

Unit Fifteen

Have you ever been to Italy?



Target Language

- ❖ Have you ever been to Italy?
No, I haven't. I have never been to Italy.
- ❖ But my parents have been to Venice.
- ❖ They went there thirty years ago.

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

Italy
Rome
Venice
Naples



LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and Q-ty
2. Listen and repeat
3. Read and listen.

Unit Fifteen

- Q-ty** : Hi, Q-rex. Have you ever been to Italy?
Q-rex : Yes, I have.
Q-ty : When did you go?
Q-rex : I went to Rome two years ago.
Q-ty : Did you like it?
Q-rex : Yes, very much. It was beautiful.
 Have you ever been to Italy?
Q-ty : No, I haven't. I've never been to Italy.
 But my parents have been to Venice.
Q-ty : When did they go there?
Q-rex : They went there thirty years ago.

GRAMMAR MEMO

have / has **been** to + place
 vs
 have/ has **gone** to + place

He's **been** to Brazil.
 (= He's back now. He's here now.)
 He's **gone** to Brazil.
 (= He's there now. He's not here now.)

Grammar Reference

• Present Perfect (1) : **Experiential perfect**

We use the Present Perfect to talk about experience at some time in the past leading up to the present. The exact time is not important.

Have you **ever** (at any time in your life) **been** to Italy?
 I **have never been** there. → I've **never been** there.

Contractions:

I've been = I have been You've been = You have been We've been = We have been
 They've been = They have been He's been = He has been She's been = She has been
 It's been = It has been

We make the Present Perfect with **"has/ have + the past participle"**.

	Positive	Negative	
I / You / We / They	've (have)	haven't	been to Venice.
He / She / It	's (has)	hasn't	been to Venice.

WH Questions

Where have I/ you/ we/ they been?
 Where has she/ he/ it been?

ever and never

We use **ever** in questions and **never** in negative sentences and questions.
 Have you ever been to China? I've never been to China.

• **Past Simple**

We use the Past Simple to say exactly when something happened. At one particular time in the past, this happened. It began and ended in the past.

When did you go?
 I **went** to Rome **two years ago**.
When did they go there?
 They **went** there **in 1985**.

4. Make sentences in the Present Perfect.

- She / never / be / Naples / . /

- You / ever / be / Portugal / ? /

- Where / they / be / ? /

Unit Fifteen

5. Here are the past participles of some verbs. Write the infinitive.

been	.....be.....	had	.....
done	.....	played	.....
broken	.....	written	.....
gone	.....	said	.....
decided	.....	known	.....
bought	.....	accepted	.....
come	.....	made	.....
felt	.....	put	.....

6. Which are the three regular verbs?

7. What are the Past Simple forms of the verbs?

8. Look at the list of irregular verbs at the end of this course book and check your answers.

Grammar Hint

The regular Past Tense and Past Participle are formed by adding -ed.

walk, walked, walked

Many of the most common verbs in English are irregular. This means that they form their Past Tense form and their Past Participle form in a different way from the regular -ed ending.

9. Choose the correct verb form.

1. (Have you ever been / Did you ever go) to a rock concert?
2. When (did you go / have you been) to Greece?
3. We (have been / went) to Africa in 2004.
4. I (never went / have never been) to New Zealand.

SPEAKING

10. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Present Perfect: Experiential perfect
- ◆ Past participles

WRITING

Check 15 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. been / China / ever / you / to / have / ? /
2. been / I / China / have / to / never / . /
3. there / they / 1985 / went / in / . /
4. been / have / where / you / ? /

Unit Sixteen

I think I've broken Mum's hair-dryer.



Target Language

- ❖ I've forgotten my key.
- ❖ I've broken Mum's hair-dryer.
- ❖ She's gone out.
- ❖ Do you have to work unsocial hours?

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

door bell
hair dryer

ADJECTIVES

unsocial
hard
extra



LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Jason and his sister Jane.
2. Listen and repeat.
3. Read and listen.

Unit Sixteen

(Jason rings the doorbell)

Jason : Jane, It's me. I've forgotten my key.
Please let me in.

Jane : All right. Just a minute ...
(Jane opens the door).

Jason, I think I've broken Mum's hair-dryer.

Jason : How?

Jane : I don't know. It doesn't work any more.

Jason : Where's Mum?

Jane : She's not here now. She's gone out.

GRAMMAR MEMO

Not ... any more
The dryer doesn't work any more.
= It worked once but doesn't work now.

Grammar Hints

- Verbs (let/ help/ make) + somebody + bare infinitive (no to)
Please let me in. ← let me (get) in.
Please let me out. ← let me (get) out.
My father makes me work harder.
- Verbs (allow/ force/ get) + somebody + to infinitive
My father forces me to work harder.

4. Correct mistakes, if any.

- Her parents let her to study in Italy.
- Her parents allowed her to study in Italy.
- My computer doesn't work some more.
- Her mother made her to work harder.

Grammar Reference

Present Perfect (2) : **Perfect of result**

We use the Present Perfect to talk about things that took place in the past with an effect or result in the present. In this case a present state is viewed as being the result of some past situation.
I've **forgotten** my key. → I don't have the key now.
I've **broken** Mum's hair-dryer. → It doesn't work now.
She's **gone** out. → She is not here now.

LISTENING AND READING

5. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and Q-ty

6. Listen and repeat.

7. Read and listen.

Q-rex : Hi, Q-ty. Tell me. What do you do for a living?

Q-ty : I have a good job as a nurse.

Q-rex : Do you have to work unsocial hours?

Q-ty : Yes, I sometimes have to work at night.

Q-rex : It must be hard for you.

Q-ty : Yes, but I get extra money for working unsocial hours.

Unit

Sixteen

8. Put the sentences in the past.

1. What do you do for a living?
2. I have a good job as a nurse.
3. Do you have to work unsocial hours?
4. I sometimes have to work at night.

Grammar Hints

1. 'have + noun' can express possession.
2. 'have + to infinitive' expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from 'outside' - perhaps a law, a rule at work, or someone in authority.
3. 'must' also expresses strong obligation, but generally this obligation comes from 'inside' the speaker. E.g. I really must stop smoking.

ROLE PLAYING

9. **Roleplay.** Your teacher is Q-rex. You are Q-ty.

10. **Change roles.**

SPEAKING

11. **Now answer your teacher's questions.**

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Present Perfect (2) : Perfect of result
◆ have to' vs. 'must'

WRITING

Check 16 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. living / do / for / do / you / a / what / ? /
2. have / hours / work / to / you / do / unusual / ? /
3. forgotten / have / my / I / key / . /
4. dryer / I / broken / hair / Mum's / have / . /

Unit Seventeen

I've known him for five years.



Target Language

- ❖ I've just finished writing a report.
- ❖ I've known him for five years.



<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

revolution
France
Paris



Unit

Seventeen

LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and Q-ty.
2. Listen and repeat.
3. Read and listen.

Q-rex : Hi, Q-ty. I've just finished writing a report on the French Revolution.

Q-ty : Really? That's great! Can I have a look at it? Can you send it by e-mail?

Q-rex : Sure. No problem.

Q-ty : Have you ever been to France?

Q-rex : Yes, I have. I went to Paris last year to see a friend of mine.

Q-ty : Do you know him well?

Q-rex : Yes. I've known him for five years. I met him in London in 2005 when I was a student.

4. Find examples of the Past Simple in the sentences in the dialogue.
5. Find examples of the Present Perfect.
6. Why are the different tenses used in these sentences?

Grammar Reference

Present Perfect (3) : **Perfect of persistent situation**

We use the Present Perfect to describe a situation that started in the past and persists until the present.

The time expressions '**for**' and '**since**' are common with this use. We use '**for**' with a period of time, and '**since**' with a point in time in the past.

I've **known** him **for** 15 years./ **since** 1990.

We **haven't had** any rain **for** the last two months.

7. Complete the time expressions with '**for**' or '**since**'.

1. five years

2. five o'clock

3. two weeks

4. an hour

5. April, 2006

8. Complete the conversation. What tenses are the two questions?

A: Where you live?

B: In a house in London.

A: How long there?

B: Only nine months. Yes, April last year.

Grammar Reference

Present Perfect (4) : **Perfect of recent past**

We use the Present Perfect when the past situation is very recent, meaning 'a short time ago', especially with '**just**' (American English uses Past Simple here).

I've **just been** to the airport to see off my friend.

I've **just finished** writing a report.

Unit

Seventeen

ROLE PLAYING

9. **Roleplay.** Your teacher is Q-rex. You are Q-ty.

10. **Change roles.**

SPEAKING

11. **Now answer your teacher's questions.**

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Present Perfect (3) : Perfect of persistent situation
- ◆ Present Perfect (4) : Perfect of recent past

WRITING

Check 17 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. five / have / years / I / him / known / for / . /
2. on / finished / French / the / a / just / have / report / writing / revolution / I / . /
3. see / airport / been / the / just / friend / to / to / my / I / off / have / . /
4. by / send / you / e-mail / it / can / ? /

Unit Eighteen

I've been reading your report.



Target Language

- ❖ I've been reading your report.
- ❖ It's good of you to say so.
- ❖ It took me a long time to finish it.
- ❖ He gave me a lot of useful information.

<Key Vocabulary>

ADJECTIVES

last
helpful
useful

ADVERBS

completely



LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and Q-ty.
2. Listen and repeat.
3. Read and listen.

Q-ty : Hello, Q-rex. This is Q-ty. I've just received your report on the French Revolution. Thank you for sending it to me. I've been reading it for the last twenty minutes. Although I haven't finished reading it completely, I think it's very good. Well done.

Q-rex : Hi, Q-ty. It's good of you to say so. It took me a long time to finish it, but my friend in Paris has been very helpful. He gave me a lot of useful information.

GRAMMAR MEMO

'Information' is uncountable.

- × a lot of informations
- × an information
- ✓ a lot of information

Unit

Eighteen

Grammar Reference

• Present Perfect Progressive (=has/ have + been + ~ing)

We use the Present Perfect Progressive to talk about recent actions which are not completed (without any adverbials).

Here are some examples showing the difference between Present Perfect and Present Perfect Progressive.

- (i) Who's eaten my cake? (The plate is empty.) Who's been eating my cake? (Some is left.)
- (ii) I've read your book. (I've finished it.) I've been reading your book. (I haven't finished it.)

ROLE PLAYING

4. **Roleplay.** Your teacher is Q-ty. You are Q-rex.

5. **Change roles.**

Grammar Reference

Present Perfect Summary

The **Present Perfect** describes a past happening which is related in some way to the present time.

Here is a summary of the main uses of the Present Perfect:

- (i) Talking about something which began in the past and hasn't changed (especially with **FOR, SINCE**).
- (ii) Talking about general experience (especially with **EVER or NEVER**).
- (iii) Talking about something in the recent past (especially with **ALREADY, STILL and YET**).
- (iv) Talking about something in the more recent past, meaning 'only a short while ago' (especially with **JUST**). American English uses Past Simple here.

6. What's the difference in meaning?

- 1a Have you been busy this morning?
- 1b Were you busy this morning?
- 2a Have you had a good holiday?
- 2b Did you have a good holiday?
- 3a She's starred in a lot of films.
- 3b She starred in a lot of films.

7. Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

- 1. Jason knows Brigitte for five years.
- 2. Mary was a teacher for ten years and she enjoys it.
- 3. They have known each other since four days.
- 4. When have you been to Hong Kong?

Unit

Eighteen

8. Make sentences in the Present Perfect.

1. You / finish / report? Have you finished your report?
2. He / be / Manila / twice.
3. How long / know / Q-rex?
4. I / know / him / 1990.

SPEAKING

9. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Present Perfect Progressive (=has/ have + been + ~ing)
- ◆ 'information' is uncountable.

WRITING

Check 18 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. report / been / have / your / reading / I / ./
2. of / is / you / say / to / good / it / so / ./
3. a / it / it / me / time / to / finish / took / long / ./
4. me / a / information / lot / gave / of / useful / he / ./

Unit Nineteen

Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the European Union.



Target Language

- ❖ K2 (8,611m) is much higher than Mont Blanc.
- ❖ Mount Everest is a little higher than K2.
- ❖ The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest.
- ❖ Jason is the tallest of the four.
- ❖ Elena is the shortest in the family.

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

Mont Blanc
K2
Mt. Everest

A

Mont Blanc



B

K2



C

Mt. Everest



Unit

Nineteen

LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and Q-ty.
2. Listen and repeat.
3. Read and listen.

Q-rex : Have you ever seen the picture of Mont Blanc?

Q-ty : Yes, I have. Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the European Union. It rises 4,810 m above sea level.

Q-rex : But K2 (8,611m) is much higher than Mont Blanc.

Q-ty : Yes. And the highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest. Mount Everest is a little higher than K2. The height of Mount Everest is over 8,800 m.

GRAMMAR MEMO

Much / a little + comparative + than

'much' (or 'a little') can come before the comparative to give emphasis.

She is much younger than her sister.

He is a little older than his brother.

4. What are comparative and superlative adjectives?

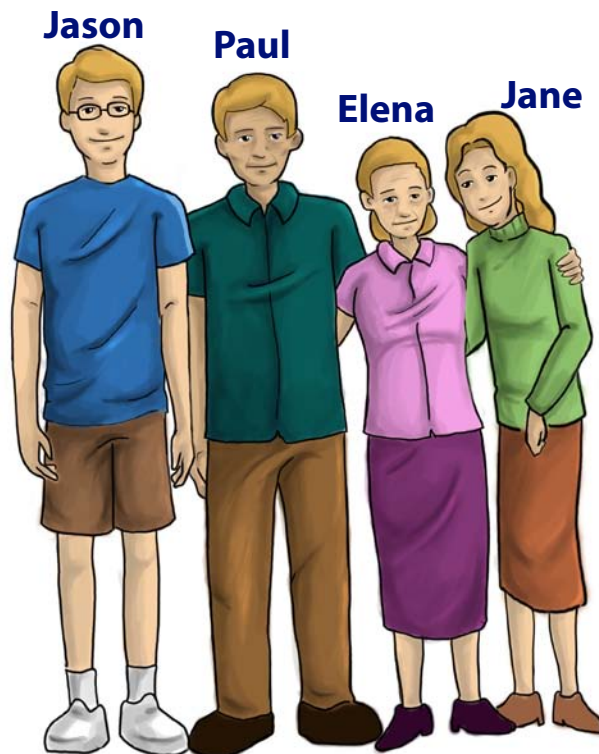
- To compare two things (two people) we use the comparative form by adding the ending '-er' to one-syllable adjectives. E.g. high - higher
- 'than' is often used after a comparative adjective.
- To compare three or more things (people) we use the superlative form by adding '-est' to one-syllable words. E.g. high - highest
- 'the' is used before superlative adjectives.
- After superlatives, we use 'in' to show what place we are talking about, and 'of' to show what group we are talking about. Usually 'in' is followed by a singular noun, while 'of' is followed by a plural noun.

ROLE PLAYING

5. **Roleplay.** Your teacher is Q-rex. You are Q-ty.
6. **Change roles.**

Unit Nineteen

D



7. Look at Picture D and fill in the blanks.

Paul is () than Elena. Jane is () than Elena. Jane is () than Paul. Jason is () than Paul. Jason is () () () the four and Elena is () () () the family.

8. Look at the chart. Match an adjective with its opposite.

Adjective	Opposite
high	small
tall	clean
dirty	cold
large	young
hot	short
old	low

9. What are the comparatives and the superlatives of the adjectives in the chart?

10. What are the rules?

Unit

Nineteen

Grammar Reference

Comparative and superlative adjectives

One-syllable adjectives

- Add the ending '-er' for the comparative form, e.g. taller and the ending '-est' for the superlative form, e.g. **the tallest**
- Drop the silent -e.
E.g. large → larger; **the largest**
- Change a final '-y' to '-i', before you add '-er' and '-est'
E.g. dirty → dirtier; **the dirtiest**
- Double the final consonant when the last two letters of a word are a single vowel letter followed by a consonant letter (e.g. big) and add '-er' and '-est'.
E.g. big → bigger; **the biggest**
hot → hotter; **the hottest**
- Irregular adjectives
good/ well **better** **the best**
bad/ ill **worse** **the worst**

SPEAKING

11. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Comparative and superlative adjectives – one syllable
- ◆ Much / a little + comparative + than

WRITING

Check 19 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. K2 / than / higher / much / is / Mont Blanc / ./
2. mountain / world / the / highest / the / is / in / Mount Everest / ./
3. four / is / of / tallest / Jason / the / the / ./
4. Elena / in / family / the / shortest / the / is / ./

Unit Twenty

He's the most famous boxer in the Philippines today.



Target Language

- ❖ Manny Pacquiao has an exciting job.
- ❖ He is the most famous boxer in the Philippines today.
- ❖ Pacquiao has another interesting job.
- ❖ This book is more interesting than that one.

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

boxer
history
politician
congressman
residence



LISTENING AND READING

1. Listen to Q-rex talking about Manny Pacquiao.
2. Listen and repeat.
3. Read and listen.

Manny Pacquiao has an exciting job. He is the most famous boxer in the Philippines today. He's an eight-division world champion. He's the first boxer in history to win ten world titles in eight weight divisions. Pacquiao has another interesting job. He's a popular politician. In May 2010, he became a congressman in the Philippines. He has a beautiful wife and four children and lives in his hometown General Santos City, South Cotabato, Philippines. But as a congressman his official residence is in Kiamba, Sarangani, the hometown of his wife.

Unit Twenty

4. Find and underline all the adjectives in the above text.
5. Write the comparative and superlative of each adjective.

Grammar Reference

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Two-syllable adjectives

- Put 'more' (the comparative) and 'the most' (the superlative) in front of two-syllable adjectives except for the ones ending in '-y'.
careful more careful the most careful
happy happier the happiest

Long adjectives with three or more syllables

- Put 'more' (the comparative) and 'the most' (the superlative) in front of long adjectives.
difficult more difficult the most difficult

6. Write the comparative and superlative of each adjective.

old	older	oldest
famous		
large		
hot		
happy		
interesting		
pretty		
popular		
boring		
beautiful		

7. Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

1. This book is (interesting) than that one.
2. This church is(old) than that one.
3. This church is the (old) in the city.
4. Can you tell me the (quick) way to get to the airport?
5. Who is the(popular) singer in your country?

GRAMMAR MEMO

We use 'one' to mean something (or someone) of a type that has already been mentioned.
E.g. I don't have a camera. I want to buy one. (= a camera)

Unit Twenty

SPEAKING

8. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ the comparative and superlative (more than two-syllable adjectives).
- ◆ 'one' as a pronoun

WRITING

Check 20 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. the / is / popular / country / in / your / singer / most / who / ? /
2. famous / the / the / is / most / Philippines / boxer / he / in / today / . /
3. than / is / this / that / interesting / book / more / one / . /

Progress Check

I. Decide if each statement below is talking about a deduction or strong obligation.

1. Jane keeps crying. She must have some problems.
2. John looks really pale. He must be sick.
3. I must go to bed early.
4. You must be worried that she is so late coming home.
5. You must come and see me tomorrow.

II. Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the Simple Past in the statements.

1. I _____ to Andrew last night. (to talk)
2. My friend _____ a trip. (to plan)
3. She _____ her hair this morning. (to wash)
4. He _____ a box. (to carry)
5. Amanda _____ with Carl. (to dance)

III. Change the following affirmative statements into questions.

For example: He closed the door?

Did he close the door?

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. She lifted the suitcase. | _____ |
| 2. We watched the traffic. | _____ |
| 3. You arranged the flowers carefully. | _____ |
| 4. He waited for her. | _____ |
| 5. They enjoyed sightseeing. | _____ |

IV. Put the verb in brackets in the correct past form.

Yesterday, I _____ (meet) my friend Alice. We _____ (walk) around the park for 10 minutes to get to the restaurant. When we _____ (arrive) at the restaurant, the place _____ (is) full. The waiter _____ (ask) us if we _____ (have) a reservation. Unfortunately, we _____ (forget) to make a reservation. My friend and I _____ (decide) to eat in a fast food restaurant instead.

Progress Check

V. Change the verb into the correct form of the past simple or present perfect.

1. I _____ (visit) London three times.
2. Last year I _____ (visit) London.
3. I _____ (lose) my keys. Can you help me look for them?
4. Last night I _____ (lose) my keys. I had to call my room-mate to let me in.
5. I _____ (know) my grandmother for a few years. She died when I was seven.
6. I _____ (know) Greg for two years. We still meet once a month.
7. I _____ (play) soccer since I was a child. I'm good at it.
8. He _____ (play) soccer at school but he didn't like it.
9. I _____ (drink) three cups of coffee today.
10. I _____ (drink) three cups of coffee yesterday.

VI. Fill in the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

Example:

old	older	oldest
-----	-------	--------

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>new</i>		
<i>bad</i>		
<i>difficult</i>		
<i>large</i>		
<i>good</i>		
<i>big</i>		
<i>much</i>		
<i>little</i>		
<i>easy</i>		
<i>interesting</i>		

VII. Find all the adjectives in the text below.

Jane is an orphan. She lives with her foster parents, Anna and Robert. She is a carefree and happy person. Every day, she sings lovely songs while she walks to school. All the people in her small town love to hear Jane sing her lovely songs. Other school children go with her and listen to her melodious songs.

Jane's neighbour, Aida, plays the piano every day. She tries to play beautifully. She is annoyed with Jane for singing. She finds her songs disturbing. She wants to put an end to the singing next door.