



PRESENT PERFECT

Form the present perfect with have/has (´ve/has) + past participle. Regular past participles end in –ed. Many verbs have irregular past participles.

+	I/you/we/they He/she/it	have has	eaten.
-	I/you/we/they He/she/it	haven´t hasn´t	eaten.
?	Have Has	I/you/we/they He/she/it	eaten?

Use the present perfect to talk about past experiences in a general way without saying exactly when those experiences took place.

Example: I´ve tried it before. (at some time in the past, but it´s not important when).

1 Write the past participle of the following verbs.

BASE FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE	BASE FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
Do		Like	
Want		Go	
Try		Eat	
Play		Have	
Teach		Move	
See		Lose	

2 Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

adventure sports	a cover for my iPod	excitement
graffiti	knitting	skydiving
		taking it easy

- I´ve knitted hats and scarves, as well as _____.
- I´ve always liked _____.
- Have you ever seen _____ on city streets?
- Paragliding, _____ -you name it, I´ve tried it.
- I´ve never liked _____.

- 6- I haven't lost my love of _____.
- 7- Studies have shown that _____ is good for stress.

PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE

Use both to talk about actions about actions in the past. Use the present perfect when you are more interested in the action than in the time it happened.

Example: I've found him.

Use the simple past to talk about when and where an action or event happened. We often use time expressions like yesterday, ago, last.

Example: They found him in Dallas two months ago.

3 Read the sentences. Check the ones that are correct and correct the one that are not.

- We didn't play tennis since May. _____
- They've lived in Tokyo for two years. _____
- That's a nice dress. How long did you have it? _____
- I've forgotten the name of the movie. _____
- I didn't finish the homework yesterday. _____

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

Use comparative and superlative form of adjectives to compare two or more things or people. We normally use comparatives to compare two things or two groups of things. Form a comparative adjective with adjective + -er or more + adjective. We use than to link the two parts of the comparison.

Example: Moscow is bigger than Paris.

Use superlatives to talk about a person or thing that has more of a certain quality than others of their type. Form a superlative adjective with adjective + -est or most + adjective. We often use THE or a possessive adjective with superlative adjectives.

Example: Sara is my oldest friend.

	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
<i>One syllable</i>	Old	Older	The oldest
<i>Two syllables ending in -Y</i>	Easy	Easier	The easiest
<i>Two or more syllables</i>	Difficult	More difficult	The most difficult
<i>Irregular</i>	Good	Better	The best

4 Complete using the correct form of the adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Hot		
Intelligent		
Happy		
Sad		
Small		
Beautiful		
Bad		

PRESENT CONTINUOUS AND GOING TO

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now. We can also use the present continuous to talk about the future. Use the present continuous to talk about fixed plans for the future, often with a time or place.

Example: I'm meeting Joan for dinner this weekend. (=I've arranged this)

GOING TO

Use going to with the verb to be and the infinitive.

We can also use going to to talk about plans for the future. We don't need to give a specific time.

Example: We're going to buy a house. (one day) (=general plan)

In some cases, we can use both forms without changing the meaning.

Example: I'm cooking dinner this evening. I'm going to cook dinner this evening.

5 Think about 4 things you are going to do next weekend. Write 4 complete sentences, 2 using going to and 2 using present continuous.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

MUST(N'T) AND (DON'T)HAVE TO FOR OBLIGATION

MUST & HAVE/HAS TO

Must is a modal auxiliary verb. It follows these rules of form:

1-use must + infinitive without TO

2-use must to form questions and negatives

3-you don't need an -s for the third person singular.

Use must and have/has to to talk about rules and obligations.

Example: I must/have to be at the office by nine. / He must/has to work this evening.

MUSTN'T & DON'T/DOESN'T HAVE TO

Use mustn't to say that it is important NOT to do something, or that something is against the rules.

Example: you mustn't eat or drink near the computers. (=do not do this)

Use don't/doesn't have to to say that it is not necessary or obligatory to do something, you are free to choose.

6 Read the information and choose the correct option. Sometimes both options are correct.

In Japanese schools, there are many rules. They are called Kosaku. Here are some examples:

- ✓ Students **must/have to** wear a uniform. They can't even choose their own socks!
- ✓ Boys **mustn't/don't have to** grow their hair longer than their ears. They can only have short hair. Girls **mustn't/don't have to** have short hair. They can have it long or short.
- ✓ Students **must/mustn't** be on time. Late students can't enter the classroom.
- ✓ Students **must / mustn't** have jobs. Teachers think that students who work are too tired to study.

PREDICTIONS: WILL / MAY / MIGHT

Use will/may/might to make predictions about the future.

Use WILL to say that you are sure that something will happen.

Use MIGHT OR MAY to say that we think something is possible but we're not sure.

Examples: She'll give you some ideas. (I'm sure this is true)

She might/may give you some ideas. (Possibility)

7 Correct the following sentences. If you think they don't have any mistakes write correct.

I think it will raining tomorrow.

We not might go out this week.

He won't phone you until Wednesday.

Robert wills go to college when he graduates.

I may buy a newspaper at the station.

“VOCABULARY UNITS 4, 5 AND 6”

UNIT 4	UNIT 5	UNIT 6