Enter the World of Grammar

H. Q. MITCHELL





Unit	1	Revision / Present Progressive - Present Simple / Questions
Unit	2	Revision / Future "Will" - "Going to" - Future Progressive
Unit	3	Revision / Past Simple - Past Progressive
Unit	4	Revision / Present Perfect Simple - Present Perfect Progressive 21
Unit	5	Past Perfect Simple - Past Perfect Progressive
Unit	6	Infinitive / Too - Enough
Unit	7	-ing form
		Revision 1
Unit	8	Relative Pronouns - Relative Clauses
Unit	9	Modals: Must - Have to - Can't - Need
Unit	10	Should - Ought to - Would rather - Had better
Unit	11	Passive Voice I
Unit	12	Passive Voice II 82
Unit	13	Conditionals
Unit	14	Wishes 96
		Revision 2
Unit	15	Causative Form
Unit	16	Articles - Nouns
Unit	17	Direct - Indirect Speech I
Unit	18	Direct - Indirect Speech II
Unit	19	Adjectives - Adverbs
Unit	20	Clauses of Time - Clauses of Result
Unit	21	Both / Neither - All / None - So do I - Neither do I
Unit	22	Prepositions - Phrasal Verbs
		Revision 3
		Irregular Verbs



Revision

Present Perfect Simple Present Perfect Progressive

Dear Mum and Dad,

I hope you're fine. Eurocamp is great! There are children from many different countries here. We've been doing lots of interesting things since we got here. I'm sending you some photos.



Lunchtime! Since the beginning of this camping holiday we have been preparing traditional dishes at mealtimes! In this photo, the Spanish Team has prepared a big delicious the Spanish Team has prepared a hig delicious paella and a lot of different salads. I have paella delicious food from all over Europe! Last tasted delicious food from all over Europe! Last week, the Italian team made pizzas.



At the end of this camping holiday, team has been rehearsing all week. We're getting better and better every day.

"EUROPEAN PARTY NIGHT"



The leaders of our teams have been talking to us about pollution. I have realised that all countries must work together to control pollution. We have been cleaning the beach near our camping site all week. We have also made signs in different languages. You can see some of them in the photo.

In this photo, the party
has just started. We had a great
time! Everyone was wearing
their national costume. We
listened to music from all over
Europe and danced all night!

I'll tell you more about Eurocamp next week, when I come home.

Love, Peter

Read the letter and answer the questions.

1. What has the Spanish team prepared?

The Spanish team has prepared a big delicious paella and a lot of different salads.

- 2. How long has Peter's team been rehearsing?
- 3. What has Peter realised?
- 4. Have they been cleaning the camping site all week?
- 5. What did they do at the party?

Present Perfect Simple

I have (I've) worked.
I have not (haven't) worked.
Have I worked?

Present Perfect Progressive

I have (I've) been working.

I have not (haven't) been working.

Have I been working?



The Present Perfect Simple is used

 for an action that happened in the past, but the time is not mentioned:

I've visited that museum.

 for an action that happened in the past but its results are obvious in the present:

Mary has had a haircut.

 for an action which started in the past and continues up to the present:

How long have you owned this house?

I have owned this house for three years.

for an action which was completed recently.
 In this case we usually use just:

She has just come out of the school.

The Present Perfect Progressive is used

 for an action which started in the past and continues up to the present. In this case we usually use for and since:

She has been talking on the phone for half an hour.

 for an action which was happening in the past and may or may not have finished, but its results are obvious in the present:

Mum has been washing the car. It's wet.

Time Expressions

already, yet, since, for, never, ever, this morning (this week, etc.), how long etc.

how long, for, since, all day, all morning etc.

NOTE

ACTIVITIES

DIFFERENCES

The Present Perfect Simple is used	The Present Perfect Progressive is used
to emphasise the result of an action: She has studied hard this week.	to emphasise the duration of an action: He's been studying all night.

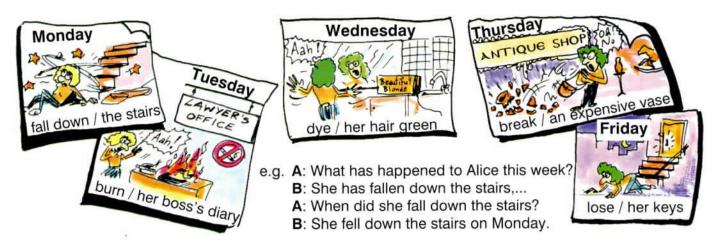
The Present Perfect Simple is used	The Past Simple is used	
 for an action which happened in the past but the time is not mentioned: I've met her. for an action which started in the past and continues up to the present: She has lived in England for ten years. 	 for an action which happened at a specific time in the past: I met her yesterday. for an action which started and finished in the past: She lived in England two years ago. 	





Communication - Pairwork

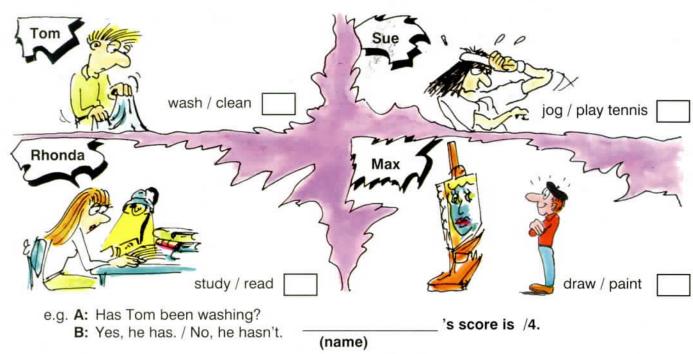
It has been a bad week for Alice. Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions using the Present Perfect Simple and the Past Simple, as in the example.



Now write sentences about Alice, as in the example.

1. Alice has fallen down the stairs.	She fell down the stairs on Monday.		
2			
3			
4			
5	Y		

Decide what each person has been doing for the past hour and circle one of the two verbs, without showing your partner. In pairs, take turns to ask and answer questions as in the example, in order to guess what the people have been doing. Tick all the actions your partner guessed correctly and add up his / her score.



Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Progressive.

Write sentences about the people in the picture using the Present Perfect Simple and the Present Perfect Progressive, as in the example.

				POST FOOD
Name	Job	N H	11 11	
Clara	makes hamburgers	2 hours	80 hamburgers	600 Da Ta
Marco	fries potato chips	1 hour	5 kilos of potato chips	H
Mike	prepares salads	3 hours	30 salads	Carl Con
Paula	takes orders	4 hours	150 orders	
Pedro	cleans tables	2 hours	50 tables	
3 4 5		o the Prese	ent Perfect Simple or the	e Present Perfect Progressive.
1. Kelly: Brian:	Look at Dennis! He's :	so dirty! (not p	<i>Has</i> he <u>been p</u> lay) in the mud. He	playing (play) in the mud? (play) football.
2. Tom:		she	(wait) fo (forget) ab	out our date?
Sally:	No, she	(no	t forget) about your date the dentist and is going	to be late.
3. Lisa:	1	_ (work) har you	d all week and I (see)	(not see) Jill. her? Is she still on holiday?
Debbie:	No, she isn't.		you	(not hear)? She came
	back on Wednesday	but she's in	hospital now. She	(break)
	both her legs.			- N

Complete the blanks with the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple of the verbs in the box, as in the example.

	have be	type work
1.	l <u>lived</u> l <u>have lived</u>	in Paris 10 years ago. in Paris for 10 years.
2.	My cousin	an actress since 1970.
	My cousin	an actress when she was young.
3.	Sue and Jack	a Fiat since September.
	Sue and Jack	a Fiat 3 years ago.
4.	Fred	as a salesman last year.
	Fred	as a salesman for two years.
5.	The secretary	15 letters so far.
	The secretary	15 letters yesterday.
	E Lymn & Comer	The state of the s

- Tick (✔) the correct sentence.
 - Brian is tired because he's trained all morning.
 Brian is tired because he's been training all morning.
 - She hasn't finished her homework yet.She hasn't been finishing her homework yet.
 - 3. How long have you been knowing Mary? How long have you known Mary?
 - They paid the electricity bill yesterday.
 They've paid the electricity bill yesterday.
 - Cindy has been eating three hamburgers so far.Cindy has eaten three hamburgers so far.
 - I don't have my camera. Nick has borrowed it.
 I don't have my camera. Nick has been borrowing it.
 - Let's not see that film. I saw it before.Let's not see that film. I've seen it before.
 - Mario has just been leaving the office.Mario has just left the office.

