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Pre-Intermediate

Live

English

Grammar

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Unit 5

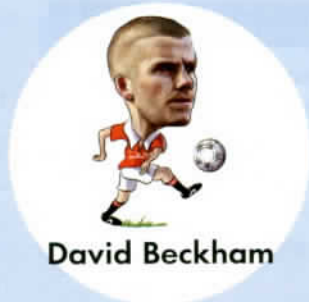
Present Perfect Simple
Present Perfect Progressive

Great Athletes

Match the two athletes with the facts a-e about their careers.



Michael Schumacher



David Beckham

- a He **has been playing** football professionally since 1992.
- b He **won** his first world championship in 1994.
- c He **joined** the Ferrari team in 1996.
- d He **made** his first international appearance for England in 1996.
- e He **has been driving** in Formula One races since 1991.

Circle the correct form of the verbs in the following sentences about two famous athletes.



Ian Thorpe

- He **made** / **has made** some amazing appearances in the pool.
- In 1998 he **has become** / **became** the youngest male world champion in the history of swimming.



Marion Jones

- She **won** / **has won** three gold and two bronze medals in the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia.
- She **has broken** / **broke** several world records so far.

Grammar

a Present Perfect Simple

We use the **Present Perfect Simple**:

- for actions which happened in the past, but the time is not mentioned. The results of these actions are obvious in the present.

I have spent all my money, so I can't buy anything now.

- for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present.

The Smiths have lived in this house for ten years.

- for actions which were completed recently.

Claire has just run three kilometres.

Time Expressions

for, since, ever, never, before, always, recently, so far, once, twice, just, already, yet, how long

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I have worked	I've worked	I have not worked	I haven't worked
He/She/It has worked	He/She/It's worked	He/She/It has not worked	He/She/It hasn't worked
We/You/They have worked	We/You/They've worked	We/You/They have not worked	We/You/They haven't worked

Interrogative	Short Answers	
Have I worked?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he/she/it worked?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have we/you/they worked?	Yes, we/you/they have.	No, we/you/they haven't.

Notes:

- **For** indicates the period of time for which an action lasts. **Since** indicates the moment in time when an action started.

I have worked in this company for three years.

I have worked in this company since 1999.

- **Have/has gone** means that somebody has gone somewhere and is still there.

Have/has been means that somebody went somewhere but has returned.

Dennis has gone to India. (He's still there.)

Michael has been to India. (He has returned.)

Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple

- We use the **Present Perfect Simple** for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when.

I have bought a new CD player.

- We use the **Past Simple** for actions which happened at a specific time in the past.

I bought a new CD player last month.

Note:

We use **Present Perfect Simple + since + Past Simple** to indicate when an action which started in the past and continues up to the present started.

Diane has painted 200 pictures since she took up painting.

b Present Perfect Progressive

We use the **Present Perfect Progressive**:

- for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present, continuously or at regular intervals.
He has been playing the guitar all morning.
They have been teaching for twenty years.
- for actions which were happening in the past and may or may not have finished, but their results are obvious in the present.
Fiona's clothes are dirty because she has been cleaning the garage.

Time Expressions

for, since, how long
all day/morning/night, etc.

Affirmative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I have been working	I've been working
He/She/It has been working	He/She/It's been working
We/You/They have been working	We/You/They've been working

Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I have not been working	I haven't been working
He/She/It has not been working	He/She/It hasn't been working
We/You/They have not been working	We/You/They haven't been working

Interrogative	Short Answers	
Have I been working?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he/she/it been working?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have we/you/they been working?	Yes, we/you/they have.	No, we/you/they haven't.

- Notes:**
- With the **Present Perfect Simple** we emphasise the result of an action, whereas with the **Present Perfect Continuous** we emphasise the duration of an action.
I have worked on my project this week. *I have been working on my project all week.*
 - **Stative verbs** are not normally used in the Present Perfect Progressive.

activities

- a** Look at the table below and write sentences. Use the **Present Perfect Simple** or the **Past Simple** as in the examples.

Anna	pack / suitcase	X	
Ben	buy / present / Tina	✓	yesterday
Our neighbours	plant / some vegetables / garden	✓	on Saturday
Henry	lock / door	X	
The mechanic	repair / our car	X	
My aunt	paint / flat	✓	last month
We	order / pizzas	✓	half an hour ago
Martin and Jenny	wash / cars	X	

1 Anna hasn't packed her suitcase yet.

2 Ben has already bought a present for Tina. He bought it yesterday.

3

4

5

6

7

8

b Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences. Use the **Present Perfect Progressive** and **for/since** where necessary.



1 Marina is a teacher.
She / teach / Oakfield Primary School/six years
She has been teaching at
Oakfield Primary School for
six years.



2 Ben's hobby is collecting stamps.
He / collect / stamps / two years.



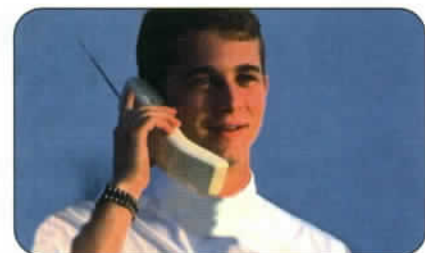
3 Janet is a reporter.
She / work / London Times newspaper / 1995



4 There's snow everywhere!
It / snow / all night



5 Mandy is tired.
She / jog / park / all afternoon



6 David talks on the phone for too long.
He / talk / phone / all evening

c Look at the prompts and write sentences as in the example. Use **Present Perfect + since + Past Simple**.

1 Bill / start / working Bill / travel abroad / many times

Bill has travelled abroad many times since he started working.

2 Emily / decide / study more Emily / improve / Spanish

3 Mary / join / health club Mary / lose / ten kilos

4 Jenny / move / Scotland I / not see / Jenny

5 Kate / become / actress Kate / star / ten films

6 My brother / buy / new car My brother / not have / accidents

d Complete the dialogue with the **Present Perfect Simple** or the **Present Perfect Progressive** of the verbs in brackets.

Jane: Hello?

Alan: Hi Jane, it's Alan.

Jane: Hi Alan, what a surprise! I (1) *haven't heard* (not hear) from you for ages! How are you?

Alan: Fine. Where (2) _____ you _____ (be)? I (3) _____ (try) to call you at home all week.

Jane: Well, I'm not at home. I'm in South America. I (4) _____ (be) here with a film crew for six weeks.

Alan: South America? What (5) _____ you _____ (do) there?

Jane: We (6) _____ (make) a documentary about traditional music. Since we got here, we (7) _____ (travel) around Peru and Bolivia. We (8) _____ (interview) local musicians and we (9) _____ (record) traditional music and songs.

Alan: That sounds interesting. Do you like South America?

Jane: Yes. So far we (10) _____ (visit) lots of wonderful places and we (11) _____ (meet) some really interesting people. I (12) _____ (send) you a postcard from Lima. (13) _____ you _____ (receive) it?

Alan: No, it (14) _____ (not arrive) yet.



e

can you remember?

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the **Present Simple**, the **Past Simple**, the **Past Progressive**, the **Present Perfect Simple** or the **Present Perfect Progressive**.



Joanne Kathleen Rowling (1) _____ (grow up) in Chipping, England, but now she (2) _____ (live) in Edinburgh, Scotland. She used to be an English teacher, but now she (3) _____ (become) a famous writer. She (4) _____ (write) a series of books about a young wizard called Harry Potter. Rowling's first book (5) _____ (be) about a rabbit and she (6) _____ (write) it when she (7) _____ (be) only six years old. However, she (8) _____ (become) famous when she (9) _____ (publish) *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* in 1997. Rowling (10) _____ (write) most of this book in a café, while her baby daughter (11) _____ (sleep) beside her.

The book was a huge success and both children and adults (12) _____ (love) it. Since this book (13) _____ (come) out, Rowling (14) _____ (work) on the rest of the books in the Harry Potter series. Her books (15) _____ (become) very popular and they (16) _____ (sell) millions of copies all over the world. They (17) _____ (be) now available in more than forty five languages and they (18) _____ (win) several awards. Rowling (19) _____ (travel) a lot, too, and she (20) _____ (read) her books to children in bookshops in Britain and the USA.

Use of English

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

carry on
break down
break into
break out

- 1 My car _____ yesterday and I couldn't drive Freda to the airport.
- 2 The fire _____ at midnight when everyone was asleep.
- 3 Robbers _____ that bank three times so far.
- 4 It started to rain while the climbers were walking, but they decided to _____ anyway.

f Communication

Work in pairs.

Student A  Go to page 149

Student B  Go to page 155

g

writing

Write a few sentences about your routine and the things you do in your free time. Write what you do, when you started doing each of these activities and how long you have been doing them for.