

ENGLISH

Chapter 9 Session B





THE WORLD AROUND US

Present Perfect





Present Perfect

+	I / You	have ridden	a bike.
	He/She/It	has ridden	
	We / You / They	have ridden	
-	I / You	haven't ridden	a bike.
	He/She/It	hasn't ridden	
	We / You / They	haven't ridden	
?	Have you ridden a bike?		
	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.	

for, since, how long

PG 54

How long have you lived in Boston?

I've lived in Boston for two years.

I've lived in Boston since 2015.

- we use how long...? to ask about the duration of an event or situation
- we use for with a period of time
- we use since with a point in time

for	since	
five minutes	2015	
five hours	5pm	
three days	January	
three weeks	this afternoon	
a month	I was born	
a year	Friday	
a long time	last week	

still, yet, already, just

I still haven't recycled the plastic bottles.

He hasn't mended his shoes yet.

Has he mended his shoes yet?

We've already bought rechargeable batteries.

Paul has just left the house.

- we use still and yet in negative sentences to talk about things we haven't done
- we also use yet in questions to ask if PG 54 something has been done
- we use just to talk about something we've done a short time before the moment of speaking
- we use already in affirmative sentences to talk about things we have done



Saving Environmental Resources

1 Match the columns to make expressions.

- a compost
- **b** recycle
- c save
- d mend
- e share
- f install

- **c** water
- e car journeys
- **b** packaging
- a food waste
- f solar panels
- d old clothes

Prefixes

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb and a suitable prefix.
 - a I didn't understand what he said I misunderstood (understand).
 - b I can't eat another thing! In fact, I've <u>overeaten</u> (eat).
 - c I want to organize this information again. I'm going to <u>reorganize</u> (organize) it tomorrow.

- d Peter can't find his glasses. He has <u>misplaced</u> (place) them somewhere.
- They don't pay people enough. I think they underpay (pay) them.
- f I've lost my cell phone. I'll have to replace (place) it.



Review: Present Perfect + for, since, how long

- Write questions for these answers. Use How long ...?
 - a How long have you studied English?

I have studied English for ten years.

b How long has Mike had his laptop?

Mike has had his laptop for two weeks.

e How long have Jim and Angela lived there?

Jim and Angela have lived here since 2016.

d How long have you wanted to be a biologist?

I've wanted to be a biologist all my life.



- Write sentences using the words in parentheses and for or since.
 - a I live here now. I moved here in 2013. (live / 2013)
 - I've lived here since 2013.
 - b I am here now. I arrived at 9 o'clock. (be / 9 o'clock)
 - I've been here since 9 o'clock.
 - c We are here now. We arrived ten minutes ago. (be / ten minutes)
 - We've been here for 10 minutes
 - d Kate met Rachel five years ago. They are good friends now. (be / five years) They've been good friends for five years.



Review: Present Perfect + still, yet, already, just

- 5 Write sentences or questions.
 - Sally / call / her father. (already)Sally has already called her father.
 - b We / see / Paul. (just)We've just seen Paul.
 - Mark / not listen to / this song. (still)
 Mark still hasn't listened to this song.
 - d you / go to / the new burger joint ? (yet)
 Have you been to the new burger joint yet?

Grammar Buildup 3

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

6 Choose the correct answers.

The WWF has existed a since / for 1961 when a group of scientists, naturalists, businessmen and political leaders **b** started / have started the organization. The first office c was / has been in Switzerland. Over five million people have d still / already joined and together they e achieved / have achieved many things. It f supports / is supporting about 1,300 conservation and environmental projects around the world. In fact, g for / since 1985 WWF h was investing / has invested over \$1.165 billion in more than 11,000 projects in 130 countries.



Underline the correct words to complete the text.



The United Nations Environment Programme a has calculated / calculated that there are 3,000 pieces of plastic waste per square kilometer of the world's oceans. And all this garbage **b was killing** / **is killing** birds and sea creatures. Plastic waste **c has caused** / caused the death of a million seabirds and 100,000 sea mammals last year. d For / Since the past ten years, scientists have found more and more cigarette lighters and toothbrushes inside the stomachs of dead seabirds. Seabirds e had eaten / eat these things because they think they are food and then they f can't / couldn't get rid of them. Charles Moore, an American oceanographer, g believes / is believing there are now 100 million tonnes of plastic waste in the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Moore h used to be / has been a sailor and in 1997, while he i sailed / was sailing from Los Angeles to Hawaii in a yacht race, he found himself in a huge area of garbage. 'I j was moving / have moved through garbage for a week, he said. k Since / For that time, he has become an environmental activist.

The problem is that modern plastics I are / were not biodegradable. Plastic that got into the ocean 50 years ago m still / yet has not degraded.

The problem in the Mediterranean is very serious, too. In a recent study of dead loggerhead turtles off the coast of Spain, 75% of them n had swallowed / were swallowing plastic bags. Why? Plastic bags o are looking / look like jellyfish, the favorite food of these endangered animals.

So what plastic things **p do people throw** / **throw people** away? Plastic bags, bottles, containers, golf balls, plates, knives, forks, toothbrushes, helmets, beach toys, syringes and fishing lines is the short answer. And who **q does throw** / **throws** all this stuff away? We **r don't have** / **didn't have** any names. But please make sure it's not you.



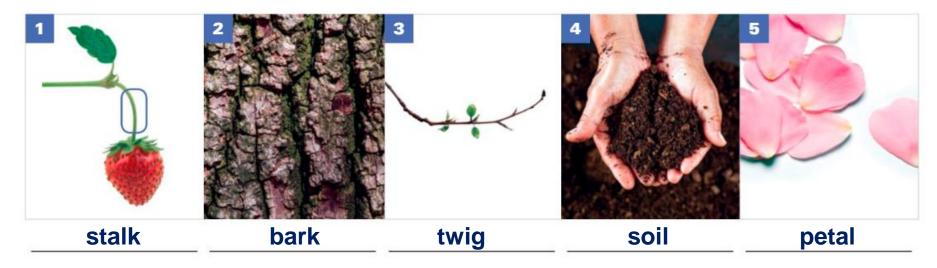


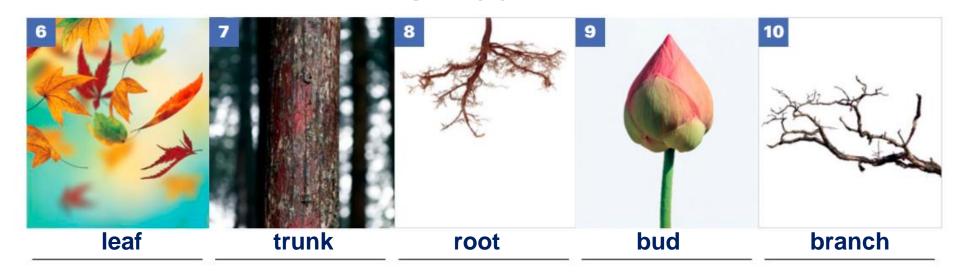
Trees and Plants

PG 169

1 Label the pictures with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

bark branch bud leaf petal root soil stalk trunk twig





2 Underline the correct words.

In fall, the **leaves** / **stalks** fall off the trees.

a The trunks / buds on a plant will grow into flowers.

- **b** Several **roots** / **branches** fell off the tree during the storm.
- c You'll need to keep the <u>soil</u> / twigs wet if you want the plant to grow.
- d This flower has bright pink petals / bark.
- e To make the fire, we need to collect some dry buds / twigs.



3 Read the definitions and write the correct words.

A small round thing on a plant that grows into a flower.

bud

a The hard brown material that covers a tree.

b A flat green thing that grows on a twig.

c The part of a tree or plant that grows under the ground.

d The main brown part of a tree.

e The long green part of a flower.

f A twig grows from this part of a tree.

g Both trees and plants have roots that grow in this.

h This is the part of a flower that is colorful to attract insects.