

Concentrat **7** de engleză

Scheme recapitulative
și teste de evaluare

altfel

Libris.ro TABLE OF CONTENTS

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STATE VERBS AND OTHER VERBS NORMALLY NOT USED IN THE CONTINUOUS FORM

CATEGORY	EXAMPLES	EXCEPTIONS
1. State verbs	<p>be, seem, appear, feel, look</p> <p><i>She <u>is</u> ill.</i> <i>She <u>is</u> a doctor.</i> <i>She <u>looks</u> pale.</i> <i>She <u>appears</u> to be sick.</i></p>	<p>- if it shows momentary behavior, not a general state: <i>She <u>is being</u> rude today. What has gotten into her? She is normally very nice.</i></p> <p>- if it shows an action: <i>I <u>am looking</u> for Mr. Johnson. Have you seen him?</i> <i>What is Jane going? She <u>is feeling</u> the boy's forehead to see if he has got a fever.</i></p>
2. Possession verbs	<p>have, own, possess</p> <p><i>I <u>have</u> a dog.</i> <i>I <u>own</u> a house.</i> <i>I <u>possess</u> a lot of jewelry.</i></p>	<p>- when have means something else, not possession: <i>I <u>am having</u> a shower at the moment. (= showering)</i> <i>We <u>are having</u> dinner now. (= eating, dining)</i> <i>She <u>is having</u> a baby in the summer. (= giving birth)</i> <i>I'm <u>having</u> the tomato soup. (= choosing, eating)</i></p>
3. Verbs showing feelings and emotions	<p>love, hate, like, dislike, loathe</p> <p><i>I <u>love</u> the leafless trees in winter.</i> <i>I <u>hate</u> losing at football.</i> <i>She <u>dislikes</u> the smell of garlic.</i></p>	<p>- sometimes, in informal speech or advertisements, they can be used in the continuous: <i>I'm <u>loving</u> it! (McDonald's commercial)</i> However, avoid using them in the continuous, as it is not proper in English to use verbs of feelings and emotions in this way.</p>
4. Verbs meaning to continue	<p>continue, keep on, go on</p> <p><i>What are the children doing now? They <u>keep on</u> writing their essays.</i></p>	NO EXCEPTIONS

CATEGORY	EXAMPLES	EXCEPTIONS
<p>5. Verbs of senses</p>	<p>see, hear, smell, feel, taste</p> <p>- they can be used with <i>can</i> to show an action in progress:</p> <p><i>I <u>can see</u> smoke coming out of the building!</i> <i>I <u>can smell</u> pizza. Have you been baking?</i> <i>I <u>can hear</u> music. Who is playing it so late at night?</i> <i>I <u>can feel</u> the cold wind on my skin. Can you close the window, please?</i></p> <p>- they are not used in the continuous if they show a permanent state:</p> <p><i>The flower <u>smells</u> beautiful.</i> <i>The soup <u>tastes</u> salty.</i> <i>The material <u>feels</u> soft.</i></p>	<p>- <i>smell, feel</i> and <i>taste</i> can be used in the continuous if they show actions:</p> <p><i>The dog <u>is smelling</u> the flowers in the garden!</i> <i>She <u>is feeling</u> the material to see how soft it is.</i> <i>Mom <u>is tasting</u> the soup to see if it needs more salt.</i></p> <p>- <i>see</i> can be used in the continuous if it means <i>date</i> or <i>meet</i>, of it refers to <i>hallucinations</i>:</p> <p><i>Mary <u>is seeing</u> John, her childhood friend. I believe they are getting engaged.</i> <i>I <u>am seeing</u> my boss at 10. It seems to be important.</i> <i>Everyone believes that she is crazy because she <u>is seeing</u> things.</i></p> <p>- <i>hear</i> can be used in the continuous if it means <i>interrogate</i> or if it refers to <i>hallucinations</i>:</p> <p><i>The judge <u>is hearing</u> the witness now. It is strange. I <u>am hearing</u> things no one else is hearing, like voices and whispers.</i></p>
<p>6. Modal verbs</p>	<p>can, may, must, might, need to, should, ought to etc. are NEVER used in the continuous</p>	<p>NO EXCEPTIONS</p>
<p>7. Verbs showing opinion</p>	<p>think, suspect, believe, guess</p> <p><i>I <u>think/believe/guess</u> he is a liar.</i></p>	<p>- if <i>think</i> shows an action, not an opinion:</p> <p><i>What <u>are you thinking</u> about? I <u>am thinking</u> about the summer holidays.</i> <i>They were really nice.</i></p>

CATEGORY	EXAMPLES	EXCEPTIONS
8. Verbs showing mental activities	remember, believe, understand, know <i>I <u>remember</u> now! You are Will, aren't you?</i> <i>I <u>believe</u> you. Don't worry. She <u>doesn't understand</u> what you mean, that's why she is giving you that look. I <u>know</u> what you mean now!</i>	NO EXCEPTIONS
9. Verbs expressing wishes	wish, want, desire <i>I <u>want</u> a dog and I want it now!</i> <i>I <u>wish</u> to see you.</i>	- if we wish things for others, in informal speech: <i>Dear Jane, I am wishing you all the best in your marriage!</i>

PRESENT TENSES

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you speak of actions that you repeat or habits: <i>I walk in the park every day.</i> The words <i>always, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, at night, every day/week/month/weekend, never, rarely, often, sometimes</i> are normally associated with the Present Simple. Things that are always true: <i>Ice melts in the sun.</i> When we want to sum up stories or tell jokes, or to give instructions: <i>This text is about a child who likes dogs very much.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Things that we are doing now, at/ around the present moment: <i>I am watching TV now.</i> It is used with words such as: <i>now, at the moment, at present, right now.</i> It is also used to show personal plans: <i>I am going to the movies tonight.</i> If there is an exception to a rule: <i>I normally prepare my own breakfast, but today I am in a hurry so my mother is preparing it for me.</i>

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

A. Form

Affirmative: S + have/has + Past Participle (3rd verb form)

I have eaten, he has eaten.

Negative: S + haven't/hasn't + Past Participle (3rd verb form)

I haven't eaten, he hasn't eaten.

Question: have/has + S + Past Participle (3rd verb form)?

Have I eaten? Has he eaten?

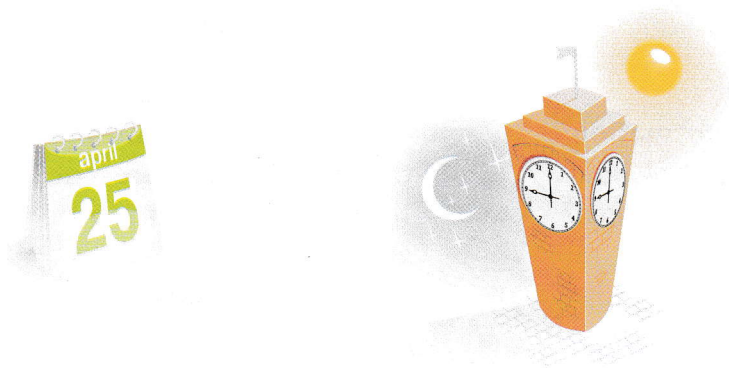
B. Use

Present perfect is mostly used to show an action that started in the past and is still going on/continues until the present moment.

Used with FOR/SINCE

For + period (*for 10 years, for a long time, for a week, for all my life*)

Since + starting point (*since 1990, since last night, since I was born, since 4 o'clock*)



PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

A. Form

Affirmative: S + have/has been + Past Participle (3rd verb form) + ing

I have been eating, he has been eating.

Negative: S + haven't/hasn't been + Past Participle (3rd verb form) + ing

I haven't been eating, he hasn't been eating.

Question: have/has + S + Past Participle (3rd verb form) + ing?

Have I been eating? Has he been eating?

B. Use

- The present perfect continuous can describe a state which lasts up to the present moment.

I've been living here for ten years.

- There is almost no difference in meaning between simple and continuous with *How long* questions.

How long have you studied/been studying in this school?

- The verbs *wait, sit, lie, stay* prefer the present perfect continuous.

I've been sitting in this armchair, listening to you, for the past hour.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

- **can be used with numbers and quantity:**

I have ironed eight shirts so far.

I have read two chapters of this book already.

- **does not show annoyance, just asks for information:**

How many times have I told you about this author?

Three times.

- **asks for information:**

Have you jogged today?

Have you already eaten?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- **is never used with numbers and quantity:**

I have been ironing my shirts since morning.

I have been reading this book since 10 a.m.

- **shows annoyance, not expecting an answer:**

How many times have I been telling you not to be late for class?

- **shows that there are signs of an action that are visible at present:**

You look red in the face. Have you been jogging?

Have you been eating lately? You look so thin!

PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS

Spelling issues:

breathe – breathed

try – tried

pray – prayed

marvel – marvelled



ban – banned,
but **open – opened**

Short answers:

Did you help your father? Yes, I did.

Did he see the seagulls? No, he didn't.

Were you ill last week? Yes, I was.

Was he upset about the letter? Yes, he was.

Were they here last night? No, they weren't.

Was he happy with his results? No, he wasn't.

An action in development interrupted by another action:

John was swimming in the ocean.



He saw a shark.

*John was
swimming in the ocean
when he saw a shark.*

Two actions in development at the same time:

Mary was cleaning her room.



The twins were playing in the garden.

***While** Mary was cleaning
her room, the twins were playing
in the garden.*

PAST SIMPLE

- I visited my grandparents **every weekend** when I was a child.
- I **liked** winter a lot when I was younger.
- I ate **an hour ago**.
- **Shakespeare** wrote a lot of plays.
- **First** they peeled the potatoes **and then** they baked them in the oven.
- During spring break Jean **used to** go to the forest nearby and read for hours.

PAST CONTINUOUS

- At this time yesterday I **was swimming** in the ocean.
- It was a beautiful winter night. Snowflakes **were falling** and people **were singing** carols in the street.
- **When** my sister was walking in the city, she **ran into** an old friend.
- **While** they **were sleeping**, their friends **were cleaning** their garden.

USED TO

Used to + infinitive can be used instead of Past Simple. It shows past habits or past states.

I liked sweets when I was a child.

Affirmative: *I used to like sweets when I was a child.*

Negative: *I didn't USE to like sweets when I was a child.*

Questions: *Did I USE to like sweets when I was a child?*

PAST SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT

PAST SIMPLE

+ *ago, last year, last month, in 1923, when I was a child*

It is used when the time of the action is known **exactly**.

*John had an accident **last night**.*

*I met John two minutes **ago**.*

PRESENT PERFECT

+ *recently, lately, just, already, yet*

It is used when the time of the action is **not** known **exactly**.

John has had an accident.

*I have **just** met John.*

1. Choose the best variant:

____/10 POINTS

- Why *he is/is* he upset?
- Sorry, you *know/do you know* the time?
- Why *are you crying/do you cry*? Has anything happened?
- Do usually you/Do you usually* sleep in the afternoon?
- When *have you/do you have* holidays?
- My computer doesn't *works/work* so I will need yours.
- When *does he leave/leaves he* for school in the morning?
- The concert is great. I *have/am having* a lot of fun.
- The lift *is never working/never works*. Let's use the stairs.
- Where *is living Mary/does Mary live*?

2. Fill in with the right verb form:

____/10 POINTS

- I _____ (have) tea when the phone _____ (ring).
- While Jimmy _____ (build) a sandcastle, his mother _____ (read) in the shade.
- Last night, we _____ (have) dinner and then we _____ (watch) a film.
- _____ (go) cycling every afternoon when you _____ (be) on holidays?
- While John _____ (cook), he _____ (break) a glass by mistake.

3. Present Perfect Simple or Continuous? Choose the right form.

____/10 POINTS

- MAKE
 - I _____ sandwiches since morning.
 - I _____ 20 sandwiches since morning.
- IRON
 - I _____ two shirts and a pair of trousers.
 - I _____ your clothes since 10 o'clock.
- READ
 - I _____ fifteen pages of *War and Peace*.
 - I _____ *War and Peace* since yesterday. I like it.
- PACK
 - I _____ two suitcases.
 - I _____ my suitcases for three hours.
- WRITE
 - Mom _____ letters since morning.
 - She _____ a letter to aunt Sue and another to Mary.

4. Fill in with a time word or expression from the list:

____/10 POINTS

never • already • since • ago • just • in

- Sue met her future husband _____ 2003, that is 13 years _____.
- I have _____ met such an intelligent person, at least not _____ I moved here.
- Have you _____ seen this film? No, _____ before. I am curious about it.
- Mary, I have _____ met Alice. She said that she last saw you 4 years _____.
- My mother has _____ won the lottery. She has been playing _____ 2000.

5. Choose the best variant:

____/10 POINTS

- a. John's *relates/relatives* are *wealthy* and famous.
- b. They had their *marriage/wedding* at the City Hall.
- c. Jim and John are very much *alike/like*.
- d. Dana has been *fiancée/engaged* to Tim for three months.
- e. Gabrielle is my *elder/twin* sister. We were born on the same day.
- f. Their *friendship/friendly* has lasted for ten years.
- g. Mary and John are a very nice *duo/couple*. I hope they will get married one day.
- h. My aunt is a *housewife/homewife* and my uncle is a businessman.
- i. Tina and Mary are very much *alike/like* their mother.
- j. No, Josh is not married. He is *single/spinster*.

6. Choose a word from the box to complete the sentences:

____/10 POINTS

take • wedding • siblings • celebrate • engagement

- a. We should _____ your victory.
- b. Terry, John and Jane are not cousins; they are _____.
- c. Jane and her brother _____ after their father in every way.
- d. First, you should have an _____ and then a wedding.
- e. They had a beautiful _____ ceremony in the park.

7. Rephrase the sentences so that the meaning stays the same. Use the words in capital letters without any change to them. Use between 2 and 5 words, including the word given.

____/15 POINTS

- a. How long have you been married?
How long _____ married?
- b. I've got a sister called Jill.
My _____ Jill.
- c. Whose coat is this?
Who _____ to?
- d. I have had my car since last year.
I _____ ago.
- e. He finished his tea and left.
After _____ left.

GET
NAME
BELONG
BOUGHT
FINISHING

8. Change the word in capital letters, so that it fits the context:

____/15 POINTS

We don't remember a lot of things from our _____ (1).
But we grow up based on all the _____ (2) we do with
our family and friends. Our _____ (3) develops if we
draw or create a lot of _____ (4) or if our
parents read to us. Stories and their _____ (5) characters
teach us about courage. We have the _____ (6) to imagine
different worlds. If we have a _____ (7) mind when we are
children, we will be healthy _____ (8) and adults.
So, even if we make our clothes _____ (9) or hurt our
knees when playing, we will remember the _____ (10) of
our early years even when we are old.

CHILD
ACT
CREATE
PAINT
HERO
FREE
HEALTH
TEEN
DIRT
HAPPY