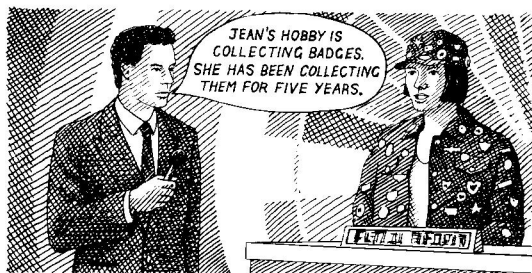


C Activities

1 Quiz contestants

Present perfect progressive for how long something has been going on

- 1 Work with a partner. You are going to take turns to be the host of a television quiz show. Working together, plan or write introductions for both of you. Use present perfect progressive sentences to say things like where your partner has been living, where he or she has been working (or studying) and what interesting things he or she has been doing lately.
Example: *This is Jean. She has been working as a cleaner for the last three weeks.*



- 2 Work as a class. Introduce each other to the class as television quiz contestants.

2 A new plan for the club

Present perfect progressive

- 1 Work in pairs, A and B. You and your partner have just taken over a youth club for twelve to eighteen year-olds. There have been problems with the club. You and your partner are going to work together to solve some of the problems.
Person A: Read Activity note 10 on page 138.
Person B: Read Activity note 49 on page 152.
- 2 Work as a class. Tell the class about any problems not in the Activity notes and your solutions to all the problems. Add the problems that other people say to your list.

3 The TV news

Present perfect and present perfect progressive

- 1 Work as a class. Plan a television news programme, with five or six items of news in it. Use the present perfect for finished events and the present perfect progressive for events which are still going on. You can use real events or make them up. Use the ideas below to help you.

Ideas

statesman's visit to . . .
forest fire in . . .
plane crash in . . .
tennis match between . . .
new film about . . .
inflation (up/down)
royal baby
fighting in . . .
. . . met the president of . . .
a new television series about . . .
prison riot at . . .

Examples: *There has been a prison riot at the new prison and several prisoners have climbed onto the roof. . . Stephen Spielberg has been making a new film about . . .*

- 2 Work as a class. Five or six people in the class say one item each of the television news programme. Help anybody who needs help with his or her item. List sentences from the news with the present perfect or present perfect progressive.

D Accuracy practice

1 Present perfect or present perfect progressive? Choose the correct one, (a) or (b).

- (a) I have been painting } the kitchen. I should be finished soon.
(b) I have painted }
- (a) You have been breaking } my window!
(b) You have broken }
- (a) I've liked } the Beatles since I was twelve.
(b) I've been liking }
- Oh no! Karen has just { (a) been falling over.
(b) fallen over.
- (a) Somebody has read } my letters. This one has been opened.
(b) Somebody has been reading }
- (a) It has been snowing } here for days. It won't stop until next week.
(b) It has snowed }

2 Put the state verbs in brackets into the present perfect (*I have remembered*) or the present perfect progressive (*I have been remembering*).

- Happy birthday, darling. I (remember) to buy you a present.
- Lately, I (remember) the happy times we spent together all those years ago.
- She (prefer) classical music to pop ever since she was a child.
- Surely Andrew (believe) in fairies for long enough. Let's tell him the truth.
- Arthur (taste) all the food as I put it on the table.

3 Write sentences. Use the present perfect or the present perfect progressive or both. Write two sentences where possible.

The information is from a child's school report.

- He/not do/enough work
- He/start/this new subject well
- He/make/a bit more effort this term
- He/not learn/to behave properly in class yet
- He/never like/maths, and he/do/very little work all term

4 Present perfect and present perfect progressive in context. Put in the right form of the verb in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

This is a job reference in formal English.

William Empson ¹_____ (work) in the Parks Department for the last six months. Throughout this time he ²_____ (train) as a gardener under my supervision and I can confirm that I ³_____ (watch) his progress closely. I must inform you that Mr Empson ⁴_____ (be) in prison for burglary. However, during his time with us he ⁵_____ (be) in charge of money several times and ⁶_____ (never/attempt) to steal it. For most of his time here he ⁷_____ (help) to grow new trees in the greenhouses. He ⁸_____ (learn) quickly and he ⁹_____ (not/be) late for work once. We would recommend Mr Empson for the post he ¹⁰_____ (apply) for.

Permission and requests: *can, could, may, be allowed to, will, would*

A Starting activities

1 Can I use your phone, please?

Asking for permission using *can, could* and *may*

- 1 Work in pairs. You are both guests at someone else's home. Use *may* (formal), *could* (less formal) or *can* (informal) to ask for permission to do a different thing at all of these people's homes:
 your grandparents' (or uncle and aunt's) home
 a close friend's home
 the boss's home
 your teacher's home
 a neighbour's home
 Examples: *Can I use your phone, please?* (at a close friend's home)
May I have a look at this book? (at the boss's home)
- 2 Say your sentences to the class. Write down good examples of formal requests (using *may*), less formal requests (using *could*) and informal requests (using *can*) that people in the class say.

2 Will you help with the washing up, please?

Requests using *can, could, will* or *would*

Work with a partner. Decide which of the things in the list of requests you would ask a guest at your home to do for you and take it in turns to make requests. Use *can you* or *will you*. If you need to be more polite, because the request is more unusual, use *could you* or *would you* and give a reason for the request, like this:
Would you answer the phone, please? I'm just feeding the baby.

Requests

move a chair
 do the washing up
 clean the floor
 read to small children
 make coffee
 open a window
 open a bottle that you can't open
 do some gardening
 change a baby's nappy
 drive someone to the station
 feed the cat
 move a cupboard from one room to another
 take the rubbish out to the dustbin
 pass something on the table to you
 answer the phone
 put a cassette on
 lend you some money

3 Sorting them out

Permission and requests

Work in pairs or as a class. Say whether these sentences asking for permission and making requests are formal or informal.

- 1 Would you mind not smoking, please?
- 2 Can my friend come too?
- 3 May I ask you a question about the salary for this job?
- 4 Can you put it down over there, please?
- 5 Mr Jackson, would you tell the staff that there is a meeting in room 204 at four o'clock, please?

When you have finished, look at Activity note 53 on page 153.

B Grammar guide

1 Permission

- In informal situations, speaking to friends or people you know well, use *can I* or *can we* to ask for permission (to ask if you can do something).
Can I use your phone?
You can use *could I/we* in more formal situations or when you are not sure you will get the permission you are asking for.
Could I ask you a personal question?
May is even more formal than *can*. Use it when you are even less sure of getting permission or when you think that what you are asking could be unwelcome.
Mr President, may I ask you what you plan to do about the economy?
We can also use *would you mind if* to ask for permission.
Would you mind if I invited a few friends round?
- Use *can* or *may* but not *could* to give permission.
Yes, you can/may.
- To talk about something which is permitted now, use *can* or *is/are allowed to*. If it is not permitted, use *can't* or *isn't/aren't allowed to*.
You can come and go as you please.
You are allowed to go in if you are over twenty-one.
You can't go in there at the moment.
You aren't allowed to go in there if you are under twenty-one.
- If something was permitted in the past use *could* or *was/were allowed to*.
When we were fifteen we could stay out until midnight.
When I was fifteen I was allowed to have parties at home without my parents.

2 Requests

- Use *can you* or *could you* (but not *may*) to make requests (to ask someone to do something). *Can* is informal, *could* is more formal or polite.
Can you let John through, please?
Could you help me wash the car, Jean?
You can use *can*, *could* or *may* with *I* or sometimes *we* (e.g. *can I*) in requests when you are asking someone to give you something.
May I have a cup of coffee?
In this last example, you are requesting someone to get you a cup of coffee, which is why it is a request and not a sentence asking for permission.
- Use *will you* to make requests when you don't have to be particularly polite.
Will you let the cat out, please?
- Use *would you* or *would you mind* when you want to be more polite or formal.
Would you make the arrangements, please?
Would you mind is followed by the *-ing* form.
Would you mind telling Peter the bad news when he comes in?