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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.

For

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.

Since

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 __since_____ 20 minutes.
3. Tim and Tina have been learning English _____for_____ six years.
4. Fred and Frida have been learning French ___since_____ 1998.
5. Joe and Josephine have been going out together __since_____ Valentine's Day.
6. I haven't been on holiday __since_____ last July.
7. Mary has been saving her money ___for_____ many years.

8. I haven't eaten anything __since_____ breakfast.
9. You have been watching TV _since_____ hours.
10. We have been living here __since_____ 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: ~~I 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 _____ (play) at the Children's Classic Cinema every Saturday since 2010.
2. Robert _____ (wait) in the ticket holders' line for a pretty long time.
3. People _____ (worry about) violence in movies since the sixties.
4. I' _____ (talk about) that movie for weeks.
5. We' _____ (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) _____ 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) _____ tennis for five hours.
5. How long (learn / you) _____ English?
6. We (look for) _____ the motorway for more than an hour.
7. I (live) _____ without electricity for two weeks.
8. The film (run / not) _____ for ten minutes yet, but there's a commercial break already.
9. How long (work / she) _____ in the garden?
10. She (not / be) _____ 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. Una película de acción
2. una película de horror
3. una película de ciencia ficción
4. una película animada
5. una comedia
6. una drama
7. una documental
8. una 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 to the movies? Yes, I would.

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

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-fi 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. Well, we had a lot of fun on that sled.

2.

3. you're such an idiot

4. If you're bored you could help me with this work.

5. Your computer has a very strange effect on my watch

6. Next, the nurse does an unforgettable striptease for her patient.

7. No matter what has happened.

8.

9.