

First Week

Verbs of perception:

These verbs are used both in the present simple to talk about states and the present continuous to talk about actions.

Examples: You look tired (state) / I'm looking at you right now (action).

This soup tastes very nice / She is tasting the soup.

The present perfect with *just*, *already* and *yet*: The present perfect refers to an action or state that started in the past and finished in the present or a recent time.

To form the present perfect simple, use Have or has + past participle.

Positive sentence: I have worked a lot this week. He has worked a lot this week.

Negative sentence: I haven't worked a lot this week. He hasn't worked a lot this week.

Questions and short answers: Have you worked a lot? Yes, I have / No, I haven't.

Has he worked a lot? Yes, he has / No, he hasn't.

You can use the present perfect with *just*, *already* and *yet*:

Use *just* to say that something has happened very recently.

Example: *I have just finished my homework.*

Use *already* to say that something has been finished before the expected time.

Example: *You have to do your homework.*

No, mum, I have already finished it.

Use *yet* in negative sentences and questions to talk about something that hasn't happened but will happen soon.

Examples: *He hasn't finished his homework yet.*

Have you finished your homework yet?

Present perfect and past simple: The present perfect focuses on a recent time or a period going from past to present. The past simple refers to an action or state that is finished in the past.

Examples: John **has worked** in this office for 12 years (present perfect simple).

John **started** working in this office 12 years ago (past simple).

We have lived in this house since 2001 (present perfect simple). Before we **lived** in a flat in London (past simple).

The present perfect with *for* and *since*: The present perfect refers to an action or state that started in the past and finished in the present.

You can use the present perfect with *since* and *for*.

For is used to talk about a period of time.

Since is used to refer to the point in time when an action started.

Examples: *I have lived here since 1985.*

I have lived here for 31 years.

Irregular Verbs

You should know quite a few irregular verbs by now. You can always check the list in your Practical Grammar book (p239).

You should be aware that the verb **go** has two different past participle forms: **gone** and **been**. Look at the following examples:

Where is John? He **has gone** to the shop (he is at the shop now).

I **have been** to America twice this year (I have gone and I have come back).

Present perfect continuous: The present perfect continuous is used for actions happening over a period of time:

1. to emphasize how long an activity has been happening (the activity may or may not be finished): I have been working since 9 o'clock this morning.
2. to talk about activities that started in the past and are still continuing now: I have been living in London for 10 years.

Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous: The present perfect simple expresses a result when the present perfect continuous talks about an activity that may or may not be finished.

Examples:

I have been painting the door since this morning (we do not know if the activity is finished or not).

I have painted the door. It is now yellow (result, the activity is finished).

He has been playing football since he was a child (activity).

He has played 3 World Cups (result).

Question tags: Always use the auxiliary linked to the tense used in the sentence. For a positive sentence, use a negative question tag. For a negative sentence, use a positive question tag.

Examples: You like coffee, don't you? (present simple)

She didn't study, did she? (past simple)

He has travelled a lot recently, hasn't he? (present perfect)

We are very tired, aren't we? (present simple)

She can't swim, can she? (present simple)

Irregular question tag: I am on time, **aren't I?**

So do I / Neither do I: These are used to emphasize someone else's opinion. Use *so* to agree in positive sentences and *neither* to agree in negative sentences. As in question tags, you should use the auxiliary linked to the tense used in the sentence.

Examples:

I love coffee.	So do I. (present simple)
She doesn't like going to the cinema.	Neither, does he. (present simple)
I can't swim.	Neither can I. (present simple)
We went to the park yesterday.	So did we. (past simple)
I haven't swum today.	Neither have I. (present perfect)

Comparatives and superlatives review:

1-syllable words:

Big – bigger – biggest

Cheap – cheaper – cheapest

2-syllable words ending in y:

Easy – easier – easier

Funny – funnier – funniest

2 or more syllable words:

Expensive – more expensive – most expensive

Intelligent – more intelligent – most intelligent

As...as: We use *as ... as* when we want to say that two or more things are not the same.

Example: This car is as expensive as that car / This car isn't as expensive as that car.

Should(n't), had better, ought to: These expressions are used to give advice.

Should and *ought to* are similar but *should* is used a lot more in negative sentences and questions.

Examples: You should do your homework = You ought to do your homework BUT

You shouldn't work so fast.

Had better shows is stronger than *should* and *ought to*.

Example: You'd better come with me if you don't want to get lost.

Passives:

We use the passive when we do not know who did the action or if it is not important. We can use *by* to include the person who did the action. To form the passive, use *to be* in the correct tense + past participle.

Examples:

This room **is cleaned** every day (present simple).

This room **is being cleaned** at the moment (present continuous).

This room **was cleaned** yesterday (past simple).

This room **was cleaned** yesterday **by Mrs. Smith**.

This room **has been cleaned** three times this week (present perfect simple).

This room **will be cleaned** tomorrow (will + infinitive for future actions).

Lesson Plan :

LESSON 1

- Listening 1.02 p4.
- Exercises and text p4 and 5.
- Listening 1.03 + exercises p6
- Listening 1.04 p6.
- Workbook (WB) exercises p4 and 5.

LESSON 2

- Listening 1.05 and exercises p7.
- Listening 1.06 and exercises p8.
- Read text and exercises p9.
- Workbook ex: p6-7 and 1, 2 p8.

LESSON 3

- Text and exercises p10.
- Practical Grammar p152-153.
- Listening 1.07 and exercises p11.
- Workbook p8-9.

LESSON 4

- ReviewWeek 1
- Practical Grammar p12-15.
- English Test 1



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