

FUNDAMENTALS OF English Grammar

FOURTH EDITION



PEARSON
Longman



AUDIO CDs

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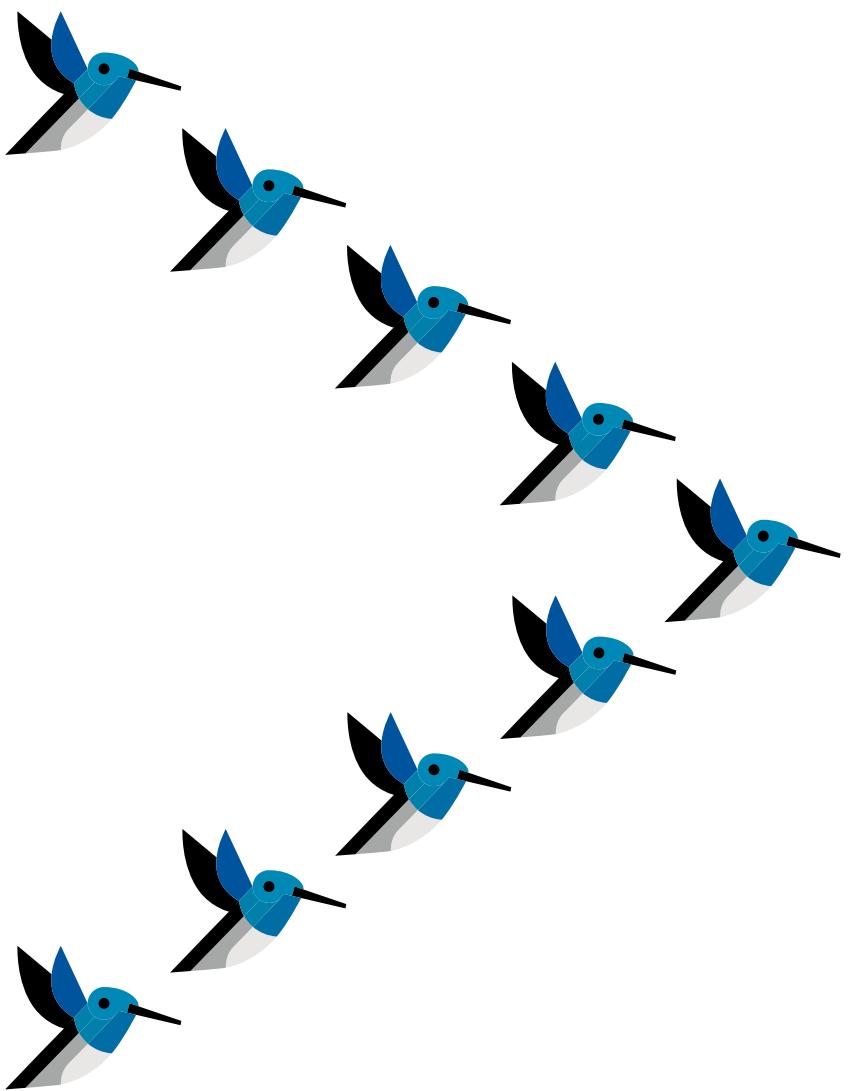
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Chapter 4

Present Perfect and Past Perfect

□ Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 4-1)

Do you know the past participle form of these verbs? Complete the chart. What is the difference between the past participle forms in items 1–4 and 5–8?

Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. stay	stayed	<u>stayed</u>
2. work	worked	<u>worked</u>
3. help	helped	_____
4. visit	visited	_____
5. go	went	<u>gone</u>
6. begin	began	<u>begun</u>
7. write	wrote	_____
8. see	saw	_____

4-1 Past Participle

	Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle	The past participle is one of the principal parts of a verb. (See Chart 2-3, p. 31.)
REGULAR VERBS	finish stop wait	finished stopped waited	finished stopped waited	The past participle is used in the PRESENT PERFECT tense and the PAST PERFECT tense.* The past participle of regular verbs is the same as the simple past form: both end in -ed .
IRREGULAR VERBS	see make put	saw made put	seen made put	See Chart 2-4, p. 32, or the inside front and back covers for a list of irregular verbs.

*The past participle is also used in the passive. See Chapter 10.

Exercise 2. Listening. (Charts 2-3, 2-4, and 4-1)

Write the words you hear.



CD 1
Track x

Example: You will hear: go went gone

You will write: gone

Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle	Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. call	called	_____	6. come	came	_____
2. speak	spoke	_____	7. eat	ate	_____
3. do	did	_____	8. cut	cut	_____
4. know	knew	_____	9. read	read	_____
5. meet	met	_____	10. be	was/were	_____

Exercise 3. Looking at grammar. (Charts 2-3, 2-4, and 4-1)

Make your own chart. Write the past participles.

Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle	Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. finish	finished	<u>finished</u>	6. hear	heard	_____
2. have	had	_____	7. study	studied	_____
3. think	thought	_____	8. die	died	_____
4. teach	taught	_____	9. buy	bought	_____
5. live	lived	_____	10. start	started	_____

Exercise 4. Warm-up. (Chart 4-2)

Decide which sentence (a. or b.) is correct for each situation.

1. It's 10:00 A.M. Layla has been at the bus stop since 9:50.
 - a. She is still there.
 - b. The bus picked her up.
2. Toshi has lived in the same apartment for 30 years.
 - a. After 30 years, he moved somewhere else.
 - b. He still lives there.

4-2 Present Perfect with *Since* and *For*

	<p>(a) I ‘ve been in class since ten o’clock this morning. (b) We have known Ben for ten years. We met him ten years ago. We still know him today. We are friends.</p>	<p>The present perfect tense is used in sentences with since and for to express situations that began in the past and continue to the present.</p> <p>In (a): Class started at ten. I am still in class now, at the moment of speaking.</p> <p><i>INCORRECT:</i> I am in class since ten o’clock this morning.</p>													
<p>(c)</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>I have</td> <td rowspan="5" style="vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td>You have</td> </tr> <tr> <td>She, He, It has</td> <td rowspan="5" style="vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td>We have</td> </tr> <tr> <td>They have</td> <td rowspan="5" style="vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td>been here for one hour.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	I have	}	You have	She, He, It has	}	We have	They have	}	been here for one hour.					<p>FORM: have/has + past participle CONTRACTED FORMS: <i>I’ve, You’ve, He’s, She’s, It’s, We’ve, They’ve.</i></p>	
I have	}		You have												
She, He, It has			}	We have											
They have				}		been here for one hour.									
Since															
<p>(d) I have been here</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td rowspan="5" style="vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td>since eight o’clock.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>since Tuesday.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>since 2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>since yesterday.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>since last month.</td> </tr> </table>	}	since eight o’clock.	since Tuesday.		since 2009	since yesterday.	since last month.	<p>Since is followed by the mention of a <i>specific point in time</i>: an hour, a day, a month, a year, etc.</p> <p>Since expresses the idea that something began at a specific time in the past and continues to the present.</p>							
}		since eight o’clock.													
		since Tuesday.													
		since 2009													
		since yesterday.													
	since last month.														
<p>(e) CORRECT: I have lived here since May.* CORRECT: I have been here since May.</p> <p>(f) <i>INCORRECT:</i> I am living here since May.</p> <p>(g) <i>INCORRECT:</i> I live here since May.</p> <p>(h) <i>INCORRECT:</i> I lived here since May.</p> <p>(i) <i>INCORRECT:</i> I was here since May.</p>	<p>Notice the incorrect sentences: In (f): The present progressive is NOT used. In (g): The simple present is NOT used. In (h) and (i): The simple past is NOT used.</p>														
<p>MAIN CLAUSE (present perfect) (j) I have lived here</p> <p>(k) All has met many people</p>	<p>SINCE-CLAUSE (simple past) <i>since</i> I was a child. <i>since</i> he came here.</p>	<p>Since may also introduce a time clause (i.e., a subject and verb may follow since). Notice in the examples: The present perfect is used in the main clause; the simple past is used in the <i>since</i>-clause.</p>													
For															
<p>(l) I have been here</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td rowspan="7" style="vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td>for ten minutes.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>for two hours.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>for five days.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>for about three weeks.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>for almost six months.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>for many years.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>for a long time.</td> </tr> </table>	}	for ten minutes.	for two hours.	for five days.	for about three weeks.	for almost six months.	for many years.	for a long time.	<p>For is followed by the mention of a <i>length of time</i>: two minutes, three hours, four days, five weeks, etc.).</p> <p>NOTE: If the noun ends in -s (<i>hours, days, weeks, etc.</i>), use for in the time expression, not since.</p>						
}		for ten minutes.													
		for two hours.													
		for five days.													
		for about three weeks.													
		for almost six months.													
		for many years.													
	for a long time.														

*Also correct: I have been living here since May. See Chart 4-6 for a discussion of the present perfect progressive.

Exercise 5. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-2)

Complete the sentences with **since** or **for**.

Amy has been here . . .

1. for two months.
2. since September.
3. yesterday.
4. the term started.
5. a couple of hours.
6. fifteen minutes.

Ms. Ellis has worked as a substitute teacher . . .

11. school began.
12. last year.
13. 2008.
14. about a year.
15. September.
16. a long time.

The Smiths have been married . . .

7. two years.
8. last May.
9. five days.
10. a long time.

I've known about Sonia's engagement . . .

17. almost four months.
18. the beginning of the year.
19. the first of January.
20. yesterday.

Exercise 6. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-2)

Complete the sentences with information about yourself.

1. I've been in this building
 { since nine o'clock this morning.
 for 27 minutes.
2. We've been in class
 { since .
 for .
3. I've been in this city
 { since .
 for .
4. I've had an ID* card
 { since .
 for .
5. I've had this book
 { since .
 for .

*ID = identification

Exercise 7. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-2)

Complete each sentence with the present perfect form of the given verb.

Since 1995, Theresa, a talk-show host, . . .

1. work has worked for a TV station in London.
 2. interview interviewed hundreds of guests.
 3. meet met many famous people.
 4. find found out about their lives.
 5. make made friends with celebrities.
 6. became became a celebrity herself.
 7. sign signed lots of autographs.
 8. shake shook hands with thousands of people.
 9. write wrote two books about how to interview people.
 10. think thought a lot about the best ways to help people feel comfortable on her show.

Exercise 8. Let's talk. (Chart 4-2)

Your teacher will ask a question. Two students will answer. Speaker A will answer with ***since***. Speaker B will use Speaker A's information and answer with ***for***. Only the teacher's book is open.

Example:

To SPEAKER A: How long have you been in this room?

SPEAKER A: I've been in this room since (10:00).

To SPEAKER B: How long has (*Student A*) been in this room?

SPEAKER B: She/He has been in this room for (15 minutes).

1. How long have you known me?
 2. How long have you been up* today?
 3. Where do you live? How long have you lived there?
 4. Who has a cell phone? How long have you had your phone?
 5. Who has a bike? How long have you had it?
 6. How long have you been in this building today?
 7. Who is wearing something new? What is new? How long have you had it/them?
 8. Who is married? How long have you been married?

**be up* = be awake and out of bed

Exercise 9. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-2)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in parentheses. Put brackets around the **since**-clauses.

1. I (*know*) have known Mark Miller [ever since* we (*be*) were in college.]
2. Pedro (*change*) his major three times since he (*start*)
 school.
3. Ever since I (*be*) a child, I (*be*) afraid of snakes.
4. I can't wait to get home to my own bed. I (*sleep, not*) well since
I (*leave*) home three days ago.
5. Ever since Pete (*meet*) Nicole, he (*think, not*)
about anything or anyone else. He's in love.
6. Otto (*have*) a lot of problems with his car ever since he (*buy*)
 it. It's a lemon.**
7. A: What (*you, eat*) since you (*get*)
up this morning?
B: So far, I (*eat*) a banana and some yogurt.***

Exercise 10. Warm-up: pairwork. (Chart 4-3)

Work with a partner. Partner A makes a true statement with a phrase from the list. Partner A then asks Partner B the question. Partner B answers.

climbed a tree
flown a kite

heard bedtime stories
played in the dirt

ridden a tricycle
slept with a stuffed animal

PARTNER A: Since my childhood, I haven't _____.

Since your childhood, have you _____?

PARTNER B: Yes, I have. OR No, I haven't.

*Ever since has the same meaning as since.

**a lemon = a car with a lot of problems

***So far + present perfect expresses situations that began in the past and continue to the present.

4-3 Negative, Question, and Short-Answer Forms

Negative

- (a) I **have not (haven't) seen** Tom since lunch.
 (b) Ann **has not (hasn't) eaten** for several hours.

NEGATIVE: **have/has + not + past participle**

NEGATIVE CONTRACTIONS: **have + not = haven't**
has + not = hasn't

Question

(c) **Have you seen Tom?**

QUESTION: **have/has + subject + past participle**

(d) **Has Ann eaten?**

(e) How long **have you lived** here?

- (f) — Have you **ever** met a famous person?
 — No, I've **never** met a famous person.

In (f): **ever** = in your lifetime; from the time you were born to the present moment. Questions with **ever** frequently use the present perfect.

When answering questions with **ever**, speakers often use **never**. **Never** is frequently used with the present perfect.

In the answer to (f), the speaker is saying: "No, I haven't met a famous person from the time I was born to the present moment."

Short Answer

- (g) — Have you seen Tom?
 — **Yes, I have.** OR **No, I haven't.**

SHORT ANSWER: **have/haven't or has/hasn't**

NOTE: The helping verb in the short answer is not contracted with the pronoun.

INCORRECT: Yes, I've. OR Yes, he's.

□ Exercise 11. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-3)

Complete the conversations. Use the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. A: (you, eat, ever) Have you ever eaten an insect?

B: No, I haven't. I (eat, never) have never eaten an insect.

2. A: (you, stay, ever) _____ in a room on the top floor of a hotel?

B: Yes, I _____. I (stay) _____ in a room on the top floor of a hotel a few times.

3. A: (you, meet, ever) _____ a movie star?

B: No, I _____. I (meet, never) _____ a movie star.

4. A: (Ted, travel, ever) _____ overseas?

B: Yes, he _____. He (travel) _____ to several countries on business.

5. A: (*Lara, be, ever*) _____ in Mexico?
B: No, she _____. She (*be, never*) _____ in any Spanish-speaking countries.

Exercise 12. Listening. (Charts 2-3, 2-4, and 4-3)

 CD 1
Track x Listen to each sentence and then the beginning of a question. Complete the question with the past participle of the verb you heard in the first sentence. Have you ever done these things? Circle yes or no.

Example: You will hear: I saw a two-headed frog once. Have you ever . . . ?

You will write: Have you ever seen a two-headed frog? yes no

1. Have you ever _____ a two-headed snake? yes no
2. Have you ever _____ in a small plane? yes no
3. Have you ever _____ in a limousine? yes no
4. Have you ever _____ volunteer work? yes no
5. Have you ever _____ a shirt? yes no
6. Have you ever _____ a scary experience on an airplane? yes no
7. Have you ever _____ out of a boat? yes no
8. Have you ever _____ so embarrassed that your face got hot? yes no
9. Have you ever _____ to a famous person? yes no
10. Have you ever _____ to be famous? yes no

Exercise 13. Let's talk: interview. (Charts 2-4 and 4-3)

Interview your classmates. Make questions using the present perfect form of the given verbs.

1. you \ ever \ cut \ your own hair
2. you \ ever \ catch \ a big fish
3. you \ ever \ take care of \ an injured animal
4. you \ ever \ lose \ something very important
5. you \ ever \ sit \ on a bee
6. you \ ever \ fly \ in a private plane
7. you \ ever \ break \ your arm or your leg
8. you \ ever \ find \ something very valuable
9. you \ ever \ swim \ near a shark
10. you \ ever \ throw \ a ball \ and \ break \ a window

Exercise 14. Let's talk and write: interview. (Charts 2-3, 2-4, 4-2, and 4-3)

Part I. Work with a partner. Take turns asking and answering questions. Begin your questions with **How long have you** and the present perfect. Answer questions with **since, for, or never** and the present perfect.

Example: have a pet

PARTNER A: How long have you had a pet?

PARTNER B: I've had (*a cat, a dog, a bird, etc.*) for two years. OR

I've had (*a cat, a dog, a bird, etc.*) since my 18th birthday. OR

I've never had a pet.

1. live in (*this area*)
2. study English
3. be in this class / at this school
4. have long hair / short hair
5. have a beard / a mustache
6. wear glasses / contact lenses
7. have a roommate / a pet
8. be interested in (*a particular subject*)
9. be married

Part II. Use the information from your interview to write a paragraph about your partner. You can add some information to make it more interesting. Use the following paragraph as an example. Notice the present perfect phrases in green.

Example:

Ellie

I'd like to tell you a little about Ellie. She **has lived** in Vancouver, Canada, **for six months**. She **has studied** English **for five years**. She **has been** at this school **since September**. She likes it here.

She has short hair. She **has worn** short hair **for a few years**. Of course, she doesn't have a mustache! She **has never worn** glasses, except sunglasses.

Ellie doesn't have a roommate, but she has a pet bird. She **has had** her bird **for one month**. Its name is Howie, and he likes to sing.

She is interested in biology. She **has been** interested in biology **since she was a child**. She **has never been** married. She wants to be a doctor. She wants to become a doctor before she has a family.

Exercise 15. Warm-up. (Chart 4-4)

Circle the correct completion (a. or b.) for each sentence.

1. Tyler has rented a house ____.
a. last week. b. already.
2. I have seen it ____.
a. recently. b. two days ago.
3. His parents haven't seen it ____.
a. yesterday. b. yet.
4. I have been there ____.
a. two times. b. yesterday.

4-4 Present Perfect with Unspecified Time



Toshi has already eaten lunch.



Eva hasn't eaten lunch yet.

	<p>(a) Toshi has just eaten lunch. (b) Jim has recently changed jobs.</p>	<p>The PRESENT PERFECT expresses an activity or situation that occurred (or did not occur) <i>before now, at some unspecified or unknown time in the past</i>. Common time words that express this idea are <i>just, recently, already, yet, ever, never</i>. In (a): Toshi's lunch occurred before the present time. The exact time is not mentioned; it is unimportant or unknown.</p>
	<p>(c) Pete has eaten at that restaurant many times. (d) I have eaten there twice.</p>	<p>An activity may be repeated two, several, or more times <i>before now, at unspecified times in the past</i>, as in (c) and (d).</p>
	<p>(e) Pete has already left. OR Pete has left already. (f) Min hasn't left yet. (g) Have you already left? Have you left already? Have you left yet?</p>	<p>In (e): Already is used in affirmative statements. It can come after the helping verb or at the end of the sentence. Idea of already: Something happened before now, before this time. In (f): Yet is used in negative statements and comes at the end of the sentence. Idea of yet: Something did not happen before now (up to this time), but it may happen in the future. In (g): Both yet and already can be used in questions.</p>

Exercise 16. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-4)

Circle all the possible answers for each question. Work in small groups and then discuss your answers as a class.

SITUATION 1:

Sara is at home. At 12:00 P.M., the phone rang. It was Sara's friend from high school. They had a long conversation, and Sara hung up the phone at 12:59. It is now 1:00. Which sentences describe the situation?

- a. Sara has just hung up the phone.
- b. She has hung up the phone already.
- c. The phone has just rung.
- d. Sara hasn't finished her conversation yet.
- e. Sara has been on the phone since 12:00 P.M.

SITUATION 2:

Mr. Peters is in bed. He became sick with the flu eight days ago. Mr. Peters isn't sick very often. The last time he had the flu was one year ago. Which sentences describe the situation?

- a. Mr. Peters has been sick for a year.
- b. He hasn't gotten well yet.
- c. He has just gotten sick.
- d. He has already had the flu.
- e. He hasn't had the flu before.

SITUATION 3:

Rob is at work. His boss, Rosa, needs a report. She sees Rob working on it at his desk. She's in a hurry, and she's asking Rob questions. What questions is she going to ask him?

- a. Have you finished?
- b. Have you finished yet?
- c. Have you finished already?

Exercise 17. Listening. (Charts 2-4 and 4-4)

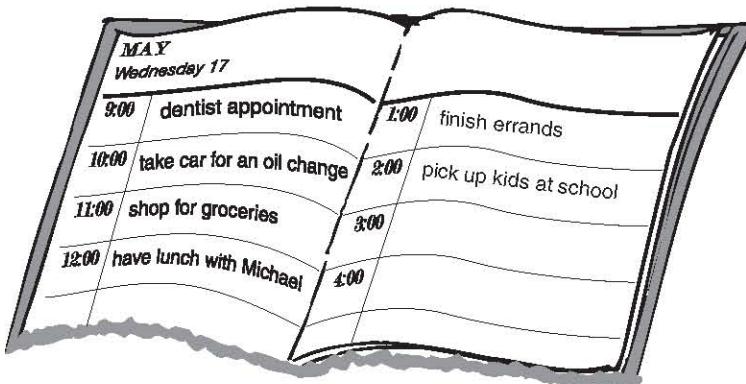
Richard and Lori are new parents. Their baby was born a week ago. Listen to each sentence and complete the question with the past participle of the verb you hear.



1. Has Richard held the baby a lot yet?
2. Has Lori _____ the baby a bath yet?
3. Has Richard _____ a diaper yet?
4. Has Lori _____ some pictures of the baby yet?
5. Has Richard _____ up when the baby cries yet?
6. Has Lori _____ some of the household chores yet?
7. Has Richard _____ tired during the day yet?

Exercise 18. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-4)

Look at Andy's day planner. Write answers to the questions. Make complete sentences with *yet* and *already*.



It is 11:55 A.M. right now.

1. Has Andy had his dentist appointment yet? Yes, he has had his dentist appointment already.

2. Has Andy picked up his kids at school yet? _____

3. Has Andy taken his car for an oil change already? _____

4. Has Andy finished his errands yet? _____

5. Has Andy shopped for groceries already? _____

6. Has Andy had lunch with Michael yet? _____

Exercise 19. Listening. (Charts 4-2 → 4-4)

 CD 1 Track x Both **is** and **has** can be contracted to 's. Listen to each sentence. Decide if the contracted verb is **is** or **has**. Before you begin, you may want to check your understanding of these words: *order, waiter*.

Examples: You will hear: I have to leave. My order's taking too long.

You will choose: **is** **has**

You will hear: I have to leave. My order's taken too long.

You will choose: **is** **has**

At a restaurant

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. is has | 3. is has | 5. is has |
| 2. is has | 4. is has | 6. is has |

Exercise 20. Listening. (Charts 4-2 → 4-4)


CD 1
Track x

Answer the questions and then listen to the job interview. Listen again and complete the sentences with the words you hear. Before you begin, you may want to check your understanding of these words: *clinic, prison, volunteer, low-income, patient, challenge*.

What types of jobs can nurses have?

Which ones could be very exciting?

A job interview

Mika is a nurse. She is interviewing for a job with the manager of a hospital emergency room. He is looking at her résumé and asking her some general questions.

INTERVIEWER: It looks like _____¹ a lot of things since you became a nurse.

MIKA: Yes, _____² for a medical clinic. _____³
in a prison. _____⁴ in several area hospitals. And _____⁵
volunteer work at a community health center for low-income patients.

INTERVIEWER: Very good. But, let me ask you, why _____⁶
jobs so often?

MIKA: Well, I like having new challenges and different experiences.

INTERVIEWER: Why _____⁷ for this job?

MIKA: Well, I'm looking for something more fast-paced,* and _____⁸
interested in working in an E.R.** for a long time. _____⁹
that this hospital provides great training for its staff, and it offers excellent patient care.

INTERVIEWER: Thank you for coming in. I'll call you next week with our decision.

MIKA: It was good to meet you. Thank you for your time.

*more fast-paced = at a faster speed

**E.R. = emergency room

Exercise 21. Warm-up. (Chart 4-5)

Read the short conversation. Who is more likely to say the last sentence, Pamela or Jenna?

- PAMELA: I've traveled around the world several times.
 JENNA: I traveled around the world once.
 _____: I'm looking forward to my next trip.

4-5 Simple Past vs. Present Perfect

SIMPLE PAST (a) I finished my work <i>two hours ago</i> .	In (a): I finished my work at a specific time in the past (<i>two hours ago</i>). PRESENT PERFECT (b) I have already finished my work.	In (b): I finished my work at an unspecified time in the past (<i>sometime before now</i>).
SIMPLE PAST (c) I was in Europe <i>last year / three years ago / in 2006 / in 2008 and 2010 / when I was ten years old</i> .	The SIMPLE PAST expresses an activity that occurred at a specific time (or times) in the past, as in (a) and (c). PRESENT PERFECT (d) I have been in Europe <i>many times / several times / a couple of times / once / (no mention of time)</i> .	The PRESENT PERFECT expresses an activity that occurred at an unspecified time (or times) in the past, as in (b) and (d).
SIMPLE PAST (e) Ann was in Miami <i>for two weeks</i> .	In (e): In sentences where for is used in a time expression, the simple past expresses an activity that began and ended in the past. PRESENT PERFECT (f) Bob has been in Miami for <i>two weeks / since May 1st</i> .	In (f): In sentences with for or since , the present perfect expresses an activity that began in the past and continues to the present.

Exercise 22. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-5)

Answer each question and discuss the meanings of the verb tenses in *italics*.

- All of these verbs talk about past time, but the verb in (a) is different from the other three verbs. What is the difference?
 - I *have had* several bicycles in my lifetime.
 - I *had* a red bicycle when I was in elementary school.
 - I *had* a blue bicycle when I was a teenager.
 - I *had* a green bicycle when I lived and worked in Hong Kong.
- What are the differences in the ideas the verb tenses express?
 - I *had* a wonderful bicycle last year.
 - I *'ve had* many wonderful bicycles.
- What are the differences in the ideas the verb tenses express?
 - Ann *had* a red bike for two years.
 - Sue *has had* a red bike for two years.
- Who is still alive, and who is dead?
 - In his lifetime, Uncle Alex *had* several red bicycles.
 - In his lifetime, Grandpa *has had* several red bicycles.

□ Exercise 23. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-5)

Look at each verb in *italics*. Is it simple past or present perfect? Check (✓) the box that describes whether the verb expresses something that happened at a specified or unspecified time in the past.

	SPECIFIED TIME IN THE PAST	UNSPECIFIED TIME IN THE PAST
1. Ms. Parker <i>has been</i> in Tokyo many times. → <i>present perfect</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Ms. Parker <i>was</i> in Tokyo last week. → <i>simple past</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I've <i>met</i> Kaye's husband. He's a nice guy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I <i>met</i> Kaye's husband at a party last week.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Mr. White <i>was</i> in the hospital three times last month.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Mr. White <i>has been</i> in the hospital many times.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. I like to travel. I've <i>been</i> to more than 30 foreign countries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. I <i>was</i> in Morocco in 2008.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Venita <i>has never been</i> to Morocco.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Venita <i>wasn't</i> in Morocco when I was there in 2008.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

□ Exercise 24. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-5)

Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect or the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. A: Have you ever been to Singapore?
B: Yes, I (*be*) have. I (*be*) have been to Singapore several times. In fact, I (*be*) was in Singapore last year.
2. A: Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed?
B: I (*finish, already**) have already finished it. I (*finish*) finished my work two hours ago.
3. A: Have you ever eaten at the Sunset Beach Café?
B: Yes, I . I (*eat*) there many times. In fact, my wife and I (*eat*) lunch there yesterday.

*In informal spoken English, the simple past is sometimes used with *already*. Practice using the present perfect with *already* in this exercise.

4. A: Do you and Erica want to go to the movie at the Galaxy Theater with us tonight?
B: No thanks. We (*see, already*) _____ it. We (*see*) _____ it last week.
5. A: When are you going to write your report for Mr. Berg?
B: I (*write, already*) _____ it. I (*write*) _____ it two days ago and gave it to him.
6. A: (*Antonio, have, ever*) _____ a job?
B: Yes, he _____. He (*have*) _____ lots of part-time jobs. Last summer he (*have*) a _____ a job at his uncle's auto shop.
7. A: This is a good book. Would you like to read it when I'm finished?
B: Thanks, but I (*read, already*) _____ it. I (*read*) _____ it a couple of months ago.
8. A: What African countries (*you, visit*) _____?
B: I (*visit*) _____ Kenya and Ethiopia. I (*visit*) _____ Kenya in 2002. I (*be*) _____ in Ethiopia last year.

Exercise 25. Let's talk: pairwork. (Chart 4-5)

Work with a partner. Take turns asking and answering the questions. Use the present perfect and the simple past. Share a few of your partner's answers with the class.

Example:

PARTNER A: What countries have you been to?

PARTNER B: I've been to Norway and Finland.

PARTNER A: When were you in Norway?

PARTNER B: I was in Norway three years ago. How about you? What countries have you been to?

PARTNER A: I've never been to Norway or Finland, but I've been to

1. What countries have you been to?
When were you in ...?
2. Where are some interesting places you have lived?
When did you live in ...?
3. What are some interesting / unusual / scary things you have done in your lifetime?
When did you ...?
4. What are some helpful things (for a friend / your family / your community) you have done in your lifetime?
When did you ...?

Exercise 26. Listening. (Charts 2-4 and 4-5)

CD 1
Track x

For each item, you will hear two complete sentences and then the beginning of a third sentence. Complete the third sentence with the past participle of the verb you heard in the first two sentences.

Example: You will hear: I eat vegetables every day. I ate vegetables for dinner last night.
I have ...

You will write: I have eaten vegetables every day for a long time.

1. Since Friday, I have _____ a lot of money.
2. All week, I have _____ big breakfasts.
3. Today, I have already _____ several emails.
4. I just finished dinner, and I have _____ a nice tip.
5. Since I was a teenager, I have _____ in late on weekends.
6. All my life, I have _____ very carefully.
7. Since I was little, I have _____ in the shower.

Exercise 27. Game. (Charts 2-4 and 4-5)

Work in groups.

- (1) On a piece of paper, write down two statements about yourself, one in the simple past tense and one in the present perfect tense.
- (2) Make one statement true and one statement false.
- (3) The other members of your group will try to guess which one is true.
- (4) Student A will give the answers when everyone in the group has finished guessing.

The person with the most correct guesses at the end of the game is the winner.

Example:

STUDENT A: I've never cooked dinner.

I saw a famous person last year.

STUDENT B: I've never cooked dinner is true.

I saw a famous person last year is false.

Exercise 28. Warm-up. (Chart 4-6)

Complete the sentences with time information.

1. I am sitting at my desk right now. I have been sitting at my desk since _____.
2. I am looking at my book. I have been looking at my book for _____.

4-6 Present Perfect Progressive



<p>Al and Ann are in their car right now. They are driving home. It is now four o'clock.</p> <p>(a) They have been driving since two o'clock. (b) They have been driving for two hours. They will be home soon.</p>	<p>The PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE talks about <i>how long</i> an activity has been in progress before now.</p> <p>NOTE: Time expressions with since, as in (a), and for, as in (b), are frequently used with this tense.</p> <p>STATEMENT: have/has + been + -ing</p>
<p>(c) How long have they been driving?</p>	<p>QUESTION: have/has + subject + been + -ing</p>

Present Progressive vs. Present Perfect Progressive

<p>Present Progressive</p> <p>A timeline diagram showing a horizontal line with a vertical line pointing upwards from the center labeled "now". A shaded gray area is shown between the present time and the past time, with an arrow pointing to the left labeled "in progress".</p>	<p>(d) Po is sitting in class right now.</p>	<p>The PRESENT PROGRESSIVE describes an activity that is in progress right now, as in (d). It does not discuss duration (length of time).</p> <p><i>INCORRECT: Po has been sitting in class right now.</i></p>
<p>Present Perfect Progressive</p> <p>A timeline diagram showing a horizontal line with a vertical line pointing upwards from the center labeled "now". Two specific times are marked: "9:00" on the left and "9:30" on the right. A shaded gray area is shown between these two times, with an arrow pointing to the right labeled "how long in progress".</p>	<p>Po is sitting at his desk in class. He sat down at nine o'clock. It is now nine-thirty.</p> <p>(e) Po has been sitting in class since nine o'clock. (f) Po has been sitting in class for thirty minutes.</p>	<p>The PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE expresses the duration (length of time) of an activity that began in the past and is in progress right now.</p> <p><i>INCORRECT: Po is sitting in class since nine o'clock.</i></p>
<p>(g) CORRECT: I know Yoko. (h) <i>INCORRECT: I am knowing Yoko.</i></p> <p>(i) CORRECT: I have known Yoko for two years. (j) <i>INCORRECT: I have been knowing Yoko for two years.</i></p>	<p>NOTE: Non-action verbs (e.g., <i>know, like, own, belong</i>) are generally not used in the progressive tenses.*</p> <p>In (i): With non-action verbs, the present perfect is used with since or for to express the duration of a situation that began in the past and continues to the present.</p>	

*See Chart 1-6, Non-Action Verbs, p. 17.

Exercise 29. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-6)

Complete the sentences. Use the present progressive or the present perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I (*sit*) am sitting in the cafeteria right now. I (*sit*) have been sitting here since twelve o'clock.
2. Kate is standing at the corner. She (*wait*) _____ for the bus. She (*wait*) _____ for the bus for twenty minutes.
3. Scott and Rebecca (*talk*) _____ on the phone right now. They _____ (*talk*) on the phone for over an hour.
4. Right now we're in class. We (*do*) _____ an exercise. We (*do*) _____ this exercise for a couple of minutes.
5. A: You look busy right now. What (*you, do*) _____?
B: I (*work*) _____ on my physics experiment. It's a difficult experiment.
A: How long (*you, work*) _____ on it?
B: I started planning it last January. I (*work*) _____ on it since then.

Exercise 30. Let's talk. (Chart 4-6)

Answer the questions your teacher asks. Your book is closed.

Example:

TEACHER: Where are you living?

STUDENT A: I'm living in an apartment on Fourth Avenue.

TEACHER: How long have you been living there?

STUDENT A: I've been living there since last September.

1. Right now you are sitting in class. How long have you been sitting here?
2. When did you first begin to study English? How long have you been studying English?
3. I began to teach English in (*year*). How long have I been teaching English?
4. I began to work at this school in (*month or year*). How long have I been working here?
5. What are we doing right now? How long have we been doing it?
6. (*Student's name*), I see that you wear glasses. How long have you been wearing glasses?
7. Who drives? When did you first drive a car? How long have you been driving?
8. Who drinks coffee? How old were you when you started to drink coffee? How long have you been drinking coffee?

Exercise 31. Listening. (Charts 4-2 → 4-6)

 CD 1
Track x

Part I. When speakers use the present perfect in everyday speech, they often contract **have** and **has** with nouns. Listen to the sentences and notice the contractions.

1. Jane has been out of town for two days.
2. My parents have been active in politics for 40 years.
3. My friends have moved into a new apartment.
4. I'm sorry. Your credit card has expired.
5. Bob has been traveling in Montreal since last Tuesday.
6. You're the first one here. No one else has come yet.

Part II. Listen to the sentences. Complete them with the words you hear: *noun + have/has*.

1. The weather has been warm since the beginning of April.
2. This been unusually warm.
3. My been living in the same house for 25 years.
4. My lived in the same town all their lives.
5. You slept late. Your already gotten up and made breakfast.
6. My planned a going-away party for me. I'm moving back to my hometown.
7. I'm afraid your been getting a little sloppy.*
8. My traveled a lot. She's visited many different countries.

Exercise 32. Warm-up. (Chart 4-7)

Read the situations and answer the questions.

SITUATION 1:

Roger is having trouble with math. I am helping him with his homework tonight. I **have been helping** him since 6:00.

SITUATION 2:

Roger is moving to a new apartment. I **have helped** him move furniture several times this week.

SITUATION 3:

I sure was busy last week. I **helped** Roger with his homework, and I **helped** him move to a new apartment.

- a. In which situation does the speaker emphasize the duration or the time that something continues?
- b. In which situation(s) is the speaker finished with the activity?
- c. Do you think the activity in situation 1 or 2 is more recent? Why?

**sloppy* = careless or messy

4-7 Present Perfect Progressive vs. Present Perfect



Present Perfect Progressive

- (a) Gina and Tarik are talking on the phone.
They **have been talking** on the phone for
20 minutes.

The PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE expresses the **duration of present activities**, using action verbs, as in (a). The activity began in the past and is still in progress.

Present Perfect

- (b) Gina **has talked** to Tarik on the phone many times
(before now).
- (c) *INCORRECT: Gina has been talking to Tarik on the phone many times.*
- (d) Gina **has known** Tarik for two years.
- (e) *INCORRECT: Gina has been knowing Tarik for two years.*

The PRESENT PERFECT expresses

- (1) repeated activities that occur at **unspecified times in the past**, as in (b), OR
- (2) the **duration of present situations**, as in (d), using non-action verbs.

Present Perfect Progressive and Present Perfect

- (f) I **have been living** here for six months. OR
- (g) I **have lived** here for six months.
- (h) Ed **has been wearing** glasses since he was ten. OR
Ed **has worn** glasses since he was ten.
- (i) I '**ve been going** to school ever since I was five years old. OR
I '**ve gone** to school ever since I was five years old.

For some (not all) verbs, duration can be expressed by either the present perfect or the present perfect progressive.

Examples (f) and (g) have essentially the same meaning, and both are correct.

Often either tense can be used with verbs that express the **duration of usual or habitual activities/situations** (things that happen daily or regularly), e.g., *live, work, teach, smoke, wear glasses, play chess, go to school, read the same newspaper every morning, etc.*

Exercise 33. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-7)

Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect or the present perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses. In some sentences, either form is possible.

1. A: I'm tired. We (*hike*) have been hiking for more than an hour.
B: Well, let's stop and rest for a while.
2. A: Is the hike to Glacier Lake difficult?
B: No, not at all. I (*hike*) have hiked it many times with my kids.
3. A: Do you like it here?
B: I (*live*) have been living / have lived here for only a short while. I don't know yet.
4. A: My eyes are getting tired. I (*read*) _____ for two hours.
I think I'll take a break.
B: Good idea.
5. A: I (*read*) _____ this same page in my chemistry book three times,
and I still don't understand it.
B: Maybe I can help.
6. A: Do you like the Edgewater Inn?
B: Very much. I (*stay*) _____ there at least a dozen times. It's
my favorite hotel.
7. A: The baby's crying. Shouldn't we do something? He (*cry*) _____
for several minutes.
B: I'll go check.
8. A: Who's your daughter's teacher for next year?
B: I think her name is Mrs. Jackson.
A: She's one of the best teachers at the elementary school. She (*teach*) _____
kindergarten for twenty years.
9. A: Ed (*play*) _____ tennis for ten years, but he still doesn't have
a good serve.
B: Neither do I, and I (*play*) _____ tennis for twenty years.
10. A: Where does Mrs. Alvarez work?
B: At the power company. She (*work*) _____ there for fifteen
years. She likes her job.
A: What about her husband?
B: He's currently unemployed, but he'll find a new job soon.
A: What kind of experience does he have?
B: He (*work*) _____ for two different accounting firms and at
one of the bigger software companies. With his work experience, he won't have any
trouble finding another job.

Exercise 34. Listening. (Chart 4-7)

CD 1
Track x Listen to the weather report. Then listen again and complete the sentences with the words you hear. Before you begin, you may want to check your understanding of these words: *hail, weather system, rough*.

Today's Weather

The weather ¹ certainly ² today. Boy,
what a day! ³ already ⁴ rain, wind, hail, and sun. So, what's
in store* for tonight? As you ⁵ probably , dark clouds
 ⁶. We have a weather system moving in that is going to
bring colder temperatures and high winds. ⁷ all week that
this system is coming, and it looks like tonight is it! ⁸ even
 ⁹ snow down south of us, and we could get some snow here too. So hang
 ¹⁰ onto your hats! We may have a rough night ahead of us.

Exercise 35. Looking at grammar. (Chapters 1, 2, and 4)

Look at each pair of sentences. Compare the meanings of the verb tenses in *italics*. Check (✓) the sentences that express duration.

1. a. Rachel *is taking* English classes.
b. Nadia *has been taking* English classes for two months.
2. a. Ayako *has been living* in Jerusalem for two years. She likes it there.
b. Beatriz *has lived* in Jerusalem. She's also lived in Paris. She's lived in New York and Tokyo. She's lived in lots of cities.
3. a. Jack *has visited* his aunt and uncle many times.
b. Matt *has been visiting* his aunt and uncle for the last three days.
4. a. Cyril *is talking* on the phone.
b. Cyril *talks* on the phone a lot.
c. Cyril *has been talking* to his boss on the phone for half an hour.
d. Cyril *has talked* to his boss on the phone lots of times.
5. a. Mr. Woods *walks* his dog in Forest Park every day.
b. Mr. Woods *has walked* his dog in Forest Park many times.
c. Mr. Woods *walked* his dog in Forest Park five times last week.
d. Mr. Woods *is walking* his dog in Forest Park right now.
e. Mr. Woods *has been walking* his dog in Forest Park since two o'clock.

**what's in store* = what to expect or what is coming in the future

Exercise 36. Listening. (Charts 4-1 → 4-7)

 Listen to each conversation and choose the sentence (a. or b.) that best describes it.

Example: You will hear: A: This movie is silly.
B: I agree. It's really dumb.

You will choose: a. The couple has been watching a movie.
b. The couple finished watching a movie.

1. a. The speakers listened to the radio already.
b. The speakers have been listening to the radio.
2. a. The woman lived in Dubai a year ago.
b. The woman still lives in Dubai.
3. a. The man has called the children several times.
b. The man called the children once.
4. a. The speakers went to a party and are still there.
b. The speakers went to a party and have already left.

Exercise 37. Listening and speaking. (Chapters 1 → 4)

 **Part I.** Listen to the phone conversation between a mother and her daughter, Lara.

A common illness

LARA: Hi, Mom. I was just calling to tell you that I can't come to your birthday party this weekend. I'm afraid I'm sick.

MOM: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

LARA: Yeah, I got sick Wednesday night, and it's just been getting worse.

MOM: Are you going to see a doctor?

LARA: I don't know. I don't want to go to a doctor if it's not serious.

MOM: Well, what symptoms have you been having?

LARA: I've had a cough, and now I have a fever.

MOM: Have you been taking any medicine?

LARA: Just over-the-counter* stuff.

MOM: If your fever doesn't go away, I think you need to call a doctor.

LARA: Yeah, I probably will.

MOM: Well, call me tomorrow and let me know how you're doing.

LARA: Okay. I'll call you in the morning.

**over-the-counter* = medicine you can buy without a prescription from a doctor

Part II. Work with a partner. Take turns being the parent and the sick person. Complete the conversation with words from the list. Practice the new conversation with your partner.

Symptoms:

a fever	chills	a sore throat
a runny nose	achiness	a stomachache
a cough	a headache	sneezing
nausea		

A: Hi, Mom/Dad. I was just calling to tell you that I can't come to _____. I'm afraid I'm sick.

B: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

A: Yeah, I got sick Wednesday night, and it's just been getting worse.

B: Are you going to see a doctor?

A: I don't know. I don't want to go to a doctor if it's not serious.

B: Well, what symptoms have you been having?

A: I've had ____, and now I have ____.

B: Have you been taking any medicine?

A: Just over-the-counter stuff.

B: If your _____ doesn't go away, I think you need to call a doctor.

A: Yeah, I probably will.

B: Well, call me tomorrow and let me know how you're doing.

A: Okay. I'll call you in the morning.



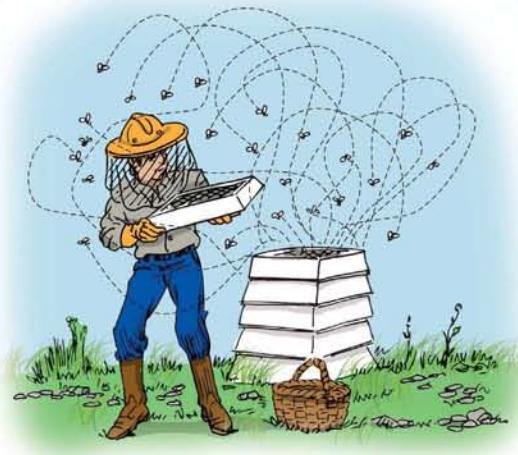
Exercise 38. Looking at grammar. (Chapter 1 and Charts 4-1 → 4-7)

Choose the correct verb. In some sentences, more than one answer may be possible. Discuss your answers.

1. I _____ the windows twice, and they still don't look clean.
a. am washing b. have washed c. have been washing
2. Please tell Mira to get off the phone. She _____ for over an hour.
a. is talking b. has talked c. has been talking
3. Where are you? I _____ at the mall for you to pick me up.
a. wait b. am waiting c. have been waiting
4. We _____ at the Lakes Resort once. We want to go back again.
a. stay b. have stayed c. have been staying
5. Where have you been? The baby _____, and I can't comfort her.
a. cries b. is crying c. has been crying

Exercise 39. Reading. (Charts 4-1 → 4-7)

Answer the questions. Then read the passage and the statements that follow. Circle “T” for true and “F” for false.



Have you heard about the problem of disappearing honeybees?
Why are honeybees important to fruit and many other crops?

Where Have the Honeybees Gone?

Honeybees have been disappearing around the world for several years now. In the United States, billions of bees have already died. Europe, Australia, and Brazil have also reported losses of honeybees. This is a serious problem because bees pollinate* crops. Without pollination, apple, orange, and other fruit trees cannot produce fruit. Other crops like nuts also need pollination. In the United States, one-third of the food supply depends on honeybees.

Scientists have a name for this problem: colony collapse disorder (CCD). Bees live in colonies or hives, and thousands of beekeepers have been finding their hives empty. A hive that once held 50,000 bees may just have a few dead or dying ones left.

There are many theories about why this has happened; for example, disease, pests,** unnatural growing conditions, and damaged DNA.*** But so far, scientists have still not identified one cause. They need to do more research to find a solution to this very serious problem.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Honeybees have stopped disappearing. | T | F |
| 2. Scientists expect that more bees will die. | T | F |
| 3. Apples and other fruits depend on honeybees. | T | F |
| 4. Bee hives have been disappearing. | T | F |
| 5. There are only four reasons why honeybees have died. | T | F |

**pollinate* (verb) = fertilize; *pollination* (noun) = the process that causes a plant to make a new plant

***pest* = an insect or animal that damages crops

****DNA* = deoxyribonucleic acid, a carrier of genetic information

Exercise 40. Grammar and writing. (Chapters 1, 2, and 4)

Part I. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

My name (*be*) is₁ Surasuk Jutukanyaprateep. I (*be*) ₂ from Thailand. Right now I (*study*) ₃ English at this school. I (*be*) ₄ at this school since the beginning of January. I (*arrive*) ₅ here January 2nd, and my classes (*begin*) ₆ January 6th.

Since I (*come*) ₇ here, I (*do*) ₈ many things, and I (*meet*) ₉ many people. Last week, I (*go*) ₁₀ to a party at my friend's house. I (*meet*) ₁₁ some of the other students from Thailand at the party. Of course, we (*speak*) ₁₂ Thai, so I (*practice, not*) ₁₃ my English that night. There (*be*) ₁₄ only people from Thailand at the party.

However, since I (*come*) ₁₅ here, I (*meet*) ₁₆ a lot of other people too, including people from Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. I enjoy meeting people from other countries. Now I (*know*) ₁₇ people from all these places, and they (*become*) ₁₈ my friends.

Part II. Write three paragraphs about yourself. Use the passage in Part I as a model. Answer these questions:

PARAGRAPH I.

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from?
3. How long have you been here?

PARAGRAPH II.

4. What have you done since you came here? OR
5. What have you learned since you began studying English?

PARAGRAPH III.

6. Who have you met in this class? OR
7. Who have you met recently?
8. Give a little information about these people.

Exercise 41. Warm-up. (Chart 4-8)

Read Karen's statement. Which sequence of events (a. or b.) is correct?

KAREN: Jane met me for lunch. She was so happy. She had passed her driver's test.

- a. Jane talked to Karen. Then she passed her test.
- b. Jane passed her test. Then she talked to Karen.

4-8 Past Perfect

Situation:

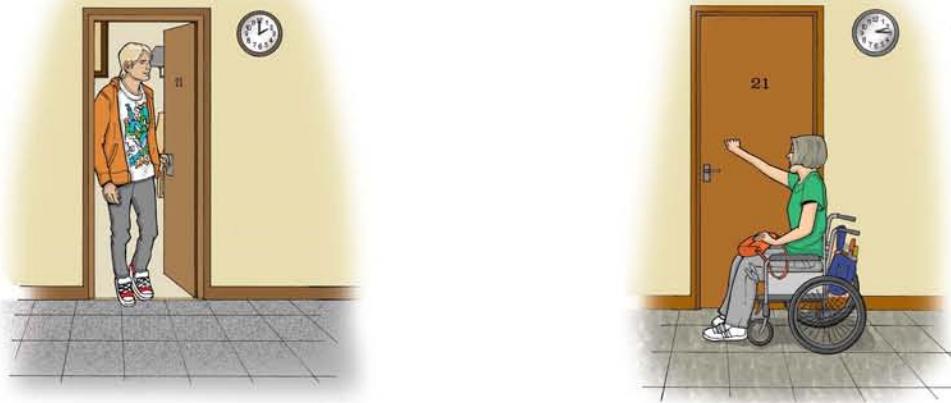
Jack left his apartment at 2:00. Sue arrived at his apartment at 2:15 and knocked on the door.

- (a) When Sue arrived, Jack wasn't there. He **had left**.

The PAST PERFECT is used when the speaker is talking about two different events at two different times in the past; one event ends before the second event happens.

In (a): There are two events, and both happened in the past: *Jack left his apartment. Sue arrived at his apartment.*

To show the time relationship between the two events, we use the past perfect (**had left**) to say that the first event (Jack leaving his apartment) was completed before the second event (Sue arriving at his apartment) occurred.



(b) Jack had left his apartment when Sue arrived.	FORM: had = past participle
(c) He 'd left. I 'd left. They 'd left. Etc.	CONTRACTION: <i>I / you / she / he / it / we / they + 'd</i>
(d) Jack had left before Sue arrived. (e) Jack left before Sue arrived. (f) Sue arrived after Jack had left. (g) Sue arrived after Jack left.	When before and after are used in a sentence, the time relationship is already clear so the past perfect is often not necessary. The simple past may be used, as in (e) and (g). Examples (d) and (e) have the same meaning. Examples (f) and (g) have the same meaning.
(h) Stella was alone in a strange city. She walked down the avenue slowly, looking in shop windows. Suddenly, she turned her head and looked behind her. Someone had called her name.	The past perfect is more common in formal writing such as fiction, as in (h).

□ **Exercise 42. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-8)**

Identify which action in the past took place first (1st) and which action took place second (2nd).

1. The tennis player **jumped** in the air for joy. She **had won** the match.
 - a. 1st The tennis player won the match.
 - b. 2nd The tennis player jumped in the air.
2. Before I went to bed, I **checked** the front door. My roommate **had** already **locked** it.
 - a. 2nd I checked the door.
 - b. 1st My roommate locked the door.
3. I **looked** for Diego, but he **had left** the building.
 - a. _____ Diego left the building.
 - b. _____ I looked for Diego.
4. I **laughed** when I saw my son. He **had poured** a bowl of noodles on top of his head.
 - a. _____ I laughed.
 - b. _____ My son poured a bowl of noodles on his head.
5. Oliver **arrived** at the theater on time, but he couldn't get in. He **had left** his ticket at home.
 - a. _____ Oliver left his ticket at home.
 - b. _____ Oliver arrived at the theater.
6. I **handed** Betsy the newspaper, but she didn't want it. She **had read** it during her lunch hour.
 - a. _____ I handed Betsy the newspaper.
 - b. _____ Betsy read the newspaper.
7. After Carl arrived in New York, he **called** his mother. He **had promised** to call her as soon as he got in.
 - a. _____ Carl made a promise to his mother.
 - b. _____ Carl called his mother.

Exercise 43. Listening. (Chart 4-8)

Listen to the short conversations and choose the verbs you hear.



Examples: You will hear: A: I'll introduce you to Professor Newton at the meeting tonight.
B: You don't need to. I've already met him.

You will choose: has have had

You will hear: A: Did Jack introduce you to Professor Newton?
B: No, it wasn't necessary. I'd already met him.

You will choose: has have had

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. has have had | 3. has have had |
| 2. has have had | 4. has have had |

Exercise 44. Check your knowledge. (Chapter 4)

Edit the sentences. Correct the errors in verb tense usage.

My experience with English

studying

1. I have been ~~studied~~ English for eight years, but I still have a lot to learn.
2. I started English classes at this school four weeks ago, and I am learning a lot of English since then.
3. I want to learn English since I am a child.
4. I have been thinking about how to improve my English skills quickly since I came here, but I hadn't found a good way.
5. Our teacher likes to give tests. We has have six tests since the beginning of the term.
6. I like learning English. When I was young, my father found an Australian girl to teach my brothers and me English, but when I move to another city, my father didn't find anyone to teach us.
7. I meet many friends in this class. I meet Abdul in the cafeteria on the first day. He was friendly and kind. We are friends since that day.
8. Abdul have been study English for three months. His English is better than mine.