

Using 'since' and 'for':

- We use 'since' if we give the starting time or date (two o'clock, last Friday, 1998)
- We use 'for' if we give the period of time (twenty minutes, two days, one year)

Decide whether to use 'since' or 'for'

1. I have been waiting _____ 4 o'clock.
2. Sue has only been waiting _____ 20 minutes.
3. Tim and Tina have been learning English _____ six years.
4. Fred and Frida have been learning French _____ 1998.
5. Joe and Josephine have been going out together _____ Valentine's Day.
6. I haven't been on holiday _____ last July.
7. Mary has been saving her money _____ many years.
8. I haven't eaten anything _____ breakfast.
9. You have been watching TV _____ hours.
10. We have been living here _____ 2 months.

Using 'say' and 'tell':

SAY

Say is used **to report** someone's words:

- * **She said** "I'm thirsty."
- * **She said** that she was thirsty.

Say is followed by 'to' before the object:

- * Did she say that to you?

Say is used to ask about **languages** :

- * How do you say 'water' **in Spanish**?

We **say** :

hello, goodbye, please, thank you,
congratulations, Merry Christmas,
Happy New Year, Happy Birthday!

TELL

Tell is used **to inform or instruct** :

- * Could you **tell me the way to the station please?**

* Tell **the children to go to bed!**

Tell is followed directly by the object :

- * Did she tell you her name?

Tell is used for **narration** :

- * Tom is **good at telling stories**.

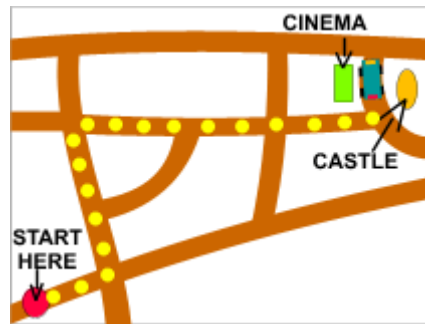
We **tell** :

the time, our name, the truth, lies,
the difference between two things.

Fill the gaps with the correct form of **say** or **tell**.

- 1 They _____ on the news that everyone survived.
- 2 Come on. _____ me everything.
- 3 You know what they _____ about Bangkok, don't you?
- 4 Mummy! The teacher _____ a rude word in class today.
- 5 I hate the way she keeps _____ me what to do.
- 6 Richie _____ the same thing over and over again.
- 7 What did you _____ to him?
- 8 What did you _____ him?
- 9 He gave me his email address but he wouldn't _____ what his phone number was.
- 10 He wouldn't _____ me his phone number.

Giving directions:



continue, end, excuse, get, left (2x), next, opposite, right, second, straight on, thank, turn, welcome

1. _____ me, how do I _____ to the cinema?
2. Go _____ .
3. Turn _____ at the corner.
4. Then take the _____ road on your _____ .
5. _____ to the _____ of the road.
6. _____ left there.
7. The cinema is on your _____ , _____ the castle.
8. _____ you very much.
9. You're _____ .

Tube travel makes Londoners less polite

London Underground passengers have had enough of crowded conditions and some are now becoming more aggressive, according to a recent report.

Overcrowding has forced many commuters and tourists to forget their usual manners in the rush for seats or standing space.

The tube carries 3.5 million people a day and there are sometimes four travellers per square metre of carriage space during peak hours.

The report by the London Assembly has many stories from commuters on one of the world's busiest underground systems.

One passenger describes the "Jekyll and Hyde effect" of the fight for space: "I'm a different animal on the tube to normal life. I'm not me. I'm a bit less interested in others."

Some commuters just turn up their iPod and go into an "automatic pilot" routine. But worst of all, many Londoners have now lost the habit of giving up their seat to other passengers in need.

The report says that people are "going after a seat regardless of who else might want it, ignoring pregnant women and people carrying babies".

Assembly members asked Transport for London to give passengers more information about crowding levels on trains, including a "traffic light" system that could recommend an alternative bus journey or walking route.



Adverbs of Frequency:

Put these words in order from 'always' to 'never':

usually, often, occasionally, never, always, sometimes, rarely

always

never

Read the article and answer these questions

Fill in the blanks with the adverbs:

1. Passengers _____ give up their seats to people in need.
2. Commuters _____ rush to find a free seat.
3. People _____ queue patiently when they got on a bus or train.

Correct the underlined word in these sentences:

Passengers on the tube have better/worse manners than before.

There are 3.5 million passengers daily/weekly on the tube.

The London Assembly has written a story/report about the tube.

The tube is busier/mot expensive than other underground systems.

A lot of Londoners will/won't give up their seats now.

Passengers are/aren't helpful to pregnant women and people with babies.

Transport for London plan to spend some/a lot more money on the tube.