room



- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. ceiling fan | 11. banister | 21. speaker |
| 2. ceiling | 12. staircase | 22. bookcase |
| 3. wall | 13. step | 23. drapes |
| 4. frame | 14. desk | 24. cushion |
| 5. painting | 15. wall-to-wall carpeting | 25. sofa |
| 6. vase | 16. recliner | 26. coffee table |
| 7. mantel | 17. remote control | 27. lampshade |
| 8. fireplace | 18. television | 28. lamp |
| 9. fire | 19. wall unit | 29. end table |
| 10. log | 20. stereo system | |



- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. china | 11. bread and butter plate | 21. saucer |
| 2. china closet | 12. fork | 22. silverware |
| 3. chandelier | 13. plate | 23. sugar bowl |
| 4. pitcher | 14. napkin | 24. creamer |
| 5. wine glass | 15. knife | 25. salad bowl |
| 6. water glass | 16. tablecloth | 26. flame |
| 7. table | 17. chair | 27. candle |
| 8. spoon | 18. coffeepot | 28. candlestick |
| 9. pepper shaker | 19. teapot | 29. buffet |
| 10. salt shaker | 20. cup | |



1. dishwasher
2. dish drainer
3. steamer
4. can opener
5. frying pan
6. bottle opener
7. colander
8. saucepan
9. lid
10. dishwashing liquid
11. scouring pad
12. blender

13. pot
14. casserole dish
15. canister
16. toaster
17. roasting pan
18. dish towel
19. refrigerator
20. freezer
21. ice tray
22. cabinet
23. microwave oven

24. mixing bowl
25. rolling pin
26. cutting board
27. counter
28. teakettle
29. burner
30. stove
31. coffeemaker
32. oven
33. broiler
34. pot holder