

12.1 Artistic ability

GOALS ■ Talk about past experience & events using the present perfect ■ Use verb + noun phrases (2)

Grammar & Reading present perfect simple

- 1 Work with a partner. Answer the questions.
- Are you good at singing, drawing or dancing? Do you play a musical instrument?
 - What kind of art would you like to be good/better at?
- 2a Look at the photos. What kinds of artist are they?
- b Read the articles about two artists, Stephen Wiltshire and Tai Lihua. Answer questions 1–5 for each artist.
- What couldn't Stephen/Tai do?
 - What is Stephen's/Tai's kind of art?
 - When did Stephen/Tai start doing this?
 - What did Stephen's/Tai's teachers do?
 - How do we know they are successful?
- c Compare your answers with a partner.
- 3a Work with a partner. Look at sentences 1–4 from the articles and complete the rules in the Grammar focus box.
- Thousands of people have watched her.
 - He has drawn many fantastic pieces of art.
 - He hasn't opened a gallery in New York.
 - She's danced in more than 75 countries.

GRAMMAR FOCUS present perfect simple

- We use the present perfect simple to talk about past experiences and events when:
 - we don't know when the event happened.
 - we are interested in what happened more than when it happened.
- We make the present perfect simple with:

(+) I/You/We/They + ¹ _____ / 've + past participle
He/She/It + ² _____ / 's + past participle

(–) I/You/We/They + *haven't* + past participle
He/She/It + ³ _____ + past participle

→ Grammar Reference page 158

- b Underline other examples of the present perfect simple in the articles. Compare your answers with a partner.



Stephen Wiltshire is autistic and couldn't speak until he was five. His first words were 'paper' and 'pencil' – the same first words as Picasso's! At school, he started drawing pictures of London and his teachers gave him the name 'the human camera'. He has drawn many fantastic pieces of art and he's sold them all over the world. One of his drawings is a 5.7-metre-long picture of New York. He drew it after he spent just 20 minutes in a helicopter in the sky above the city. He has his own art gallery in London. He hasn't opened a gallery in New York, but he wants to – he's just looking for the right place to do it.

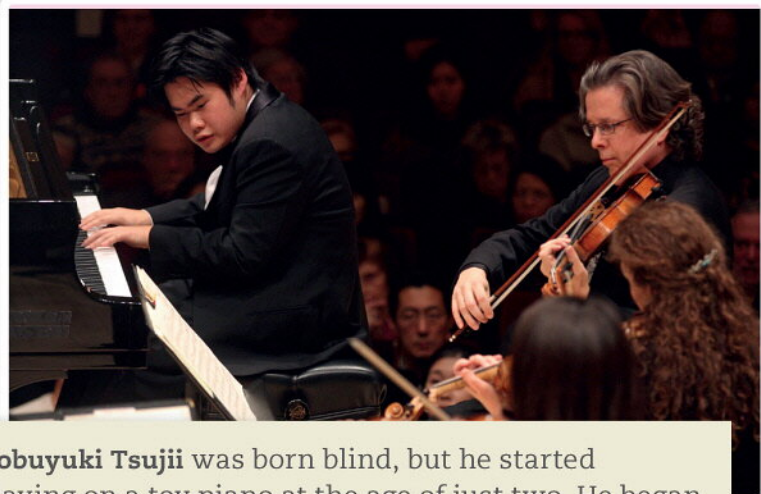
- **autistic** having a mental condition that makes it difficult for somebody to communicate or form relationships with other people



Tai Lihua couldn't hear from the age of two after an illness. She is deaf, but this hasn't stopped her dream of dancing. When she was a child, the teacher at her school for deaf children asked the class to 'feel' the sound of a drum through their feet. From that moment, she wanted to be a dancer. Tai joined a dance company when she was 15 and she's become one of the most famous dancers in China. She's danced in more than 75 countries and thousands of people have watched her, including at the Beijing Paralympics.

- **deaf** not able to hear

- 4a Work with a partner. Complete the article about another artist with the present perfect form of the verbs in (brackets).



Nobuyuki Tsujii was born blind, but he started playing on a toy piano at the age of just two. He began learning the piano two years later, and he gave his first big concert in Tokyo when he was 12 years old. He's in his twenties now, but he ¹ _____ (give) concerts all over the world, and he ² _____ (win) many prizes and international competitions. He ³ _____ (write) music for film and TV, too.

He ⁴ _____ (not see) the written music, but he ⁵ _____ (learn) to play some of the most difficult pieces of music in the world only through sound. His classical music fans ⁶ _____ (say) this is amazing.

■ **blind** not able to see

- b 12.1))) Listen and check your answers.

PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

- 5a 12.2))) In the present perfect, the stress is on the past participle in positive sentences, and on *haven't/hasn't* in negative sentences.

- 1 He's given concerts ...
2 ... he hasn't seen the written music ...

- b Work with a partner. Say the sentences about Stephen and Tai with the correct stress.

- 1 He's sold them all over the world.
2 He hasn't opened a gallery in New York.
3 This hasn't stopped her dream of dancing.
4 Thousands of people have watched her.

- c 12.3))) Listen, check and repeat.

- 6 Work in small groups. Which artist is the most amazing in your opinion and why?

I think ... is the most amazing because ...

Vocabulary & Speaking verb + noun phrases (2)

- 7 12.4))) Listen to three people, Phil, Jimmy and Albina talking about their experiences of art, and answer the questions. There may be more than one possible answer.

Who talks about ...

- 1 their family?
2 a new experience?
3 something they love?
4 something you can only do in big cities?
5 something they didn't finish?

- 8a Work with a partner. Write the words in the box next to the correct verb to make verb + noun phrases.

art galleries in a band ~~the cinema/theatre~~ dance
drawing ~~a film/movie~~ ~~the guitar~~ music a musical
a music festival the opera painting a play
a rock/classical music concert a salsa class singing

go to 1 the cinema/theatre

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

see 7 a film/movie

8 _____

9 _____

play 10 the guitar

11 _____

have 12 music / 13 _____ / 14 _____ /

15 _____ / 16 _____ lessons

- b 12.5))) Listen, check and repeat.

- 9a **TASK** Work with a partner. Take turns to tell each other about your experiences. Use phrases from exercise 8a and the ideas in the boxes to help you.

1 Music – types of music/instruments/lessons/concerts/festivals/bands

2 Art and writing – drawing and painting lessons/art galleries/written something

3 Theatre, dance and cinema – plays/musicals/dance lessons/cinema/favourite actor

*I've always wanted to play a musical instrument.
I haven't played in a band, but I would like to.*

- b Which of your experiences are similar and which are different?

We've both been to big concerts.

12.1 Present perfect simple

GR12.1 »

- 1 They've **played** in a band.
- 2 She's **had** dance lessons.
- 3 I **haven't eaten** sushi.
- 4 She **hasn't been** to a salsa class.

We form the present perfect simple with *have/has* and the past participle.

Positive (+)

I/You/We/They	have/'ve	been
He/She/It	has/'s	been

Negative (-)

I/You/We/They	have not/haven't	been
He/She/It	has not/hasn't	been

- Regular verbs have past participles which are the same as their past simple forms.
*We **danced** all night. → She's **danced** all over the world.*
*She **played** in a band four years ago. → I haven't **played** in a band.*
- Irregular verbs have irregular past participles. Sometimes the past participles of irregular verbs are the same as the past simple forms.
*He **lost** the match last week. → She's **lost** all her photos.*
*They **had** dance lessons last year. → We've **had** singing lessons.*
- Sometimes the past participle is different from the past simple form.
*I **spoke** to the manager yesterday. → I've **spoken** to the manager.*
*She **did** some exercise this morning. → They've **done** lots of exercise.*
- The present perfect connects the past with the present. We use the present perfect simple to talk about past experiences and events when ...
 - 1 we don't know when the event happened or it's not important when it happened.
*I **haven't been** to a musical, but I've **been** to a play.*
 - 2 we are interested in what happened more than when it happened.
*I've **been** to Paris. NOT ~~I've been to Paris last year.~~*

The verb *go* has two past participles: *been* and *gone*.
Jacob's *been* to Algeria. (= He went and now he is back.)
Jacob's *gone* to Algeria. (= He went and has not come back yet.)

- 1 Rewrite the underlined part of the sentences using contractions.

- 1 She has become one the best singers in Italy.
She's become
- 2 You have drawn some good pictures. _____
- 3 He has not opened the café today. _____
- 4 I have not been to a rock concert. _____
- 5 We have taken lots of photographs. _____

- 2 Write infinitives and the past participles of the irregular verbs.

	infinitive	past simple	past participle
1	<u>give</u>	gave	<u>given</u>
2	_____	put	_____
3	_____	drank	_____
4	_____	went	_____
5	_____	grew	_____
6	_____	heard	_____
7	_____	broke	_____
8	_____	drove	_____
9	_____	woke	_____
10	_____	won	_____

- 3 Complete the sentences using the present perfect simple form of the verbs in the box.

~~break~~ go not buy not made not see organize
repair swim

- 1 She's broken her arm. She's in hospital now.
- 2 I _____ a musical.
- 3 Lots of people _____ to a salsa class.
- 4 We _____ in the Pacific Ocean.
- 5 They _____ a marathon.
- 6 I _____ a cake for my mother's birthday.
- 7 He _____ a present for his wife.
- 8 She _____ lots of broken bicycles.

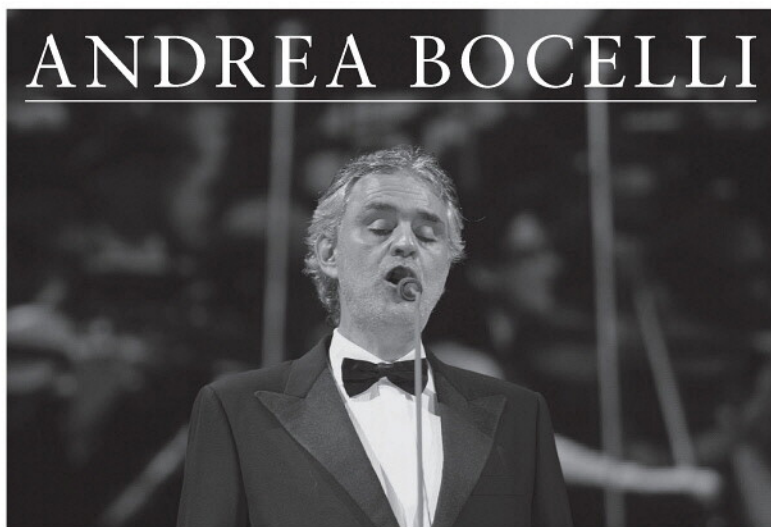
- 4 Complete the text using the correct form of the present perfect simple.

My sister and I ¹ have always loved (always love) music. I play the piano and she plays the drums. We both sing. We ² _____ (have) music lessons for many years and ³ _____ (play) in many concerts. I ⁴ _____ (win) three prizes for music and I ⁵ _____ (write) lots of music for films. My sister ⁶ _____ (not win) any prizes, but she plays in a very famous rock band. She ⁷ _____ (give) concerts all over the world and ⁸ _____ (earn) quite a lot of money. I ⁹ _____ (go) to lots of her concerts. She's fantastic! Our parents are not musicians, but they ¹⁰ _____ (not stop) us from playing music every day.

12.1 Artistic ability

Grammar present perfect simple

- 1 Complete the article with the present perfect simple form of one of the verbs in (brackets).



Italian singer Andrea Bocelli is rich and successful, but some times in his life ¹ haven't been (not be / not sing) easy. Andrea had an accident when he was twelve and he is blind, but this ² _____ (not make / not stop) his dream of singing. Andrea ³ _____ (do / sell) over 100 million records and he ⁴ _____ (become / be) world famous. He ⁵ _____ (watch / travel) to lots of different countries to give concerts and thousands of people ⁶ _____ (give / watch) him sing, including Pope John Paul II. The people in Andrea's home town, Lajatico, ⁷ _____ (build / do) an outdoor theatre – Teatro del Silenzio. It only opens one day a year, when Andrea sings there. Some of his famous friends ⁸ _____ (visit / sing) there with him; they include the Spanish opera singer Plácido Domingo. Andrea is famous as an opera singer, but he ⁹ _____ (not record / not buy) only classical music. Canadian pop star Celine Dion ¹⁰ _____ (become / make) a record with Andrea, and so has Italian rock star Zucchero.

- 2 Make questions using the present perfect form of the verbs in (brackets). Then complete the short answers.

- 1 Have you heard (hear) Andrea Bocelli's songs?
Yes, I have.
- 2 _____ he _____ (record) any songs in your language?
No, he _____.
- 3 _____ he _____ (give) concerts in your country?
Yes, he _____.
- 4 _____ you _____ (go) to one of his concerts?
No, I _____.
- 5 _____ your friends _____ (buy) any of his records?
Yes, they _____.
- 6 _____ you and your husband _____ (visit) Lajatico?
No, we _____.

- 3 Correct the present perfect simple sentences.

- 1 We're visited Moscow and St Petersburg.
We've visited Moscow and St Petersburg.
- 2 You read this book?

- 3 We hadn't a holiday.

- 4 All of the workers have went home.

- 5 Mandy isn't found a job.

- 6 Who has took my bike?

- 7 I hasn't heard the weather forecast.

- 8 He did washed the car.

PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

- 4 **12.1** Listen to sentences 1–6. Then tick (✓) the correct sentence in each pair (1 and 2) below.
- 1 We haven't seen Jane.
 - 2 She's won a prize.
 - 3 He hasn't been to university.
 - 4 They haven't finished work.
 - 5 You've fixed my computer.
 - 6 I've joined a gym.
- 1 a In positive sentences the past participle has a stressed sound.
b In positive sentences the past participle doesn't have a stressed sound.
 - 2 a *Hasn't* and *haven't* have a stressed sound in negative sentences.
b *Hasn't* and *haven't* don't have a stressed sound in negative sentences.
- 5 **12.1** Listen to sentences 1–6 again, pause and repeat.

Vocabulary verb and noun phrases

- 6 Match the words and phrases in the box to the photos.

an art gallery a cinema a classical music concert
a dance lesson a film/movie an instrument
a painting lesson a play a salsa class

1 a cinema

2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____

- 7 Complete the phrases with *go*, *have*, *play* or *see*.

In 1973, Pierre Vellas, a French university professor, started courses for older people to learn new things. He called it the U3A (University of the Third Age) and it is now an international organization. Here is a sample of things you can do with a U3A group:

Art: ¹ Have drawing and painting lessons or
² _____ to an art gallery.

Dance: ³ _____ dance lessons, and then
⁴ _____ to a salsa class and show everyone what you've learnt!

Films: Don't ⁵ _____ to the cinema alone – join a U3A film group and ⁶ _____ a new film, then discuss it with your group.

Music: Learn to ⁷ _____ an instrument in a music group. Good musicians can ⁸ _____ in a U3A band.

Theatre: Some groups organize theatre trips to
⁹ _____ a play or a musical.

- 8a Choose the correct word.

- 1 A Have you seen / *gone* the new *Star Wars* film?
B Yes, I *saw* / *went* to the cinema with Alex to see it.
- 2 A Do you want to *have* / *go* to the theatre next week?
The new Andrew Lloyd Webber musical is on.
B That sounds great. I *saw* / *played* his last musical and I loved it.
- 3 A I'd love to learn to *play* / *have* the guitar like you.
B Really? I can teach you if you want.
- 4 A Where's Ping? I haven't seen her today.
B She's *gone* / *seen* to a rock concert in Berlin.
- 5 A That's a lovely picture. How did you learn to draw like that?
B Thanks. I *went* / *had* some drawing lessons last summer.
- 6 A I really want to go to Glastonbury this year, but I can't get a ticket.
B I bought my ticket last month – I love *seeing* / *going* to music festivals. My cousin's *playing* / *having* in a band there this year.

- b **12.2** Listen and check.

I can ...

Very well Quite well More practice

talk about past experience and events using the present perfect simple.

☐ ☐ ☐

use verb and noun phrases.

☐ ☐ ☐

12.2 At the movies

GOALS ■ Talk about films ■ Use the present perfect and past simple

Vocabulary & Speaking films

- 1 Work with a partner. Read the quote about films and answer the questions.

'People who like movies have a favourite. People who love movies couldn't possibly choose.'

Nicole Yatsonsky, author

- 1 Do you agree with Nicole Yatsonsky? Why/Why not?
- 2 How often do you watch films at home?
- 3 How often do you go to the cinema?

- 2a 12.6))) Listen to eight descriptions and number the types of film in the box.

action films animations comedies dramas horror films
musicals romantic films science fiction films

- b 12.7))) Listen, check and repeat.
- c Work in small groups. Think of 2–3 more films for each type.
- 3a Work in small groups. Take turns to say which types of film you like and don't like.
- I don't like action films because they're really boring.
I prefer comedies.*

- b Tell the class about the films you like/don't like. Use the ideas in the box.
- Everybody likes/loves/hates ...
 - Nobody likes ...
 - Some of us like ...

- 4 12.8))) Listen to two people talking about films. Which types of films in exercise 2a are they talking about?

- 5a Work with a partner. Complete sentences 1–5 from the listening in exercise 4 using the words in the box.

stars favourite about It's set


- 1 My _____ film is *Titanic*.
- 2 It _____ Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio.
- 3 It's _____ a huge ship and all the people on it.
- 4 _____ a science fiction film.
- 5 It's _____ in the future.

- b 12.8))) Listen again and check your answers.
- c Change the sentences in exercise 5a to make them true for your favourite film. Tell your partner.


Grammar & Listening present perfect and past simple

- 6a Read part of a web page and answer the questions.


- 1 What kind of film is *The Artist*?
- 2 Why did some people leave the cinema?

Film News & Reviews 

It was black and white and silent, and it was the surprise success of 2012. The French film *The Artist* won the award for 'Best Picture' at the Oscars, but it wasn't popular with everyone. In some cinemas, people walked out early and asked for their money back. Why? Because they didn't know the film was silent when they bought the tickets!



- b Work with a partner. Read the second part of the web page and answer the questions in it.



How often do people leave the cinema early and why do they do it? Have you ever left the cinema before the end of a film? Has it ever annoyed you when other people left the cinema early? Tell us your thoughts ...

- 7 Look at the questions in exercise 6b again and complete the rules in the Grammar focus box.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

present perfect questions and short answers

- To make questions in the present perfect, we use:
 - 1 _____ + I/you/we/they + past participle + ?
 - 2 _____ + he/she/it + past participle + ?
- With yes/no questions, we usually use short answers:

(+) Yes, I/you/we/they <i>have</i> .	(-) No, I/you/we/they <i>haven't</i> .
Yes, he/she/it <i>has</i> .	No, he/she/it <i>hasn't</i> .

→ Grammar Reference page 159

- 8a 12.9 Listen to four people answering the questions from the web page. Complete the first column of the table with a tick (✓) or a cross (X).

	Have they ever left the cinema early?	Why/Why not?
Speaker 1		
Speaker 2		
Speaker 3		
Speaker 4		

- b 12.9 Listen again and make notes in the second column of the table. Compare your answers with a partner.

- 9a 12.10 Listen and complete the sentences from the listening in exercise 8. Compare your answers with a partner.

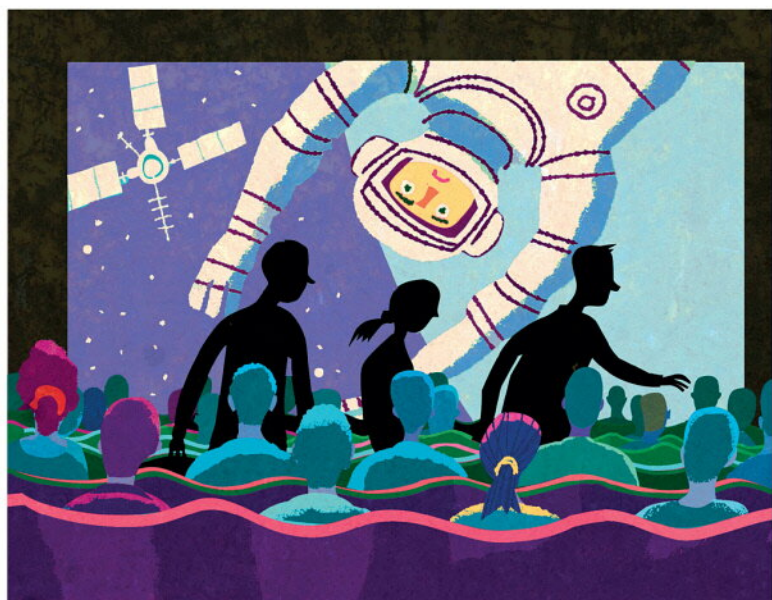
- _____ never _____ the cinema early, but I've often wanted to.
- A few months ago, I _____ to see a terrible film.
- A _____ you ever _____ the cinema early?
B Yes, I _____. I _____ out once – it was last summer and it was a beautiful day.

- b Work with a partner. Look at the sentences in exercise 9a and complete the rules in the Grammar focus box. Write *past simple* or *present perfect*.

GRAMMAR FOCUS present perfect and past simple

- Use the ¹ _____ to say something happened before now, but we don't know or don't say when. We often use it with *ever/never*.
- Use the ² _____ to say something happened before now and we know the time.
- We often start with the ³ _____ and then change to the ⁴ _____ to give more details.

→ Grammar Reference page 159



- 10a Work with a partner. Read part of an interview between a journalist (J), a film director, Pavel (P), and an actor, Wanda (W). Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- J So Pavel, you're here for the Rio de Janeiro film festival.
¹ *Did you visit / Have you visited* Brazil before?
- P Yes, ² *I did / I have* – twice. Actually, ³ *I came / I've come* here when I was a child and I ⁴ *was / have been* here three years ago for work, too.
- J Interesting. And what about you, Wanda?
⁵ *Did you ever go / Have you ever been* to Rio?
- W No, I ⁶ *didn't go / 've never been* here before, but it's a beautiful city!
- J I'm very pleased to hear that! So, I ⁷ *saw / 've seen* your latest film 'Inbox me' last night and I ⁸ *thought / 've thought* it was really wonderful.
- P Well, thank you very much!
- J And everyone else in the cinema ⁹ *enjoyed / has enjoyed* it, too. When it ¹⁰ *finished / has finished*, people ¹¹ *stood / have stood* up and ¹² *clapped / have clapped* – I couldn't believe it!
- P Really? I'm delighted to hear that. A lot of people ¹³ *said / have said* some lovely things about it.
- W Last week someone ¹⁴ *told / has told* me it was their favourite film of the year!
- J Great! So, tell me ...

- b 12.11 Listen and check your answers.

- 11a TASK Work in small groups. Take turns to ask about your experiences. Use the ideas in the box to help you, and your own ideas.

- A *Have you ever been to a big concert?*
B *Yes, I have. I went to a Coldplay concert in Warsaw last year.*

walked out of a film
met a famous writer/singer/actor acted in a play
cry during a film go to the opera
stay awake all night watching films
be in a film ~~go to a big concert~~
watch the same film three or four times

- b Tell the class about your group. Have you had similar experiences?

Mario has never been to a big concert, but Elena and I have.

12.3 Vocabulary and skills development

GOALS ■ Form past participles ■ Understand past simple and present perfect verb forms

Speaking & Vocabulary past participles

1 Read the pairs of sentences. Which ones are true for you? Change any you can to make them true for you. Compare your sentences with your partner.

- 1 I've **been** to a lot of festivals.
I **went** to a fantastic musical last year.
- 2 I've never **run** a marathon.
I **ran** for the bus yesterday morning.
- 3 I've never **met** a famous person.
I **met** my partner at university.
- 4 I've never **written** a comment on a website.
I **wrote** a lot of emails yesterday.

2a Read the information in the Vocabulary focus box about past participles.

VOCABULARY FOCUS past participles

- The past simple and past participle forms of regular verbs are the same. They always end in *-ed*, e.g. *visited*, *worked*.
- The past participle of irregular verbs can be different from or the same as the past simple form. Most verbs follow one of these rules:
 - 1 no change, e.g. *put*, *put*
 - 2 a vowel changes, e.g. *rang*, *rung*
 - 3 we add *-n*, e.g. *chose*, *chosen*
 - 4 a vowel changes and we add *-n*, e.g. *wrote*, *written*
 - 5 the past participle is a different word, e.g. *was/were*, *been*

b Work with a partner. Put the words in the box into the correct column of the table.

began/begun	woke/woken	heard/heard	broke/broken
grew/grown	gave/given	went/gone	drove/driven
drank/drunk	ate/eaten	won/won	bought/bought
saw/seen	did/done	ran/run	met/met
spoke/spoken			

Rule	Past simple	Past participle
1 no change		
2 vowel change		
3 add <i>-n</i>		
4 vowel change + <i>-n</i>		
5 different word		



12.2 Present perfect questions; Present perfect and past simple

GR12.2a)))

- 1 **A** *Has he **won** the competition?* **B** *No, he **hasn't**.*
 2 **A** *Have you ever **been** to Iceland?* **B** *Yes, I **have**.*

- To make yes/no questions, we use *Have/Has* + subject + past participle.

Questions (?)			Short answers
Have	I/you/we/they	eaten?	Yes, I/you/we/they have . No, I/you/we/they haven't .
Has	he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it has . No, he/she/it hasn't .

Present perfect and past simple

GR12.2b)))

- 1 **A** *Have you ever **seen** a silent film?*
B *No, I **haven't**.*
 2 **A** *Did you **see** The Artist last weekend?*
B *No, I **didn't**.*
 3 *I've never **driven** a Ferrari.*
 4 *I **drove** a Porsche last summer.*
 5 *She's **been** to Rio many times.*
 6 *She **went** to Rio in 2013.*

- We use the present perfect to say something happened before now but we don't know or say when. We often use it with ...
 - ever* in questions; *ever* means *at any time in your life*. It goes between the subject and the main verb.
*Has he **ever** written a novel?* Yes, he has./No, he hasn't.
 - never* to talk about experiences that did not happen. It means *at no time in your life* and goes after *have/has* and before the main verb.
I haven't acted in a play. → *I've **never** acted in a play.*
- We also use the present perfect to talk about the number of times we have done something.
*They've had dinner at my house **once**.*
- We use the past simple, not the present perfect ...
 - to say something happened before now and we know the time.
Last May, we went to see a wonderful concert.
 - with finished time expressions, e.g. *last week, yesterday*, etc.
I watched lots of horror films when I was a teenager.
~~*I've seen lots of horror films when I was a teenager.*~~
- We often start with the present perfect and then change to the past simple to give more details.
A *Have you ever **stayed** in an expensive hotel?*
B *Yes, I **stayed** at the Shangri-La last September.*
A *Did you **enjoy** it?*
B *Yes, I **did**. It **was** amazing!*

- 1 Put the words in the right order.

- during / you / a film / cried / Have / ever ?
Have you ever cried during a film?
- a play / acted / never / in / I've .
- stayed up / I've / many times / with friends / all night .
- eight times / She's / the same / film / watched .
- been / ever / he / to / Has / a big concert ?
- film / to / never / see / wanted / a horror / I've .
- been / never / the opera / to / They've .
- famous / a lot of / You've / people / met .

- 2 Complete the text with the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in (brackets).

- Andrew** ¹ *Have you ever **been*** (ever/go) to a comedy club?
Beth Yes, I ² _____ (go) to one about three weeks ago.
Andrew ³ _____ (enjoy) it?
Beth Yes, it was very good.
Andrew Who ⁴ _____ (go) with?
Beth Three friends. We ⁵ _____ (go) four or five times before.
Andrew I ⁶ _____ (never/go) to a comedy club, but I ⁷ _____ (watch) lots of comedy on TV.
Beth You should go. Come with us next time.
Andrew Thanks. ⁸ _____ (ever/go) to a circus?
Beth No, ⁹ _____. Have you?
Andrew Yes, I ¹⁰ _____. Many times. There's one in town at the moment. I recommend it.

- 3 Complete the email using the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in (brackets).

Hi Juan

How are you? I'm in Vienna now with Alice. We ¹ *'ve been* (go) to the opera five times! It's a beautiful city. On Tuesday we ² _____ (see) the palace and ³ _____ (walk) around in its large gardens. On Wednesday we ⁴ _____ (take) a bus to the Museum of Modern Art and ⁵ _____ (swim) in the Danube. It was very cold!

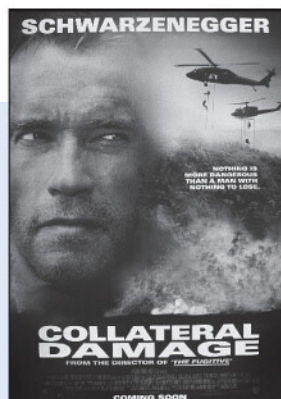
We ⁶ _____ (do) a lot of other interesting things, too. Have you ⁷ _____ (ever/eat) *Sacher Torte*? It's an Austrian cake. Alice loves it. She also loves German coffee. Yesterday she ⁸ _____ (drink) eight cups! We're having a great time, but Alice ⁹ _____ (lose) her phone. She ¹⁰ _____ (buy) a cheap one on Friday, but it ¹¹ _____ (break) the next day.

See you soon,
Ona

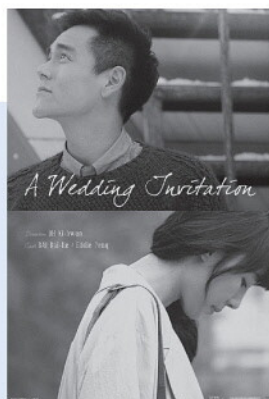
12.2 At the movies

Vocabulary films

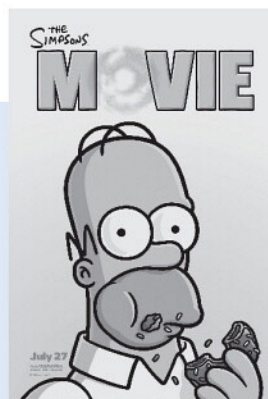
1 Complete the film types. Write the missing vowels.



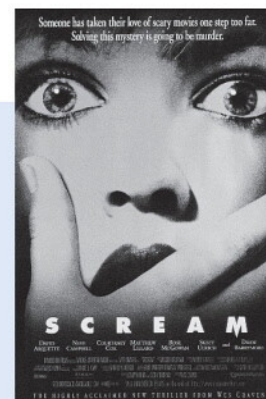
1 a c t i o n films



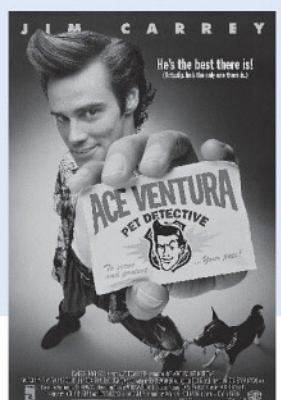
2 r _ m _ n c _ films



3 _ n _ m _ t _ ns



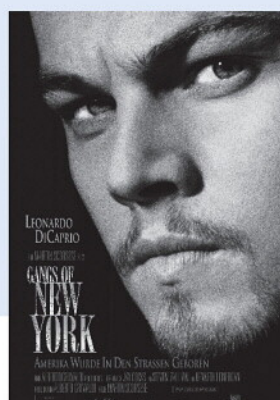
4 h _ r r _ r films



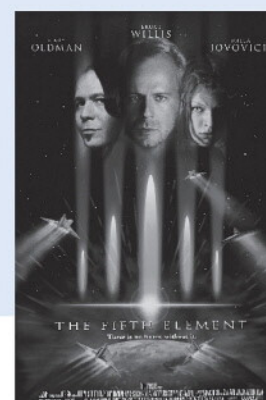
5 c _ m _ d _ s



6 m _ s _ c _ ls



7 dr _ m _ s



8 sc _ _ nc _
f _ ct _ _ n films

2 Match the definitions to the film types from exercise 1.

- These films are exciting. You often see people in fights, or driving fast cars. action films
- These films are usually very scary. _____
- There are spaceships in these films and they are set on other planets. They are often about the future. _____
- These films don't have real actors. They are usually made with computers. _____
- These films tell the story of events in people's lives. Sometimes they are sad. _____
- You laugh at the things that the actors say and do in these films. _____
- The actors sing and dance in these films. _____
- These films tell a love story. _____

3 Complete the review with the words in the box.

about favourite it's set stars

A favourite film

One of my ¹ favourite films is a Lebanese film called *Caramel*. It is ² _____ in modern-day Beirut and it is ³ _____ the lives of five Lebanese women. Most of the story takes place in a hairdresser's shop. Some parts of the film are very funny, but *Caramel* isn't a comedy – ⁴ _____ a drama. It ⁵ _____ Nadine Labaki and Yasmine Al Masri. Nadine didn't only act in the film, she also wrote the story with Rodney El Haddad and Jihad Hojeily, and she directed the film.

➔ **STUDY TIP** Read the 'can do' statements at the end of each lesson and test yourself to see how much you remember from your course. Try to think of one or two sentences for each grammar 'can do' statement, and five or six words for each vocabulary statement. This will help you to find what areas you need to practise.

Grammar present perfect simple and past simple

4 Make present perfect simple sentences and add *ever* or *never*.

1 I / have / acting lessons .

I've never had acting lessons.

2 you / walk / out of a play before the end ?

3 we / go / to a film festival .

4 you / meet / a famous person ?

5 anyone in your family / be / on TV ?

6 Nadia / sing / in public before .

7 I / forget / to send you a birthday card ?

5 Complete the pairs of sentences using the verb in **bold**. Use the present perfect simple for one sentence and the past simple for the other sentence.

1 **play**

A I *'ve* never played a musical instrument.

B I played the violin when I was at school, but I wasn't very good.

2 **go**

A We went to the opera last night. It was great.

B Really? I *'ve* never been to the opera. It's not my kind of music.

3 **read**

A I _____ Paulo Coelho's latest book at the weekend, but I didn't really enjoy it.

B _____ you _____ any of his other books?

4 **star**

A Which actor _____ in *The Artist*?

B That was Jean Dujardin. He's very famous in France – he _____ in a lot of French films.

5 **have**

A You dance really well. _____ you _____ dance lessons?

B Yes, we _____ salsa lessons when we went to Cuba last summer.

6 **see**

A I _____ this film before.

B When _____ you _____ it?

6 Tick (✓) the correct sentences. Put a cross (X) next to the incorrect sentences.

1 George has found a new job last week. X

2 I've run in two marathons. ✓

3 My parents haven't visited Asia.

4 Everyone has enjoyed the meal last night.

5 She's learnt to swim when she was a child.

6 We have stood up and clapped at the end of the play.

7 Have you been here before?

7 Choose the correct options.

The Oscars

The Oscar awards ceremony is held once a year. The first ceremony, on 16th May 1929, ¹*lasted* / *have lasted* fifteen minutes.

It takes three to four weeks to make an 'Oscar' (the prize that each winner receives). Cedric Gibbons ²*designed* / *has designed* the first one and George Stanley ³*made* / *has made* it.

The first person to get an Oscar ⁴*was* / *has been* the actor, Emil Jennings.

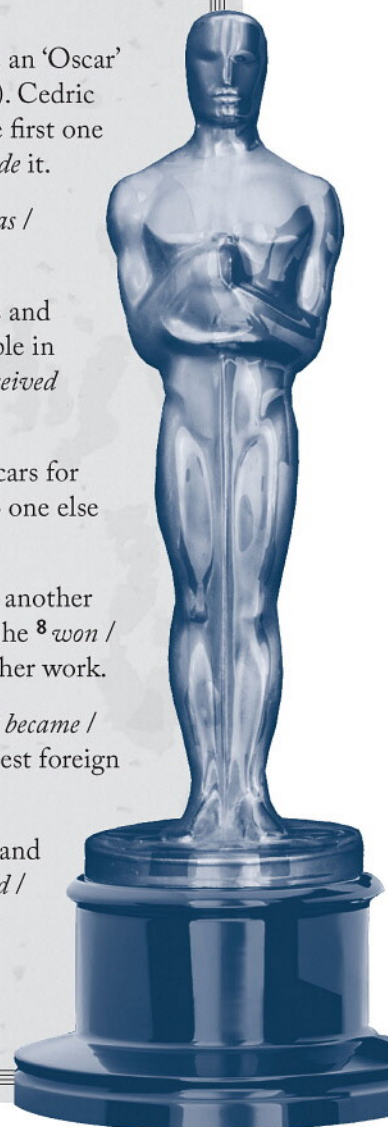
There are twenty-four Oscar awards and five special awards. Over 2,000 people in the film business ⁵*received* / *have received* Oscars.

Walt Disney ⁶*won* / *has won* 22 Oscars for his films before he died in 1966. No one else ⁷*had* / *has had* the same success.

Australian actress Cate Blanchett is another person with more than one Oscar. She ⁸*won* / *has won* two best actress awards for her work.

In 1956, the Italian film *La Strada* ⁹*became* / *has become* the first film to win the best foreign language film Oscar.

Only two actors – George C. Scott and Marlon Brando – ¹⁰*have ever refused* / *did ever refuse* to accept best actor awards.



I can ...

Very well Quite well More practice

talk about films.



use the present perfect simple and the past simple.



12.3 Vocabulary development

Vocabulary past participles

- 1 Write the verb and its past participle in the correct column.

act become cry find have like lose play stop
think

Regular past participles	Irregular past participles
act – acted	become – became

- 2 Rewrite the past simple sentences in the present perfect simple.

1 You won the Oscar for best director.

You've won the Oscar for best director.

2 Who drank my coffee?

3 She met someone online.

4 We began to work.

5 She went on holiday.

6 He wrote a book.

7 I gave Tom some money.

8 We were in the office all day.

- 3 Look at the sentences in exercise 2. Compare the past forms and the past participles. Match the verbs to the rules.

Rule A The past participle doesn't change:

won/won

Rule B The past participle has one different vowel:

drunk/drank

Rule C The past participle has an extra syllable:

Rule D The past simple and the past participle are completely different:

Vocabulary review

- 4 Complete the table with the verbs.

go have play see

1	2	3	4
to the cinema/theatre	a film	music	the guitar
to a music festival	a musical	lessons	a musical
to a salsa class	a play	dance	instrument
to a classical music		lessons	in a band
concert		drawing	
to art galleries		lessons	

- 5 Translate the words into your own language.

- action films
- animations
- comedies
- dramas
- horror films
- musicals
- romance films
- science fiction films

- 6 Complete the table.

Verb	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	1 <i>been</i>
begin	2	begun
break	broke	3
drink	4	drunk
drive	drove	5
eat	6	eaten
give	gave	7
go	8	been/gone
grow	grew	9
hear	10	heard
wake	woke	11
win	12	won