

To prepare for class on Wednesday, 3/10, please study the base, simple past, and the past participle forms of irregular verbs on page 33 in your textbook. Do exercises 2, 10, 12, 14, and 16 in chapter 4 of your book. Check your answers on page 33 or in your English-English dictionary. Also, review all the tenses you have studied so far this semester.

### Wednesday, 3/10

In class: Study the form and uses of the present perfect tense. (Handout and charts 4-2 through 4-4.)  
Do exercise 3 together.

Homework for 3/15: 1. Study page 33 and the handout "Forms and Uses of the Present Perfect Tense."  
2. Do exercises 5-7 in your textbook.  
3. Do the handout "Present Perfect and Simple Past." **Hand this in on 3/15.**

### Monday, 3/15

In class: Study the use of "since" and "for" (chart 4-5). Study the use of "since" clauses.  
Do exercises 19 and 21 together.  
Study the form and use of the present perfect progressive tense (charts 4-6 and 4-7).  
Do exercises 23, 25, and 28 together.

Homework for 3/17: 1. Do the handout "Present Perfect Tense." **Hand this in on 3/17.**  
2. Do the handout "Present Perfect, Present Perfect Progressive, and Simple Past Tense." Check your answers next to the teacher's office door.  
3. Do exercises 30-32 in your textbook. Check your answers next to the teacher's office door.

### Wednesday, 3/17

In class: Study the meanings of "already," "yet," "still," and "anymore" (chart 4-8). Do exercise 26 together.  
Study the form and use of the past perfect tense (charts 4-9 and 4-10). Do exercises 35-40 together.

Homework for 3/22: 1. Finish the exercises above.  
2. Do the handout "Present Tense Review."  
3. Write a paragraph (at least 150 words) about a well-known place. This place could be in any city or country. Explain why it is special or well known. Just write what you know about this place; don't use books or the Internet to get information about this place. (I'm interested in your grammar and sentence structure, not in the accuracy of your information.) Use all of the tenses you have studied at least once: simple present, present progressive, simple past, past progressive, simple future, present perfect, present perfect progressive, and past perfect. Use a time clause that shows a past idea, one that shows a present idea, and one that shows a future idea. Use an "if" clause that shows a future idea. Underline all of your verbs. Handwrite your paragraph in blue or black ink, skip a line, write neatly, write on only one side of the page, and staple pages together.  
**Hand this in on 3/22.**

**Monday, 3/22**

In class: Review homework exercises. Do additional exercises for practice.

Homework for 3/24: Prepare for the test on chapter 4. Review all verb tenses and materials for chapter 4.

**Wednesday, 3/24**

**Take the test on chapter 4.** The test will include material from chapters 1-3 as well as chapter 4.

## Forms and Uses of the Present Perfect Tense

**Form:** has / have + past participle of main verb

<u>Take</u>	<u>Walk</u>	<u>Go</u>	<u>Be</u>	<u>Have</u>
I have taken	I have walked	I have gone	I have been	I have had
You have taken	You have walked	You have gone	You have been	You have had
He/she/it has taken	He/she/it has walked	He/she/it has gone	He/she/it has been	He/she/it has had
We have taken	We have walked	We have gone	We have been	We have had
They have taken	They have walked	They have gone	They have been	They have had

**Uses:** There are four uses of the present perfect tense.

1. To show that an action happened at an unspecified time in the past. The action happened *before now*, but not at any particular time in the past.

Example 1: Sue: Have you ever eaten Peruvian food?  
Kay: Yes, I have. I have eaten Peruvian food.  
(Kay has eaten Peruvian food in the past, *before now*, but not at any particular time in the past.)

Contrast this example with the simple past. Remember that the simple past implies a specific time in the past, either a stated or unstated time in the past.

Sue: When did you eat Peruvian food?  
Kay: On Valentine's day. My boyfriend took me to a Peruvian restaurant on Valentine's day.

Example 2: Bob: Have you seen the movie "Slumdog Millionaire"?  
Bill: No, I haven't. I haven't seen that movie, but it won 8 Academy Awards, so maybe I should see it.  
(Bill hasn't seen this movie at any time in the past; he hasn't seen this movie *before now*. However, it *won* many awards at this year's Academy Awards.)

2. To show that an action began in the past and continues to the present time frame. The action which began in the past still has an influence on the present time frame.

Example 1: He has taken classes at SCC for three years.  
(He started to take classes 3 years ago, and he still takes classes now.)

Example 2: She has spoken English since 2000.  
(She started to speak English 10 years ago, and she still speaks English now.)

Example 3: We have had a driver's license for a long time.  
(We got our driver's license in the past, and we still have one now.)

Example 4: We have taken three tests since the semester began.  
(From the beginning of the semester until now, we have had three tests.)

**3. To show repeated action in the past. An action started and stopped more than once in the past. Although the simple past may be used in this case, the present perfect tense will emphasize the repeated nature of the action.**

Example 1: You have had three cups of coffee this morning.  
(You drank one cup of coffee. Later, you had another cup. Then, you drank a third cup.)

Example 2: They have read this chapter two times, and they still don't understand it.  
(They read the chapter once. Later, they read it again.)

Example 3: He has visited Mexico three times in the last five years.  
(He went to Mexico once and came back. He went there again and came back. He went to Mexico a third time and then came back.)

**4. To show that an action happened very recently. In this case, it is common to include the word *just* in the sentence. Although the simple past may be used in this case, the present perfect tense will emphasize the recent nature of the action.**

Example 1: I have just finished my test. Now I can go home.  
(I finished the test a few minutes ago.)

Example 2: She has just taken the cake out of the oven. It's too hot to eat. You need to wait until the cake cools before you can eat it.  
(She took the cake out of the oven only a few minutes ago, and it's too hot to eat now.)

Example 3: He has just finished exercising. His face is red, and he is very thirsty.  
(He finished exercising a few minutes ago.)



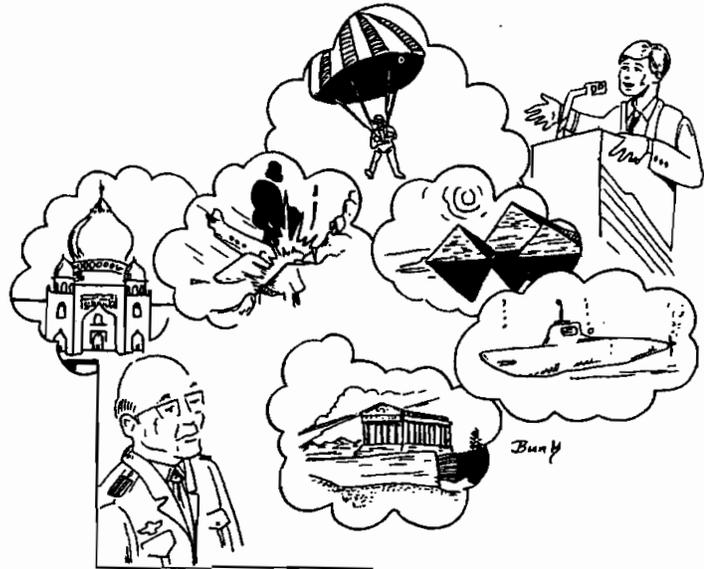
## Present Perfect and Simple Past

### Exercise 1 (Focus 1)

Decide if the following verbs should be in the **simple past** or the **present perfect**. Then circle the correct form.

Captain Michael Johnson, a pilot, is retiring this year. He (was / has been) one of the best commercial airline pilots in the world. He (began / has begun) working for Western Airlines 35 years ago. In the beginning of his career, he (flew / has flown) only domestic flights, but later on the company (told / has told) him to fly internationally. Captain Mike, as the flight attendants call him, (flew / has flown) around the world many times. He (met / has met) a lot of people and (saw / has seen) a lot of different places. In one year he (went / has gone)

to India, Egypt, and Greece, where he (saw / has seen) the Taj Mahal, the pyramids, and the Acropolis. In addition, he (did / has done) a lot of exciting things. On one trip, in 1980, he (jumped / has jumped) from an airplane with a parachute, and on another trip he (rode / has ridden) in a submarine. But his life (wasn't / hasn't been) easy. In 1976 his plane almost (crashed / has crashed); he (had / has had) to make an emergency landing. Ten years ago, he (had / has had) cancer, but Captain Mike (fought / has fought) the cancer and (won / has won). All in all, he (was / has been) very lucky, and so (were / have) we here at Western Airlines. We're going to miss you, Captain Mike.





**Exercise B** Practicing the Past Tense and the Present Perfect Tense—No Fake Earthquake for Me!

Write the correct verbs—past tense or present perfect—in the blanks.

**No Fake Earthquake for Me!**

I have visited most of the major tourist spots in Southern California. First, I have been to all of the large amusement parks with wild rides. The first amusement park I visited (be) \_\_\_\_\_<sub>1</sub> Disneyland my first month in Los Angeles. Later, I (go) \_\_\_\_\_<sub>2</sub> to Knott's Berry Farm and then to Magic Mountain. I (see, also) \_\_\_\_\_<sub>3</sub> all of the most well-known museums in the area. I (go) \_\_\_\_\_<sub>4</sub> to the Los Angeles County Museum a few years ago to see the exhibit of the Impressionists. Shortly after that, I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_<sub>5</sub> the Getty Museum, the Norton Simon Museum, and the Huntington Museum. There is only one tourist spot I have not seen yet, and that is Universal Studios in California. This tourist spot has a simulated earthquake ride that is supposed to be very exciting and realistic. But I (experience, already) \_\_\_\_\_<sub>6</sub> a real California earthquake, so why would I want to visit Universal Studios to pay for a phony earthquake ride?



**Exercise C** Practicing the Present Perfect Tense—Tourist Spots

In small groups, find out who has visited the following tourist spots by asking each other questions based on the prompts given below. Write your group's answers in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper. Make sure you use the correct verb forms.

**Example**

... (visit) a city that allows gambling?

Who has visited a city that allows gambling?

or

Has anyone visited a city that allows gambling?

Thanh and Suki have visited Las Vegas.

1. ... (see) a famous waterfall?
2. ... (go) to an amusement park such as Disneyland or Disney World?
3. ... (go camping) in a forest?
4. ... (hike) in a national park?
5. ... (visit) a large museum?
6. ... (attend) a concert in any big city?
7. ... (go) to a large zoo?
8. ... (travel) to a historical landmark?
9. ... (spend) a vacation at a beach resort?

## Exercise 1: Working on Form

Work with a partner. Complete the following conversations with the present perfect. Then take turns reading the conversations aloud, using contractions as much as possible.

- A: I haven't eaten (not/eat) at the new cafeteria yet.  
Have you tried (you/try) it?

B: No, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) that it's very good and very fast.  
It seems that the management \_\_\_\_\_ (finally/begin) to understand that most students don't have time for long lunch breaks.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (you/find) a job yet?

B: No, so far I \_\_\_\_\_ (have/not) any luck.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) in the classified ads,  
I \_\_\_\_\_ (check) at the employment office,  
and I \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) for a job at the telephone company.  
I don't understand it. Everyone else \_\_\_\_\_ (get) jobs without any problems.

A: It sounds like you \_\_\_\_\_ (think) of everything except you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/call) my uncle yet.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the manager of the electric company downtown for fifteen years. A lot of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for him during summer vacations.  
I'll give you his number.
- A: How long \_\_\_\_\_ (Tom/be) married?

B: He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) married for only a year, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (know) his wife since he was ten.
- A: I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/write) to my parents for two weeks. They probably think that something terrible \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) to me.

B: I'm surprised that they \_\_\_\_\_ (not/call) or sent a telegram.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever/use) electronic mail? You could contact your father at work right now.

## Exercise 7: Understanding News Headlines

Read each newspaper headline. Then complete the first line of each news article. Use the information in the newspaper headline and the present perfect to express recent time.

1. GOVERNOR RAISES GASOLINE AND CIGARETTE TAXES

For the second time in less than a year, Governor Deborah Davis has raised gasoline and cigarette taxes by 5 percent.

2. MAYOR SIGNS ANTI-POLLUTION LEGISLATION

Mayor Alex Powell \_\_\_\_\_ that promises to reduce the amount of carbon monoxide in the air we breathe.

3. SCIENTISTS DISCOVER TWO NEW CANCER DRUGS

Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ that appear to be effective against certain forms of bone cancer.

4. GEOLOGIST FINDS RARE FOSSILS

A geologist \_\_\_\_\_ in the William Robb State Forest, twenty miles west of the city.

5. SOYBEAN PRICES FALL RAPIDLY

According to the Agriculture Department, soybean prices \_\_\_\_\_ since June.

6. MURDER TRIAL COSTS TAXPAYERS \$1 MILLION

The nine-week-old Smith murder trial \_\_\_\_\_ so far.

7. GROCER WINS \$2 MILLION IN LOTTERY

Douglas Lake, owner of Lake Grocery Store, \_\_\_\_\_ in the state lottery.

8. TOWN COUNCIL SELECTS SITE FOR RECYCLING CENTER

The Fulton Town Council \_\_\_\_\_ a site for a recycling center on the north side of town.

## Present Perfect Tense

Exercise 18. Write the verb in parentheses in past tense or present perfect tense according to the situation. Some of the blanks will not have any word. Follow the example.

1. *Greg:* (call) I called your house last night, but there was no answer. (be)  
Where were you —?

*Hank:* (be) I was at the library. (be) In fact, I have been there every day this week because I have to finish this research paper.

2. *Joe:* (work) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at Ford for a long time?

*Sue:* Oh, didn't you hear the news? (retire) I \_\_\_\_\_ last month.

*Joe:* (work) Well, how long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ there?

*Sue:* (work) I \_\_\_\_\_ there for eighteen years. (be) In fact, I \_\_\_\_\_ there longer than any of my supervisors!

3. *Anna:* (go) Mark, \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to Africa?

*Mark:* Yes, I have. (travel) I \_\_\_\_\_ there several times.

*Anna:* (go) When was the last time that you \_\_\_\_\_ there?

*Mark:* (go, be) The last time I \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ in 1997.

*Anna:* (stay) How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ there?

*Mark:* For two weeks.

4. *Cal:* Why did you come to Florida?

*Alan:* I came here to get a better job.

*Cal:* (be) How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ here?

*Alan:* Almost ten years.

*Cal:* (be) Before you came to Florida, where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?

*Alan:* (be) I \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan. (have) I \_\_\_\_\_ a job there.

*Cal:* (work) Really? How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ there?

*Alan:* Six years.

Exercise 19. Multiple Choice. Circle the letter of the correct answers.

1. "So how long \_\_\_\_\_ there? I can't believe you're still there!"  
"Well, I started there in 1960. You do the math."  
(A) do you work (C) have you worked  
(B) did you work (D) are you working
2. "Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ anything important?"  
"No, never."  
(A) won (C) stole  
(B) build (D) make
3. "How many movies do you think you \_\_\_\_\_ in your life?"  
(A) ever see (C) have ever seen  
(B) ever saw (D) are ever seen
4. I don't have a car now. In fact, I \_\_\_\_\_ a car since 1996.  
(A) haven't had (C) don't have  
(B) didn't have (D) didn't had
5. "My stomach hurts."  
"I \_\_\_\_\_ some medicine yesterday. Would you like some?"  
(A) have bought (C) was buying  
(B) was buying (D) bought
6. We've discussed our ideas for the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ the past month, so it's time to make a decision.  
(A) for (C) since  
(B) by (D) with
7. "Do you know Rob Douglas?"  
"Why of course I do. I \_\_\_\_\_ him a long time."  
(A) have met (C) met  
(B) have known (D) known
8. "Hi, I'm here to pick up the checks for my department staff."  
"I'm sorry, but you're a little bit early. They're not ready \_\_\_\_\_."  
(A) yet (C) already  
(B) some (D) all

## Present Perfect Tense

### Exercise 20. Review Test

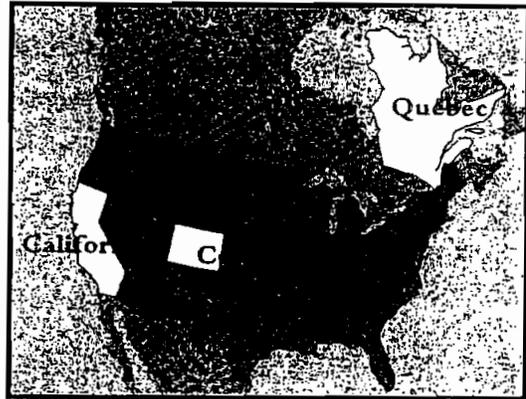
Part 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense of the verb in parentheses.

1. *Dot:* Hey, what are you doing?

*Adele:* I'm cooking dinner. Why? Don't you want to eat?

*Dot:* (make) Yes, but I \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ plans to eat out with Mike.

2. (take) Every year my wife and I \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Colorado in the summer. However, this year is different. (decide) This is the first year that we \_\_\_\_\_ not to go to Colorado. Instead, we are considering going to California or to Quebec. (be) My wife \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ to California, (go) but I \_\_\_\_\_ there in 1995. (travel)



Neither of us \_\_\_\_\_ outside the U.S., so a trip to Quebec would be special for both of us.

3. *Joe:* What happened? (bleed) Your finger \_\_\_\_\_!

*Mike:* Oh, it's nothing. (cut) I \_\_\_\_\_ some potatoes (cut) when I accidentally \_\_\_\_\_ myself. Don't worry about it. It may look bad, but it's just a little cut.

*Joe:* (do) \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ this before?

*Mike:* Well ... I'm not very good at cutting and cooking. (happen) Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_ before.

Part 2. Read each sentence carefully. Look at the underlined part. If the underlined part is correct, circle the word *correct*. If it is wrong, circle the wrong part and write the correct form above.

correct    wrong    1. I have met Dr. Smith for at least ten years.

correct    wrong    2. The last time I have gone to France was in 1997.

correct    wrong    3. Have you ever taken a train for a very long trip?

correct    wrong    4. I can't leave with you right now. I haven't finished this work still.

- correct    wrong    5. Karen used to work in this office, but since 1994 she worked in the accounting office.
- correct    wrong    6. I finished cooking dinner about an hour ago. The food is on the stove. Please help yourself.
- correct    wrong    7. George is not new to this city. In fact, he has over ten years here.
- correct    wrong    8. We've seen that movie already, but we didn't really like it.

## Quiz Practices

**Quiz 1.**            Write the missing past and past participle forms.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
1. be	_____	_____	11. lose	_____	_____
2. make	_____	_____	12. see	_____	_____
3. forget	_____	_____	13. freeze	_____	_____
4. show	_____	_____	14. sing	_____	_____
5. sit	_____	_____	15. sleep	_____	_____
6. hit	_____	_____	16. leave	_____	_____
7. steal	_____	_____	17. swim	_____	_____
8. take	_____	_____	18. teach	_____	_____
9. tell	_____	_____	19. break	_____	_____
10. think	_____	_____	20. run	_____	_____

**Quiz 2.**            Write the missing past and past participle forms.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
1. say	_____	_____	6. speak	_____	_____
2. wear	_____	_____	7. buy	_____	_____
3. write	_____	_____	8. catch	_____	_____
4. begin	_____	_____	9. drink	_____	_____
5. ride	_____	_____	10. eat	_____	_____

# PRESENT PERFECT, PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE, AND SIMPLE PAST TENSE



## GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

**BEFORE YOU READ** Look at the picture. What are the people doing? Have you ever participated in an adventure sport?

Read this personal Web page.

**JUMPING FOR JOY**

Hi, I'm Jason Barricelli and thanks for visiting my website. I've **been building** this site for a while, and I'm almost finished. I've **written** this page to introduce myself.

I've always **been** a work-hard, play-hard kind of guy. I **grew up** in Idaho, and my family **did** a lot of adventure sports like rock climbing and white-water rafting. Lately, people **have named** these activities "extreme sports," but to me they've always **seemed** just like normal fun.

I've **been working** on a master's degree for a couple of years, but I still take time out to play. Since I **moved** to San Diego, I've **gone** on six scuba dives, and last year, I finally **learned** how to skydive. This month, I've already **completed** five jumps.

Yes, I have a social life too. In fact, last month I **got** engaged to a fantastic woman. Here's a picture of the two of us jumping together.

Joy hasn't **been skydiving** that long, but she **wanted** to celebrate our engagement with a jump.

I've **included** more pictures of this historic jump. Just click on the plane to continue.

My Family
Other Interests
Home
Next



# GRAMMAR PRESENTATION

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE

### AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

I **built** a website last month.

### NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

She **didn't make** a dive last week.

### YES / NO QUESTIONS

**Did** they **learn** to skydive?

### SHORT ANSWERS

**Yes**, they **did**.

**No**, they **didn't**.

### WH QUESTIONS

Who **taught** him to dive?

## PRESENT PERFECT PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

### AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

I've **built** a website.

I've **been building** a website this month.

### NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

She **hasn't made** many dives.

She **hasn't been making** many dives lately.

### YES / NO QUESTIONS

**Have** they **learned** to land safely?

**Have** they **been learning** to land safely?

### SHORT ANSWERS

**Yes**, they **have**.

**No**, they **haven't**.

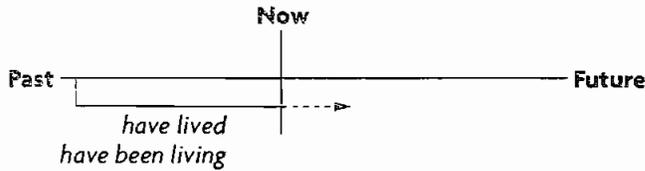
### WH QUESTIONS

Who's **taught** him to dive?

Who's **been teaching** him to dive?

**NOTES**

1. The **present perfect** and **present perfect progressive** (also called the present perfect continuous) are used to talk about things that started in the past, continue up to the present, and may continue into the future.



We often use the present perfect and the present perfect progressive with *for* or *since*.

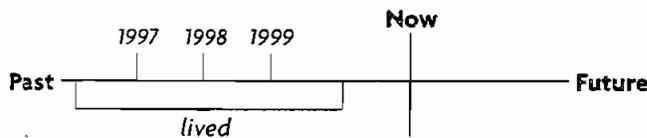
Use *for* + a length of time to show how long a present condition has been true.

Use *since* + a point in time to show when a present condition started.

REMEMBER! Non-action (stative) verbs are not usually used in the progressive.

(See Appendix 1 on pages A1–A2 for a list of irregular past participles used in forming the present perfect.)

2. The **simple past tense** is used to talk about things that happened and were completed in the past.



We often use the simple past tense with *ago* to show when the past condition started.

(See Appendix 1 on pages A1–A2 for a list of irregular past tense verbs.)

**EXAMPLES**

- I've **lived** in Idaho my whole life.

OR

- I've **been living** in Idaho my whole life.  
(I was born in Idaho, and I'm still living there.)

- He's **lived** in Idaho *for three years*.

- He's **lived** in Idaho *since 1999*.

- He's **lived** there *since he graduated*.

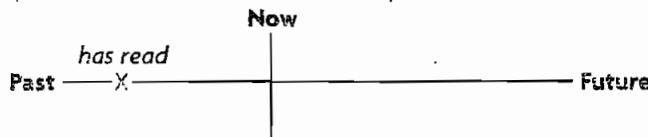
- He's **known** Joy for a long time.  
NOT ~~He's been knowing Joy for a long time.~~

- I **lived** in Idaho for three years.  
(I no longer live in Idaho.)

- I **moved** there *ten years ago*.



3. The **present perfect** is used to talk about things that happened at an unspecified time in the past.



- She's **read** a book about skydiving.  
(We don't know exactly when she read the book, or the time is not important.)

▶ **BE CAREFUL!** *She's read a book* and *She's been reading a book* have very different meanings.

The **present perfect** (without *for* or *since*) refers to an activity or state that is finished.

- She's **read** a book about skydiving.  
(She's finished the book.)

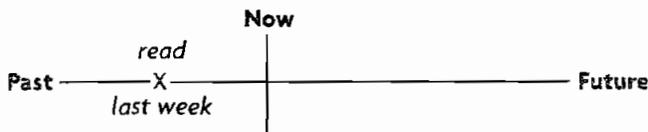
The **present perfect progressive** shows that an activity is unfinished.

- She's **been reading** a book about skydiving.  
(She's still reading it.)

The **present perfect progressive** can also indicate that the action is temporary.

- I've **been living** in Idaho for three years, but next month I'm moving to San Diego.

4. The **simple past tense** is used to talk about things that happened at a specific time in the past.



- I **read** a book about skydiving *last week*.

▶ **BE CAREFUL!** Do not use the present perfect with specific past time expressions except after *since*.

- She **took** lessons *last year*.  
NOT ~~She has taken lessons last year.~~
- She **has taken** lessons *since 1999*.

5. Use the **present perfect** to talk about things that have happened in a time period that is not finished, such as *today, this month, this year*.

▶ **BE CAREFUL!** We don't usually use the present perfect progressive to talk about how many times someone has done something or how many things someone has done.

• She's **had** three cups of coffee **this morning**.  
(It's still this morning, and it is possible that she will have some more.)

• She's **typed** two e-mails this morning.  
NOT ~~She's been typing two e-mails this morning.~~

6. Use the **simple past tense** to talk about things that happened in a time period that is finished, such as *yesterday, last month, last year*.

▶ **BE CAREFUL!** Some time expressions such as *this morning, this month, or this year* can refer to a finished or unfinished time period.

Use the **present perfect** if the time period is unfinished.

Use the **simple past tense** if the time period is finished.

• She **typed** three e-mails **yesterday**.  
(Yesterday is finished.)

• It's 10:00 A.M. She's **typed** three e-mails **this morning**.  
(The morning is not over.)

• It's 1:00 P.M. She **typed** three e-mails **this morning**.  
(The morning is over. It is now afternoon.)

## FOCUSED PRACTICE

### 1 DISCOVER THE GRAMMAR

Read this marriage announcement from a newspaper. Underline all the present perfect verbs. Circle all the simple past tense verbs.

## Weddings



*Joy Anne Margolyes,  
Jason Barricelli*

Joy Anne Margolyes, a daughter of Rosemary Peck-Margolyes and William J. Margolyes of San Marino, California, married Jason Barricelli, a son of Rose and Anthony Barricelli of Boise, Idaho. The Honorable Mary Riggins, a justice of the peace, performed the ceremony at the Waterside Hotel yesterday in Greenville.

Ms. Margolyes, 29, has chosen to keep her own name. She has been an associate

at the Los Angeles law firm of Miles, Shaker, & Lynch for two years. She graduated with honors from the University of California at Los Angeles and received a degree in law from Yale University. Recently, she has been teaching scuba diving in her free time. Her father owned a video corporation for 15 years. Her mother has taught special education at the high-school level for 20 years.

Mr. Barricelli, 27, graduated from the University of Idaho in 1997. He has been studying for a master's degree in social work at the University of California. In his free time he pursues his passion for skydiving. The groom's father has been a senior partner at a Boise accounting firm, Poler & Co., since 1967. His mother, who is retired, worked as a nurse for 30 years. The groom's previous marriage ended in divorce. The couple plan to go on a skydiving honeymoon in the Caribbean.

Now read the statements and decide if they are **True (T)** or **False (F)**.

- F** 1. The bride is changing her name.
2. Joy Margolyes works for a law firm.
3. She teaches scuba diving.
4. Her father owns a video corporation.
5. Her mother teaches special education.
6. Jason Barricelli is attending the University of Idaho.
7. He got his master's degree in 1997.
8. The groom's father works at an accounting firm.
9. The groom's mother works as a nurse.
10. This is the groom's first marriage.

## 2 TOY STORY

Circle the correct verbs to complete this article.

### MOVE OVER BARBIE AND KEN!



Ty Warner has been making / made toys  
a.  
 since 1986. In 1992, he has gotten / got the idea to  
b.  
 make animals that children could afford. The first nine  
 Beanie Babies® have appeared / appeared in stores  
c.  
 just one year later. Pattie the Platypus and her eight companions have sold out / sold out  
d.  
 immediately. Ever since then, store owners have been having / had a hard time keeping  
e.  
 Beanies on the shelves. In recent years, the fad has become / has been becoming an interna-  
f.  
 tional craze. More than 2 billion fans have visited / have been visiting Ty's website, and more  
g.  
 than one collector has paid / has been paying \$3,000 for a rare Beanie. Which reminds me—I'd  
h.  
 like to discuss some trades. Have you found / Have you been finding Iggy the Iguana yet?  
i.

## 3 OTHER PEOPLE, OTHER INTERESTS

Complete these paragraphs about other people's interests. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses—simple past tense, present perfect, or present perfect progressive.

1. May has been taking photos ever since her parents \_\_\_\_\_ her a  
a. (take) b. (buy)  
 camera when she \_\_\_\_\_ only ten. At first she only \_\_\_\_\_  
c. (be) d. (take)  
 color snapshots of friends and family, but then she \_\_\_\_\_ to black and  
e. (change)  
 white. Lately she \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of nature photographs. This year she  
f. (shoot)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ in three amateur photography contests. In fact, last month she  
g. (compete)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ second prize for her night-time photo of a lightning storm.  
h. (win)

(continued on next page)



# 4

## PRESENT TENSE REVIEW

**DIRECTIONS:** Fill in the blanks with the following tenses.

SIMPLE PRESENT  
PRESENT CONTINUOUS  
PRESENT PERFECT  
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

### FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT MacGRUDER'S DEPARTMENT STORE

It's a normal Friday afternoon at MacGruder's Department Store. At this moment in the shoe department, a young man and his wife (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (try) to buy new shoes for their three small children. The kids (2)\_\_\_\_\_ (wiggle) and (3)\_\_\_\_\_ (scream) and (4)\_\_\_\_\_ (chase) each other around. The salesman, George, (5)\_\_\_\_\_ (go) crazy. He (6)\_\_\_\_\_ (wait on) the family for the past hour, with no success. Either the shoes (7)\_\_\_\_\_ (not fit), or the children's father (8)\_\_\_\_\_ (think) they're too expensive.

Over at the jewelry counter, Julie (9)\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a hard time, too. She (10)\_\_\_\_\_ (run) back and forth all afternoon. One lady (11)\_\_\_\_\_ (try on) earrings for twenty-five minutes and (12)\_\_\_\_\_ (not put) them back on the rack, so now there is a mountain of earrings on the counter.

Meanwhile, Beth Ellen, the store detective, (13)\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) slowly around the store since she arrived at 10:00. Her feet (14)\_\_\_\_\_ (kill) her the whole time. Every day, she (15)\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) around and (16)\_\_\_\_\_ (try) to look like a normal shopper while she (17)\_\_\_\_\_ (do) her job catching shoplifters. Unfortunately, Beth Ellen (18)\_\_\_\_\_ (not catch) a single shoplifter in the past year because she can't see well, and she (19)\_\_\_\_\_ (refuse) to wear her glasses.

Up in his office right now, Mr. MacGruder (20)\_\_\_\_\_ (stand) by a small window which (21)\_\_\_\_\_ (look) out over the first floor of his store. He (22)\_\_\_\_\_ (see) a customer at the jewelry counter secretly putting expensive earrings into her purse. Beth Ellen (23)\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) right past her at this very moment, but of course she (24)\_\_\_\_\_ (not see) the woman steal the earrings because she (25)\_\_\_\_\_ (not wear) her glasses. Mr. MacGruder's face (26)\_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to turn purple, and now he (27)\_\_\_\_\_ (tear) out his hair. He (28)\_\_\_\_\_ (regret) hiring Beth Ellen as the store detective ever since his sister persuaded him to, but he can't do anything about it because the girl (29)\_\_\_\_\_ (be) his niece.

Directions: First read the entire article. Then, look for errors with material covered in chapters 1-4. Cross out the errors and write your corrections above the errors. Do not change anything that is already correct.

### American Sayings

Like many Americans, I often heard my parents say, "*Cleanliness is next to godliness.*" They said this when I sitted down at the dinner table with dirty hands or when I was want to go outside and play on a Saturday but had not yet clean my room. It sometimes seemed to me that they were completely obsessed with keeping clean. Later I realize that it weren't just my parents who were obsessed with hygiene; all my friends' parents were saying the same thing. I guess we like things clean and neat in the United States.

Sometimes I am feel like my parents had an old saying for every single point they wanted to make. If I didn't not eat all my dinner, my mother would say, "*Waste not, want not,*" and would make me sit at the table until I had finish everything on m y plate. When I protested about being forbidden to watch my favorite TV program after putting off doing my homework all day, my father says, "*You've made your bed, now you have to lie in it.*"

My parents wasn't always use old sayings to scold me though. Sometimes my parents used them to encourage me when I was depressed. I am remembering working on a 3-D map of my hometown for my eighth-grade geography project, and there is one piece that has refused to stand up. Every time I have glued it to the base, its weight would cause it to fall over. I was ready to give up, but my father said, "*There's more than one way to skin a cat,*" and he helped me find another way to solve the problem.

Sayings like these revealed important aspects of a culture. When we are hearing them again and again from our parents, grandparents, and teachers, we naturally are absorbing the beliefs and ethics that make up our culture.

Sometimes, though, the beliefs represented by old sayings seem to clash. For instance, I can remember being told that "*It's not whether you win or lose, but how you play the game.*" This did help me to realize the importance of playing fairly. However, my basketball coach also use to say, "*Everyone loves a winner.*" Which saying really represent American beliefs? It is sportsmanship and fair play or aggressive competition with passion to win? It could be both?

While I was an exchange student, I realized that old sayings have played an important role in shaping who I am. Sometimes when things went wrong or when I was confused, I would find myself thinking about one of the old sayings my parents had always used on me. After about the third time this happened, I asked my homestay family to tell me some of their favorite wise sayings, and we had a great time learning about each other's culture.

Now I will notice that I use old sayings quite a lot. My parents would probably laugh, but do you know what I say? "*If you can't beat them, join them!*"

Directions: First read the entire article. Then, look for errors with material covered in chapters 1-4. Cross out the errors and write your corrections above the errors. Do not change anything that is already correct.

### How to Get the Biggest Bang for Your Discretionary Buck

Money an emotional issue, especially during economic hard times. Social scientists have always warned that once a person meet his basic needs, money don't buy happiness. However, if you are wonder, or maybe even arguing over, what to do with any precious discretionary income these days, a new study will be suggest how to get the biggest emotional bang for your buck.

Ryan Howell, an assistant professor of psychology at San Francisco State University, finded that buying experiences, such as vacations, going to the theater or renting a sailboat, does gave people more happiness than buying material things.

The study, or 154 people ages 19-50, had showed that experiences increase happiness because they are often social in nature. In addition, however, experiences are tend to make people feel more alive.

"People report a sense of feeling invigorated or inspired," Howell said in an interview.

Experiences may also yield more happiness because people retain positive memories, a sort of return on their investment.

"Its not that material things no bring any happiness. Its just that they aren't bringing as much," Howell said. "You're happy with a new television set. But you're thrilled with a vacation."

The study may present some lessons for Americans in despair over the recession. "For whatever you can afford, you'll to maximize your happiness, and the happiness of others around, if you had spent it on a life experience," he said.

It don't matter how much money you spend, either. "Whether you spend a little or a lot on the life experience, you still had have the same level of happiness," he said.

Directions: First read the entire article. Then, look for errors with material covered in chapters 1-4. Cross out the errors and write your corrections above the errors. Do not change anything that is already correct.

### The Cost of 'Free' Internet Access

Internet access are increasingly important for everything from job hunting to staying in touch with colleagues and family, but low-income Americans and those in rural communities aren't often having access. "The Web have become critical to full participation in society," say Gigi Sohn of Public Knowledge, a nonprofit that promote technology innovation.

A few years ago, it has seemed that "public Wi-Fi" -- access to high-speed wireless Internet at little or no cost -- soon would be widespread. However, partnerships between local governments and private companies will be prove too expensive, and many projects failed. Now, cities and towns are try again with new business models. For example, St. Cloud, Florida, builded its own wireless network with city funds. In Minneapolis, a private firm set up a network in return For a promise from the city to pay service fees For its workers while allowing the public to log on at a discount. In rural Morrow County, Oregon, an entrepreneur had set up a Wi-Fi network that the county government pays to use and that the public can access For free.

Public Wi-Fi will likely expand only with help from local or federal funds. "A model that rely on advertising not going to be successful," says Ben Lennett of the non-partisan New America Foundation. "Governments will have to finance this service if citizens wants it."

Directions: First read the entire article. Then, look for errors with material covered in chapters 1-4. Cross out the errors and write your corrections above the errors. Do not change anything that is already correct.

### Stupid Criminals

Movies portray often criminals as masterminds with complex plans and clever senses of humor.

In reality, however, the opposite seem to be closer to the truth—many criminals is extremely stupid.

Here's four stories of criminals who didn't as smart as the ones in the movies.

1. A woman in Canada call the police to report that someone had stole her car. As the police was interview her, they learned that she had leaved her cell phone in the car, along with some library books. One of the officers has a smart idea. He call the woman's cell phone number, and after a few rings, the car thief answer. "I heard that your car is for sale for 12,000 dollars," the officer said. "I would like to buy it and pay you cash." The car thief is so excited about the idea of getting 12,000 dollars that he immediately was agree to meet the officer at a nearby gas station. When the police drove up, the thief was standing outside the car, waiting. Even when the officer walked up to arrest him, the thief were too stupid to run. He merely was said, eagerly, "Are you the guy who called about buying the car?"

2. There was a man in Belgium who was suspected of robbing a jewelry store. The police track him down and capture him. At the time the police arrest him, he insist that he could not possibly have been the robber because he had been somewhere else the entire time. The police ask where he had been, and the man admitted that he had been in a completely different neighborhood that night, breaking into a school. Upon hearing this, the police officer was grin, checked the police records, and finded out that

someone had indeed broke into the school and cause a lot of expensive damage. The officer goes back and wrote up a new arrest report for the criminal for the school break-in.

3. A British man with an intense hatred of a particular American couple will creating a website announcing that he would pay a reward to have the couple murdered. The website will be quite detailed, with photos of the American couple and specific information about where to find them. It will also included the British man's contact information and instructions on how to collect the reward. The police officers followed the instructions exactly, which made it easy for them to catch the man for attempted murder.

4. At a "crime prevention" fair in the U.S., the police were showing some children how they used the computer in their car to access the database at police headquarters. A man will coming up and listen to their conversation. As the police was explain more about the computer system, the man inched closer and closer. Finally, his curiosity was too much, and he has asked the police to demonstrate how the computer worked. The officer will took his driver's license and enter in the ID number. A few moments later, the screen lit up, showing that the man was wanted for armed robbery. The officer putted handcuffs on him, has asking him to sit in the back seat of the car, and taked him to headquarters.