

- **for/since**

6 Read the examples and say them in your language. How do we use these adverbs?

I *haven't been to* Burabay National Park *since I was* five years old. No one *has lived in* Machu Picchu *for over* 400 years.

Now choose the correct word. Give reasons.

- 1 I have been friends with Mary **for/since** five years.
- 2 Altyn-Emel has been a national park **for/since** 1996.
- 3 Dilnaz has walked 35 kilometres **since/for** Monday.
- 4 Ulan has worked with us **for/since** five months.
- 5 He has lived here **for/since** 2015.

• Present perfect vs Past simple

7 Read the theory. Are there similar structures in your language?

- We use the **present perfect** for **actions which started in the past and continue to the present or for personal experiences.**
I've lived here since 2002. He's flown a plane.
- We use the **past simple** for **actions which happened in the past.** The time is stated or it is implied. *He went to the lake last Saturday.* (When? Last Saturday) *Then they walked home.* (When? Implied time – after they left the lake)

8 6.6.9.1 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the past simple.

- 1 Damir (travel) to Europe last year.
- 2 Kazakhstan's nature reserves (win) many awards over the years.
- 3 I (never/visit) England in my life.
- 4 The Simpsons (come) back from their trip yesterday.
- 5 Daniya (meet) her friends last night at the cinema.
- 6 Gulsara's uncle (live) in the mountains for 6 years.

- **There is/ are – It is**

9 a) 6.6.11.1 Read the theory. Are there similar structures in your language?

Impersonal sentences are sentences where there is no natural subject. We usually have the word **there** or **it** in the subject position.

We use:

- **There + be** to say that someone/something exists. *There is a museum in my town.*
- **It + be** for identification. *There's a letter for you. It's from overseas.*
- **It + be** for distance (*It's 2 km from here to the city centre.*), temperature (*It's hot in here.*), time (*It's one o'clock.*), weather (*It's sunny today.*) and in expressions such as: *it seems/appears that, it looks like, it doesn't matter, etc* (*It seems that the bus is late.*)

b) 6.2.5.1 Fill in **it** or **there**.

- 1 is a nice playground in the park, but is really crowded in the afternoons.
- 2 seems that we've missed our bus. Luckily, is another one coming in 30 minutes.
- 3 We can walk to the museum; is quite warm and sunny now.
- 4 is 5 km from here to the city centre, but is a bus stop near here.
- 5 is someone on the phone for you. I think is our guide.