

# **CBS**

## **Colegio Bautista Shalom**



## **English Course**

### **Third Grade**

### **Third Bimester**

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**NOTE:** As you progress in learning each of the topics developed you will find exercises to solve with the help of your teacher.

## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The present perfect tense refers to an action or state that either occurred at an indefinite time in the past (e.g., we have talked before) or began in the past and continued to the present time (e.g., he has grown impatient over the last hour).

This tense is formed by

### Have/has + the past participle

The construction of this verb tense is straightforward.

The first element is *have* or *has*, depending on the subject the verb is conjugated with.

The second element is the past participle of the verb, which is usually formed by adding -ed or -d to the verb's root (e.g., walked, cleaned, typed, perambulated, jumped, laughed, sautéed) although English does have quite a few verbs that have irregular past participles (e.g., done, said, gone, known, won, thought, felt, eaten).

The Present Perfect tense is a rather important tense in English, but it gives speakers of some languages a difficult time. That is because it uses concepts or ideas that do not exist in those languages. In fact, the **structure** of the Present Perfect is very simple. The problems come with the **use** of the tense. In addition, there are some differences in usage between British and American English.

In this lesson we look at the **structure** and **use** of the Present Perfect tense, as well as the use of **for** and **since**, followed by a **quiz** to check your understanding.

**A TIP:** The Present Perfect tense is really a very interesting tense, and a very useful one. Try not to translate the Present Perfect into your language. Just try to accept the concepts of this tense and learn to "think" Present Perfect! You will soon learn to like the Present Perfect tense!

### HOW DO WE MAKE THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE?

The structure of the Present Perfect is:

subject	+	auxiliary <i>have</i>	+	main verb
		conjugated in Present Simple		
		have, has		past participle

The auxiliary verb (have) is conjugated in the Present Simple: *have, has*

The main verb is invariable in past participle form: *-ed (or irregular)*

For negative sentences we insert **not** between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.

For question sentences, we **exchange** the subject and the auxiliary verb.

Look at these example sentences with the Present Perfect tense:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	have		seen	ET.
+	You	have		eaten	mine.

-	She	has	not	been	to Rome.
-	We	have	not	played	football.
?	Have	you		finished?	
?	Have	they		done	it?

### CONTRACTION WITH PRESENT PERFECT

When we use the Present Perfect in speaking, we often contract the subject and auxiliary verb. We also sometimes do this in informal writing.

I have	I've
You have	You've
He has	He's
She has	She's
It has	It's
John has	John's
The car has	The car's
We have	We've
They have	They've

- You've told me that before.
- John's seen *Harry Potter*.

In negative sentences, we may contract the auxiliary verb and "not":

- You haven't won the contest.
- She hasn't heard from him.

**He's or he's??? Be careful! The 's contraction is used for the auxiliary verbs *have* and *be*. For example, "It's eaten" can mean:**

- It **has** eaten. (Present Perfect tense, active voice)
- It **is** eaten. (Present Simple tense, passive voice)

**It is usually clear from the context.**

### HOW DO WE USE THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE?

This tense is called the **Present** Perfect tense. There is always a connection with the past *and* with the **present**.

We use the Present Perfect to talk about:

- experience
- change
- continuing situation

## PRESENT PERFECT FOR EXPERIENCE

We often use the Present Perfect to talk about **experience** from the past. We are not interested in **when** you did something. We only want to know **if** you did it:

I <b>have seen</b> an alien. He <b>has lived</b> in Bangkok. <b>Have you been</b> there? We <b>have never eaten</b> caviar.		
past	present	future
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 30%; background-color: #ccc; height: 10px;"></div> <div>!!!</div> </div>		
The action or state was in the past.	In my head, I have a memory now.	

**Connection with past:** the event was in the past

**Connection with present:** in my head, **now**, I have a memory of the event; I **know** something about the event; I have **experience** of it

## PRESENT PERFECT FOR CHANGE

We also use the Present Perfect to talk about a **change**, or **new** information:

I <b>have bought</b> a car.		
past	present	future
-	+	
Last week I didn't have a car.	Now I have a car.	

John <b>has broken</b> his leg.		
past	present	future
+	-	
Yesterday John had a good leg.	Now he has a bad leg.	

Has the price <b>gone up</b> ?		
past	present	future
+	-	
Was the price \$1.50 yesterday?	Is the price \$1.70 today?	

The police <b>have arrested</b> the killer.		
<b>past</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>future</b>
-	+	
Yesterday the killer was free.	Now he is in prison.	

**Connection with past:** the past is the opposite of the present

**Connection with present:** the present is the opposite of the past

Americans do use the Present Perfect but less than British speakers. Americans often use the Past Simple tense instead. An American might say "Did you have lunch?", where a British person would say "Have you had lunch?"

### PRESENT PERFECT FOR CONTINUING SITUATION

We often use the Present Perfect to talk about a **continuing situation**. This is a state that started in the **past** and continues in the **present** (and will probably continue into the future). This is a **situation** (not an action). We usually use **for** or **since** with this structure.

I <b>have worked</b> here since June. He <b>has been</b> ill for 2 days. How long <b>have you known</b> Tara (for)?		
<b>past</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>future</b>
The situation started in the past.	It continues up to now.	(It will probably continue into the future.)

**Connection with past:** the situation started in the past.

**Connection with present:** the situation continues in the present.

### FOR AND SINCE WITH PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We often use **for** and **since** with perfect tenses:

- We use **for** to talk about a **period** of time: *five minutes, two weeks, six years*
- We use **since** to talk about a **point** in past time: *9 o'clock, 1st January, Monday*

<b>for</b>	<b>since</b>
<b>a period of time</b>	<b>a point in past time</b>
-----	.....
20 minutes	6.15pm
three days	Monday

6 months	January
4 years	1994
2 centuries	1800
a long time	I left school
ever	the beginning of time
etc	etc

Look at these example sentences using *for* and *since* with the present perfect tense:

- I have been here **for** twenty minutes.
- I have been here **since** 9 o'clock.
- John hasn't called **for** six months.
- John hasn't called **since** February.
- He has worked in New York **for** a long time.
- He has worked in New York **since** he left school.

**For** can be used with all tenses. **Since** is usually used with perfect tenses only.

**EXERCISE 01** Choose the correct form of the verb in the present perfect to complete the sentence.

1. Lindsay \_\_\_\_\_ not been to France.

- ☐ has
- ☐ is
- ☐ have

2. \_\_\_\_\_ you finished your homework?

- ☐ Have
- ☐ Has
- ☐ Is

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ gone to a rock concert.

- ☐ 's
- ☐ 'es
- ☐ 've

4. \_\_\_\_\_ you been to Japan?

- ☐ Is
- ☐ Have
- ☐ Has

5. We \_\_\_\_\_ never eaten Mexican food.

- ☐ have
- ☐ has
- ☐ are

6. Andrea has \_\_\_\_\_ her umbrella.

- ☐ forget
- ☐ forgetting
- ☐ forgotten

7. \_\_\_\_\_ the sun come up?

- ☐ Was
- ☐ Have
- ☐ Has

8. The children \_\_\_\_\_ the lost puppy.

- ☐ have find
- ☐ is finding
- ☐ have found

9. Wiwi's been a vegetarian \_\_\_\_\_ three years.

- ☐ since
- ☐ for
- ☐ after

10. I haven't worked \_\_\_\_\_ last December.

- ☐ since
- ☐ for
- ☐ by

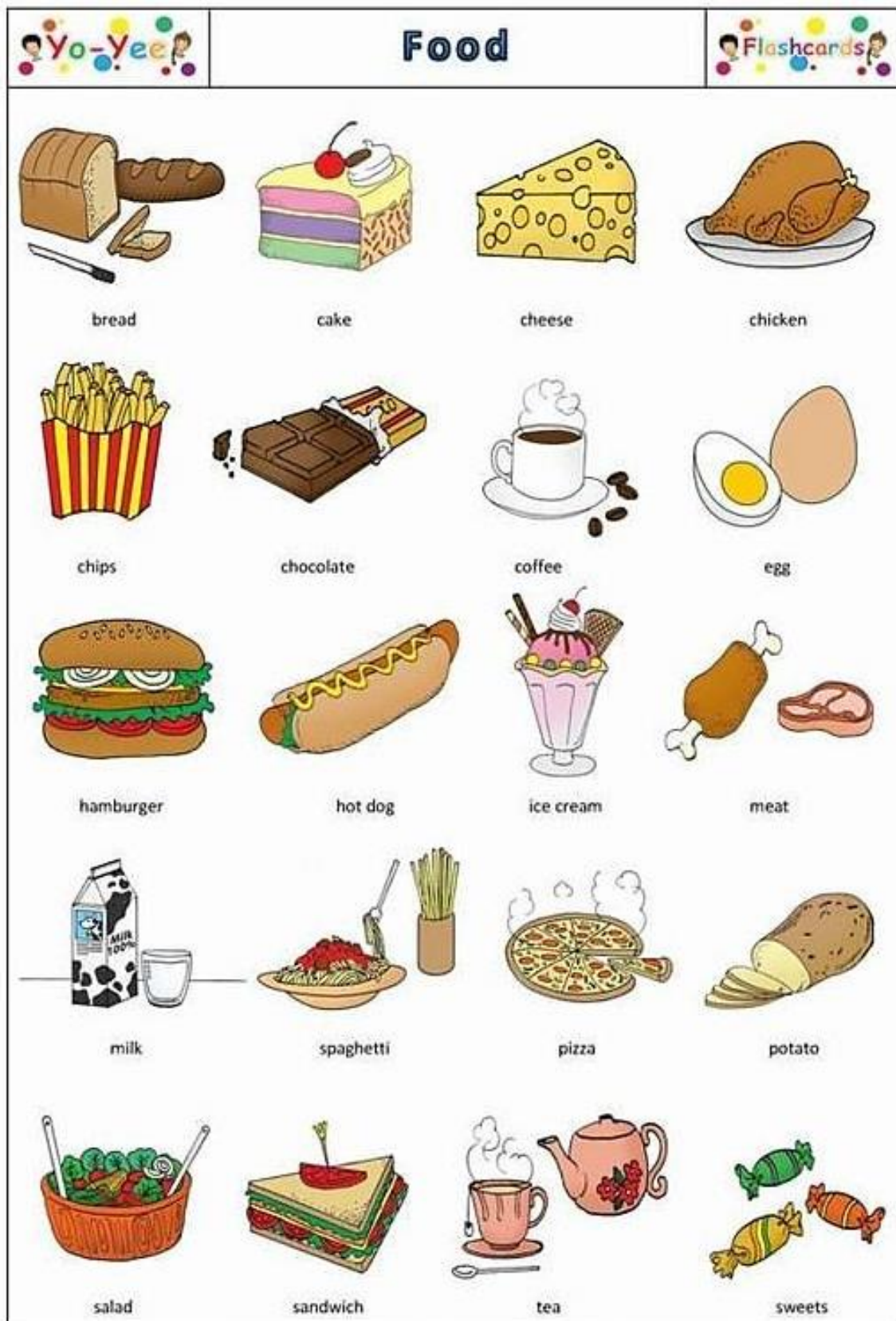
### VOCABULARY "FOOD AND DRINKS"



#### juices and milkshakes






























**VOCABULARY "FOOD AND DRINKS"**

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**EXERCISE 02:** Complete the words and find each of them in the alphabet soup.

**F O O D**

																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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## SUBJECT IS NOT GIVEN

### NEGATION IN NON-FINITE CLAUSES

Non-finite clauses are clauses without a subject, where the main verb is in the to-infinitive form, the -ing form or the -ed form. To make the negative of a non-finite clause, we can use not

Compare (non-finite clauses are underlined)

affirmative non-finite clause	negative non-finite clause
<u>To have given up such a good job</u> would have been foolish.	<u>Not to have invited James to our little party</u> would have been impolite.
<u>Thinking of my own situation</u> , I decided it was time to talk to Dennis.	She left the house very quietly, <u>not wishing to alarm anyone</u> .
<u>Cooked in a slow oven</u> , this dish is delicious with baked potatoes.	<u>Not funded by any government grants</u> , the research team have to raise money from companies and individuals.

In non-finite clauses with a to-infinitive verb, we can use not after to. However, many speakers consider such 'split infinitives' (where something comes between two and the verb) to be bad style:

**To not realise** what was happening was stupid. She should have noticed something was wrong. (or **Not to realise** what was happening ...)

I was thinking it would be nice **to not have to** go out and just stay in and watch TV. (or ... it would be nice **not to have to** go out ...)

**EXERCISE 03:** your teacher will indicate the activity or task to be carried out.

### IMPERATIVE CLAUSES (BE QUIET!)

We use imperative clauses when we want to tell someone to do something (most commonly for advice, suggestions, requests, commands, orders or instructions).

We can use them to tell people to do or not to do things. They usually don't have a subject – they are addressed to the listener or listeners, who the speaker understands to be the subject. We use the base form of the verb:

**Have** fun.

**Enjoy** your meal.

**Stop** talking and **open** your books.

**Don't be** late.

Warning:

We use the imperative carefully. It is a very direct form and we don't generally use it to make requests or commands or to give instructions.

We can use just, please or if you wouldn't mind to make an imperative sound less direct:

Open the window a little more, **please, if you wouldn't mind**.



Not: ~~Open the window.~~ (too direct)

[Two friends]

A:  
Ann, are you ready?

B:  
**Just** give me a minute, **please**.

### IMPERATIVES WITH SUBJECT PRONOUNS

For emphasis, we can use you in an imperative clause:  
[a student and a teacher]

A:  
Can I leave the room?

B:  
No. **You stay** here.

In negative imperatives of this type, you comes after don't:

Maria, **don't you try** to pay for this. I invited you for lunch and I insist on paying.

Warning:

Be careful when using subject pronouns in imperative clauses, as they can sound very direct.

**EXERCISE 04:** your teacher will indicate the activity or task to be carried out

### LUCK AND LUCKY

We use the noun *luck* and the adjective *lucky* to talk about good things happening by chance, and not because of our own efforts:

**A:**  
*Helen won first prize in an online competition, a two-week holiday in Italy.*

**B:**  
*Oh, that's nice! I never have any **luck**. I never win anything.*

*It was a **lucky** coincidence that the train was late, because I was also late getting to the station.*

**Warning:**

*Luck and lucky do not mean the same as happiness and happy:*

*The most important thing in life is to find **happiness**.*  
Not: ... ~~is to find luck~~.

*My grandparents had a very **happy** marriage. They were together for 54 years.*  
Not: ... ~~a very lucky marriage~~.

*Luck is an uncountable noun, so we do not use it with the indefinite article a/an. We use expressions such as some, a bit of or a lot of to express amounts of luck:*

*I've had **a lot of luck** with jobs over the years.*  
Not: ~~I've had a luck~~ ...

When we talk about *luck* in general, we don't use the definite article *the*:

*A lot of good things in life happen through **luck** rather than through planning.*

Not: ... ~~through the luck~~ ...

### See also:

- When do we use articles?

*Good luck! (The) best of luck! and I wish you luck!* are common expressions we use to say that we hope good things will happen to someone. They are followed by *with*:

**A:**

*I've got my driving test tomorrow.*

**B:**

***Good luck!***

**A:**

*Thanks.*

***Best of luck with your job interview!***

Not: ~~Best luck.~~

**EXERCISE 05:** Write 10 sentences that express luck and lucky and investigate how to express unlucky in English and write 10 more sentences of these.

### DOWN ON ONE'S LUCK

Steve runs into his old friend Carl and asks how he's doing. Carl tells him that he's lost his job and he's got no money. Steve offers him a short-term job at his company.

**Steve:** Hi, Carl. Long time no see. How've you been?

**Carl:** Down on my luck! I got laid off six months ago, and now I'm flat broke.

**Steve:** Sorry to hear that. Is your wife still working?

**Carl:** Yes, but she's only making minimum wage.

**Steve:** It's hard to get by on that!

**Carl:** Tell me about it! We're so cash-strapped, we're going to need to sell our house.

**Steve:** What type of job are you looking for?

**Carl:** I'm exploring all avenues. Marketing, sales...

**Steve:** I wish you'd told me earlier. We just hired a new marketing manager!

**Carl:** I wish I'd known about that job.

**Steve:** We still need some help in our sales department. It would only be short term, but it would help you get back on your feet.

**Carl:** I'm definitely interested.

**Steve:** The job does involve a lot of grunt work.

**Carl:** That's fine. Beggars can't be choosers.

**IDIOMS**

- **beggars can't be choosers**

→ *you can't always get exactly what you want; when you need something badly, you're willing to take whatever you can get*

Example: I know you don't like Al's Pizza, but it's the only place that's still open this late. **Beggars can't be choosers.**

- **cash-strapped**

→ *having very little money; not having enough money*

Example: Joel has agreed to lend his **cash-strapped** son \$5,000 to cover his rent for the next few months.

- **(to be) down on one's luck**

→ *in a period of bad luck (especially regarding finances)*

Example: After being **down on his luck** for months, Ken finally got a new job and has started dating a lovely woman.

- **(to) explore all avenues**

→ *to consider many possibilities*

Example: Kyle just graduated from college and is now **exploring all avenues**, including jobs at banks and with the government.

- **flat broke**

→ *without any money; poor*

Example: Dan would like to move out of his parent's house, but he can't afford to. He's **flat broke.**

- **(to) get back on one's feet**

→ *to recover; to have sufficient money*

Example: You lost your job and are having trouble paying your rent? I hope you **get back on your feet** soon!

- **(to) get by**

→ *to survive; to live from*

Example: Jay's wife Susan lost her job, but the family is able to **get by** on just his salary.

- **(to) get laid off**

→ *to lose one's job; to get fired or let go from work*

Example: After Scott **got laid off** from Ford, it took him six months to find a new job.

- **grunt work**

→ *work requiring little skill; menial work*

Example: "Did Angela enjoy her summer internship at the bank?" - "No, she was stuck doing **grunt work** like making copies and getting coffee for the managers."

- **long time no see**

→ *we haven't seen each other in a long time*

Example: Hi, Tracy. **Long time no see.** What have you been up to for the past couple of years?

- **minimum wage**

→ *the minimum amount an employer can pay an employee, according to U.S. law*

Example: Right now Emily is making **minimum wage** at the fast food restaurant, but she's hoping to get a raise soon.

- **short term**

→ *not permanent; for a certain period of time only*

Example: Ryan's company offered him a **short-term** assignment in Beijing. He'll be there for six months.

- **Tell me about it!**

→ *I agree*

Example: "The professor's lecture sure was boring." - "**Tell me about it!** I fell asleep after 10 minutes."

**EXERCISE 06:** Fill in the blank with the missing word.

1. Ashley isn't sure what she wants to do when she graduates from college. She plans to explore all \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) avenues  
b) streets  
c) lanes
2. During his internship at the magazine, Justin got stuck doing lots of \_\_\_\_\_ work like making copies and buying supplies.  
a) slave  
b) groan  
c) grunt
3. Tim lost his job a few months ago at the auto plant, and now he's \_\_\_\_\_ broke.  
a) plain  
b) flat  
c) cash
4. After Hurricane Katrina, many families had trouble getting back on their \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) legs  
b) toes  
c) feet

5. During the marathon, somebody handed Jack a cup of warm water. He would've preferred cold water, but \_\_\_\_\_ can't be choosers.
- a) runners
  - b) beggars
  - c) vagrants
6. "This food is too spicy!" - "\_\_\_\_\_ me about it. My mouth is on fire!"
- a) Say
  - b) Tell
  - c) Talk to
7. When Emily told her father she was \_\_\_\_\_-strapped, he offered to lend her some money.
- a) dollar
  - b) financial
  - c) cash
8. It's hard to live in San Francisco and get \_\_\_\_\_ on a teacher's salary.
- a) around
  - b) through
  - c) by
9. Greg got laid \_\_\_\_\_, and he's now looking for a new job.
- a) off
  - b) on
  - c) through
10. Angela is only working as a waitress short \_\_\_\_\_. Next month, she's starting a new job in sales.
- a) time
  - b) term
  - c) period

### MAKING EXCUSES

Mary and her husband Jake are supposed to go to Erica's for dinner tomorrow night. But then Mary remembers that Jake told her they were going to his boss's house for a party at the same time.

Mary apologizes to Erica for backing out of the dinner.

**Mary:** Erica, I hate to back out at the eleventh hour, but Jake and I aren't going to be able to make it to your dinner party tomorrow night.

**Erica:** What a shame! Did something come up?

**Mary:** Yes, we have to go to a party at Jake's boss's house. Jake had told me about it a couple of weeks ago, but it slipped my mind.

**Erica:** You're going to be missing out on a great meal. I'm making duck with olives and couscous. I already bought the duck.

**Mary:** You better freeze some of it! I feel awful. You must think I'm the biggest flake!

**Erica:** Don't sweat it. These things happen.



**Mary:** Let me make it up to you. I'd like you and Alex to come to dinner at our place next Saturday.

**Erica:** Okay, that sounds good ... oh, I just remembered. Alex's parents are visiting for the weekend.

**Mary:** Bring them along too. The more the merrier!

**Erica:** I'd better check with Alex. I'll call you later today to confirm.

## IDIOMS

- **at the eleventh hour**

→ *at the last minute*

Example: Ken and Dana were supposed to get married on Saturday, but he got nervous **at the eleventh hour** and canceled the wedding.

- **(to) back out**

→ *to break an engagement, appointment, promise, or agreement*

Example: I know I promised to drive you to the airport on Friday, but now I'm going to have to **back out**.

NOTE: "back out" is often followed by "of": Kathy agreed to host an exchange student, but now she's trying to back out of it.

- **Did something come up?**

→ *Did something unexpected happen?*

Example: "I'm sorry I won't be able to make it to your party on Friday." - "**Did something come up?**"

- **dinner party**

→ *a social event at someone's house in which dinner is served*

Example: I'm having a **dinner party** on Saturday, and I'm calling to see if you're free.

- **Don't sweat it**

→ *don't worry about it*

Example: "I'm really sorry, but I can't pick you up from the airport on Saturday." - "**Don't sweat it.**"

- **flake**

→ *an unreliable person; someone you can't count on*

Example: Cindy asked me to call her at 8 o'clock last night and when I called, her husband said she was out with a friend. What a **flake**!

NOTE: The adjective form is "flaky."

- **I feel awful**

→ *I'm sorry about the situation (often said to express that you know you've done something wrong)*

Example: You got sick from the tuna salad I made? **I feel awful!**

- **it slipped my mind**

→ *I forgot*

Example: I'm sorry I forgot to mail the package. **It slipped my mind.**

- **(to) make it**

→ *to come; to be present*

Example: I'm not sure if I'll be able to **make it** to the staff meeting on Wednesday morning.

- **(to) make it up to someone**

→ *to do something nice for someone (after you've done something that was not so nice, such as canceling on someone).*

Example: I'm sorry I forgot your birthday. Let me **make it up to you** and take you out for a drink tonight.

- **(to) miss out (on)**

→ *to lose an opportunity; to not experience*

Example: Sara submitted her application too late and **missed out on** the opportunity to spend the semester in Paris.

- **that sounds good**

→ *I like your suggestion*

Example: "We're planning to bring a bottle of wine when we come to your house for dinner on Saturday." - "**That sounds good.**"

NOTE: You can say this to answer positively when you are offered something or asked your opinion.

- **the more the merrier**

→ *the more people who participate in an event or activity, the more fun it'll be for everyone (often said to encourage somebody to participate)*

Example: We already have 15 people in our book club, but you should join too. **The more the merrier.**

- **these things happen**

→ *sometimes things happen that you can't control*

Example: You forgot your wallet? Don't worry about it. **These things happen.** I'll pay for lunch today.

- **What a shame!**

→ *that's too bad; how unfortunate*

Example: "Scott broke his leg, so he won't be able to go on the class ski trip." - "**What a shame!**"

**EXERCISE 07:** Fill in the blanks using the following expressions.

Erica: Bad news. Jake and Mary can't (1) \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow night.

Alex: (2) \_\_\_\_\_ ! I was really looking forward to having them at the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Erica: I know, but what can we do? (4) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Alex: Why can't they make it? (5) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Erica: Yes. It turns out they have a dinner at Jake's boss's house tomorrow night.

Alex: I can't believe they're canceling (6) \_\_\_\_\_ . Didn't she know about the other dinner before?

Erica: Yes, Jake had told her about it, but it (7) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Alex: What a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ !

Erica: She was very apologetic. She wants to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ by having us over next week.

Alex: My parents are going to be here, remember?

Erica: Mary said we should bring them too." (10) \_\_\_\_\_ , " she said.

### LANGUAGE LENS: "HAD BETTER"

Use "had better" to offer **advice** or **suggestions** or to say what one **should do** in a certain situation - in other words, what the sensible or smart thing to do would be. To say what one should not do, use "had better not."

#### Form it like this:

had (or 'd) + better + base form of verb  
had (or 'd) + better not + base form of verb

The contractions (you'd better leave I I'd better leave) are much more common than the full forms (you had better leave / I had better leave).

Examples:

- You'd better finish your homework before going out tonight.
- You'd better not drive if it's snowing heavily.
- You'd better not ask your father for any more money.
- We'd better check the weather before we leave on our ski trip.
- I'd better call my wife so she knows I'll be home late.
- I'd better let you move the couch. I don't want to hurt my back.
- I'm on a diet. I'd better not have another cookie.
- It's already midnight? I'd better go to bed!

When speaking, people often leave out the word "had" (or the 'd):

Examples:

- You better turn down that music!
- You better go to sleep now.
- You better start paying attention in class.
- We better buy your plane tickets today.

**EXERCISE 08:** Complete the sentences with the verbs indicated below. Use the contraction for had better ('d better).

Example:

You a gym and start exercising! Goin)

Answer: You'd better join a gym and start exercising!

1. If you've got to be at work by 9, you \_\_\_\_\_ now! (leave)
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ all night surfing the Internet again! (not stay up)
3. If you want to lose 25 pounds, you \_\_\_\_\_ eating so much junk food. (stop)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ a light on in the house when we go on vacation. (leave)
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ that video on YouTube for the whole world to see! (not post)
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ those mushrooms you picked are edible! (make sure)
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ the gas tank before leaving on our road trip. (fill up)
8. You're worried about getting lost? You \_\_\_\_\_ me! (follow)
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ with Chris before borrowing his iPod. (check)
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ on another date with that guy! (not go)

**EGRAPHY (OF THE NEW CONTENT INCLUDED IN THIS VERSION OF THE DOCUMENT)**

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/luck-and-lucky>

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