

## 9A countable / uncountable nouns, a / an, some / any

## Countable



an apple



three apples

## Uncountable



rice



meat

## a / an, some / any

|   | countable                  | uncountable  | 9.2 |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We need | an apple.<br>some apples.  | some butter. |     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We don't need      | a tomato.<br>any tomatoes. | any rice.    |     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Do we need         | an orange?<br>any oranges? | any sugar?   |     |

- English nouns can be **countable** or **uncountable**.  
countable = things you can count, e.g., apples. Countable nouns can be singular (**an apple**) or plural (**apples**).  
uncountable = things you can't count, e.g., rice, meat  
**NOT** **two rices, three meats**.  
Uncountable nouns are usually singular.
- Some nouns can be countable and uncountable, e.g., ice cream.



an ice cream (countable)



some ice cream (uncountable)

- We use **a / an** with singular countable nouns. **a / an = one**.
- We use **some** in  with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.
- We use **any** in  and  with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.

some in We use **some** in  to ask for and offer things.Can I have **some** sugar, please? Would you like **some** coffee?

## 9B quantifiers

| uncountable<br>(singular)    | short<br>answers                          | full answers   | 9.8 |
|------------------------------|---|--|-----|
| How much sugar do you eat?   | A lot.<br>A little.<br>Not much.<br>None. | I eat <b>a lot</b> of sugar.<br>I eat <b>a little</b> sugar.<br>I <b>don't eat</b> <b>much</b> sugar.<br>I <b>don't eat</b> <b>any</b> sugar.      |     |
| countable (plural)           |   |  |     |
| How many cookies do you eat? | A lot.<br>A few.<br>Not many.<br>None.    | I eat <b>a lot</b> of cookies.<br>I eat <b>a few</b> cookies.<br>I <b>don't eat</b> <b>many</b> cookies.<br>I <b>don't eat</b> <b>any</b> cookies. |     |

## a lot of and lots of

A lot of and lots of mean the same thing, e.g., He eats a lot of cheese / lots of cheese.

- We use **How much...?** with uncountable nouns and **How many...?** with plural countable nouns.
- We use:
  - a lot (of)** with countable and uncountable nouns for a **big quantity**.
  - a little / not...much** with uncountable nouns for a **small quantity**.
  - a few / not...many** with countable plural nouns for a **small quantity**.
  - not...any (none in short answers)** for **zero quantity**.

## a lot of and much / many

- In  sentences, we usually use **a lot of**.
- In  sentences and , we usually use **much** and **many**.  
I **don't drink** **much** water. Do you drink **much** coffee?
- It is also possible to use **a lot of** in  and .  
I **don't eat** **a lot of** vegetables. Do you drink **a lot of** coffee?

## 9C comparative adjectives

A whale is louder than a lion.

9.18

Canada is bigger than the US.

K2 is more difficult to climb than Mount Everest.

My new job is better than my old one.

The traffic is always worse in the evening.

- We use comparative adjectives + **than** to compare two things, people, etc.

| adjective           | comparative   | spelling   |
|---------------------|---|--|
| old<br>nice         | older<br>nicer  | one-syllable adjectives: + -er<br>(or -r if the adjective ends in e)   |
| big<br>hot          | bigger<br>hotter  | adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant:<br>double consonant + -er |
| dry<br>healthy      | drier<br>healthier  | one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant<br>+ y: <b>y -ier</b> |
| tired               | <b>more</b> tired   | one-syllable adjectives ending -ed: <b>more</b> + adjective            |
| famous<br>expensive | <b>more</b> famous<br><b>more</b> expensive                         | two- or more syllable adjectives: <b>more</b> + adjective              |
| good<br>bad<br>far  | <b>better</b><br><b>worse</b><br><b>farther /</b><br><b>farther</b> | irregular  |

## 9A

a Write *a*, *an*, or *some* + a food or drink word.



*some bread*

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_

## 9B

a Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

*How much* sugar do you put in your tea?  
 1 \_\_\_\_\_ butter do you use for this cake?  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ cans of soda did she drink?  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ oil do I need?  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ chocolates were in that box?  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_ rice do you want?  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_ coffee does he drink?  
 7 \_\_\_\_\_ bottles of water did you buy?  
 8 \_\_\_\_\_ cans of tuna do we have?  
 9 \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice is there in that carton?  
 10 \_\_\_\_\_ cookies did you eat?

b Complete the conversation with *a*, *an*, *some*, or *any*.

A What can we make for your brother and his girlfriend?  
 B Let's make *a* pizza.  
 A Good idea. Are there <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes?  
 B Yes. And there are <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ mushrooms, too.  
 A Great!  
 B Oh no! There isn't <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ cheese!  
 A Oh. Wait a minute. I bought <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ steak yesterday.  
 Are there <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes?  
 B Yes, there are.  
 A Good. So we can have steak and French fries. Do we have  
<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ fruit?  
 B I think we have <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ oranges. Yes, and there's  
<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ apple and <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ bananas, too.  
 A OK. You can make <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ fruit salad for dessert.  
 B OK. Let's start cooking.

→ p.71

## 9C

a Write the comparative form of the adjectives.

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| big           | <i>bigger</i> |
| 1 high        | _____         |
| 2 dirty       | _____         |
| 3 important   | _____         |
| 4 late        | _____         |
| 5 low         | _____         |
| 6 bored       | _____         |
| 7 wet         | _____         |
| 8 modern      | _____         |
| 9 comfortable | _____         |
| 10 happy      | _____         |

b Complete with a comparative adjective + *than*.

My sister is *younger than* me. She's only 18. (young)

1 The farmer's market is \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket for vegetables. (cheap)  
 2 Italian is \_\_\_\_\_ for Spanish students \_\_\_\_\_ it is for English students. (easy)  
 3 I always feel \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning. (tired)  
 4 This restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_ when it first opened. (busy)  
 5 Come in the summer. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ in the spring. (good)  
 6 I love science. I find it \_\_\_\_\_ history. (interesting)  
 7 Cusco is \_\_\_\_\_ from the ocean \_\_\_\_\_ Lima. (far)  
 8 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my brother. He's very tall. (short)  
 9 The economic situation is \_\_\_\_\_ it was last year. (bad)  
 10 Skiing is \_\_\_\_\_ I thought it was. (difficult)

→ p.72

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**LIVE WORKSHEETS**

## 10A superlative adjectives

It's the **oldest** bridge in the world. 10.4It's the **most popular** shopping mall in the US.She's the **best** student in the class.Monday is the **worst** day of the week.

- We use **the + superlative adjective** to say which is the (biggest, etc.) in a group.
- After superlatives, we use **in (not of)** + places, e.g., **the longest road in the world**, **the tallest building in New York**.

| adjective | comparative     | superlative                  | spelling   |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|
| cold      | colder          | <b>the coldest</b>           | one-syllable adjectives: + -est                                      |
| high      | higher          | <b>the highest</b>           |  |
| big       | bigger          | <b>the biggest</b>           | adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant + -est |
| hot       | hotter          | <b>the hottest</b>           |  |
| dry       | drier           | <b>the driest</b>            | one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + y: + -iest        |
| sunny     | sunnier         | <b>the sunniest</b>          |  |
| bored     | more bored      | <b>the most bored</b>        | one-syllable adjectives ending -ed: the most + adjective             |
| stressed  | more stressed   | <b>the most stressed</b>     |  |
| dangerous | more dangerous  | <b>the most dangerous</b>    | two- or more syllable adjectives: the most + adjective               |
| good      | better          | <b>the best</b>              |  |
| bad       | worse           | <b>the worst</b>             |  |
| far       | farther/further | <b>the farthest/furthest</b> | irregular  |

## 10B be going to (plans), future time expressions

I'm going to take a vacation 10.9

next month.

I'm not going to study English.

Are you going to fly to Paris?

- We use **be going to + verb (base form)** to talk about future plans.
- We often use future time expressions with **going to**, e.g., **tomorrow**, **next week**, **next month**, **next year**, etc.

| +                |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| full form        | contraction     |
| I am             | I'm             |
| You are          | You're          |
| He / She / It is | He / She / It's |
| We are           | We're           |
| They are         | They're         |

  

| -                    |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| full form            | contraction         |
| I am not             | I'm not             |
| You are not          | You aren't          |
| He / She / It is not | He / She / It isn't |
| We are not           | We aren't           |
| They are not         | They aren't         |

  

| ?                |          | ✓                            |                        | ✗                 |                      |
|------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Am I             | Are you  | take a vacation next summer? | study English tonight? | I am.             | I'm not.             |
| Are you          |          |                              |                        | you are.          | you aren't.          |
| Is he / she / it | going to |                              |                        | he / she / it is. | he / she / it isn't. |
| Are we           |          |                              |                        | we are.           | we aren't.           |
| Are they         |          |                              |                        | they are.         | they aren't.         |

## 10C be going to (predictions)

- We can use **be going to + verb (base form)** to make predictions (= to say what you think or can see is going to happen in the future).

I think it's going to rain.

10.20

You're going to be very happy.

I'm sure they're going to win.



## 10A

### a Write the opposite.

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| the smallest         | <u>the biggest</u> |
| 1 the coldest        |                    |
| 2 the most expensive |                    |
| 3 the best           |                    |
| 4 the most difficult |                    |
| 5 the driest         |                    |
| 6 the shortest       |                    |
| 7 the nearest        |                    |
| 8 the cleanest       |                    |

### b Complete the sentences with a superlative adjective.

The tigers are the most dangerous animals in the zoo. (dangerous)

- 1 Our house is \_\_\_\_\_ house on the street. (big)
- 2 For me, Saturday is \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week. (good)
- 3 My bedroom is \_\_\_\_\_ room in our house. (small)
- 4 Sit here – it's \_\_\_\_\_ chair in the room. (comfortable)
- 5 My neighbors upstairs are \_\_\_\_\_ people in the world. (noisy)
- 6 My boss is \_\_\_\_\_ person I know. (stressed)
- 7 Sophie is \_\_\_\_\_ student in our English class. (young)
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ building in my town is the museum. (beautiful)

← p.78

## 10B

### a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be going to* and the verb in parentheses.

She doesn't have a car. She's going to go by train. (go)

- 1 We need a vacation. We \_\_\_\_\_ a hotel near the beach. (book)
- 2 Tomorrow is Saturday. I \_\_\_\_\_ in bed until 10:00! (stay)
- 3 My sister \_\_\_\_\_ medicine. She wants to be a doctor. (study)
- 4 Laura and David \_\_\_\_\_ married soon. (get)
- 5 Jack's office is very busy right now. He \_\_\_\_\_ late tonight. (work)
- 6 My son \_\_\_\_\_ to college – he wants to get a job. (not go)
- 7 We \_\_\_\_\_ any museums because the kids think they're boring. (not visit)

### b Complete the sentences with *be going to* + a verb.

not buy call not come get  
have live sleep watch

I'm at a friend's house. I'm going to sleep on her sofa.

- 1 I need to talk to my mom. I \_\_\_\_\_ her tonight.
- 2 What \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner this evening?
- 3 My mother isn't feeling very well, so she \_\_\_\_\_ to the concert with us.
- 4 There's a lot of snow! How \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to work?
- 5 They love their old car. They \_\_\_\_\_ a new one.
- 6 The Force Awakens is on TV tonight. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it?

← p.80

## 10C

### a Write predictions for the pictures.

be get have make play send



He's going to play tennis.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ a nice day.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ an omelet.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ an email.

### b Complete the predictions with *be going to* and a verb.

be buy not finish forget have (x2) not like  
not pass sleep snow win

It's very cold. Do you think it's going to snow?

- 1 You're driving too fast! We \_\_\_\_\_ an accident!
- 2 She isn't a very good student. She \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.
- 3 Their new album is great! A lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ it!
- 4 I have a lot of homework. I \_\_\_\_\_ it tonight.
- 5 They're playing very well. I think they \_\_\_\_\_ the game.
- 6 Look at the time. We \_\_\_\_\_ late.
- 7 Oh no, it's a horror movie. I know I \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 8 He didn't write down her address. He \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 9 The baby's very tired. She \_\_\_\_\_ well tonight.
- 10 Tokyo is a wonderful city. You \_\_\_\_\_ a great time there.

← p.83

## 11A adverbs (manner and modifiers)

## adverbs of manner

1 She wants to live **independently**. 11.1  
Her children always speak **politely**.  
She eats **very quickly**.  
2 I work **hard**.  
We speak English **well**.

- We use adverbs of manner to say how people do things.
- Adverbs usually go after the verb or verb phrase.  
*I speak English well. NOT +speak+well English.*
- 1 We usually form adverbs by adding **-ly** to adjectives.
- 2 Some adverbs are irregular. They can be the same as the adjective, e.g., **fast**, **hard**, or a different word, e.g., **well**.

| adjective | adverb           | spelling                                      |
|-----------|------------------|---|
| slow      | <b>slowly</b>    |   |
| quick     | <b>quickly</b>   |   |
| bad       | <b>badly</b>     | + <b>-ly</b>                                  |
| careful   | <b>carefully</b> |   |
| healthy   | <b>healthily</b> |   |
| easy      | <b>easily</b>    | consonant + <b>y</b> : <b>y</b> + <b>-ily</b> |
| possible  | <b>possibly</b>  | <b>le</b> → <b>-ly</b>                        |
| good      | <b>well</b>      |   |
| fast      | <b>fast</b>      |   |
| hard      | <b>hard</b>      | irregular                                     |

- Remember the difference between adjectives and adverbs.  
*I'm a **careful** driver. (careful is an adjective. It describes the noun, driver.)*  
*I drive **carefully**. (carefully is an adverb. It describes the verb, drive.)*

## very, really, etc.

It isn't **very** expensive. 11.2  
She drives **incredibly** fast.  
They speak **really** slowly.

- We use the adverbs **very**, **really**, etc., to modify adjectives or other adverbs.
- They always go before the adjective or adverb.

Words ending in **-ly**

Be careful. Some words that end in **-ly** aren't adverbs, e.g., **friendly** (= adjective).  
*He's a **friendly** person.*

## 11B verb + infinitive

1 I want to travel for six months. 11.6  
She decided to go to Australia.  
You need to practice every day.  
When did you learn to play the guitar?

2 Would you like to go to Africa?  
I wouldn't like to be famous.

would like and like  
I'd like to dance. = I want to dance.  
I like dancing. = I enjoy it; I like it in general.

- 1 Many verbs are often followed by another verb in the infinitive. These include **want**, **need**, **learn**, **promise**, **decide**, **plan**, **choose**, **try**, **remember**, **forget**, and **hope**.
- 2 **I would like to** = **I want to** (now or in the future).  
Would like is also followed by the infinitive.
- **Contractions**: 'd = would. wouldn't = would not.
- We can also use **Would you like...?** to offer, e.g., **Would you like a drink?**
- **would like** is the same for all persons.

## 11C definite article

1 **the**  
Can you close **the window**, please?  
Can you check **their address** on **the internet**?  
It's **the best** restaurant I know.

2 **no article**  
Men are usually more interested in sports than **women**.  
She's **my mother's cousin**. That's **Tom's chair**!  
What time did you **have breakfast**?  
Jim goes **to school by bus**.  
Karen's studying **physics in college**.

a / an or the?  
We often use **a** the first time we mention a person or thing. The next time we use **the** because it is now clear what we are talking about, e.g., **Let's have a pizza**. **The pizzas** are very good here.

## 11.12

1 We use **the**:

- when it is clear what we are talking about, e.g., **Close the window**. = the window that is open.
- when there is only one of something, e.g., **the internet**, **the sun**, etc.
- before superlative adjectives, e.g., **the biggest**, **the best**, etc.

2 We don't usually use **the**:

- when we talk about people or things in general.  
**Men** are more interested in sports than **women**. (general)  
**BUT The women** in this class work harder than **the men**. (specific)
- before possessive 's.  
**She's my mother's cousin**. **NOT She's the my mother's cousin**.
- with:  
**meals**: have breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc.  
**by + transportation**: go by car, travel by train, etc.  
**general places**: work, school, college, bed, home.

## 11A

### a Adjective or adverb? Circle the correct form.

People drive very **dangerous** / **dangerously**.  
1 He wrote down her email **careful** / **carefully**.  
2 My neighbor's children aren't very **polite** / **politely**.  
3 My niece plays the piano **beautiful** / **beautifully**.  
4 Fast food is very **unhealthy** / **unhealthily**.  
5 Old people often walk very **slow** / **slowly**.  
6 I bought a **real** / **really** cheap bag at the sale.  
7 My friend sings very **good** / **well**.  
8 My sister speaks Spanish **perfect** / **perfectly**.  
9 We wear **casual** / **casually** clothes to work.  
10 The view from the top is **incredible** / **incredibly** beautiful.

### b Complete the sentences with adverbs from these adjectives.

bad careful easy fast good hard healthy perfect quiet

The trains in Sweden run **perfectly** even when it snows.  
1 Can you talk \_\_\_\_\_, please? I'm trying to sleep.  
2 Don't drive \_\_\_\_\_ when it's raining.  
3 I don't like being in the ocean because I can't swim very \_\_\_\_\_.  
4 She sat down \_\_\_\_\_ because the chair only had three legs.  
5 We're working \_\_\_\_\_ because we need to finish the job.  
6 Professional soccer players usually eat very \_\_\_\_\_.  
7 We played \_\_\_\_\_ in the semi-final and we lost 5-1.  
8 She was the best student in the class and she passed the exam \_\_\_\_\_.

→ p.87

## 11B

### a Complete the sentences with the infinitive form of the verb from the list.

be buy call climb drive get married go  
have leave see stay

Sam loves Africa. He wants **to climb** Mount Kilimanjaro.  
1 I learned \_\_\_\_\_ a car when I was 17.  
2 Our refrigerator is broken. We need \_\_\_\_\_ a new one.  
3 I wouldn't like \_\_\_\_\_ famous. I'm happy the way I am now.  
4 He promised \_\_\_\_\_ his girlfriend when he got home.  
5 The weather was terrible. We decided \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
6 The boss would like \_\_\_\_\_ you in his office.  
7 They're planning \_\_\_\_\_. They're looking for a venue.  
8 I hope \_\_\_\_\_ time to see the sights when I'm in Seoul next week.  
9 Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ on a safari?  
10 I'm really enjoying the party. I don't want \_\_\_\_\_.

### b Circle the correct form.

I hate **fly** / **flying** so I usually travel by train.  
1 Would you like to **have** / **have** dinner with me tonight?  
2 My grandmother learned to **speak** / **speaking** Spanish when she was 60!  
3 I'd like to **travel** / **traveling** around Asia.  
4 I like **relax** / **relaxing** on the weekend.  
5 Do you want to **play** / **playing** soccer?  
6 He's hoping to **get** / **getting** the results of his test next week.  
7 Most people hate to **go** / **going** to the dentist.  
8 I love to **read** / **reading** detective stories.  
9 It's cold. You need to **wear** / **wearing** a coat.  
10 My mom doesn't mind to **cook** / **cooking**.

→ p.89

## 11C

### a Circle the correct word or phrase.

How much time do you spend on **internet** / **the internet**?  
1 My brother is **in college** / **in the college** studying math.  
2 I love traveling **by train** / **by the train**.  
3 We're going to visit my aunt **on weekend** / **on the weekend**.  
4 Let's stay at **home** / **at the home** tonight. I don't want to go out.  
5 I love reading **novels** / **the novels**.  
6 Yolanda is **best** / **the best** student in our class.  
7 I love clear nights when you can see **moon** / **the moon**.  
8 That's **the man** / **a man** I told you about yesterday.  
9 Can you open **a door** / **the door** for me, please?  
10 He had **breakfast** / **the breakfast** late this morning.

### b Complete with the or -.

It's the longest river in **the** world.  
1 What time do you finish \_\_\_\_\_ work?  
2 I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ people who talk loudly at the movies.  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ children behaved very badly yesterday.  
4 Lorena doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ dogs.  
5 Where do you usually have \_\_\_\_\_ lunch during the week?  
6 \_\_\_\_\_ sun came out, so we went for a walk.  
7 Can you pass \_\_\_\_\_ salt, please?  
8 My brother chose \_\_\_\_\_ most expensive ice cream.  
9 Last year, we went on vacation by \_\_\_\_\_ car.  
10 Is James in \_\_\_\_\_ office today? He wasn't in yesterday.

→ p.91

## 12A present perfect

1 A Have you **seen** the new Matt Damon movie?  
B Yes, I **have**.

She **hasn't** read any books in English.

2 Have you **ever read** a Russian novel?  
I've **never worked** in an office.

3 Have you **finished** the exercise?  
Your parents **have arrived**. They're in the living room.

12.2

- 1 We use the present perfect when we talk or ask about events in the past, but when we don't say or ask when.
- 2 We often use the present perfect with **ever** (= at any time in your life) and **never** (= at no time in your life).
- 3 We also use the present perfect to talk about recent events, e.g., **I've finished my homework**.



| full form of have        | contraction     | past participle of main verb |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| I <b>have</b>            | I've            |                              |
| You <b>have</b>          | You've          |                              |
| He / She / It <b>has</b> | He / She / It's | <b>seen</b> that movie.      |
| We <b>have</b>           | We've           |                              |
| They <b>have</b>         | They've         |                              |

?

| full form of have   | contraction                     | past participle of main verb |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| I / You / We / They <b>have not</b><br>He / She / It <b>has not</b> | <b>haven't</b><br><b>hasn't</b> | <b>seen</b> that movie.      |

?

|   |                         |   |   |
|---|-------------------------|---|---|
| Have I / you / we / they<br>Has he / she / it | <b>seen</b> that movie? | Yes, I / you / we / they <b>have</b> .<br>Yes, he / she / it <b>has</b> . | No, I / you / we / they <b>haven't</b> .<br>No, he / she / it <b>hasn't</b> . |
|---|-------------------------|---|---|

- To make the present perfect, we use **have / has + the past participle of the verb**.
- 's = **has** in present perfect.

| base form | simple past | past participle |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| like      | liked       | liked           |
| want      | wanted      | wanted          |

- Past participles of regular verbs are the same as the simple past.

| base form  | simple past | past participle |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| read /rid/ | read /red/  | read /red/      |
| see        | saw         | seen            |

- Past participles of irregular verbs are sometimes the same as the simple past, e.g., **read** /rɪd/ but sometimes different, e.g., **seen**.

Look at the list of irregular past participles on p.165.

## 12B present perfect or simple past?

A Have you **been** to that new Italian restaurant?

12.8

B Yes, I **have**.

A When did you **go** there?

B I **went** last weekend.

A Who did you **go** with?

B I **went** with some people from work.

- We often use the **present perfect** to ask / tell somebody about a past action for the first time. We don't ask / say when the action happened.

**Have you been** to that new Italian restaurant?

- Then we use the **simple past** to ask / talk about the details. "When **did you go** there?" "I **went** last weekend."

- We use the simple past **NOT** the present perfect with when and past time expressions, e.g., **yesterday**, **last week**. **When did you see** the movie? **NOT When have you seen** the movie?

**I saw it last week.** **NOT I've seen it last week.**

## been or gone?

A Have you **ever been** to Japan?

12.9

B Yes, I've **been** to Tokyo three times.

A My sister has **gone** to Japan to study Japanese.

- **been** and **gone** have different meanings. **been** is the past participle of **be**, and **gone** is the past participle of **go**.

- In the present perfect, we use **been to** (**NOT gone to OR been in**) to say that somebody has visited a place. I've **been to** Tokyo three times.

Have you **been to** the new Japanese restaurant on Pine Street?

- We use **gone** to when somebody goes to a place and is still there.

My parents have **gone to** the US for their vacation. They're having a great time.

- Compare:

**Nick has been to Paris.** = He visited Paris and came back at some time in the past.

**Nick has gone to Paris.** = He went to Paris and he is in Paris now.

## 12A

### a Write the sentences with contractions.

I have seen the movie. I've seen the movie.

- 1 She has not read the book. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 You have not finished your ice cream! \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 We have heard the news. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He has arrived at the airport. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 They have not asked for the check. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 We have not seen him before. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 It has stopped raining. \_\_\_\_\_

### b Write **+** and **-** sentences and **?** in the present perfect. Use contractions where possible.

**+** I / see a famous actor. I've seen a famous actor.

- 1 **+** I / change my email address \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 **-** my boyfriend / work abroad \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 **?** you / decide what to do \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 **-** they / pass the exam \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 **?** he / accept the invitation \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 **+** she / study three languages \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 **-** the train / arrive \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 **?** the children / clean their room \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 **-** my girlfriend / called me \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 **+** my father / help me a lot \_\_\_\_\_

### c Write a sentence in the present perfect for each picture. Use the verbs in the list.

ask clean not finish paint pass see



He's cleaned the floor.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a good movie.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ his driver's test.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ her book.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult question.

◀ p.94

## 12B

### a Circle the correct form.

Have you ever seen? Did you ever see a Japanese movie?

- 1 I haven't finished / didn't finish this book. I'm on page 210.
- 2 My boyfriend has given / gave me a ring for my last birthday.
- 3 They've bought / bought a new house last month.
- 4 Have you ever danced / Did you ever dance the tango?
- 5 My friends have gone / went to a party last weekend.

### b Circle the correct verb, *been* or *gone*.

Let's go to the Peking Duck. I've never been / gone there.

- 1 The secretary isn't here. She's been / gone out for lunch.
- 2 I've never been / gone to the US.
- 3 My neighbors aren't at home. They've been / gone on vacation.
- 4 Have you ever been / gone to China?
- 5 We have lots of food. I've been / gone to the supermarket.

### c Put the verbs in parentheses in the present perfect or simple past.

A Have you ever been to Thailand? (be)  
 B No, but I went to South Korea last year. (go)  
 A <sup>1</sup> Did you ever visit any countries in South America? (visit)  
 B Yes, I have. I <sup>2</sup> went to Brazil a few years ago. (go)  
 A <sup>3</sup> Who invited you to with? (go)  
 B My boyfriend. It was a work trip and his company <sup>4</sup> paid for everything. (pay)  
 A How wonderful! <sup>5</sup> Has you been there for long? (be)  
 B No, we <sup>6</sup> were only there for five days. (be)  
 A <sup>7</sup> Where were you staying? (stay)  
 B We <sup>8</sup> stayed a suite in a five-star hotel. It was beautiful! (have)  
 A <sup>9</sup> Has the company invited you on any other trips recently? (invite)  
 B No. My boyfriend <sup>10</sup> stopped working there a year later, so that was our only trip. (stop)

◀ p.96