|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | English | |
| **Student’s Book** | Aspect for Kazakhstan. Grammar schools. Student’s Book by Jenny Dooley-Bob Obee. Express Publishing | |
| **Teacher** |  | |
| **Grade** | 10 (Social and humanities studies strand) | |
| **Module 1** | Legend or Truth? | |
| **Lesson** | 5**(c)** | |
| **Theme** | Use of English. Present tenses | |
| **Learning objectives** | * to revise the past simple, the past continuous, the past perfect and the past perfect continuous; * to use a growing variety of past modal forms including must have, can’t have, might have to express speculation and deduction about the past on a wide range of familiar general and curricular topics | |
| **Steps** | ***Procedure*** | ***Resources*** |
| **Step 1.**  Grammar revision | **Task 1. Grammar revision Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous**  **Present perfect (have/has + past participle):**  **•** for actions that started in the past and continue up to the present or have recently happened  *eg. Aizhan has left home.*  • for personal experiences. I have been to Burabay Lake twice.  • for past actions which have a visible result in the present.  *eg. He has lost a lot of weight recently*  *eg. Note:* Kanat has gone to (he market (He's still there) Konat has been to the market (He has come back)  **Present perfect continuous (have/has been + -ing form ):**  **•** to put emphasis on the duration o f an action which started in the past and continues up to the present.  They have been trekking for six hours.  • for actions th a t have just/recently finished and their results are visible in the present.  *eg. He's tired because he has been travelling a lot lately* | **slides 2 -4** |
| **Step 2.**  **Consolidation** Present Perfect and Present PerfectContinuous | **Task 2. Read the sentences and choose the correct item**  1. Where have you been all day? I ***have been looking/have looked*** tor you everywhere.  2. She's tired because she ***has been hiking/has hiked*** all morning  3. We ***have travelled/have been travelling t***o lle-Alatau National Park twice. We really love it!  4. Someone ***has lit/has been lighting***  a fire in the forest  5. They **have been waiting/have waited** for two hours, | **slide 5**  SB ex. 6 p. 11 |
| **Step 3**  New grammar material | **Task 2. Modal deductions in the past**  Grammar explanation  We can use modal verbs for deduction – guessing if something is true using the available information. The modal verb we choose shows how certain we are about the possibility.  ***must have***  We use *must have* + past participle when we feel sure about what happened.  ***Eg.*** *Who told the newspapers about the prime minister's plans? It must have been someone close to him.*  ***Eg.*** *The thief must have had a key. The door was locked and nothing was broken. Oh, good! We've got milk. Mo must have bought some yesterday.*  ***might have* / *may have***  We can use *might have* or *may have* + past participle when we think it's possible that something happened.  ***Eg.*** *I think I might have left the air conditioning on. Please can you check?* ***Eg.*** *Police think the suspect may have left the country using a fake passport.*  *May have* is more formal than *might have*. *Could have* is also possible in this context but less common**.**  ***can't have* / *couldn't have***  We use *can't have* and *couldn't have* + past participle when we think it's not possible that something happened.  ***Eg.*** *She can't have driven there. Her car keys are still here.* ***Eg.*** *I thought I saw Adnan this morning but it couldn't have been him – he's in Greece this week.*  **Task 4. Read the examples and answer the questions**   1. She **must have gone** for a walk in the forest. 2. Nurlybek isn't here yet. He **may/might have forgotten** about his skiing lesson today. 3. You **could have had** an accident Be careful next time1 4. Akbota **can't/couldn't have gone** hiking on that mountain. She's scored of heights.  * **Answer the questions**   Which modal verb do we use to express: a positive deduction? a negative deduction? uncertainty? | **slide 6**  **slide 7**  SB  p. 11 ex. 9 |
| Step 4  Writing | **Task 5.Writing**  Sezim and his friends went to the  mountains last Sunday  Look at the picture and make sentences using the phrases below and modals of deduction in the past**.**  **•** *get stuck in a blizzard*  *• wake up/early*  *• carry/tents*  *• walk far*  .    ***Suggested Answer Key***  *Sezim and his friends couldn't have got stuck in a blizzard because the weather was sunny.* | **slide 6**  SB p.11 ex. 10 |
| **Reflection** | Two things that went well during the lesson:  1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  What you liked most is:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  One thing that should be improved is:­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | |