

# LESSON 52

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269

**cat**

**dog**

**result**

**lucky**

Which do you prefer: cats or dogs?

I prefer ...

What is often the result of putting a cat and a dog together?

The result of putting a cat and a dog together is often a lot of noise

Do people in your country think it's lucky to see a black cat?

Yes, people in my country think it's lucky to see a black cat ~ No, people in my country don't think it's lucky to see a black cat; they think it's unlucky

**destroy**

**document**

Do you ever destroy documents that you receive from your bank?

Yes, I sometimes destroy documents that I receive from my bank

Can a fire destroy a building?

Yes, a fire can destroy a building

**been**

**Scotland**

The past participle of the verb "to be" is "been".

What's the past participle of the verb "to be"?

The past participle of the verb "to be" is "been"

Have you been to the cinema this week?

Yes, I've been to the cinema this week ~ No, I haven't been to the cinema this week

270 Have you ever been to Scotland?

Yes, I've been to Scotland ~ No, I've never been to Scotland

Have you been to see the film ...?

Yes, I've been to see the film ... ~ No, I haven't been to see the film ...

**crime**

**guilty**

**innocent**

**against the law**

What's a crime?

A crime is an action which is against the law

If I take something from a shop without paying, am I guilty of a crime?

Yes, if you take something from a shop without paying, you're guilty of a crime

What's the opposite of "guilty"?

The opposite of "guilty" is "innocent"

Do you always feel guilty when you do something wrong?

Yes, I always feel guilty when I do something wrong ~  
No, I don't always feel guilty when I do something wrong

Is there very much crime in the town where you live?

Yes, there's a lot of crime in the town where I live  
~ No, there isn't very much crime in the town where I live

## Present perfect

"Have" + past participle (3rd form)

**I have eaten**

**experience**

**We form the present perfect with the verb "have" and the past participle. For example, we say "I have arrived" or "She has written".**

271 **The present perfect has three common uses:**

- 1) We use it to talk about our experiences. If I say "I have eaten Chinese food", it means I have experience of "eating Chinese food". If I say "I have been to Paris", it means that I have experience of "being in Paris".**

Do we use the present perfect to talk about our experiences?

Yes, we use the present perfect to talk about our experiences

Have you eaten Spanish food?

Yes, I have eaten Spanish food  
~ No, I haven't eaten Spanish food

Have you visited Paris?

Yes, I have visited Paris  
~ No, I haven't visited Paris

Have you ever worked on a farm?

Yes, I have worked on a farm  
~ No, I have never worked on a farm

**for**

**up to now**

**2) We also use the present perfect to talk about the duration of an action up to now. If I say "I have lived here for three years", it means that I'm living here now and I started living here three years ago.**

Do we also use the present perfect to talk about the duration of an action up to now?

Yes, we also use the present perfect to talk about the duration of an action up to now

How long have you lived in this town/city?

I have lived in this town/city for ...

Have you studied English for more than six months?

Yes, I have studied English for more than six months ~ No, I haven't studied English for more than six months; I have only studied it for ...

272 **3) We can also use the present perfect to talk about the result now of a past action. For example, "I have eaten too much" means that I feel bad (or guilty) now. "She has arrived" means that she is here now.**

Do we also use the present perfect to talk about the result now of a past action?

Yes, we also use the present perfect to talk about the result now of a past action

Have you eaten too much today?

Yes, I have eaten too much today ~  
No, I haven't eaten too much today

Has everybody come to the lesson today?

Yes, everybody has come to the lesson today ~ No, not everybody has come to the lesson today

**too many**

**too much**

**excessive**

“Too many” and “too much” mean an excessive number or quantity, and therefore not a good thing. We use “too many” and “too much” with nouns, but with adjectives and adverbs we only use the word “too”. For example, we say “too many cars” and “too much food”, but we say “too short” and “too quickly”.

What do “too many” and “too much” mean? “Too many” and “too much” mean an excessive number or quantity, and therefore not a good thing

Do children feel ill if they eat too many sweets? Yes, children feel ill if they eat too many sweets

Do you agree there are too many people in the world with too little food to eat? Yes, I agree there are too many people in the world with too little food to eat

273 Are you too short to touch the ceiling? Yes, I’m too short to touch the ceiling

Do you think a millionaire has too much money? Yes, I think a millionaire has too much money  
~ No, I don’t think a millionaire has too much money

**We can also use “too much” after a verb. For example, “If I eat too much, I feel bad”.**

If people eat too much, do they feel bad? Yes, if people eat too much, they feel bad

If you work too much, do you feel tired all the time? Yes, if I work too much, I feel tired all the time



### Dictation 29

We can sit at the corner/ of a square table,/ but we can’t sit at the corner/ of a round one/ because, like a circle,/ a round table has no corners./ When she goes on holiday,/ she sends postcards/ to all her relations./ This method we are using/ is called the Callan Method./ The cinema was completely full./ He doesn’t know/ if he will go to church tomorrow;/ he says/ it depends on the weather./ He’ll text me or email me/ in the morning./ Business, foreign, nature,/ price, bush,



### Do Revision Exercise 19