

Objectives

- Grammar: Present Perfect
- Vocabulary: Adverbs
- Everyday English: Numbers
- Reading: Forest man
- Listening: Ann: Daniels – polar explorer





1. Look at the photo. How does it fit the unit title? How do you think the man feels?

2. Read the quote. Why is it sometimes better to go through a difficulty and not try to get out of it?

‘The best way out of a difficulty is through it’

Will Rogers

1. Talk about things you have NEVER done.

- ‘I’ve NEVER had a body piercing or tattoo.’
 - ‘I have. I’ve got a tattoo of a rose on my ankle.’
- ‘I’ve NEVER seen a Leonardo DiCaprio film.’
 - ‘Really? I’ve seen all his films. He’s my favourite actor!’

Language focus

1. Look at these film titles. Have you seen any of them? What do you know about the actor who starred in them, Leonardo DiCaprio?

- **What’s Eating Gilbert Grape?** (1993)
- **Romeo and Juliet** (1996)
- **Titanic** (1997)
- **Catch Me If You Can** (2002)
- **Gangs of New York** (2002)
- **Inception** (2010)
- **The Great Gatsby** (2013)
- **The Revenant** (2015)

2. Complete the questions about DiCaprio. Use *did*, *was*, *has* or *have*.

1. Where and when ____ he born?
2. What ____ his mother doing when he chose his name?
3. When ____ he get his first film role?
4. What ____ he filming when he had the most fun in his life
5. When ____ ‘Leomania’ begin?
6. How long ____ his foundation been supporting environmental causes?
7. When ____ he first nominated for an Oscar?
8. How many times ____ he been nominated?
9. ____ he ever won an Oscar?
10. Which famous actors ____ appeared with him?
11. How many model girlfriends ____ he had?
12. How much money ____ he donated to conservation projects?

3. Which things in his life do the **quotes** refer to in the text?

4. Answer the questions in 2. The, listen and check



6.1



Leonardo DiCaprio:

Well known as an award-winning actor, Leonardo DiCaprio has also worked tirelessly as an environmental campaigner for nearly two decades. He is a UN Ambassador for Climate Change, and has devoted half of his website to environmental issues. Born into a poor neighbourhood of Los Angeles, he remained close to both his (‘hippy’) parents after they separated, and he has often thanked them publicly. ‘I’m completely indebted to them in every single way. They listened to their kid saying, “This is what I want to do,” and they supported me unconditionally.’

‘I never got the urge to ... rebel ... nothing would have shocked my parents.’

AGE – LIFE EVENT

0 Born on November 11, 1974, in LA. His pregnant mother **Irmelin** chose his name because he first kicked as she admired a Leonardo da Vinci painting.

1 Parents separated. Leo lived mostly with his German mother.

3 Tap-danced on stage at a concert his father, **George**, took him to, when the band was late to appear.

‘one of the wisest men I’ve ever met’

5–17 Appeared in 40 TV adverts and TV serials.

16 Left school and had his film debut in Critters 3 in 1991.

18 Starred in This Boy’s Life with **Robert De Niro**.

19 Received the first of his six Best Actor Oscar nominations for What’s Eating Gilbert Grape?, starring with **Johnny Depp**.

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‘I’ve been to the Amazon, and people with no clothes on know about that film.’

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26–31 Dated Brazilian model **Gisele Bündchen**, the second of seven model girlfriends so far.

26 Hosted **Earth Day** Summit on global warming in 2000.

28 Starred in Catch Me If You Can, directed by **Steven Spielberg**.

29–33 Wrote and produced The 11th Hour, an environmental documentary.

‘I believe mankind has looked at climate change as if it were a fiction.’

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‘it was the most difficult film I’ve ever done’

41 Spoke at the **World Economic Forum** in Davos in 2016, receiving the Crystal Award for artists committed to improving the state of the world. Would you like me to merge this into one clean continuous biography (without the age-event format), or keep the timeline style exactly as it is?

Language focus

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Read some more facts about Leonardo. Name the three tenses. Why are they used?

a. DiCaprio **lives** in an eco-friendly apartment in New York.

b. He **lived** in Germany for a short time as a child.

c. He’s **lived** in his New York apartment since 2008.

d. He’s **lived** in LA, New York, and Malibu.
2. Which sentences talks about an activity? Which is about quantity? Name the two tenses.

a. His foundation has been giving money to environmental causes since 1998.

b. It has given more than \$70m.
3. These sentences sound unnatural in the active. Make them passive.

a. People have nominated him for six Oscars.

b. Someone has asked him to speak at two Climate Summits.

Time expressions

5. Use the biography to complete these sentences.

while he was filming The Revenant two years after he left school
when he was 1 for four years between 2000 and 2005 in 2002
since he was 5 until he was 41

1. Leonardo’s parents separated _____.
2. He suffered a lot _____.
3. His first starring role came _____.
4. He was directed by Spielberg _____.
5. He worked on The 11th Hour _____.
6. He didn’t win an Oscar _____.
7. He’s been working as an actor _____.
8. He dated Gisele Bündchen _____.



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1. Look at the pictures. Which is the jockey? Which is the cyclist?
Could it be the same person?



2. Read the conversation between two friends talking about Victoria Pendleton. Complete it with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Listen and check. 
6.2

Switching Saddles

Ann: Sorry, 1. **Did you say** (say) you're going to the races tomorrow?! Since when 2. **have you been** (you / be) a horse racing fan?!

Bob: Well, it's more that I 3. _____ (always / be) a fan of Victoria Pendleton. She's riding in a big race tomorrow.

Ann: But she's a cyclist!

Bob: Well, yes, she was. She 4. _____ (win) Olympic gold in Beijing and London. She was amazing, but in fact she 5. _____ (not / enjoy) competitive cycling that much, so she retired, and she's a jockey now.

Ann: Really? I 6. _____ (not / know) that. How long 7. _____ (she / be) a jockey?

Bob: She 8. _____ (only / be) in a few races so far, but she 9. _____ (train) hard for over a year. She'd never sat on a horse before that, though.

Ann: Wow, that's incredible!

Bob: It is! For the last year she 10. _____ (take part) in a challenge called Switching Saddles, to see if she can ride in a top jump race within a year. She 11. _____ (train) by the best people right from the start, of course.

Ann: It's still a huge challenge for a beginner, though. And those jumps always look scary to me. 12. _____ (she / have) any falls?

Bob: Oh yeah, she 13. _____ (fall off) a few times in training, and she 14. _____ (come off) in one of her first races. But she 15. _____ (fall) in love with horse riding completely, and I'm hoping to see her win her first big race tomorrow – or at least stay on!

Ann: Brilliant! Good luck to her!

* Note: Victoria didn't fall off in her first big race, and in fact rode very well and came 5th out of 24!

Discussing grammar

3. Look at the pairs of sentences. Which tenses are used? Why? Discuss the differences in meaning.

- 1. Victoria Pendleton rode bikes competitively for 11 years.
She's been riding Horses.
- 2. I work for a web design company.
I've worked for this company since 2016.
- 3. How long have you been living in Japan?
How many different countries have you lived in?
- 4. Have you ever met anyone famous?
Did you meet anyone famous at the film premiere?
- 5. I've already finished.
I haven't finished yet.
- 6. Who's been eating my chocolates?
Who's eaten my chocolates?
- 7. President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.
Have you heard? President Kennedy's been assassinated!
- 8. Look at Mike's front door! He's painted it.
Look at Mike's clothes! He's been painting his front door.

4. Underline the correct verb form.

- 1. His plane *took off / has taken off* a few minutes ago.
- 2. How many emails *have you received / have you been receiving* today?
- 3. Look at the oil marks on the floor! You've *fixed / 've been fixing* your bike in here, haven't you?
- 4. The CEO *has resigned / has been resigned* and a new CEO *has appointed / has been appointed*.
- 5. I *work / 've been working* here since June. When *did you start / have you started*?
- 6. A huge snowstorm *has hit / has been hit* New York. Over 40 centimetres of snow *has fallen / has been falling* in the past 12 hours.
People *have advised / have been advised* to stay indoors.

5. Underline the correct verb form.

just yet already ever never

- 1. I've read that book.
- 2. I've been reading an interesting book.
- 3. Has it been made into a film?
- 4. He's learned to drive.
- 5. The match hasn't finished.
- 6. Have you been to Morocco?

6. Choose things from the list and ask and answer questions about them.

Have you ever ridden a horse?

No, I haven't . It seems a scary thing to do!

- ridden a horse?
- travelled alone to another country?
- read a whole book in English?
- stayed up all night?
- been stung by a bee or a wasp?
- got a parking ticket?
- asked a question after a talk or lecture?
- won a competition?
- slept in a tent?
- lost your phone?
- baked a cake?

SPOKEN ENGLISH - How long ...?

1. Read the two conversations. What tenses are used in the two questions?

A: How long are you here for?

B: Three days. I arrived yesterday and I leave tomorrow.

A: How long have you been here?

B: I've been here a month. I arrived last Friday

Which question refers to past up to the present?

Which question refers to past, present, and future?

2. Match these answer to the questions in 1.

- a. Four more days . We came two days ago.
- b. Since Monday.
- c. Over half an hour! Where have you been?
- d. Until Friday. We're leaving Friday morning.
- e. We're staying a month altogether.

Listen and check.  6.3

1. Some verbs and adverbs often go together.

drive carefully train hard walk slowly explain clearly



Verb			Adverb		
wait	love	behave	badly	peacefully	heavily
shine	fight	leave	smartly	patiently	fluently
whisper	die	rain	suddenly	deeply	brightly
dress	speak	breathe	passionately	softly	bravely

Adverbs that don't end in -ly

2. Sometimes adverbs don't end in -ly. Complete the sentences with an adverb from the box. Where do these adverbs always go – after or before the verb?

loud wrong fast close fine right straight hard forward late

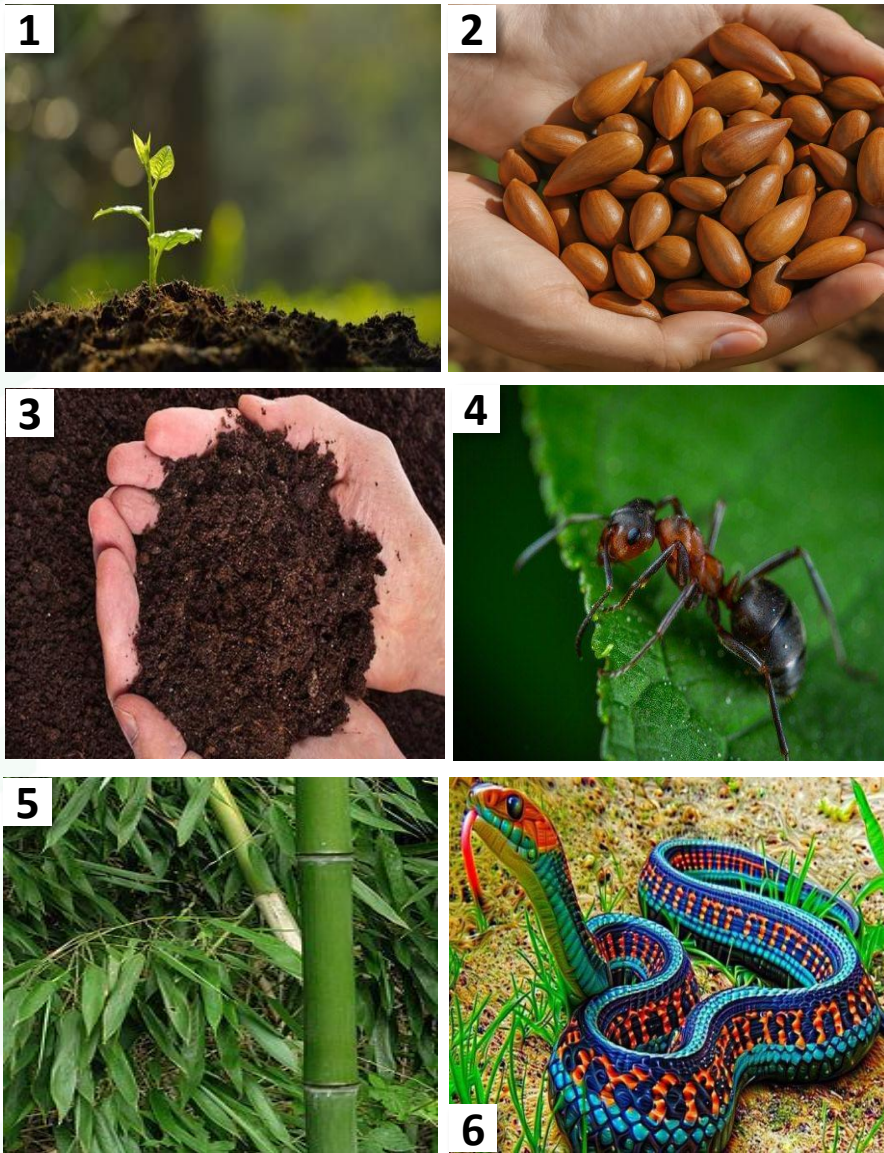
- 1. The clocks go _____ one hour in March in the UK.
- 2. Why do you always drive so _____! Slow down!
- 3. I can never pronounce this word _____. It's got too many 's' sounds in it!
- 4. Your son isn't a natural athlete, but he tries _____.
- 5. Dan always arrives _____. He'll be here before long.
- 6. 'Where's the town hall?' 'Go _____ on, and it's on the left.'
- 7. Don't talk so _____! Everyone can hear you.
- 8. 'How are you?' 'I'm doing _____. And you?'
- 9. Ooh! Tim and Briony are sitting very _____ to each other!
- 10. You always spell that word _____! It should be 'weird', not 'weird'.

Reading and Speaking |

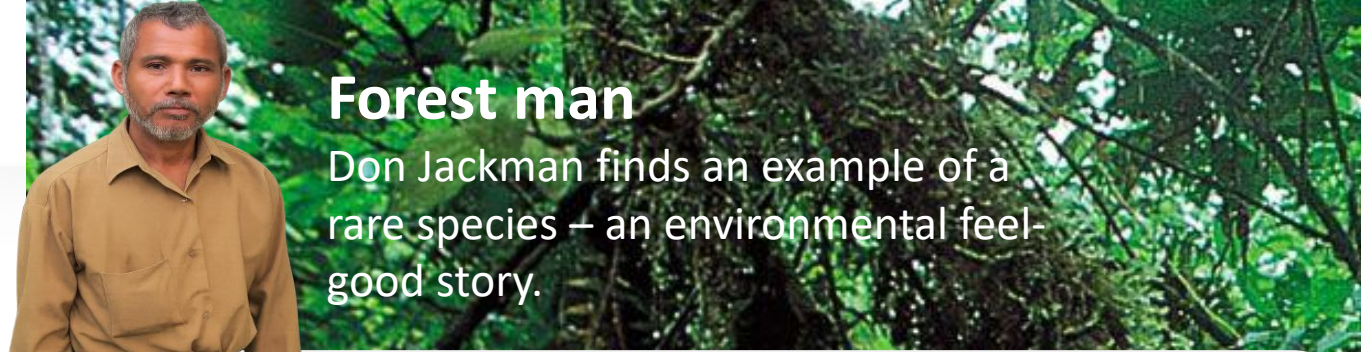
The man who made a forest

- 1. Close your eyes and imagine you're in a forest. What can you see, hear, and smell? What does it feel like?
- 2. Match photos 1-6 with the words below.

soil ant snake seeds
bamboo sapling



- 3. Look at the photos and the intro of Jadav Payeng. What did he do? Why?



Forest man

Don Jackman finds an example of a rare species – an environmental feel-good story.

There's no **shortage** of gloomy stories about the environment. Most of us have heard **alarming** reports of climate change and environmental destruction, but often feel powerless to do anything other than get depressed about it. Jadav Payeng didn't get depressed. His is the heartening story of a man who decided not to give in to that feeling of powerlessness. He has totally transformed the environment around him, **single-handedly**.

A dying island

It all began when he was a teenager, in 1979. Jadav grew up on Majuli Island in northern India, the largest river island on Earth, and enjoyed walking along the sandbars of the river. He saw hundreds of dead snakes on the river bank. Flood waters had washed them there, and there was no vegetation for them to shelter in. "The snakes died in the heat, without any tree cover. I sat down and wept . . ." Jadav realized how serious the problem of deforestation was – floods were washing away the soil where trees had been cut down. Majuli, with a growing population of 170,000 people, had lost 70% of its land over the last century. Jadav planted some tree saplings on the **barren** land, but they died and it seemed nothing would grow there. He didn't want to give up though, and when he talked to the villagers, they suggested he try planting bamboo.



The first plantings

So Jadav went out every day, making holes for bamboo plants in the desert-like ground with a stick, and in a few years, large areas of bamboo forest had grown. He learned that red ants improved the condition of the soil, so he carried hundreds of them onto the land. He was stung many times. "That was an experience!" he says, laughing.

He then decided to try growing proper trees again in the improved soil. The saplings survived this time, but as they grew in number, watering them regularly was a big challenge for one man. He hung pots of water full of small holes over each one, and the water slowly **dripped** down over several days.

Since then, Jadav has been planting saplings and seeds every day, for nearly 40 years. He gets up at 3.30 a.m. to milk his cows, which provide a living for his wife and children, and then sets out for the forest at 8.30.



Life returns

As the forest has grown and grown, wildlife has returned – eventually rhinos, tigers, and elephants began to take shelter among the trees. Jadav then had to face his biggest challenge – men. It wasn't only the **loggers** who wanted to cut down his trees, but local villagers, too. They were worried about the elephants and tigers eating their **crops** and attacking their animals. Jadav said they would have to kill him before they killed his forest. He had the idea of planting banana trees for the elephants to eat, and made sure there was enough deer for the tigers to hunt, so they wouldn't need to go into the villages for food. The tigers have taken some of his cows too, but then, says Jadav with a smile, they don't know how to farm, do they?

Future forest

The forest is now 1,400 acres, nearly twice the size of New York's Central Park. Jadav's story has been made into a film, *The Forest Man of India*, by a Canadian filmmaker, Douglas McMaster. McMaster followed Jadav for a month and said,



'He taught me that you can accomplish a lot with very little . . . If he doesn't even wear shoes. His way of life is extremely pure; free of possessions, yet he is extremely happy and positive.'



Is Jadav himself satisfied with what he's achieved? Well, yes, but his most desired **ambition** is to create another forest on another barren land nearby. 'It may take another 30 years, but I am optimistic about it,' he says. 'No more global warming if everyone plants forest!'

Reading and Speaking

The man who made a forest

4. Read the rest of the article. How did it make you feel?

5. Correct the *false* statements.

1. Jadav is a sensitive person.
2. The population of Majuli has fallen to a quarter of what it used to be.
3. Planting bamboo wasn't Jadav's first idea.
4. Jadav asked people to help him water his young tress.
5. He lives alone.
6. Jadav has earned money by selling wood from his trees.
7. The villagers wanted to cut down his trees to make money.
8. Jadav accepts that animals will sometimes get killed in nature.
9. He doesn't own very much.
10. He expects to produce his next forest quickly.

6. Find the highlighted words in the article and try to guess their meanings.



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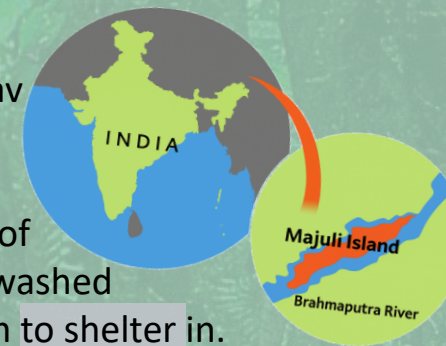
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Edited text of Jadav Payeng, www.JadavPayeng.org

7. Now match the words with their definitions.

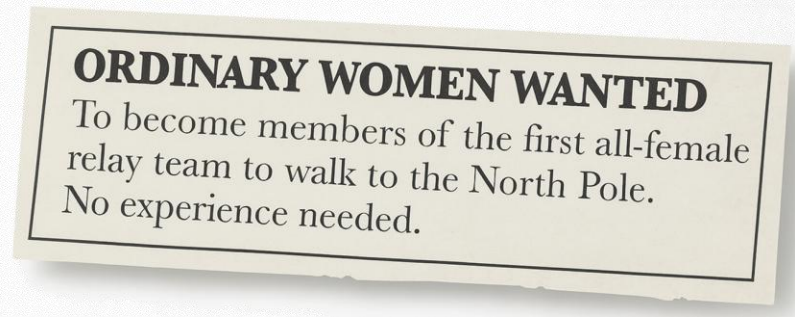
**dripped to shelter barren crops to accomplish
shortage alarming wept loggers single-handedly**

1. cried _____
2. where nothing can grow _____
3. fell in small drops of liquid _____
4. very worrying _____
5. without any help _____
6. plants grown by farmers _____
7. to do something successfully _____
8. to protect yourself from bad weather _____
9. people whose job is cutting trees down _____
10. not enough of something _____

What do you think?

- How would you describe Jadav's character?
- Why is his story called a rare species in the title? What is amazing about his story?
- What are the biggest environmental problems in your country? Flooding? Water shortages? Pollution?
- What could you do as an individual to help the environment?
- Is it really a problem if some animals become extinct? Why/Why not?

1. What is this advert for? What is surprising about it?



2. Read about Ann Daniels.



It was in 1997 that **Ann Daniels** saw a newspaper advert from the Polar Travel Company. It said ‘ordinary women’. Well, she was working in a bank, and she was a mother – though of young triplets, which perhaps wasn’t so ordinary. As she says, ‘I had three children, and I thought, if I can do that, I can do anything.’ She certainly had no experience of outdoor activities (‘I’d never had a rucksack on my back – I was born in an inner city’), and she

borrowed all the clothes and equipment she needed for the first selection weekend. She then had nine months of intensive training, and, as she puts it, ‘I was very lucky that some idiot chose me’.

Ann is now one of only two women who have walked to both the North and South Poles as part of an all-female team. She has taken part in scientific expeditions to measure the polar ice cap, so that scientists can work out how long it will last. She is also a popular international speaker.



3. Which of these nouns do you associate with an expedition to the North Pole?

misery joy agony humour pain wonder beauty gloom horror optimism achievement

Listen to **Part 1** of a BBC radio programme, in which Ann is interviewed by another explorer, Steve Backshall. Tick (✓) the nouns in the box that you hear.



4. Listen again and choose the correct words in the statements.



1. Steve feels that there are *few* / *many* options when it comes to choosing destination for great adventures.
2. When she reached the Arctic, Ann realized *gradually* / *immediately* that this was something she wanted to keep doing.
3. Half through her 2002 expedition, *all* / *some* parts of Ann’s body were giving her extreme pain.
4. Ann feels that for *mother* / *children*, it’s useful to remember the best parts of their experience, rather than the worst.
5. Steve talks about a *good* / *bad* memory being an advantage for an explorer.

5. Listen to **Part 2**. What is Ann’s position in her family? Does Ann agree with Steve’s theory about how this helped to make her an explorer.



6. Listen again to **Part 2** and answer the questions.



1. How old was Ann when she left school? Why?
2. What was her career ambition?
3. How did she feel compared to her brothers?
4. What did she want to be able to do as a child?
5. Why did she take so many risks?
6. What makes her a good explorer?

What do you think?

- Would you answer an advert for ordinary people to go on a polar expedition? Why/Why not?
- Do you think it's right for a mother of small children to risk her life as an explorer? What about a father?
- What effect do you think your position in your family has had on you?

1. Decide or guess which numbers in **A** go with the statistics in **B**.

A

1½

69

492

0.5%

120,000

1 in 8,000

48%

2

1 to 1.6 m

1 in 11,000,000

B

a. the number of litres of water stored inside a baobab tree

b. the average number of hours a day a giraffe sleeps

c. the percentage of 18–34-year-olds who check Facebook as soon as they wake up

d. the number of hours it takes to hard boil an ostrich egg

e. the ratio of humans to ants on the planet

f. the chances of dying in a plane crash

g. the highest number of children that have been born to one woman

h. the number of seconds it takes for sunlight to reach the Earth

i. the chances of dying in a road accident

j. the percentage of the world’s water that is fresh water



2. Match a question with a number. Answer them.

A	B
1. What time does the train to Heathrow leave?	a. 07/24
2. How far is it from London to The Bahamas?	b. 07700 900834
3. How long is the flight?	c. 13.45
4. How much is a return ticket?	d. 21 kilos
5. What’s your credit card number?	e. 6356 5055 5137 9904
6. What’s the expiry date?	f. 4.342 miles
7. How much does your suitcase weight?	g. 91/2 hours
8. What’s your mobile number?	h. 24oC – 29oC
9. What’s the VAT rate in the Bahamas?	i. 7.5%
10. What’s the average temperature?	j. £1,171

Listen and check. Practise again. 6.8

3. Listen and Derrick’s conversation. 6.9

1. Where is it taking?
2. Who is he talking to?
3. What are the three problems?

4. Listen again and write down all the numbers you hear. What do they refer to? 6.9

860 – flight number

5. Write down some numbers that are important to you. Can the others guess what they refer to? Explain what they are.

Writing | Life changes

Using adverbs in descriptive writing

1. What do you remember about Victoria Pendleton (earlier this lesson)? What did she do as a first career? What has she done since then?
2. Read the life story of Andrea Bocelli, the successful Italian tenor, who also made a big career change. Answer the questions.
 1. Has Andrea always been blind?
 2. Why did he study law at university?
 3. Did he enjoy working as a lawyer?
 4. Why did Pavarotti say he didn't need to record the song for Zucchero?
 5. Why has Bocelli been called a 'crossover' artist?
 6. How many albums has he recorded?
 7. In what ways has he enjoyed living dangerously?

Using adverbs

Using adverbs will make your writing more interesting. Adverbs don't only describe verbs. Write the highlighted examples in the text in the correct category.

Adverbs can be used to describe:

verbs →	<u>studied diligently</u>	_____
adjectives →	_____	_____
other adverbs →	_____	_____



Andrea Bocelli
from law to opera

Andrea Bocelli grew up on a farm in a village in Tuscany, Italy. Unfortunately, he suffered from poor eyesight from birth, and an accident playing football left him **completely blind** at the age of 12. This didn't stop him living life very actively, or singing and playing music passionately.

Andrea's parents supported his musical ambitions, but he says, 'they wanted me to have a serious education, with real professional opportunities.' He agreed to study law at the University of Pisa. 'Many of my relatives were lawyers, so I went to university and **studied diligently**.' He continued with his music, which wasn't just a passion – it also paid the bills. Andrea played piano in bars in order to pay for his law studies and singing lessons (and it really helped him to meet girls!). After graduating as a Doctor of Law, he practised as a state lawyer. 'It's an interesting job, but when you have a vocation for something, you end up following that.' He decided to focus on becoming a professional singer.

When the Italian rock singer Zucchero was looking for tenors to record his song *Miserere*, he first asked Pavarotti to do it, and sent him a recording of Bocelli singing it. Pavarotti replied, 'Why do you need me? You already have the right singer.' Bocelli has since performed the song as a duet with Pavarotti.

Bocelli has become an international superstar tenor. He's had great success as a 'crossover' artist, bringing classical music to the top of international pop charts. He's recorded over 30 albums of pop, classical music, and operas. His album *Sogno*, which featured a duet with Celine Dion, was **hugely popular** and has sold **extremely well** – more than ten million copies worldwide.

Despite his blindness, Andrea has always liked to **live dangerously**. He rides horses, cycles, skis, surfs, and goes parachute jumping. 'In the middle of the night he rides horses,' his wife Veronica says. 'He's crazy. He's an artist.'

Position of adverbs

3. Write the sentences in the correct order.

1. quickly / home / very / walked / we
2. suddenly / made / we / a / we'd / mistake / realized / what
3. difficult / his / was / to / house / find / it / extremely
4. hot / garden / in / incredibly / it / the / was
5. slowly / he / really / drives / always
6. email / carefully / the / I / very / read

4A. Choose one of the people below and research their big career change (or choose someone else you know).

- **J.K. Rowling:** From English teacher to writer of the Harry Potter books.
- **Harrison Ford:** From carpenter to actor (Star Wars and Indiana Jones).
- **Giorgio Armani:** From army medic to fashion designer.
- **Dan Brown:** From singer/songwriter to successful novelist (The Da Vinci Code).

4B. Write their life story in 200-300 words. Try to use a variety of adverbs to make the story more interesting.

1. The same form (*have + past participle*) exists in many languages, but the uses in English are different. In English, the Present Perfect expresses the effect of the past on the present.



2. Present Perfect means 'completed before now'. The Present Perfect does not express when an action happened. If we say the exact time, we use the Past simple.

In my life, I **have travelled** to all the continents.
I **travelled** around Africa in 1998.

Form

has/have + past participle

I've lived in Singapore.	They haven't bought their house.
She's lived in Thailand.	How long have they known Dani?
He hasn't lived here long.	How long has she been divorced ?

Short answer

Have you always lived in Ireland?
Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

Use

There are three main uses of the *Present Perfect*.

1. Unfinished past

It expresses an action that began in the past and still continues.

We've **lived** in the same town for 37 years.
They've **been** married for 25 years.

Be careful! Many languages express this idea with a present tense, but in English this is wrong.

Jan **has been** a nurse for ten years.
NOT Jan **is** a nurse for ten years.

Time expressions

Notice the time expressions that are common with this use.

for	three years	since	1979
	a month		August
	a few minutes		9.00
	half an hour		I was a child
	ages		Easter

We use **for** with a period of time and **since** with a point in time.

2. Experience

The Present Perfect expresses an experience that happened at some time in one's life. The action is finished, but the effects of the action are still felt in some way.

I've **been** to the UK. (I know now what it's like there.)

Have you ever **had** an operation? (at any time in your life, so you know now what it's like to have one)

Exactly when the action happened is not important. Questions and statements about definite times are expressed in the *Past Simple*.

When **did** you **go** to the UK? I **broke** my leg once.

Time expressions

The adverbs *ever*, *never*, and *before* are common with this use.

Have you **ever** been to Latvia? I haven't tried salmon **before**.
I've **never** tried bungee jumping.

2. Present result

The *Present Perfect* expresses a past action that has a clear present result. The action is usually in the recent past.

The Uber **hasn't arrived** yet. (We're still waiting for it.)
What **have** you **done** to your ear? (It's bleeding.)

We often announce news in the *Present Perfect*.

Have you **heard**? The President **has resigned**.
Gaby's **had** her baby!

More details will be in the *Past Simple*.

She **resigned** because she **lost** a vote of no confidence.
It's a girl. It **was** a very easy birth.

Time expressions

The adverbs *yet*, *already*, and *just* are common with this use.

I haven't done my test **yet**. (negative)
Has the handyman been **yet**? (question)
I've **already** done my test.
He's **just** had some good news.

Be careful with *been* and *gone*.

He's **been** to the UK. (experience – he isn't there now)
She's **gone** to the UK. (present result – she's there now)

1. The *Present Perfect* can express unfinished actions. The *Past Simple* expresses completed actions.

Present Perfect | I've **lived** in NYC for six years. (I still live there.)
I've **written** several books. (I can still write some more.)

Past Simple | I **lived** in NYC for six years. (Now I live somewhere else.)
Shakespeare **wrote** 30 plays. (He can't write any more.)

2. The *Present Perfect* refers to indefinite time. The *Past Simple* refers to definite time. Notice the time expressions used with the two tenses.

Present Perfect – indefinite | for a long time.
I've done it since July.
Before.
Recently.
I've already done it. I haven't done it yet.

Past Simple – definite | yesterday.
last week.
three days ago.
I did it at nine o'clock.
In 1996.
for a long time.

Be careful with this *morning/ afternoon*, etc.

Have you seen Toby this afternoon? (It's still afternoon.)

Did you see Toby this morning? (It's the afternoon or evening.)



Form

has/have been + past participle

It	has been	seen.
They	have been	

Use

The uses are the same in the passive as in the active.

Two ,million cars **have been produced** so far this year. (unfinished past)

Has she ever **been made redundant**? (in her life)

‘Have you heard? Three thousand homes **have been washed away** by a tsunami!’ (announcing news)



Form

has/have + been + -ing

She's **been studying** for four years.
They **haven't been working** there long.
How long **have** they **been living** there?

Use

The Present Perfect Continuous expresses:

1. An activity that began in the past and is continuing now.

I've **been studying** German for three years.
How long **have** you **been working** in Germany?

Sometimes there is no difference between the simple and the continuous.

I've **played** the violin since I was a boy.
I've **been playing** the violin since I was a boy.

The *continuous* can express a temporary activity, while the *simple* expresses a permanent state.

I've **been living** in this house for the past few months. (temporary)
I've **lived** here all my life. (permanent)

Remember: State verbs are rarely used in the continuous.

I've **had** this book for ages. I've always **loved** sunny days.

2. A past activity that has caused some result connected with that activity, which is seen in the present now.

I've **been working** all day. (I'm tired now.)
Have you **been crying**? (Your eyes are red.)

The past activity might be finished or it might not. The context usually makes this clear.

Look out of the window! It's **been snowing**! (It's stopped now)
I've **been writing** this book for two years. (It still isn't finished)
I'm covered in paint because I've **been decorating** the bathroom.
(It might be finished or it might not. We don't know)



1. *Present Perfect Simple* means activity is completed. The present result we talk about is the reason we've been doing that activity.

I've painted the bedroom. It looks fantastic! (the result is the painted bedroom)

Present Perfect Continuous expresses an activity over a period of time, which may or may not be completed. If we talk about a present result, it is not usually the purpose of that activity, but some other result connected with doing it.

I've been painting the bedroom. That's why I've got paint in my hair. (the result is paint in my hair)

We use the *simple* if the result we talk about is the final number or quantity, because the *simple* expresses completion. The *continuous* isn't possible.

I've been reading all day. **I've read** ten chapters.

2. Some verbs have the idea of a long time, for example, *wait, work, play, try, learn, rain*. These verbs are often found in the continuous.

It's been snowing all day.

Some verbs don't have the idea of a long time, for example, *find, start, buy, die, lose, break, stop*. These verbs are more usually found in the *simple*.

I've lost my passport.

Have you started your Christmas shopping yet?

These verbs can sometimes be used in both tenses. In the *continuous*, it means that the action has been repeated over a long period.

I've cut my finger. (One short action.)

I've been cutting firewood. (Perhaps over several hours.)