

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

What do you keep on a "key ring"?

Do men or women usually wear more jewellery?

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.

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.

By the way, how do you spell "jewellery"? $J \cdot E \cdot W \cdot E \cdot L \cdot L \cdot E \cdot R \cdot Y$ (US: $J \cdot E \cdot W \cdot E \cdot L \cdot R \cdot Y$)

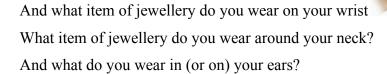
[...]

Keys.



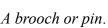
What item of jewellery do you wear on your finger?

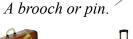
A ring.



A bracelet, a watch. A necklace, a chain. Earrings.

What does a woman wear on her jacket lapel





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

In a suitcase

No, for all kinds of clothes.

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

When you go trekking in the mountains,

A sports bag



do you carry your things in a suitcase?



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.	He's worked here since September.
> Gregory and Janet are married. They got married in 2012.	They've been married since 2012.



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

(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.	She hasn't been here since (last) Friday.
> Mr Roberts works constantly, and he almost never takes a holiday. His last holiday was in 2017.	hasn't taken a holiday since 2017.



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

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



S V (a) I've been afraid of dogs since I was a child. main clause since-clause	Since can be followed by a subject and verb. In (a): since I was child = a since clause*		
(b) Mr Lo has been a teacher since he graduated from colle (c) Sue and I have been friends since we were children.	Notice in the examples: The verb in the main clause is present perfect. The verb in the since-clause is simple past.		
EXERCISE 28: Complete the sentences with the work PERFECT or the SIMPLE PAST.	ds in parentheses. Use the PRESENT		
1. Maria got some bad news last week. She (be) _has been_sad since_she (get) go 2. I started school when I was five years old. I (be) in school since I (be) five years old 3. Ann's brother arrived a few days ago to visit her. She to be with him. She (be) happy since her broth 4. Jack moved to Hong Kong after he graduated from the Hong Kong since he (graduate) from the universe. The weather was hot and dry for many weeks. Two (be) cool and wet since it (rain) two daese. Jack broke his leg five days ago. He"s in the hospital since he (break) his leg.	d. e loves her brother and is happy her (come) the university. Jack (be)in rsity. days ago it rained. The weather ys ago. l. He (be) in the hospital		
(a) A: How long have you been in this city?	Question form of the present perfect:		
B: For five months. (b) A: How long has All had a mustache? B: Since he was twenty-one years old. (c) A: How long have you known Haria? B: Since the beginning of the school term.	How long + have + subject + past participle		
EXERCISE 35: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. 1. A: How long (you, be) <u>have you been</u> at this school? B: Since the middle of January.			
2. A: How long (you, know) Shelley? B: For three years. 3. A: How long (Mr. Lake, be) a teacher? B: Since he graduated from college in 1990. 4: A: How long (you, have) your car? B: Since last year. 5. A: How long (your roommate, be) out of town B: Since Friday	n?		



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 is: 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 A: 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 eat.

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		
10isn't able to because		
11 won't be able to because		



LESSON 27

7-12 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.

	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
8. \	Will you be able to	tomorrow?
9	wasn't able to	
_	isn't able to	
10.		
ŀ	because won't be able to	



10-11 USING HAVE BEEN (THE PRESENT PERFECT)

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

1.	I came to this city six months ago. I am still here. I have been in th	is city
	six months.	
2.	Kim has been in this city January.	
3.	It's now two o'clock. Carmen has been in class	_ one o'clock.
4.	Carmen has been in class an hour.	
5.	Erica has been a teacher 1994.	
6.	Mr. Gow has been a plumber 20 years.	
7.	My parents are visiting me this week. They have been heredays.	fiv
8.	They have been here last Saturday.	
9.	India has been an independent nation 1947.	
10.	I have been awake six o'clock this morning.	
11.	My friend is very ill. She has been in the hospital	four days.
12.	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. Teday is	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
 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 a. Today is* came to 	
	city since is city for
a. I am in the classroom. The time rightb. The time I entered the classroom todc. I have been in this room sinced. I have been in this room for	lay was
 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

s v (a) [I've been afraid of dogs] since I was a child.]	Since can be followed by a subject and verb. In (a): since I was child = a since-
main clause since-clause	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
(c) Sue and I have been friends since we were children.	verb in the <i>since</i> -clause is simple past .
*A since-clause is a time clause. See Charts 5-18 and 5-19 for more info	rmation about time clauses.
EXERCISE 28: Complete the sentences with the words in PERFECT or the SIMPLE PAST.	parentheses. Use the PRESENT
1. Maria got some bad news last week. She (be) _	has been sad since
she (get) got the bad news.	
2. I started school when I was five years old. I (be	<i>)</i> in
school since I (be) five yea	rs old.
3. 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)	
4. Jack moved to Hong Kong after he graduated from the	e university. Jim (be)
in Hong Kong since he	e (graduate)
from the university.	
5. The weather was hot and dry for many weeks. Two d	ays ago it rained. The weather
(be) cool and wet since	it (rain)
two days ago.	
6. Jack broke his leg five days ago. He's in the hospital. I	He (be)
in the hospital since he (break)	_ his leg.
	HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN THE HOSPITAL? I'VE BEEN HERE FOR FIVE DAYS.



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

E	XERCISE 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.				
1.	(your uncle, work) at the automobile factory for a long time?				
2.	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.

1.		How long (you, be) Since the middle of Ja	have you been unuary.	at this school?
2.		How long (you, know, For three years.	Shelley?	
3.		How long (Mr. Lake, Since he graduated fr	be) rom college in 1990.	a teacher
4.		How long (you, have) For a couple of years.		your car?
5.	A:	How long (your room out of town?	mate, be)	
	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