

# CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY OF THE ASSEMBLIES OF GOD



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## UNIT 9

Gerson Hobbes: Umara Portillo

### 1 Describing people page 59

- Use have or is to describe eye and hair color: I **have** brown hair. = My hair **is** brown.  
He **has** blue eyes. = His eyes **are** blue.
- Don't confuse How and What in questions: **How** tall are you? (not: What tall are you?)  
**What** color is your hair? (not: How color is your hair?)

Unscramble the questions. Then write answers using the phrases in the box.

blond brown eyes contact lenses  
tall and good-looking 6 foot 2 26 - two years older than me

- A: brother like look what your does  
What does your brother look like?  
B: He's tall and good-looking.  
A: tall is how he  
How tall is he?  
B: He's 6 foot 2.  
A: he does glasses wear  
Does he wear glasses?  
B: He's wearing contact lenses.  
A: what hair color his is  
What color is his hair?  
B: It is blond.  
A: he does blue have eyes  
Does he have blue eyes?  
B: He has brown eyes.  
A: old he how is  
How old is he?  
B: He is 26 - two years older than me.

### 2 Modifiers with participles and prepositions page 62

- Don't use a form of be in modifiers with participles: Sylvia is the woman **standing** near the window. (not: Sylvia is the woman is standing near the window.)

Rewrite the conversations. Use the words in parentheses and one or ones.

- A: Who's Carla?  
B: She's the woman in the red dress. (which)  
A: Which one is Carla?  
B: She's the woman wearing red dress. (wearing)
- A: Who are your neighbors?  
B: They're the people with the baby. (which)  
A: Which ones are your neighbors?  
B: They're the people walking the dog. (walking)
- A: Who's Jeff?  
B: He's the man wearing glasses. (which)  
A: Which one is Jeff?  
B: He's the man with glasses. (with)

## UNIT 10

Gerson Hoban Victoria Portillo

### 1 Present perfect; already, yet

- Use the present perfect for actions that happened some time in the past.
- Use yet in questions and negative statements. Have you checked your email yet?  
No, I haven't turned on my computer yet. Use already in affirmative statements:  
I've **already** checked my email.

A Complete the conversations with the present perfect of the verbs in parentheses and short answers.

- A: Has Leslie called (call) you lately?  
B: No, she hasn't (not call) me, but I have (get) some emails from her.
- A: Have you and Jan had (have) lunch yet?  
B: No, we haven't. We're thinking of going to Tony's here you tried (try) it yet? Come with us.  
A: Thanks. I haven't (not eat) there yet, but I have (hear) it's pretty good.

B Look at things Matt said. Put the adverb in the correct place in the second sentence.

- I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten yet (yet).
- I don't need any groceries. I've gone shopping already (already).
- What have you done? Have you been to the zoo? yet (yet).
- I called my parents before dinner. I've talked to them already (already).

### 2 Present perfect vs. simple past

- Don't mention a specific time with the present perfect: I've **been** to a jazz club. Use the simple past when a past action happened: I **went** to a jazz club **last night**.

Complete the conversation using the present perfect or the simple past of the verbs in parentheses and short answers.

- A: Did you see (see) the game last night? I really enjoyed (enjoy) it.  
B: Yes, I did. It was (be) an amazing game. Have you ever gone (go) to a game?  
A: No, I haven't. I have never been (be) to the stadium. But I'd love to go!  
B: Maybe we can go to a game next year.
- A: Have you ever been (be) to Franco's Restaurant?  
B: Yes, I have. My friend and I ate (eat) there last weekend. How about you?  
A: No, I didn't. But I heard (hear) it's very good.  
B: Oh, yes - it's excellent!

### 3 For and since

- Use for + a period of time to describe how long a present condition has been true:  
We've been in New York **for two months**. (= We arrived two months ago.)
- Use since + a point in time to describe when a present condition started. We've been here **since August**. (= We've been here from August to now.)

Choose the correct word.

- I bought my car almost 10 years ago. I've had it **for** / **since** almost 10 years.
- The Carters moved to Seattle six months ago. They've lived there **for** / **since** six months.
- I've wanted to see that movie **for** / **since** a long time. It's been in theaters **for** / **since** March.

- Use a/an with (adverb) + adjective + noun: *Brasília is a very modern city. It's an expensive city.* Don't use a/an with *beautiful* and *really* (it's really interesting). (not: *It's a really interesting*.)

Read the sentences. Add a or an where it's necessary to complete the sentences.

1. Brasília is <sup>a</sup> extremely modern city.
2. Seoul is <sup>a</sup> very interesting place.
3. Santiago is <sup>a</sup> pretty exciting city to visit.
4. Montreal is <sup>a</sup> beautiful city, and it's fairly old.
5. London has <sup>a</sup> really busy airport.

## 2 Conjunctions page 73

*Gerson Habacuc Umaña Partillo*

- Use **and** for additional information: The food is delicious, **and** it's not expensive.
- Use **but**, **though**, and **however** for contrasting information: The food is delicious, **but** it's very expensive. / The food is delicious. It's expensive, **though/however**.

Choose the correct word.

1. Spring in my city is pretty nice, **and** / **but** it gets extremely hot in summer.
2. There are some great museums. They're always crowded, **and** / **however**.
3. There are a lot of interesting stores, **and** / **but** many of them aren't expensive.
4. There are many amazing restaurants, **and** / **but** some are closed in August.
5. My city is a great place to visit. Don't come in summer, **but** / **though**!

## 3 Modal verbs can and should page 75

- Use **can** to talk about things that are possible: Where **can** I get some nice souvenirs?
- Use **should** to suggest things that are good to do: You **should** try the local restaurants.
- Use the base form with **can** and **should** – not the infinitive: Where **can I get** some nice souvenirs? (not: *Where can I to get...?*) You **should try** the local restaurants. (not: *You should to try...*)

Complete the conversation with **can**, **can't**, **should**, or **shouldn't**.

- A: I can't decide where to go on vacation. Should I go to Costa Rica or Hawaii?
- B: You should definitely visit Costa Rica.
- A: Really? What can I see there?
- B: Well, San Jose is an exciting city. You can't miss the Museo del Oro. That's the gold museum, and you can see beautiful animals made of gold.
- A: OK. What else should I do there?
- B: Well, you shouldn't visit the museum on Mondays. It's closed then. But you should definitely visit the rain forest. It's amazing!