

Guided Conversation 53

Discussion:

Do you like watching films? Why or why not?

What kind of movies do you like?

Where is the best place to watch a movie?

Do you like to see a film alone or with your friends? Why?

What are the differences between the films that children like and those that adults like?

Speech:

Please give a 2 minute speech:

Describe a recent film which made an impression on you. You should say

- What the film was
- Where you saw it
- What it was about

and say why it made an impression on you

Words

- Here are some questions for you. Today the topic is “various personal articles”...

Where does a man usually keep his money?

In a wallet.



And where does he keep his wallet?

In his pocket.

Where does a woman sometimes keep her money?

in a purse.



And where does she keep her purse?

In her handbag.

What do you keep on a “key ring”?


Keys.

And where do you keep your keys?

[...]

Have you got a lot of keys?

[...]

What do you use a cigarette lighter  for?

To light a cigarette.

Do you smoke? / Have you got a cigarette lighter?

[...]

What do business people carry their computer in?

In a computer case.

Do men or women usually wear more jewellery?

[...]

By the way, how do you spell “jewellery”?

J·E·W·E·L·L·E·R·Y (US: J·E·W·E·L·R·Y)

What item of jewellery do you wear on your finger?

A ring.



And what item of jewellery do you wear on your wrist?

A bracelet, a watch.

What item of jewellery do you wear around your neck?

A necklace, a chain.

And what do you wear in (or on) your ears?

Earrings.

What does a woman wear on her jacket lapel?



A brooch or pin.



And when you travel, where do you put your clothes?

In a suitcase



or trolley



Is a "suitcase" only used for "suits"?

No, for all kinds of clothes.

What special kind of small case does a woman put her cosmetics and make-up things in?

A beauty case.

If you're travelling for a weekend by plane,

is it better to use a large trolley or a small one?

A small one.

What is the general word for suitcases, beauty cases, trolleys, etc.?

"Luggage" or "baggage".

How many items of "cabin luggage" or "hand luggage" can you usually take with you onto the plane?

One.

When you go to the gym, do you put your things in a handbag

or a sports bag? (*also "gym bag", "sports bag"*)

A sports bag.



When you go trekking in the mountains,

do you carry your things in a suitcase?

No, in a rucksack or a backpack



FOCUS — Present perfect; "since" and "for"

- Let's practise "since". Listen to the situation...

Ali went to the office at nine o'clock this morning.

He **is** at the office now so we can say: *He's **been at the office since** nine o'clock this morning.*

> Steve's a new teacher here. He works here now. He started working here in September.	<i>He's worked here since September.</i>
> Gregory and Janet are married. They got married in 2012.	<i>They've been married since 2012.</i>

> I've got a friend named Ann. I know her very well. We met in 2012.	<i>You've known Ann since 2012.</i>
> I know Miriam. We met at the beginning of the course.	<i>... known Miriam since ...</i>
> Yoku knows Mark. She met him last night.	<i>... known him since ...</i>
> Dave has got a bad cold. He probably got it at the football match last Saturday.	<i>... had a cold ...</i>
> Sabrina has a terrible headache. She had it yesterday too, but the day before that she was OK.	<i>... had a headache...</i>
> Michael is a member of the Thames Tennis Club. He joined in 2013.	<i>... been a member of the TTC since ...</i>
> My Uncle Fred has an old Ford. He got it in 2015.	<i>... had that old Ford since ...</i>
> Rome is the capital of Italy. It became the capital in 1870.	<i>... been the capital of Italy since 1870.</i>
> Italy became a republic in 1946.	<i>Italy's been a republic since 1946.</i>
> We are here, in the virtual classroom. We got here at [...].	<i>.... been here since [...].</i>

(Negative sentences:)

Paul doesn't **write** to us very often. I got a card from him at Christmas, and then... nothing.

*He **hasn't written** to us since Christmas.*

> Jessica isn't here today, and she wasn't here yesterday. But she was here last Friday.	<i>She hasn't been here since (last) Friday.</i>
> Mr Roberts works constantly, and he almost never takes a holiday. His last holiday was in 2017.	<i>... hasn't taken a holiday since 2017.</i>

<p>> Karen moved to Australia in 2015. That's the last time she saw her family.</p>	<p>... <i>seen her family since</i> ...</p>
<p>The last time she wrote to them was in 2016.</p>	<p>...<i>written to them since</i> ...</p>
<p>The last time she phoned them was in October.</p>	<p>... <i>phoned them since</i> ...</p>
<p>> The last time Mohammed made a mistake in his dictation was in Unit 48.</p>	<p>... <i>made a mistake in his dictation since</i> ...</p>
<p>> Kevin walks everywhere; he almost never uses his car. The last time he used his car was Saturday.</p>	<p>... <i>used his car since</i> ...</p>

Questions with "since":

How long have you studied English? / ...known [*Francesca*]? / ...worked for [*XYZ Co.*]? / ...lived in [*Verona*]? / *...been married? / ...mobile phone? / ...been here in this room today?



USING SINCE CLAUSES

<p>S V</p> <p>(a) I've been afraid of dogs since I was a child. main clause since-clause</p> <p>(b) Mr Lo has been a teacher since he graduated from college. (c) Sue and I have been friends since we were children.</p>	<p>Since can be followed by a subject and verb. In (a): <i>since</i> I was child = a since clause*</p> <p>Notice in the examples: The verb in the main clause is present perfect. The verb in the since-clause is simple past.</p>
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EXERCISE 28: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the PRESENT PERFECT or the SIMPLE PAST.

- Maria got some bad news last week.
 She (be) has been sad since she (get) got the bad news.
- I started school when I was five years old.
 I (be) was in school since I (be) was five years old.
- Ann's brother arrived a few days ago to visit her. She loves her brother and is happy to be with him. She (be) is happy since her brother (come) came.
- Jack moved to Hong Kong after he graduated from the university. Jack (be) has been in Hong Kong since he (graduate) graduated from the university.
- The weather was hot and dry for many weeks. Two days ago it rained. The weather (be) is cool and wet since it (rain) rained two days ago.
- Jack broke his leg five days ago. He's in the hospital. He (be) is in the hospital since he (break) broke his leg.

THE PRESENT PERFECT: QUESTIONS WITH HOW LONG

<p>(a) A: <i>How long</i> have you been in this city? B: For five months.</p> <p>(b) A: <i>How long</i> has All had a mustache? B: Since he was twenty-one years old.</p> <p>(c) A: <i>How long</i> have you known Maria? B: Since the beginning of the school term.</p>	<p>Question form of the present perfect:</p> <p>How long + have + subject + past participle</p>
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EXERCISE 35: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.

- A: How long (you, be) have you been at this school?
 B: Since the middle of January.
- A: How long (you, know) have you known Shelley?
 B: For three years.
- A: How long (Mr. Lake, be) has been a teacher?
 B: Since he graduated from college in 1990.
- A: How long (you, have) have you had your car?
 B: Since last year.
- A: How long (your roommate, be) has been out of town?
 B: Since Friday.

EXERCISE 36—ORAL: Pair up with a classmate.

STUDENT A: Ask questions with how long and the PRESENT PERFECT.

STUDENT B: Answer the questions.

Example: have a mustache

STUDENT A: How long have you had a mustache?

STUDENT B: I've had a mustache since I was seventeen years old.

1. be in (this city/country)
2. be in this class
3. know (name of a classmate)
4. be a student at (this school)
5. be in this room today
6. live at your present address
7. have (something Student B owns)
8. have (something else Student B owns}

PART II: Switch roles.

STUDENT A: Ask the questions. If the answer is yes, ask for more information, including how long. Use the PRESENT PERFECT in the question with how long. If the answer is no, think of other similar questions until Student B answers yes.

STUDENT B: Answer the questions.

Example: Do you have a pet?

STUDENT A: DO you have a pet?

STUDENT B: Yes, I do.

STUDENT A: What kind of pet do you have?

STUDENT B: A dog.

STUDENT A: HOW long have you had your dog?

STUDENT B: She's six years old. I've had her since she was a puppy. I've had her for six years.

Example: Do you have a pet?

STUDENT A: DO you have a pet?

STUDENT B: No.

STUDENT A: Do your parents have a pet?

STUDENT B: No.

STUDENT A: Does anyone you know have a pet?

STUDENT B: Yes. My brother does.

STUDENT A: What kind of pet does he have?

STUDENT B: A cat.

STUDENT A: How long has he had a cat?

STUDENT B: For five or six years.

9. Do you have a pet? (Do your parents? Does anyone you know have a pet?)

10. Are you a student at (this school)?

11. Do you live in an apartment? (a dormitory? a house?)

12. Do you have a roommate?

13. Do you have a briefcase or a bookbag? (a wallet? a purse?)

14. Do you know (name of a classmate)?

15. Do you have a car? (a bicycle? a personal computer? a calculator?)

16. Are you married? (Is the teacher married? Is anyone in this class married?)

USING BE ABLE TO

PRESENT	(a) I am able to touch my toes. (b) I can touch my toes.	(a) and (b) have basically the same meaning.
FUTURE	(c) I will be able to go shopping tomorrow. (d) I can go shopping tomorrow.	(c) and (d) have basically the same meaning.
PAST	(e) I wasn't able to finish my homework last night. (f) I couldn't finish my homework last night.	(e) and (f) have basically the same meaning.

EXERCISE 27—ORAL: Make sentences with the same meaning by using be able to.

Example:

1. I can be here tomorrow at ten o'clock.
» *I'll (I will) be able to be here tomorrow at ten o'clock.*
2. Two students couldn't finish the test.
» *Two students weren't able to finish the test.*
3. Mark is bilingual. He can speak two languages.
4. Sue can get her own apartment next year.
5. Animals can't speak.
6. Can you touch your toes without bending your knees?
7. Jack couldn't describe the thief.
8. Could you do the homework?
9. I couldn't sleep last night because my apartment was too hot.
10. My roommate can speak four languages. He's multilingual.
11. I'm sorry that I couldn't call you last night.
12. I'm sorry, but I can't come to your party next week.
13. Can we take vacations on the moon in the 22nd century?

EXERCISE 28: Complete the sentences.

1. I wasn't able to _____ last night because _____.
2. We'll be able to _____ in the 22nd century.
3. I'm sorry, but I won't be able to _____.
4. Birds are able to _____.
5. My friend is multilingual, She's able to _____.
6. I'm bilingual. I'm able to _____.
7. The students weren't able to _____ in class yesterday because _____.
8. Will you be able to _____ tomorrow?
9. _____ wasn't able to _____ because _____.
10. _____ isn't able to _____ because _____.
11. _____ won't be able to _____ because _____.

LESSON 27

7-12 USING BE ABLE TO

PRESENT	(a) I <i>am able to touch</i> my toes. (b) I <i>can touch</i> my toes.	(a) and (b) have basically the same meaning.
FUTURE	(c) I <i>will be able to go</i> shopping tomorrow. (d) I <i>can go</i> shopping tomorrow.	(c) and (d) have basically the same meaning.
PAST	(e) I <i>wasn't able to finish</i> my homework last night. (f) I <i>couldn't finish</i> my homework last night.	(e) and (f) have basically the same meaning.

EXERCISE 28: Complete the sentences.

1. I wasn't able to _____ last night because _____.
2. We'll be able to _____ in the 22nd century.
3. I'm sorry, but I won't be able to _____.
4. Birds are able to _____.
5. My friend is multilingual. She's able to _____.
6. I'm bilingual. I'm able to _____.
7. The students weren't able to _____ in class yesterday because _____.

8. Will you be able to _____ tomorrow?
9. _____ wasn't able to _____ because _____.
10. _____ isn't able to _____ because _____.
11. _____ won't be able to _____ because _____.

10-11 USING HAVE BEEN (THE PRESENT PERFECT)

<p>SITUATION: I came to this city on February 1st. It is now April 1st. I am still in this city.</p> <p>(a) I have been here since February 1st. (b) I have been here for two months.</p> <p>SITUATION: Kim came to this city on January 1st. It is now April 1st. Kim is still in this city.</p> <p>(c) Kim has been here since January. (d) Kim has been here for three months.</p>	<p>Have been expresses the idea that a situation began in the past and still exists at present. Have been is used with since or for to tell how long the situation has existed. (a) and (b) have the same meaning.</p> <p>Third person singular = has been, as in (c) and (d).</p>
<p>SITUATION: I came to the classroom at nine o'clock. I am in the classroom now. It's nine-thirty now.</p> <p>(e) I have been here since nine o'clock. (f) I have been here for 30 minutes.</p> <p>SITUATION: Ann lives in another city. She came to visit me Monday morning. Now it is Friday morning. She is still here.</p> <p>(g) Ann has been here since Monday. (h) Ann has been here for four days.</p>	<p>Since is followed by a specific time: <i>since February</i> (specific month) <i>since nine o'clock</i> (specific clock time) <i>since 1995</i> (specific year)</p> <p>For is followed by a length of time: <i>for two months</i> (number of months) <i>for 30 minutes</i> (length of clock time) <i>for four days</i> (number of days) <i>for three years</i> (number of years)</p>

EXERCISE 26: Complete the sentences with **since** or **for**.

- I came to this city six months ago. I am still here. I have been in this city for six months.
- Kim has been in this city since January.
- It's now two o'clock. Carmen has been in class _____ one o'clock.
- Carmen has been in class _____ an hour.
- Erica has been a teacher _____ 1994.
- Mr. Gow has been a plumber _____ 20 years.
- My parents are visiting me this week. They have been here _____ five days.
- They have been here _____ last Saturday.
- India has been an independent nation _____ 1947.
- I have been awake _____ six o'clock this morning.
- My friend is very ill. She has been in the hospital _____ four days.
- I hope the weather gets warmer soon. It's been cold and rainy _____ two weeks.

EXERCISE 27: Complete the following with your own words.

Example:

- a. Today is Monday, March 4.
- b. I came to this city in January OR: two months ago.
- c. I have been in this city since January.
- d. I have been in this city for two months.

Example:

- a. Today is Monday, March 4.
- b. I came to this city on Friday, March 1 OR: three days ago.
- c. I have been in this city since Friday OR: March 1.
- d. I have been in this city for three days.

1. a. Today is _____.
- b. I came to this city _____.
- c. I have been in this city since _____.
- d. I have been in this city for _____.

2. a. Today is _____.
- b. _____ * came to this city _____.
- c. _____ has been in this city since _____.
- d. _____ has been in this city for _____.

3. a. I am in the classroom. The time right now is _____.
- b. The time I entered the classroom today was _____.
- c. I have been in this room since _____.
- d. I have been in this room for _____.
4. a. Our teacher taught her/his first class in her/his life _____.
- b. She/He has been a teacher since _____.
- c. She/He has been a teacher for _____.
5. a. I started to go to school in (year) _____. I am still a student.
- b. I have been a student since _____.
- c. I have been a student for _____.

10-12 USING SINCE-CLAUSES

(a)

I've been afraid of dogs	S V	since I was a child.
main clause		since-clause

Since can be followed by a subject and verb. In (a): *since I was a child* = a *since-clause*.*

(b) Mr. Lo has been a teacher **since** he graduated from college.

Notice in the examples: The verb in the main clause is **present perfect**. The verb in the *since-clause* is **simple past**.

(c) Sue and I have been friends **since** we were children.

*A *since-clause* is a time clause. See Charts 5-18 and 5-19 for more information about time clauses.

EXERCISE 28: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the PRESENT PERFECT or the SIMPLE PAST.

- Maria got some bad news last week. She (*be*) has been sad since she (*get*) got the bad news.
- I started school when I was five years old. I (*be*) _____ in school since I (*be*) _____ five years old.
- Ann's brother arrived a few days ago to visit her. She loves her brother and is happy to be with him. She (*be*) _____ happy since her brother (*come*) _____.
- Jack moved to Hong Kong after he graduated from the university. Jim (*be*) _____ in Hong Kong since he (*graduate*) _____ from the university.
- The weather was hot and dry for many weeks. Two days ago it rained. The weather (*be*) _____ cool and wet since it (*rain*) _____ two days ago.
- Jack broke his leg five days ago. He's in the hospital. He (*be*) _____ in the hospital since he (*break*) _____ his leg.



10-15 PRESENT PERFECT: QUESTIONS AND NEGATIVES

<p>(a) Have you lived here for a long time? (b) Has Ken been in this class since the beginning of the term?</p>	<p>Question form of the present perfect: have/has + subject + past participle</p>
<p>(c) I have not (haven't) lived here for a long time. (d) Ken has not (hasn't) been in the class since the beginning of the term.</p>	<p>Negative form of the present perfect: have/has + not + past participle Negative contractions: <i>have not = haven't</i> <i>has not = hasn't</i></p>

EXERCISE 32: Complete the sentences with the PRESENT PERFECT.

1. (Mr. Jackson, teach) Has Mr. Jackson taught biology for a long time?
2. Ms. Smith is a new teacher. She (teach, not) hasn't taught biology for a long time.
3. (you, know) _____ Mary Adams since you were a child?
4. I met Mary Adams only two months ago. I (know, not) _____ her for a long time. I've known her for only a short time.
5. (she, be) _____ a good friend of yours for a long time?
6. She (be, not) _____ a friend of mine for a long time.
7. (your parents, live) _____ near Mexico City for a long time?
8. I came here only a couple of months ago. I (live, not) _____ here for a long time.
9. (Janet and Sam, have) _____ their dog Fido for a long time?
10. Pedro got his new bicycle a few months ago. He (have, not) _____ his bicycle for a long time.
11. (your uncle, work) _____ at the automobile factory for a long time?
12. My aunt has a new job at a candy factory. She (work, not) _____ there for a long time.

10-17 THE PRESENT PERFECT: QUESTIONS WITH HOW LONG

- (a) A: *How long have you been* in this city?
B: For five months.
- (b) A: *How long has Ali had* a mustache?
B: Since he was twenty-one years old.
- (c) A: *How long have you known* Maria?
B: Since the beginning of the school term.

Question form of the present perfect:
have + subject + past participle

EXERCISE 35: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.

- A: How long (*you, be*) have you been at this school?
B: Since the middle of January.
- A: How long (*you, know*) _____ Shelley?
B: For three years.
- A: How long (*Mr. Lake, be*) _____ a teacher?
B: Since he graduated from college in 1990.
- A: How long (*you, have*) _____ your car?
B: For a couple of years.
- A: How long (*your roommate, be*) _____ out of town?
B: Since Friday.

Lesson 53-54

Ex.26. p. 13

3. since 4. for 5. since 6. for 7. for 8. since 9. since 10. since 11. for 12. for

Ex.28 p. 15

2. have been ... was 3. has been ... came 4. has been ... graduated 5. has been ... rained 6. has been ... broke

Ex.32 p. 16

3. Have you known 4. I haven't known 5. Has she been 6. hasn't been 7. Have your parents live 8. I haven't lived 9. Have Janet and Sam had 10. hasn't had 11. Has your uncle worked 12. hasn't worked

Ex.35 p. 17

2. have you known 3. has Mr Lake been 4. have you had 5. have your roommates been