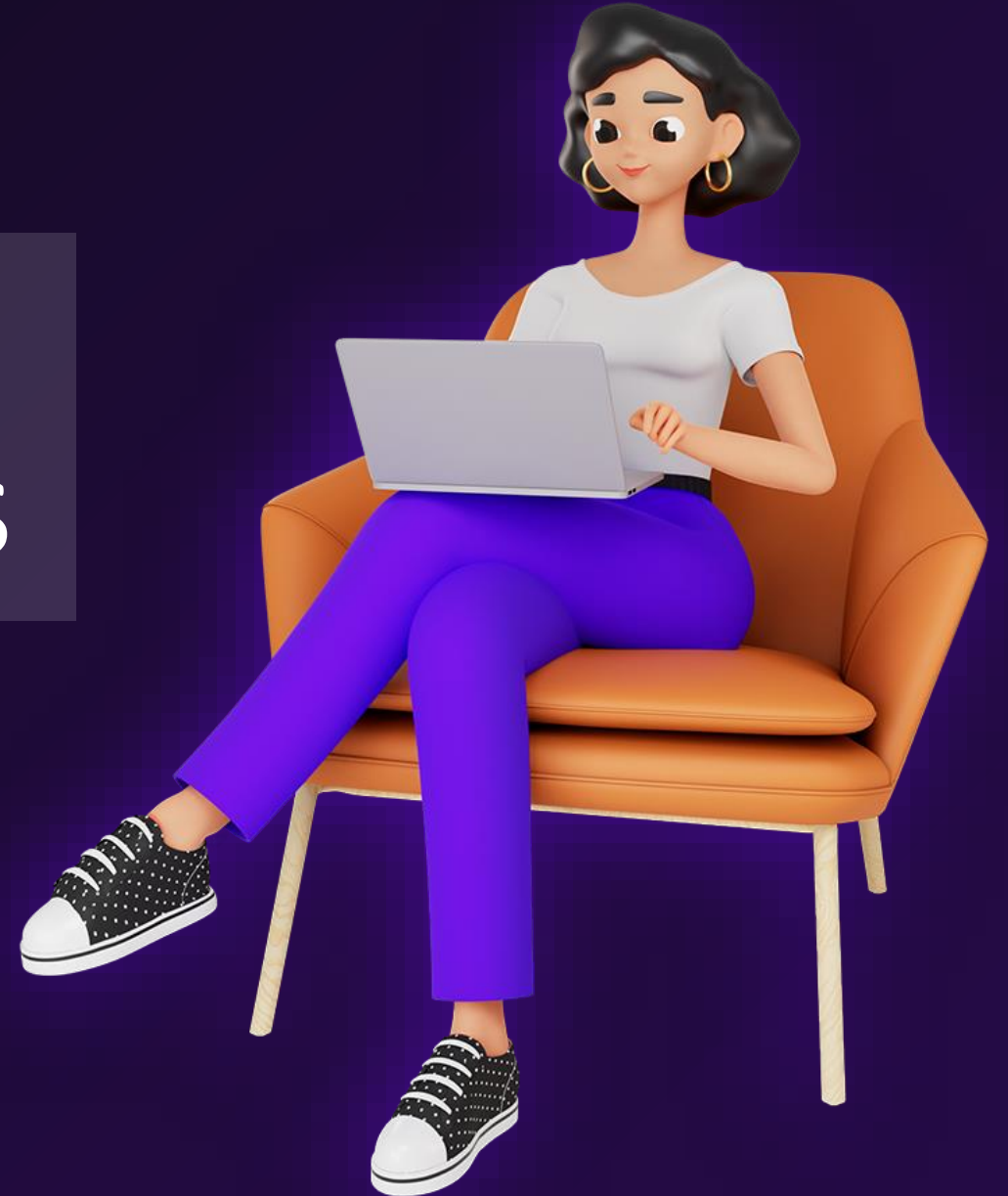


*“Books are the
mirrors of the soul.”*





Leisure Activities





Bake cakes

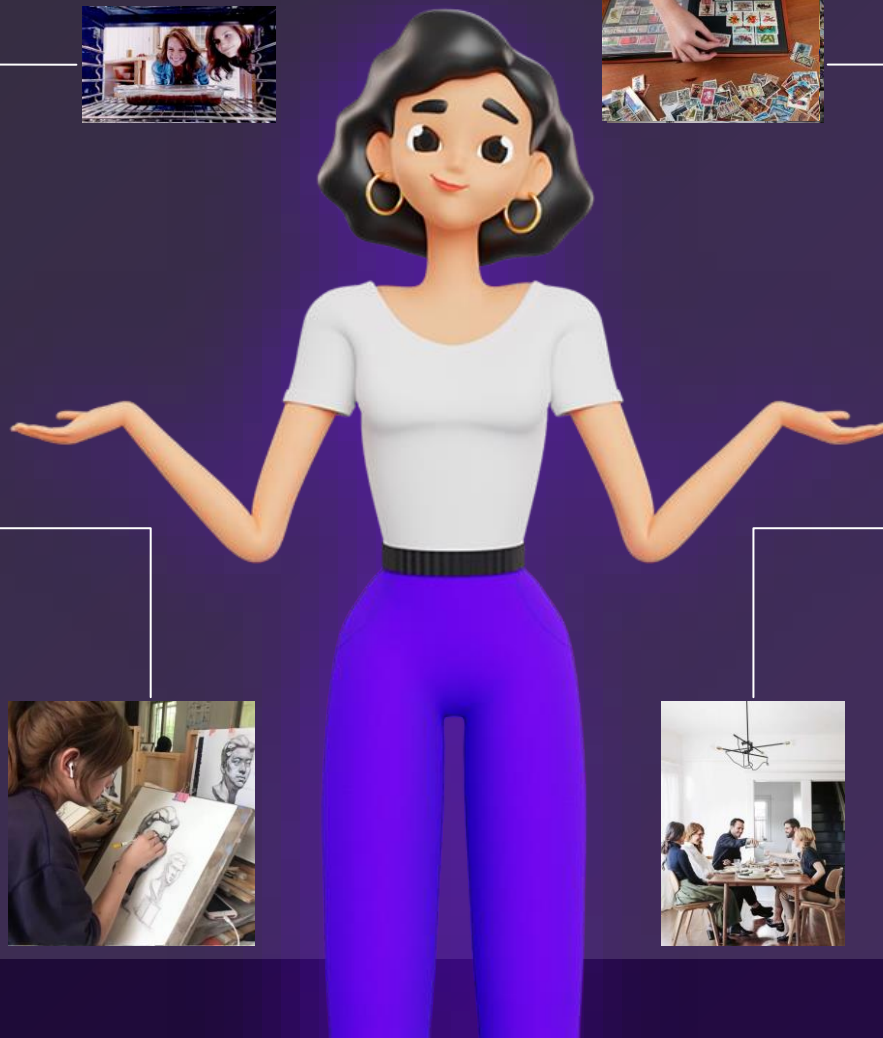


Collect figures,
cards, stamps

Draw



Hang out
with friends





Make clothes



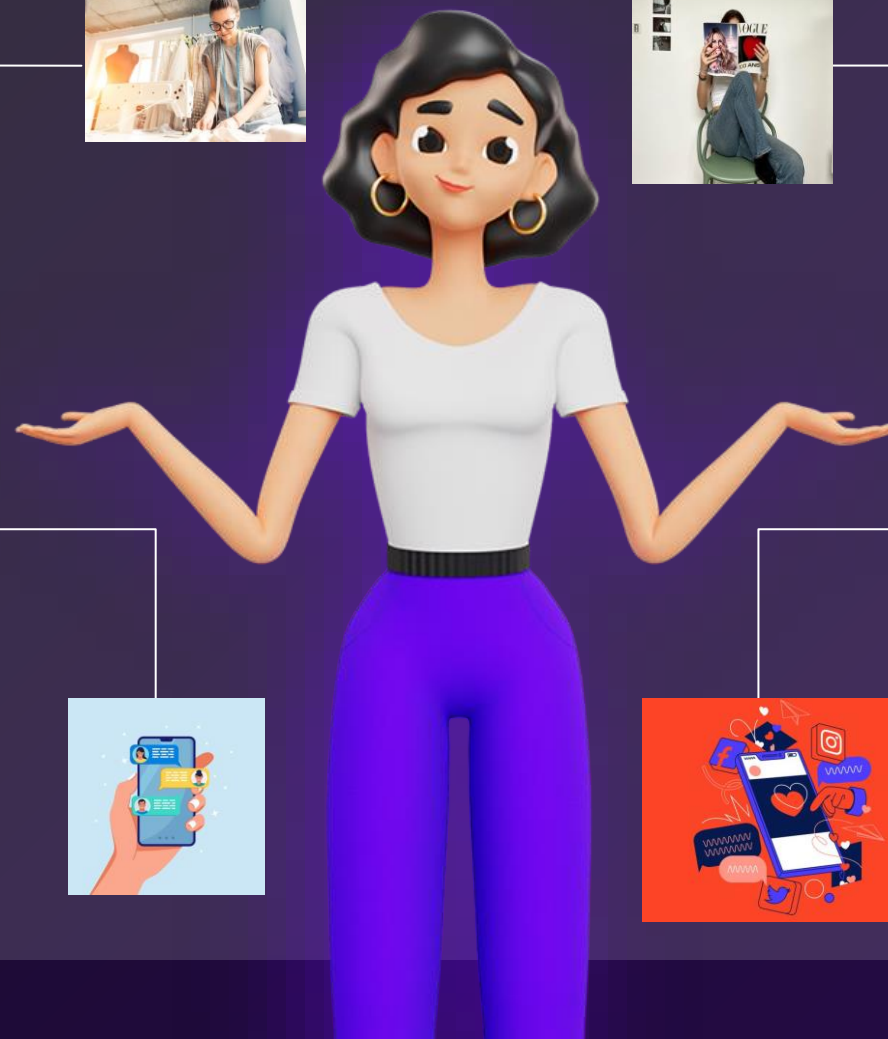
Read books,
magazines



Text your
friends

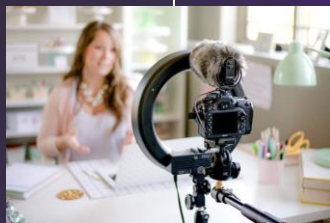


Use social
media

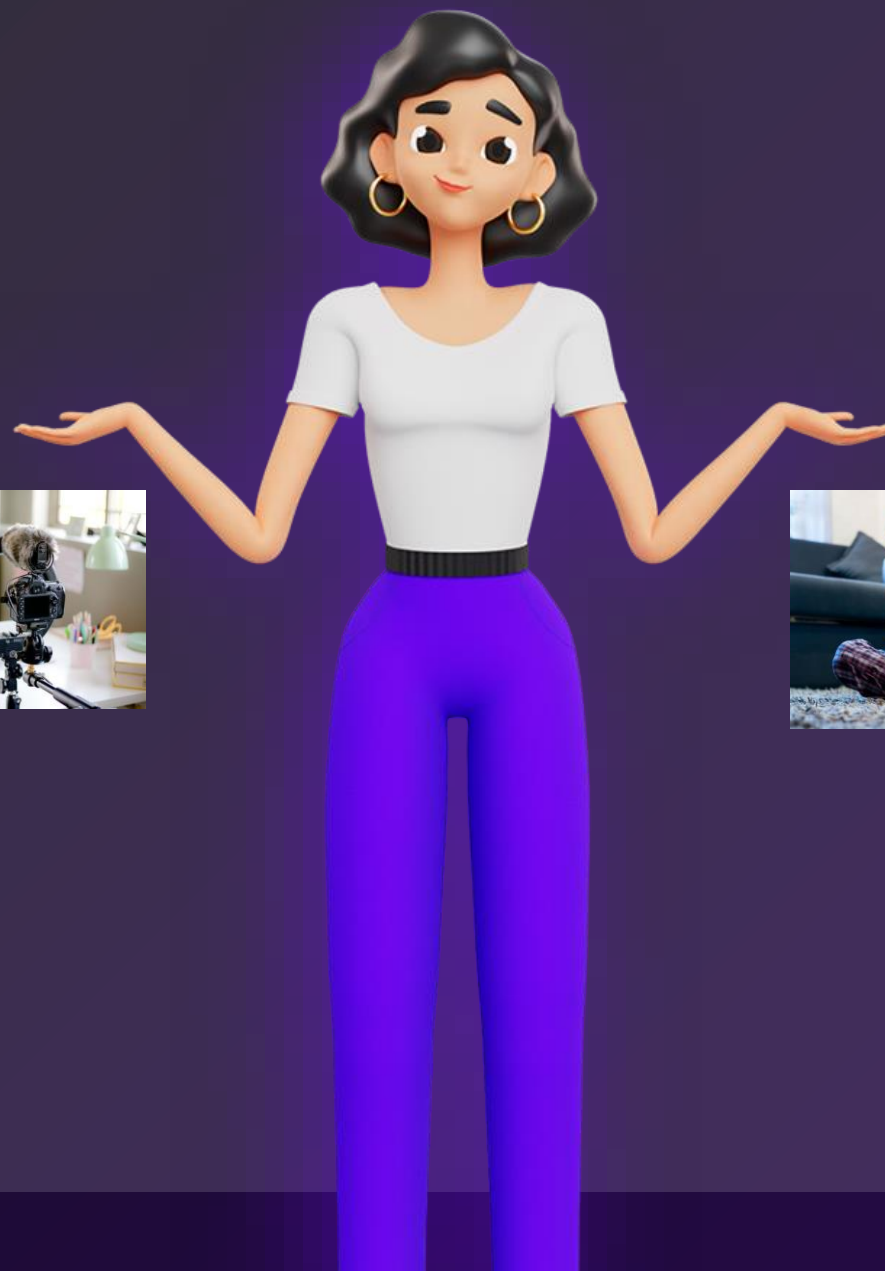
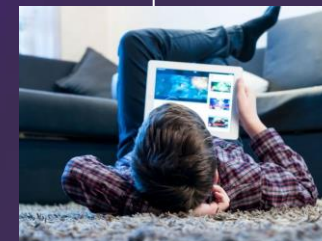




Video
blogs



Watch videos
online





Ballet

do

Ballroom dancing



GO



Basketball

Play



BMXing

GO

Board games

Play





Bowling

Go

Camping



Go





Cards

Play



Chess

Play



Cycling

Go

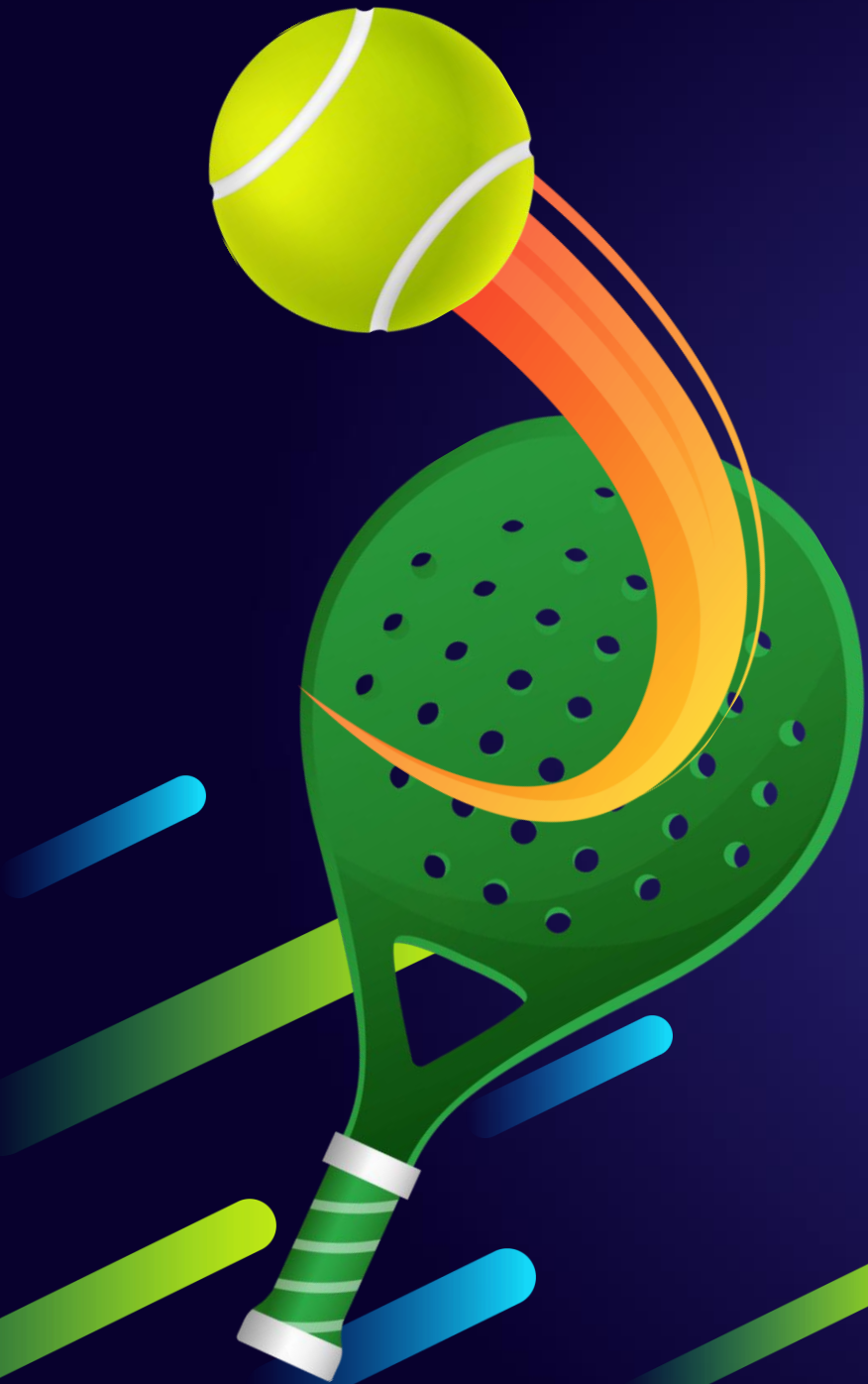
Gymnastics

Do



Go horse riding

Go





Ice hockey

Play

Ice skating

A green pickleball paddle with a yellow ball on a blue and green background with abstract lines.

Go

Martial art

Do



Musical instrument

Play



Photography

Do



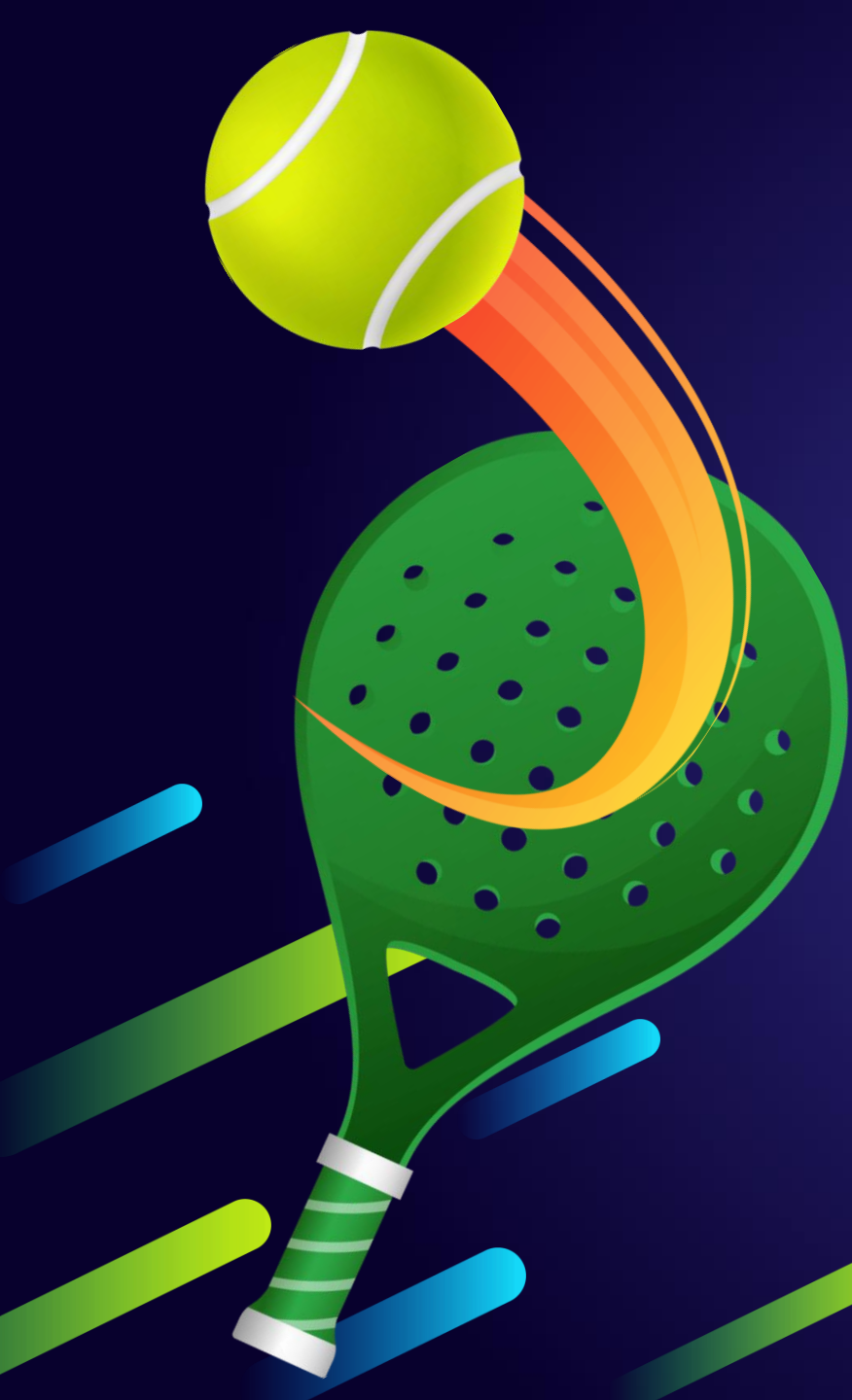
Rollerblading



Go

Running

Go



Shopping



Go

Skateboarding

Go



Table tennis

Play





Volleyball

Play

Weights

Do



%

ADVERB OF FREQUENCY

EXAMPLES

100%

AlwaysI **always** brush my teeth at night.

90%

UsuallyI **usually** walk to work.

80%

Normally / GenerallyI **normally** get good marks.

70%

Often / FrequentlyI **often** read in bed at night.

50%

SometimesI **sometimes** sing in the shower.

30%

OccasionallyI **occasionally** go to bed late.

10%

SeldomI **seldom** add salt to my food.

5%

Hardly ever / RarelyI **hardly ever** get angry.

0%

NeverVegetarians **never** eat meat.

ONLY APPROXIMATE NUMBERS

Subject + Adverb + Main VerbDaniel **always** passes his exams.**Subject + BE + Adverb**He is **always** happy.**Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Adverb + Main Verb**Susan has **always** lived in New York.**CORRECT
WORD
ORDER**

DO

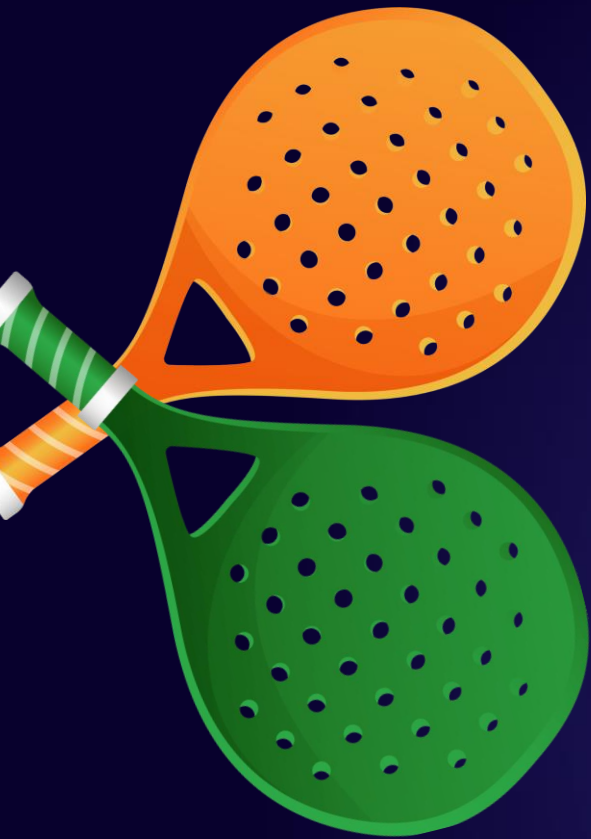
- ❖ Individual sports
- ❖ Activities not ending in “ing”

PLAY

- ❖ Team sports
- ❖ Ball sports
- ❖ Games
- ❖ Musical instruments

GO

- ❖ Sports and activities with “ing”



A board games, cards, chess

B ballet, ballroom dancing, a musical instrument

C use social media, video blog, watch videos online

D bake cakes, collect figures, cards, stamps, etc., draw, hang out with friends, make clothes, read books, read magazines, text your friends, use social media, video blog, watch videos online, board games, cards, chess, a musical instrument

E cycling, BMXing, camping, hang out with friends, horse riding, ice skating, photography, rollerblading, running, skateboarding

F bake cakes, collect figures, cards, stamps, etc., cycling, draw, make clothes, read books, read magazines, photography, running, weights

G basketball, gymnastics, bowling, ice hockey, ice skating, martial arts, table tennis, volleyball, weights

Listen to five people talking about why they hate certain things. What sports or activities do they talk about?

Speaker 1 going camping

Speaker 2 watching horror films

Speaker 3 using social media

Speaker 4 going shopping

Speaker 5 playing a musical instrument

PRESENT PERFECT
VS.
PAST SIMPLE



PRESENT PERFECT VS. PAST

★ Present Perfect SIMPLE

- ❖ *Unstated/ Indefinite time*

*Ex. Teddy has bought a new bike.
(we don't know when)*

★ Past Simple

- ❖ *Stated/Definite time*

*Ex. Teddy bought a new bike on Saturday.
(we know when)*



PRESENT PERFECT VS. PAST

★ Present Perfect SIMPLE

❖ *Unfinished action*

Ex. Teddy has gone shopping.

(he hasn't finished shopping yet)

★ Past Simple

❖ *Finished action*

Ex. Teddy went shopping.

(he has already finished shopping)



PRESENT PERFECT VS. PAST

★ Present Perfect SIMPLE

- ❖ *Past action connected to the present*

Ex. Teddy has lost his key.

(he hasn't found it yet)

★ Past Simple

- ❖ *Past action with no connection to the present*

Ex. Teddy lost his key

(he has already found it)



PRESENT PERFECT VS. PAST

★ Present Perfect SIMPLE

❖ *With the following adverbs:*

for, since, recently, ever, never, already, just, yet, how long

Ex. Teddy has recently eaten some honey.

★ Past Simple

❖ *With the following adverbs:*

last... , ago, yesterday

Ex. Teddy went to the dentist last week.

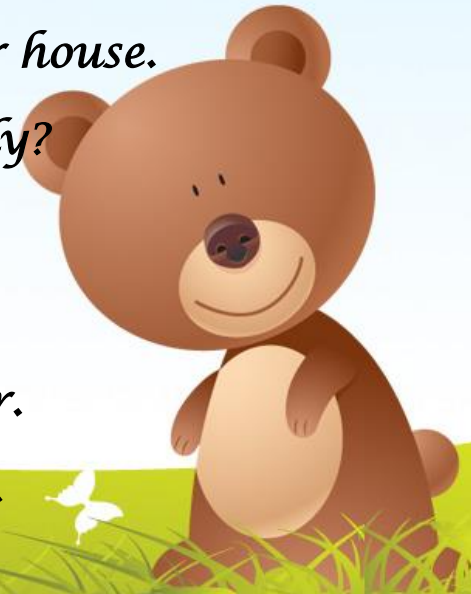


PRESENT PERFECT VS. PAST

SIMPLE

★ EXERCISES

- 1) Sorry, Teddy isn't here. He _____ (go) to the park.
- 2) He _____ (not drink) anything because he _____ (not be) thirsty.
- 3) Teddy _____ (buy) a lot of apples in the market yesterday.
- 4) Teddy's parents _____ (not eat) in a restaurant for a long time.
- 5) A few days ago we _____ (see) an accident near our house.
- 6) _____ (his friends/arrive) at the party an hour early?
- 7) I _____ (have) my pet for six months.
- 8) _____ (Teddy/watch) tv today?
- 9) Teddy _____ (spend) a few days in Canada last year.
- 10) She _____ (do) all her homework. Now she can play.

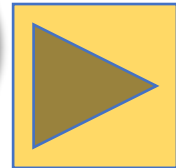


Box Game

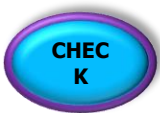
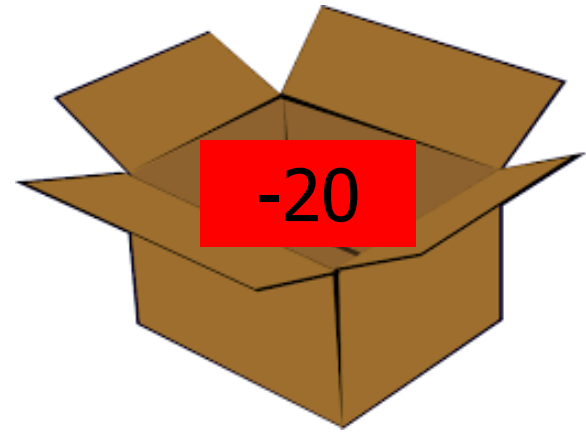


Past Simple or Present Perfect?

The box has some points, they can be positive or negative. if your answer is right, decide if you KEEP or GIVE it. If your answer is wrong, your adversary will decide to KEEP or to GIVE it to you.

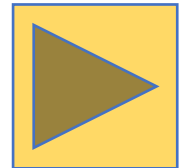


1. We ... to Europe last year. It was a great trip. [travel]

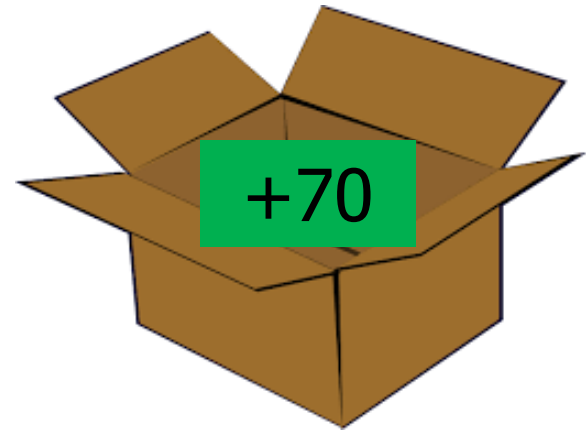


traveled

Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?

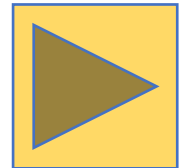


2. The Smiths ... in retail for the past few years. [work]

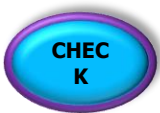
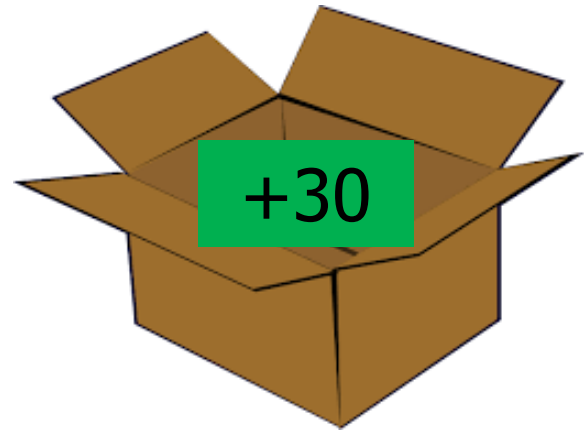


have worked

Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?

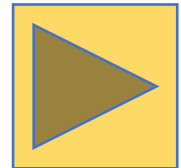


3. I ... in Japan from 1996 to 2002.
[live]

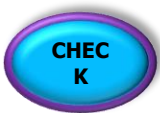
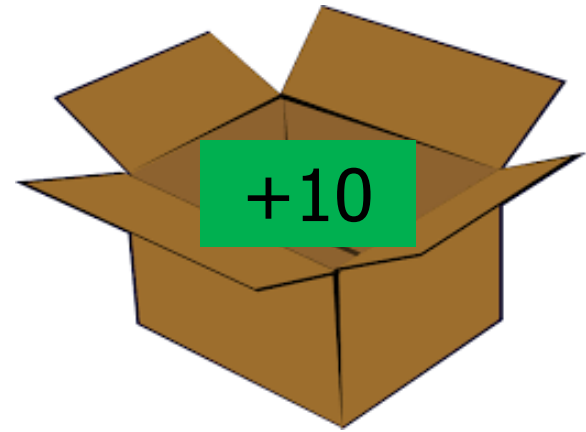


lived

Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?

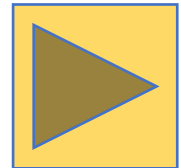


3. I ... in this house since I was born.
I love living here. [live]

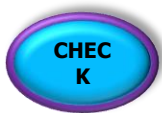
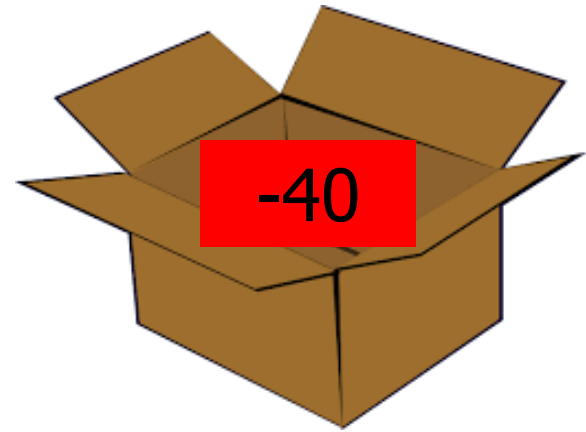


have lived

Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?

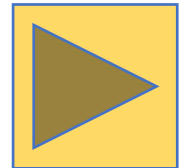


4. Mel ... in her project since 8 in the morning. She must finish it today.
[work]

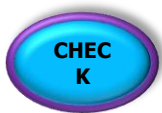
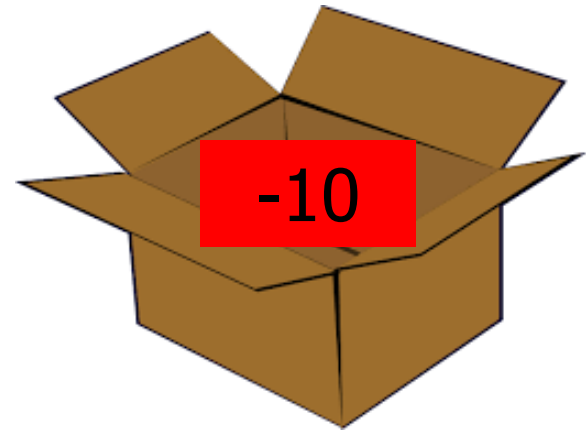


has worked

Do you KEEP or GIVE it?

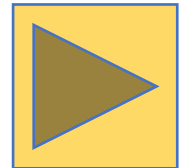


5. Don and Ann ... for 5 years. I don't know why they broke up. [date]

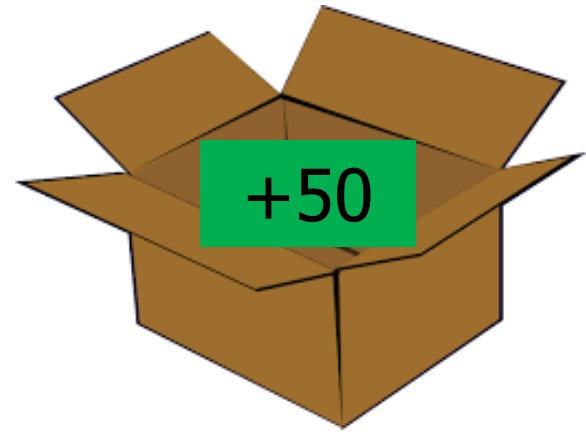


dated

Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?



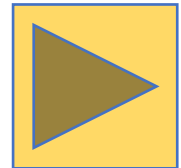
6. Jeremy and Diana ... since the beginning of the prom. I don't know how they can do it. [dance]



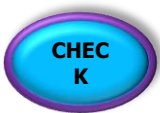
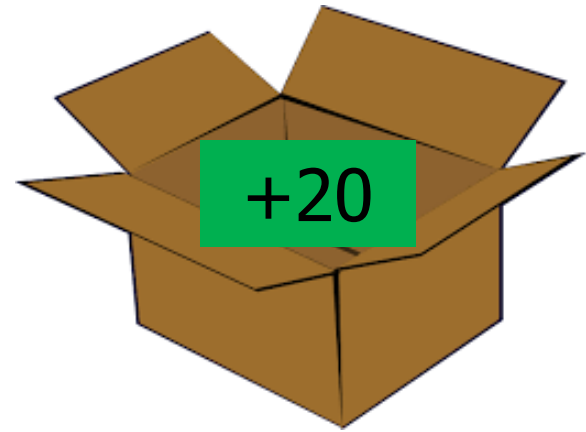
Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?

CHEC
K

have danced

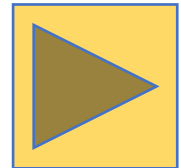


7. Arthur ... at that company until he got fired last week. [work]

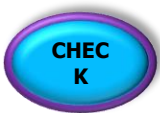
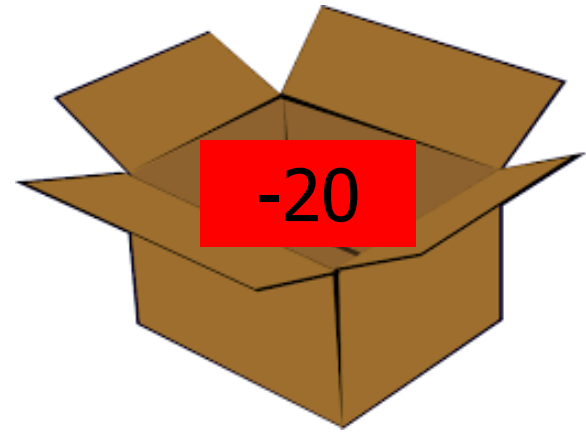


worked

Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?

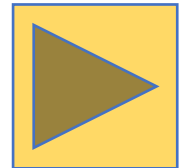


8. Stefan ... Elena until he died. [love]

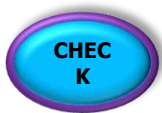
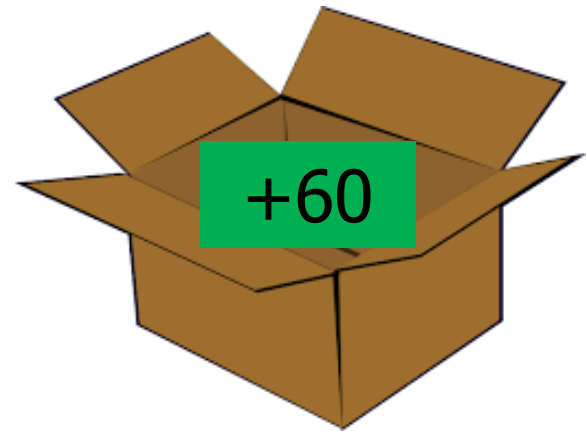


loved

Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?

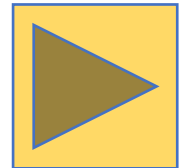


9. Nina ... every night since the beginning of the year. [work out]

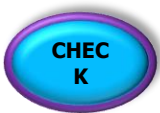
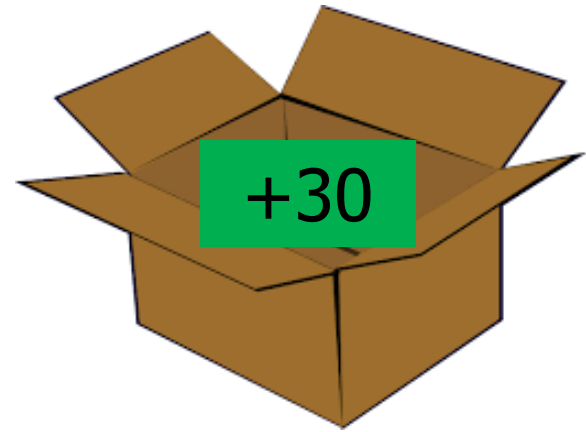


has worked out

Do you KEEP or GIVE it?

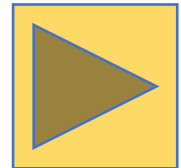


10. The office ... in that building until
it caught fire. [be]

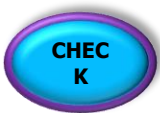
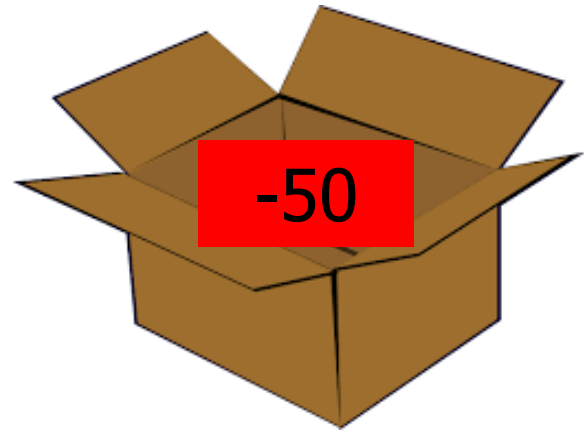


was

Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?

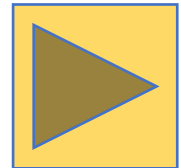


11. That man ... here since lunch time. He wants to talk to you. [be]

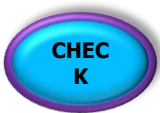
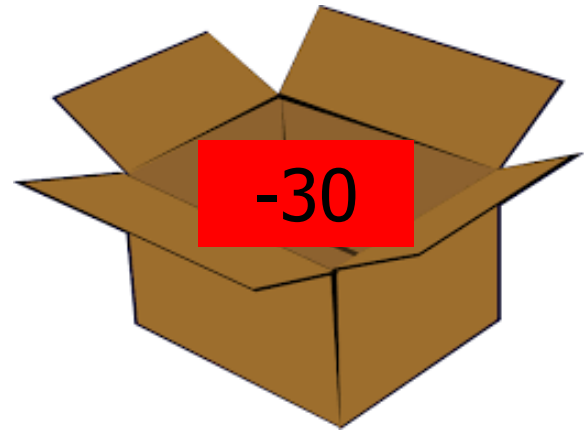


has been

Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?

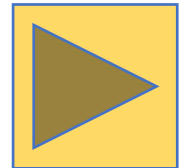


12. Diana ... all day. I think it's urgent.
[call]

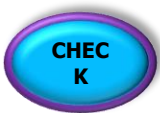
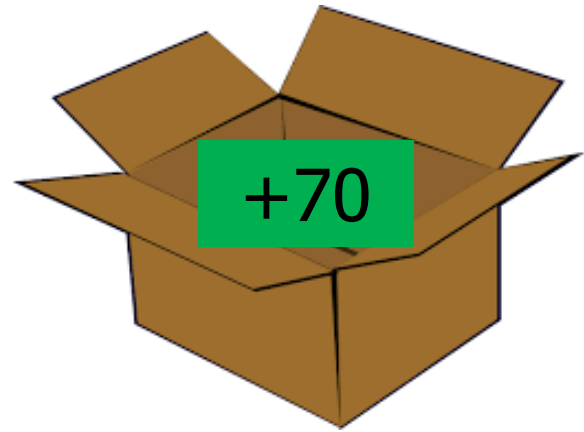


has called

Do you KEEP or GIVE it?

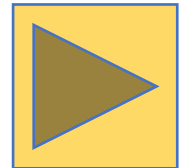


13. Mom ... since yesterday. I think we should wake her up. [sleep]

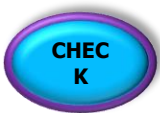
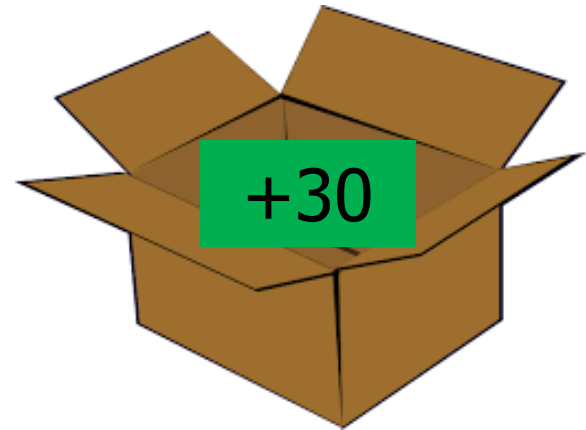


has slept

Do you KEEP or GIVE it?

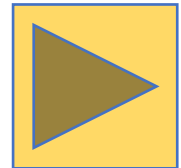


14. You ... for hours. I think we should stop and get something to eat. [drive]

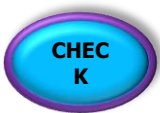
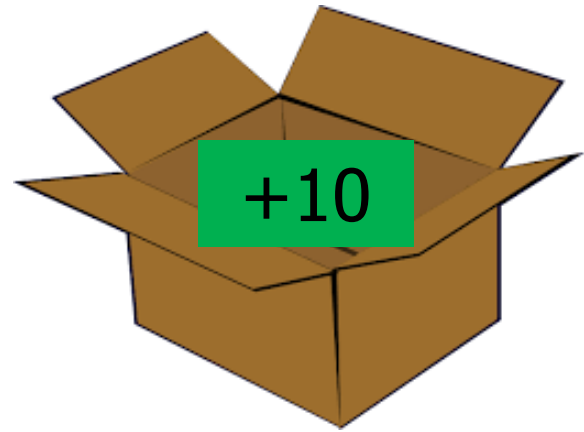


have driven

Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?

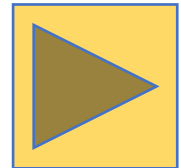


15. Steve ... for 2 hours before we found a place to eat. [drive]

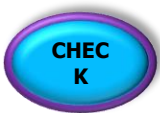
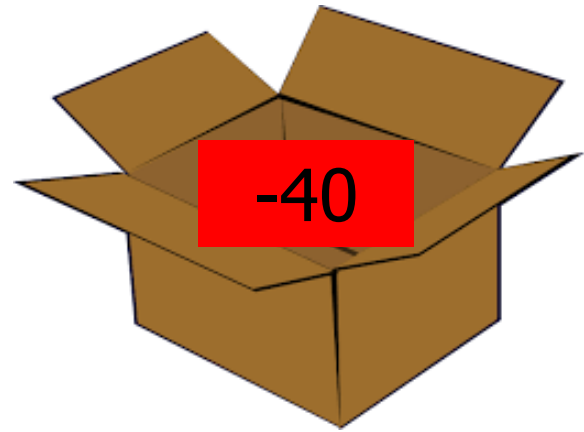


drove

Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?

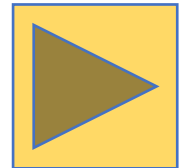


16. The kids ... all morning. Luckily,
Dad got home and made them stop.
[fight]

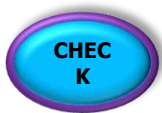
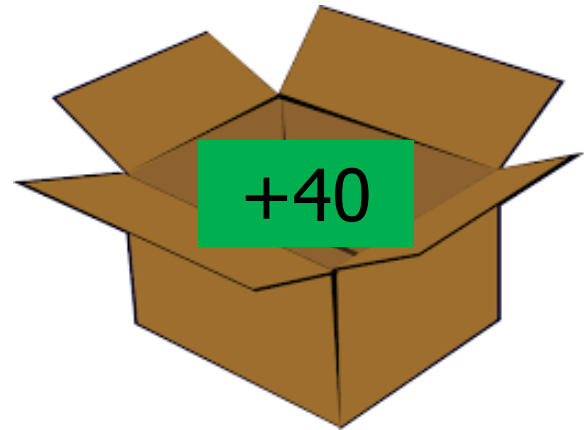


fought

Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?

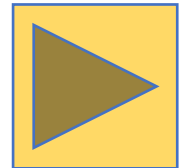


17. You ... videogames all weekend.
Why don't you go somewhere with
your friends? [play]

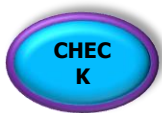
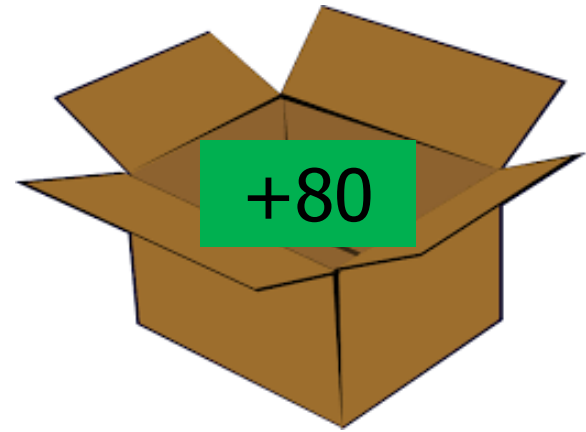


have played

Do you KEEP or GIVE it?

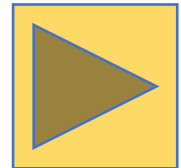


18. Marion ... for hours, then she left with some friends. [study]

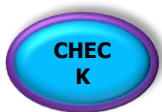
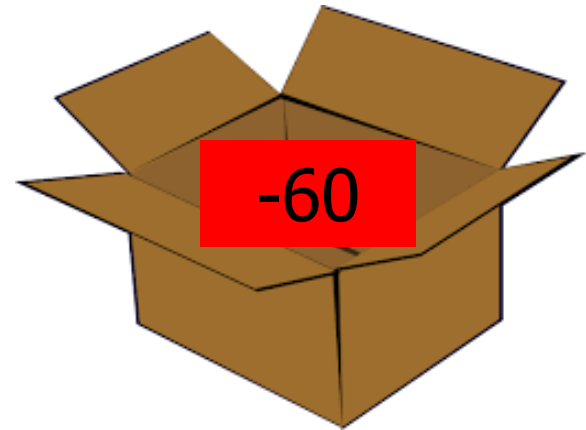


studied

Do you **KEEP** or **GIVE** it?

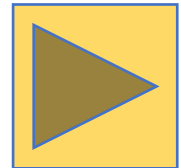


19. Steve ... in his room since this afternoon. Go there and tell him dinner is ready. [be]

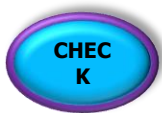
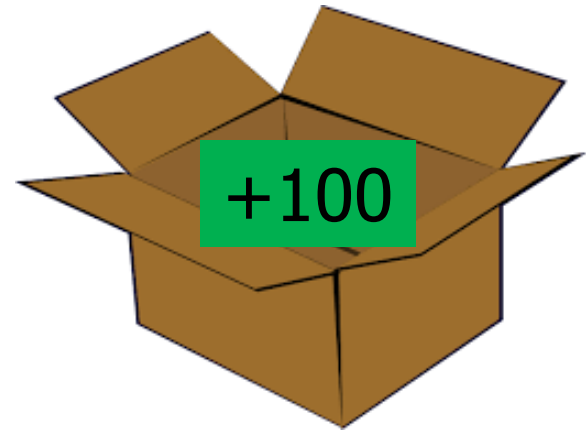


has been

Do you KEEP or GIVE it?

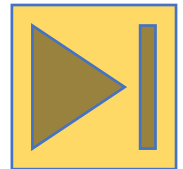


20. Brigit ... to her boyfriend every night since she moved to England.
[talk]



has talked

Do you KEEP or GIVE it?



He's lovin' it



Mike Fountaine has the world's largest collection of McDonald's memorabilia. The sixty-year-old McDonald's employee has spent **almost fifty years** collecting everything to do with the fast-food restaurant. He has **already** filled nine rooms of his house with 75,000 objects, including toys, badges, cups and uniforms!

Mike has been at McDonald's **since 1968**. His first job was cooking Big Macs. **A year later** he began collecting badges, and he hasn't stopped since! **A few years ago**, Mike opened his own McDonald's restaurant. He has decorated it with memorabilia. 'People say it's the most beautiful McDonald's restaurant they've **ever** seen,' says Mike proudly.

LEARN THIS! Present perfect and past simple

- a We use ¹ simple past to talk about a specific occasion in the past.
- b We use ² present perfect to talk about an event during a period of time that is still continuing.
- c We use ³ present perfect to say how long a situation has existed, often with *for*, *since*, or *how long*.
- d We use ⁴ present perfect to talk about an event that has a strong connection with the present, often with *just*, *already*, or *yet*.
- e We use ⁵ present perfect to talk about an experience at an unspecified time in the past, often with *ever* or *never*.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------------|--|
| already | + | Before past participle |
| just | + ? | A very short time ago |
| yet | - ? | Yet refers to things which have not happened or which people think may not have happened. |

Jian Yang is in his thirties and collects dolls. So far, he
1 _____ **has spent** _____ (spent) twenty years and over £250,000 on
his collection, which includes 6,000 Barbie dolls. The young man
from Singapore 2 _____ **started** _____ (start) collecting Barbie dolls
when he 3 _____ **was** _____ (be) just thirteen. The first doll he
4 _____ **bought** _____ (buy) was the 'Great Shape' model in a gym
outfit and leg warmers. Jian buys dolls when he travels for work
and 5 _____ **purchased** _____ (purchase) 65 dolls on his last trip to
New York. A while ago, a girlfriend 6 _____ **walked out** _____ (walk out)
on him because of his hobby. Apparently, she 7 _____ **felt** _____
(feel) threatened by his collection. Jian 8 _____ **found** _____ (find)
that worrying, but now he accepts it. Another problem is space:
he 9 _____ **has** _____ already almost _____ **filled** _____ (fill) his
house. So 10 _____ **has** _____ he ever _____ **thought** _____ (think)
about stopping? No. If he runs out of space, he says, he'll buy the
house next door!

Barbie



LOOK OUT!

We often use the present perfect to ask or talk about an experience and then the past simple to give specific information about it.

'Have you ever been bowling?' 'Yes, I went bowling last week.'

GONE TO



NEW YORK

GONE TO is used when someone is currently at a place and they have NOT returned. The trip has NOT finished and they are still there.

BEEN TO



NEW YORK

BEEN TO is used when someone has visited a place and returned. The trip has finished.



© Woodward Education



Fred has **been to** New York many times.

He is not there now. The trips have finished.



Fred has **gone to** New York for work.
He'll be back on Friday.

He is in New York now. The trip has not finished.

3 Write *been* or *gone*.

- 1 Hannah isn't at school. She's gone home.
- 2 You're late. Where have you been ?
- 3 'Is Jackie coming to the party this evening?' 'No, she's gone to London.'
- 4 Jack's gone shopping, but he'll be back soon.
- 5 Nice suntan! Have you been on holiday?

4 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Joe lived (live) in London between 2009 and 2012.
- 2 'Emeli Sandé has just brought out (just / bring out) a new record. Have you heard (you / hear) it yet?'
'Yes, I downloaded (download) it last night.'
- 3 'Sorry I'm late! Have you been (you / be) here long?'
'No, I has just arrived (just / arrive).'
- 4 Have you ever visited (you / ever / visit) the USA?' 'Yes, I went (go) there last summer.'
- 5 ' Did you eat (you / eat) before you left (leave) home?'
'Yes, I did.'
- 6 I have had (have) this MP3 player for a year.



Eat out
Eat in a restaurant
≠ Eat in



curry



risotto



pudding



pie



Stir-fry



stew

2C Diets

1 Circle the correct answers: a, b or c.

- 1 If you're on a low-salt diet, you should avoid ...
 a bacon b tomatoes c eggs
- 2 A vegetarian would not eat ...
 a pasta b mushrooms c tuna
- 3 There are lots of vitamins and minerals in ...
 a vegetables b crisps c butter
- 4 A good source of iron is ...
 a peanuts b steak c cheese
- 5 Brown rice and wholemeal bread contain more ... than white rice and white bread.
 a fibre b calcium c fat
- 6 Which of these is not a source of carbohydrate?
 a chicken b rice c cereal
- 7 Organic food does not usually contain ...
 a nutrients b protein c additives




Listening Strategy

In a listening task, you sometimes need to identify the context of a conversation. The context is implied, not stated, so you have to listen for clues. The information you need may be:

- a When the conversation is taking place.
- b Where it is taking place.
- c Why the conversation is taking place.
- d Who is speaking.





- 3  1.19 Read the **Listening Strategy**. Then listen to two extracts and answer the questions.

Extract 1

- 1 Why is the man talking to the waiter?
- 2 What time of day is the dialogue taking place?


Extract 2

- 3 Who is speaking?
- 4 Where is the speaker?

-
- 1 There are a few problems with my food; But that's not all; And to make it worse
 - 2 I have to get back to work for a meeting this afternoon.
 - 3 Why are you adding the rice now? What did I just say? Come on, please pay attention. I want you all to finish this dish before the end of the lesson. You can even eat it if you're hungry at break time.
 - 4 Luke, please don't sit on the desk.



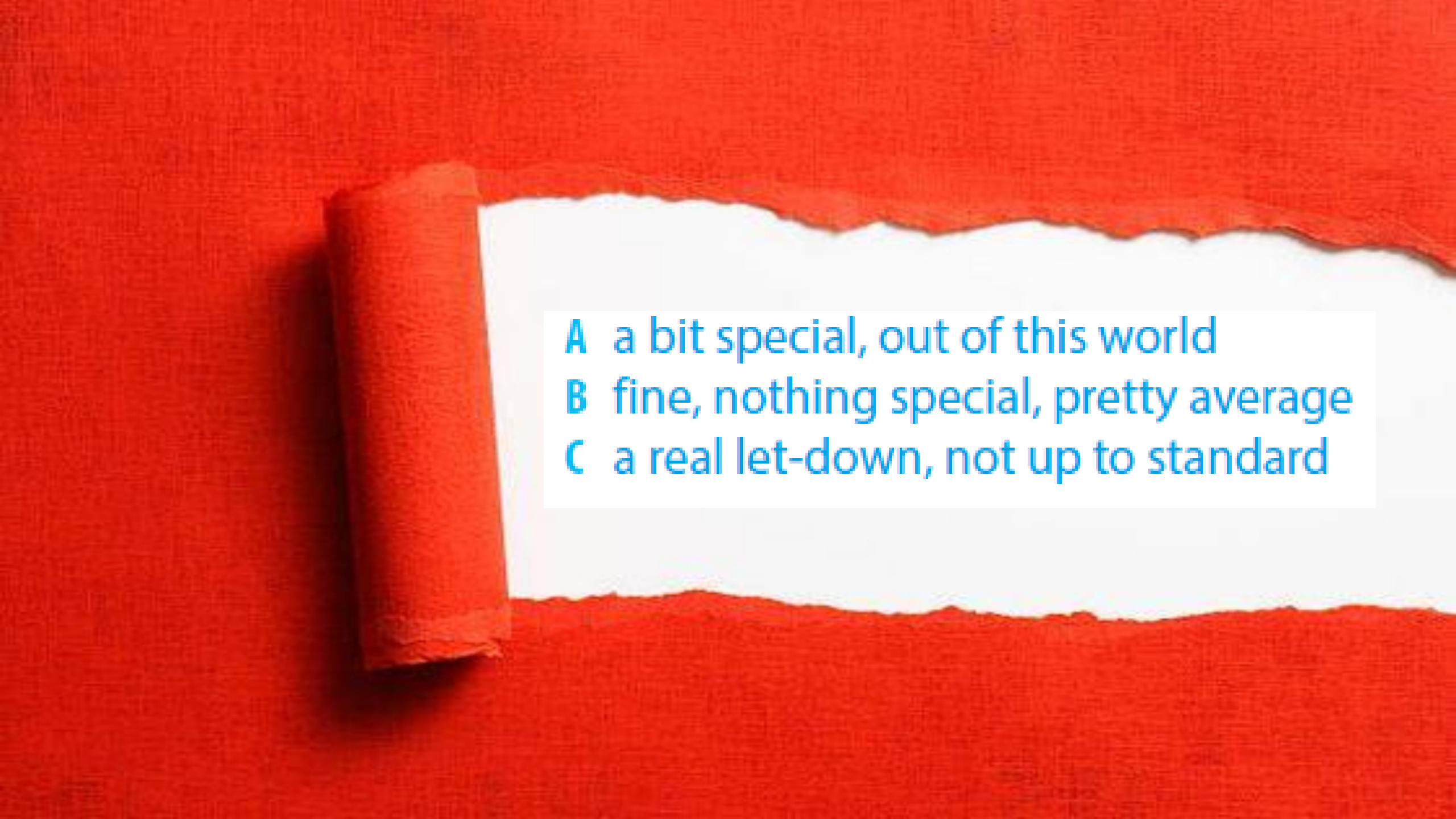


- 5  1.20 Listen to a dialogue between two teenagers. For each question, write the correct speaker: Matthew (M) or Scarlett (S). Make a note of the words that helped you to decide on the answers.

Which person ...

- 1 is in the city centre? M
- 2 recently finished some exams? M
- 3 is not confident about finding the restaurant alone? S
- 4 is likely to be late? S
- 5 wants a new phone? S



- 
- A a bit special, out of this world
 - B fine, nothing special, pretty average
 - C a real let-down, not up to standard