

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

**ENGLISH COURSE –
INTERMEDIATE**

Podgorica, 30.03.2016.

Present Perfect

FORM

has/have + past participle

REMEMBER!

I/You/We/They have ('ve) finished.

He/She/It has ('s) finished.

Have I/we/you/they finished?

Has he/she/it finished?

I/We/You/They have not (haven't) finished.

He/She/It has not (hasn't) finished.

prezent pomoćnog glagol "to have" + past particip glavnog glagola

(have, has)

+ (infinitiv + -ed ili III kolona)

How do we make Present Perfect form?

Affirmative sentences:

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Past Participle
I You We They	have	seen
He She It	has	seen

How do we make Present Perfect form?

Interrogative sentences:

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Past Participle
Have	I you we they	seen?
Has	he she it	seen?

Yes, I have.

Yes, he has.

No, we haven't.

No, she hasn't.

How do we make Present Perfect form?

Negative sentences:

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Past Participle
I You We They	haven't (=have not)	seen
He She It	hasn't (=has not)	seen

B. CHANGE EACH SENTENCE INTO THE PRESENT PERFECT:

*EX: "I am playing baseball → I have **played** baseball"*

1. I *am speaking* to you. I have to you.
2. That man *is driving* a car. That man has a car.
3. My friend *is sleeping*. My friend has
4. She *is* in Prague. She has in Prague.
5. They *are arguing* about money. They have money.
6. They *are taking* a test. They have a test.
7. She *is eating*. She has
8. I *am listening* to music. I haveto music.
9. The musician *is playing* a song. The musician has a song.

USE

The present perfect is used to show a connection in the speaker's mind between the past and the present. This occurs in two main ways.

a) the unfinished past:

He's been here for 10 minutes. (and he is still here now)

We've lived here since 1996. (and we still live here now)

I've written three letters today.

She's travelled to six countries since she started the job.

b) the indefinite past:

I've broken a glass.

John has lost his job.

I've just heard the news.

Have you finished that report yet?

Have you ever been to China?

She's never flown in a plane.

She's the best teacher I've ever had.

When do we use Present Perfect?

When we want to express an **unfinished period** of time (that started in the past but continues now).

***I have taken three tests this semester** (this semester is not finished, it's still going on).*

***Helen has been to London once in her life** (her life is not finished, it's still going on).*

***My grandparents have seen "Hamlet" this week** (this week is not finished, it's still going on).*

TIME EXPRESSIONS

EVER

NEVER

SINCE

FOR

ALREADY

JUST

YET

LATELY

RECENTLY


THIS IS THE FIRST/SECOND TIME

IN THE LAST FEW YEARS

THREE TIMES/FOUR TIMES

A. PUT THE VERB IN BRACKETS INTO THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

1. (you, read) this book yet?
2. (you, ever, be) abroad?
3. (he, finish) that work at last?
4. She (not, see) them for years.
5. He can't do it as well as he (do) it up to now.
6. I (just, introduce) him to my sister.
7. For months now, I (meet) no one except Peter and his friends.
8. I (just, bring) the umbrella you left in the classroom.
9. What (they, do) for us so far?
10. - How long (they, be) here?
- I think they (be) in Belgrade since last Friday.

11. She (just, leave) for Edinburgh.
 12. What (you, buy) this morning?
 13. I (not, visit) them this month.
 14. Tom (work) hard today and is very tired.
 15. They (not, arrive) yet.
 16. (you, already, read) all the books on the list?
- I (not, touch) them yet.
 17. I (tell) John to come this evening.
 18. She (just, go).
 19. (they, arrive) for the meeting?
 20. I (not, speak) to John yet.
- 

1. HAVE YOU READ this book yet?
2. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN abroad?
3. HAS HE FINISHED that work at last?
4. She HASN'T SEEN them for years.
5. He can't do it as well as he HAS DONE it up to now.
6. I HAVE JUST INTRODUCED him to my sister.
7. For months now, I HAVE MET no one except Peter and his friends.
8. I HAVE JUST BROUGHT the umbrella you left in the classroom.
9. What HAVE THEY DONE for us so far?
10. - How long HAVE THEY BEEN here?
- I think they HAVE BEEN in Belgrade since last Friday.
11. She HAS JUST LEFT for Edinburgh.
12. What HAVE YOU BOUGHT this morning?
13. I HAVE NOT VISITED them this month.
14. Tom HAS WORKED hard today and is very tired.
15. They HAVEN'T ARRIVED yet.
16. HAVE YOU ALREADY READ all the books on the list?
- I HAVEN'T TOUCHED them yet.
17. I HAVE TOLD John to come this evening.
18. She HAS JUST GONE.
19. HAVE THEY ARRIVED for the meeting?
20. I HAVEN'T SPOKEN to John yet.

Translate the following sentences:

1. *Kupili su kuću.*
2. *Pročitali su knjigu.*
3. *Vidio sam ga jednom od ponedjeljka.*
4. *Da li si ikada bio u Lisabonu?*
5. *Još nije bio u Londonu.*
6. *Danas nisu ništa jeli.*
7. *Upravo su doputovali.*
8. *Da li ste upoznali moje roditelje?*
9. *Sreo sam je tri puta.*
10. *Poznajemo se godinama.*
11. *Ne viđam je u skorije vrijeme.*
12. *Koliko dugo živite ovdje?*

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Past Simple:

- * When sth happened at a particular/specific moment in the past.
- * Sth that ended in the past.
- * Example sentences:

He worked in a factory in 1834

I wrote this letter when I was 16.

How do we form this tense?

- 1) IF A VERB IS REGULAR WE
ADD – ED
- 2) IF THE VERB IS IRREGULAR
WE USE “THE SECOND
COLUMN”

PAST SIMPLE

Past Simple:

HOW?

- ▶ Verb+ed/
2nd column
- ▶ Did/didn't
- ▶ DID/DIDN'T
followed by:
infinitive

+	?	-
I worked	Did I work?	I didn't work
You worked	Did you work?	You didn't work
He worked	Did he work?	He didn't work
She worked	Did she work?	She didn't work
It worked	Did it work?	It didn't work
We worked	Did we work?	We didn't work
You worked	Did you work?	You didn't work
They worked	Did they work?	They didn't work

The affirmative form

- ▶ I **went** to school five minutes ago.
- ▶ She **swept** the flat.
- ▶ They **broke** the window.

The question form

THE RULE:

DID + Subject + the infinitive

(no -ED, no II column!!)

- ▶ **Did** you **go** to school five minutes ago?
- ▶ **Did** she **sweep** the floor?
- ▶ **Did** they **break** the window?

The negative form

THE RULE:

DIDN'T + the infinitive (I column)

- ▶ I **didn't go** to school.
- ▶ She **didn't sweep** the flat.
- ▶ They **didn't break** the window.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

IN INTERROGATIVE AND
NEGATIVE FORM WE DO NOT
USE **-ED OR II COLUMN** - ONLY
INFINITIVE!

DID SHE ~~WENT~~ **GO** TO SCHOOL?

When do we use it?

- ❑ To talk about the actions that were completed in the past.
- ❑ The time is known or can be understood from the context.
- ❑ Common time expressions:

yesterday, last week, last month, in 1998, five minutes ago, when ...

Translate the following sentences:

1. *Kupili su kuću juče.*
2. *Pročitali su knjigu prošle nedjelje.*
3. *Vidio sam ga u ponedjeljak.*
4. *Da li si napisao knjigu prošle godine?*
5. *Sreo sam ga prije pet minuta.*
6. *Kada te je pozvao?*
7. *Naš čas je počeo u 08:10*
8. *Nismo razgovarali sa Vašim šefom prošle nedjelje.*
9. *Vidio sam ih zajedno prije dva dana.*
10. *Preselili su se u Moskvu 1989.*

THE SIMPLE PAST VS. THE PRESENT PERFECT

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE	PRESENT PERFECT
POTVRDAN OBLIK pravilni glagoli: V + ed nepravilni glagoli: II kolona	POTVRDAN OBLIK HAVE, HAS + PAST PARTICIPLE PAST PARTICIPLE → pravilni glagoli: V + ed nepravilni glagoli: III kolona
<i>She called me two days ago.</i> <i>He bought a house last year.</i> <i>They worked here in 1978.</i> <i>She left yesterday.</i>	<i>She has called me twice since yesterday.</i> <i>He has bought a house.</i> <i>They have worked here for 10 years.</i> <i>She has just left.</i>
UPTAN OBLIK Did + Subjekat + Glagol u infinitivu	UPTAN OBLIK Have, Has + Subjekat + Past Participle
<i>Did she called me two days ago?</i> <i>Did he bought buy a house last year?</i> <i>Did they worked here in 1978?</i> <i>Did she left leave yesterday?</i>	<i>Has she called me twice since yesterday?</i> <i>Has he bought a house?</i> <i>Have they worked here for 10 years?</i> <i>Has she just left?</i>
ODRIČAN OBLIK didn't + infinitive	ODRIČAN OBLIK haven't/hasn't + Past Participle
<i>She didn't called me two days ago.</i> <i>He didn't bought buy a house last year.</i> <i>They didn't worked here in 1978.</i> <i>She didn't left leave yesterday</i>	<i>She hasn't called me twice since yesterday.</i> <i>He hasn't bought a house.</i> <i>They haven't worked here for 10 years.</i> <i>She hasn't just left.</i>

PRILOZI I PRILOŠKE ODREDBE:	PRILOZI I PRILOŠKE ODREDBE:
<p>YESTERDAY LAST WEEK/MONTH/YEAR AGO IN 2007. WHEN (I was seven, we met her...)</p>	<p>EVER NEVER YET JUST ALREADY RECENTLY LATELY THIS MONTH/MORNING/YEAR SINCE FOR IT IS THE FIRST/THE SECOND TIME Ø (→ kada u rečenici nema nijedne vremenske odrednice)</p>

DON'T FORGET:

WHEN – SIMPLE PAST, HOW LONG – PRESENT PERFECT

WITH: THIS IS THE FIRST/SECOND/THIRD/HUNDREDTH TIME WE ALWAYS USE THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE!

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME I HAVE VISITED ENGLAND.

THIS IS THE SECOND TIME I HAVE EATEN DARK CHOCOLATE.

A. CHOOSE WHICH VERB TENSE SIMPLE PAST OR PRESENT PERFECT FITS BETTER.

1. I volleyball in several months.

- a) *haven't played* b) *didn't play*

2. I you at the party last night.

- a) *haven't seen* b) *didn't see*

3. Jack's sister her friend in London last year.

- a) *has visited* b) *visited*

4. I in a small town in Italy.

- a) *have been born* b) *was born*

5. You her, have you?

- a) *haven't told* b) *didn't tell*

6. You her, did you?

- a) *haven't told* b) *didn't tell*

7. I in Los Angeles for five years (and I still live there).

- a) *have lived* b) *lived*

8. I in Los Angeles for five years (but I don't no longer live there).

- a) *have lived* b) *lived*

9. My girlfriend and I three times last week.

- a) *have gone out* b) *went ou*

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- a) *haven't played* b) *didn't play*

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- a) *have lived* b) *lived*

9. My girlfriend and I three times last week.

- a) *have gone out* b) *went out*

B. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PAST SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT.

- 1. I hope you (not, wait) for me yesterday.
- 2. Come to see what I (buy) for you.
- 3. We (get) the information when we were at the station.
- 4. They (leave) five minutes ago.
- 5. Father (already, book) the seats.
- 6. I (not, be) to the National Library yet.
- 7. The children were very hungry and (eat) their lunch quickly.
- 8. (you, arrive) late last night?
- 9. Where (you, spend) your holiday last summer?

10. The boy (can) play the piano when he was six.
11. We (be) friends for years.
12. I (not be) to Rome yet, but I (be) in Venice last year.
13. Mary (just, get) a letter from her friend.
14. Mary (not see) him since June.
15. Helen (see) Tom in the theatre last night.
16. This term we (be busy) preparing for our exams.
17. I know that Jane is ill, but I (not, visit) her yet.
18. Please, wait a moment. I (not, finish) my breakfast yet.

B. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PAST SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT.

1. I hope you **DIDN'T WAIT** for me yesterday.
2. Come to see what I **HAVE BOUGHT** for you.
3. We **GOT** the information when we were at the station.
4. They **LEFT** five minutes ago.
5. Father **HAS ALREADY BOOKED** the seats.
6. I **HAVEN'T BEEN** to the National Library yet.
7. The children were very hungry and **ATE** their lunch quickly.
8. **DID YOU ARRIVE** late last night?
9. Where **DID YOU SPEND** your holiday last summer?
10. The boy **COULD** play the piano when he was six.
11. We **HAVE BEEN** friends for years.
12. I **HAVEN'T BEEN** to Rome yet, but I **WAS** in Venice last year.
13. Mary **HAS JUST GOT / GOTTEN** a letter from her friend.
14. Mary **HAVEN'T SEEN** him since June.
15. Helen **SAW** Tom in the theatre last night.
16. This term we **HAVE BEEN BUSY** preparing for our exams.
17. I know that Jane is ill, but I **HAVEN'T VISITED** her yet.
18. Please, wait a moment. I **HAVEN'T FINISHED** my breakfast yet.

Present Perfect Simple **G3.1**

2 Fill in the gaps in conversations 1–6 with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

1 A Shirley hasn't been (not go) abroad.

B You're joking! Not even to France?

2 A you ever (work) in tourism?

B Yes, I was a waiter in a hotel a long time ago.

3 A You never (bring) me back anything from your holidays.

B Yes, I have! I gave you a picture of Venice once.

4 A Wow! You two have got a good suntan.

B Yes. We just (get back) from two weeks in the Caribbean.

5 A Hi, can I speak to Pat or Harry Skilton please?

B Let's see. I'm afraid they (not check into) the hotel yet.

6 A The passengers are angry about the late flights.

B I know. I already (deal) with three complaints today.

3

Are sentences 1–9 correct? Change the incorrect sentences.

've known

- 1 I ~~knew~~ him since I was young.
- 2 Wendy and Carl never saw our old house.
- 3 We've run a bed and breakfast since three years.
- 4 I like your house. How long did you live here?
- 5 Mark isn't here. He's been to work.
- 6 We've set off hours ago, but we're stuck in traffic.
- 7 We haven't had a holiday this year.
- 8 Did you check into the hotel yet?
- 9 No one has picked me up at the airport.

3 2 ✓ 3 We've run a bed and breakfast
for three years. 4 I like your house.
How long **have you lived** here?
5 Mark isn't here. **He's gone** to work.
6 **We set off** hours ago, but we're
stuck in traffic. 7 ✓ 8 **Have you**
checked into the hotel yet? 9 ✓

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE (SADAŠNJI TRAJNI PERFEKT)

sadašnji perfekat pomoćnog glagol "to have" + sadašnji (prezent) particip

(have, has been) + (glagol + ing)

to study – učiti

potvrđan oblik

I have been studying
you have been studying
he, she, it has been studying
we have been studying
you have been studying
they have been studying

odričan oblik

I haven't been studying
you haven't been studying
he, she, it hasn't been studying
we haven't been studying
you haven't been studying
they haven't been studying

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

have I been studying?
have you been studying?
have he, she, it been studying?
have we been studying?
have you been studying?
have they been studying?

- We usually use the **Present Perfect Continuous** to talk about an **activity** that started in the past and continues in the present: *Their company, Lonely Planet, has been publishing guidebooks for 30 years.*



- We usually use the **Present Perfect Simple** to talk about a **state** that started in the past and continues in the present: *They've been married since 1972.*



PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE (have, has + V-ed, III column)

to call – zvati

potvrđan oblik

I have called (ja sam zvao)
you have called
he, she, it has called
we have called
you have called
they have called

odričan oblik

I haven't called
you haven't called
he, she, it hasn't called
we haven't called
you haven't called
they haven't called

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

have I called?
have you called?
have he, she, it called?
have we called?
have you called?
have they called?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (have, has + been + V-ing)

to call – zvati

potvrđan oblik

I have been calling
you have been calling
he, she, it has been calling
we have been calling
you have been calling
they have been calling

odričan oblik

I haven't been calling
you haven't been calling
he, she, it hasn't been calling
we haven't been calling
you haven't been calling
they haven't been calling

upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)

have I been calling?
have you been calling?
have he, she, it calling?
have we been calling?
have you been calling?
have they been calling?

Sadašnjim trajnim perfektom se baš kao i sadašnjim perfektom izražava povezanost između prošlosti i sadašnjosti, pri čemu tačno vrijeme dešavanja radnje nije naznačeno. Ovo vrijeme koristimo kada želimo da naglasimo trajanje radnje, i to radnje koja traje do sada.

It has been raining since Wednesday.

I'm sorry I'm late. Have you been waiting long?

COMPARE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

I HAVE LIVED IN PODGORICA SINCE 1990.

I HAVE BEEN LIVING IN PODGORICA SINCE 1990.

An action which began in the past and is still continuing can, with certain verbs, be expressed by either the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous. Verbs which can be used in this way include expect, learn, lie, live, rain, sleep, sit, snow, stand, stay, study, teach, wait, want, work etc.

How long have you learnt English?

How long have you been learning English?

He has slept for ten hours.

He has been sleeping for ten hours.

It has rained for a long time.

It has been raining for a long time.

TIPS! • We often use the Present Perfect Continuous with verbs that talk about longer activities: *learn, rain, try, play, work, read, wait, etc.*: *I've been learning English for five years.*

- We don't usually use the Present Perfect Continuous with verbs that talk about short actions: *start, find, lose, break, buy, stop*, etc.: *I've started a course.* not ~~*I've been starting a course.*~~

HOW LONG AND HOW MANY

- We usually use the **Present Perfect Continuous** to say **how long** an activity has been happening: *The company has been running a website for several years.*
- We usually use the **Present Perfect Simple** to say **how many** things are finished: *Lonely Planet has published over 650 guidebooks since the company began.*

Kada u rečenici pomenemo broj (koliko puta smo nešto (u)radili, koliko često se nešto dešava) moramo upotrijebiti Present Perfect, a ne Present Perfect Continuous (I **have played** tennis **three times** this week, ne: I ~~have been playing~~ tennis **three times** this week). Uz priloge 'ever', 'never', 'already', 'just', 'still', 'yet' obično koristimo Present Perfect, ne Present Perfect Continuous.

Translate the following sentences:

1. *Igrao sam tenis TRI PUTA ove nedjelje.*
2. *NIKADA nisam bio u Lisabonu.*
3. *Vidio sam je DVA PUTA od prošle godine.*
4. *JOŠ nije doputovao.*
5. *Da li si IKADA živio u Moskvi?*
6. *Nisam je upoznao JOŠ UVIJEK.*
7. *Objavili su 360 knjiga do sada.*
8. *Poznajemo se godinama.*
9. *KOLIKO DUGO živite ovdje?*
10. *KOLIKO PUTA si napravio tu grešku?*

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous - summary

For an action which has just finished.

*They **have** just made a cake.*

*Someone **has eaten** my sandwich. (There is nothing left, someone ate the whole sandwich.)*

For an action which started in the past and continues up to the present.

*She **has been teaching** for six years. (She began working as a teacher six years ago and she still teaches.)*

*Someone **has been eating** my sandwich. (There is something left, maybe a half of it).*

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous - summary

To put an emphasis (za naglašavanje) on number, amount, times...

He has painted six pictures.

He has made some coffee.

How much coffee have you made?

To put an emphasis on duration (trajanje).

He has been making coffee all morning.

She has been painting for 10 years.

How long have you been painting?

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous - summary

Usually with these time expressions: 'ever', 'never', 'already', 'just', 'still', 'yet':

I've already done it.

I've just fed the baby.

Usually with these time expressions: 'all', 'all of'.

I've been writing all morning.

I've been going to the beach all my life.

Note: Both PPS and PPC can be used with 'for' and 'since'.

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous - summary

With non-continuous verbs:

1. Verbs of senses: *see, hear, feel, taste, smell*
2. Verbs of perception: *know, remember, forget, understand, notice, realise, seem, sound, think*
3. Verbs which express like/dislike: *love, like, hate, dislike, enjoy*
4. Other verbs such as: *include, matter, need, belong, cost, prefer, mean, own, appear, believe, want, have...*

For an action that is frequently repeated:

Jim has been phoning Jill every night for the past week.

For an action whose results are visible (vidljivi) in the present.

*Your hands are dirty. **Have you been working** in the garden.*

*The streets are wet. **Has it been raining?***

*Why are you so red? **I have been sunbathing.***

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE VS. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (exercises)

A. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT TENSE, THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE OF THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (PUT PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS WHEREVER POSSIBLE):

1. You look tired! Yes I (work) very hard.
2. Where's the magazine I gave you? What (you do) with it?
3. We (have) the same car for twelve years.
4. This room was white. Now it is blue. He (paint) it.
5. This is the first time I (drive) a car. Thanks for lending me your car.
6. Sorry I'm late. (you, wait) long?
8. Somebody (steal) my keys. They are not on the table.
9. Mary is still watching TV. She (watch) TV all day.
10. Look! Somebody (spill) wine on the floor.
11. Your coat smells awful! (you smoke)?
12. I (know) him for a long time.
13. How many pages of the homework (you do)?
14. James (read) this book for months.
15. He (read) 20 pages so far.

A.

1. You look tired! Yes I **HAVE BEEN WORKING** very hard.
2. Where's the magazine I gave you? What **HAVE YOU DONE** with it?
3. We **HAVE HAD** the same car for twelve years.
4. This room was white. Now it is blue. He **HAS PAINTED** it.
5. This is the first time I **HAVE DRIVEN** a car. Thanks for lending me your car.
6. Sorry I'm late. **HAVE YOU BEEN WAITING** long?
8. Somebody **HAS STOLEN** my keys. They are not on the table.
9. Mary is still watching TV. She **HAS BEEN WATCHING** TV all day.
10. Look! Somebody **HAS SPILT** wine on the floor.
11. Your coat smells awful! **HAVE YOU BEEN SMOKING**?
12. I **HAVE KNOWN** him for a long time.
13. How many pages of the homework **HAVE YOU DONE**?
14. James **HAS BEEN READING** this book for months.
15. He **HAS READ** 20 pages so far.

16. He (drink) too much recently.
17. 'My friend is a teacher.' 'Really? How long(she teach)?'
18. (you ever work) at home?
19. (you ever play) volleyball?
20. (he show) you his new watch yet?
21. Are we not there yet? We..... (walk) for hours!
22. Martin (date) three girls this week.
23. Why are you out of breath? I (run).
24. They (wait) for hours.
25. We (study) all night.

16. He HAS BEEN DRINKING too much recently.
17. 'My friend is a teacher.' 'Really? How long HAS SHE BEEN TEACHING?'
18. HAVE YOU EVER WORKED at home?
19. HAVE YOU EVER PLAYED volleyball?
20. HAS HE SHOWN/SHOWED you his new watch yet?
21. Are we not there yet? We HAVE BEEN WALKING for hours!
22. Martin HAS DATED three girls this week.
23. Why are you out of breath? I HAVE BEEN RUNNING.
24. They HAVE BEEN WAITING for hours.
25. WE HAVE BEEN STUDYING all night.

a) Put the verb in brackets in the Present Perfect Continuous or the Present Perfect Simple. Use the Present Perfect Continuous where possible. Then choose *for* or *since* where necessary.

- 1 I ’ve been working (work) here for/*since* two months.
- 2 How long you (travel) on your own?
- 3 Scott (write) books *for/since* he left university.
- 4 He (write) three books so far.
- 5 They (not play) tennis *for/since* very long.
- 6 I (know) my best friend *for/since* we were kids.
- 7 How long your sister (be) an actress?
- 8 We (not have) a holiday *for/since* three years.

a)

2. havebeen travelling

3. has been writing; since

4. has written

5. haven't been playing; for

6. have known; since

7. has been

8. haven't had; for

Tick the correct sentences. Change the incorrect sentences. *lost*

- 1 I've ~~been losing~~ my keys.
- 2 How was your travel to Scotland?
- 3 He's been in India during three months.
- 4 Uli's not here. She's gone to the supermarket.
- 5 This is the first time I eat fish and chips.
- 6 This is a very touristic town.
- 7 That film was absolutely incredible!
- 8 You're not supposed to wear jeans in the office.
- 9 You mustn't wear a suit, but you can if you want.
- 10 You went to France last year, haven't you?
- 11 Both of my brothers have got cars.

8 2 ... your **trip/journey** to Scotland? 3 ... India **for** three months. 4 ✓ 5 ... time I've **eaten** fish ... 6 ... very **touristy** town. 7 ✓ 8 ✓ 9 You **don't have to** wear ... 10 ... last year, **didn't** you? 11 ✓

8 2 ... your **trip/journey** to Scotland? 3 ... India **for** three months. 4 ✓ 5 ... time I've **eaten** fish ... 6 ... very **touristy** town. 7 ✓ 8 ✓ 9 You **don't have to** wear ... 10 ... last year, **didn't** you? 11 ✓

Reading and Vocabulary

5

Alan and Emily wrote reviews on their holidays for the TV programme's website. Work in two groups. Group A, read about Alan's holiday. Group B, read about Emily's holiday. Answer these questions.

Holiday reviews

Alan's holiday

My holiday began when I arrived at the medical centre in Cape Town. I had my operation the next day and it went very well, I'm glad to say. However, I had to spend the next five days inside, which is quite **difficult** when you're on holiday. But you need to be **patient** – you can't just sit in the sun after having a facelift. The second week I just relaxed by the pool. In the third week I went on safari, which was definitely the best thing about the holiday. We saw lots of lions and other wild animals, but we were never in any **danger**. We stayed in a guest house in the jungle, which was extremely **comfortable**. The staff were very **kind** and helpful, and it was fantastic being surrounded by **nature**. I'd definitely come back again and I'm sure this kind of holiday will increase in **popularity** as more people worry about their **health** and appearance.

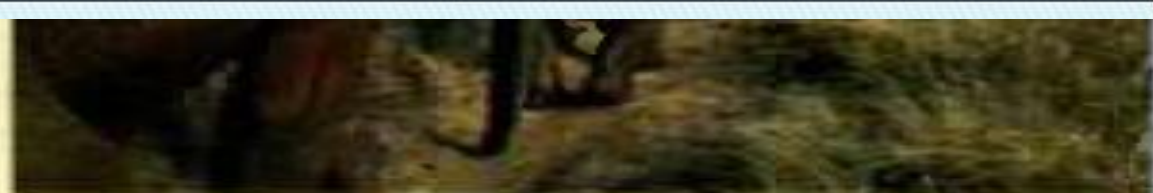


Emily's holiday

My holiday on an organic farm in New South Wales in Australia was hard work, but very enjoyable. The couple who ran the farm were fantastic, and I was amazed by their **kindness** and **patience**. We worked five hours a day, six days a week. At first I had a lot of **difficulty** doing what they asked because I wasn't very strong. However, I soon got stronger and by the end of my two weeks there I felt incredibly fit and **healthy**. The best thing about the holiday was the people I met there, who were from all over the world, and it also felt great to eat **natural**



organic food every day. Everyone stayed in a fairly basic farmhouse, which was OK, but I missed the **comfort** of my own bed. We spent all our spare time at the beach, but I didn't go surfing because it was too **dangerous** for beginners like me. I don't know if this kind of holiday will ever become very **popular**, but I'd definitely do it again.



- 1 How long did he/she stay?
- 2 What was the accommodation like?
- 3 What did he/she do during the holiday?
- 4 What was the best thing about the holiday?
- 5 What was the most difficult part of the holiday?
- 6 Would he/she go on the same holiday again?

ALAN 1 Three weeks. 2 The medical centre had a swimming pool. The jungle guest house was extremely comfortable. 3 First week: he had his operation. Second week: he relaxed by the pool. Third week: he went on safari. 4 The safari. 5 Spending five days inside after his operation. 6 Yes, he would.

EMILY 1 Two weeks. 2 She stayed in a fairly basic farmhouse, which was OK. 3 She worked five hours a day, six days a week and spent all her spare time at the beach. 4 The people she met and eating organic food every day. 5 Doing what the couple who ran the farm asked her to do because she wasn't very strong. 6 Yes, she would.

PROVIDE THE NOUN FORMS OF THE FOLLOWING
ADJECTIVES:

HONEST –

IMPORTANT –

MODEST –

FAMOUS –

NATURAL –

HEALTHY –

ACTIVE –

LAZY –

PATIENT –

SAD –

COMFORTABLE –

Vocabulary

V3.3 Word formation (1):

suffixes for adjectives and nouns 3C 7 p25

- We sometimes make adjectives from nouns, or nouns from adjectives, by adding an ending (a suffix), for example *happy* → *happiness*.

adjective	noun	suffix	noun	adjective	suffix
difficult honest modest	difficulty honesty modesty	-y	danger adventure fame	dangerous adventurous famous	-ous
patient confident important	patience confidence importance	-ce	comfort knowledge fashion	comfortable knowledgeable fashionable	-able
kind sad lazy	kindness sadness laziness	-ness	nature tradition music	natural traditional musical	-al
popular active tourist	popularity activity touristy	-ity	health noise possible	healthy noisy possibility	-y

TIP! • When the adjective or noun ends in -t, -y or -e, we sometimes have to change the spelling: *patient* → *patience*, *lazy* → *laziness*, *nature* → *natural*, etc.

6

Complete this table with nouns or adjectives.

noun	adjective
1 fashion	<i>fashionable</i>
2 health	
3	lazy
4	honest
5	kind
6 knowledge	
7 comfort	
8 adventure	
9	famous
10 music	
11 nature	
12	confident
13	popular

1

Complete the table with the adjectives or nouns.

	adjective	noun
1	adventurous	<i>adventure</i>
2	dangerous	
3		enormity
4		importance
5	sad	
6		seriousness
7	famous	
8	modest	
9	accidental	

Vocabulary Music collocations

1 Match a verb in A to a word/phrase in B. Check in **V4.1** p122.

A	B
do/play appear release	a new album/a CD a concert/a gig on TV
go to have be/go	a hit single on tour a concert/a gig/a festival
have see be/go	someone play live onstage an album/a CD in the charts

do/play a concert/a gig*
appear* on TV
release* a new album*/CD
go to a concert/a gig/a festival
have a hit single*
be/go on tour*
have an album/a CD in the charts*
see someone play live* /laɪv/ .
be/go onstage*

VOCABULARY

*a **gig** (informal) a concert (rock, pop, jazz, etc.): *I went to a brilliant gig last night.*

***appear** be in a concert, film, TV programme, etc.: *The Rolling Stones have appeared on TV all over the world.*

***release** make a CD, film, etc. available for the public to buy or see: *Their first album was released last week.*

*an **album** a collection of songs or pieces of music on a CD, record, etc.: *The Beatles' first album was called 'Please Please Me'.*

*a **single** a CD or record that has only one main song: *Have you heard U2's new single?*

*a **hit single** a single that is very successful and sells a lot of copies: *Madonna's first hit single was called 'Holiday'.*

***on tour** when a band or singer is on tour, they travel from one city or country to another and play concerts in each place: *Prince is going on tour next year.*

***the charts** official lists that show which singles and albums have sold the most copies each week: *REM have two singles in the charts.*

***play live** /laɪv/ play in front of an audience: *Have you ever seen Van Halen play live?*

***be onstage** be on a stage in a concert hall or a theatre: *What time are the band onstage?*

TIPS! • We can also use *tour* as a verb: *My favourite band are touring at the moment.*

• We can also use *live* to talk about TV programmes or sporting events that we can see at the same time as they are happening: *The World Cup final is shown live in over 160 countries.*

• We often use a *venue* /'venju:/ to talk about a place where bands or singers play concerts: *There are lots of great venues in London.*

- 1** Look at these questions from an interview with a rock star. Choose the correct words.



- 1 What time do you *go*/*do* onstage?
- 2 When are you going to *release*/*play* a new album?
- 3 When did you last *appear*/*be* on TV?
- 4 How many gigs have you *made*/*done* this year?
- 5 When did you last *see*/*go* another band play live?
- 6 Do you *release*/*have* an album in the charts?
- 7 When are you *being*/*going* on tour?
- 8 How many hit singles have you *had*/*done*?
- 9 Have your parents *been*/*had* to one of your concerts?

2 release 3 appear 4 done 5 see 6 have 7 going
8 had 9 been

Rock'n'roll Riders





Jennifer Lopez

Elton John

Luciano Pavarotti

The Rolling Stones

Foreigner

Rock'n'roll



When a band or a musician goes on tour, they have to sign a contract with the concert promoters. These contracts often include requests for things the musicians want. And these requests – or riders – are often more unusual than you might expect.

1 , for example, was famous for his riders. He always said what size sofa he wanted and exactly how many flowers there should be in his dressing room. However, 2 were very different. In 1998 they were touring in Europe and the USA for most of the year. They used to take their own furniture with them wherever they went – but they always asked the promoter for a full-size snooker table.

3 is famous for being difficult. In 2001 she went to Miami to make a music video for charity. Her rider said that everything in her dressing room had to be white – sofas, tables, flowers, curtains, even the walls. And when 4 was on tour in 2000, her contract said that the promoter had to pay \$5,000 every time the phone rang in her dressing room. But perhaps the most unusual rider was from the rock star 5 He wanted everything in his hotel room covered in clear plastic.

Roll Riders



Some food requests are also rather strange. We all know about

⁶ and his love of food. Once, while he was staying in New York, he asked for a kitchen in his hotel suite – but it had to be exactly like his kitchen at home.

And the seventies rock group ⁷ once asked for twelve fruit pies, but not to eat.

While they were having their end-of-tour party, they threw the pies at each other to celebrate the end of the tour!

1 Elton John 2 The Rolling Stones 3 Jennifer Lopez
4 Britney Spears 5 Prince 6 Luciano Pavarotti
7 Foreigner

**THAT'S ALL FOLKS.
THANK YOU FOR COMING!
SEE YOU NEXT WEEK.**

SEE YOU NEXT WEEK
THANK YOU FOR COMING!
THAT'S ALL FOLKS.