

Facoltà di Scienze Economiche, Giuridiche e Politiche

CdL Economia e Gestione Aziendale

UNIT 9

a.a. 2016/2017

- M. Antonietta Marongiu



Outline Lesson 8

- Future tenses: to be going to (plans & predictions)
Will/be going to (pp.80 & 142);
- Comparative & superlative forms (pp.76-77 & 142);
- Word formation: Adverbs (pp. 84 & 144);
- The weather

Outline Lesson 9

- present perfect reg. & irregular verbs P. 94-5 (p. 146 gr. Bank)
- Revision U. 11-12 p. 98-9
- General review

SIR IAN MCKELLEN

p. 97

Read the information about Sir Ian McKellen. Have you seen any of his films? Did you like them?

Sir Ian McKellen is one of Britain's greatest actors. He was born in Burnley in the north of England on 25 May 1939. He first became well known as an actor for his roles in Shakespeare's plays, e.g. *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*. In recent years he has had many important film roles including James Whale in *Gods and Monsters*, Gandalf in *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy, and Magneto in *X-Men*.



present perfect

p. 147

	full form of <i>have</i>	contraction	past participle of main verb
+	I have You have He / She / It has We have They have	I've You've He / She / It's We've They've	seen that film.
-	I have not You have not He / She / It has not We have not They have not	I haven't You haven't He / She / It hasn't We haven't They haven't	

- 1 We use the present perfect when we talk or ask about things that have happened in the past, but when we don't say when.
- 2 We often use the present perfect with *ever* (= at any time in your life) and *never* (= at no time in your life).
- 3 We also use the present perfect to talk about something that has recently happened.

- 1 A **Have you seen** his new film? 5 4.
B Yes, **I've seen** all his films.
She hasn't read any Harry Potter books.
- 2 **Have you ever read** a Russian novel?
Sarah's never worked in a big company.
- 3 **Have you finished** the exercise?
Your parents **have arrived**. They're in the living room.

?

Have
Has

I / you / we / they
he / she / it

seen that film?

✓

Yes,

I / you / we / they
he / she / it

have.
has.

✗

No,

I / you / we / they
he / she / it

haven't.
hasn't.

- To make the present perfect use *have / has* + the past participle of the verb.
- 's = *has* in present perfect.

- Past participles of regular verbs are the same as the past simple.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
like	liked	liked
want	wanted	wanted

- Past participles of irregular verbs are sometimes the same as the past simple, e.g. *read*, but sometimes different, e.g. *seen*.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
see	saw	seen

a Look at some more irregular past participles.
Write the infinitive and the past simple.

1	<u>buy</u>	<u>bought</u>	bought
2	_____	_____	drunk
3	_____	_____	found
4	_____	_____	given
5	_____	_____	heard
6	_____	_____	had
7	_____	_____	known
8	_____	_____	lost
9	_____	_____	made
10	_____	_____	met
11	_____	_____	paid
12	_____	_____	sent
13	_____	_____	spent
14	_____	_____	thought
15	_____	_____	won

a Look at some more irregular past participles.
Write the infinitive and the past simple.

1	<u>buy</u>	<u>bought</u>	bought
2	<u>drink</u>	<u>drank</u>	drunk
3	<u>find</u>	<u>found</u>	found
4	<u>give</u>	<u>gave</u>	given
5	<u>hear</u>	<u>heard</u>	heard
6	<u>have</u>	<u>had</u>	had
7	<u>know</u>	<u>knew</u>	known
8	<u>lose</u>	<u>lost</u>	lost
9	<u>make</u>	<u>made</u>	made
10	<u>meet</u>	<u>met</u>	met
11	<u>pay</u>	<u>paid</u>	paid
12	<u>send</u>	<u>sent</u>	sent
13	<u>spend</u>	<u>spent</u>	spent
14	<u>think</u>	<u>thought</u>	thought
15	<u>win</u>	<u>won</u>	won

Ex. 12B

b Write +, -, and ? sentences in the present perfect.

+ I / meet a famous actor.
I've met a famous actor.

1 + I / forget your name

2 - my boyfriend / wear his new shirt

3 ? you / speak to your boss

4 - they / do their homework

5 ? your brother / work in New York

6 + the train / leave the station

7 - we / take any photos

8 ? the children / eat all the biscuits

9 - my girlfriend / call me today

10 + Janet / leave her book at home

Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 **A** Have you been (you / be) on holiday recently?
B Yes, we have. We _____ (go) to the beach in July.
- 2 **A** When _____ (your brother / buy) his motorbike?
B Last week. My parents _____ (pay) for it.
- 3 **A** _____ (you / meet) your sister's new boyfriend?
B Yes, I _____ (meet) him at a party last month.
- 4 **A** _____ (you / be) to New York?
B Yes, I _____ (go) there last year.
- 5 **A** _____ (your parents / ever / give) you an expensive present?
B Yes, I _____ (have) a car for my last birthday.
- 6 **A** Why _____ (he / send) his wife some flowers yesterday?
B Because he _____ (forget) their anniversary.

Ex. 12B

1. I have forgotten your name
2. My boyfriend has never worn his new shirt
3. Have you spoken to your boss?
4. They haven't done their homework
5. Has your brother worked in New York?
6. The train has left the station
7. We haven't taken any photos
8. Have the children eaten all the biscuits?
9. My girlfriend hasn't called me today
10. Janet has left her book at home

12B present perfect or past simple?

A **Have you been** to Luigi's? B Yes, **I have**. 5 52)))

A When **did you go** there? B **I went** last weekend.

A Who **did you go** with? B **I went** with some people
from work.

I've been to New York twice. **I went** to visit my sister – she's
married to an American.

- We often use the **present perfect** to ask about or tell somebody about a past action for the first time. We don't ask / say when the action happened: *Have you been to Luigi's?*
I've been to New York twice.

- We then use the **past simple** to ask / talk about specific past details: *When **did** you go there? I **went** to visit my sister.*
- We use the past simple **NOT** the present perfect with *when* and past time expressions, e.g. *yesterday, last week*:
*When **did** you see it? NOT ~~When have you seen it?~~*
*I **saw** it last week. NOT ~~I've seen it last week.~~*

been or *gone*?

I've **been** to Italy.

5 53)))

My sister's **gone** to Italy to study Italian.

- *been to* and *gone to* have different meanings. *been* is the past participle of *be*, and *gone* is the past participle of *go*.
- In the present perfect we use *been to* (**NOT** *gone to* or *been in*) to say that somebody has visited a place.

*I've **been to** the USA three times. Have you **been to** the new Italian restaurant in George Street?*

- We use *gone to* when somebody goes to a place and is still there:
*My parents **have gone to** the USA for their holidays. They don't come back until Saturday.*
- Compare: *Nick has **been to** Paris* = He visited Paris and came back at some time in the past.
*Nick has **gone to** Paris* = He went to Paris and he is in Paris now.

REVISION

P. 248

Correct the mistakes in the second sentence.

1 Those are her children. They is very young.

They are very young

2 Jim lives in the city centre. Your flat is very big.

3 I went shopping yesterday. I bought a shirt new.

4 That's Sophie. She's the girlfriend of Ryan.

5 We love the summer. We go on holiday on August.

6 Tanya is going to lose her job. She always is late.

7 I don't like karaoke. I can't to sing.

8 My boyfriend is late. I'm waiting for he.

9 We're doing the housework. We don't mind clean.

10 Our garden is small. There aren't some plants.

11 The hotel was full. There was a lot of guests.

12 They're quite healthy. They don't eat many sugar.

13 I'm 21. I'm more older than you.

14 I don't like crocodiles. They're the more dangerous animals.

15 Hannah likes languages. She speaks German good.

16 My sister has a good job. She's engineer.

1 GRAMMAR imperatives, *let's*

- a Complete the sentences with a verb in the box.
Use a + or a - imperative.

be close come drink park slow speak turn worry

- 1 The city is dangerous at night. Please be careful.
- 2 It's cold in here. Please _____ the window.
- 3 It isn't a problem. Please _____ about it.
- 4 This is an English class. Please _____ Spanish.
- 5 Their house is quite near. Please _____ down.
- 6 _____ on! We're late!
- 7 This is a bus stop. Please _____ here.
- 8 _____ that water – it's dirty.
- 9 This music is terrible. Please _____ it off.

1 VOCABULARY verb phrases

Complete the verb phrases.

animals dinner economics exercise German
glasses a new car a newspaper sorry an umbrella

- | | |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 1 cook | <u> <i>dinner</i> </u> |
| 2 study | <u> </u> |
| 3 speak | <u> </u> |
| 4 read | <u> </u> |
| 5 say | <u> </u> |
| 6 wear | <u> </u> |
| 7 do | <u> </u> |
| 8 like | <u> </u> |
| 9 want | <u> </u> |
| 10 take | <u> </u> |

Complete the questions with *does*, *do*, *is*, or *are*. Then match the questions to the answers.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | What <u>does</u> she do? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | c | a | He's an actor. |
| 2 | What _____ they do? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | b | In a restaurant – she's a waitress. |
| 3 | _____ he a builder? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | c | She's a doctor. |
| 4 | What _____ you do? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | d | No, they're lawyers. |
| 5 | _____ they policemen? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | e | I'm a hairdresser. |
| 6 | Where _____ she work? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | f | No, he's an engineer. |
| 7 | _____ she a student? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | g | They're pilots. |
| 8 | What _____ he do? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | h | No, she's a teacher. |

VOCABULARY Telling the time

Write the times.



1 *It's half* _____
past two. _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

VOCABULARY family

¹ <i>grandmother</i>	grandfather
mother	²
³	uncle
wife	⁴
⁵	brother
daughter	⁶
⁷	nephew
cousin	⁸

Complete the sentences.

- 1 My father's brother is my uncle.
- 2 My sister's daughter is my _____.
- 3 My mother's sister is my _____.
- 4 My father's mother is my _____.
- 5 My aunt's daughter is my _____.
- 6 My brother's son is my _____.

Write the adverb of frequency in the correct place in the sentence.

1 Pilots sleep in hotels. (often)

Pilots often sleep in hotels.

2 The children walk to school. (every day)

The children walk to school every day.

3 Mike rides his motorbike to work. (sometimes)

_____.

4 My girlfriend is late. (never)

_____.

5 I see my grandparents. (every weekend)

_____.

6 Ellie drinks coffee. (three times a day)

_____.

7 I'm hungry. (always)

_____.

8 We study English. (twice a week)

_____.

GRAMMAR present continuous

Complete the dialogue.

A What ¹ are you doing, (you / do) Andy?

B ² _____ (I / make) the coffee. Why?

A I can hear a noise. It's people's voices.

B I know. That's the couple upstairs.

A ³ _____ (they / argue)?

B No, ⁴ _____ (they / not shout). It's the TV. They're very old, so they can't hear it. ⁵ _____ (they / watch) a film.

A Oh. What's that music? Is it a party?



B It's the boy next door. ⁶ _____ (he / not have) a party!
⁷ _____ (he / listen) to music. He likes heavy metal.

A Your flat is very noisy, Andy.

B I know. ⁸ _____ (I / look for) a new one!

GRAMMAR *like (+ verb + -ing)*

Look at the chart and complete the sentences.

	 William	 Amanda
	😊😊 = love 😊 = like 😐 = don't mind 😞 = don't like 😞😞 = hate	
dance at parties	😞😞	😊😊
do housework	😐	😞😞
drive at night	😊	😞
sit in cafés	😐	😊
swim in the sea	😊😊	😞
watch football	😞	😊😊

- 1 William *hates dancing* at parties.
Amanda _____ at parties.
- 2 William _____ housework.
Amanda _____ housework.
- 3 William _____ at night.
Amanda _____ at night.
- 4 William _____ in cafés.
Amanda _____ in cafés.
- 5 William _____ in the sea.
Amanda _____ in the sea.
- 6 William _____ football.
Amanda _____ football.

Complete the sentences with *was* / *were* and a noun from **a**.

- 1 Francis Drake was a sailor.
- 2 Beethoven and Mozart were composers.
- 3 James Dean _____.
- 4 Galileo _____.
- 5 Freddie Mercury _____.
- 6 The Wright brothers _____.
- 7 Agatha Christie _____.
- 8 Howard Hughes _____.
- 9 Degas and Toulouse-Lautrec _____.

Bank robbery

We ¹ arrived (arrive) at the bank at 9.36 in the evening, and we ² _____ (park) our police car outside. The bank ³ _____ (be) closed and all the lights ⁴ _____ (be) off, but we ⁵ _____ (look) through the window. We ⁶ _____ (see) a person inside the bank. At first we ⁷ _____ (not can) see who it was, but then he ⁸ _____ (open) the door and came out – it was Steven Potter. He ⁹ _____ (not run) away – he just walked slowly to his car, and then drove away. The next morning, we ¹⁰ _____ (go) to his house at 6.00 a.m. We ¹¹ _____ (find) him in bed. He ¹² _____ (not want) to speak to us, but we ¹³ _____ (take) him to the police station.

GRAMMAR past simple: regular and irregular

Read this police report. Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs brackets.

p. 218

GRAMMAR countable / uncountable nouns;
a / an, some / any

What did Sarah and Martin buy when they went shopping yesterday? Write *a, an, or some* in the gaps.

1 some sausages

6 _____ orange

2 _____ lettuce

7 _____ pineapple

3 _____ eggs

8 _____ crisps

4 _____ carrots

9 _____ biscuits

5 _____ jam

10 _____ milk

Write sentences using the opposite adjective.

1 A bike is slower than a car.

A car is faster than a bike.

2 Lions are smaller than tigers.

Tigers _____.

3 Ireland is wetter than Italy.

Italy _____.

4 January is longer than February.

February _____.

5 A laptop is more expensive than an iPod.

An iPod _____.

6 Fridays are better than Mondays.

Mondays _____.

7 A cooker is hotter than a fridge.

A fridge _____.

8 Italian is easier than Russian.

Russian _____.

Write the questions.

- 1 What / small continent / world
What's the smallest continent in the world ?
- 2 What / big ocean / world
_____ ?
- 3 What / large country / world
_____ ?
- 4 What / populated city / world
_____ ?
- 5 What / wet place / world
_____ ?
- 6 What / dry desert / world
_____ ?
- 7 What / common native language / world
_____ ?
- 8 What / cold place / world
_____ ?

GRAMMAR *be going to* (plans),
future time expressions

Order the words to make sentences.

1 are / there / you / get / to / How / going

How are you going to get there _____?

2 to / isn't / He / a / going / stay / in / hotel

_____.

3 show / to / They're / city / going / the / me

_____.

4 good / going / time / have / We're / to / a

_____.

5 is / home / to / she / going / When / go

_____?

6 not / sights / going / I'm / see / the / to

_____.

GRAMMAR adverbs (manners and modifiers)

p. 237

Circle the correct word.

- 1 My brother dresses **casual** / **casually**.
- 2 Frank cooks **real** / **really** well.
- 3 It's **easy** / **easily** to ride a bike.
- 4 They walked **quick** / **quickly** to the railway station.
- 5 He's very **quiet** / **quietly**. He never says anything!
- 6 Elena's pizzas are **incredible** / **incredibly**.
- 7 My French is very **bad** / **badly**.
- 8 Can you speak more **slow** / **slowly**?
- 9 Mark speaks English **good** / **well**.
- 10 She eats **unhealthily** / **unhealthy**.
- 11 They have **real** / **really** stressful jobs.

GRAMMAR present perfect

Write sentences with the present perfect.

1 she / read / *Jane Eyre*

She's read Jane Eyre

2 we / not see / this programme

We haven't seen this programme

3 my parents / fall asleep

4 Adam / appear / in a film

5 I / not speak to an actor

6 you / break / the camera

7 Dawn / not cry / in a film

8 we / not forget / the tickets

homework

MAKE ALL THE EXERCIZES YOU WANT

Send them to me: marongiuma@gmail.com