

Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now. What is the most confusing thing about the English language?

Grammar: The Perfect Tenses

Present Perfect Tense uses HAS or HAVE plus the present participle verb: EX: have gone, have lived, have seen.

I **have gone** to Mexico many times.

I **have lived** in the United States for two years.

Have you **seen** birds using this feeder? Yes, I **have seen** birds at this feeder many times.

I can't find my passport. I must **have left** it on the plane.

Using Past Perfect Tense-

You make past perfect tense with "had" plus the past participle of the verb. (had gone, had finished, had forgotten). We use it to say an action was completed in the past before something else happened in the past. EX: I **had called** the police before the man **broke** in.

Two events happened in the past. Someone broke in and someone called the police.

Read these examples. Underline the past perfect verbs.

1. The alarm was ringing because I had slept late.
2. I had run several marathons before I entered the hundred mile race.
3. We had seen each other frequently during our college years.
4. I wouldn't have known you, if I hadn't seen your name tag.
5. I had waited several hours before calling the police.
6. We hoped you had caught the express train.
7. I hadn't made a decision about the trip when I discovered I had lost my job.
8. She was preparing dinner early because she had heard they were on the way.
9. I had never seen a beach before I went to Hawaii.
10. Nicole had just started her new job when Covid hit.

QUESTIONS

1. Why was the alarm ringing?
2. What had you done before entering the hundred mile race?
3. Did you see each other often?
4. Would you have known me?
5. How long had you waited before you called the police?
6. What did you hope?
7. Had you made a decision about the trip before you lost your job?

8. Why was she preparing dinner early?
9. What had you never seen?
10. What happened after Nicole started her new job?

Read the conversations. Underline the present perfect and past perfect verbs.

Stella: I didn't understand that movie at all.

Jan: I only understood it because I had read the book.

Stella: I wish I hadn't wasted my money on such a dumb movie.

1. Explain what happened in this conversation.
2. Have you ever watched a movie that confused you?
3. Do you like to read the book before watching the movie, or the opposite?
4. Have you ever felt you wasted your money on a movie?

Beth: We couldn't find a hotel because we hadn't booked in advance. We had camped in our car before, so we did it again.

Sandy: I wish you had booked a hotel. I worry about you camping in your car.

Beth: If I had known how crowded the city was during Christmas, I would have made a reservation.

Sandy: I had thought you would stay at my house.

Beth: If I had known you had two bedrooms, we would have stayed with you. I thought you had moved to a one bedroom apartment.

1. Explain this conversation.
2. Have you ever had to sleep in your car?
3. What would you do if you couldn't find a hotel room?
4. Do you often have friends stay overnight at your apartment/house?

Meg: After Tim and I had lived together for a few months, we knew we couldn't spend our life together. I hadn't seen that coming. I thought Tim and I were perfectly matched.

Mom: I'm sad you broke up. I wish you hadn't lived together. You would be married now.

Meg: I think if we had married before living together, we would now be divorced.

1. What did Meg and Tim know after they had lived together a few months?
2. What does Meg mean when she says, "I didn't see that coming?"
3. How does Mom feel about the break up?
4. What does Meg think about marrying Tim?
5. Is it common in your country for couples to live together before marriage?

The Listing Game

Teachers: Below are 8 phrasal verbs. Go around the circle asking each student to list an item.

Tell them they can't name something that someone else has named. This exercise should move quickly. If a student gets stuck and can't say an answer quickly, move to the next student.

When you run out of things to list, move on to the next phrasal verb. Before you start, make sure they understand the item to be listed, as they might not understand some of the phrasal verbs. The first one is done for you as an example.

List things that you...

1. use up quickly----- kleenex, detergent, toothpaste, batteries, pencils, cheap pens
2. turn on when you first get home
3. turn off when you go to bed
4. talk over with your spouse before making a decision
5. put off as long as possible
6. hang up
7. watch out for
8. ought to do

VOCABULARY: Learning new vocabulary through word families.

Read these examples of word families. After you understand how the words are used, make a sentence using each word.

1-support - supportive

Support can be a verb or a noun.

Verb--Jon **supports** his wife and eight kids by working two jobs.

Noun--Jon's wife is his main **support**. Without her **support**, he wouldn't be successful.

Supportive is an adjective. Jon's wife is **supportive** of him.

2-repeat repetition repetitive

repeat is a verb, repetition is a noun, repetitive is an adjective. Read the examples.

Please **repeat** the question.

It takes **repetition** to memorize new words.

This lesson is **repetitive**. We had a lesson on this topic last week.

3-fortune--fortunate

Fortune is a noun. He made a **fortune** in the tech industry.

Fortunate is an adjective. I was **fortunate** to have a job. Many people got laid off.

4--curious, curiosity, curiously

Curious is an adjective. The cat was **curious** about the mouse.

Curiosity is a noun. His **curiosity** gets him in trouble. As they say, "Curiosity killed the cat."

Curiously is an adverb. **Curiously**, the cat played with the mouse, but didn't eat it.

5--modify, modification

Modify is a verb. We **modified** the car to go faster.

Modification is a noun. We made several **modifications** to the design.

6--period, periodic, periodically

Period is a noun. After a **period** of dieting, she did lose a lot of weight.

Periodic is an adjective. Mother made **periodic** visits to my school to make sure I was doing well.

Periodically is an adverb. **Periodically**, the school sends a student's report card to the parents.

7---frequent, frequently

Frequent is an adjective. He had **frequent** bouts of coughing. (bouts is a short period of intense activity)

Frequently is an adverb. He **frequently** chewed a cough drop.

8--event, eventual, eventually

Event is a noun. The teacher planned many **events** for the parents during the school year.

Eventual is an adjective. The **eventual** result was that all of the children learned to read.

Eventually is an adverb. **Eventually**, the students realized they must study hard to pass the exam.

Funny Poems

What Did by Shel Silverstein

What did the carrot say to the wheat?

"Lettuce" rest, I'm feeling "beet".

What did the paper say to the pen?

I feel quite all "write" my friend."

What did the teapot say to the chalk?

Nothing, you silly. Teapots can't talk.

The Elephant by Anonymous

An elephant slept in a bunk,

And in slumber his chest rose and sunk.

But he snored--how he snored!

All the other beasts roared,

So his wife tied a knot in his trunk.

Anchored by Shel Silverstein

Our anchor's too big for our ship,

So we're sittin' here tryin' to think.

If we leave it behind, we'll be lost.

If we haul it on board, we will sink.

If we sit and keep talkin' about it,

It will soon be too late for our trip.

It sure can be rough on a sailor,

When the anchor's too big for the ship.

Missing by Anne Scott

I've hunted near, I've hunted far

I even looked inside my car.

I've lost my glasses, I'm in need.

To have them now so I can read.

I loudly swear and I curse

Did I leave them in my purse?

Are they behind the sofa, under the bed?

Oh, here they are, on my head.

