

4

past continuous, *used to do*

FORM

affirmative

I / she / he / it	was	reading.
You / we / they	were	

negative

I / she / he / it	was not (wasn't)	looking.
You / we / they	were not (weren't)	

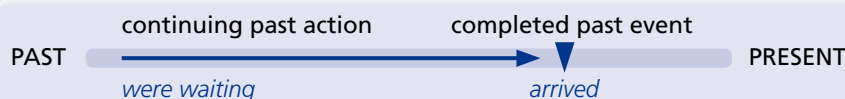
questions and short answers

	Was	I / she / he / it	waiting?	Yes, I was .	No, I wasn't .
	Were	you / we / they	watching?	you were .	you weren't .
Where	was	he	waiting?		
What	were	they	wearing?		

USE

Use past continuous

- for a continuing unfinished action in the past.
*When Sue arrived at 9.30 am, four people **were waiting** outside her office.*



- for a continuing unfinished action interrupted by a sudden past action.
*While **we were doing** the maths test, the fire alarm went off.*
- for activities as background description.
*The rainforest was full of sounds. Birds **were calling** from the trees and thousands of insects **were buzzing and humming**.*
- for two continuing events happening at the same time.
*While Cortes **was talking** to the emperor, his army **was taking** over the palace.*

while, when

- Use *while* with past continuous for the time the event was happening.
- Use *when* with past simple for actions.
- We can use other more descriptive time phrases instead of *when*.
***At the moment** the earthquake struck, most people **were going about** their normal lives.*

habits in the past

For describing habits and states in the past, it is more natural to use *used to* + verb than past continuous, especially when we make contrasts with the present. We do not mention the exact date.

Used to is unchangeable, and has only a past tense form.

Negative: *didn't use to*

Question: *Did you use to?*

*Rainforests **used to cover** a third of the Earth, but now they are getting smaller.*

*Once people **didn't use to worry** about this problem.*

*What games **did you use to play** in the playground at school?*

Note: we also use **past simple** (+ frequency adverb) to describe habitual actions in the past.

*People **once thought** that the Sun travelled round the Earth.*

1 Underline the correct form.

- a While *he took* / *was taking* a bath, Archimedes *discovered* / *was discovering* the principles of density and buoyancy.
- b When Edouard Benedictus, a French scientist, *worked* / *was working* in his laboratory, he *dropped* / *was dropping* a glass bottle which had some plastic inside – and *invented* / *was inventing* safety glass.
- c Columbus *arrived* / *was arriving* in America while he *tried* / *was trying* to reach the Far East.
- d Alexander Fleming *discovered* / *was discovering* penicillin by accident while he *looked* / *was looking* at some old experiments.
- e While Hiram Bingham *climbed* / *was climbing* in the mountains of Peru in 1911, he *discovered* / *was discovering* the lost city of Macchu Picchu.
- f While Isaac Newton *sat* / *was sitting* under an apple tree, an apple *fell* / *was falling* on his head, and he *understood* / *was understanding* gravity.
- g While Dr Harry Coover *tried* / *was trying* to invent a new kind of plastic, he *made* / *was making* a very soft substance which *stuck* / *was sticking* things together. It was Superglue.
- h While he *observed* / *was observing* the Moon through his telescope, Galileo *realized* / *was realizing* that it had mountains and craters.



2A Use the prompts to make a question. The answers are in Exercise 1.

- a What / Archimedes / do when he discovered the principle of density?
What was Archimedes doing?
- b Where / Edouard Benedictus / work when he invented safety glass?
.....
- c Where / Columbus / try to go when he reached America?
.....
- d Where / Isaac Newton / sit according to the story about his understanding of gravity?
.....
- e What / Dr Harry Coover / hope to invent?
.....
- f What Galileo / look at / through his telescope?
.....

2B Complete the sentence with the past continuous form of the verb in brackets. The sentences refer to Exercise 1.

- g Archimedes (not work)
in a laboratory when he discovered the principle of density.
- h Edouard Benedictus (not try)
..... to invent safety glass.
- i Alexander Fleming (not hope)
..... to discover penicillin.
- j Hiram Bingham (not look for)
..... the lost city of Macchu Picchu.
- k Isaac Newton (not sit)
in his study when he understood gravity.
- l Dr Harry Coover (not conduct)
an experiment to discover a kind of glue.

3 Complete the sentence with the past simple or past continuous form of the verb in brackets.

Alexander the Great

- a While he (grow up) was growing up, the philosopher Aristotle was his teacher. Alexander (become) interested in science, medicine, philosophy and literature.
- b While his father Philip (attend) his daughter's wedding, a young **nobleman** (murder) him. Alexander was king of Macedonia at the age of 20.
- c While he (fight) his enemies in the north, the Greeks in the south (start) a **rebellion**. He (destroy) all their cities.
- d He (lead) his **army** against the Persian Empire through what is now Turkey. While he (stay) in the ancient city of Gordium, he 'undo' the Gordian **knot**. A **legend** said that only a future king of Asia could do this.
- e While his army (march) through Persia, it (defeat) Darius, the king of Persia.
- f He (found) the city of Alexandria at the mouth of the Nile while he (visit) Egypt.
- g While he (travel) with his army, he (give) his name to many other towns.
- h He (kill) his friend Clitus in a **quarrel**, while they (have) dinner.
- i While he (attack) the city of Mali in India, he (receive) a serious **wound** from an arrow.
- j While he (attend) a **banquet** in Babylon in 323 BC, he (fall) ill and (die)



4 Complete the sentence with *used to* + a verb from the list.

write spend work hold help act teach set tell do

- a Charles Dickens, the novelist, used to write until early in the morning, and then go for long walks across London.
- b William Shakespeare in some of his own plays.
- c According to some people, the German philosopher Immanuel Kant exactly the same things at the same time every day, so that people their watches by his actions.
- d The author Agatha Christie her second husband with his archaeological excavations.
- e The novelist James Joyce English in the Italian city of Trieste, and some people say that he his students the wrong meanings of words as a joke.
- f The novelist Marcel Proust in a special soundproof room.
- g The ancient Greek philosophers their classes outside in the open air.
- h The Russian novelist Vladimir Nabokov his free time studying, and catching, moths and butterflies.

5 Complete the sentence with *used to* + the verb in brackets in positive, negative or question form.

- a What things (be) *used to be* different in the past?
- b For a start, all the continents (form) one large land mass.
- c Obviously, there (be) cities and buildings, and forest covered a third of the Earth.
- d The climate was different, and animals such as the hippopotamus and rhinoceros (exist) in northern Europe.
- e Many mountains in Europe (be) active volcanoes.
- f Early people (live) in complex societies, but in small groups in places where they could find food.
- g What (eat) ? They (eat) whatever they could find.
- h They (kill) large wild animals by digging holes for them to fall into.
- h Some people (paint) pictures of animals on the walls of caves.
- i Early people (stay) in the same place, but (travel) long distances, following the animals they needed for food.

history

6 Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

The Vikings in America

According to Viking records, around the year 1,000, while some Viking sailors **a** (look for) *were looking for* the **coast** of Greenland, they **b** (reach) the eastern coast of America. While they **c** (live) there, they **d** (try) to **trade** with the local Native Americans, known by the Vikings as Skraelings, but in the end the Native Americans **e** (fight) them and **f** (drive) them out. After several attempts to return, the Vikings **g** (give up) In 1968, while some archaeologists **h** (work) in Newfoundland, they **i** (discover) the **remains** of one of the Viking **settlements**, and **j** (prove) that this story was true.

Charles-Marie de la Condamine

In 1735 Charles-Marie de la Condamine **k** (sail) to South America. At that time, scientists **l** (argue) about the shape of the Earth. The French Academy **m** (want) him to take measurements on the **Equator**, along with two other scientists. The work **n** (take) them eight years and in the end, another scientific team **o** (find) the answer they **p** (look for) While de la Condamine **q** (travel) home along the River Amazon, he **r** (learn) many interesting things about the local people and their way of life. When he **s** (arrive) in Paris in 1745, he **t** (receive) a hero's welcome.

GLOSSARY

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

- 1 Make a list of ten things you used to do, but don't do any more, and say what you do now.
I used to live in a small village. Now I live in London.
- 2 Translate into your language:
While we were having lunch, a fire started in the kitchen.
When the fire started, we left the school and waited outside.



5

present perfect simple

FORM

affirmative

I / you / we / they	have ('ve)	decided.	(past participle)
She / he / it	has ('s)		

negative

I / you / we / they	have not (haven't / 've not)	decided.
She / he / it	has not (hasn't / 's not)	

questions

	Have	I / you / we / they	decided?
	Has	she / he / it	
Where	have	you	put it?
What	has	she	done?

short answers

Yes,	I / you / we / they	have.	No,	I / you / we / they	haven't.
	she / he / it	has.		she / he / it	hasn't.

Regular verbs use **-ed** form as the past participle. Irregular verbs have irregular forms.

verb	past simple	past participle
<i>wait</i> (regular)	<i>waited</i>	<i>waited</i>
<i>see</i> (irregular)	<i>saw</i>	<i>seen</i>

See the **list of irregular verbs** on page 207.

USE

Use present perfect simple

- to describe an event in the past without a definite time.
*Someone **has broken** a window in our classroom.*
- to describe what someone has completed or achieved in a period of time.
***I've finished** my homework, and **I've cleaned** my room.*
- to describe how many things someone has done.
*Scientists **have found** more than 30 unknown insects.*
- to describe someone's experiences, what he or she has done in life.
***I've travelled** by plane, but **I haven't flown** in a helicopter.*
- to describe changes, comparing past and present.
*Our climate **has become** much warmer.*

action verb happening in a period of time up to the present,
exact time not known

?	?	?	?	?	?	?	PRESENT
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---------

*Someone **has broken** a window.*

We often use time words and phrases with present perfect simple to make the meaning clear.
just, recently *Someone **has just broken** a window.*
*Scientists **have recently found** more than 30 unknown insects.*

ever?, never *Have you **ever flown** in a helicopter?*
*I've **never travelled** by plane.*

already (sooner than expected)

*I've **already** finished my homework. It was easy!*

yet? (we expect something to happen soon)

*Have you finished **yet**?*

not ... yet (for things which have not happened so far)

*Peter **hasn't** phoned **yet**. I'm still waiting.*

for and since

We use *for* with a length of time.

*She's worked here **for ten years**.*

We use *since* with a point of time to describe when the period of time began.

*They've lived here **since 2001**.*

been and gone

*A number of astronauts **have been** to the Moon.*

(and have returned)

*The space probe Voyager **has gone** past the planet Neptune.*

(it hasn't returned)

1 Complete the sentence using a verb from the list in present perfect simple form.

collect	install	organize	paint	plant
put up	recycle	replace	send	show

What we have done to make our school a greener place

- | | | | |
|---|----|------------------|---|
| a | We | <i>have sent</i> | information leaflets to all parents. |
| b | We | | information posters in every classroom. |
| c | We | | over five tonnes of litter for recycling. |
| d | We | | fifteen trees in front of the school. |
| e | We | | 50 light bulbs with energy-saving bulbs. |
| f | We | | 25 ink cartridges from computer printers. |
| g | We | | three films about how to save energy. |
| h | We | | signs on all the doors reminding people to turn off the lights. |
| i | We | | five new energy-saving heaters. |
| j | We | | teams of students to turn off unused lights. |

2 Read these sentences about fish. Then put the verb in brackets into present perfect simple form.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a About 15% of protein eaten by humans (always come) <i>has always come</i> from fish.</p> <p>b Recently, however, the number of fish (fall)</p> <p>c Several things (cause) this problem.</p> <p>d Most scientists agree that governments (not do) enough to stop overfishing.</p> <p>e This means that fish populations (grow) smaller.</p> <p>f Many fish (not reproduce) fast enough to replace their numbers.</p> | <p>g The population of North Sea cod, for example, (reach) a dangerous level.</p> <p>h EU laws (reduce) the numbers of fishing boats and controlled the amount of fish caught.</p> <p>i As a result, many fishermen in traditional fishing ports (lose) their jobs.</p> <p>j In recent years, fish in the UK (become) expensive, and many people (stop) eating it.</p> |
|---|--|

3 Use the prompts to make a question.

- a you / ever / see a humming bird? ?
It's the world smallest bird.
- b you / ever / read *War and Peace*? ?
It's one of the longest 19th-century novels.
- c you / ever / visit San Marino? ?
It's Europe's second smallest country.
- d you / ever / swim in the Pacific Ocean? ?
It's the largest ocean in the world.
- e you / ever / take a trip to the Sahara Desert? ?
It's one of the hottest places in the world.

4 Complete each sentence with one of the time words in the list. You will need to use some words more than once.

yet for already since

In the laboratory

- a 'Haven't you left yet ?'
- b 'No. I've been here 8.00 this morning.'
- c 'Have you checked the results of the experiment ?'
- d 'Yes, I've done that.'
- e 'We've worked on this project three weeks. Unfortunately we haven't discovered anything interesting '
- f 'No, nothing has happened last Tuesday.'
- g 'Yes, I know. I've seen your report.'
- h 'So I'm going to do the experiment again. But I haven't started it '
- i 'Don't bother. I've started it. I haven't checked , but I think we're going to get the same results.'

5 Complete the sentence with *have been* or *have gone*.

- a Two scientists from a laboratory in Oxford **a** have gone to Antarctica, and will stay there for three months. They **b** there to investigate the effects of global warming on the polar ice. Colleagues in Oxford, who **c** to Antarctica on earlier expeditions, will keep in touch with them by radio.
- b A team from London has arrived in China. They **d** there to join a project which is searching for the fossil remains of dinosaur eggs. 'We **e** (not) to China before,' said team leader Mark Jones, 'though two of us **f** to the USA where there is a similar project.'
- c A dangerous spider is missing from a private zoo in Manchester. 'Herbie is a Brazilian wandering spider, and we're not sure where he **g** ' said spokesperson Anne Graham. 'He only arrived in the zoo last month, so he **h** (not) here long. A lot of children **i** to the zoo in the past few days, and we are worried that someone has taken Herbie, or that he **(j)** out in somebody's pocket, and they don't know about it.'

6 Use the prompts to make a present perfect simple question about scientific advances. Then answer yes or no. Check the factual answers on page 208.

- a scientists / discover a cure for the common cold?
Have scientists discovered a cure for the common cold?
- b people / lived for long periods in space?
- c human beings / land on Mars yet?
- d scientists / invent time travel yet?
- e doctors / managed to transplant human hearts?
- f archaeologists / find the lost city of Atlantis?
- g explorers / ever descend to the deepest parts of the ocean?
- h scientists / ever teach an animal to talk?

geography

7 Read the text about climate change. Choose the correct form, A or B, to complete the sentence.

At the moment, scientists agree that the world's climate **a** **B** warmer over the past 50 years, but they disagree about the causes. Some believe that human activities **b** **climate change**. They argue that for 1,000 or 2,000 years before 1850, when records **c** , the temperature was more or less **stable**. Short warm or cold periods **d** during that time, but the climate always **e** to the same level. However, since the Industrial Revolution, human beings **f** more and more **fossil fuels**, such as **coal** and **oil**. In 1800 the **atmosphere** **g** around 280 parts per million of carbon dioxide (CO₂). Since then there **h** an increase of about 31%. This extra carbon dioxide in the atmosphere **i** the world's temperature because of the **greenhouse effect**.

Other scientists disagree that human activities over the past 50 years **j** **global warming**. They point out that volcanoes and other natural processes **k** CO₂ into the atmosphere, and that human activity **l** a rise in CO₂ of only three per cent.

In 1999, 156 countries **m** the Kyoto protocol, part of a United Nations agreement on climate change, which **n** into force in 2005. They **o** to reduce their **emissions** of CO₂ and other **greenhouse gases**, although so far, some countries, such as the USA and Australia, **p** any action.



- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a A became | B has become |
| b A caused | B have caused |
| c A began | B have begun |
| d A occurred | B have occurred |
| e A returned | B has returned |
| f A burned | B have burned |
| g A contained | B has contained |
| h A was | B has been |
| i A raised | B has raised |
| j A caused | B have caused |
| k A always released | B have always released |
| l A contributed | B has contributed |
| m A signed | B have signed |
| n A came | B has come |
| o A agreed | B have agreed |
| p A did not take | B have not taken |

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

- Make a list of ten things you have done, or have never done in your life so far.
- Translate into your language:
I've been here since nine o'clock.
I haven't finished this book yet. *I've just had a good idea!*
Need more practice? Go to the Review on page 192.

6

present perfect continuous

FORM

affirmative

I / you / we / they	have ('ve)	been	reading.
She / he / it	has ('s)		

negative

I / you / we / they	have not (haven't / 've not)	been	working.
She / he / it	has not (hasn't / 's not)		

questions

	Have	I / you / we / they	been waiting?
	Has	she / he / it	
What	have	you	been doing?
Where	has	she	been staying?

short answers

Yes,	I / you / we / they	have.	No,	I / you / we / they	haven't.
	she / he / it	has.		she / he / it	hasn't.

USE

Use present perfect continuous

- to talk about recent continuing activities.
*What **have you been doing** lately?*
***I've been revising** for my exams.*
- to explain how recent continuing activities have caused the present situation.
*My eyes ache. **I've been reading** all day.*
- to talk about recent continuing activities which will probably continue in the future.
*This diagram shows how the climate **has been changing**.*
- with *how long* questions.
*How long **have you been studying** French?*
(this is a continuing process, and isn't finished)
- with time words **lately, recently, all (day), every (morning), for, since**.

covering a period of time up to the present

PAST



PRESENT

***I've been studying** all morning.*

(It's still morning now and I haven't finished my work yet)

present perfect simple or present perfect continuous?

Present perfect simple

***I've written** my project.*

finished, but we don't know when

Present perfect continuous

***I've been writing** my project.*

continuing up to the present, and not finished

With verbs that describe continuing states eg *work, live*, there is little difference in meaning.

***I've worked** here for three years. / **I've been working** here for three years.*

Note that we **do not** say *~~I am working here for three years.~~*

1 Complete the sentence using the verb in brackets in the present perfect continuous form.

- a I'm sorry to keep you waiting. I hope you (not wait) haven't been waiting long.
- b There you are! We (look for) you all morning!
- c I feel really tired. I (study) hard lately.
- d Anna has got a really good suntan. She (go) to the beach every afternoon.
- e Tom needs cheering up. He (have) a lot of problems lately.
- f I haven't seen you for ages. What (you / do) ?
- g I (work) here for the past three years, and I really like it.
- h Sam and Chris (paint) their room, and their clothes are covered in paint!
- i I (mean) to write for ages, but you know how lazy I am!

geography

2 Underline the correct form.

A Scientists **a** have recently identified / have been identifying a new **species** of animal in the rainforest of Borneo. They **b** have been searching / searched for this creature for several years, after reports from local villagers, and say it is a type of lemur.



B Archaeologists in Guatemala **c** have found / have been finding a Mayan wall painting which they think is more than 2,000 years old. Archaeologist William Saturno **d** explored / has been exploring the site since 2002.

C Scientists using the Hubble Space Telescope think they **e** found / have found two new moons circling the planet Pluto. Astronomers **f** have been looking / looked closely at Pluto since 1978 when they **g** spotted / have spotted its first moon.

The **telescope** **h** worked / has been working for fifteen years, and **i** has been producing / has produced more than 700,000 images of the universe.

D Australian scientists **j** have been discovering / have discovered a new **coral reef** over 60 km long in the Gulf of Carpentaria by using **satellites** to spot the reefs in deep water. Recently divers **k** have managed / have been managing to reach the reefs and take photographs.



3 Use the prompts to make a question.

- a How long / astronomers / look for Pluto's moons?
How long have astronomers been looking for Pluto's moons
- b How long / archaeologists / hope to find the lost city of Atlantis?
..... ?
- c How long / scientists / use satellites to discover new reefs?
..... ?
- d How long / physicists / investigate the origin of the Universe?
..... ?
- e How long / scientists / observe the activity of the volcano Vesuvius?
..... ?
- f How long / biologists / try to find new species of mammal?
..... ?
- g How long / archaeologists / excavate the palace in Guatemala?
..... ?
- h How long / doctors / search for a cure for the HIV virus?
..... ?