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GRAMMAR - The Present Perfect with "for" and "since" and other uses.

Use "for" and "since" to describe periods of time that began in the past.

<u>For</u>

We use "for" to describe a length of time.

Example: How long have you been there? I've been here for ten minutes.

Example: How long have you been there? I've been here for many years.

<u>Since</u>

We use "since" with a specific time or date in the past.

Example: How long have you been here? I've been here since eight o'clock.

Example: How long have you been here? I've been here since August.

Other uses

- With "always".

Example: I've always wanted to see Car Planet.

- With ordinals and superlatives.

Example: This is the third time I've seen Ping Pong. It's the best movie I've ever seen.

- With "lately", "recently" or "just".

Example: Have you seen a good movie recently/ lately? I've just seen The Beach- what a great movie!

- With "still" or "so far".

Example: You still haven't seen Tomato Babies? I've seen it three times so far!

Exercise 1. Complete with "for" or "since".

1. I have been waiting __since_____4 o'clock.

2. Sue has only been waiting _____for____ 20 minutes.

- 3. Tim and Tina have been learning English _____for____ six years.
- 4. Fred and Frida have been learning French <u>since</u> 1998.
- 5. Joe and Josephine have been going out together <u>since</u> Valentine's Day.
- 6. I haven't been on holiday <u>since</u> last July.
- 7. Mary has been saving her money ____for____ many years.

- 8. I haven't eaten anything ____for____ breakfast.
- 9. You have been watching TV __for____ hours.
- 10. We have been living here _____for_____ 2 months.

GRAMMAR - The Present Perfect Continuous.

- The Present Perfect Continuous shows that an action started in the past and is continuing at the present time or has finished recently.

- It is formed using the construction has/have been + the present participle (base form + -ing).

Example: I have been reading War and Peace for a month now.

In this sentence, using the Present Perfect Continuous conveys that reading War and Peace is an activity that began sometime in the past and is not yet finished in the present.

- "Recently" and "lately" are words that we often find with verbs in the Present Perfect Continuous.

Example: Mia has been competing in flute competitions recently. (And she will continue to do so.)

Example: I haven't been feeling well lately. (And I am still sick now.)

- The Present Perfect Continuous can be used with "for" and "since".

Example: "I've lived here for five years" (emphasis is on the five year period. I still live here, so the action continues).

Example: "I've been living here since 2001".

"I've lived here since 2001" (is also correct but the Present Perfect Continuous emphasizes

the continuing time.)

- Not all verbs are compatible with a continuous action. Some examples of such verbs are to "be", to "arrive", and to "own".

Example: Have been owning my Mazda since 2007.

I have owned my Mazda since 2007. (Present Perfect Simple)

Example: Gus has been being late for work recently.

Gus has been late for work recently. (Present Perfect Simple)

Exercise 2. Complete each statement with the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Rio _have been playing____ (play) at the Children's Classic Cinema every Saturday since 2010.

2. Robert <u>have been waiting</u> (wait) in the ticket holders' line for a pretty long time.

3. People <u>has been worried about</u> (worry about) violence in movies since the sixties.

4. I' __ve been talking about_____ (talk about) that movie for weeks.

5. We' _have been coming_____ (come) to this classic movie theatre for two years.

Exercise 3. Put the verbs into the correct form of the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. He (work) ______ worked ______ in this company since 1985.

2. I (wait) ______ for you since two o'clock.

3. Mary (live) ______ in Germany since 1992.

4. Why is he so tired? He (play) _____ playing _____ tennis for five hours.

5. How long (learn / you) _____ you learned _____ English?

6. We (look for) _____looking for______ the motorway for more than an hour.

7. I (live) ______lived______ without electricity for two weeks.

8. The film (run / not) _____running not_____ for ten minutes yet, but there's a commercial break already.

9. How long (work / she) ______she working ______ in the garden?

10. She (not / be) _____not been______ in the garden for more than an hour.

VOCABULARY



an action film



a horror film



a science-fiction film



an animated film



a comedy



a drama



a documentary



a musical

Exercise 4. Translate to Spanish the vocabulary above.

- 1. Pelicula de acción
- 2. Pelicula de terror
- 3. Pelicula de ciencia ficción
- 4. Pelicula animada
- 5. Una comedia
- 6. Un drama
- 7. Un documental
- 8. Un musical

GRAMMAR - "Would like", "would rather", "would rather not".

Would like

- We use "would like" + an infinitive to politely express or ask about wants.

Example: Would you like to go the movies? Yes, I would.

Example: Would she like to see The Dancer? No, she wouldn't.

Would rather

- We use "would rather" + a base form to express or ask about a preference between two or more activities.

Example: Would your children rather see an animated film or an action film?

Example: What would you rather do: go to a movie or a play? I'd rather go to the movie.

Example: She'd rather see a less violent film than Gangs of New York.

Would rather not

- We use "would rather not" + a base form to express a negative preference.

Example: We'd rather not watch TV tonight.

Yes/ no questions

Example: Would you like to see a documentary?

Would they rather stay at home?

Short answers

Yes, I would. / No, I wouldn't.

Yes, they would. / No. they wouldn't OR

No, they'd rather not.

Exercise 4. Write sentences and questions using these words and phrases.

1. They / would like / see / the Woody Allen film.

_____They would like see the Woody Allen film______

2. What time / you / would rather / meet?

____what time would rather you meet?_____

3. Who / would like / order / eggs for breakfast?

____ Who would like order eggs for breakfast?_____

4. they / rather / Would / watch TV or go out?

____Would they rather watch TV or go out?______

5. Jason / would like / have / a large container of popcorn.
_____Jason would like have a large container of popcorn _______
6. I'd rather / rent / a sci-fi film tonight.
_____I'd rather rent a sci-film tonight______
7. Her parents / rather / not / watch /anything too violent.
_____Her parents rather not watch anything too violent.
8. Who'd rather / not / see / that silly animated film?
_____Who'd rather not see that silly animated film?

VOCABULARY - Adjectives to describe movies

Funny= something that makes you laugh
Hilarious= very, very funny
Silly = not serious, almost stupid
Boring= not interesting
Weird= very strange or unusual, in a negative way
Unforgettable= something you are going to remember
Romantic= about love
Thought= provoking= something that makes you think
Violent= bloody, with a lot of fighting and killing

Exercise 5. Write 9 sentences using the vocabulary above.

- 1. Eugenio Derbez is funny in his comedy shows
- 2. Adam Sandler movies are so hilarious
- 3. The three stooges are so silly
- 4. Plant documentaries are boring
- 5. Murder documentaries are so weird
- 6. The message this movie leaves you is unforgettable
- 7. I don't like romantic movies
- 8. the end of that movie left me thought

9. The Saw movie is too violent for kids