

A.A. 2022/23, LM-85bis
(1° anno, 2° semestre)

LABORATORIO DI LINGUA
INGLESE I
weeks VI

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TODAY'S CLASS

➤ **GRAMMAR: PRESENT PERFECT**

- **present perfect**
 - vs. past simple
- **present perfect continuous**
- **Past perfect**
- **Superlatives and comparatives**

PAST SIMPLE

We use the past simple to talk or to ask about
specific finished actions in the past

when the time is mentioned
(e.g. *yesterday, last year*)

or understood

Using the simple past for **storytelling**: Jack and the Beanstalk

ON OLAT!

Once upon a time there was a boy called Jack. He _____ with his mother. They _____ very poor. All they _____ was a cow.

One morning, Jack's mother _____ Jack to take their cow to market and sell her. On the way, Jack _____ a man. He _____ Jack some magic beans for the cow. Jack _____ the beans and _____ back home. When Jack's mother _____ the beans she _____ very angry. She _____ the beans out of the window.

The next morning, Jack _____ out of the window. There _____ a giant beanstalk. He _____ outside and _____ to climb the beanstalk. He _____ up to the sky through the clouds and _____ a beautiful castle.

(....)

With the golden eggs and the magic harp, Jack and his mother _____ happily ever after.



DISASTROUS HOLIDAYS

Joe 28, a flight attendant

Last October I went on holiday to Thailand for two weeks with my girlfriend, Mia.

The holiday began well. We spent two days in Bangkok and saw the Floating Market and the Royal Palace. But things went wrong when we left Bangkok. I wanted to stay in **hostels**, which were basic but clean, but Mia said they were too uncomfortable and so we stayed in quite expensive hotels. I wanted to experience the local **atmosphere** but Mia just wanted to go shopping. I thought I knew Mia very well, but you don't know a person until you travel with them. It was awful! We argued about everything.

For our last four days we went to Ko Chang, a beautiful island. It was like being in paradise. The weather was lovely and the beaches were wonderful, but we just sunbathed without speaking. We spent our last night back in Bangkok and we went for a drink with some Australians. They were really friendly and Mia started **flirting** with one of the boys. That was the end.

❖ you don't know a person until you travel with them ❖

When we arrived at Heathrow airport the next day we decided to **break up**.

I took hundreds of photos, but when I got home I didn't show them to anyone.



DISASTROUS HOLIDAYS

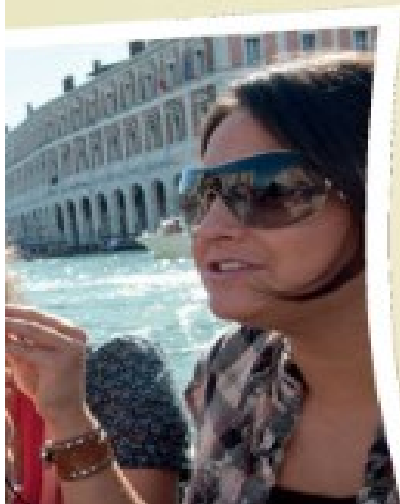
Laura 26, a nurse

Last spring my best friend Isabelle and I booked a holiday in Venice. We rented a small apartment for a week with a fantastic **view of the canals**. At the last moment another friend, Linda, asked if she could come too. We **felt sorry for her** because she had problems with her boyfriend, so we said yes.

Venice was magical and the weather was perfect, but the holiday was a **disaster** for one simple reason: Linda was so mean! She has a good job so she's not poor, but she just didn't want to pay for anything. When we went sightseeing she didn't want to go to any museums or galleries that cost money. When we went on a gondola she complained that it was very expensive. When we went to have lunch or dinner she always wanted to go to cheap restaurants or she bought pizzas and ate them in the flat. But the night I invited her and Isabelle out on my birthday she chose the most expensive things on the menu! The worst thing was that although Isabelle and I paid for the apartment, Linda never once bought us a coffee or a drink.

I'd love to go back to Venice one day...but without Linda.

☹ I'd love to go back to Venice one day... but without Linda. ☹



DISASTROUS HOLIDAYS

- Where did Joe/ Laura go on holiday?
- Who did he/she go with?
- Where did he/she stay?
- What was the weather like?
- Why didn't he/she enjoy the holiday?

LET'S LISTEN TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY...

What does Mia say about: (track 34)

- Her relationship with Joe before they went
- The places where they stayed
- Talking to other travellers
- Photos
- Going on holiday with a boyfriend



What does Linda say about:

- Venice
- What they did there
- The cost of her holiday
- Her next holiday

(track 35)

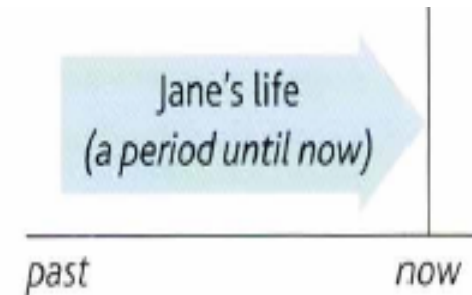


The past in relation to the present: the PRESENT PERFECT

1. We use the present perfect to talk about **actions and experiences that happened at a non-specified time in the past (→ in our lives up to now)**:

- “Have you travelled a lot, Jane?”
“Yes, I’ve been to lots of places.”
- “Have you driven an automatic car (*before*)?”
“No, I haven’t.”
- “Have you *ever* been to Canada?”
“No, I have *never* been to Canada.”
- I haven’t attended any English class *so far*.
- I haven’t seen anything similar *in (all) my life*.
- That was the best holiday I’ve ever had! (*in my life*)

Dave and Jane talking about the places Jane has visited in her life, which is a period that continues until now



We can use expressions of frequency like *often, once, twice, several times* to say how often:

- I’ve eaten in that restaurant *several times*.
- My parents have visited Canada *twice*.

SPEAKING PRACTICE

- Interview your partner about her/his (*their*) last holiday.
 - **Where** / go?
 - **How** / go there?
 - **Why** / go there?
 - **When** / go?
 - **Who** / go with?
 - Where / stay?
 - What / the food (/weather) like?
 - **What** / do during the day (/at night)?
 - / have a good time?
 - / have any problems?
 - What / like most?
 - / anything special/funny happen?

See: [adverbs of time](#)

Holidays

1 PHRASES WITH GO

go abroad
go away for the weekend
go by bus / car / plane / train
go camping
go for a walk
go on holiday
go out at night
go sightseeing
go skiing / walking / cycling
go swimming / sailing / surfing

2 OTHER HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

a Complete the verb phrases.

book buy have hire rent
spend stay sunbathe take

stay in a hotel / at a campsite / with friends
 photos
 souvenirs
 on the beach
 a good time
 money / time
 an apartment
 a bicycle / skis
 flights / hotels online

b 1 32 Listen and check.



rent or hire?

Rent and hire mean the same but we normally use *rent* for a longer period of time, e.g. you rent a flat or apartment, and *hire* for a short time, e.g. you hire skis, a bike, a boat, etc. With a car you can use *hire* or *rent*.

3 ADJECTIVES

a Match the questions and answers.

- 1 What was the weather like? It was...
- 2 What was the hotel like? It was...
- 3 What was the town like? It was...
- 4 What were the people like? They were...
- 5 What was the food like? It was...

☐ + comfortable, luxurious
☐ - basic, dirty, uncomfortable
☐ + friendly, helpful ☐ unfriendly, unhelpful
☐ + beautiful, lovely ☐ noisy, crowded
☐ + delicious ☐ nothing special, disgusting
☐ + warm, sunny ☐ very windy, foggy, cloudy

b 1 33 Listen and check.



General positive and negative adjectives

+ lovely, wonderful, fantastic, great
OK, not bad, alright
- awful, horrible, terrible

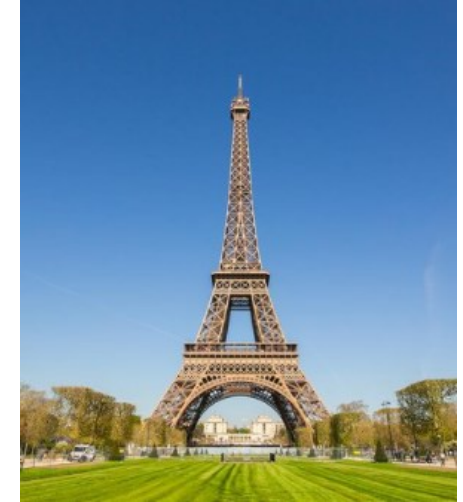
Your perfect holiday – Do you prefer... ?



Your perfect holiday – Do you prefer... ?



going abroad



Do you agree?

I agree / don't agree

~~X~~

(with you)

~~I'm (not) agree~~



staying in Italy



USEFUL LANGUAGE

Suggesting options

- We can/could...
- What about (+ing form)...
- Have you considered (+ing form)...
- Another idea could be to...
- I suggest we...
- I think we're ready to...

Agreeing

- I completely agree.
- My thoughts exactly.
- That's a great idea!

Disagreeing

- I see what you mean, but...
- I'm afraid I don't agree.
- I don't think so because...

4 GRAMMAR present perfect and past simple

a Read the conversation. What are they arguing about?



David I ¹ haven't seen (see) those shoes before. Are they new?
Kate Yes. I ² (just buy) them. Do you like them?
D They're OK. How much ³ they (cost)?
K Oh, not much. They ⁴ (be) a bargain. Under £100.

D You mean £99.99. That isn't cheap for a pair of shoes. Anyway, we can't afford to buy new clothes at the moment.

K Why not?

D ⁵ you (see) this?

K No. What is it?

D Our phone bill. It ⁶ (arrive) this morning. And we ⁷ (not pay) the house insurance yet.

K Well, what about the iPad you ⁸ (buy) last week?

D What about it?

K You ⁹ (not need) a new one. The old one ¹⁰ (work) perfectly well.

D But I ¹¹ (need) the new model.

K Well, I ¹² (need) some new shoes.

a Read the *Have you ever...?* questions and complete them with the past participle of the **bold** verbs.



scam /skæm/ *n.* a dishonest and illegal way of making money by tricking people, e.g. selling a product online that doesn't exist

2. We use the present perfect to **talk about an action in the (recent) past which has a result/some relevance in the present.**

- *I have lost my keys. I can't get into the house.*
 - *Jenny has found a new job. She works in a supermarket now.*
 - *He told me his name but I've forgotten it (and I can't remember it now)*
 - «*What happened?*»
«*I've broken my leg*» (maybe one month ago, but it is still in plaster)
«*I broke my leg last week*»
-
- (giving news) *Mary's had her baby!*
 - (giving news) *Julian has passed his driving test* > (giving details) *He took it on Monday.*
-
- Mike has been to Paris vs. Mike has gone to Paris
(he went and came back) (he is in Paris now)

3. To **refer to the recent past**, with adverbs such as **already, just, lately/recently; still, yet** (tra l'ausiliare e il verbo)
- *"Are you coming to the cinema?" "I've **already** seen that movie" [+]*
 - *"Are you coming with us?" "No, I've **just** had lunch, thank you" [+]*
 - *Have you done your homework **yet**? [?] / I haven't finished **yet**. [-]*
 - *Have you been to the cinema **lately/recently**?*
 - *We **still** haven't had our exam results.*

4. To refer to actions occurred in a **time period** which is **not over yet** :

- *I've drunk four cups of coffee today.*
vs. ***I drank four cups of coffee this morning** (said at 4pm)*
- *We haven't taken any exam this year.*
- *I've made a lot of new friends in the last few days.*
- *We haven't had dinner together for a long time.*

5. To talk about activities/situations that started in the past, continued and are still true/happening now:

- How long has David worked in Mexico? (*we know he's still there*)
 - David has worked in Mexico for many years / for a long time.
 - He has worked there ~~for~~ all his life.
 - David has worked in Mexico since 2001.
 - David has worked in Mexico since he left school.
 - He has always worked there.

PLEASE NOTICE:

- use the **present perfect** to talk about a **period of time from the past until now**
- use **the past simple** to talk about a **finished period of time** in the past.



Jack **has been married** for 20 years (*he is married now*)



Jack **was** married for 20 years (*now he is divorced, or a widower, or dead*)

COMPARATIVES and SUPERLATIVES 3° pag.26

We use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs to compare people or things.

1) One syllable adjectives and adverbs

- add **-er** for comparative and **-est** for superlative

cheap - cheaper - cheapest

fast - faster - fastest

great - greater – greatest

- if the adjective or adverb ends in -e, then just add **-r** or **-st**

nice - nicer – nicest

safe - safer - safest

rude - ruder - rudest

- if the adjective ends in a vowel + consonant, **double the last letter** before adding -er/-est, unless it ends in -w.

big - bigger – biggest

hot - hotter - hottest

new - newer - newest

2) Adjectives/adverbs with two syllables

- adjectives/adverbs ending in -y: change the y to i before adding -er/-est.

happy - happier – happiest

early - earlier - earliest

busy - busier – busiest

funny - funnier - funniest

- some other two-syllable adjectives (especially those ending in an unstressed vowel sound) can also take the -er/-est.

quiet – quieter (more quiet) – quietest (most quiet)

narrow – narrower (more narrow) – narrowest (most narrow)

- adjectives ending in –ful: more/most

useful - more useful – most useful

3) Adjectives/adverbs with three or more syllables

- use more in the comparative and the most in the superlative.

expensive - more expensive - most expensive

fluently - more fluently - most fluently

Il *comparativo di maggioranza* si forma:

a) aggiungendo il suffisso **-er** agli aggettivi e avverbi monosillabici, o ad aggettivi bisillabici terminanti in **-y, -ow, -e, -er, -le** (**happy, pretty, narrow, nice, clever, simple** ecc.).

Il secondo termine di paragone viene introdotto da **than** secondo il seguente schema.

aggettivo/avverbio + -er + than

Spring is **warmer than** autumn.

Greece is **hotter than** Italy in summer.

Harry is **stronger than** his brother, but his brother is **cleverer**.

You are **luckier than** me (I am).

This can opener is **cheaper** and **simpler** to use.

They arrived **later than** I expected.

La primavera è più calda dell'autunno.

La Grecia è più calda dell'Italia d'estate.

Harry è più forte di suo fratello ma suo fratello è più intelligente.

Tu sei più fortunato di me.

Questo apriscatole è più economico e più facile da usare.

Sono arrivati più tardi di quanto mi aspettassi.

COMPARATIVES: (=) AS ... AS

Il comparativo di uguaglianza si forma nei seguenti modi:

a) con *aggettivi e avverbi*

as
+ aggettivo/avverbio + as
not as/not so

Your hands are **as** cold **as** ice.

Le tue mani sono fredde come il ghiaccio.

I cannot speak French **as** fluently **as** you.

Non parlo francese correntemente come te.

I am **not so** intelligent **as** you (are).

Non sono intelligente come te.

A bike is **not so** quick **as** a car.

Una bici non è veloce come un'auto.

❖ NB_1: use ***in*** after superlatives:

- *it's **the longest** bridge **in** the world.*
- *it's the best beach **in** Italy.*

❖ NB_2: after *than* you can use

- an ***object pronoun*** (*me, him etc.*)
- a ***subject pronoun + auxiliary verb***
 - *She's taller than me OR she's taller than I am*

<i>than you</i>	<i>than you are</i>
<i>than him / her</i>	<i>than he / she is</i>
<i>than us</i>	<i>than we are</i>
<i>than you</i>	<i>than you are</i>
<i>than them</i>	<i>than they are</i>

COMPARATIVES: (-)

Il comparativo di minoranza* si forma premettendo:

a) **less** ad *aggettivi, avverbi*

	less +	aggettivo avverbio + than	
I am less generous than you.			<i>Io sono meno generoso di te.</i>
You work less than me (I do).			<i>Tu lavori meno di me.</i>

more > less

*That way of calculating the figures seems **less complicated** to me.*

(the) most > (the) least

*If you are going on holiday as a group, **the least expensive** option is to rent an apartment or villa.*

COMPARATIVES - VERBS

- We work **more** than they do
- We work **less** than they do
- We work **as much as** they do

verbo	+ as much as
forma negativa del verbo	+ so/as much as
She let the children play in the garden as much as they wanted.	<i>Lasciò che i bambini giocassero in giardino quanto volevano.</i>
He doesn't eat as much as he should.	<i>Non mangia quanto dovrebbe.</i>

COMPARATIVES - NOUNS

more + sostantivo sing./plur. + than

Fred has **more money than** his friend David.

Fred ha più danaro del suo amico David.

Robert has **more friends than** his brother.

Robert ha più amici di suo fratello.

a) **less** con sostantivi singolari (= uncountable)

less + sostantivi singolari (= uncountable)

This work could be done in **less** time.

Questo lavoro si potrebbe fare in meno tempo.

b) **fewer** a sostantivi plurali

fewer + sostantivi plurali + than

I have **fewer** friends **than** my sister.

Ho meno amici di mia sorella.

This year I've bought **fewer** Christmas presents **than** last year.

Quest'anno ho comprato meno regali di Natale dell'anno scorso.


COMPARATIVES - NOUNS

as much	+ nome sing. + as
not so/not as much	
as many	+ nome plur. + as
not so/not as many	

Brian earns as much money as he needs.	<i>Brian guadagna tanto denaro quanto gliene occorre.</i>
I haven't as many books as you.	<i>Non ho tanti libri quanti te.</i>

[COUNTABLE vs. UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS](#) (Cambridge Grammar)

[COUNTABLE vs. UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS](#) (LearnEnglishTeens, British Council)

 **2.12** Listen to a radio programme about scams. How much money did Heather, Carl, and Paul each lose? What's the most important advice the programme gives?

Listen again. Complete the gaps in the summary of each scam with one or two words.

Heather got an ¹ from a friend who was in Berlin. He said he'd lost his ² and needed money to get home. He asked her to send him her ³ details.

Carl got an email which said he'd won a lot of ⁴ in the Spanish lottery. He ⁵ it because he had been on holiday in Spain. They told him to send his ⁶ details so they could send him the money.

Paul got a ⁷ from a woman who said she was from his ⁸ . She said there was a problem with his ⁹ . She told him to transfer his money into a ¹⁰ .

Have you, or has anybody you know, ever been the victim of a scam? Explain what happened.

PRESENT PERFECT – PAST SIMPLE

Conversations often begin in the present perfect

(with a general question; you don't know whether something has happened in the past)

and then change to the past simple

to ask for or give specific details (e.g. *when, what, where, who with etc.*)

A Have you ever **been** to Mexico?

B Yes, I **have**.

A When **did you go** there?

B I **went** last year.

A Have you **seen** his new film?

B Yes, I **have**.

A What **did you think** of it?

B I **loved** it.

PRESENT PERFECT vs. PAST SIMPLE - summing up

present perfect and past simple

present perfect simple: *have / has + past participle* (*worked, seen, etc.*)

1 past experiences

I've **been** to London, but I **haven't been** to Oxford.

Have you ever **lost** your credit card?

Sally **has** never **met** Bill's ex-wife.

2 recent past actions

I've **cut** my finger!

Too late! Our train **has** just **left**!

3 with *yet* and *already* (for emphasis)

I've already **seen** this film twice. Can't we watch another one?

My brother **hasn't found** a new job yet. He's still looking.

Have you **finished** your homework yet? No, not yet.

- 1 We use the present perfect for past experiences, when we don't say exactly when they happened.
 - We often use *ever* and *never* when we ask or talk about past experiences. They go before the main verb.
- 2 We use the present perfect for recent past actions, often with *just*.
 - *just* goes before the main verb.
- 3 We also use the present perfect with *yet* and *already*.
 - *already* is used in $\boxed{+}$ sentences and goes before the main verb.
 - *yet* is used with $\boxed{-}$ sentences and $\boxed{?}$. It goes at the end of the phrase.
 - For irregular past participles see **Irregular verbs** p.165.

past simple (*worked, stopped, went, had, etc.*)

They **got** married last year.

What time **did** you **wake up** this morning?

I **didn't have** time to do my homework.

- Use the past simple for finished past actions (when we say, ask, or know when they happened).

present perfect or past simple?

I've **been** to Madrid twice.

(= in my life up to now)

I **went** there in 1998 and 2002.

(= on two specific occasions)

I've **bought** a new computer.

(= I don't say exactly when, where, etc.)

I **bought** it last Saturday. (= I say when)

- Use the present perfect (NOT the past simple) to talk about past experiences and recent past actions **when we don't specify a time**.
- Use the past simple (NOT the present perfect) to ask or talk about finished actions in the past, **when the time is mentioned or understood**. We often use a past time expression, e.g. *yesterday, last week, etc.*

a Complete with the verb in the present perfect.

Have you done the shopping today? (do)

1 you ever clothes from that shop?
(buy)

2 I always a pair of designer
shoes. (want)

3 I the newspaper today. (not read)

4 We to the new shopping centre yet.
(not be)

5 your brother abroad all his
life? (live)

6 They to live in South America. (go)

7 She before. (not fly)

8 James his girlfriend's family yet. (not meet)

9 you in this restaurant before?
(eat)

10 Jane to the gym – she'll be back in an hour.
(go)

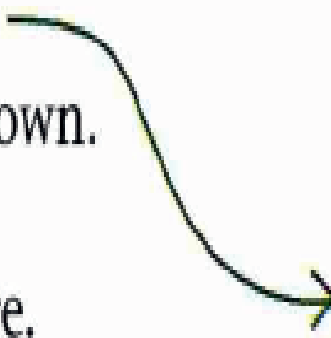
- 0 She's been to the doctor twice this month / last month.
- 1 I've driven this car *many times* / in 2007.
- 2 Jane *passed* / *has passed* her driving test last week.
- 3 Steve loves his job. He *did* / *'s done* it since he was twenty-two.
- 4 Caroline's bought a lot of clothes *this year* / *two years ago*.
- 5 Rick *has finished* / *finished* the course six months ago.
- 6 'George has arrived.' 'Really? When *has he got* / *did he get* here?'

- 0 She's been to the doctor twice *this month* / *last month*.
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- 6 'George has arrived.' 'Really? When *has he got* / *did he get* here?'

Match the sentences 1–7 with the explanations A–H.

- 0 My computer broke down.
- 1 My computer has broken down.
- 2 We've been here before.
- 3 We haven't been here before.
- 4 He's gone to the post office.
- 5 He's been to the post office.
- 6 It hasn't rained yet.
- 7 It's just stopped raining.

- A So I have to water the garden.
- B This is our first visit.
- C He isn't here at the moment.
- D I couldn't send any emails.
- E So I don't have to water the garden.
- F This isn't our first visit.
- G I can't send any emails.
- H He brought back some stamps.



Match the sentences 1–7 with the explanations A–H.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 0 My computer broke down. | A So I have to water the garden. |
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| 5 He's been to the post office. | F This isn't our first visit. |
| 6 It hasn't rained yet. | G I can't send any emails. |
| 7 It's just stopped raining. | H He brought back some stamps. |
-

Match sentences 1 and 2 with A and B in each pair.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 0 | 1 | How far did you travel? | → | A | I'm asking about today. |
| | 2 | How far have you travelled? | → | B | I'm asking about yesterday. |
| 1 | 1 | The doctor called this morning. | | A | It is still morning. |
| | 2 | We've been to the bank this morning. | | B | It is now the afternoon. |
| 2 | 1 | How many criminals have you arrested, Sally? | | A | Sally used to be a detective. |
| | 2 | How many criminals did you arrest, Sally? | | B | Sally is a detective. |
| 3 | 1 | Mike did the reports. | | A | He finished them and went home. |
| | 2 | Mike has done the reports. | | B | He is doing the accounts now. |
| 4 | 1 | Sylvia has worn glasses for many years. | | A | She wears contact lenses now. |
| | 2 | Samantha wore glasses for many years. | | B | She's just bought a new pair. |
| 5 | 1 | We went there twice in the summer. | | A | It is still the summer. |
| | 2 | We've been there several times this summer. | | B | Now it is winter. |

Match sentences 1 and 2 with A and B in each pair.

- 0 1 How far did you travel? —————→ A I'm asking about today.
2 How far have you travelled? —————→ B I'm asking about yesterday.
- 1 1 The doctor called this morning. —————→ A It is still morning.
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- 5 1 We went there twice in the summer. —————→ A It is still the summer.
2 We've been there several times this summer. —————→ B Now it is winter.

Right or wrong? Tick ✓ or cross ✗ the sentences. Correct the wrong sentences.



I've never been in debt. ✓

How much has your new camera cost? ✗

How much did your new camera cost?

1 Dean has just inherited €5,000 from a relative.

2 Did your sister pay you back yet?

3 We booked our holiday online a month ago.

4 When have you bought that leather jacket?

5 They've finished paying back the loan last month.

6 We haven't paid the gas bill yet.

7 Have you ever wasted a lot of money on something?

8 I'm sure I haven't borrowed any money from you last week.

9 I spent my salary really quickly last month.

10 Have you seen the Batman film on TV yesterday?

Right or wrong? Tick ✓ or cross ✗ the sentences. Correct the wrong sentences.



I've never been in debt. ✓

How much has your new camera cost? ✗

How much did your new camera cost?

✓ Dean has just inherited €5,000 from a relative.

✗ Did your sister pay you back yet?

✓ We booked our holiday online a month ago.

✗ When have you bought that leather jacket?

✗ They've finished paying back the loan last month.

✓ We haven't paid the gas bill yet.

✓ Have you ever wasted a lot of money on something?

✗ I'm sure I haven't borrowed any money from you last week.

✓ I spent my salary really quickly last month.

✗ Have you seen the Batman film on TV yesterday?

NB: the PRESENT PERFECT in British vs American English

BRITISH

The *present perfect* or *past simple* can be used for new or recent happenings. The *present perfect* is more common:

- ☐ I've **lost** my key. **Have** you **seen** it?
(or I **lost** my key. **Did** you **see** it?)

- ☐ Sally isn't here. She's **gone** out.

The *present perfect* or *past simple* can be used with **just**, **already** and **yet**.

The *present perfect* is more common:

- ☐ I'm not hungry. I've **just had** lunch.
(or I **just had** lunch.)
- ☐ A: What time is Mark leaving?
B: He's **already left**.
- ☐ **Have** you **finished** your work **yet**?

AMERICAN

The *present perfect* or *past simple* can be used for new or recent happenings. The *past simple* is more common:

- ☐ I **lost** my key. **Did** you **see** it?
(or I've lost my key. **Have** you **seen** it?)

- ☐ Sally isn't here. She **went** out.

The *present perfect* or *past simple* can be used with **just**, **already** and **yet**.

The *past simple* is more common:

- ☐ I'm not hungry. I **just had** lunch.
(or I've **just had** lunch.)
- ☐ A: What time is Mark leaving?
B: He **already left**.
- ☐ **Did** you **finish** your work **yet**?

Let's practice!

Have you ever (have) an argument with a shop assistant? What was it about?

Have you ever (try) to change something without the receipt? Were you successful?

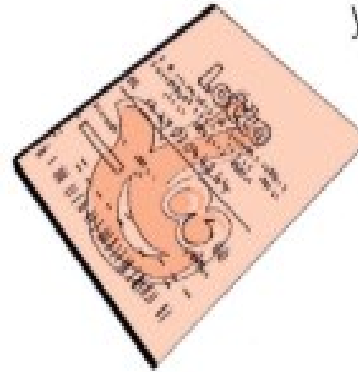
Have you ever (get) to the supermarket checkout and then found you didn't have enough money? What did you do?

HAVE YOU EVER...?

- bought or sold something on eBay or a similar site
- lost a credit card or your wallet
- saved for something for a long time



- wasted money on something you've never used



- won any money (e.g. in a lottery)
- lent money to someone who didn't pay you back

When?

- bought something online and then discovered that it was a scam
- been charged too much in a restaurant

Do we use the present perfect (PP) or past simple (PS)...?

- 1 for a completed action in the past
- 2 for recent actions when we don't ask / say exactly when
- 3 in sentences with *just*, *yet*, and *already*

David I ¹ haven't seen (see) those shoes before. Are they new?

Kate Yes. I ² (just buy) them. Do you like them?

D They're OK. How much ³ they (cost)?

K Oh, not much. They ⁴ (be) a bargain.
Under £100.

D You mean £99.99. That isn't cheap for a pair of shoes. Anyway, we can't afford to buy new clothes at the moment.

K Why not?

D ⁵ you (see) this?

K No. What is it?

D Our phone bill. It ⁶
(arrive) this morning. And we
⁷ (not pay) the house
insurance yet.

K Well, what about the iPad you ⁸ (buy)
last week?

D What about it?

K You ⁹ (not need) a new one. The old one
¹⁰ (work) perfectly well.

D But I ¹¹ (need) the new model.

K Well, I ¹² (need) some new shoes.



PART 2

- **GRAMMAR: more on the PRESENT PERFECT**
 - present perfect continuous



Scarica la app **GUARDA!**
e inquadrati con lo smartphone
per ascoltare gli AUDIO, guardare
i VIDEO o esercitarti con Kahoot

HOW HAS SHOPPING CHANGED IN RECENT YEARS?



The department stores of London



> Have you ever been shopping in a big department store? You can find almost anything you can imagine – clothes, jewellery, perfume, food and drink, toys and **kitchen appliances**. 1) _____ So where did this great idea come from?

> The first department store was probably – but not definitely – the Grand Fashionable Magazine in Pall Mall, London. 2) _____ There were four departments: **furs and fans, sewing accessories**, jewellery and clocks, and hats. The idea was that women could find everything they needed in one place.

> The Great Exhibition was the first world's fair. 3) _____ The Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, London hosted this historic event. It was an enormous **showcase** of consumer goods from around the world. Millions of people came here to window shop, admiring marvels of contemporary design and technology that opened their eyes to what the new industrial world could offer. Ever since, department stores have had something of Crystal Palace about them.

> Near Hyde Park stands Harrods. People have been visiting the enormous shop in Knightsbridge since 1849. Today it's got more than 300 departments – it's even got its own postcode! Harrods has been providing people with whatever they need for more than 170 years.

Reading

3 How did department stores start? Watch the video to find out.



4 Read the text and complete it with sentences A-G. Two sentences are extra. I



- A It took place in 1851 and strongly influenced the story of department stores.
- B The prices are high, but the quality is excellent.

- C Department stores are convenient and they offer good services.
- D Londoners have been buying quality food there ever since.
- E They were nothing like modern department stores.
- F The company Harding, Howell & Co opened it in 1796 as a special shop for women.
- G The Food Hall is the most popular area in the shop.

5 318 Now, listen and check.



In the past, wealthy shoppers could even order live animals – US President Ronald Reagan once bought an elephant from there! 4) _____. It's got its own butcher's, fishmonger's, bakery, delicatessen and 'market' with fresh fruit and vegetables. Harrods also sells prepared meals – cooked by a team of 150 chefs! 5) _____.

> Many traditional shops are closing because of Internet shopping, but famous department stores aren't in danger from the online world. This is because visiting them is an experience. London stores like Harrods aren't just shops – they are famous tourist attractions.

- kitchen appliances** > elettrodomestici da cucina
- furs and fans** > pellicce e ventagli
- sewing accessories** > accessori per il cucito
- showcase** > vetrina, esposizione

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The present perfect continuous is used to describe a situation or activity which **began in the past and is still true** at the time of speaking.

It is used to **emphasise the duration** of the event/situation.

- ❖ with action verbs (vs. non-action, stative verbs)
- ❖ with time expressions which indicate how long an activity has been in progress, e.g. *I've been working at home all day.*
 - How long **has** David **been working** in Mexico?
 - David **has been working** in Mexico for many years.
 - David **has been working** in Mexico since 2001.
 - He's **been writing** to her every day since he left.
(*action repeated over a period of time, still happening*)
 - We've **been going** out together for about three years.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

We also use the present perfect continuous for continuous or repeated actions which have been happening very recently, when the actions have just finished or have visibly present results.

- I've been waiting for you for two hours! Where have you been?
I've been playing tennis.
(long action which has just finished)
- Your eyes are red. Have you been crying?
No, I've been chopping onions.



PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE vs PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

We use the **present perfect continuous** when we want to focus on the **process**

- *I've been washing the car and I'm soaked.*



There is paint on Kate's clothes.
She **has been painting** her bedroom.

Has been painting is the *present perfect continuous*.

We are thinking of the activity. It does not matter whether it has been finished or not.
In this example, the activity (painting the bedroom) has not been finished.

We use the **present perfect simple** when we want to focus on the **result** of an activity

- *I've washed the car and it looks much better now.*



Her bedroom was green. Now it is yellow.
She **has painted** her bedroom.

Has painted is the *present perfect simple*.

Here, the important thing is that something has been finished. **Has painted** is a completed action. We are interested in the result of the activity (the painted bedroom), not the activity itself.

present perfect + for / since, present perfect continuous

present perfect + for / since

They've **known** each other for ten years.

🔊 2.16

Julia's **had** that bag since she was at university.

A How long **have** you **worked** here?

B Since 1996.

A How long **has** your brother **had** his motorbike?

B For about a year.

- We use the present perfect + for or since to talk about something which started in the past and is still true now. *They've known each other for ten years.* (= they met ten years ago and they still know each other today)
- We use *How long...?* + present perfect to ask about an unfinished period of time (from the past until now).
- We use for + a period of time, e.g. *for two weeks*, or since + a point of time, e.g. *since 2016*.
- Don't use the present simple with for / since. **NOT** *They know each other for a long time.*

present perfect continuous: have / has been + verb + -ing

1 How long **have** you **been learning** English?

🔊 2.17

Nick **has been working** here since April.

They've **been going out** together for about three years.

2 A Your eyes are red. **Have** you **been crying**?

B No, I've **been chopping** onions.



- 1 We use the present perfect continuous with for and since with **action verbs** (e.g. *learn, work, go*, etc.) to talk about actions which started in the past and are still true now.
 - With non-action verbs we use the present perfect simple (**NOT** continuous). **NOT** *They've been knowing each other for ten years.*
 - Don't use the present continuous with for / since. **NOT** *I am working here for two years.*
- 2 We can also use the present perfect continuous for continuous or repeated actions which have been happening very recently. The actions have usually just finished or have visibly present results.

I've (I have)

You've (You have)

He / She / It's (He has)

We've (We have)

They've (They have)

been working here for two years.

I haven't (I have not)

You haven't

He / She / It hasn't (He has not)

We haven't

They haven't

been working here for two years.

Have you been working here for two years?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Has she been working here for two years?

Yes, she has.

No, she hasn't.

🗨 live and work

live and work are often used in either the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous with the same meaning.

I've lived here since 2010.

I've been living here since 2010.

LET'S PRACTICE

Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) if both are possible.

Harry is / has been unemployed since last year.

1 We've had our new flat for / since six months.

2 Hi Jackie! How are you? I haven't seen / haven't been seeing you for ages!

3 How long have you known / do you know your husband?

4 I've worked / been working as a teacher for five years.

5 I'm exhausted! I'm cleaning / I've been cleaning the kitchen for two hours.

LET'S PRACTICE

Make present perfect sentences (with *for* / *since* if necessary). Use the continuous form if possible. 

I / work for a charity / eight years

I've been working for a charity for eight years.

- 1 we / know each other / we were children
- 2 the children / play computer games / two hours
- 3 your sister / have that hairstyle / a long time?
- 4 I / love her / the first day we met
- 5 my internet connection / not work / yesterday
- 6 how long / you / wait?
- 7 I / be a teacher / three years
- 8 it / snow / 5.00 this morning
- 9 Sam / not study enough recently
- 10 you / live in London / a long time?

LET'S PRACTICE!

Present perfect simple and continuous

Exercise: Correct the mistakes

Example:

Harry **is** unemployed since last year → Harry *has been* unemployed since last year

1. We've had our new flat since six months.
2. Hi Jackie! How are you? I don't see you for ages!
3. How long are you knowing your husband?
4. Emily has been a volunteer for ten years ago.
5. Paul doesn't eat anything since yesterday because he's ill.
6. It hasn't rained since two months.
7. How long has your parents been married?
8. They're having their dog since they got married.
9. I haven't had any emails from my brother for last Christmas.
10. My grandmother lives in the same house all her life.

Any questions?

Thank you
and
see you next week!!!