

**Chapter 1 : Grammar in Use Series by Raymond Murphy**

*Advanced Grammar in Use, a self-study reference and practice book by Martin Hewings is the advanced level (C1-C2) of the world's favourite grammar series for learners of English, used by millions of people around the world.*

now 17 rasi i ; anu pasi I did We use the past perfect to talk about a past situation or activity that took place before another past situation or activity, or before a particular time in the past: Notice the difference in meaning of these sentences with the past perfect and past simple: If we want to refer to an event out of order - that is, it happened before the last event we have talked about - we use the present perfect. Study the use of the past perfect and past simple in this text: Don Jose was a wealthy Cuban landowner who emigrated to Mexico in The agricultural reforms had begun a few months earlier. He moved again in and made his home in the United States. He had made his fortune in growing sugar cane, and he brought his expertise to his new home. When we use a time expression e. But to emphasise that the second event is the result of the first, we prefer the past simple for both: She had found I found what she was looking for. By the time I got back to the bathroom, the bath had overflowed I overflowed. She walked into the station only to find that the train had left I left. I was just about to leave when I had remembered I remembered my briefcase. My sister told me that Joe had died I died. He had looked I looked at his watch again and began to walk even faster. In a surprise move, the Prime Minister had resigned I resigned last night. These things happened in the order given in brackets e. Write sentences using this information beginning with the words given. Use either the past simple or the past perfect. Expand one of these sets of notes using the past perfect to begin each sentence. Use these pairs of verbs to complete the sentences. Choose the past perfect where possible; otherwise, use the past simple. Here is an extract from a newspaper article about a missing boy Roy and his father Neil. Decide why the past perfect was used in each case. Neil said that Roy, who used to enjoy riding with him on his bike, followed him as he set off. He told the child to go back to his mother, and rode away. It was only some hours later, when Neil returned, that they realised Roy had vanished We use the past perfect continuous when we talk about a situation or activity that happened over a period up to a particular past time, or until shortly before it. D Compare how the past perfect continuous and the past perfect are used: She had been suffering from flu when she was interviewed. Sometimes the difference between them is simply one of emphasis see also Unit 8A: If we talk about how many times something happened in a period up to a particular past time, we use the past perfect: However, some verbs that describe states see Unit 2A are not often used with continuous tenses, and we use the past perfect with these even when we are talking about how long something went on up to a particular past time: Compare the use of the past perfect continuous and past continuous: Use the past perfect continuous. You will need to use a negative verb form in some cases. Sue until she reached the hill. By the smell in the room and his guilty expression I could tell that Alex The principal called Carmen into his office because she I had to give Peter some money when I found out that he He told the police that he He said he thought it belonged to his brother. Complete the sentences with appropriate verbs, using the same one for each sentence in the pair. Use the past perfect continuous if it is possible; if not, use the past perfect. B 1 a She took a bottle from the bag she all the way from home. Look again at the sentences where you have used the past perfect continuous. In which is the past perfect also possible? Also, study Unit 9 and decide when you could use the past simple instead of the past perfect in these sentences. Choose the past perfect continuous form of the verb if appropriate. If not, use the past perfect. C 1 2 3 4 5 Andrew died last week. He from cancer for some time, suffer I the view many times before, but it never failed to impress me. This was the third time it since I got it. Sometimes the difference between them is very small: For other uses of will see Units 18 and In B-D below we focus on where there is a meaning difference. It may be that we predict an event that is just about to happen on the basis of something that we feel, see etc. However, if we make a prediction based on our opinion or our past experience we use will: The children will enjoy seeing you again. Coffee will be available from 9. When we state a decision made at the moment of speaking, we prefer will: We can use will or going to with little difference in meaning in the main clause of an if-sentence when we say that something often something negative is conditional on something else - it will happen if something else happens first:

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However, we use will or another auxiliary, not going to, when we describe a future event that follows another. Shall For other uses of shall, see Unit

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*©Cambridge University Press Advanced Grammar in Use Photocopiable 18 I really object in rooms where other people have to eat. A people smoking B to people smoke C people to smoke D to people smoking.*

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