

The Present Perfect Simple is used:

- for actions/states which started in the past and are still happening.
I have known him for three years. (I still know him.)
- for past actions whose results are connected to the present.
The baby has spilt the milk. (The floor is dirty.)
- to announce news, changes or events that affect the present.
He has lost all his money.
- for past actions whose time is not stated, or for recently completed actions.
He has travelled all over India.
I've just finished my homework.
- with **today, this morning/week** etc., if these periods of time are not finished at the time of speaking.
He has written two letters this morning. (It is still morning.)
- with adjectives in the superlative degree or expressions like: *the only/first/second...*, etc.
This is the most expensive suit I've ever bought.
This is the third time Jack has visited the USA.

Time Expressions

since, for, just, yet, already, how long, ever, never, etc.

The Present Perfect Progressive is used:

- to emphasise the duration of an action which started in the past and is still happening. The action may or may not be completed.
They have been studying French for five years.
- for actions that have been going on up to the recent past with obvious results in the present.
"Why is the road so slippery?"
"It has been raining."
- for actions which are temporary rather than permanent.
He has been working overtime this week as there is a lot of work to do at the office.
- to show anger, annoyance, irritation or to demand an explanation for a very recent action.
Who has been wearing my coat?
Why have you been crying?

Time Expressions

how long, for, since, all day/morning, etc.

Differences**The Present Perfect Simple is used:**

- for permanent situations.
She has lived in London all her life.
- to emphasise the result of an action.
I've called him three times this morning.
- for actions that are already finished.
Look at the car. Sam has washed it.

The Present Perfect Simple is used:

- for past events which have a connection to the present.
The exact time is not mentioned.
I've found a new job.
- for events that began in the past but are still happening in the present.
I have lived in Athens for ten years. (I still live in Athens.)
- with **today, this morning/week**, etc. if these periods of time are not finished at the time of speaking.
Janet has called me twice this morning. (The morning is not over yet.)

The Present Perfect Progressive is used:

- for temporary situations.
He has been staying with friends for two months, but now he wants to get his own place.
- to emphasise the duration of an action.
I've been calling him since ten o'clock.
- for actions that may or may not be finished.
Sam has been washing the car for an hour.

The Past Simple is used:

- for completed past events which are not connected to the present. **The exact time is mentioned.**
I found a new job three months ago.
- for events that took place for a certain period of time in the past but are over at the time of speaking.
Sam lived in Manchester for three years but now he lives in Liverpool.
- with **today, this morning/week**, etc. if these periods of time are finished.
Janet called me twice this morning. (The morning is over.)

note

They've been to Italy. (They are back now.)

They've gone to Italy. (They are still there.)

feel, live, sleep, study, teach, wait, work, etc. can be used in the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Progressive with no difference in meaning.

He has worked in that factory for three years. He has been working in that factory for three years.

Time Expressions**A. for - since**

For is used when we want to indicate the length of a period of time.

Since is used when we want to indicate the starting point of a period of time.



She's been talking on the phone — *for two hours.*
 — *since seven o'clock./she came back from work.*

since + Past Simple (affirmative)

It has been a long time since we saw him. (...since we didn't see him.)

B. yet - already

yet is used only in interrogative and negative sentences and is placed at the end of the sentence.

Have you finished yet?

He hasn't arrived yet.

already is used in affirmative and interrogative sentences; it is usually placed between the auxiliary and the main verb, but can also appear at the end of the sentence for emphasis.

I have already been to the Science Museum.

Have you already read this book?

You've finished your homework already!

Grammar Practice**A Choose the correct answers.**

- This is the second time I _____ this documentary.
 a. am watching b. have watched c. watch
- Hello, I _____ about your advertisement in the newspaper.
 a. have been calling b. am calling c. call
- John _____ on a bit of weight lately, and he is trying to lose it.
 a. has put b. is putting c. puts
- The new neighbours _____ their house. It looks nice!
 a. paint b. had painted c. have painted
- Fred _____ me yesterday that they're professional athletes.
 a. told b. has told c. is telling
- Apparently, he _____ them since he was a child.
 a. is knowing b. has known c. has been knowing

B Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Simple, the Present Perfect Progressive or the Past Simple.

1. **Jack:** I think I _____ (lose) my sunglasses.
I _____ (look) for them since noon, but I can't find them. And they _____ (be) very expensive!

Andy: I _____ (lose) three pairs so far and I _____ (learn) my lesson. I only buy cheap sunglasses now. Maybe you _____ (leave) them at Harry's house this morning.

Jack: No, I _____ (already/ask) him.

2. **Debbie:** This is the most interesting book I _____ (ever/read).

Pat: Where _____ you _____ (get) that book?
I _____ (try) to find it for months now!

Debbie: My brother _____ (give) it to me.

3. **Tony:** I'm afraid Tom isn't here. He _____ (deliver) newspapers since 7:00 am, but he should be back soon.

Peter: He _____ (leave) three messages on my answering machine but I'm not home, so please tell him to call me at my grandparents' house. I _____ (stay) with them for the past two weeks, but I _____ (forget) to tell Tom when I last _____ (see) him.

C Rephrase the following sentences using the word in brackets.

1. Liam is swimming in the pool. He started swimming half an hour ago. (**for**)

2. Dave has had this computer for three weeks. (**ago**)

3. They went to the supermarket at 6:00 pm. Now, it's 7:00 pm. (**for**)

4. It's 10:00 am and I'm about to start writing my fourth letter. (**so far**)

5. I started training five months ago. Now, it's August. (**since**)



D

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

past

D Using the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2-5 words in total.)

1. He has never driven another car since he started driving.
only This is the _____ since he started driving.
2. The last time I watched TV was a week ago.
for I _____ a week.
3. When did he start working for this company?
been How long _____ for this company?
4. This is her second visit to the dentist this month.
time This is the _____ the dentist this month.
5. Let's not go to a café as I had some coffee earlier.
already Let's not go to a café as I _____ some coffee.
6. Ray still doesn't know which car to buy.
made Ray _____ his mind which car to buy.
7. We have never experienced such a cold winter in Greece before.
ever It's the coldest _____ in Greece.
8. We bought this house two years ago.
had We _____ two years.



Vocabulary Practice

A Complete using the correct form of the phrasal verbs given.

call off:	cancel sth
carry on:	continue doing sth
carry out:	perform a task
catch up (with):	(1) reach sb by walking/ running faster
	(2) reach the same level as sb

1. Mike has been ill for a week. He will have to work really hard to _____ his class.
2. The match was _____ due to bad weather.
3. He will never _____ me. I'm a far faster runner.
4. After her coffee break, she _____ writing her report.
5. Studies _____ by the World Health Organisation indicate that cities are getting much noisier.

B Complete using prepositions.

1. We were all shocked _____ the news of the bomb exploding in the city.
2. Children are usually frightened _____ the dark.
3. All the students were anxious _____ their exam results.
4. Ellen was worried _____ her grandmother's health.
5. He was puzzled _____ his colleague's unusual behaviour.
6. Tom was ashamed _____ what he had done and asked for forgiveness.
7. The writer was surprised _____ the critic's review of his book.
8. The children are afraid _____ the neighbour's cats.
9. Tell me more about the country you come from. I'm curious _____ it.
10. Don't be shy _____ having your picture taken.
11. She's scared _____ making the wrong decision.
12. I'm never jealous _____ people who are wealthy because I'm happy _____ my life.

C Complete using the correct form of the words given.

mention (v):	refer to or speak about sth briefly or incidentally
report (v):	inform some authority about sth that has happened
express (v):	show what you think or feel by saying or doing sth

result (n):	the outcome of an action or situation
effect (of sth on sth else) (n):	(1) the change that sth causes to sth else (2) the power to influence or produce a result
consequence (n):	the result or effect of sth (usually unpleasant)

1. We decided to _____ the robbery to the police.
2. I can't find the words to _____ how I feel.
3. How could you forget? I _____ it to you last night.
4. Pollution has a very harmful _____ on our health.
5. If you don't take our advice, you'll have to face the _____.
6. The flight was cancelled as a _____ of heavy snow.

