

# SURPRISE PARTY



**Alice:** Simon, can you start slicing the mushrooms? We don't have much time. Elise will be here soon.  
**Simon:** OK. The tomato sauce, the mozzarella and the dough are ready. When's Paul coming? I haven't seen him since Monday.  
**Alice:** Who knows? I've been calling him since 5 o'clock.  
**Simon:** I'm sure he hasn't forgotten. We've been planning this for ages. Here he is! Hi, Paul. Where have you been?  
**Paul:** Sorry. I missed the bus. Look! I bought some strawberries and ice cream.  
**Alice:** Great. Put the ice cream in the freezer, and then come and grate some cheese. Simon, have you turned on the oven?  
**Simon:** Yes. It's been on for ten minutes. Oh, no! Here comes Elise!

## A. Comprehension

A1 Complete the sentences with the correct names.

1 will slice the mushrooms.  
2 called Paul.  
3 was late.  
4 brought the dessert.  
5 is the guest of honor.

A1 Guess. What are they making.  
They're making .



1. ssreettwari
2. sanbaan
3. erab
4. icuje
5. ehesce
6. segpra
7. stal
8. tecutle

9. atomesto
10. racstor
11. veloi loi
12. repsepp
13. zazip hugod
14. cei merca
15. oshmusmor

B2 Look at the pictures and write the correct word from the box.



to water



boil  
chop  
fry  
grate  
grill  
peel  
spread  
slice  
roast  
heat  
pour

to potatoes



to onions



to milk



to chicken



to a turkey



to parmesan



to ham



to lamb chops



to butter



to beans

## C. Grammar: Present perfect and present perfect continuous with for and since

I've been calling him since five o'clock.

present perfect continuous (has/have + been + -ing form)

We've been planning this for ages.

present perfect continuous (has/have + been + -ing form)

I haven't seen him since Monday.

the present perfect (simple) (has/have + past participle)

It's been on for ten minutes.

⚠ = it has been

the present perfect (simple) (has/have + past participle)

We use both the present perfect simple (has/have + past participle) and the present perfect continuous (has/have + been + -ing form) to talk about past actions or states which are still connected to the present.

On utilise le present perfect simple (has/have + participe passé) et le present perfect continuous (has/have + been + BV-ing) pour parler d'actions ou d'états passés qui sont toujours connectés au présent.

The present perfect simple usually focuses on the result of the activity in some way, and the present perfect continuous usually focuses on the activity itself in some way

Le present perfect simple insiste généralement sur le résultat de l'activité et le present perfect continuous insiste sur l'activité elle-même.

**C1** Write sentences in your notebook. Use the present perfect or present perfect continuous and for or since. (Ne contractez que les verbes à la forme négative. N'oubliez ni les majuscules ni les points.)

1 I/hate/mushrooms/I was little

2 he/wear/the same socks/three days

3 they/know/each other/their first day of school

4 how long/you/do/that puzzle?

5 they/want/a dog/ages

6 how long/your brother/talk/on the phone?

7 we/not hear/from Kate/a long time

8 I/try/to fix my bike/nine o'clock this morning