

# Week 5 – Unit 6

## Navigate B1 Pre-Intermediate

- Comparison
- Present perfect  
and past simple for experiences
- Present perfect  
with just, already and yet

# Example sentences from the Video

- Have you got the results yet?
- They tend to be more enthusiastic and easily excited than or more easily excited than introverts.
- Some of them are more sociable and enjoy collaborating with other people and the others are more shy.
- Extroverts tend to be more adventurous than introverts.
- Have you ever done anything crazy or adventurous in your life?
- When I was on the trip in Australia, I dived with the great white sharks in the cage...

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*Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook. OUP: 2015. Unit 6 p. 56 ex. 6b*

- They are just as confident as extroverts.
- In the USA, especially, many schools, universities and workplaces are less interested in introverts than in extroverts.
- The newest and the most unusual ideas often come from introverts.
- I stay with problems longer.
- ... because they are happier.

comparison  
present perfect  
past

# Comparison

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook*. OUP: 2015. Unit 6 p. 57 ex. 7b

- They tend to be more enthusiastic and easily excited than or more easily excited than introverts.
- Some of them are more sociable and enjoy collaborating with other people and the others are more shy.
- Extroverts tend to be more adventurous than introverts.
- They are just as confident as extroverts.
- In the USA, especially, many schools, universities and workplaces are less interested in introverts than in extroverts.
- The newest and the most unusual ideas often come from introverts.
- I stay with problems longer.
- ... because they are happier.

## GRAMMAR FOCUS making comparisons

- We use comparative adjectives (+ *than*) to compare people and things with other people and things.  
With short adjectives, add *-er* to the end of the adjective, e.g. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
With short adjectives ending in *-y*, take off *-y* and add *-ier* to the adjective, e.g. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
With longer adjectives use *more/less* + adjective, e.g. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- We use superlative adjectives (usually with *the*) to compare people and things with a whole group.  
With short adjectives, add *-est* to the end of the adjective, e.g. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
With short adjectives ending in *-y*, take off *-y* and add *-iest* to the adjective, e.g. *laziest*.  
With longer adjectives use *most/least* + adjective, e.g. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- We use *(not) as ... as* to say that people and things are (not) the same in some way. We often put *just* before *as ... as*.  
*They are just as successful as extroverts.*

→ Grammar Reference page 144

# Comparison

- Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook*. OUP: 2015. Unit 6 p. 144

## GR6.1 )))

- Pilar is **smarter than** I am.
- I'm **more creative than** my brother, but **less creative than** my sister.
- Mrs Fiore is **the most patient** person I've ever met.
- They are **the least sociable** students in the class.
- Evan isn't **as confident as** me.

Most single-syllable adjectives have a comparative form with *-er* at the end, and a superlative form ending with *-est*. We use *more/* *most* with longer adjectives.

Type of adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable ending -e	nicer	nicest
One syllable ending with one vowel + one consonant	hotter	hottest
One syllable	longer	longest
One or two syllables ending -y	happier	happiest
Two or three syllables	<b>more</b> helpful	<b>most</b> helpful
	<b>more</b> fantastic	<b>most</b> fantastic

- There are some exceptions, e.g. *bored – more bored*, and some adjectives are irregular, e.g. *good – better – best*, *bad – worse – worst*, *far – further – furthest*.
- The opposite of *more* is *less* and the opposite of *most* is *least*. *Less/Least* can also be used with short adjectives, e.g. *least shy* (= most confident), *less tidy* (= untidiest).
- We use comparative adjectives (+ *than*) to compare people and things with other people and things.  
*My brother is **lazier than** me.*  
*Children are **more sociable than** adults.*  
*We're **less lazy than** the Jones family.*
- We use superlative adjectives (usually with *the*) to compare people and things with the whole group.  
*He is **the most confident** person in the family.*  
*I am **the least shy** student in the class.*  
*You're **the best** mum in the world.*
- We use *not as + adjective + as* to say that two things or people are not equal in some way:  
*I'm **not as happy as** Amy. (Amy is happier than me.)*
- We use *(just) as ... as* to say two things or people are equal in some way:  
*Alan is **(just) as creative as** David. (They are equally creative.)*

After *than* we use an object pronoun:  
*Our cousins are younger than us.*  
NOT ~~*Our cousins are younger than we.*~~

# Present perfect simple and past simple for experiences

- Have you ever done anything crazy or adventurous in your life?
- When I was on the trip in Australia, I dived with the great white sharks in the cage...

## GRAMMAR FOCUS present perfect simple and past simple for experiences

- We use the <sup>1</sup> **past simple / present perfect simple** to talk about something that happened at a specific time in the past.  
*Saroo lost his mother when he was five.*
- We use the <sup>2</sup> **past simple / present perfect simple** to talk about an action or situation in the past when we don't know the exact time or it isn't important.  
*He has found his mother.*
- We make the present perfect simple with the auxiliary <sup>3</sup> **have / do** and the past participle.
- We often use the present perfect simple to start a conversation about our experiences. If we want to give more details, we use the past simple.
- We often use *ever* and *never* with the present perfect simple. *Ever* (in questions) means 'at some time in your life'. *Never* means 'at no time up to now'.  
*Have you ever been to India?*  
*No, I've never been there.*

→ Grammar Reference page 145

# Present perfect simple with just, already and yet

- Have you got the results yet?
- I haven't got the results yet.
- I have just got the results.
- I have already got the results.

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook*. OUP: 2015. Unit 6 p. 62 ex. 5

## GRAMMAR FOCUS present perfect simple with *just, already and yet*

- We use *just* for something which happened very recently. We put it <sup>1</sup> **before** / **after** the main verb.  
*I've just got here.*
- We use *already* for something which happened before now or earlier than expected. We usually put it <sup>2</sup> **before** / **after** the main verb.  
*Winter has already arrived in Moscow!*
- We use *yet* in negative sentences and questions, for something we expected to happen before now, or that we plan to do but haven't up to now. We put it at the <sup>3</sup> **beginning** / **end** of the sentence.  
*Have you seen any good matches yet?*

→ Grammar Reference page 145

# Present perfect simple

## 1 Present perfect

### GR6.2 )))

- 1 I **have travelled** around the world.
- 2 He **hasn't met** our cousins.
- 3 A **Have** you **talked** to my brother?  
B Yes I **have**.

We make the present perfect simple with the auxiliary *have* and the past participle of the verb.

## 2 Past simple

### GR6.2 ))) (continued)

- 1 I **travelled** around Asia five years ago.
- 2 He **didn't meet** our cousins in 2011.
- 3 A **Did** you **talk** to my brother?  
B Yes I **did**.

- We use the present perfect simple to talk about an action or situation in the past when we don't know the exact time or it isn't important. We use the past simple to talk about a specific time in the past.

*I **have invited** our in-laws for dinner.*

*I **wrote** to the Admissions Office yesterday.*

- We often use *ever* and *never* with the present perfect simple when we talk about experiences. We put them between the auxiliary and the past participle. *Ever* (in questions) means 'at some time in your life'. *Never* means 'at no time up to now'.

*Have you **ever** been to India? No, I've **never** been there.*

We don't use *not* and *never* together.

*I have never been to Turkey. NOT ~~I haven't never been to Turkey.~~*

- We often use the present perfect simple to start a conversation about our experiences. If we want to ask about or give more details, we use the past simple.

***Have you ever visited** your cousins in Canada?*

*Yes, we **went** there last year.*

## Present perfect simple with *just*, *already* and *yet*

- We use *just* for something which happened very recently. We put it between *have/has* and the past participle.  
*I've **just** got here.*
- We use *already* for something which happened before now and earlier than expected. We usually put it before the main verb.  
*Winter **has already** arrived in Alberta!*
- We use *yet* in negative sentences and questions, for something we expected to happen before now or that we plan to do but haven't up to now. We put it at the end of the sentence.  
*Have you seen any good matches **yet**?*

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook*. OUP: 2015. Unit 6 p. 145