



Technical English Handbook

Technical English handbook for Students

ABSTRACT

English is today's first language of science, for that the aim of this handbook is to help students get up quickly using the language.

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Technical English for Engineering

Introduction

More than 98 percent of all scientific articles published today are in English for that indeed it is today's first language of science, but that hasn't always been the case. "There used to be one language of science in Europe, and it was Latin," says Michael Gordin, a historian of science at Princeton University who is writing a book about the selection of scientific languages. But researchers began to move away from Latin in the 17th century. Galileo, Newton, and others started writing papers in their native tongues in part to make their work more accessible.

German was not to hold its prominent position for long. After World War I, researchers from the U.S., England, France, and Belgium formed major scientific organizations, such as the International Astronomical Union. Unwilling to embrace their former adversaries, they left German scientists out. Germany suffered another setback in 1933, when the government dismissed one fifth of the nation's physics faculty and one eighth of its biology professors for cultural and political. Many left the country for the U.S. and England, where they started publishing in English.

Though the trend from that point on was toward English as the universal language of science, the shift took decades. One roadblock was the Cold War. During the 1950s and '60s, most scientific literature was published in either English or Russian. "Then in the 1970s, everything turns," Gordin says. As the Soviet Union fell into decline, the use of Russian declined too. By the mid-1990s, about 96 percent of the world's scientific articles were written in English, a trend that has only grown since. These days, he says, "publishing in English is almost not a choice." [1]

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1. The Present Simple

Affirmative form		Negative form		Interrogative form	
I look	we look	I do not look	we do not look	do I look?	do we look?
you look	you look	you do not look	you do not look	do you look?	do you look?
he looks	they look	he does not look	they do not look	does he look?	do they look?
she looks		she does not look		does she look?	
it looks		it does not look		does it look?	

Uses

- Permanent or long-term situations
- Facts
- Regular activities and routines
- Feelings
- Opinions and states of mind
- Timetables and schedules

Examples:

- The sun rises in the east.
- Water boils at 100°C.
- The postman usually comes before noon.
- In France, people drive on the right-hand side of the road.
- Our plane leaves at 10 PM on Thursday.

2. The Present Continuous (Progressive)

Affirmative form		Negative form		Interrogative form	
I am looking	we are looking	I am not looking	we are not looking	am I looking?	are we looking?
you are looking	you are looking	you are not looking	you are not looking	are you looking?	are you looking?
he is looking	they are looking	he is not looking	they are not looking	is he looking?	are they looking?
she is looking		she is not looking		is she looking?	
it is looking		it is not looking		is it looking?	

Uses:

- Actions happening now
- Future plans and arrangements

Examples:

- I'm reading a page on the Internet at the moment.
- We're introducing new system
- Prices are going up; the value of the Euro is going down.
- I'm visiting my parents next Friday.

Practice:

Put the verbs between brackets in the right tense:

1-

- a. Adam (to play) football every day.
- b. Who (to walk) on the grass?
- c. We always (to speak) softly while Mother (to sleep).
- d. Who (you, to talk) to?
- e. Sami says: (I, to go) to School now".
- f. In the winter, the sun (to set) early.
- g. The Moadhen (to call) for the Salat five times every day.
- h. (you, to listen) to me? (I, not, go) to repeat myself.
- i. (I, not, to remember) his name.
- j. No, (I, not, to sleep); I am awake.

2 -

- a. It is 7.30 A.M. and (I, to have) my breakfast.
- b. Every morning at 7.30 A.M. (I, to have) breakfast.
- c. At the moment, (it, to rain).
- d. (you, to watch) TV in the evening?
- e. What (John, to do) right now?
- f. Quiet, please! (you, not, to know) how late it is?
- g. Look! (the police, arrest) someone next door.
- h. "(you, to promise) to be on time?" "Yes, I promise."
- i. What's that noise? (someone, to hit) the wall?
- j. (you, not, to understand) what I mean?

3-

- a. Look! It (to rain) _____.
- b. My father (to enjoy) _____ watching gangster films.
- c. _____ you (to like) _____ surfing on the internet?
- d. Walter and his sister (to play) _____ chess in their bedroom.
- e. I (not, to want) _____ to go to that party.
- f. I can't help you now, I (to garden) _____.
- g. Dan (to wake up) _____ at 7 every day.
- h. How often _____ she (to go) _____ to the doctor's?

3. The Past Simple Tense

Affirmative form		Negative form		Interrogative form	
I looked	we looked	I did not look	we did not look	did I look?	did we look?
you looked	you looked	you did not look	you did not look	did you look?	did you look?
he looked	they looked	he did not look	they did not look	did he look?	did they look?
she looked		she did not look		did she look?	
it looked		it did not look		did it look?	

Uses:

- Finished past actions

Examples:

- Usually used with: yesterday, last night, in 1999, 10 years ago....
 - I watched the film on TV last night.
 - I saw that documentary a long time ago.

4. The Past Continuous (Progressive)

Affirmative form		Negative form		Interrogative form	
I was looking	we were looking	I was not looking	we were not looking	was I looking?	were we looking?
you were looking	you were looking	you were not looking	you were not looking	were you looking?	were you looking?
he was looking	they were looking	he was not looking	they were not looking	was he looking?	were they looking?
she was looking		she was not looking		was she looking?	
it was looking		it was not looking		was it looking?	

Examples:

- I was watching TV when the phone rang.

Practice:

Put the verbs between brackets in the right tense:

- a. Its 9 A.M.; (the postman, to come) yet this morning?
- b. (I, never, to visit, Rome) in my whole life.

- c. When I was a teenager (I, to play) football every Saturday afternoon.
- d. No, (I, not to see) that documentary yet.
- e. This year there (to be) a lot of traffic accidents in this country.
- f. My dog (to run away) while I was walking him in the park.
- g. My keys are missing: (you to see) them?
- h. I can't do it; (I, already, to try) it several times.
- i. When I asked him for time off, (he, to say) "No".

5. The Present Perfect Tense:

Affirmative form		Negative form		Interrogative form	
I have looked	we have looked	I have not looked	we have not looked	have I looked ?	Have we looked ?
you have looked	you have looked	you have not looked	you have not looked	Have you looked ?	Have you looked ?
he has looked	they have looked	he has not looked	they have not looked	Has he looked ?	Have they looked ?
she has looked		she has not looked		Has she looked ?	
it has looked		it has not looked		Has it looked ?	

- The simple form of the Present Perfect is have/has + past participial

Uses:

We use the present perfect tense to talk about past actions with present importance.

- past actions with results in the present: ex: graphic images has had excellent results this year
- Life experience: ex: I've forgotten his name twice.

Examples:

- Look! I've bought a new car
- I've read Pickwick Papers
- I've been to the doctor's this morning
- I have been playing tennis since I was 7 years old
- The Prime Minister has met the President

Practice:

Put the verbs between brackets in the present perfect:

- 1. I (to meet) _____ her two years ago.
- 2. I (to be) _____ very lucky lately.
- 3. _____ you ever (to be) _____ to Africa?
- 4. I (to live) _____ here since 2000.
- 5. I (to go) _____ to Mexico last year.

- 6. Mary (to love) _____ chocolate since she was a little girl.
- 7. I (to see / never) _____ that movie.
- 8. He (to arrive / just) _____.
- 9. James (to finish / not) _____ his homework yet.
- 10. He (to tidy) _____ his room, that's why he can go out with his friends.

6. The Present Perfect Continuous (Progressive)

Affirmative form		Negative form		Interrogative form	
I have been looking	we have been looking	I have not been looking	we have not been looking	have I been looking?	have we been looking?
you have been looking	you have been looking	you have not been looking	you have not been looking	have you been looking?	have you been looking?
he has been looking	they have been looking	he has not been looking	they have not been looking	has he been looking?	have they been looking?
she has been looking		she has not been looking		has she been looking?	
it has been looking		it has not been looking		has it been looking?	

-> The continuous form of the Present Perfect is have/has + been + verb in ing form.

Uses:

Past actions that re-continuing now:

- I've been playing tennis since I was 7.
- I've been reading Pickwick Papers.
- He's been working there for 5 years.

Practice:

- Put the verbs between brackets in the right tense :

- When I went to the car park, I found that my car (to steal).
- Peter (to live) in Paris for 4 years before he could speak French fluently.
- "Where (you, to be)?" she said when I finally turned up.
- (I, to learn) English for 5 years now.
- The locals were amazed because (never, to see) a horse before.
- They wouldn't let him in because (to forget) his membership card. 7. "You can't come in because (to forget) your membership card."
- (you, to see) the new film by Spike Lee?
- (they, to drink) a lot of champagne by the time the party ended.
- They were angry because (they, to wait) for too long.

7. The Past Perfect (Simple)

Affirmative form		Negative form		Interrogative form	
I had looked	we had looked	I had not looked	we had not looked	had I looked?	had we looked?
you had looked	you had looked	you had not looked	you had not looked	had you looked?	had you looked?
he had looked	they had looked	he had not looked	they had not looked	had he looked?	had they looked?
she had looked		she had not looked		had she looked?	
it had looked		it had not looked		had it looked?	

-> The past perfect (simple): **had + past participle** (see the list of irregular verbs)

8. The Past Perfect (Continues)

Affirmative form		Negative form		Interrogative form	
I had been looking	we had been looking	I had not been looking	we had not been looking	had I been looking?	had we been looking?
you had been looking	you had been looking	you had not been looking	you had not been looking	had you been looking?	had you been looking?
he had been looking	they had been looking	he had not been looking	they had not been looking	had he been looking?	had they been looking?
she had been looking		she had not been looking		had she been looking?	
it had been looking		it had not been looking		had it been looking?	

-> The past perfect (continues): **had + been + verb in -ing form**

Examples:

- Ex. When Peter went to the theatre, he discovered that all the seats had been sold.
- Ex. I had been waiting for 20 minutes when Paul arrived.
- Ex. It was the first time we had met.

Generally it is used to form a link between two passed actions, where one is dated than the other.

- It is 9 o'clock and I have been waiting for over an hour. (present perfect)
- It was 9 o'clock and I had been waiting for over an hour. (past perfect)

Practice:

Put the verbs between brackets in appropriate tense:

1. When I went to the car park, I found that my car (to steal).
2. Peter (to live) in Paris for 4 years before he could speak French fluently.
3. "Where (you, to be)?" she said when I finally turned up.
4. (I, to learn) English for 5 years now.
5. The locals were amazed because (never, to see) a horse before.

6. They wouldn't let him in because (to forget) his membership card.
7. "You can't come in because (to forget) your membership card."
8. (you, to see) the new film by Spike Lee?
9. (they, to drink) a lot of champagne by the time the party ended.
10. They were angry because (they, to wait) for too long.

9. The Infinitive, continuous Forms

INFINITIVE	
Infinitive (active)	to clean
Infinitive (passive)	to be cleaned
Past of infinitive (active)	to have cleaned
Past of infinitive (passive)	to have been cleaned

	Simple	Continuous
present	is <i>cleaned</i>	is <i>being cleaned</i>
past	was <i>cleaned</i>	was <i>being cleaned</i>
future	will be <i>cleaned</i>	will be <i>being cleaned</i>
Present Perfect	has been <i>cleaned</i>	-----
Past Perfect	had been <i>cleaned</i>	

EXAMPLES	
Active	Passive
A sees B	B is seen by A
A is seeing B	B is being seen by A
A saw B	B was seen by A
A was seeing B	B was being seen by A
A has seen B	B has been seen by A
A will see B	B will be seen by A

10. The Passive Voice

Uses:

Describing actions without saying who does them or describing processes.

Examples:

- My car has been stolen
- The company's activities are divided into six business areas.
- A new office block is being built in the city centre.
- A new cancer treatment has been discovered by scientists in Sweden.
- The suspect was questioned before being released.
- Present simple: Ex. Football is played in most countries.
- Present continuous: Ex. My car is being repaired
- Past simple: Ex. The eclipse was seen only in the northern hemisphere
- Past continuous: Ex. My hair was being cut when the accident happened
- Present Perfect simple: Ex. The fugitive has been arrested
- Future: Ex. A new version of Linux will be released soon
- Infinitive: Ex. Computer discs should be defragmented regularly
- Past of infinitive: Ex. My car must have been stolen; it's no longer where I left it.
- Gerund: Ex. Most people like receiving presents
- Past gerund: Ex. We were angry at having been deceived

Practice:

Active	Passive
A sees B	B is seen by A
A is seeing B	B is being seen by
A saw B	B was seen by A
A was seeing B	B was being seen by A
A has seen B	B has been seen by A
A will see B	B will be seen by A

Put the following sentences in the passive voice:

A-

1. Someone broke into our house last night.
2. They cancelled all flights because of fog.
3. Millions of people have read that book.
4. The police are looking for the missing paintings.
5. They should have told him.
6. Workmen were cleaning the entry to the museum.
7. He invited me to the party.
8. They have not opened the doors yet.
9. Somebody will deliver the package before 9 o'clock.

10. Nobody noticed his mistake.

B-

1. You must make a decision.
 - o A decision _____.
2. They will have to clean it up.
 - o It _____.
3. They are looking up the customer's name.
 - o The customer's name _____.

4. Someone ought to have told him that the meeting was at 10 PM.
 - o He _____ that the meeting was at 10 PM.
5. We will clean your swimming-pool this weekend.
 - o Your swimming-pool _____ this weekend.
6. This work was painted by Picasso.
 - o _____ this work.
7. The windscreen must have been broken by a rock.
 - o _____ the windscreen.
8. They must have been beaten by their rivals.
 - o Their _____.
9. We were forced to cancel the trip.
 - o Something or somebody _____.
10. The champion has been knocked out by a young boxer.
 - o _____ the champion.

11. The future

Simple future	
<i>I will / shall</i> + verb	<i>we will / shall</i> + verb
<i>you will</i> + verb	<i>you will</i> + verb
<i>he / she / it will</i> + verb	<i>they will</i> + verb

Uses:

- timetables and schedules
- plans and arrangements
- intentions
- instant decisions
- future facts and predictions

Examples:

- The board meeting starts at 3.30 .p.m.
- When is he arriving?
- We're going to open a new sales office in Spain.
- How many people will work here?

12. Conditionals:

Uses	Examples
Possible situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o If there's a seat in economy, give me that.o If it's 11 a.m. in London, it's 8 p.m. in Tokyo.o If she bought a discount ticket, she won't be able to change it
Hypothetical situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o If I were offered a job abroad, I'd take it.o If we agreed to 5 per cent, would you give us 60 days credit?

13. Comparatives and Superlatives

Uses	Examples
Comparing two things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This month's sales are higher than last month's. The market is getting more competitive. English cars aren't as reliable as German cars.
Comparing three or more things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's the cheapest product in the range. Which city is the most expensive to live in?

Formation:

1- Short adjectives:

a-

Add **-er** or **-est** to adjectives with one syllable

high → higher → highest

Cheap → cheaper → cheapest

Big → bigger → biggest

b- Much

Use much to make the comparative adjective stronger

2- Long adjectives

a-

Use more or most with adjectives with two or more syllable

Modern → more modern → most modern

Expensive → more expensive → most expensive

Competitive → more competitive → most competitive

b-

! - **Watch out** for these two irregular forms

Good → better → best

Bad → worse → worst

c-

Add **-er** or **-est** to adjectives with two syllables ending with **-y**

Easy → easier → easiest

14. Reported Speech

Examples:

direct statement	Reported speech
"Mary <i>is</i> happy."	He said (that) Mary <i>was</i> happy.
"I <i>want</i> to buy a new computer, but I <i>don't know</i> which one to buy."	He said (that) he <i>wanted</i> to buy a new computer but <i>didn't know</i> which one to buy.
"I <i>am going</i> to buy a car."	He said (that) he <i>was going</i> to buy a car.
"It <i>is</i> cold in here; I <i>will close</i> the window."	He said (that) it <i>was</i> cold; he <i>would close</i> the window. Note: <i>would</i> est le prétérit de <i>will</i> .
"I <i>have lost</i> my watch."	He said (that) he <i>had lost</i> his watch.

The majority of modals (**could, might, must, ought, should, would**) remain unchanged in the reported speech. Only, **can** becomes **could** and **may** becomes **might**.

- Study these examples

Direct statement	Reported speech
I <i>didn't go</i> to school on Thursday because there <i>was</i> a train strike.	He said he <i>hadn't gone</i> (ou <i>didn't go</i>) to school on Thursday because there <i>had been</i> (ou <i>was</i>) a train strike.
Direct statement	Reported speech
"Diamonds <i>are</i> more expensive than pearls."	He said (that) diamonds <i>are</i> (ou <i>were</i>) more expensive than pearls.
"Computers <i>have gone down</i> in price."	He said (that) computers <i>have</i> (ou <i>had</i>) <i>gone down</i> in price.
Direct statement	Reported speech
"France <i>is</i> bigger than Canada."	He said (that) France <i>was</i> bigger than Canada.
"Ireland <i>have</i> never <i>beaten</i> England at rugby."	He said (that) Ireland <i>had</i> never <i>beaten</i> England at rugby.

Direct statement	Reported speech
My boss said: " <i>Finish</i> that project by Friday."	The boss <i>told</i> me <i>to finish</i> the project by Friday.
She said: "Please <i>be</i> quiet while the baby is asleep."	She <i>asked</i> me <i>to be</i> quiet while the baby was asleep.
He said: "Can you pass me the salt?"	He <i>asked</i> me <i>to pass</i> the salt.

Practice:

- Find the reported speech of the following sentences:

Direct statement	→	indirect speech
1. "I am tired."	
2. "We often play tennis."	
3. "I have two children."	
4. "It is raining outside."	
5. "I bought her a present"	
6. "I have just cleaned the windows."	
8. "I will go to Peter's."	
9. "I can swim very well."	
10. "You may come."	

- Find the reported speech of the following sentences:

- "I have a toothache."
 - He said that _____
- "I will open the window."
 - He said that _____
- "She has gone on holiday."
 - He said that _____
- "Go away!", he said to me.
 - He _____
- "Where is my hat?", he asked me.
 - He _____
- "We're going to the cinema."
 - He said that _____
- "You have to do your best", he said to us.
 - He said that _____

15. Modal Verbs:

Modal verbs are special help verbs. They add extra 'meaning' to the main verb.

Most modals have more than one use:

Verbs	Uses	Examples
Can	• Permission • Requests • possibility/ability • inability	○ Can I use your phone? ○ Can you quote me a price for CIF New York ○ Passengers can take a small bag onto the plane with them ○ I can't find my boarding card
Could	• Permission • Requests • suggestions	○ Could I interrupt a moment? ○ Could you speak up? ○ We could ask for volunteers
May	• Permission	○ May I borrow your car?
Might	• Future possibility	○ It might be possible to reduce the price.
Will	• Promises • Future facts • Predictions	○ I'll tell him to phone you back ○ How many people will work here? ○ There won't be much space.
Would	• Requests • Offers • Invitations • Suggestions • Suggestions	○ Would you speak more slowly please? ○ What would you like to drink? ○ Would like to come to a party? I'd love to. ○ What time would suit you? ○ Would you reduce the price?
Shall	• Suggestions • Offers • Asking what to do	○ Shall we ask for volunteers? ○ Shall I call a taxi for you? ○ What shall I do?
Should	• Recommending action • Saying what is right or correct	○ I think we should teach the French sales staff English. ○ The government should increase taxes on petrol.
Must	• Obligation • prohibition	○ Passengers must make sure their bags are clearly labelled ○ Passengers mustn't carry guns or explosives

16. Adjectives:

adjective + <i>V-ing</i>	<i>good + to look</i>	good-looking	<i>That horse looks good. It's a good-looking horse.</i>
nom + <i>V-ed</i>	<i>chocolate + to coat</i>	chocolate-coated	<i>This sweet has been coated in chocolate. It's a chocolate-coated sweet.</i>
adjective + nom + <i>-ed</i>	<i>red + hair + -ed</i>	red-haired	<i>That girl has red hair. She's a red-haired girl.</i>
nom + nom + <i>-ed</i>	<i>iron + fist + -ed</i>	iron-fisted	<i>His fists are like iron. He's an iron-fisted boxer.</i>
adverb + <i>V-ed</i>	<i>well + to dress</i>	well-dressed	<i>She dresses well. She's well-dressed.</i>

Practice

- Find the compound adjective:
 - Adam has red hair. He's a _____ boy.
 - The discussion has been going on for some time now. It's a/an _____ discussion.
 - Paul has got blue eyes. He's a _____ boy.
 - They don't sell new books at that shop, only _____ ones.

5. Marks's sight's not so good; he can only see things that are a short distance away. He's_____ .
6. You can't go that way; it's A_____ Street.
7. Henry's been suffering for a long time. He's a_____ patient.
8. Jenny's twenty-one years old. She's a_____ woman.
9. You need a cool head to be an air traffic controller; don't even think about applying for such a job unless you're_____ .
10. Successful models usually have long legs. They're usually_____ women.

17. Relative Pronouns:

a- 'Who' and 'which'

- 'Who'

Ex. The man who lives here is a scientist.

- 'Which'

Ex. The car which is parked outside is new.

- 'Whom'

Ex. The woman to whom you were speaking is a doctor.

b- 'Whose', 'where', and 'what'

- 'Whose'

Ex. The man whose car is parked outside our house is a doctor....)

- 'Where'

Ex. The town where they stopped was by the sea.

- 'What'

Ex. I believe what you said.

Ex. What you said is right.

Practice

- Fill in the blanks with the following pronouns: (who/whom/which/whose/where).
 1. Can you see the woman_____ is sitting on the bench?
 2. The place_____ they met will always be special for them.
 3. He gave Tom the book_____ he had just read.
 4. The teacher, _____ met his class for the first time last week, is happy with them.
 5. Martin and Helen, _____ are engineers, have just invented a new gadget.
 6. Penny, _____ father is a judge, is going to study law at university.
 7. The person to_____ you were speaking is a famous hacker.
 8. The hotel in_____ they stayed has a very good restaurant.
 9. He found a wallet in_____ there was a large amount of money.

10. The footballers_____ team had won drank a lot of champagne that night.

18. Pronouns and Possessives

	Personal pronouns		Possessive		reflective pronouns
	subject pronouns	complement pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	
Singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	he	him	his	his	himself
	she	her	her	hers	herself
	it	it	its	*	itself
Plural	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Reciprocal pronouns

- Mr. and Mrs. Jones love each other.
- They gave one another presents.
- They looked at one another.
- They looked at themselves in the mirror.

Practice:

- Put the right pronoun in the blanks :
 1. Liz and Meg were looking at_____ in the mirror.
 2. "Give the book to Belinda." "I've already given it to_____ ."
 3. This house is mine; it's been in_____ family for centuries.
 4. "Look at_____ , Mammy!", shouted the twins.
 5. Richard and Liz looked at_____ passionately.
 6. The guru said to me: "Think of others before you think of_____ ."
 7. Richard helped Liz look for_____ lipstick.
 8. Membership has_____ disadvantages.
 9. Liz kept her bouquet; Meg threw_____ to the crowd.
 10. The rabbi and_____ wife finally arrived at the reception.
 11. "This is our goal, that's_____ ! Okay?"
 12. "Get off_____ back!" screamed the angry employee.
 13. "My husband and_____ are delighted to accept your invitation."
 14. "I hope you can come to visit my wife and_____ ", said Mr. O'Reilly.
- Put the verbs between brackets in the right tense:

1. Yesterday, _____ (I, to see) a great film on TV.
2. It's smoky in here; _____ (I, to open) the window?
3. How _____ brothers have you got?
4. _____ I seen him, I would have told him the good news.
5. I don't know his number; I'll look it _____ in the telephone directory.
6. Martin, _____ is a policeman, drives a squad car.
7. We arrived an hour ago, and _____ (we, to be) here since.
8. _____ house is that on the hill? Is it yours?
9. _____ (I, to play) tennis since I was seven.
10. This time next week, _____ (I, to lie) on the beach sunning myself.
11. You _____ visit the Smithsonian Institution; it's really worthwhile.
12. Last year, I _____ (=obligation) pay a lot of taxes.
13. I don't know _____ he wears red shirts; they don't suit him.
14. Even _____ he's only fourteen, he can play Beethoven's piano concertos.
15. _____ people are coming to your party?
16. _____ I'm an easy-going person, it makes me mad to see so much waste.
17. The President _____ (just, to resign).
18. It's my fault; I blame _____ .
19. She's strong, so she'll get _____ her illness quickly.
20. It _____ rain; it's entirely possible.

■ Put the verbs between brackets in the right tense:

- He often (to go) _____ to the cinema with his friends.
- _____ you (to smoke) _____? No, I _____.
- Listen! He (to have) _____ a bath.
- She (to play) _____ tennis with her brother now.
- In 1970, he (to live) _____ in New York.
- When the phone (to ring) _____, my mother (to cook) _____.
- On Sundays, he (to wash) _____ his car.
- Look! Vanessa and Dave (to quarrel) _____.
- Every morning I (to get up) _____ at 6 o'clock.
- Yesterday Walter (to do) _____ his homework.
- Yesterday while I (to have) _____ a shower, my father (to repair) _____ my radio.
- Tomorrow we (to go) _____ to London.
- I (to read, already) _____ Othello.
- She (to live) _____ in Paris since 1988.
- What _____ you (to do) _____ at the moment?
- Peter never (to work) _____ on Sundays.
- When _____ he (to buy) _____ this car?
- He (to leave) _____ last Thursday.
- She (just / to call) _____ him.
- We (to have) _____ an accident while we (to drive) _____ to Paris.