

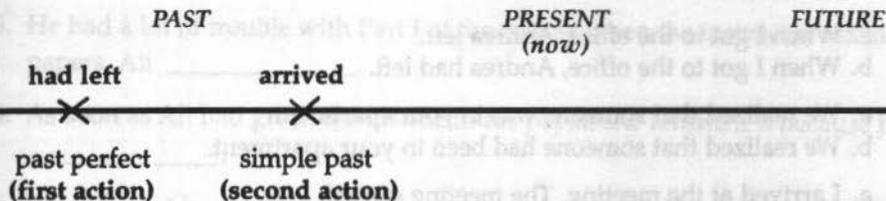
LESSON TWO

2-1 PAST PERFECT

By the time the package arrived, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$ had (not) left.

Had $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$ left by the time the package arrived? Yes, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{he} \end{array} \right\}$ had.
 No, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{she} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$ hadn't.

1. The past perfect is formed with *had (not) + the past participle*. The contraction for the past perfect is 'd (*I'd left, he'd left, she'd left, we'd left, you'd left, they'd left*).
2. The past perfect is used in English to talk about an action in the past that happened before another action in the past. The first past action is in the past perfect. The second past action is in the simple past.



The past perfect indicates that the first action had finished completely before the second action started.

3. The past perfect usually occurs with the simple past, but the past perfect can be the only tense in a sentence if a specific past time is given. The past perfect is often used with *by + a time*.

By three o'clock Professor Larson's lecture had ended.

8. I was surprised when he told me what _____

4. The past perfect is often used with the words *already*, *just*, *never*, *ever*, and *yet* to emphasize the event that happened first.

When I got home, my roommate had already cleaned the apartment.

I was surprised because he had never cleaned the apartment before.

I had just started to tell my roommate how nice the apartment looked when the phone rang.

5. If it is clear which action happened first, the simple past can be used for both actions. In these sentences, the words *after* and *before* make the relationship between two actions clear.

After I finished reading the book, I lent it to Bob.

Before I arrived, the library closed.

6. If it is not clear which action happened first, it is necessary to use the past perfect. Note the difference in meaning between these sentences.

When Professor Dance gave her lecture, she sat down. (She was speaking and sitting at the same time.)

When Professor Dance had given her lecture, she sat down. (She stood and gave her lecture; then she sat down.)

7. Note the comma after a time clause when it appears at the beginning of the sentence. There is no comma when the time clause is not at the beginning of the sentence.

When Professor Dance had given her lecture, she sat down.

Professor Dance sat down when she had given her lecture.

Exercise 1

With another student, discuss the difference in meaning between the pairs of sentences.

- When I got to the office, Andrea left.
 - When I got to the office, Andrea had left.
- We realized that someone was in your apartment.
 - We realized that someone had been in your apartment.
- I arrived at the meeting. The meeting started.
 - I arrived at the meeting. The meeting had started.
- There wasn't anything we could do about the problem. We packed our bags.
 - There wasn't anything we could do about the problem. We had packed our bags.
- Kim was happy. She wrote two letters.
 - Kim was happy. She had written two letters.

Exercise 2 ■■ Complete the sentences, using the past perfect.

Example: By the time Ko came to the United States,
he had finished two years of college.

1. He had sent in his housing application three months before he left his country, so when he arrived on campus, the housing office _____.
2. By the time he found his dormitory room, his new roommate _____.
3. He was very tired from the long plane ride, so he overslept the first morning. By the time he got to the cafeteria, _____.
4. His roommate ate breakfast without him because _____.
5. His roommate's father was in the diplomatic corps for twenty years, so Ko's roommate's family traveled all over the world. By the time Ko's roommate was eleven, he _____.
6. Ko, however, at first found living in a foreign country very unsettling because _____.

Exercise 3 ■■ Complete the sentences, using the past perfect.

1. Last week we had a test. Ali overslept, so when he got to class, _____.
2. By the time he began the test, the other students _____.
3. He had a lot of trouble with Part I of the test, so when the instructor asked for the papers, Ali _____.
4. As soon as Ali had given the instructor his paper, she returned it because he _____.
5. When he got home, his apartment door was open and the place was a mess. Someone _____.
6. He ran to the closet and looked for his new coat, but it was gone. He felt terrible because his parents _____.
7. He began to clean the apartment immediately, so by the time I arrived, he _____.
8. I was surprised when he told me what _____.

Exercise 4

Make a list of accomplishments or important events in your life, using the past perfect. If you are older than 18, add a few more sentences up until two years ago. When you finish, compare your events with those of another student.

Example: By the time I was 12, I had started helping out in my mother's grocery store.

1. By the time I was 1, I _____.
2. By the time I was 2, I _____.
3. By the time I was 3, I _____.
4. By the time I was 5, I _____.
5. By the time I was 8, I _____.
6. By the time I was 11, I _____.
7. By the time I was 14, I _____.
8. By the time I was 16, I _____.
9. By the time I was 17, I _____.
10. By the time I was 18, I _____.

Exercise 5

Check (✓) the severe weather conditions that have happened in your hometown (or an area near your hometown) in the past few years. Then make a list of what people can do or should do to prepare for the conditions that you have checked. Finally, tell another student the preparations you had made or hadn't made before the event. Add any severe weather conditions that are not listed below but that occur in your hometown.

flood

snow storm

Other _____

hurricane

typhoon _____

Example: By the time the hurricane struck, we had stocked up on bottled water and canned food, but we hadn't boarded up the windows of our house.

That's why the house suffered some damage.

Exercise 6

Read the pairs of sentences. First, decide which action happened first. Then combine the sentences, putting the first action in the past perfect. Use when and by the time.

- The snow storm arrived. Mario put snow tires on his car, so he wasn't worried.
- The first snowflake fell. Mario made a warm fire and was enjoying the view.
- Eight feet of snow fell. The storm was over.
- A lot of cars got stuck in the snow. The police closed some highways.
- The police closed some highways. Nina left work. She was going to have a very difficult time getting home.
- The snow became very deep. Many travelers found hotel rooms for the night, so they were not in danger.
- The storm came. The television weathercasters warned everyone to expect it, but some people were not prepared.
- Schools were shut for four days. They reopened.

Exercise 7

In a group of three or four, discuss things you had never done before coming to study (and/or live) in this country.

2-2 PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I	} had (not) been sleeping for a long time when someone rang the doorbell.
He	
She	
We	
They	

Had	{ you he she they }	been sleeping for a long time when the package arrived?
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Yes,	{ I he she }	had.
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No,	{ we they }	hadn't.
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1. The past perfect continuous is formed with *had (not) + been + the present participle*.
2. The past perfect continuous is used in English to emphasize the continuous nature of an action that happened before another action in the past. Compare:

Chris had waited for an hour when she decided to leave.

Chris had been waiting for an hour when she decided to leave.

Both sentences are correct, but in the second sentence the speaker or writer emphasizes the duration of the waiting.

3. The past perfect continuous can also be used to emphasize that the first action was recent to the second action or another time in the past.

The class had discussed the final exam when the instructor came in. (They had started the discussion before the instructor entered and were talking about something else when the instructor came in.)

The class had been discussing the final exam when the instructor came in. (They had started the discussion shortly before the instructor entered. Either they had just finished when the instructor walked in, or they were still discussing the final exam when the instructor walked in.)

4. The past perfect continuous is *not* used when you mention the number of times something was done.

Correct: *I didn't go to the hospital to see Sue yesterday because I had already visited her twice this week.*

Incorrect: *I didn't go to the hospital to see Sue yesterday because I had already been visiting her twice this week.*

5. The past perfect continuous is often used with *for + a time*.

Exercise 8 ■ ■ Complete each sentence, using the past perfect or the past perfect continuous.

1. My brother has always been a superb swimmer. By the time he was ten years old, he _____ (win) many medals.
2. When he finished high school, he _____ (be) captain of the swimming team for four years.

3. He is now training for the national championship games, so he goes jogging every morning from 5:30 to 8:00. By 7:30 this morning, he _____ (jog) for two hours.
4. When I got up at 9:00, he _____ (shower), _____ (eat), and _____ (leave) for work.
5. Our neighbor was very sick last night, and by the time he called us, his temperature _____ (reach) 102 degrees Fahrenheit.
6. We called the hospital before we left home, so when we reached the emergency room, the doctor _____ (wait) for thirty minutes.
7. The doctor gave him a shot, so by the time we returned home, he _____ (begin) to feel a little better.
8. He was glad he _____ (come) to us for help because he _____ (not feel) well for a couple of days.

Exercise 9 ■■

Complete each sentence, using the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple past, past perfect, or the past perfect continuous.

1. Carla _____ (go) to the department store and _____ (return) the dress she _____ (buy).
2. She _____ (return) home happy because the clerk _____ (refund) her money.
3. She _____ (begin) to watch a movie on television when she _____ (finish) dinner.
4. She _____ (change) from Channel 7 to Channel 4 because she _____ (already see) the movie on Channel 7.
5. She _____ (watch) the movie for a while when she _____ (become) bored.

6. She _____ (just turn off) the set when the telephone _____ (ring).
7. By the time she _____ (answer) it, the person on the other end _____ (hang up).
8. It was getting late, so she _____ (decide) to take a shower and go to bed.
9. She _____ (just get) undressed when someone _____ (knock) on the door.
10. After she _____ (put on) her robe, she _____ (open) the door and _____ (discover) that someone _____ (leave) her a package.
11. After she _____ (close) the door, she _____ (sit down) and _____ (try) to figure out who _____ (give) her the package.
12. When she _____ (open) the package, she _____ (be) surprised to see a birthday card and a beautiful scarf.

Exercise 10 ■■

With another student, respond to each sentence, using the past perfect progressive. All the sentences are about the Dixon family. Neal and Diana have seven children, and life is never perfect.

1. Neal couldn't get through on the phone to his wife because the line was busy for over an hour. He was angry with his daughter Chris when he got home.
2. Diana was upset with their son Danny when he came home from school with cuts and bruises on his face and arms.
3. Neal was annoyed with their daughter Sheila. At 1:00 in the afternoon she came downstairs in her nightgown and was rubbing her eyes.
4. Diana was upset with their three-year-old son, Stevie. He came in the room just before dinner with chocolate all over his hands and face.
5. Diana was annoyed with her eight-year-old daughter, Lizzy. When Diana went into her office to do some work, she found Lizzy's dolls and other toys all over the floor.

6. When Neal and Diana came home late one Saturday night, the house was a mess. There were at least a dozen empty pizza boxes and a lot of soda cans in the living room. Also, the furniture had been moved, and there were CD boxes all over the place. They were angry with their son Kevin.
7. Larry, their oldest son, was supposed to meet his father at 5:00. He didn't show up until 6:00. Neal was angry with Larry.
8. And Diana and Neal were also angry with the family dog, Crackers. They found a large hole in their flower garden.

Exercise 11

Complete the paragraph, using the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. You will need to use a variety of tenses.

Last Saturday, my friend and I _____¹ (decide) to drive to Central City. This _____² (be) a small mountain town about twenty-five miles west of Denver. In the late 1800s, Central City _____³ (be) a successful mining town where people _____⁴ (find) silver and gold in large quantities. Today, during the summer, the town _____⁵ (be) full of tourists from all over the world, but in the autumn this small community usually _____⁶ (have) a peaceful atmosphere. However, this was not true last Saturday.

When we _____⁷ (arrive), there _____⁸ (be) hundreds of people standing behind thick ropes, and huge trucks loaded with cameras and electronic equipment filled the streets. Small groups of people dressed in the style of the old West _____⁹ (walk) casually along the sidewalks. As my friend and I _____¹⁰ (move) toward the crowd of people, we _____¹¹ (stop) a local police officer and _____¹² (ask) him what _____¹³ (happen). He _____¹⁴ (tell) us that a Hollywood movie studio _____¹⁵ (make) a movie and that the crowd _____¹⁶ (be) there since 6:30 in the morning. It was now 11:00 A.M. The police officer _____¹⁷ (get up) at 5:00 A.M. to direct the traffic and keep order. He also told us that Kevin Costner and Meg Ryan were the stars of the movie. Both these performers _____¹⁸ (be) excellent actors, so we _____¹⁹ (probably, see) the movie when it is finished.

Neither my friend nor I _____²⁰ (ever, watch) a Hollywood studio make a movie before, so we were glad we _____²¹ (choose) to drive west to Central City instead of going south to Colorado Springs.

We _____²² (push) through the crowd to get closer to the camera operators, director, and actors on the other side of the rope. We were finally in a position to see all the activity. As we _____²³ (stand) there waiting for the action to begin, a woman _____²⁴ (point to) a man who was talking to the director of the movie. The man _____²⁵ (be) Kevin Costner. I really like him. In fact, I _____²⁶ (see) most of his movies, but I _____²⁷ (never, see) him in person before that day. Suddenly a man _____²⁸ (yell), "QUIET!" Everyone _____²⁹ (become) silent, and the director shouted, "ACTION!"

LESSON THREE

3-1 FUTURE CONTINUOUS

I
He
She
It

} will (not)

be working tonight.

We
You
They

} are (not) going to