

Jenny Dooley

**Grammar Book**

**New**

# ENTERPRISE

**EDYCJA POLSKA**

**B2**



**Express Publishing**

New  
**ENTERPRISE**



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Jenny Dooley



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## Present simple/ Present continuous

### Present simple

Czasu **present simple** używamy do opisywania:

- stanów trwałych. *Jean **works** for a catering company.*
- czynności wykonywanych rutynowo i powtarzających się. *He **always takes** the bus to school at 7:30.*
- nawyków i zwyczajów. *Steve **drinks** two cups of coffee a day.*
- prawd uniwersalnych i praw przyrody. *Water **freezes** at 0°C.*
- czynności odbywających się zgodnie z harmonogramem, np. rozkładem jazdy (w odniesieniu do przyszłości). *The last train to London **leaves** at 9:15 pm.*

Czasu **present simple** używamy także w recenzjach, komentarzach sportowych i narracjach. *In the end, Gail **finds** her mother and they all **live** happily ever after.*

**Określenia czasu** używane w czasie **present simple**:

*every day/month/hour/summer/morning/evening itp., usually, often, sometimes, always itp., on Sundays/Tuesdays itp.*

### Present continuous

Czasu **present continuous** używamy do opisywania:

- czynności odbywających się w chwili, gdy o nich mówimy. *Tim **is doing** the dishes at the moment.*
- czynności odbywających się w teraźniejszości, ale niekoniecznie wtedy, gdy o nich mówimy. *Kim and Jo **are currently looking** for a flat.*
- planów na najbliższą przyszłość, szczególnie gdy czas i miejsce ich realizacji są znane. *We're **going** to the opera next Saturday.*
- zmian, które właśnie zachodzą. *The Earth's temperature **is getting** higher and higher.*
- czynności odbywających się częściej niż powinny, co nas denerwuje lub irytuje (zwykle z użyciem przysłówków: *always, constantly, continuously*). *You're **always leaving** the fridge door open!*
- sytuacji tymczasowych. *We're **fixing** the bathroom this week.*

**Określenia czasu** używane w czasie **present continuous**:

*now, at the moment, at present, these days, still, nowadays, today, tonight itp.*

## 1 Identify the tenses in bold, then match them to the correct use.

A

- I **am helping** (*present continuous*) Helen shop for clothes on Saturday.
- Do bats **live** in caves?
- James **is** always **interrupting** me.
- He often **goes** to the mall on Fridays.
- The match **starts** at nine o'clock.
- Bill and Rob **are repairing** the fence at the moment.
- A group of school children **find** a magical land inside a wardrobe.
- The rate of unemployment **is decreasing** slowly.
- Roy **is staying** with his grandparents for a few days.
- Does Tina **wear** glasses?

B

- permanent state
- fixed arrangement in the near future
- repeated or habitual action
- general truth or law of nature
- expressing annoyance about a frequently repeated action
- temporary situation
- changing or developing situation
- sports commentary, review or narration
- timetable or schedule (future meaning)
- action happening at or around the moment of speaking

## 2 Underline the correct tense, as in the example.

- More and more people **move/are moving** to the countryside these days.
- Alice **works/is working** as a costume designer for the local theatre company.
- The company **holds/is holding** a two-day seminar on software updates for all its employees next week.
- Mary **doesn't leave/isn't leaving** her office before 6 o'clock in the evening.
- No wonder the phone bills are so high! You **always talk/are always talking** on the phone!
- I **don't work/am not working** at the café at present.
- Do amphibians live/Are amphibians living** both on land and in water?
- You **are always borrowing/always borrow** my clothes! I'm so sick of it!
- They **prefer/are preferring** to go on holiday in spring when the resorts are less crowded.
- Chris and Helen **constantly argue/are constantly arguing** about who is the best chef.

## Stative verbs

**Czasowniki statyczne** opisują stany a nie czynności i na ogół nie mają formy ciągłej. Do tej grupy zaliczamy:

- **czasowniki wyrażające uczucia i emocje**, np.: *like, love, hate, dislike, can't stand, don't mind, prefer, enjoy, want, desire.*  
*They **don't mind** the summer heat.*
- **czasowniki opisujące procesy myślowe**, np.: *believe, know, notice, remember, forget, understand, think.*  
*I **notice** you've done something to your hair – it looks great!*
- **czasowniki opisujące wrażenia odbierane za pomocą zmysłów**, np.: *see, hear, feel, taste, look, smell, sound.*  
*This fabric **feels** so soft! I can **hear** an alarm clock ringing.*
- **niektóre inne czasowniki**, np.: *fit, contain, need, belong, cost, owe, mean, own, appear, want, have* (= posiadać).  
*She helped us move house, so we **owe** her a favour.*

**Niektóre czasowniki statyczne mogą być użyte w formie ciągłej, ale zmienia się wtedy ich znaczenie.**

Porównaj przykłady w tabeli.

Present simple	Present continuous
<i>Jenny <b>is</b> very polite.</i> (= być – w odniesieniu do stanów trwałych, np. cech charakteru)	<i>He <b>is being</b> very nice.</i> (= zachowywać się)
<i>I <b>think</b> his car is fantastic.</i> (= uważać, sądzić)	<i>I'm <b>thinking</b> about going to Scotland.</i> (= rozważać, zastanawiać się)
<i>They <b>have (got)</b> a sailing boat.</i> (= mieć, posiadać)	<i>They're <b>having</b> a good time.</i> (= dobrze się bawić)
<i>Your cousin <b>looks</b> very young.</i> (= wyglądać, wydawać się)	<i>The mechanic <b>is looking</b> at my motorcycle.</i> (= patrzeć)
<i>I can <b>see</b> a flock of birds in the sky.</i> (= widzieć)	<i><b>Are you seeing</b> your brother tomorrow?</i> (= spotykać się z)
<i>This scarf <b>feels</b> like silk.</i> (= być w dotyku)	<i>Mum <b>is feeling</b> Jo's forehead.</i> (= dotykać, sprawdzać dotykiem)
<i>This sandwich <b>tastes</b> delicious.</i> (= smakować, mieć smak)	<i>He's <b>tasting</b> the sauce to see if it's OK.</i> (= próbować, degustować)
<i>Your hair <b>smells</b> nice.</i> (= pachnieć, wydzielać zapach)	<i>They're <b>smelling</b> the flowers.</i> (= wąchać)
<i>Kim <b>appears</b> to be very upset.</i> (= wydawać się)	<i>My brother's band <b>is appearing</b> at the Lexington.</i> (= występować)
<i>Those trousers <b>fit</b> you perfectly.</i> (= pasować na kogoś)	<i>Sue <b>is fitting</b> new cupboards in her kitchen.</i> (= instalować, montować)

### Zauważ:

a. Czasownika **enjoy** można użyć w czasach *continuous*, aby wyrazić chwilowy stan.

*I'm **enjoying** this play a lot.* (chwilowy stan) **ALE:** *I **enjoy** going to the theatre.* (stałe upodobanie)

b. Czasowników **look** (= wyglądać – w odniesieniu do wyglądu zewnętrznego), **feel** (= czuć), **hurt** i **ache** można użyć zarówno w czasach *simple*, jak i *continuous* bez zmiany znaczenia.

*You **look** very smart today.* → *You **are looking** very smart today.*

*She **feels** sick.* → *She's **feeling** sick.*

## 3 Choose the correct item. Give reasons.

- 1 Luke **is loving/loves** playing the guitar and singing.
- 2 Emma Stone **is appearing/appears** at the Redgrave Theatre on Friday.
- 3 The police officer **is noticing/notices** the thief's suspicious behaviour and follows him.
- 4 **Does this contain/Is this containing** nuts? I can't eat them, I'm allergic.
- 5 Turn down the volume please! That music **sounds/is sounding** awful!
- 6 Unprocessed cocoa **doesn't taste/isn't tasting** sweet.
- 7 What **do you think/are you thinking** about?
- 8 This wooden table **doesn't feel/isn't feeling** very smooth. It's got lots of small bumps.
- 9 Her parents don't like dogs. They **prefer/are preferring** cats.
- 10 I **enjoy/am enjoying** the book you gave me a lot!

#### 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

- 1 A: Michael *is being* **(be)** very quiet today. Is anything wrong?  
B: No, I don't think so.
- 2 A: These towels ..... **(feel)** as soft as silk.  
B: I've just washed them.
- 3 A: We ..... **(think)** of moving back to England.  
B: Really? When?
- 4 A: Where's Andrew? We can't find him anywhere.  
B: It ..... **(look)** as if he's disappeared.
- 5 A: Your perfume ..... **(smell)** lovely.  
B: Thanks. It's called 'Gold'.
- 6 A: The Trio Dance Group ..... **(appear)** at the Odeon tonight.  
B: Shall we go?
- 7 A: This skirt ..... **(not/fit)** me any more.  
B: Maybe it shrank in the wash.
- 8 A: Mum, I ..... **(see)** an island on the horizon.  
B: Me too! I think, we'll arrive at the port soon.
- 9 A: What's Dad doing?  
B: He ..... **(taste)** the sauce to see if it needs some pepper.
- 10 A: The Richardsons ..... **(have)** a cottage in Cornwall.  
B: I know. They bought it a few years ago.
- 11 A: What time ..... **(the train/leave)**?  
B: At 6 o'clock in the evening.
- 12 A: This soup ..... **(taste)** delicious. How did you make it?  
B: Well, it's really very simple.
- 13 A: What's that noise?  
B: It ..... **(sound)** like Jane playing her trumpet!
- 14 A: Are you busy at the moment?  
B: Yes. I ..... **(arrange)** a very important meeting.
- 15 A: When ..... **(see)** the dentist?  
B: Next Tuesday. I'm quite scared!
- 16 A: Did you hear about Biology class? It's cancelled this week.  
B: I ..... **(not/believe)** it! They ..... **(always/cancel)** my favourite classes!

#### Adverbs of frequency

- **Przysłówki częstotliwości** informują, jak często dana czynność się odbywa. Na przykład:  
*always* = zawsze (100%), *usually* = zwykle (90%),  
*often* = często (70%), *sometimes* = czasem (50%),  
*occasionally* = okazjonalnie (30%),  
*rarely/seldom* = rzadko (10%), *never* = nigdy (0%).
- **Przysłówki częstotliwości** stawiamy **przed czasownikiem głównym**, ale **po** czasowniku **to be** i po czasownikach posiłkowych (**be, have, do**) oraz modalnych (**will, may** itp.)  
*She often cycles to work. She is always careful on the road.*

#### 5 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 My cat always is sleeping near the fireplace because it's warm and cosy.
- 2 Lisa and John go rarely on holiday to the seaside.
- 3 I'm occasionally getting stuck in traffic. It's so annoying!
- 4 My mum always is sympathetic to other people's problems.
- 5 The number 52 bus comes on time never!

#### 6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 A: So, what *do* you *think* **(think)** of the film?  
B: Well, I like the fact that the plot ..... **(revolve)** around many different characters. At times, it ..... **(look)** like a real-life documentary.
- 2 A: Would you like to go to the theatre on Sunday?  
B: I'm sorry. I ..... **(visit)** my grandparents this weekend.
- 3 A: Hurry up! The train ..... **(leave)** at 2:30.  
B: OK! I'll be ready in five minutes.
- 4 A: Pam ..... **(always/complain)** about something.  
B: Yes, she is easily irritated.
- 5 A: More and more people ..... **(recycle)** their rubbish.  
B: That's good news.
- 6 A: Could you give me a lift tomorrow morning?  
B: I'm sorry but I ..... **(always/take)** the bus to get to work.
- 7 A: Can I speak to Mr Collins, please?  
B: I'm afraid he's not available at the moment. He ..... **(have)** a meeting with some clients.
- 8 A: What do you know about snakes?  
B: I know that they are reptiles and they ..... **(lay)** eggs.

## 7 Tick the correct sentence, as in the example.



- 1 a The train from Brussels arrives at 2:20 at Platform 5. ✓  
 b The train from Brussels is arriving at 2:20 at Platform 5. ....
- 2 a Mr Lewis doesn't go to the supermarket today. ....  
 b Mr Lewis isn't going to the supermarket today. ....
- 3 a Lisa always breaks things in the kitchen. ....  
 b Lisa is always breaking things in the kitchen. ....
- 4 a Greg runs a hotel for a living. ....  
 b Greg is running a hotel for a living. ....
- 5 a Do we visit Grandma and Grandpa this Sunday? ....  
 b Are we visiting Grandma and Grandpa this Sunday? ....
- 6 a Mark never wears a hat. ....  
 b Mark is never wearing a hat. ....
- 7 a Cats don't like water. ....  
 b Cats are not liking water. ....
- 8 a How much does the silk shirt cost? ....  
 b How much is the silk shirt costing? ....
- 9 a More and more people eat healthily. ....  
 b More and more people are eating healthily. ....
- 10 a I understand French better than English. ....  
 b I'm understanding French better than English. ....
- 11 a Is it me, or does it smell like something is burning? ....  
 b Is it me, or is it smelling like something is burning? ....
- 12 a I love coming to the forest and hearing the sound of birds chirping. ....  
 b I'm loving coming to the forest and hearing the sound of birds chirping. ....

## 8 Fill in the gaps (1-15) in the dialogue with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs below.

- look forward to • have (x2) • remember • suit
- want • not do • go (x2) • know • leave (x2)
- sound • work (x2)

- A: Hey Susan, long time no speak! How are you? I hope everything **1)** ..... well.
- B: Hey Nicole! Nice to hear from you! Yes, I **2)** ..... some great news!
- A: Oh! I'm glad! What about?
- B: So, you **3)** ..... that I **4)** ..... as a programmer these days, right?
- A: Yeah, I **5)** ..... you telling me that.
- B: Well, my company **6)** ..... me to move to Madrid for two years and help our team over there!
- A: That **7)** ..... amazing! When **8)** .....?
- B: Oh, not until next month, but I **9)** ..... it already. Let's meet before I **10)** ....., please!
- A: Sure! I'm free most evenings next week – **11)** ..... Monday ..... you?
- B: Hmm, Monday is not good because I **12)** ..... a Spanish class. Tuesday or Wednesday are the best for me, I **13)** ..... anything then.
- A: On Tuesday my friend Jess and I **14)** ..... to a play at the National Vic. Wednesday **15)** ..... though!
- B: OK, excellent! Let's say Wednesday, then!

## 9 There are eight mistakes in the email below. Find and correct them.

✉ INBOX
CONTACTS
⌵ ⌵ ⌵

Hey Patrick,

How are you? I write to you from Dunoon in Scotland! I'm here for a training course. I learn deep sea and open water diving! I've been here for three weeks now, and I really enjoy it.

The weather here is not as cold as you think, although it rains a lot at the moment. One thing that I need to get used to is the water temperature – it's freezing! It's OK though, because we are having very good diving gear and at least the sea is calm.

Right now, I relax in my room. I'm staying in a small hotel near the training centre. The owners are friendly and welcoming, and it's so quiet that I am hearing the sound of the waves and seagulls. It's almost like a holiday, and it's not costing a lot! Two birds with one stone, right?

Well, I've got one more week here and I can say that I'm not really looking forward to leaving!

Speak soon,

David



## Present perfect/ Present perfect continuous

### Present perfect

Czasu **present perfect** używamy do opisywania:

- czynności lub stanów, które rozpoczęły się w przeszłości i trwają nadal w teraźniejszości. Często używamy wtedy czasowników statycznych: *be, have, like, know* itp.  
*Kate has known John since 2002.*
- czynności, które niedawno się zakończyły, a ich skutki są widoczne w teraźniejszości. *The children have made a mess in the kitchen.*
- czynności, które miały miejsce w nieokreślonym momencie w przeszłości. Czas nie został podany, ponieważ nie jest istotny. Ważny jest fakt, że czynność się wydarzyła, oraz jej związek z teraźniejszością. *Rob and Lucy have booked tickets to Paris.*
- z określeniami: *today, this morning/afternoon/week, so far* itp., jeśli wspomniany okres czasu jeszcze się zakończył.  
*I've finished revising three exam units this week.*
- czynności, które właśnie się zakończyły. *They've just bought a new house.*
- osobistych doświadczeń i życiowych zmian. *We've never had such a wet summer before!*

Określenia czasu używane w czasie **present perfect**:

*for, since, already, yet, always, just, ever, never, so far, today, this week/month* itp., *how long, lately, recently, still* (w przeczeniach) itp.

### Present perfect continuous

Czasu **present perfect continuous** używamy:

- chcąc podkreślić ciągłość czynności, która się rozpoczęła w przeszłości i trwa nadal w teraźniejszości. *Sean has been writing reports for two weeks.*
- do opisywania czynności, która się rozpoczęła w przeszłości i trwała przez pewien czas. Czynność ta mogła się już zakończyć albo trwa nadal, a jej skutek jest widoczny w teraźniejszości. *Mr Bolton is upset. His students have been behaving badly since this morning.*
- do wyrażania złości, irytacji, zniecierpliwienia lub krytyki. *Someone has been throwing their rubbish into my garden.*

Określenia czasu używane w czasie **present perfect continuous**:

*for, since, how long, lately, recently, all day* itp.

## have gone to – have been to – have been in

Czasownik **go** w czasie *present perfect* występuje w dwóch formach: **have gone** i **have been**.

*"Where's Alice?" "She's gone to Oxford."* (Pojechała do Oxfordu i nadal tam jest.)

*I have been to Oxford three times this year.* (Byłem w Oxfordzie trzy razy w tym roku, ale już wróciłem.)

*Have you ever been to Brazil? She hasn't been to the theatre for ages.*

- **have/has been in = have/has lived in**

*They have been in Sweden since 2008. = They have lived in Sweden since 2008.*

## 10 Identify the tenses in bold, then match them to the correct use.

- | A   | B  |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> I <b>have been</b> in Zurich since 2001.                           | a expressing anger, irritation or annoyance                        |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> I <b>have just finished</b> the cake. Doesn't it look delicious?   | b emphasise duration of an action                                  |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone <b>has been making</b> anonymous phone calls to our house. | c action at an unstated time in the past                           |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> The actor <b>has appeared</b> in many films and TV adverts.        | d recently completed action whose result is visible in the present |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> It <b>has been raining</b> a lot this morning.                     | e action which started in the past and continues up to the present |

## 11 Fill in the gaps with *gone to, been to* or *been in*.

- Sue has ..... the bank to pay some bills. She'll be back in an hour.
- Ian has ..... Malta twice.
- Tony has ..... Bath for three months now.
- A: Do you know where Mum is?  
B: Yes, she's ..... the supermarket with Ann.
- My sister has ..... hospital since last Friday.
- Percy is a real adventurer. He's ..... the Amazon Rainforest and the Gobi Desert.

## 12 Choose the correct verb form. Give reasons.

- Adrian **has been playing/has played** games on his computer all afternoon!
- The mayor **has given/has been giving** a speech on the new recycling plans.
- Lately, the team **hasn't played/hasn't been playing** very well.
- We **'ve known/'ve been knowing** each other for a long time.
- You look a little tired. **Have you slept/Have you been sleeping** enough recently?
- Julia **hasn't finished/hasn't been finishing** her English essay yet.

## 13 Fill in with *for* or *since*.

- I've been working ..... 9 o'clock this morning and I still haven't finished the report.
- The university has been in the same building ..... a very long time.
- The company has been looking for a new director ..... April.
- Zak's car is really well-made. He's had it ..... years and it's never broken down.
- Nelly has been a chemist ..... most of her life.

## 14 Complete the sentences using the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous* of the verbs in brackets, as in the example.

- Ralph is getting frustrated because the meal he ordered hasn't been served yet. **(wait)**  
He *has been waiting* for his meal.
- The estate agents are taking down the 'For Sale' sign in front of the house. **(sell)**  
They ..... the house.
- Liam and Sarah are travelling to Thailand on Tuesday. **(book)**  
They ..... their plane tickets.
- Samantha is reading an email from Karen. **(receive)**  
She ..... an email from her.
- John started fixing the washing machine this morning. **(repair)**  
He ..... it since 9am.
- Rachel is getting out of bed. **(just/wake up)**  
She .....
- Lisa started working for the company in 2007. **(work)**  
She ..... for the company since 2007.
- We are still waiting for the bus. **(come)**  
The bus ..... yet.

## 15 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous* form.

INBOX
OUTBOX
CONTACTS

Hi Robbie,

I'm sorry I **1)** ..... **(not/write)** to you but I **2)** ..... **(be)** busy recently.

As you know, I **3)** ..... **(wait)** anxiously since June to hear from the universities that I **4)** ..... **(apply)** to. Well, Nottingham University, the university that I **5)** .....  
..... **(always/want)** to attend, **6)** .....  
..... **(accept)** my application! Isn't that great? I **7)** ..... **(decide)** not to live on campus, because I'd like my own space. I **8)** ..... **(look)** through the adverts for a flat and my mother and I are going to Nottingham tomorrow. I am excited but also a little nervous as I **9)** ..... **(never/live)** on my own before.

What **10)** ..... **(you/do)** lately? I hope all is well.

Take care,  
Steven

## 16 Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- When did you start working at the post office? **HAVE**  
How .....  
at the post office?
- The manager is ill and is coming back to work tomorrow. **FEEL**  
The manager .....  
today and is coming back tomorrow.
- Katy hasn't apologised to David yet. **SAID**  
Katy still .....  
David.
- The last time Rob called us was three months ago. **CALL**  
We .....from  
Rob in three months.
- The flight to Lima is scheduled for Tuesday at 10:55 in the morning. **OFF**  
The flight to Lima .....  
on Tuesday at 10:55 in the morning.
- This is the first time Michael has travelled by ferry. **BEEN**  
Michael ..... ferry  
before.