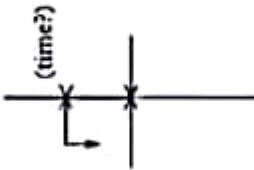
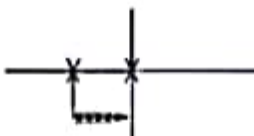
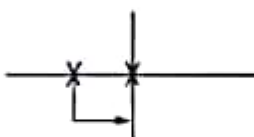


3-1 PRESENT PERFECT

	<p>(a) They <i>have moved</i> into a new apartment.</p> <p>(b) <i>Have you ever visited</i> Mexico?</p> <p>(c) I <i>have never seen</i> snow.</p> <p>(d) I <i>have already seen</i> that movie.</p> <p>(e) Jack <i>hasn't seen</i> it yet.</p> <p>(f) Ann started a letter to her parents last week, but she <i>still hasn't finished</i> it.</p> <p>(g) Alex feels bad. He <i>has just heard</i> some bad news.</p>	<p>The present perfect expresses the idea that something happened (or never happened) <i>before now, at an unspecified time in the past</i>. The exact time it happened is not important.</p> <p>If there is a specific mention of time, the simple past is used: <i>They moved into a new apartment last month</i>.</p> <p>Notice in the examples: the adverbs <i>ever, never, already, yet, still, and just</i> are frequently used with the present perfect.</p>
	<p>(h) We <i>have had</i> four tests <i>so far</i> this semester.</p> <p>(i) I <i>have written</i> my wife a letter every other day <i>for the last two weeks</i>.</p> <p>(j) I <i>have met</i> many people <i>since</i> I came here in June.</p> <p>(k) I <i>have flown</i> on an airplane <i>many times</i>.</p>	<p>The present perfect also expresses the <i>repetition of an activity before now</i>. The exact time of each repetition is not important.</p> <p>Notice in (h): <i>so far</i> is frequently used with the present perfect.</p>
	<p>(l) I <i>have been</i> here <i>since seven o'clock</i>.</p> <p>(m) We <i>have been</i> here <i>for two weeks</i>.</p> <p>(n) I <i>have had</i> this same pair of shoes <i>for three years</i>.</p> <p>(o) I <i>have liked</i> cowboy movies <i>ever since I was a child</i>.</p> <p>(p) I <i>have known</i> him <i>for many years</i>.</p>	<p>The present perfect, when used with <i>for</i> or <i>since</i>, also expresses a situation that <i>began in the past and continues to the present</i>.*</p> <p>In the examples, notice the difference between <i>since</i> and <i>for</i>:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>since</i> + a particular time <i>for</i> + a duration of time</p>

*The verbs used in the present perfect to express a situation that began in the past and still exists are typically verbs with a stative meaning (see Chart 2-3, p. 15).

The present perfect progressive, rather than the present perfect, is used with action verbs to express an activity that began in the past and continues to the present (see Chart 3-2, p. 42):

I've been sitting at my desk for an hour. Jack has been watching TV since seven o'clock.

□ EXERCISE 3. Present perfect vs. simple past. (Charts 2-9 and 3-1)

Directions: Use the simple past or the present perfect. In some sentences, either tense is possible but the meaning is different.

- I (attend, not) haven't attended any parties since I came here.
- Al (go) _____ to a party at Sally's apartment last Saturday night.
- Bill (arrive) _____ here three days ago.
- Bill (be) _____ here since the 22nd.
- Try not to be absent from class again for the rest of the term. You (miss, already) _____ too many classes. You (miss) _____ two classes just last week.
- So far this week, I (have) _____ two tests and a quiz.

7. Alex is an artist. He (*draw*) _____ many beautiful pictures in his lifetime. Last week he (*draw*) _____ a beautiful mountain scene.
8. Jack really needs to get in touch with you. Since this morning, he (*call*) _____ here four times trying to reach you. He (*call*) _____ at 9:10, 10:25, 12:15, and 1:45.
9. Janet (*wear*) _____ her new blue dress only once since she bought it. She (*wear*) _____ it to her brother's wedding last month.
10. The night has ended, and it's daylight now. The sun (*rise*) _____. It (*rise*) _____ at 6:08.
11. Last January, I (*see*) _____ snow for the first time in my life.
12. Fatima (*see, never*) _____ snow in her entire lifetime.
13. I (*know*) _____ Greg Adams for ten years.
14. A: Is Ahmed here yet?
B: Yes. He (*arrive, just**) _____.
15. A: I (*be, not*) _____ able to reach Mr. Chang yet. So far he (*respond, not*) _____ to any of my attempts to reach him.
B: Oh?
A: I (*start*) _____ trying to reach him three days ago. Since then, I (*fax*) _____ him twice. I (*phone*) _____ him four times. And I (*send*) _____ at least six e-mails.
B: I guess modern communications don't mean much if there's no one at the other end.

EXERCISE 4. Present perfect. (Chart 3-1)

Directions: Work in pairs, in groups, or as a class.

Speaker A: Your book is open. Ask the questions.

Speaker B: Your book is closed. Answer in complete sentences.

Example:

SPEAKER A (*book open*): How many tests have you taken since you started coming to this class?

SPEAKER B (*book closed*): I have taken (*three, several, many*) tests since I started coming to this class. OR I haven't taken any tests since I started coming to this class.

**Just* can indicate that something happened a very short time ago, very close in time to the present moment, but still in the past. When *just* expresses this meaning, it is frequently used with the present perfect. However, in informal English the simple past is also often used. Both (a) and (b) are correct:

- (a) I've just finished a letter to my parents.
- (b) I just finished a letter to my parents.

2-9 SIMPLE PAST

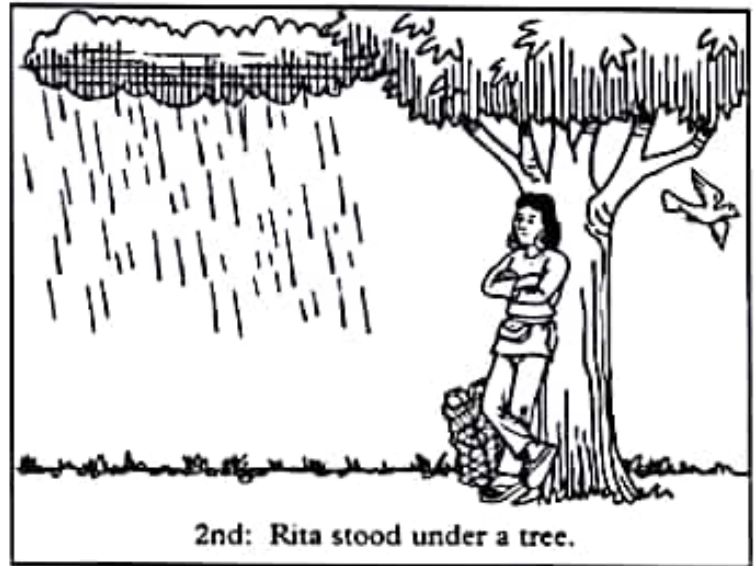
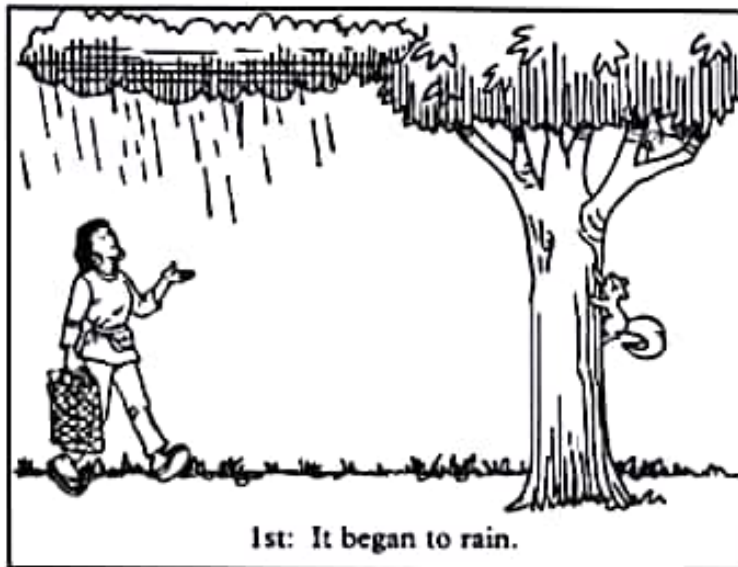


- (a) I *walked* to school yesterday.
- (b) John *lived* in Paris for ten years, but now he lives in Rome.
- (c) I *bought* a new car three days ago.

The simple past indicates that an activity or situation *began and ended at a particular time in the past*.

- (d) Rita *stood* under a tree *when it began to rain*.
- (e) *When Mrs. Chu heard a strange noise*, she *got up* to investigate.
- (f) *When I dropped my cup*, the coffee *spilled* on my lap.

If a sentence contains *when* and has the simple past in both clauses, the action in the *when* clause happens first. In (d): 1st: The rain began. 2nd: She stood under a tree.



Rita **stood** under a tree when it **began** to rain.

□ EXERCISE 8. Present perfect vs. simple past. (Charts 2-9 and 3-1)

Directions: Use the simple past or the present perfect.

1. What (you, learn) have you learned since you (come) _____ here?
And how many new friends (you, make) _____?
2. Since classes began, I (have, not) _____ much free time. I (have) _____ several big tests to study for.
3. Last night my friend and I (have) _____ some free time, so we (go) _____ to a show.
4. I admit that I (get*) _____ older since I last (see) _____ you, but with any luck at all, I (get, also) _____ wiser.
5. The science of medicine (advance) _____ a great deal in the 19th century.
6. In the last fifty years, medical scientists (make) _____ many important discoveries.
7. Libraries today are different from those in the 1800s. For example, the contents of libraries (change) _____ greatly through the years. In the 1800s, libraries (be) _____ simply collections of books. However, today most libraries (become) _____ multimedia centers that contain tapes, computers, disks, films, magazines, music, and paintings. The role of the library in society (change, also) _____. In the 1800s, libraries (be) _____ open only to certain people, such as scholars or the wealthy. Today libraries serve everyone.
8. A: Are you taking Chemistry 101 this semester?
B: No, I (take, already**) _____ it. I (take) _____ it last semester. This semester I'm in 102.

*COMPARE:

- (a) *I have gotten* OR *have got* four letters so far this week. In this sentence, *have gotten* / *have got* is present perfect. (NOTE: *Got* is used as the past participle of *get* in both American English and British English. *Gotten* occurs only in American English.)
- (b) *I have got* a problem. In this sentence, *have got* is NOT present perfect. *I've got a problem* = *I have a problem*. The expression *have got* means "have" and is common in informal spoken English. Its meaning is present; it has no past form.

**Typically, the present perfect is used in sentences with *already*, *yet*, and *just*, but in some situations the simple past is also commonly used with these adverbs in informal English, with no difference in meaning.