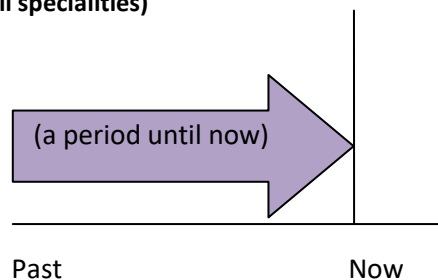


Grammar focus

I *have* often *regretted* my speech and my words, never my silence

Present Perfect



☞ **Present Perfect = Past + Result Now** (الماضي + تأثيره الآن)

1. Form (الشكل)

☞ have/has + past participle.

- I have finished
- She has written

✦ Past participle

- Regular → ends in -ed (finished/decided etc.)
- Irregular → Third column in the list (lost/done/written etc.).

2. Main Use (الاستخدام الأساسي)

☞ You use it for:

a. General Information (معلومات غير محددة بزمن)

Something that happened in the past (“before now”), but which did not occur at a definitive point in time.

- I have seen *The Message* on TV. (I didn’t say exactly when)

☒ Compare:

- I have seen the film. (general experience)
- I saw the film last night. (specific time → past simple)

b. Life Experience (تجربة حياتية)

☞ With words like:

- never / ever
- I have never been to Canada.
- Have you ever been stung by a bee?

c. Time that continues from the past until now (زمن مستمر حتى الآن)

- a. What about India? b. No, I haven’t been to India.

d. Periods are not finished at the time of speaking (الفترة الزمنية لم تنته بعد عند التحدث)

☞ With :

- today, this evening, this year etc. (If not finished)
- I’ve drunk four cups of coffee today. (Today is not finished yet)

e. Since & For (منذ / لمدة)

☞ for = duration (مدة)

☞ since = starting point (بداية)

- She has worked here for six months. (not since six months)
- She has worked here since April. (= from April until now)

f. How long ...? vs When ...? (فرق مهم)

☞ When → past simple

☞ How long → present perfect

- a: When did it start raining?
b: It started raining an hour ago / at 1 o’clock.
- a: How long has it been raining?
b: It’s been raining for an hour / since 1 o’clock.

Writing Focus

Coordinating Conjunctions

In English, often we need to connect words or groups of words in a sentence. We use special words known as coordinating conjunctions to do this. There are seven coordinating conjunctions, and the best method to memorise them is the acronym FANBOYS.

F	A	N	B	O	Y	S
O	N	O	U	R	E	O
R	D	R	T		T	

Coordinating Conjunction	Example
For has the same meaning as <u>because</u> , used to introduce a reason or a cause	Julie did not go to school, <i>for</i> she was ill.
And Joins sentences that are alike	Cesar loves to dance, <i>and</i> he enjoys singing.
Nor means 'not this and not that', used to join two negative sentences	Maria does not miss a day of work, <i>nor</i> does she miss a day of school.
But joins sentences that are opposite or show contrast	They were happy, <i>but</i> they were poor.
Or joins sentences that gives choices or alternatives	He can choose a cat, <i>or</i> he can choose a bird
Yet has the same meaning as <u>but</u> , used with unexpected contrast.	They were poor, <i>yet</i> they were happy.
So used to express result described in the first sentence	She loved books, <i>so</i> she often gives books as gifts.

Function Focus Giving Opinions



People discuss with each other; they often use phrases and expressions to express their point of view, agree or disagree. These phrases are a mixture of formal (F), informal (I) or neutral registers (N).

Giving an opinion	Agreeing	Disagreeing
Personally, I think ... (N)	You could be right. (F)	That may be so, but ... (F)
If you ask me, ... (I)	OK, you have a point there. (I)	That's ridiculous! (I)
In my opinion, ... (F)	That's true (N)	The thing is, ... (I)
	That's right (N)	That's true, but ... (N)
	Definitely (F)	I don't think (N)
	Absolutely (N)	
	Totally (I)	
	Sure (I)	

👁️ Watch out!

Words that sound the same ① but are spelled differently ✍️

you're (= you are) / *your* (possession)
it's (= it is) / *its* (possession)
their (possession) / *there* (place)
to (preposition) / *too* (= also, very) / *two* (number)
see (verb) / *sea* (ocean)
where (question word) / *wear* (clothes)
write (verb) / *right* (correct/direction)