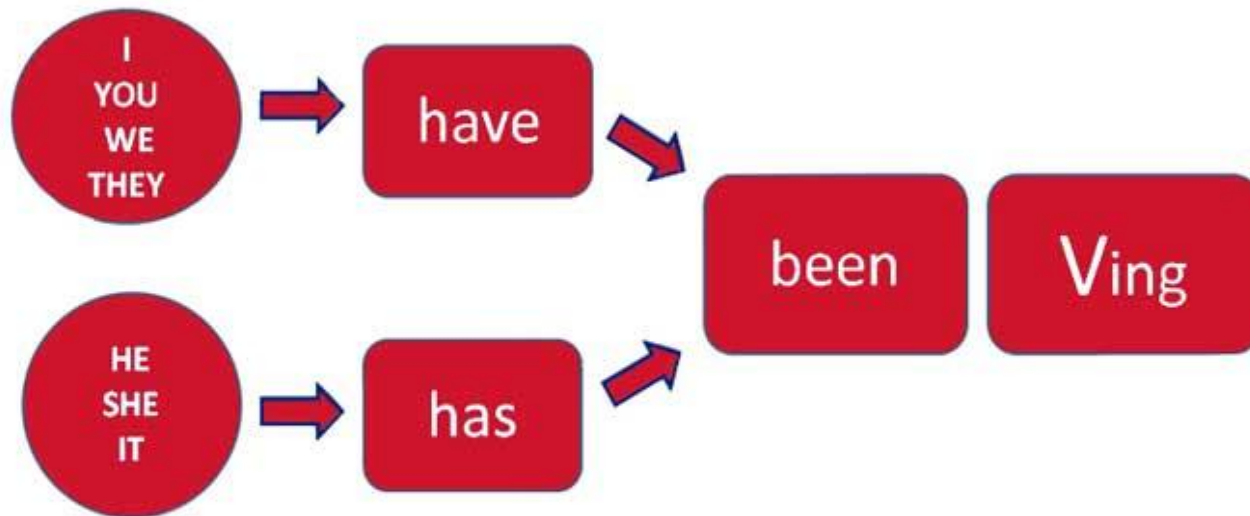


A thick black L-shaped frame is positioned on the left and bottom sides of the slide, framing the text.

ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ ПО
ТЕМЕ
«ECO-HELPERS»

Let's revise!

Present Perfect Continuous *настоящее совершенное продолженное время*



I **have been watching** the movie for half an hour.
They **have been doing** their homework since 5 p.m.
He **has been playing** football for 3 years.
She **has been swimming** since she was 3 years old.

Complete the sentences using the verbs in the present perfect continuous tense.

• **Tony _____ (talk) on the phone for two hours.**

• **I _____ (look) for my keys since 11 a.m.**

• **We _____ (wait) for the bus for 20 minutes.**

• **She _____ (play) computer games for 50 minutes.**

• **They _____ (live) in Moscow since January.**

A thick black L-shaped frame surrounds the text. It starts at the top left, goes right, then down, then right again at the bottom right.

ECO-HELPER

S

Unit 8 b

Plant flowers



Recycle cans



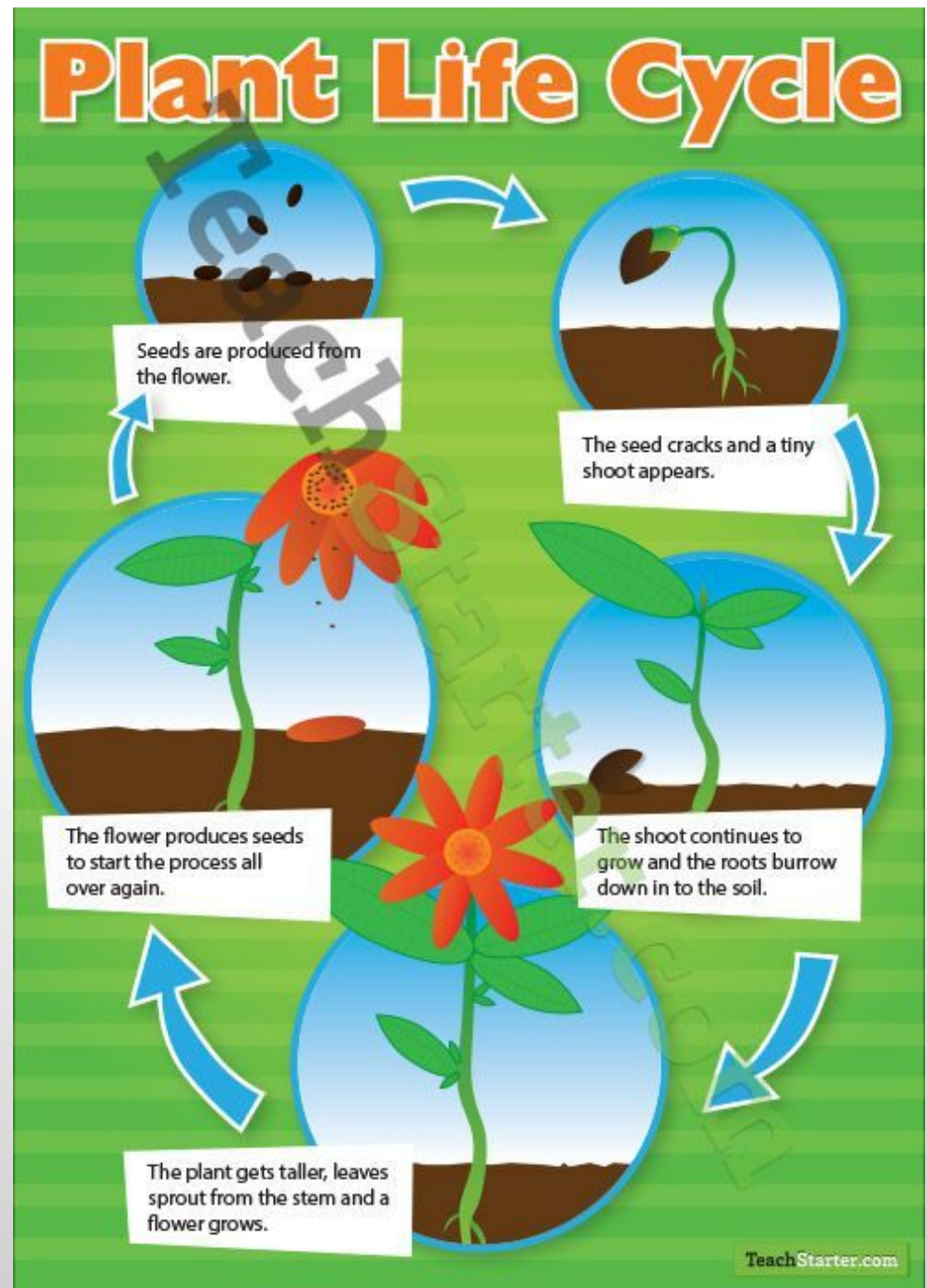
Collect rubbish



Build nesting boxes



Teach the cycle of life



Clean out a pond



Read a book about ecology



What is each person in the picture doing?



A ladder



A hammer and



A spade



A watering can



A rake



A net



Gardening

■



A plastic bag



What are they using them for?

Sally is using a ladder to collect rubbish from the tree



Read the dialoge and complete the sentences.(Ex.3, p.78)

1. Sally **has been collecting rubbish for recycling** _____ **for a month** _____ **building nesting boxes**
2. Dave's _____ **been** _____ **we don't help them** _____.
3. The birds will leave the city **if** _____ **join the club** _____
4. Tim wants to _____ **on Monday morning.**

Fill in with live, life, leave and live [laɪv].

- It is my dream to _____ in New York.
- We are _____ for London on April 5.
- _____ is not all cakes and ale.
- I like watching _____ commentaries.
- He _____ for work at 7 am.
- I don't know where she _____ .
- She _____ everything till the last minute.

Offering/accepting/refusing help

Offering help	Accepting
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can I give you a hand + -ing form?• Can I help you to collect/make ...?• Would you like me to ...?• Do you need some help + -ing form?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes, please.• Sounds great./Sure, thanks!
	Refusing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No, thanks. I'm fine.• No, I can manage, thanks.• No, it's OK, but thanks anyway!

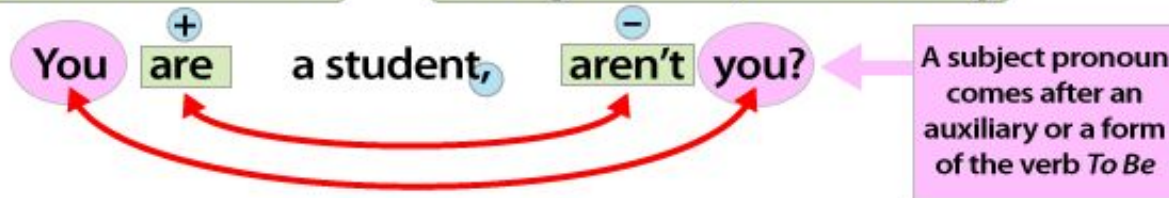
▶ A: *Can I give you a hand cleaning out the pond?*

B: *Sure, thanks!*

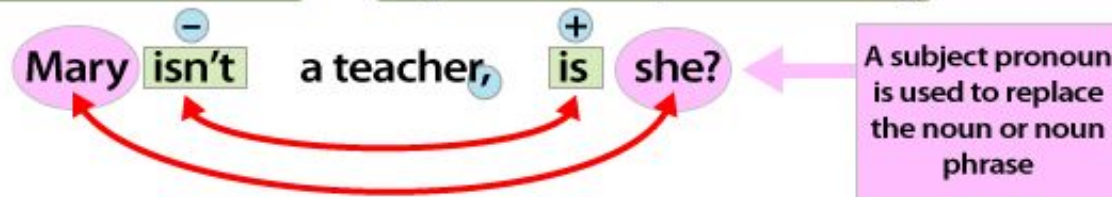
Question Tags

*A question tag is a small question at the end of a statement.
Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.*

a positive statement + a negative question tag



a negative statement + a positive question tag



Intonation and Meaning

The intonation of a question tag shows the exact meaning of it.

If the intonation of the question tag goes **up**, it means you are not sure and you want to know the answer.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

If the intonation of the question tag goes **down**, it means you are checking / confirming information or making conversation.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

Positive Question Tags

Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Negative Statement

You **aren't** a teacher,
He **isn't** crazy,
He **wasn't** relaxed,
They **weren't** late,

You **don't** speak French,
You **didn't** study for the test,

You **haven't** been here all week,
You **hadn't** done it before then,
You **won't** fail the exam,
You **can't** drive a car,
You **couldn't** do it for me,
We **mustn't** say anything,
You **shouldn't** be so busy,
You **wouldn't** stop me,

Positive Tag

are you?
is he?
was he?
were they?

do you?
did you?

have you?
had you?
will you?
can you?
could you?
must we?
should you?
would you?

Negative Question Tags

Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag

Positive Statement

You **are** a student,
He **is** very busy,
He **was** happy,
They **were** surprised,

You **speak** English,
He **studies** Spanish,
You **studied** for the test,

You **have** studied all week,
You **had** arrived before he left,
You **will** pass the exam,
You **can** speak two languages,
You **could** do it for me,
We **must** be patient,
You **should** go now,
You **would** like a new job,

Negative Tag

aren't you?
isn't he?
wasn't he?
weren't they?

don't you?
doesn't he?
didn't you?

haven't you?
hadn't you?
won't you?
can't you?
couldn't you?
mustn't we?
shouldn't you?
wouldn't you?

Negative auxiliaries and verbs in tags are usually in their contracted form (= n't)

exceptions

1. «I am» «aren't I?»

- I am right, aren't I?
- I am playing well, aren't I?

2. Idioms

- My parents **have dinner in the cafe, don't they?** (выражение «to have dinner — обедать» имеет переносное, идиоматическое значение)
- I have a good idea, **don't I?** (Выражение «to have an idea» имеет значение «прийти в голову»)
- They had a lot of time last year, **didn't they?** (Выражение «to have time» означает «располагать временем»)

3. С наречиями **never, rarely, seldom, hardly, barely** и отрицательными местоимениями **nothing, nowhere, none, nobody** вопрос-хвостик **всегда положительный**:

- - She could hardly go, could she? - Она едва может идти, не так ли?
- - He found nobody, did he? - Он никого не нашел, не так ли?

4. После **everyone, someone, anyone, no one** в хвостике используется **they**

- Someone should do that, shouldn't they? - Кто-то должен это сделать, не так ли?

5. С **Let's** в первой части предложения образуется вопрос **shall we?** (приглашение)

- Let's go to the party, shall we? - Давайте пойдем на вечеринку, а?

6. С **Let us** в первой части употребляется **will you?** (получение разрешения)

- Let us go to the party will you? - Разрешите нам пойти на вечеринку, а?

7. Если первая часть разделительного вопроса представляет собой повелительное наклонение, то краткий вопрос будет will you? В утвердительной форме повелительного наклонения можно использовать и won't you?

Lend me some money, will you?

Don't shout at me, will you?

• **Your sister isn't married,?**

✓ **is she?**

• **You found my keys,?**

✓ **didn't you?**

• **I am very smart,?**

✓ **aren't I?**

• **Jack didn't pass his exams,?**

✓ **did he?**

• **Our love will last forever,?**

✓ **won't it?**

• **You have never been to China,?**

✓ **have you?**

• **Sandra has already got up,?**

✓ **hasn't she?**

• **My coffee and croissants are not cold,?**

✓ **are they?**

• **They won't spend all their money,?**

✓ **will they?**

• **Tim is fond of table tennis,?**

✓ **isn't he?**

• **This palace was built in the 16th century,?**

✓ **wasn't it?**

• **Her son often rides a horse in the country,?**

✓ **doesn't he?**

• **The waiters were not polite,?**

✓ **were they?**

• **You prefer seafood,?**

✓ **don't you?**

• **The students don't speak French,?**

✓ **do they?**

• **She can't play the violin,?**

✓ **can she?**

• **They can see the mountains from the window,
.....?**

✓ **can't they?**

• **Your boyfriend doesn't earn much,?**

✓ **does he?**

• **We must talk to our neighbors,?**

✓ **mustn't we?**

• **The train must not arrive late,?**

✓ **must it?**



I have to take the dog for a walk
before I leave. (it is necessary)

It's Saturday - I don't have to go to school
today. (it is not necessary)

b) What does/doesn't Roger have to do?
Add question tags.

- 1 order more trees *done!*
- 2 call the recycling centre
- 3 tidy the eco-library *Sally & Andy*
- 4 clean out the clubhouse
- 5 buy more wood and nails *next week*
- 6 give out membership cards

▶ Roger doesn't have to order more trees, does he?

c) What do/don't you have to do today?