

# **CBS**

## **Colegio Bautista Shalom**



## **English Course**

### **Fifth 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 SIMPLE

### FORM

[has/have + past participle]

Examples:

- You **have seen** that movie many times.
- **Have** you **seen** that movie many times?
- You **have not seen** that movie many times.

### Complete List of Present Perfect Forms

USE 1 Unspecified Time Before Now



We use the Present Perfect to say that an action happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important. You CANNOT use the Present Perfect with specific time expressions such as: yesterday, one year ago, last week, when I was a child, when I lived in Japan, at that moment, that day, one day, etc. We CAN use the Present Perfect with unspecific expressions such as: ever, never, once, many times, several times, before, so far, already, yet, etc.

Examples:

- I **have seen** that movie twenty times.
- I think I **have met** him once before.
- There **have been** many earthquakes in California.
- People **have traveled** to the Moon.
- People **have not traveled** to Mars.
- **Have** you **read** the book yet?
- Nobody **has** ever **climbed** that mountain.

A: **Has** there ever **been** a war in the United States?

B: Yes, there **has been** a war in the United States.

How Do You Actually Use the Present Perfect?

The concept of "unspecified time" can be very confusing to English learners. It is best to associate Present Perfect with the following topics:

### TOPIC 1 Experience

You can use the Present Perfect to describe your experience. It is like saying, "I have the experience of..." You can also use this tense to say that you have never had a certain experience. The Present Perfect is NOT used to describe a specific event.

Examples:

- I **have been** to France.  
*This sentence means that you have had the experience of being in France. Maybe you have been there once, or several times.*

- I **have been** to France three times.  
*You can add the number of times at the end of the sentence.*
- I **have** never **been** to France.  
*This sentence means that you have not had the experience of going to France.*
- I think I **have seen** that movie before.
- He **has** never **traveled** by train.
- Joan **has studied** two foreign languages.  
A: **Have** you ever **met** him?  
B: No, I **have** not **met** him.

#### TOPIC 2 Change Over Time

We often use the Present Perfect to talk about change that has happened over a period of time.

Examples:

- You **have grown** since the last time I saw you.
- The government **has become** more interested in arts education.
- Japanese **has become** one of the most popular courses at the university since the Asian studies program was established.
- My English **has** really **improved** since I moved to Australia.

#### TOPIC 3 Accomplishments

We often use the Present Perfect to list the accomplishments of individuals and humanity. You cannot mention a specific time.

Examples:

- Man **has walked** on the Moon.
- Our son **has learned** how to read.
- Doctors **have cured** many deadly diseases.
- Scientists **have split** the atom.

#### TOPIC 4 An Uncompleted Action You Are Expecting

We often use the Present Perfect to say that an action which we expected has not happened. Using the Present Perfect suggests that we are still waiting for the action to happen.

Examples:

- James **has not finished** his homework yet.
- Susan **hasn't mastered** Japanese, but she can communicate.
- Bill **has** still **not arrived**.
- The rain **hasn't stopped**.

#### TOPIC 5 Multiple Actions at Different Times

We also use the Present Perfect to talk about several different actions which have occurred in the past at different times. Present Perfect suggests the process is not complete and more actions are possible.

Examples:

- The army **has attacked** that city five times.
- I **have had** four quizzes and five tests so far this semester.
- We **have had** many major problems while working on this project.
- She **has talked** to several specialists about her problem, but nobody knows why she is sick.

**EXERCISE 01:** Choose the correct form of the present perfect.

Since moving to Alberta, I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot about the oil industry.

- has learned
- have learned
- learned

Every year for the past five years, my family \_\_\_\_\_ to the Hawaii for a summer vacation

- has traveling
- have traveled
- has traveled
- traveled

\_\_\_\_\_ *The Di Vinci Code*? It's an interesting book.

- Have you ever read
- You ever read
- Have you ever Reading
- Has you ever read

You \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend, have you?

- hasn't met
- have not met
- haven't met
- not met

Our class \_\_\_\_\_ 3 grammar quizzes so far this semester.

- has had
- had
- have had
- has having

My neighbor's dog is barking. It \_\_\_\_\_ for 2 hours now.

- Barked
- have barked
- has barked
- has barking

My sister is still studying. She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework yet.

- not finished
- hasn't finished
- has not finished
- haven't finished

My father \_\_\_\_\_ golf.

- has not playing
- never played
- have never played
- has never played

I \_\_\_\_\_ the famous American movie, *The Gladiator*.

- have never seen

- has never seen
- never seen
- have not seen

**EXERCISE 02:** Present Perfect Tense exercises with answers. Fill in the gaps with the right forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the following English sentences in Present Perfect Tense.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the door. (**close**)
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ it since we left him. (**do**)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ him my last penny. (**give**)
4. This order \_\_\_\_\_ to many misunderstandings. (**lead**)
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ his name on my book. (**write**)
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ a new umbrella. (**buy**)
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ my exercise over and over. (**look**)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ those books very cheaply. (**buy**)
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ for two months. (**work**)
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ a new job. (**find**)
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ very well. (**speak**)
12. The children \_\_\_\_\_ the whole pudding. (**eat**)
13. You \_\_\_\_\_ many detective stories. (**read**)
14. Our team \_\_\_\_\_ the first prize. (**win**)
15. My little daughter \_\_\_\_\_ her finger with a knife. (**cut**)

### SINCE

Since is used to give the starting point of actions or events that continue up to the moment of speaking. It is a point in time. (E.g. June, 1976, etc.)

We haven't seen him since his birthday.  
We haven't played soccer since May.

### FOR

We use 'for' to talk about a period of time continuing up to the present. It is used with length of time (e.g. four years, two months, etc.)

Ken has studied English for two months.  
Barnie hasn't come to school for two days.

**SINCE VS FOR COMMON STRUCTURES**

For	a day ten months three weeks six years two hours a long time several hours
since	1990 May last year Christmas yesterday my wedding day she left you yesterday then I was born

**Example Sentences:**

Jackson has been ill **for** two weeks.  
They have not seen my son **since** the beginning of the year.  
I haven't lived in Istanbul **since** 1995.  
I haven't been to Germany **since** I got married.  
I last saw him in September. I have not seen him **since** then.  
We haven't heard from him **since** he phoned us six hours ago.  
I haven't seen him **for** years.

**Warning!** Be careful when using negative with since.

~~It is 5 years since I didn't eat sushi.~~

I haven't eaten sushi for 5 years.

**EXERCISE 03:** Quick exercise. Complete the following sentences, using for or since.

1. We have lived in Stockton \_\_\_\_\_ 2005.
2. She has become very annoying \_\_\_\_\_ she quit smoking.
3. I haven't seen Dan \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks.
4. The dog hasn't had any food \_\_\_\_\_ 3 o'clock.
5. We stayed at the motel \_\_\_\_\_ 2 days.
6. I haven't received any mail \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
7. Edi has done a lot of work \_\_\_\_\_ he joined us.

8. It hasn't rained \_\_\_\_\_ weeks.
9. I haven't eaten anything \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday's breakfast.
10. He has been taking care of me \_\_\_\_\_ I was born.

## PERFECT PAST

### PAST PERFECT TENSE

The past perfect refers to an event that was completed at some point in the past before something else happened. It is formed by combining the auxiliary verb **had** with **the past participle** of the main verb.

*Form of the past perfect simple:*

Had	Past Participle Form
-----	----------------------

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had worked.	I had not worked.	had I worked?
You had worked.	You had not worked.	had you worked?

### NOTE:

<b>I had not worked = I hadn't worked</b>
<b>I had worked = I'd worked</b>

*Use of the past perfect simple:*



Use the past perfect tense to show an action that was completed prior to another action that took place in the past.

### Examples:

- He **had learned** Spanish before he went to Spain.
- President Lincoln **had attended** the theater before his assassination in 1865.
- They **had had** lunch when I arrived.
- She passed the exam because she **had worked** very hard.

**EXERCISE 04:** Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Perfect simple).

- A.** My little brother ate all of the cake that I \_\_\_\_\_ (make).
- B.** The waitress brought a dish that we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / order).



- C. Last night I couldn't get in because I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) my keys.
- D. When we arrived at the station, the train \_\_\_\_\_ (go).
- E. They didn't have any money because they \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) all the bills.
- F. We had a big party because we \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) all our exams.
- G. I got to the cinema at 6.30 but fortunately the film \_\_\_\_\_ (not start).
- H. I was exhausted because I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) too much.

**EXERCISE 05:** Put the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

1. When their mum \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home last night, the children \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) their dinner.
2. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a woman who \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at school with my grandfather. Isn't it strange?
3. It started to rain and I \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) that I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to close my bedroom window.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a book that I \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ (read)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to change the plane tickets but it was too late they \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (edit) the boarding pass.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) I \_\_\_\_\_ (met) this girl before.

**EXERCISE 06:** Fill the gaps with the verb in brackets using the Past Perfect.

1. By the time we got to the cinema the film \_\_\_\_\_ (start), so we missed the first five minutes.
2. When I rang the bell there was no answer. The neighbour told me that they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) about half an hour ago.
3. I saw New York for the first-time last night. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) it before.
4. There was so much to see in London. I \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to see a lot of things but there wasn't enough time. I'll have to come back.
5. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (take) my advice, it wouldn't have happened.
6. We wouldn't have had an argument, if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not mention) politics.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not park) there, you wouldn't have got a parking fine.
8. John told me he \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car.
9. When we arrived in Ireland, the airline company \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) our luggage, so we had to wait two days to get it back. Fortunately, they delivered it to the hotel.

**EXERCISE 07:** Circle the correct answers.

1. I didn't recognise / hadn't recognised Sue, because she cut / had cut her hair.
2. I arrived / had arrived at the shop at 6.45, but it already closed / had already closed.
3. David didn't play / hadn't played the match because he hurt / had hurt his leg.
4. When I looked / had looked everywhere for my car keys, I started / had started to panic.
5. When he had finished / finished his dinner he sat down / had sat down to watch TV.
6. It was / had been a film I didn't see / hadn't seen before

**FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE****FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE**

The **future perfect** is used to describe an event that will be finished by a particular time in the future.

*Form of the future perfect simple:*

<b>will</b>	<b>have</b>	<b>past participle</b>
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<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Interrogative</b>
I will / 'll have finished.	I will not / won't have finished.	will you have finished?

**NOTE:**

I will have finished = I'll have finished
I will not have finished = I won't have finished

**Examples:**

- I **will have finished** my English homework by the time my mother arrives.
- **Will** you **have finished** your English homework by the time your mother arrives?

*Use of the simple future simple:*



The Future Perfect shows that something will occur before:

1. another action occurs in the future
2. or before a specific time in the future.

### Examples:

- By the end of this weekend, I **will have revised** my lessons.
- By the time her husband arrives home, she **will have prepared** dinner.
- I **won't have finished** this task by the end of June

**EXERCISE 08:** Future perfect simple Exercise. Make the future perfect positive.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) this report.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) Paris.
4. John \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Lucy.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the exam.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) snowing.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) all of this book.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the film.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).

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## WILL – FUTURE

### 1. Use of the *will-future*

- 1.1. future actions happen without the speaker's intention

The sun **will shine** tomorrow.

- 1.2. predictions, assumptions

I think Sue **will arrive** in Paris at 6 pm.

- 1.3. spontaneous actions

Hang on! I'**ll have** a word with you.

### 2. Signal words

**no unambiguous ones**

### 3. Form

**will + infinitive**

**Examples:****Affirmative sentences in the *will-future***

Long forms	Contracted forms
I <b>will win</b> the match.	I'll <b>win</b> the match.
You <b>will win</b> the match.	You'll <b>win</b> the match.
He <b>will win</b> the match.	He'll <b>win</b> the match.

**Negative sentences in the *will-future***

Long forms	Contracted forms
I <b>will not win</b> the match.	I'll <b>not win</b> the match.
	I <b>won't win</b> the match.
You <b>will not win</b> the match.	You'll <b>not win</b> the match.
	You <b>won't win</b> the match.
He <b>will not win</b> the match.	He'll <b>not win</b> the match.
	He <b>won't win</b> the match.

**Questions in the *will-future***

Long forms	Contracted forms
<b>Will I win</b> the match?	not possible
<b>Will you win</b> the match?	
<b>Will he win</b> the match?	

**EXERCISE 09:** Complete the sentences with will ('ll) in positive form:

- a) If I arrive late, I (call) \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- b) They (help) \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- c) Maybe he (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ at home tonight.
- d) My friends (go/probably) \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.
- e) Peter (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets.
- f) I hope that my boyfriend (cook) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner tonight.

- g) We think FCB (win) \_\_\_\_\_ the match.
- h) I'm sure my boss (understand) \_\_\_\_\_ my problem.
- i) I (get) \_\_\_\_\_ you a drink. Do you like coffee?
- j) Maybe my sister (do) \_\_\_\_\_ a language course in London.
- k) Perhaps Mary (do) \_\_\_\_\_ that for her sister.
- l) It's late. I think I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed now.

**EXERCISE 10:** Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in simple future tense.

**Note:** The simple future tense is used to express something which will happen or something which will be true in the future. One way to form this tense is: "will" + the simple present tense form of the verb. We use "will" when the subject is volunteering to do something in the future or deciding to do something in the future while speaking.

Example: We (clean) will clean on Tuesday. (We just decided to clean.) Example: (drive) Will you drive on Sunday? (A decision about driving is being made.)

- 1) The house is dirty. I (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ it on Monday.
- 2) (cook) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ on Tuesday, please?
- 3) It looks like the washer is broken. I (ask) \_\_\_\_\_ a repair man to come Wednesday.
- 4) Okay then, our group (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ on Thursday.
- 5) Helga (hike) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ with us on Friday?
- 6) If necessary, we (carry) \_\_\_\_\_ the supplies in our car Saturday.
- 7) John and Wes, (read) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to the children on Sunday?

### SHALL

We don't use 'Shall' very frequently in modern English, particularly in American English. It is used to make offers and suggestions and to ask for advice.

- What time shall we meet?
- Shall we vote on it now?
- What dress shall I wear?
- Shall I open the window?

You only really need to know that about 'shall' in modern English. Read the rest of this only if you want to know more about how some older speakers still use 'shall'.

Formerly, in older grammar, 'shall' was used as an alternative to 'will' with 'I' and 'we'. Today, 'will' is normally used. When we do use 'shall', it has an idea of a more personal, subjective future.

- I shall go to see the boss and I shall ask him to explain this decision.

Notice that the negative of 'shall' can be 'shall not' or 'shan't' – though the second one is now very rare in American English.

- I don't like these people and I shall not go to their party.

- I shan't object if you go without me.

**EXERCISE 11:** Shall and will exercise.

Fill in the blanks using will or shall.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the messenger wait for the reply?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I carry this bag for you?
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ be talking all the time without doing anything.
4. This machine \_\_\_\_\_ work well without giving you any trouble.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you give me your dictionary?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you be kind enough to lend me your car?
7. On receipt of this letter you \_\_\_\_\_ leave for Mumbai at once.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you come with me?
9. Tell him that he \_\_\_\_\_ never repeat that mistake.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ I put the heating on?

**GOING TO**

There is no one 'future tense' in English. There are 4 future forms. The one which is used most often in spoken English is 'going to', not 'will'.

We use 'going to' when we want to talk about a plan (for the future).

- I'm going to see him later today.
- They're going to launch it next month.
- We're going to have lunch first.
- She's going to see what she can do.
- I'm not going to talk for very long.

Notice that this plan does not have to be for the near future.

- When I retire, I'm going to go back to Barbados to live.
- In ten years', time, I'm going to be boss of my own successful company.

We use 'going to' when we want to make a prediction based on evidence we can see now.

- Look out! That cup is going to fall off.
- Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain soon.
- These figures are really bad. We're going to make a loss.
- You look very tired. You're going to need to stop soon.
- We can replace 'going to go' by 'going'.
- I'm going out later.
- She's going to the exhibition tomorrow.