

PRESENT PERFECT

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

Frank does the housework every Saturday morning. In picture A Frank is just starting to tidy up the kitchen. Picture B shows Frank still hard at work one hour later. What jobs has Frank done and what jobs hasn't he done yet in picture B?

For example: He has washed the tea towels.

He hasn't done the washing up yet.



Find four more jobs Frank has done and four more jobs he hasn't done yet. Use the verbs in the box below.



put away do hang up sweep clear clean empty vacuum

FOR, SINCE, JUST, ALREADY, YET

One

Fill in with for, since, just, already, yet

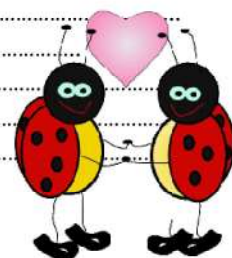
- 1.- My son went to the supermarket but he hasn't come back
- 2.- Leonard has made his bed but he hasn't called his girlfriend
- 3.- Miriam has lived in Morocco she was ten years old.
- 4.- We have met the new teacher at the high school.
- 5.- The waiter has brought me some coffee and biscuits.
- 6.- Have they visited London? No, they haven't gone there.
- 7.- That man has come late again. His boss is very angry with him.
- 8.- Has the girl lived in France five years? Yes, she arrived five years ago.
- 9.- The plane has flown twelve hours.
- 10.- The businessman has worked in the same office he was twenty-five years old.
- 11.- There has been many accidents on this road last year.
- 12.- John has performed the same play a long time.
- 13.- The woman hasn't sold her car, but she wants to sell it.
- 14.- I have known my boyfriend we were at primary school.



two

WRITE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN PRESENT PERFECT USING THESE WORDS

- 1.- How long /you/ be/ in Africa?
- 2.- I /be/ there/ three years.
- 3.- How long / he/ live/ in Berlin?
- 4.- He / live/ there/ 2002
- 5.- How long /she/ wear/ that coat?
- 6.- She/ wear/ it/ last winter.
- 7.- Where/ you/ be/ today?
- 8.- I /be/ at the hospital
- 9.- How long/ the detective/ look/ for the man?
- 10.- He/ look/ for him two months.
- 11.- Why /she/ take/ my money?
- 12.- She / travel/ round the world /for four years
- 13.- Where /you/ put/ my keys?
- 14.- She /move/ to a new house /in the country
- 15.- How long /your friend/ study/ German?
- 16.- She /study/ German /1999
- 17.- you /play/ golf/ ever?
- 18.- The documentary /already/ finish
- 19.- My teacher /not/ explain/ that lesson/ yet
- 20.- Kevin /give/ his mother/ a nice present



PAST SIMPLE / PRESENT PERFECT

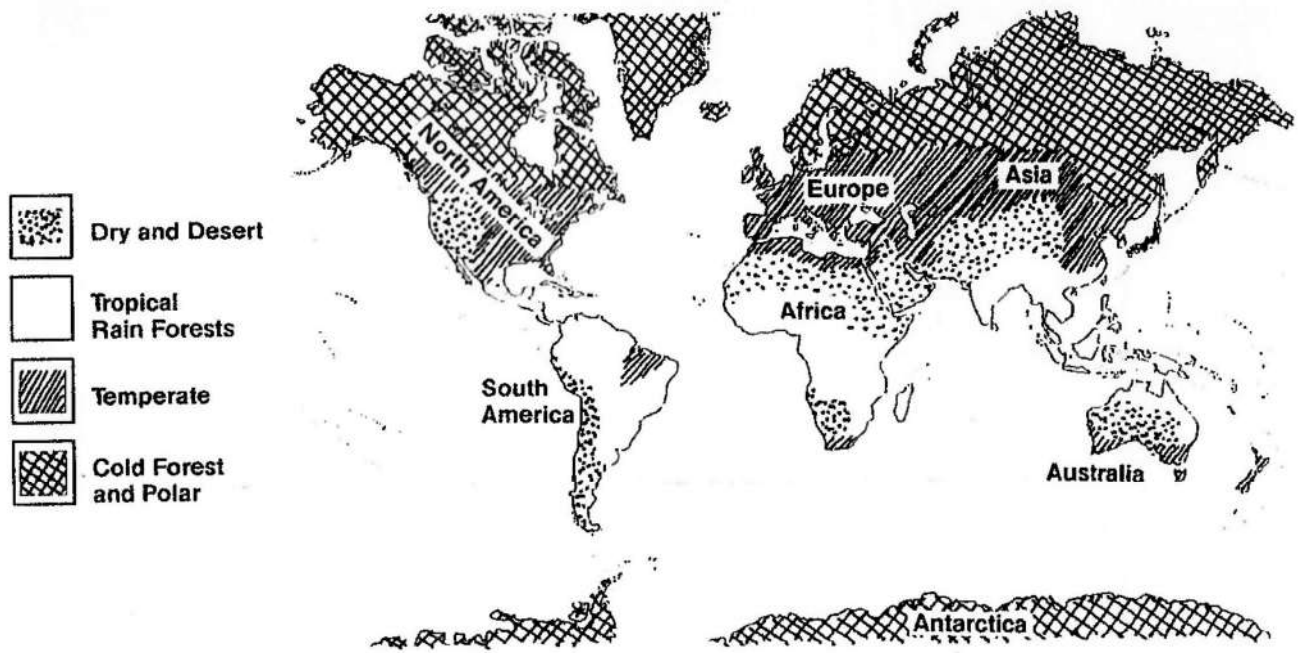
Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form.

1. The Titanic _____ (sink) in 1912.
2. Somebody _____ (steal) my bicycle! Now I'll have to walk home.
3. Gerry _____ (fall) off his bike three times this month.
4. I _____ (see) the movie Titanic three times. I'm going to see it again tonight.
5. I _____ (walk) to work every day for the last six weeks!
6. When Young Hee was a child. She _____ (live) in Seoul.
7. Ouch! _____ (cut) my finger!
8. I _____ (lose) my key yesterday, so I couldn't get into the house. Eventually, I found it in my jacket pocket.
9. His brother _____ (visit) London last year.
10. Jack _____ (live) in Boston for the past 15 years.
11. Janet _____ (work) for Smith and Brothers before she came to work for us.
12. Dad _____ (you/finish) reading the paper yet?
13. I would love to visit Prague sometime. Unfortunately, I _____ (be/never) there.
14. Peter _____ (play) tennis for five years when he _____ (be) at school.
15. Jane: Can you help me? I _____ (finish) my homework, but I still don't understand number 7.
16. I _____ (work) in Italy for 5 years. I _____ (begin) work as soon as I arrived.
17. I'm afraid I'm not hungry. I _____ (eat/already).
18. When Jack was at school, he _____ (learn) to play the saxophone. He _____ (play) it ever since.
19. Could you give me some advice? I _____ (buy) this sweater at Macy's. Do you think I should take it back?
20. Peter _____ (go) to Paris last year. That means that he _____ (be) to Paris 3 times.
21. Maria _____ (believe) that for ages!
22. How long _____ (you/live) there before coming here?

Weather Makes a Climate

Weather is the state of the air at a certain time and at a certain place. Conditions may be clear, cloudy, fair, rainy, humid, cold, windy, etc. The type of weather that exists from day to day depends on what kind of air masses are moving above.

Different places in the world have different kinds of weather for extended time periods. These differences make weather zones called climates. Climates vary according to their latitudes and altitudes and also are affected by the same factors as weather, but may be thought of as localized. For the most part climate zones circle the earth in belts. Use the following map to answer the questions below.




1. What climate zones circle the northern and southern portions of the world? _____
2. In what type of climate do you live? _____ Circle all the climates in the world that are the same as yours.
3. How many climates does Australia have? _____ What are they? _____
4. Which continents have deserts? _____
5. Draw the equator on your map. What climate(s) appear along the equator? _____
6. Which continent has only one climate? _____
7. What will the amount of sunlight and rainfall determine in different climates? _____

Underline the following words if they are weather words. Circle them if they are climate words.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <u>temperate zone</u> | <u>polar regions</u> | <u>hurricanes</u> | <u>air masses</u> |
| <u>rain forests</u> | <u>precipitation</u> | <u>deserts</u> | <u>cold front</u> |
| <u>cold forests</u> | <u>jungles</u> | <u>drought</u> | <u>monsoon</u> |

LET'S TALK ABOUT THE WEATHER

There are 24 numbered expressions related to the weather and climate changes in the charts below. Read the definitions. Match them with the correct words. Write the answers at the bottom of the page. See the model.

<p>1</p>  <p>STORM</p>	<p>a</p> <p>the loud noise that comes from the sky during heavy rain</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>GALE</p>	<p>d</p> <p>very bad weather with lots of rain, snow, wind, etc</p>
<p>2</p>  <p>THUNDER</p>	<p>b</p> <p>a very strong wind</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>SHOWER</p>	<p>e</p> <p>a bright light in the sky caused by electricity during a storm, usually followed by thunder</p>
<p>3</p>  <p>LIGHTNING</p>	<p>c</p> <p>a violent storm with very strong winds</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>HURRICANE</p>	<p>f</p> <p>a short period of rain</p>
<p>7</p>  <p>FOG</p>	<p>g</p> <p>when it rains a lot and a river becomes too full, a lot of water covers the area</p>	<p>10</p>  <p>FLOOD</p>	<p>j</p> <p>thick cloud just above the ground or sea that makes it difficult to see</p>
<p>8</p>  <p>HUMID</p>	<p>h</p> <p>an extremely strong and dangerous wind that blows in a circle and destroys buildings</p>	<p>11</p>  <p>TORNADO</p>	<p>k</p> <p>light rain falling in very fine drops</p>
<p>9</p>  <p>HEAT WAVE</p>	<p>i</p> <p>when the air is hot and wet</p>	<p>12</p>  <p>DRIZZLE</p>	<p>l</p> <p>a period of unusually hot weather that continues for a long time</p>

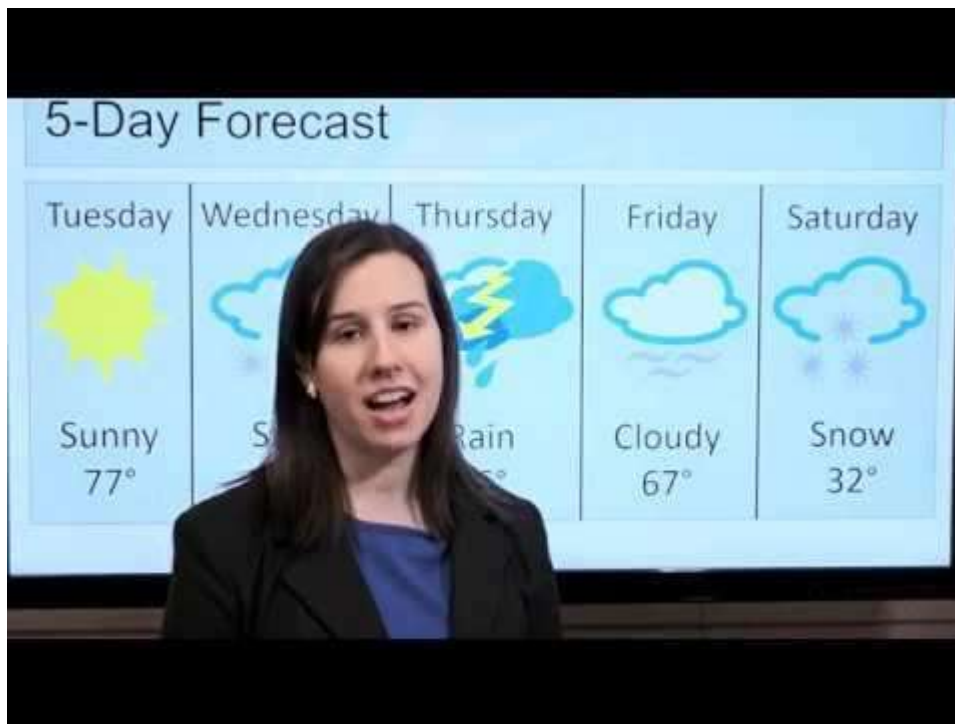
Answers 1 d / 2 e / 3 c / 4 d / 5 e / 6 c / 7 j / 8 h / 9 i / 10 f / 11 h / 12 k

<p>13</p>  <p>MELT</p>	<p>m</p> <p>a gradual increase in world temperatures</p>	<p>16</p>  <p>SLEET</p>	<p>p</p> <p>an increase in the amount of gases in the atmosphere which can be the cause of a gradual warming of the surface of the Earth</p>
<p>14</p>  <p>GREENHOUSE EFFECT</p>	<p>n</p> <p>become liquid</p>	<p>17</p>  <p>WEATHER FORECAST</p>	<p>q</p> <p>rain which contains large amounts of chemicals as a result of burning substances such as coal and oil</p>
<p>15</p>  <p>GLOBAL WARMING</p>	<p>o</p> <p>rain containing some ice</p>	<p>18</p>  <p>ACID RAIN</p>	<p>r</p> <p>statement of what the weather is likely to be for the next day or few days</p>
<p>19</p>  <p>ICE CAP</p>	<p>s</p> <p>the mixture of gases around the earth</p>	<p>22</p>  <p>BLIZZARD</p>	<p>v</p> <p>a thick layer of permanent ice</p>
<p>20</p>  <p>CLIMATE</p>	<p>t</p> <p>a severe snow storm with strong winds</p>	<p>23</p>  <p>ATMOSPHERE</p>	<p>w</p> <p>the general weather conditions in a particular place</p>
<p>21</p>  <p>CARBON DIOXIDE</p>	<p>u</p> <p>expression often used to describe human-specific impact on the weather</p>	<p>24</p>  <p>CLIMATE CHANGE</p>	<p>x</p> <p>it's produced by burning oil, gas or coal and it has increased the rate of global warming and climate change</p>

Answers: 13 / 14 / 15 / 16 / 17 / 18 / 19 / 20 / 21 / 22 / 23 / 24

What's the weather like?

It is.....



Look, listen and complete about the weather forecast

Good afternoon, I am Maria, from Chicago News. Let's look at our weather for today. This morning it was _____ and _____, but now it's beautiful outside. Right now it's 72 degrees. It's _____, nice and _____. Later tonight it will _____, and the temperature will go down to 51 degrees. And there's more crazy weather coming this week. Let's look at our five day forecast. Tomorrow, Tuesday it will be sunny and warm, 77 degrees, tomorrow. Then on Wednesday it will _____. The temperature will go down to 31 degrees, a pretty _____ day. On Thursday there will be a big _____. Be careful it will rain a lot and it will be very windy. The temperature will be about 56 degrees. On Friday it will be a little _____ and a little cloudy. The temperature will be 67 degrees. And on Saturday it will snow again. The temperature will be 32 degrees. Welcome to the _____ weather in Chicago. Again I am Maria from Chicago News. Thanks for watching and have a good week."

- Rain
- Snow
- Warm
- Cloudy
- Storm
- Sunny
- Windy
- Cold x2



READING COMPREHENSION



A. Match the words with their meaning.

1. climate
2. speeding up
3. fossil fuels
4. huge



- a) happening fast
- b) weather conditions
- c) enormous
- d) coal or oil

Climate change calamities

What causes climate change?

Scientists are not completely sure about what causes climate change. Most scientists interested in the subject believe that human activity is speeding up climate change.

When sunlight enters the Earth's atmosphere, **it** passes through a layer of greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gases occur naturally, but humans also create **them** by burning fossil fuels.

What are the effects of climate change?

It is very difficult to predict exactly what will happen as the Earth's temperature rises. However, scientists believe the world's glaciers will melt into the ocean, causing sea levels to rise drastically. Most people are terrified of the terrible effects this could have on the world we live in.

Higher sea levels could cause flooding of coastal lands. Warmer ocean water can increase storm activity on the coast and areas away from the coast may experience droughts.

Floods and droughts



The basic cause of all droughts is not enough rain. The land can become starved of nourishment which makes it impossible to grow anything. Farmers are terrified of droughts because **they** can be disastrous for **their** livelihood. Floods can be just as bad, too.

Hurricanes, cyclones and typhoons

Tropical storms are called hurricanes over the North Atlantic Ocean, cyclones over the Indian Ocean and typhoons over the north-west Pacific.

A hurricane is one of the most powerful of all weather systems. Coastal regions can also get hit by huge waves. Plus there can be serious flooding in other areas because of the rain that these storms bring.



B. TRUE or FALSE? Quote from the text to justify your choice.

- 1- Scientists are certain that human beings cause global warming and climate change.
- 2- Changes in the climate can cause two opposite effects: too much water and not enough water.
- 3- The water in the sea will freeze and make larger glaciers at the North and South Poles.
- 4- The coast is never destroyed by waves.



C. Answer the questions.

- 1- What are the main causes of global warming?
- 2- What will happen as the Earth's temperature rises?
- 3- What is a drought? What problems can it cause?
- 4- What are some of the problems that hurricanes can cause?

D. What do the underlined words refer to in the text.

1. it
2. them
3. they
4. their



LANGUAGE STUDY

A. Build passive sentences.

1. Higher sea levels cause floods in the coastal land.
2. A hurricane destroyed this city last year.
3. People recycle paper, glass and plastic every day.
4. They don't buy environmentally-friendly bulbs.
5. We didn't ride our bikes yesterday.

B. Complete the sentences with the Present perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. John ... (clean) his garden for 2 hours. He is tired.
2. They ... (just/ do) the Maths exercise.
3. John ... (never /recycle) paper.
4. These factories (send) fumes into the atmosphere. Their chimneys don't have filters.
5. ... (ever /plant) a tree?

WRITING

Write a text of about 70 words on what we all can do to protect and preserve our planet.



Preserve the environment

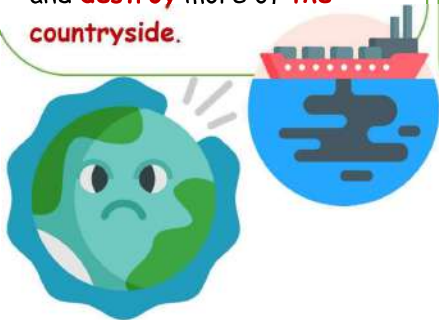


Environmental problems

Many people believe that the way we live our lives today is having an extremely bad effect on the environment. Here are some examples of environmental problems and the vocabulary we need to talk about them.

CARS

The biggest **polluter** today is the car. **Exhaust fumes** are the main cause of bad **air quality**, which can make people feel ill and have difficulty breathing. This problem is especially bad in some cities, where, on days when there is not much wind, a brown layer of **smog** hangs in the air. The number of cars is increasing every year. Governments then built new roads to try to improve the situation, but this means that they **cut down the trees** and **destroy** more of **the countryside**.

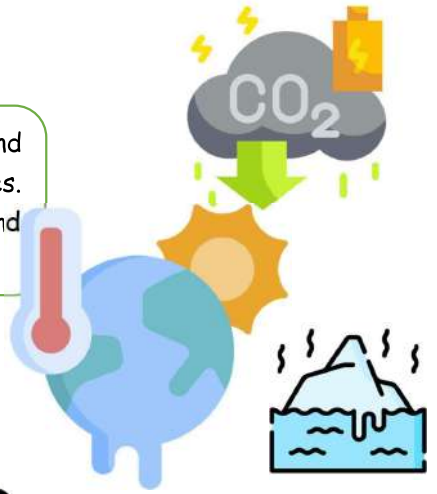


POLLUTION

Pollution is damage to the air, sea, rivers or land caused by chemicals, waste and harmful gases. **Pollutants** include toxic **waste**, **pesticides** and **fertilizers**.

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

is caused by harmful gases known as greenhouse gases. These gases are produced when we burn fuels, especially coal burned in power stations to make electricity. These gases go up into the Earth's atmosphere and stop heat from leaving the Earth.



GLOBAL WARMING

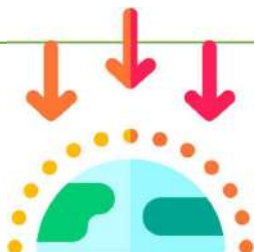
Because the heat cannot escape, the Earth is getting warmer. This is known as **GLOBAL WARMING**. Global warming may cause of the **ice** at the North Pole and South Pole to **melt** and **sea levels** to **rise**, leading to serious flooding in many parts of the world. In other places temperature will rise and there will be less rain, turning more of the land into **desert**.

ACID RAIN

Acid rain is rain that is harmful to the environment because it connects **acids** from factory smoke. **Acid rain causes damage** to trees, rivers and buildings.

HOLES IN THE OZONE LAYER

The **ozone layer** is a layer of gases that protects us from the **ultraviolet light** from the sun, which can have a **harmful effect** on animals, and **causes skin cancer** in humans. The ozone layer is being damaged by chemicals and when the holes appear in the ozone layer, harmful light from the sun reaches the Earth.



THE DESTRUCTION OF HABITATS

All over the world, wildlife is being **threatened** because **habitats** and **woodlands** are being destroyed. **Rainforests** are being cut down so that people can use the land to grow crops. Many **species** of animals have become **extinct** and many more are **endangered**.



SAVE OUR PLANET



FIRST CONDITIONAL

Use the first conditional to talk about something that might happen in the future if a condition exists.

If clause (conditional)

If a condition **exists**

comma

,

Main clause (result)

the result **will be** true

present

Future / imperative / modal verb

If you study, you will pass the exam.

If he doesn't call, you should tell me immediately

If your room is tidy, you can leave.

If we win, we will celebrate soon.

We will celebrate soon, if we win.

What Would You Do to Save the Planet?



Activity 1. What can you do to protect the planet

At home:

1. If we _____ (change) our light-bulbs to low-energy light-bulbs, we _____ (save) a lot of energy and we will produce less pollution.
2. If we _____ (turn) off the tap when we brush our teeth, we _____ (save) a lot of water.
3. If we _____ (use) recycling bins, we _____ (reduce) pollution.

When we shop:

4. If we _____ (buy) from companies that reduce carbon dioxide, many companies _____ (try) to reduce their carbon footprint.
5. Less energy _____ (be) spent on transporting goods if we _____ (buy) local

Activity 2. Complete each sentence correctly



1. If we _____ care of our planet, the ice caps_____.

2. If we _____ public transport more, our cities_____cleaner.

3. If the Earth _____warmer, the sea_____warmer.

4. If the sea _____warmer, the ice at the North and South Poles_____.

5. If sea levels _____, there _____floods around the world.



FIRST CONDITIONAL + ENVIRONMENT

12 WAYS TO HELP THE ENVIRONMENT

1. If we _____(not protect) environment , lots of animals will be endangered.
2. If you throw litter on the floor, you _____(contribute) to pollution.
3. If you use biodegradable products, it _____(be) better for the environment.
4. You _____(create) more rubbish if you _____(not recycle) glass and bottles.
4. If your sister _____(have) a shower instead of a bath, she _____(not waste) much water unnecessarily.
6. If you _____(feed) animals at the zoo, they _____(not eat) their food.
7. Tell your mother that if she _____(take) the bus instead of the car she _____(help) the environment.
8. You _____(save) energy if you _____(change) the bulbs in your house to compact fluorescent bulbs
9. Tell your sister that she _____(help) the environment if she _____(not use) so many plastic bags.
10. Tell your parents that they _____(reduce) the energy they waste if they _____(invest) in solar energy.
11. Tell your father that if he _____(print) on both sides of paper he can _____(help) to reduce deforestation.
12. You _____also (help) to reduce deforestation if you _____(use) recycled paper.

Save The Planet!

First Conditional

If + Present Simple

Will + Verb

Condition



Result

Task A. Read and match.

If Tom speaks English well,

she will see the old trees.

If Ann and Tim go to the library,

they will go to the Art Club.

If Tina goes to the park,

he will travel to America.

If Jane and her brother draw well,

they will find a new book.

If Susan cook dinner,

her mum will have free time.

Task B. Complete the sentences, use First Conditional.

a) If my parents (have)
a vacation, we (travel)
to Australia.

b) If people (sort) litter,
our planet (be) clean.

c) If we (recycle) garbage,
our forests and rivers
(become) clean.

d) If we (reduce) using of water, more people (have)
water to drink.

e) If we (use) less paper, we (save) rainforests.

f) If Tom (do) homework in the afternoon, he (ride) a bike
in the evening.

g) If Jane (clean) her room, she (go) to the cinema.

h) If Peter (do) his project, he (get) a good mark.



Task C. Complete the sentences, use First Conditional.

a) If you (water) the trees, they (grow) fast.

b) If we (recycle) paper, our planet (be) clean.

c) If Tina (use) the Internet, she (find) information for
her project.



First conditional

4a Look at these sentences in the first conditional. Then choose the correct alternative.

- 1 If you **run** in the corridors at this school, the teachers **will be** really happy.
- 2 The school **will save** money if they **produce** extra electricity.

We use the first conditional to talk about possible/impossible situations and their consequences.

4b Look at the sentences again and choose the correct alternative.

- 1 In the part of the sentence with *if* we use the present simple/will or won't.
- 2 In the other part of the sentence we use the present simple/will or won't.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE > PAGE 80

5 Choose the correct alternative.



- 1 If we don't/won't recycle paper now, we need/will need to cut down more trees in the future.



- 2 If we cut/will cut down more trees, the forests disappear/will disappear.



- 3 There are/will be more deserts if the forests disappear/will disappear.



- 4 If there are/will be more deserts, the planet becomes/will become hotter.



- 5 Many plants and animals die/will die if the planet becomes/will become hotter.

6 Put the verbs in the correct tenses using the first conditional.

'If we (a) (not do) something soon, electronic products (b) (create) serious problems for the environment. We use more and more energy because we buy more and more electronic gadgets. If this situation (c) (continue), each house (d) (need) an incredible quantity of energy. The popularity of computers, tablets and mobile phones has created an enormous need for more power. In the 1970s homes contained, on average, just 17 electronic products. But now some people think that they (e) (not be) able to brush their teeth if they (f) (not have) an electric toothbrush. If we (g) (forget) to switch off all these electronic gadgets, we (h) (use) up all of our electricity for nothing.'

7 SPEAKING Work in groups. Begin with this sentence.

If I pass all my exams this year, I'll have a special holiday in the summer.

Take it in turns to add conditional sentences. How many sentences can you make?

If I pass all my exams this year, I'll have a special holiday in the summer.

If I have a special holiday in the summer, I'll go with my friends.

If I go with my friends, I'll ...

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Spanish
be	was / were	been	ser, estar
become	became	become	convertirse en, hacerse
begin	began	begun	empezar, comenzar
bite	bit	bitten	morder
blow	blew	blown	soplar
break	broke	broken	romper
bring	brought	brought	llevar, traer
build	built	built	construir
buy	bought	bought	comprar
can	could	been able	poder
catch	caught	caught	coger, atrapar, tomar
choose	chose	chosen	elegir, escoger
come	came	come	venir
cost	cost	cost	costar
cut	cut	cut	cortar
do	did	done	hacer
draw	drew	drawn	dibujar
drink	drank	drunk	beber
drive	drove	driven	conducir
eat	ate	eaten	comer
fall	fell	fallen	caer
feel	felt	felt	sentir
fight	fought	fought	pelear, luchar
find	found	found	encontrar
fly	flew	flown	volar

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Spanish
forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidarse
forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdonar
freeze	froze	frozen	congelar
get	got	got / gotten	recibir, conseguir, llegar, etc
give	gave	given	dar
go	went	gone	ir
grow	grew	grown	crecer
hang	hung	hung	colgar
have	had	had	tener
hide	hid	hidden	esconder
hit	hit	hit	pegar, golpear
hold	held	held	sostener
hurt	hurt	hurt	hacer daño
keep	kept	kept	guardar, continuar
know	knew	known	conocer, saber
lead	led	led	liderar, guiar, conducir
leave	left	left	irse, dejar

lend	lent	lent	dejar prestado
let	let	let	permitir, alquilar
lose	lost	lost	perder
make	made	made	hacer
mean	meant	meant	significar, querer decir
meet	met	met	conocer, reunirse, encontrarse
pay	paid	paid	pagar
put	put	put	poner, colocar
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/	leer
ride	rode	ridden	montar (en transporte)
ring	rang	rung	llamar, sonar

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Spanish
rise	rose	risen	levantarse, alzarse, subir
run	ran	run	correr
say	said	said	decir, contar
see	saw	seen	ver
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar, remitir
set	set	set	poner, colocar
show	showed	shown	mostrar, enseñar
shut	shut	shut	cerrar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sink	sank	sunk	hundirse
sit	sat	sat	sentarse
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
spend	spent	spent	gastar dinero, pasar tiempo
steal	stole	stolen	robar
swim	swam	swum	nadar
take	took	taken	tomar, llevar
teach	taught	taught	enseñar
tell	told	told	decir, contar
think	thought	thought	pensar
throw	threw	thrown	lanzar, tirar, arrojar
understand	understood	understood	entender, comprender
wake	woke	woken	despertarse
wear	wore	worn	llevar puesto
win	won	won	ganar
write	wrote	written	escribir