

4 B

G present perfect simple + *yet, just, already*

V verb phrases

P /h/, /j/, /dʒ/

Have you tidied your room yet?
Yes, I've just done it.

Family conflicts

1 VOCABULARY verb phrases

a Read the magazine article and complete it with these verbs.

changes cleaned does (x2) leaves
makes take tidies

Parents of teenagers wrote in to tell us what drives them mad.

Here are some of the top 'hates'.

- 1 He never *makes* his bed. If I make it, I find strange things in it like dirty socks, CDs without their boxes...
- 2 He never _____ his room – it's always a mess. The floor is covered with empty Coke cans, more dirty socks...
- 3 She _____ wet towels on the bathroom floor and doesn't pick them up.
- 4 She walks around the house eating food without a plate, usually just after I've _____ the floor. She then says 'Sorry' with an angelic smile.
- 5 He has breakfast, lunch, and dinner at home, but he never _____ the washing up.
- 6 When she comes into the living room she always _____ the channel on the TV – usually when I'm watching my favourite programme.
- 7 We bought a dog for him, because he promised to _____ it for a walk every day. Guess who always does it?
- 8 She always _____ her homework at the last minute – usually late on Sunday night. This means she needs the Internet, just when her sister is 'chatting' with her friends.

Adapted from a British magazine

- b Cover the text. Can you remember the eight bad habits?
- c In pairs, say which of these things are a problem in your house and why. What else is a problem?

housework food
the TV / computer the bathroom
pets (e.g. a dog) homework

2 GRAMMAR present perfect + *just, yet, already*




- a **4.4** Listen and number the pictures 1–4.
- b Listen again and complete the dialogues with a past participle.



- 1 A Have you _____ yet?
B No, not yet.
A Well, hurry up! I'm going to be late for work.
 - 2 A You've _____ a towel on the floor.
B Well, I haven't finished yet.
A Well, don't forget to pick it up.
 - 3 A When are you going to do your homework?
B I've already _____ it.
A Really? When?
A I did it on the bus this evening.
 - 4 A Can you get a plate for that sandwich?
I've just _____ the floor.
B OK. Oops – sorry. Too late.
- c Look at the conversations and underline *just, yet, and already*. What tense is the verb with them? What do you think they mean?
- d **🔊 p.132 Grammar Bank 4B.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

- a **4.5** Listen and repeat. Practise saying the sentences.

	He hasn't helped with the housework today.
	Have you used your new computer yet ?
	Jim's just joined a judo class.

- b  **Communication** Has he done it yet? p.116.

- c **4.6** Listen. What's just happened?

4 READING

- a Answer the questions in pairs.

- 1 At what age do young people usually leave home in your country?
- 2 What do you think is the right age for a young person to leave home? Why?

- b Read the paragraphs and put them in order. Number them 1–5.

- c Now read the whole article in order. Choose the best summary, A, B, or C.

- A Mr and Mrs Serrano argued with their children. The children decided to leave home.
B Mr and Mrs Serrano argued a lot. Their children were unhappy so they left home.
C Mr and Mrs Serrano argued with their children a lot. They told their children to leave home.

- d In pairs, underline any words or phrases you don't know. Try to guess their meaning. Then check with the teacher or with your dictionary. Choose five to learn.

- e Do you think Mr and Mrs Serrano were right or wrong? Why? Do you think the story has a happy ending?

- f **4.7** Listen and check.



Problems with your teenage children?

Why not throw them out?

A What did the Serrano's boys do? In fact they didn't go very far from home. The oldest boy David went to live with his girlfriend and has just started work in her father's construction company. The youngest son has rented a flat near the family home (his mother paid the first month's rent only).

B So Maria and Mariano asked their sons to leave the family home in Zaragoza in Spain. But the two boys didn't want to go. Then, Mr and Mrs Serrano took an unusual decision – they went to court.

C Do you have rude and moody teenage children living in your house? Have you ever secretly wanted to throw them out? A Spanish couple, Mr and Mrs Serrano, from Zaragoza in Spain, have done exactly that.

D Maria and her husband Mariano lived with their two sons, David, 20 and Mariano, 18. 'The situation was impossible,' said Maria. 'We were always arguing, our children were treating our house like a hotel, and they weren't contributing anything. Also they weren't studying or looking for work. They were complaining all the time and insulting us. They didn't respect us. I love my children, but in the end it was ruining our lives.'

E Normally, under Spanish law parents do not have the right to make their children leave home. But in this case the judge decided that the situation in the Serrano family was 'intolerable'. He gave Mr and Mrs Serrano the right to tell their children to go.

4A present perfect (experience) + ever, never

+		-	
I've (I have)	been to London.	I haven't	worked in a bank.
You've (You have)		You haven't	
He's (He has)		He hasn't	
She's (She has)		She hasn't	
It's (It has)		It hasn't	
We've (We have)		We haven't	
They've (They have)		They haven't	

?	✓	✗
Have you worked in a bank?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he been to London?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.

- Use the present perfect to talk about past experiences when you don't say exactly when they happened.
I've been to London. NOT *I've been to London last year.*
My brother has worked abroad.
- For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the past simple (+ed). For Irregular verbs see p.155.
- We often use the present perfect with *ever* (= in your life until now) and *never*.
Have you ever been to London? No, I've never been there.

▲ Compare the present perfect of *go* and *be*.
He's gone to Paris. = He's in Paris now.
He's been to Paris. = He went to Paris and came back.

present perfect or past simple?

A Have you ever been to Mexico?	B Yes, I have.
A When did you go there?	B I went last year.

- Conversations often begin in the present perfect (with a general question) and then change to the past simple (with questions asking for specific details, *when, where, who with, etc.*)
- Use the past simple to ask / say exactly when something happened.

4B present perfect + yet, just, already

yet

A Have you finished your homework yet?
B No, not yet. I haven't finished yet.

- Use *yet* + the present perfect in **+** and **?** sentences to ask if something that you think is going to happen has happened.
- Put *yet* at the end of the sentence.

just

A Would you like a coffee?
B No thanks. I've just had one.
My sister's just started a new job.

- Use *just* in **+** sentences to say that something happened very recently.
- Put *just* before the main verb.

already

A Do you want to see this film?
B No, I've already seen it three times.
A Shall I buy a newspaper?
B No, I've already bought one.

- Use *already* in **+** sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected.
- Put *already* before the main verb.

4C comparative adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	
short	shorter	one syllable: + er
big	bigger	one vowel + one consonant: double final consonant
busy	busier	consonant + y: y + ier
relaxed	more relaxed	two or more syllables: more + adjective
good	better	Irregular
bad	worse	
far	further	

comparative adverbs

Adjective	Comparative	Adjective	Comparative
Regular	more quickly less slowly	Irregular	harder better worse
quickly		hard	
slowly	well		
		badly	

- Use comparative adjectives to compare people and things.
My brother's taller than me.
- Use comparative adverbs to compare actions.
He drives more slowly than me.
- You can also use (not) *as* + (adjective / adverb) + *as*.
I'm not as tall as my brother.
He doesn't drive as fast as me.

4D superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	the coldest
hot	hotter	the hottest
pretty	prettier	the prettiest
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

- Use *the* + superlative adjectives to say which is the biggest, etc. in a group.
It's the highest mountain in Europe. She's the best in the class.
- We often use a superlative with the present perfect.
Russia is the coldest place we've ever been to.
It's the most beautiful church I've ever seen.

4A

a Write sentences or questions with the present perfect.

- he / ever / be there? *Has he ever been there?*
- 1 you / ever buy / clothes from that shop?
 - 2 I / not read / the newspaper today.
 - 3 We / never be / to the new shopping centre.
 - 4 your brother / live abroad / all his life?
 - 5 They / go / to live in South America.
 - 6 She / never fly / before.
 - 7 He / not meet / his wife's family.
 - 8 you / eat / in this restaurant before?

b Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.

He's got up late this morning. ✗ *He got up late this morning.*

- 1 We've been to Ireland last year. _____
- 2 Have you ever gone to Paris? _____
- 3 Jane's gone to the bank. She'll be back soon. _____
- 4 I like your shoes. Where did you buy them? _____
- 5 I've seen that film last week. _____
- 6 I spoke to him a minute ago. _____
- 7 My sister's a writer. She's written five novels. _____
- 8 World War II has ended in 1945. _____

4B

a Order the words to make sentences.

- 1 made have you yet your bed?
- 2 gone already to work she's.
- 3 just we've a cup of coffee had.
- 4 I found a job haven't yet.
- 5 sent me just an he's e-mail.
- 6 house already sold they've their.

b Write sentences or questions with *already, just, or yet*.

- he / arrive (already) *He's already arrived.*
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 I / have / breakfast (just) | 5 they / get married (just) |
| 2 you / finish your homework? (yet) | 6 You're too late. He / go home (already) |
| 3 the film / start (already) | 7 you / speak to him? (yet) |
| 4 I / not meet / his girlfriend (yet) | 8 I / not read his new book (yet) |

4C

a Write comparative sentences.

- London is / expensive / Manchester.
London is more expensive than Manchester.
- 1 my sister is / thin / me.
 - 2 I'm / busy / this week / last week.
 - 3 Cambridge is / far from London / Oxford.
 - 4 I did the second exam / bad / the first.
 - 5 Chelsea played / well / Arsenal.
 - 5 the men in my office work / hard / the women.
 - 6 my new job is / boring / my old one.

b Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same. Use *as... as*.

- Mike is stronger than Jim. Jim isn't *as strong as Mike*.
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1 Cindy is taller than Kelly. | Kelly isn't _____. |
| 2 Your case is heavier than mine. | My case isn't _____. |
| 3 Mexico City is bigger than London. | London isn't _____. |
| 4 Football is more popular than tennis. | Tennis isn't _____. |
| 5 Children learn languages faster than adults. | Adults don't _____. |
| 6 You work harder than me. | I don't _____. |
| 7 France played better than England. | England didn't _____. |

4D

a Complete the sentences with a superlative.

- Is this *the noisiest* city in the world? (noisy)
- 1 Yesterday was _____ day of the year. (hot)
 - 2 This is _____ time to drive through the city centre. (bad)
 - 3 She's _____ person in the class. (friendly)
 - 4 This is _____ part of the exam. (important)
 - 5 The _____ month to visit is September. (good)
 - 6 It's _____ city in the world. (polluted)
 - 7 The _____ I've ever flown is to Australia. (far)

b Write sentences with *ever*.

- it / hot country / I be to
It's the hottest country I've ever been to.
- 1 it / good film / I / see
 - 2 he / unfriendly person / I / meet
 - 3 it / hard exam / he / do
 - 4 they / expensive shoes / she / buy
 - 5 it / long book / I / read
 - 6 she / beautiful girl / I / see
 - 7 it / bad meal / I / have

Communication

3A Where are you going on holiday? Students A+B

FIJI

Spend two or four weeks in the South Pacific with tropical beaches, sun, water sports, etc. An unforgettable experience.



Departure 1 June

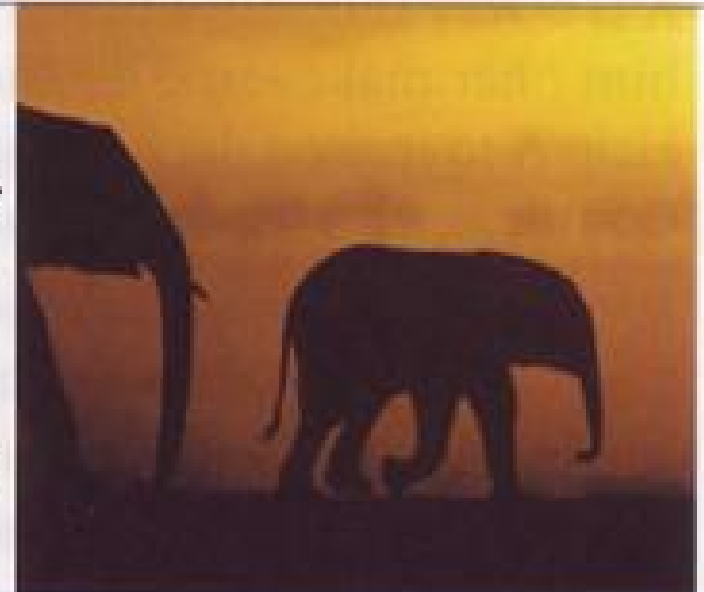
Return 15th or 30th June

Fly British Airways (via London) or Air France (via Paris)

Hotels Blue Lagoon (small beach hotel)
Tropics (modern luxury hotel)

KENYA

Go on a two- or four-week safari for the experience of a lifetime. In a 4x4 you will see lions, zebras, and elephants in their natural habitat.



Departure 1st June

Return 15th or 30th June

Fly British Airways (via London)
or KLM (via Amsterdam)

Accommodation in luxury campsites or in hotels

a Read the adverts and choose a holiday. Decide:

Where are you going? _____

How are you getting there? _____

When are you leaving? _____

Where are you staying? _____

When are you coming back? _____

b Now find a partner who has planned exactly the same holiday as you:

A Where are you going?

B To Fiji.

A Me too. How are you getting there?

B I'm flying with Air France.

A I'm flying with British Airways, so we can't go together.

4B Has he done it yet? Students A+B

Look at the picture for one minute and try to remember what's in it.  p.114

