

UNIT 1

Present Forms

Present Perfect

FORM

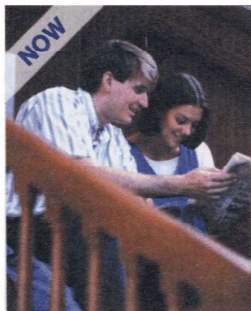
I/You **have ('ve)** left/arrived.
 He/She/It **has ('s)** left/arrived.
Have you left/arrived? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
 You **have not (haven't)** left/arrived.
 He/She/It **has not (hasn't)** left/arrived.

Use

The present perfect and the present perfect continuous connect the past and the present. That is, they describe actions which started in the past and continue up to the present or actions which were completed in the past but whose results affect the present.

- ◆ The **present perfect** is used to describe an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with **state verbs** such as *have, like, know, be*, etc. In this case, we often use *for* and *since*.

*They **have been** friends **for** twenty years. (They met each other twenty years ago and they are still friends.)*



- ◆ The **present perfect** is also used for an action which has recently finished and whose result is visible in the present.

*She **has picked** a lot of apples. (The apples are in the basket, so the action has finished.)*



Present Perfect Continuous

FORM

I/You **have ('ve) been** reading.
 He/She/It **has ('s) been** reading.
Have you been reading? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Has he/she been reading?
 You **have not (haven't) been** reading.
 He/She/It **has not (hasn't) been** reading.

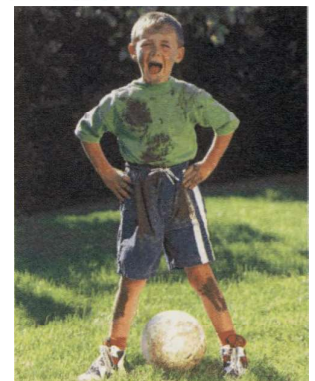
- ◆ The **present perfect continuous** is used to put emphasis on the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with time expressions such as *for, since, all morning/day/week*, etc.

*Sarah **has been picking** vegetables for two hours. (She started picking vegetables two hours ago and she is still picking them now.)*



- ◆ The **present perfect continuous** is also used for an action which started and finished in the past and lasted for some time. The result of the action is visible in the present.

*He is dirty. He **has been playing** football. (He is no longer playing football, but the fact that his clothes are dirty is visible now.)*



Note: With the verbs *feel* (have a particular emotion), *live, work* and *teach* we can use the present perfect or present perfect continuous with no difference in meaning.

*e.g. He **has felt/has been feeling** unwell all morning.*

- ◆ The **present perfect** is used for an action which happened at an unstated time in the past. The exact time is not important, so it is not mentioned. The emphasis is placed on the action.

- a) He **has broken** his arm. (The exact time is not mentioned. What is important is the fact that his arm is broken.)
- b) Peter **has been** to Paris four times. (The exact time of each of his visits is not mentioned. What is important is the fact that he has visited Paris four times.)



- ◆ The **present perfect** is also used for an action which has happened within a specific time period, which is not over at the moment of speaking, such as **today, this morning/afternoon/week/month/year, etc.**

- She **has received** three faxes **this morning**. (The action has been repeated three times up to now and may happen again because the time period - this morning - is not over yet.)
- She **received** three faxes **this morning**. (The time period - this morning - is over. It is now afternoon or evening).



- ◆ The **present perfect continuous** is used to express anger, annoyance or irritation.

- Who **has been reading** my business papers? (The speaker is irritated.)



Both the present perfect and the present perfect continuous are used with the following **time expressions**:

- **how long**
e.g. **How long have you known** Jack?
How long have you been learning English?
- **for** (duration)
e.g. **I have known** Jack **for** five years.
I have not seen Emily **for** a long time.
She has been working here **for** twenty years.
- **since** (starting point)
e.g. **They have been married since** last April.
We have been living here **since** 1980.
I have not talked to Ann **since** last Sunday.
- **lately/recently**
e.g. **Have you seen** any good films **lately/recently**?
She has been going out a lot **lately/recently**.

The present perfect is usually used with the following **time expressions**:

- **already**
e.g. **We have already seen** this film.
Have you finished already?
- **yet**
e.g. **Has Roger left yet?** Simon **has not finished yet**.
- **just** e.g. **I have just phoned** Jill.
- **always**
e.g. **She has always loved** animals.
- **ever**
e.g. **Have you ever been** abroad?
- **never**
e.g. **She has never been** to France.
- **so far**
e.g. **I have sent** twenty invitations **so far**.
What have you done so far?

12

Fill in **for** or **since**.

- 1 I have lived in this village**since**..... I was born.
- 2 It has been raining hours. I wish it would stop.
- 3 My father has been the manager of this firm ten years.

- 4 I moved to York, I have been much happier.
- 5 Have you been waiting a long time?
- 6 I have been waiting for you four o'clock.
- 7 She hasn't bought a new coat three years.
- 8 Karen has been on the phone ages!
- 9 I have known Neil 1994.
- 10 Janę has been my best friend many years.

UNIT 1

Present Forms

13 In pairs, make up short exchanges using the prompts below, as in the example.

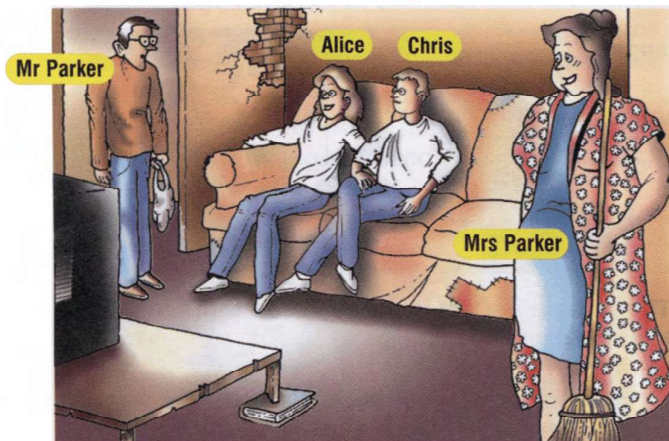
SA: *The water is cold. Haven't you turned on the water heater?*

SB: *No, I haven't turned it on.*

- 1 The water is cold. (turn on / the water heater)
- 2 The fridge is empty. (do / the shopping)
- 3 There is no electricity. (pay / the bill)
- 4 It's raining. (bring / your umbrella)
- 5 The cat is hungry. (feed / it)
- 6 The bedroom is a mess. (tidy / it)
- 7 The landlord is on the phone. (pay / the rent)
- 8 I can't see anything. It's dark. (bring / your torch)

14 The Parkers have recently won the lottery. As a result, their life has changed. Look at the pictures and the prompts and describe the changes, as in the example.

e.g. *Mr Parker has put on weight.*



put on weight
take up tennis
hire a butler
lose weight
move to a bigger house

grow a beard
all buy new clothes
join the pony club
buy some nice furniture

15 The people below are on a cruise ship. What have they been doing since 10 o'clock this morning? In pairs, make up exchanges using the prompts below, as in the example.

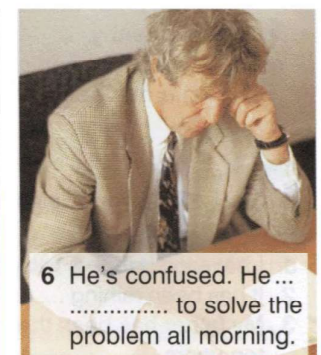
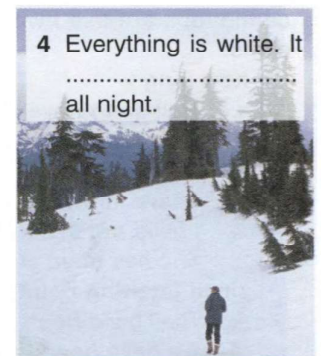
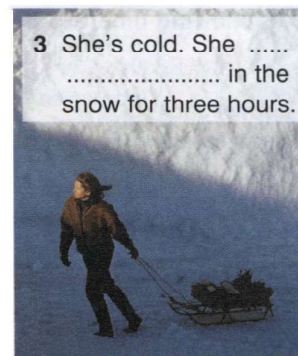
SA: *Mrs Peters is sunbathing.*

SB: *Yes, she's been sunbathing since 10 o'clock this morning.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Mrs Peters / sunbathe | 5 Mr Burrows / walk on the deck |
| 2 Tom and Jerry / swim | 6 Tim and Alan / play chess |
| 3 Miss Houston / read her book | |
| 4 Sandra and Helen / talk | |

16 Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list in the present perfect continuous.

try, snow, jog, play, work, walk



17

It is 11 o'clock. The following people all started work earlier this morning. Look at the information and say how long they have been working and how much work they have done so far, as in the example.

- S1: *Sandra's been typing since 9 o'clock / for two hours.*
 S2: *She's typed twenty letters so far.*

Name	Started/Activity	Completed
Sandra	9 o'clock / type	20 letters
Kim	8 o'clock / clean the house	4 rooms
Bob	10 o'clock / examine patients	3 patients
John	7 o'clock / deliver parcels	30 parcels
Helen	10 o'clock / draw pictures	4 pictures

18

Fill in the gaps with *recently, how long, yet, for, always, ever, already, since, so far or just*. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- A: Has Tom finished his exams ...*yet*...?
B: No. He finishes next Thursday.
- A: has Janet been working at the hospital?
B: She has been working there she left school.
- A: How are you finding your new job?
B: Great. I haven't had any problems
- A: Is John at home, please?
B: No, I'm afraid he's gone out.
- A: Have you been waiting long?
B: Yes, I've been here two hours.
- A: Has Martin been to Spain?
B: No, I don't think so.
- A: Have you spoken to Matthew?
B: Yes. I phoned him last night.
- A: Can you do the washing-up for me, please?
B: Don't worry. Mike has done it.
- A: Lucy has been musical, hasn't she?
B: Yes, she started playing the piano when she was five years old.
- A: Shall we go to that new restaurant tonight?
B: Yes. I have been there. It's really nice.
- A: Your dog's been barking three hours!
B: I'm sorry. I'll take him inside.
- A: Have you finished reading that book yet?
B: No, I've started it.

19

Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or continuous, using short forms where appropriate.

- A: How long ...*have you known*... (you/know) Alison?
B: We (be) friends since we were children.
- A: Who (use) the car?
B: I was. Is there a problem?
- A: What are Andrew and David doing?
B: They (work) in the garden for three hours.
- A: Why is Sally upset?
B: She (lose) her bag.
- A: I (always/believe) that exercise is good for you.
B: Of course, it's good to keep fit.
- A: Emily (teach) maths since she left university.
B: Yes, and she's a very good teacher, too.
- A: Fred (open) a new shop.
B: Really? Where is it?
- A: This pie is delicious.
B: Is it? I (not/taste) it yet.
- A: Have you found your umbrella yet?
B: No, I (look) for it for an hour now.
- A: You look exhausted.
B: Well, I (clean) the windows since 8 o'clock this morning.
- A: Can I have some more lemonade, please?
B: Sorry, your brother (just/drink) it all.
- A: Have you got new neighbours?
B: Yes, they (just/move) to the area.

20

Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

Dear Connie,

I hope you are enjoying yourself at university. I'm sure you 1) ...*ve been studying*... (study) hard. Everything is fine here at home. Billy 2) (just/receive) his school report. It was bad, as usual. He 3) (decide) to leave school next year and find a job. Fiona 4) (go) to the gym every day for the past two weeks. She 5) (try) to get in shape for the summer. She 6) (already/plan) her holiday in the sun. Your father 7) (sell) the old car and he 8) (buy) a new one. It's lovely — much nicer than the old one.

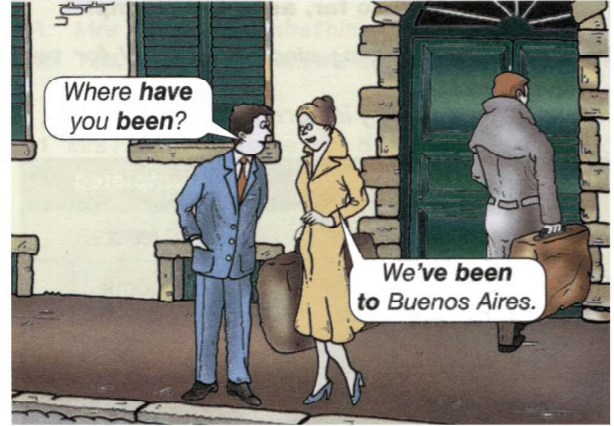
Anyway, write soon.

Love,
Mum

UNIT 1

Present Forms

Have gone (to) / Have been (to)



- ◆ They **have gone to** the theatre. (This means they have not come back yet. They are still at the theatre.)
- ◆ He **has been to** Japan. (This means that he has visited Japan; he is not there now. He has come back.)

21

Fill in the gaps with *have/has been (to)* or *have/has gone (to)*.

- Jack: Hi, Jill. Where's Paul?
 Jill: Oh, he **1** ...*has gone to*... London for a few days.
 Jack: Really! I **2** London recently. I came back yesterday. **3** you there?
 Jill: No, I haven't. Paul **4** twice before, though. Where's Sarah?
 Jack: She **5** Spain for two weeks with her parents. They **6** there to visit some friends.
 Jill: When is she coming back?
 Jack: They'll all be back next weekend.

22

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'What time does the train leave?'
 'I think it ..**A**... at 2 o'clock.'
A leaves **B** has been leaving **C** has left
- 2 'Where are Tom and Pauline?'
 'They to the supermarket.'
A have just gone **B** have been going **C** go
- 3 'What is Jill doing these days?'
 'She for a job for six months.'
A is looking **B** has been looking **C** looks
- 4 'Is Mandy watching TV?'
 'No. She her homework right now.'
A is always doing **B** is doing **C** does
- 5 'Have you been for a walk?'
 'Yes. I often for walks in the evenings.'
A have gone **B** am going **C** go
- 6 'Have you seen any films lately?'
 'Yes. Actually, I two this week.'
A have seen **B** am seeing **C** see
- 7 'What?'
 'It's a piece of cherry pie. Mum made it yesterday.'
A are you eating **B** do you eat **C** have you eaten
- 8 'Are you going on holiday this summer?'
 'Yes. I enough money.'
A am saving **B** have already saved **C** save
- 9 'Is Todd reading the newspaper?'
 'No. He dinner at the moment.'
A has been making **B** makes **C** is making
- 10 'Have you bought any new CDs recently?'
 'Yes. Actually, I two this week.'
A have bought **B** have been buying **C** am buying
- 11 'What time does the play start?'
 'I think it at 8 o'clock.'
A has been starting **B** starts **C** has started
- 12 'Where is Mark?'
 'He to the library to return some books.'
A has gone **B** has been **C** is going
- 13 'What ?'
 'It's a letter to my pen-friend. I'm telling her my news.'
A have you written **B** do you write
C are you writing

23 Underline the correct tense.

- Liz and I are good friends. We **know/have known** each other for four years.
- Sarah is very tired. She **has been working/is working** hard all day.
- 'Where is John?' 'He's upstairs. He **does/is doing** his homework.'
- I can't go to the party on Saturday. I **am leaving/have been leaving** for Spain on Friday night.
- Jane **has finished/is finishing** cleaning her room, and now she is going out with her friends.
- I didn't recognise Tom. He **looks/is looking** so different in a suit.
- I don't need to wash my car. Jim **washes/has washed** it for me already.
- Ian **has been talking/is talking** to his boss for an hour now.
- Claire's train **arrives/has arrived** at 3 o'clock. I must go and meet her at the station.
- 'Would you like to borrow this book?' 'No, thanks. I **have read/have been reading** it before.'
- 'Where **are you going/do you go**?' 'To the cinema. Would you like to come with me?'
- Have you seen my bag? I **am searching/have been searching** for it all morning.
- 'Is Colin here?' 'I don't know. I **haven't seen/haven't been seeing** him all day.'
- Sophie is very clever. She **is speaking/speaks** seven different languages.
- We **are moving/have moved** house tomorrow. Everything is packed.

24 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- A: What **...are you doing...** (you/do)?
B: Nothing. I (just/finish) my lunch.
- A: Where (you/be) all morning?
B: I (clean) my house since 8 o'clock.
- A: (you/do) anything next weekend?
B: No, I (not/make) any plans yet.
- A: Jane looks great. (she/lose) weight?
B: Yes, she (exercise) a lot recently.
- A: (be/you) busy right now?
B: Yes, I (just/start) typing this report.
- A: Where is Peter?
B: He (wash) the car at the moment.
- A: Who (be) your favourite actor?
B: I (like) Sean Connery since I was a child.
- A: (you/do) your homework yet?
B: Almost; I (do) it now.

25 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- Who **...has been using...** (use) my toothbrush?
- 'What (you/do)?'
'I (write) a letter.'
- Samantha (play) tennis with friends every weekend.
- Tim and Matilda (be) married since 1991.
- Uncle Bill (just/decorate) the bathroom.
- Pauline and Tom (sing) in the school choir twice a week.
- Who (you/speak) to?
- Sarah is very happy. She (win) a poetry competition.
- He (drink) two cups of coffee this morning.
- My friend (live) in America at the moment.
- They (usually/change) jobs every five years.
- I (normally/cut) my hair myself.
- Linda (study) in the library for three hours.
- We (play) in a concert next weekend.
- Who (read) my diary?
- Tim (leave) the house at 7 o'clock every morning.
- (your mother/work) in a bank?
- (you/drink) coffee with your breakfast every day?
- We (make) plans for our summer holidays right now.
- They (move) house in September.

26 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Dear Nick,

This is just a short note to tell you I **1) ...'m arriving/arrive...** (arrive) at the airport at 5 pm on Saturday, 10th December. I **2)** (be) very busy recently, and that's why I **3)** (not/write) to you for a while. I **4)** (plan) this trip for months, so now I **5)** (look forward) to spending some time with you and your family. I **6)** (hope) you will be able to meet me at the airport. Please give my love to your wife and the children.

See you soon,
James

UNIT 1

Present Forms

27

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- Molly: Hi Peter. I 1) *...haven't seen...* (not/see) you for a long time.
 Peter: Hi Molly. I 2) (travel) for the past two months.
 Molly: Really? I 3) (plan) a trip at the moment. I 4) (leave) next month for Australia.
 Peter: That's great. 5) (you/arrange) a place to stay once you get there?
 Molly: Yes, a campsite. It 6) (be) a very nice place.
 Peter: And 7) (you/buy) your ticket yet?
 Molly: No, not yet. Actually, I 8) (go) to the travel agent's this afternoon to buy it.
 Peter: Oh. I 9) (go) into town later today. You can come with me in my car.
 Molly: Thanks. I 10) (meet) my brother for lunch at 1 o'clock, so I'll come to your house at 2 o'clock.
 Peter: Great! See you then.

28

Choose the correct answer.

- '...*C*... your sister recently?'
'Yes, she came to visit last weekend.'
A Have you been seeing B You have seen
C Have you seen
- 'I didn't know Sarah could drive.'
'Oh yes, she since last April.'
A has been driving B has driven C is driving
- 'Where is Jason?'
'He at the swimming pool.'
A is being B is C has been
- 'This is a great book.'
'I know. I it twice already.'
A have read B am reading
C have been reading
- 'Hello, Jane. I'm home.'
'Where have you been? I for you all day!'
A have been looking B look C am looking
- 'Are you having a holiday this year?'
'Yes, I to Hawaii.'
A am going B have been C have gone
- 'Who does your hair for you?'
'My mother usually it.'
A is cutting B cuts C has cut
- 'Your socks are all wet!'
'Don't worry. I another pair with me.'
A am bringing B bring C have brought

29

Correct the mistakes.

- They have been to the shops. They'll be home soon.
- Joe plays in the garden at the moment.
- I am going to work by car every day.
- The builders finish the block of flats already.
- He has been breaking his arm.
- Sam have just finished reading a very interesting book.
- Water is boiling at 100°C.
- John is living here since 1986.
- I study this subject for five years.
- Who has use my scissors?

IN OTHER WORDS

Study these examples. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- I've never had such a good meal.
ever It's the best **meal I have ever** had.
- She started collecting postcards four years ago.
been She **has been collecting** postcards for four years.
- They haven't finished painting the house yet.
still They **are still painting** the house.
- I've never ridden a camel before.
first It's the **first time I've ridden** a camel.

30

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

- She hasn't finished cooking the meal yet.
still She *is still cooking* the meal.
- I've never met such an interesting person.
ever He's the most interesting person I met.
- He started repairing the roof three hours ago.
been He the roof for three hours.
- They've never visited an old castle before.
first It's have visited an old castle.
- Robert is still decorating the flat.
finished Robert the flat yet.
- It's the most boring book I've ever read.
never I such a boring book.
- He started playing rugby four years ago.
been He rugby for four years.

Prepositions

belong to sb	look at sb/sth
come from (a place)	stay at (a place)
listen to sb/sth	wait for sb/sth
live in (a place)	work for sb/sth

31 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 What are you waiting ...*for*...?
- 2 Why are you looking yourself in the mirror?
- 3 How often do you listen the radio?
- 4 My parents live a small cottage.
- 5 My brother works my father.
- 6 Those books belong John Smith.
- 7 We aren't going out tonight. We're staying home.
- 8 My father comes Ireland.

Phrasal Verbs

- break down:** 1) stop working (of cars, etc.)
2) lose control of feelings (of people)
- break in/break into a building:** enter by force
- break into:** start singing, smiling, etc. suddenly
- break out:** 1) begin suddenly (war, fire, etc.)
But: a storm breaks
2) escape
- break up:** stop for holidays (of schools, etc.)

32 Fill in the correct particle.

- 1 War broke ...*out*... in 1992 and it lasted until 1995.
- 2 Children are always happy when school breaks for the holidays.
- 3 The burglars broke the house in the middle of the night and stole all the jewellery.
- 4 His serious face broke a grin when he read the joke.
- 5 The bus broke, so all the passengers had to get off and wait for another one to come.
- 6 The little girl broke and cried when her dog died.
- 7 The dog broke of the garden and chased the cat down the street.

ORAL Activity

Life on earth is changing. Look at the information given in the chart and make sentences, as in the example.

- e.g. S1: *Trees provide oxygen and homes for animals.*
S2: *However, trees are disappearing because of fires and logging.*
S1: *But many governments have started to plant new trees.*

The Facts....

- 1 Trees / provide / oxygen and homes for animals.
- 2 Many different species of fish / live on coral reefs.
- 3 Many people / use / coal and oil as fuel for heating in their homes.
- 4 Ocean life / produce / 90% of our oxygen.

The Changes....

- 1 Trees / disappear / because of fires and logging.
- 2 Fish / die / because fishermen / destroy / coral reefs.
- 3 Coal and oil supplies / decrease.
- 4 We / pollute / the oceans with rubbish.

The Action Taken....

- 1 Many governments / start / to plant new trees.
- 2 Some fishermen / stop / fishing near coral reefs.
- 3 Many people / change / to other sources of fuel for heating.
- 4 We / begin / to recycle rubbish instead of throwing it all away.

WRITING Activity

Complete the article below using the information from the Oral Activity.

PLANET EARTH S. O. S. Are you aware of the damage being done to our planet? We all know that trees provide oxygen and homes for animals. However, trees are disappearing because of fires and logging. Fortunately, many governments have started to plant new trees. We also know that
.....
.....
We must stop the destruction now, before it is too late.