

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area is a plain, light gray.

APC English

course calendar

9-Sep-24	1	Introduction	parts-of-speech
16-Sep-24	2	nouns	power out
23-Sep-24	3	nouns	verbs
30-Sep-24	4	verbs	verbs
7-Oct-24	5	pronouns	determiners
14-Oct-24	6	closed	prepositions - 1-2.30 (<i>exams</i>)
21-Oct-24	7	adjectives	adverbs
28-Oct-24	8	interjections	conjunctions

week 4 lesson 2

verbs

Perfect

grammar

past → had worked

I had worked at home

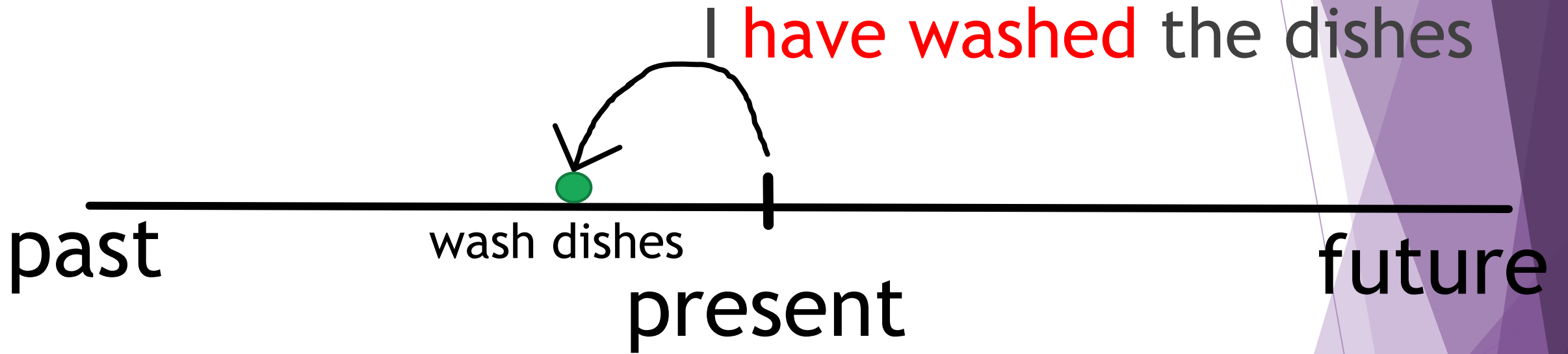
present → have work

I have worked at home

future → will have work

I will have worked at home

Present Perfect



Person singular	examples
First person	I <u>have</u> completed my homework I <u>have</u> traveled to Paris
Second person	You <u>have</u> read the book You <u>have</u> visited the museum
First person	He has received the email She has finished her meal It has snowed outside

Person plural	examples
First person	We <u>have</u> finished our project We <u>have</u> eaten lunch
Second person	You <u>have</u> met many people You <u>have</u> watched the movie
First person	They <u>have</u> gone to the beach. They <u>have</u> played soccer.

Select has or have for each sentence:

- | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. She | has / have | eaten lunch already. |
| 2. They | has / have | visited the museum before. |
| 3. He | has / have | read that book many times. |
| 4. We | has / have | watched that movie several times. |
| 5. I | has / have | met her on numerous occasions. |
| 6. She | has / have | traveled to many countries. |
| 7. They | has / have | played soccer together often |

Present Perfect:

1. She has eaten lunch already.
2. They have visited the museum before.
3. He has read that book many times.
4. We have watched that movie several times.
5. I have met her on numerous occasions.
6. She has traveled to many countries.
7. They have played soccer together often

present perfect

1. Have you ever traveled to another country?
2. Have you ever tried sushi?
3. Have you ever met a famous person?
4. Have you ever ridden a roller coaster?
5. Have you ever attended a live concert?
6. Have you ever read a whole book in one day?
7. Have you ever swum in the ocean at night?

present perfect

Order each sentence:

1. travelled | to several | countries | I have
2. tried | sushi | yet | I haven't
3. famous | people | I have | met | a few
4. ridden | a roller coaster | before | I haven't
5. many | live | concerts | I have | attended
6. a whole | book | in one day | I have | read
7. swum | in the ocean | at night | I haven't

simple past vs present perfect

Simple Past:

- specific time in the past
- complete
- not connected to the present

Present Perfect:

- a connection between the past and the present, or
- when the exact time of the action is not important

simple past vs present perfect

Simple Past:

- "I visited Paris **last summer**"
- You visited Paris at a **particular time** in the past,
- and **it's over**

Present Perfect:

- "I **have** visited Paris."
- You visited Paris **at some point** in your life, and
- it has **relevance to the present**

simple past vs present perfect

Simple Past:

1. She watched a movie last night.
2. They visited Paris in 2019.
3. He ate pizza for dinner yesterday.
4. We played soccer after school.
5. I met John at the party last weekend.
6. She traveled to London last summer.

Present Perfect:

1. She has watched many movies this month.
2. They have visited Paris before.
3. He has eaten pizza today already.
4. We have played soccer several times this year.
5. I have met John multiple times recently.
6. She has traveled to London in her life.

Simple Past:

1. She read a book yesterday afternoon.
2. They went camping in the mountains last month.
3. He visited his grandparents on Sunday.
4. We watched a fireworks display on the Fourth of July.
5. I finished my homework before dinner.
6. She cleaned her room on Saturday morning.
7. They played board games all evening.

complete the sentence

Present Perfect:

1. She has _____ a book this afternoon.
2. They have _____ camping in the mountains recently.
3. He has _____ his grandparents recently.
4. We _____ a fireworks display on some occasions.
5. I _____ my homework before dinner several times.
6. She _____ her room today.
7. They _____ board games a lot lately.

Simple Past:

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complete the sentence

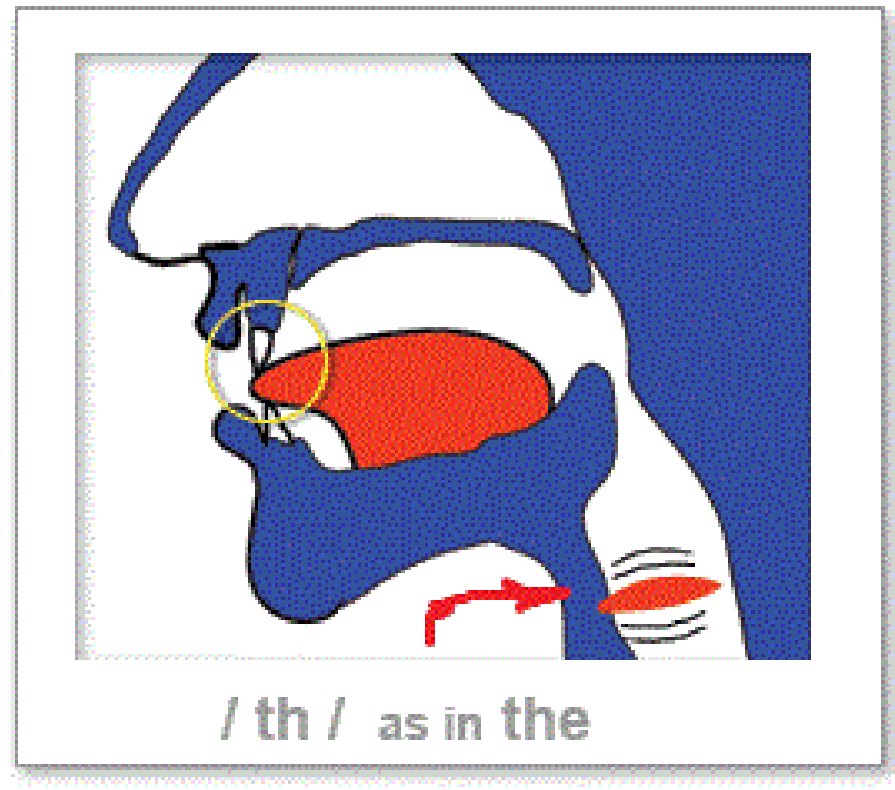
Present Perfect:

1. She has read a book this afternoon.
2. They have gone camping in the mountains recently.
3. He has visited his grandparents recently.
4. We have watched a fireworks display on some occasions.
5. I have finished my homework before dinner several times.
6. She has cleaned her room today.
7. They have played board games a lot lately.

speaking / pronunciation practice

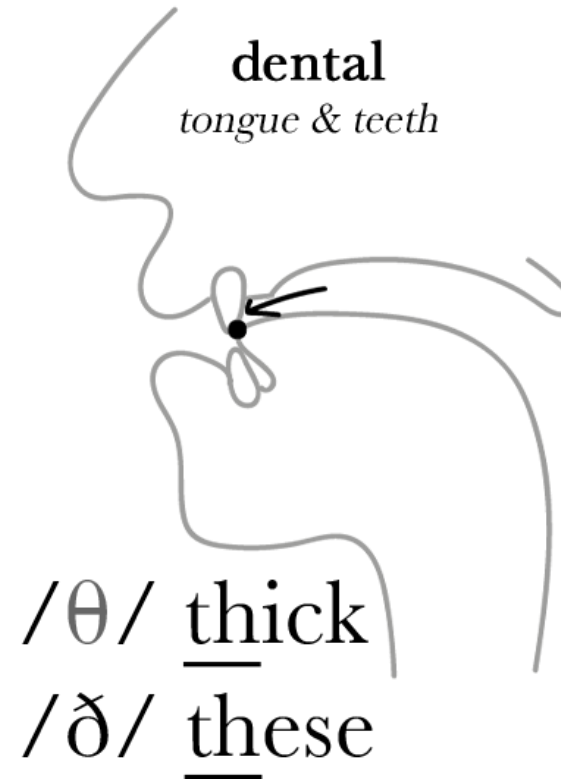
/θ/ - as in "thin"

1. Thin
2. Think
3. Thumb
4. Thank
5. Thorn
6. Thief
7. Thrill
8. Theatre
9. Theory
10. Thunder



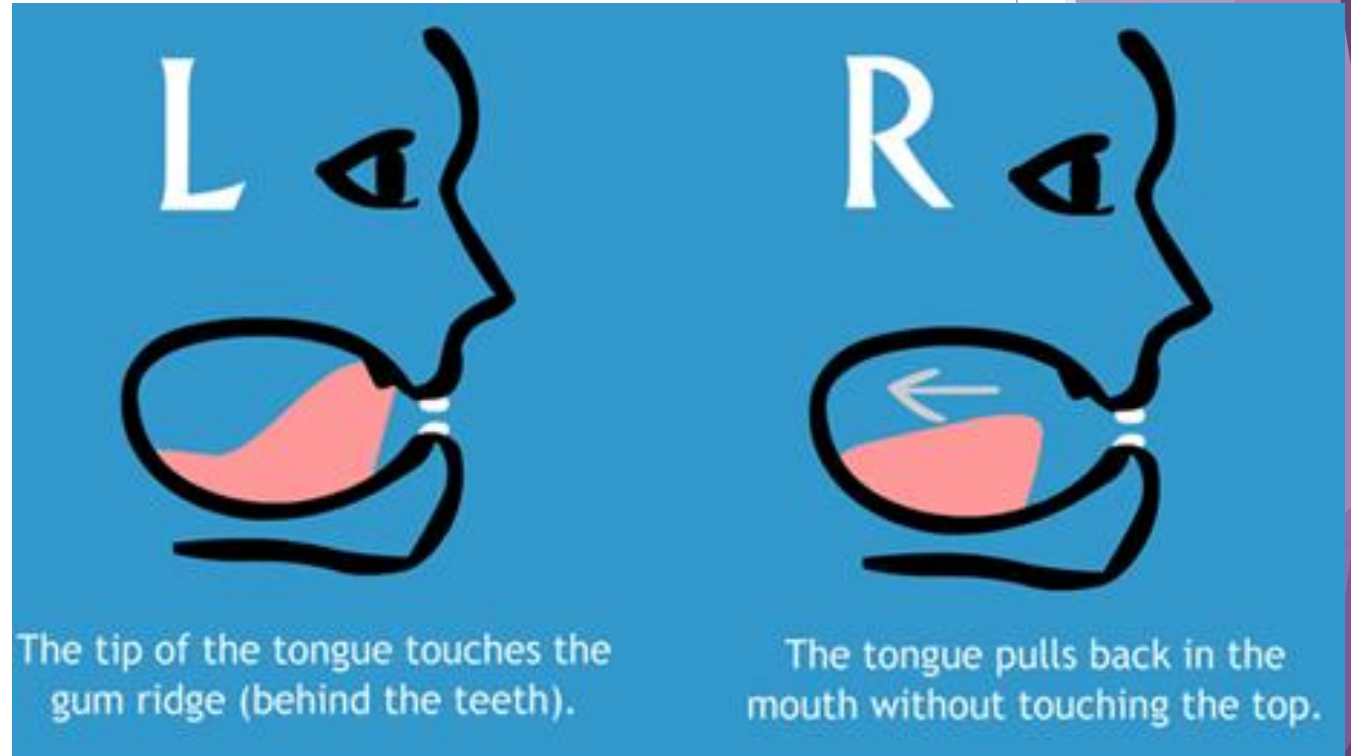
/ð/ - as in "this"

1. This
2. That
3. Them
4. Those
5. Though
6. There
7. These
8. Thee
9. They
10. Though



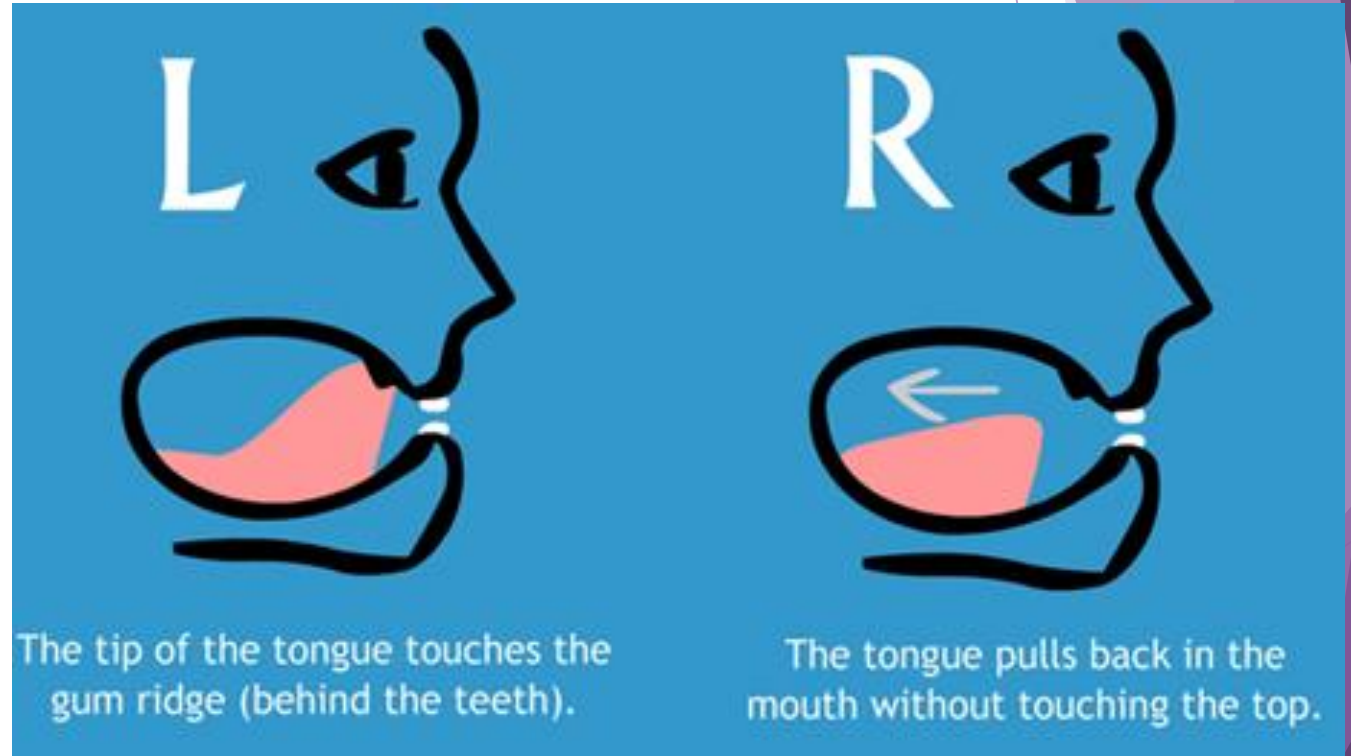
/l/ - as in "left"

1. Left
2. Lip
3. Lot
4. Lamp
5. Leg
6. Lark
7. Lost
8. Laugh
9. Lend
10. Luck



/r/ - as in "red"

1. Rain
2. Rope
3. River
4. Rose
5. Rake
6. Rabbit
7. Ruler
8. Rocket
9. Rust
10. Radio



/ʃ/ - as in "shoe"

1. Ship
2. Shy
3. Shell
4. Show
5. Sheep
6. Shadow
7. Shake
8. Shirt
9. Shame
10. Sugar

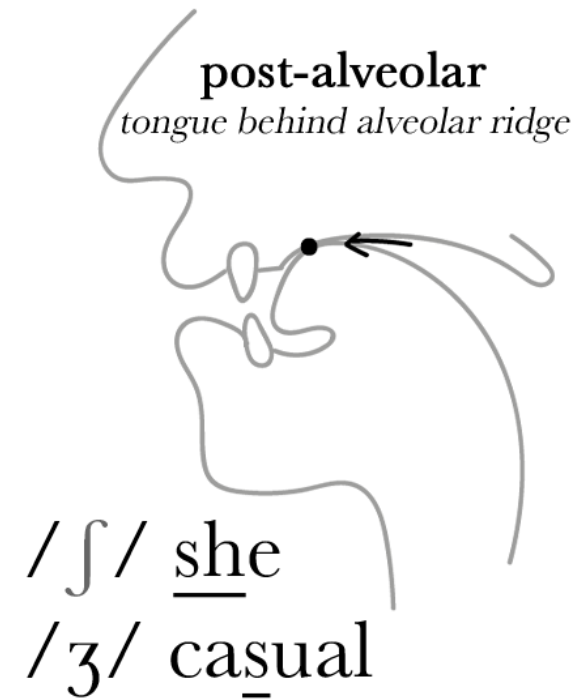
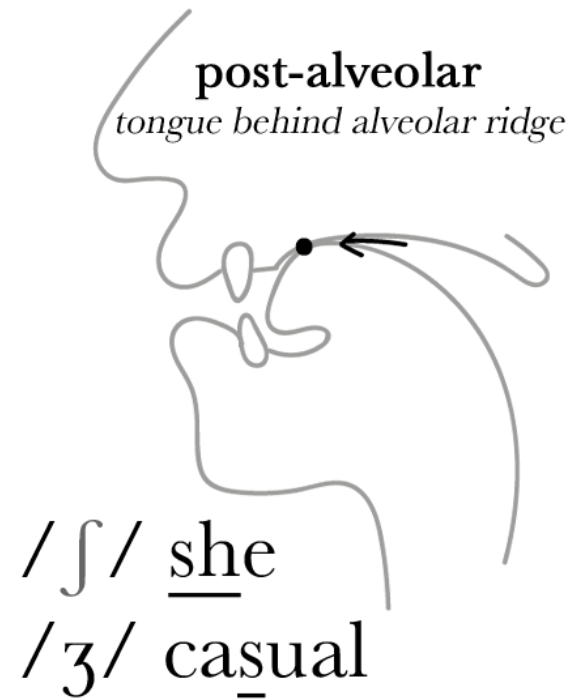


image source: <https://thesoundofenglish.org/fricative-consonants/>

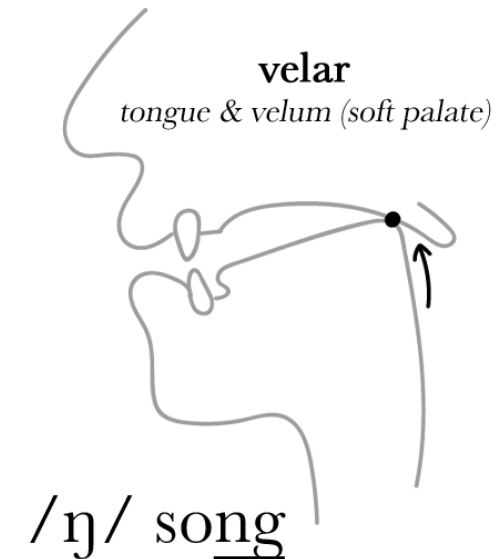
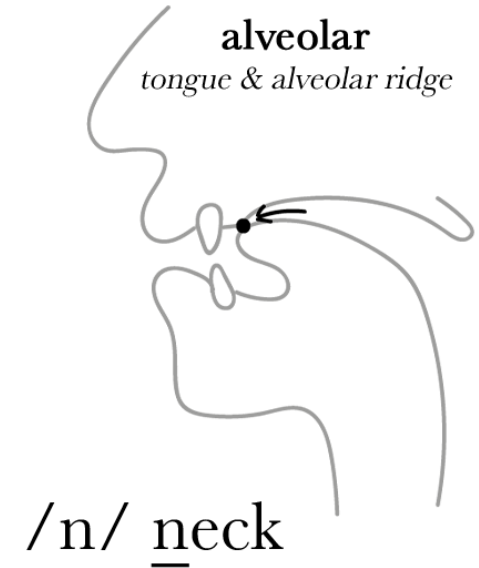
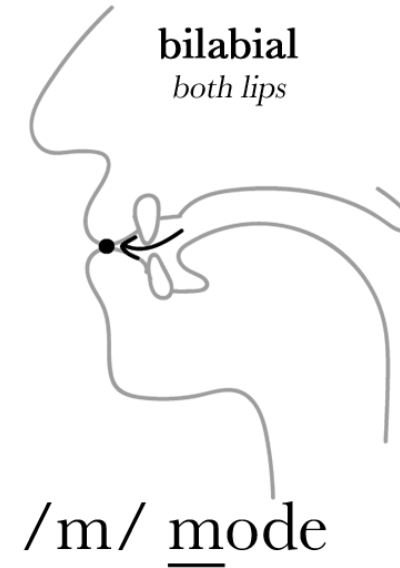
/ʒ/ - as in "measure"

1. Measure
2. Treasure
3. Pleasure
4. Vision
5. Fusion
6. Decision
7. Division
8. Collision
9. Television
10. Leisure



/ŋ/ - as in "sing"

1. Long
2. Strong
3. Song
4. Spring
5. Sung
6. Young
7. King
8. Bring
9. Ring
10. Hang



listening practice

U2 - I still haven't found what I am looking for

Past Perfect

grammar

past → had worked

I had worked at home

present → have work

I have worked at home

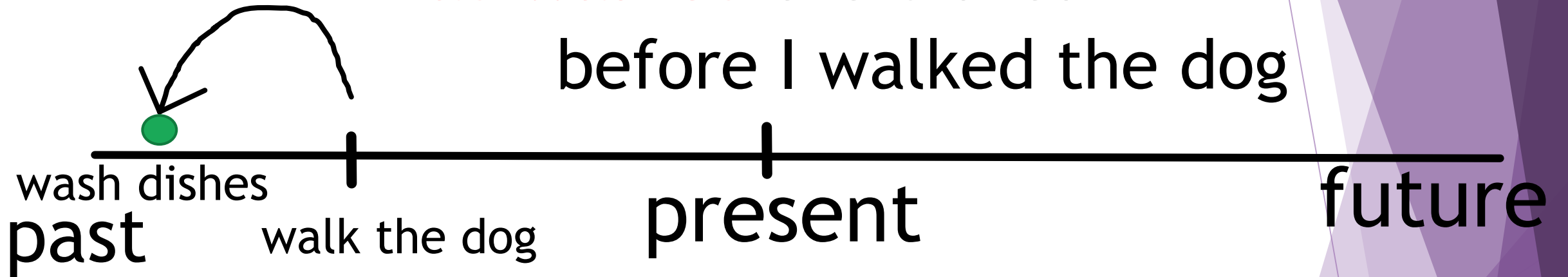
future → will have work

I will have worked at home

Past Perfect

I **had washed** the dishes

before I walked the dog



Future Perfect

grammar

past → had worked

I had worked at home

present → have work

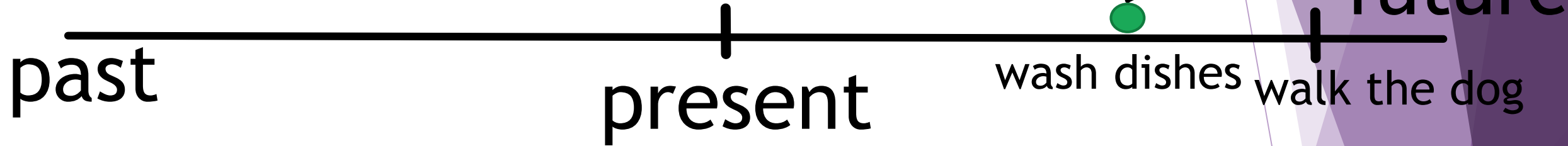
I have worked at home

future → will have work

I will have worked at home

Future Perfect

I **will have washed** the dishes
before I walk the dog



Verb Aspect

grammar

Aspect

verb tense tells us "**when**" the action occurred
past - present - future

verb aspect conveys the "**how**" of an action
finished, continued, repeated etc.

Aspect - 12

simple V

past - present - future

V -ing

past - present - future

have V

past - present - future

have been V -ing

past - present - future

Aspect - 12

past

present

future

Simple V

walked

walk

will walk

V -ing

was walking

walking

will be walking

Have V

had walked

have walked

will have walked

Have been V -ing

had been walking

have been walking

will have been walking

walk - present

Simple Present:

I **walk** to the park every day.

Present Continuous:

I **am walking** to the park right now.

Present Perfect:

I **have walked** to the park many times.

Present Perfect Continuous:

I **have been walking** to the park for hours.

walk - past

Simple Past:

Yesterday, I **walked** to the park.

Past Continuous:

While it was raining, I **was walking** to the park.

Past Perfect:

By the time I arrived, I **had walked** to the park.

Past Perfect Continuous:

I **had been walking** to the park when it started raining.

walk - future

Simple Future:

Tomorrow, I **will walk** to the park.

Future Continuous:

At 3 PM tomorrow, I **will be walking** to the park.

Future Perfect:

By this time next year, I **will have walked** to the park 100 times.

Future Perfect Continuous:

By the end of the week, I **will have been walking** to the park for seven days straight.

Perfect Progressive / Continuous

grammar

Perfect continuous

Have + been + V + ing

I have been working at home

I have been walking all day

I have been eating my dinner

I have been teaching for 10 minutes

I have been watching you

I have been working at home
I have been walking all day
I have been eating my dinner
I have been teaching for 10 minutes
I have been watching you

I **had** been working at home
I **had** been walking all day
I **had** been eating my dinner
I **had** been teaching for 10 minutes
I **had** been watching you

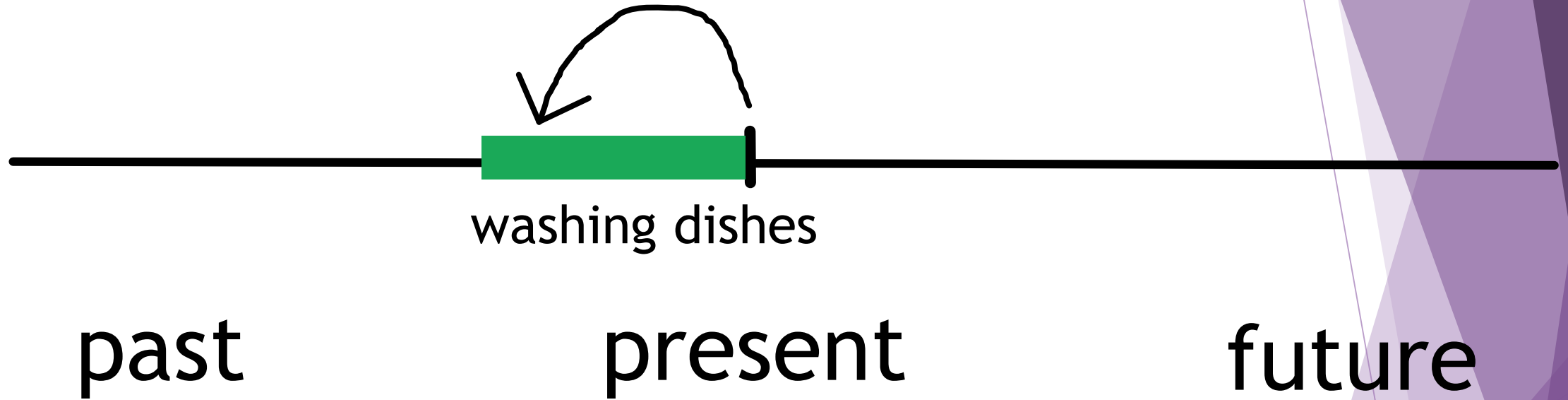
I will have been working at home
I will have been walking all day
I will have been eating my dinner
I will have been teaching for 10 minutes
I will have been watching you

past → had been working
I had been working at home

present → have been working
I have been working at home

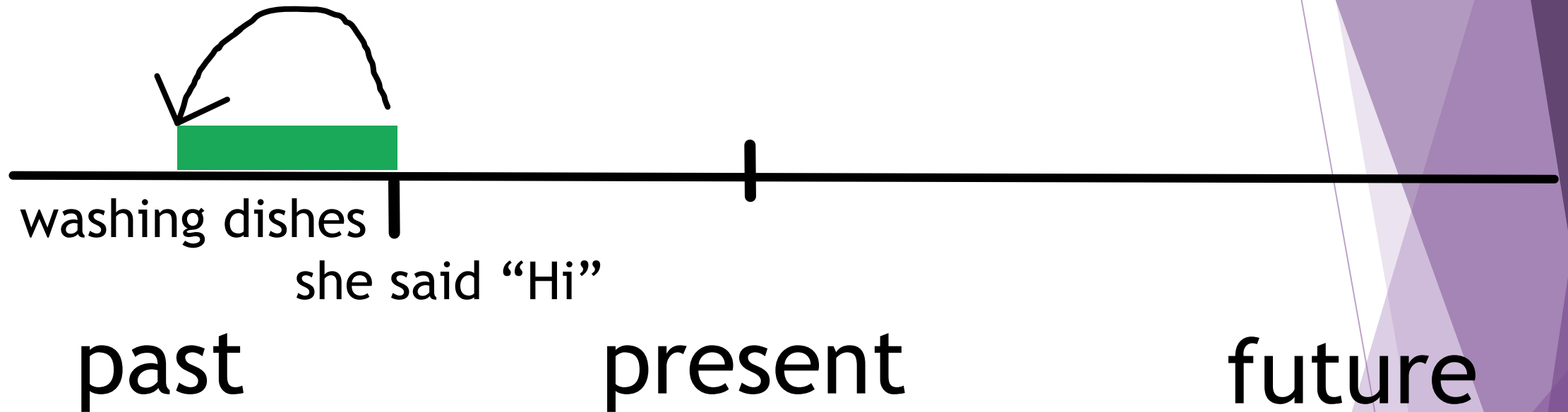
future → will have been working
I will have been working at home

Present Perfect Continuous



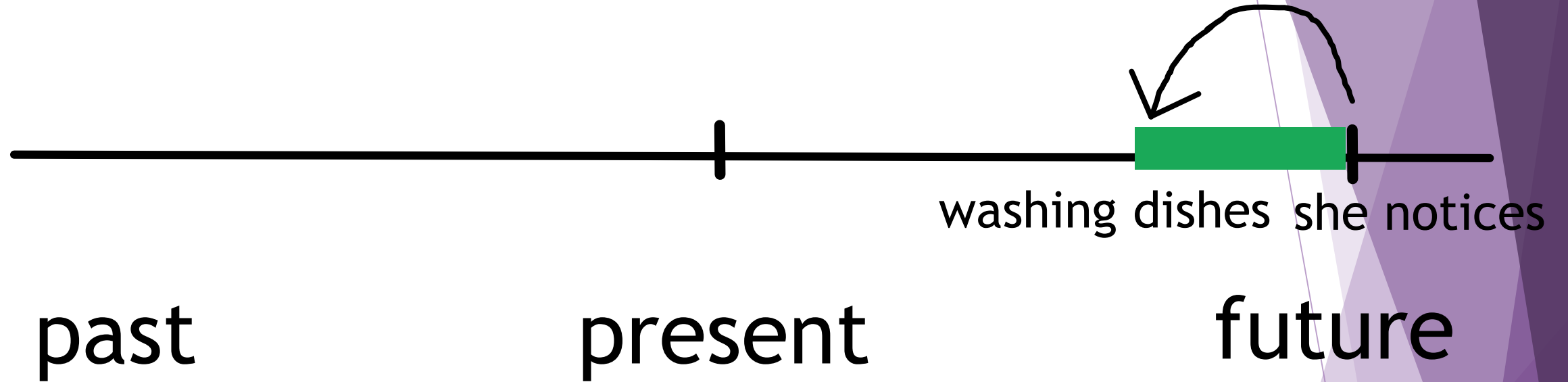
I **have been washing** the dishes

Past Perfect Continuous



I **had been washing** the dishes
before she said "Hi"

Future Perfect



I **will have been washing** the dishes
for 10 minutes before she notices

11 Present Perfect (1) (I have gone, I haven't gone)

- 1 We form the Present Perfect like this:

have + PAST PARTICIPLE
<i>She has finished.</i>

POSITIVE

Full form

I/you **have arrived**

He/she/it **has arrived**

We/you/they **have arrived**

Short form

I've arrived

he's arrived

we've arrived

NEGATIVE

Full form

I/you **have not arrived**

He/ she/it **has not arrived**

We/you/

they **have not arrived**

Short form

haven't

hasn't

haven't

- 2 The past participle can be regular or irregular:

	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
<i>regular (+ -ed)</i>		
play	I played	I have played
travel	I travelled	I have travelled
<i>irregular</i>		
meet	I met	I have met
go	I went	I have gone

(Regular past participles: see Table D, page 95.)

(Irregular past participles: see Table E, page 96.)

- 3 We use the Present Perfect:

- to talk about recent actions:

At 18.00, Anne arrived home.

At 18.01, we can say:

*Anne **has arrived** home.*

From 18.10 to 18.20, Anne had a shower.

At 18.21, we can say:

*She's **had** a shower.*

From 18.30 to 19.00, Anne ate her dinner.

At 19.01, we can say:

*She's **eaten** her dinner.*

- to talk about our lives:



*I've **sailed** across the Atlantic.*

*I've **seen** gorillas in Africa.*

*I **haven't danced** the Flamenco.*

B Complete these dialogues, using the words in the box in the Present Perfect. Use short forms.

open	not eat	leave	not drink	have
not come	lose	not finish	go	

- 0 A: Can I speak to Paula, please?
B: I'm sorry. She 's left.
- 1 A: Where's Mike?
B: He _____ to the bank.
- 2 A: Would you like to come for a walk?
B: No, thanks. We're tired and we _____ any lunch.
- 3 A: Have you seen Mary and Philip?
B: No, they _____ home from work.
- 4 A: Is the cat in the garden?
B: Yes, she is. I _____ the door, but she doesn't want to come into the house.
- 5 A: Are you coming home now?
B: No, I'm going to be late. I _____ my work.
- 6 A: You _____ your coffee!
B: No. It's too hot and you've put sugar in it.
- 7 A: I _____ my camera!
B: Oh no! Was it very expensive?
- 8 A: Are you feeling better?
B: Yes, thanks. I _____ a cup of tea and a bath.

16 Have and have got

- 1 Look at this example with **have**:
*They always **have** breakfast at seven o'clock.*

POSITIVE

I/you/we/they **have**

He/she/it **has**

NEGATIVE

I/you/we/they **don't have**

He/she/it **doesn't have**

QUESTIONS

Do I/you/we/they } **have ...?**
Does he/she/it }

- 2 Look at this example with **have got**:
*I've **got** three brothers.*

POSITIVE

I/you/we/they **have got/'ve got**

He/she/it **has got/'s got**

NEGATIVE

I/you/we/they **haven't got**

He/she/it **hasn't got**

QUESTIONS

Have I/you/we/they } **got ...?**
Has he/she/it }

- 3 We can use **have** or **have got**:

- to talk about the things we possess:

*We **have** a house in Spain.*

*We've **got** a house in Spain.*

*Paul **doesn't have** a car.*

*Paul **hasn't got** a car.*

*Do you **have** any money?*

*Have you **got** any money?*

- to talk about our families:

*Jane **has** a brother and a sister.*

*Jane's **got** a brother and a sister.*

- to describe people:

*She **has** blue eyes.*

*She's **got** blue eyes.*

*Does your brother **have** long hair or short hair?*

*Has your brother **got** long hair or short hair?*

- to say that we are not feeling well:

*I **have** a headache.*

*I've **got** a headache.*

- 4 We use **have** (not **have got**) to talk about meals, and holidays, and with a **bath**, a **shower**, a **wash**:

*Do you normally **have** a big breakfast?*

Have a good holiday!

*She's **having** a shower at the moment.*

*I always **have** a wash before I go out.*

Some of the sentences are wrong. Rewrite the wrong sentences and tick (✓) the correct sentences.

0 We've got a holiday in Mexico every year.

We have a holiday in Mexico every year.

0 Paul's got a sister in Scotland.

✓

1 She is tired, but she doesn't have a cold.

2 I haven't got lunch every day.

3 Have you got a shower every day?

4 Have you got an English dictionary?

5 Do you have a headache?

6 I have got a holiday in Spain every year.

7 We've got a large garden.

8 I've got a bath at ten and I go to bed at eleven.

9 They're having got dinner at the moment.

10 They've got two dogs.

11 Have got a good weekend!

12 Have you got a motorbike?

Write positive or negative sentences or questions, using *have got* and the words in brackets ().

0 (she/not/brown eyes)

She hasn't got brown eyes.

1 (he/a flat/in the town centre)

2 (you/a car?)

3 (I/not/a brother)

4 (she/a headache)

5 (Steve/brown hair?)

Now write sentences or questions using *have* in the Present Simple (*have, has, don't have* etc).

0 (we/always/eggs/for breakfast)

We always have eggs for breakfast.

6 (John/always/a holiday in August)

7 (she/a bath/every Friday)

8 (you/a shower/in the morning?)

9 (I/always/lunch/in the park)

10 (They/not/a swimming pool)

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Thank you!
any questions?