



CHAPTER 4

The Present Perfect and the Past Perfect

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□ EXERCISE 1. Review and preview: present and past verbs. (Chapters 1, 2, and 4)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Some of the completions review verb tenses studied in Chapters 1 and 2. Some of them preview verb tenses that will be studied in this chapter: the present perfect and the past perfect. Discuss the form and meaning of the new tenses.

There may be more than one possible correct completion.

My name *(be)* is₁ Surasuk Jutukanyaprateep. I *(be)* ₂ from Thailand. Right now I *(study)* ₃ English at this school. I *(be)* ₄ at this school since the beginning of January. I *(arrive)* ₅ here January 2, and my classes *(begin)* ₆ January 6.

Since I *(come)* ₇ here, I *(do)* ₈ many things, and I *(meet)* ₉ many people. Last week, I *(go)* ₁₀ to a party at my friend's house. I *(meet)* ₁₁ some of the other students from Thailand at the party. Of course, we *(speak)* ₁₂ Thai, so I *(practice, not)* ₁₃ my English that night. There *(be)* ₁₄ only people from Thailand at the party.

However, since I (*come*) _____ here, I (*meet*) _____
 15 16
 a lot of other people, too. I (*meet*) _____ people from Latin America,
 17
 Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. I enjoy meeting people from other countries. Before I
 came here, I (*meet, never*) _____ anyone from the Ukraine
 18
 or Bolivia. Now I (*know*) _____ people from both these places, and they
 19
 (*become*) _____ my friends.
 20

4-1 PAST PARTICIPLE

	SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	<p>The past participle is one of the principal parts of a verb. (See Chart 2-6, p. 32.)</p> <p>The past participle is used in the PRESENT PERFECT tense and the PAST PERFECT tense.*</p> <p>The past participle of regular verbs is the same as the simple past form: both end in -ed.</p> <p>See Chart 2-7, p. 33, for a list of irregular verbs.</p>
REGULAR VERBS	finish stop wait	finished stopped waited	finished stopped waited	
IRREGULAR VERBS	see make put	saw made put	seen made put	

*The past participle is also used in the passive. See Chapter 10.

□ EXERCISE 2. Past participle. (Chart 4-1)

Directions: Write the past participle.

	SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE		SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
1.	finish	finished	<u>finished</u>	11.	come	came	_____
2.	see	saw	<u>seen</u>	12.	study	studied	_____
3.	go	went	_____	13.	stay	stayed	_____
4.	have	had	_____	14.	begin	began	_____
5.	meet	met	_____	15.	start	started	_____
6.	call	called	_____	16.	write	wrote	_____
7.	fall	fell	_____	17.	eat	ate	_____
8.	do	did	_____	18.	cut	cut	_____
9.	know	knew	_____	19.	read	read	_____
10.	fly	flew	_____	20.	be	was/were	_____

4-2 FORMS OF THE PRESENT PERFECT

(a) I have finished my work. (b) The students have finished Chapter 3. (c) Jim has eaten lunch.	STATEMENT: have/has + <i>past participle</i>
(d) I've/You've/We've/They've eaten lunch. (e) She's/He's eaten lunch. (f) It's been cold for the last three days.	CONTRACTION <i>pronoun + have</i> = 've <i>pronoun + has</i> = 's*
(g) I have not (haven't) finished my work. (h) Ann has not (hasn't) eaten lunch.	NEGATIVE: have/has + not + <i>past participle</i> NEGATIVE CONTRACTION have + not = haven't has + not = hasn't
(i) Have you finished your work? (j) Has Jim eaten lunch? (k) How long have you lived here?	QUESTION: have/has + <i>subject</i> + <i>past participle</i>
(l) A: Have you seen that movie? B: Yes, I have . OR No, I haven't . (m) A: Has Jim eaten lunch? B: Yes, he has . OR No, he hasn't .	SHORT ANSWER: have/haven't or has/hasn't Note: The helping verb in the short answer is not contracted with the pronoun. INCORRECT: Yes, I've. OR Yes, he's.

*COMPARE: *It's* cold today. [*It's* = *It is*: **It is** cold today.]

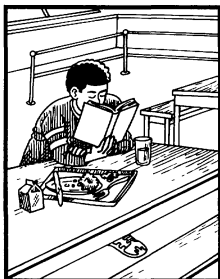
It's been cold since December. [*It's* = *It has*: **It has** been cold since December.]

□ EXERCISE 3. Forms of the present perfect. (Chart 4-2)

Directions: Complete the dialogues with the words in parentheses. Use the present perfect.

- A: (you, eat, ever) Have you ever eaten seaweed?
B: No, I haven't. I (eat, never) 've never eaten seaweed.
- A: (you, stay, ever) _____ at a big hotel?
B: Yes, I _____. I (stay) _____ at a big hotel lots of times.
- A: (you, meet, ever) _____ a movie star?
B: No, I _____. I (meet, never) _____ a movie star.
- A: (Tom, visit, ever) _____ you at your house?
B: Yes, he _____. He (visit) _____ me lots of times.
- A: (Ann, be, ever) _____ in Mexico?
B: No, she _____. She (be, never) _____ in Mexico. She (be, not) _____ in any Spanish-speaking countries.

4-3 MEANINGS OF THE PRESENT PERFECT

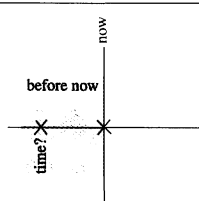


Jim has eaten lunch.



Ann hasn't eaten lunch.

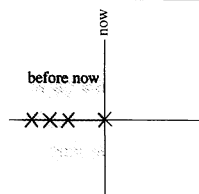
PRESENT PERFECT, MEANING #1: SOMETHING HAPPENED BEFORE NOW AT AN UNSPECIFIED TIME.



- (a) Jim **has** already **eaten** lunch.
 (b) Ann **hasn't eaten** lunch yet.
 (c) **Have** you ever **eaten** at that restaurant?

The PRESENT PERFECT expresses an activity or situation that occurred (or did not occur) *before now*, at *some unspecified time in the past*.

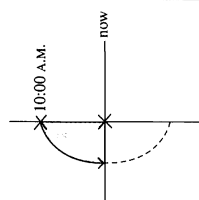
In (a): Jim's lunch occurred before the present time. The exact time is not mentioned; it is unimportant or unknown. For the speaker, the only important information is that Jim's lunch occurred in the past, sometime before now.



- (d) Pete **has eaten** at that restaurant *many times*.
 (e) I **have eaten** there *twice*.

An activity may be repeated two, several, or more times *before now*, at *unspecified times in the past*, as in (d) and (e).

PRESENT PERFECT, MEANING #2: A SITUATION BEGAN IN THE PAST AND CONTINUES TO THE PRESENT.



- (f) We've **been** in class **since** *ten o'clock this morning*.
 (g) I **have known** Ben **for** *ten years*. I met him ten years ago. I still know him today. We are friends.

When the present perfect is used with **since** or **for**, it expresses situations that began in the past and continue to the present.

In (f): Class started at ten. We are still in class now, at the moment of speaking.

INCORRECT: *We are in class since ten o'clock this morning.*

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

Directions: When speakers use the present perfect, they often contract **have** and **has** with nouns in everyday speech. Listen to your teacher say these sentences in normal contracted speech and practice saying them yourself. Discuss the meaning of the present perfect.

1. Bob has been in Montreal since last Tuesday. (*"Bob's been in . . ."*)
2. Jane has been out of town for two days.
3. The weather has been warm since the beginning of April.
4. My parents have been active in politics for forty years.
5. Mike has already eaten breakfast.
6. My friends have moved into a new apartment.
7. My roommate has traveled a lot. She's visited many different countries.
8. My aunt and uncle have lived in the same house for twenty-five years.

4-4 SIMPLE PAST vs. PRESENT PERFECT

<p>SIMPLE PAST (a) I finished my work <i>two hours ago</i>.</p> <p>PRESENT PERFECT (b) I have already* finished my work.</p>	<p>In (a): I finished my work at a specific time in the past (<i>two hours ago</i>).</p> <p>In (b): I finished my work at an unspecified time in the past (<i>some time before now</i>).</p>
<p>SIMPLE PAST (c) I was in Europe <i>last year/three years ago/in 1999/in 1995 and 1999/when I was ten years old</i>.</p> <p>PRESENT PERFECT (d) I have been in Europe <i>many times/several times/a couple of times/once/(no mention of time)</i>.</p>	<p>The SIMPLE PAST expresses an activity that occurred at a specific time (or times) in the past, as in (a) and (c).</p> <p>The PRESENT PERFECT expresses an activity that occurred at an unspecified time (or times) in the past, as in (b) and (d).</p>
<p>SIMPLE PAST (e) Ann was in Miami <i>for two weeks</i>.</p> <p>PRESENT PERFECT (f) Bob has been in Miami <i>for two weeks/since May first</i>.</p>	<p>In (e): In sentences where for is used in a time expression, the simple past expresses an activity that began and ended in the past.</p> <p>In (f): In sentences with for or since, the present perfect expresses an activity that began in the past and continues to the present.</p>

*For more information about **already**, see Chart 4-8, p. 102.

□ EXERCISE 5. Simple past vs. present perfect. (Chart 4-4)

Directions: Discuss the meanings of the verb tenses.

1. All of the verbs in the following talk about past time, but the verb in (a) is different from the other three verbs. What is the difference?
 - (a) I **have had** several bicycles in my lifetime.
 - (b) I **had** a red bicycle when I was in elementary school.
 - (c) I **had** a blue bicycle when I was a teenager.
 - (d) I **had** a green bicycle when I lived and worked in Hong Kong.

2. What are the differences in the ideas the verb tenses express?
(e) I *had* a wonderful bicycle last year.
(f) I *'ve had* many wonderful bicycles.
3. What are the differences in the ideas the verb tenses express?
(g) Ann *had* a red bike for two years.
(h) Sue *has had* a red bike for two years.
4. Who is still alive, and who is dead?
(i) In his lifetime, Uncle Alex *had* several red bicycles.
(j) In his lifetime, Grandpa *has had* several red bicycles.



□ EXERCISE 6. Simple past vs. present perfect. (Chart 4-4)

Directions: Look at the verb in *italics*. Is it simple past, or is it present perfect? Check the box that describes whether the verb expresses something that happened at a specified time in the past or at an unspecified time in the past.

SPECIFIED TIME IN THE PAST	UNSPECIFIED TIME IN THE PAST
----------------------------------	------------------------------------

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1. Ms. Parker <i>has been</i> in Tokyo many times. (→ <i>present perfect</i>) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Ms. Parker <i>was</i> in Tokyo last week. (→ <i>simple past</i>) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. I <i>'ve met</i> Ann's husband. He's a nice guy. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. I <i>met</i> Ann's husband at a party last week. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Mr. White <i>was</i> in Rome three times last month. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Mr. White <i>has been</i> in Rome many times. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. I like to travel. I <i>'ve been</i> in more than thirty foreign countries. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. I <i>was</i> in Morocco in 2001. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. Mary <i>has never been</i> in Morocco. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Mary <i>wasn't</i> in Morocco when I was there in 2001. |

□ EXERCISE 7. Simple past vs. present perfect. (Chart 4-4)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the present perfect or the simple past.

1. A: Have you ever been in Europe?
B: Yes, I have. I (be) have been in Europe several times.
In fact, I (be) was in Europe last year.
2. A: Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed?
B: I (finish, already*) have already finished it. I (finish) finished my work two hours ago.

*In informal spoken English, the simple past is sometimes used with *already*. Practice using the present perfect with *already* in this exercise.

3. A: Have you ever eaten at Al's Steak House?
 B: Yes, I _____. I (*eat*) _____ there many times.
 In fact, my wife and I (*eat*) _____ there last night.
4. A: Do you and Erica want to go to the movie at the Palace Theater with us tonight?
 B: No thanks. We (*see, already*) _____ it. We
 (*see*) _____ it last week.
5. A: When are you going to write your report for Mr. Goldberg?
 B: I (*write, already*) _____ it. I (*write*)
 _____ it two days ago and gave it to him.
6. A: (*Antonio, have, ever*) _____ a job?
 B: Yes, he _____. He (*have*) _____ lots of
 part-time jobs. Last summer he (*have*) _____ a job at his
 uncle's waterbed store.
7. A: This is a good book. Would you like to read it when I'm finished?
 B: Thanks, but I (*read, already*) _____ it. I (*read*)
 _____ it a couple of months ago.
8. A: What European countries (*you, visit*) _____ ?
 B: I (*visit*) _____ Hungary, Germany, and Switzerland. I
 (*visit*) _____ Hungary in 1998. I (*be*) _____ in
 Germany and Switzerland in 2001.

☐ EXERCISE 8. Simple past vs. present perfect. (Chart 4-4)

Directions: Ask and answer questions, using the present perfect and the simple past.

Speaker A: You are the questioner. Ask a question using the present perfect, and then immediately follow up with a related question that prompts the use of the simple past. Ask two or three people the same question.

Work as a class with the teacher as Speaker A or in groups with one person selected to be the leader.

Example:

SPEAKER A: (. . .), what countries have you been in?

SPEAKER B: Well, I've been in Norway, and I've been in Peru.

SPEAKER A: Oh? When were you in Norway?

SPEAKER B: I was in Norway three years ago.

SPEAKER A: How about you, (. . .)? What countries have you been in?

SPEAKER C: I've never been in Norway or Peru, but I've been in . . .

ETC.

1. What countries have you been in?
When were you in . . . ?
2. What cities (*in Canada, in the United States, etc.*) have you been in?
When were you in . . . ?
3. What are some of the things you have done since you came to (*this city*)?
When did you . . . ?
4. What are some of the things we've done in class since the beginning of the term?
When did we . . . ?
5. What are some of the most interesting or unusual things you have done in your lifetime?
When did you . . . ?

□ EXERCISE 9. Present perfect. (Charts 4-2 ▶ 4-4)

Directions: Ask and answer questions using the present perfect. Work in pairs.

Speaker A: Use **ever** in the question. **Ever** comes between the subject (*you*) and the main verb.*

Speaker B: Give a short answer first and then a complete sentence answer.

Use $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{many times} \\ \text{lots of times} \\ \text{several times} \\ \text{a couple of times} \\ \text{once in my lifetime} \\ \text{never} \end{array} \right\}$ in the complete sentence.

Example: be in Florida**

SPEAKER A: Have you ever been in Florida?

SPEAKER B: Yes, I have. I've been in Florida many times. OR
No, I haven't. I've never been in Florida.

1. be in Europe
2. be in Africa
3. be in Asia
4. eat Chinese food
5. eat Italian food
6. eat (*a certain kind of*) food
7. ride a horse
8. ride a motorcycle
9. ride an elephant

Switch roles.

10. be in (*name of a city*)
11. be in (*name of a state/province*)
12. be in love
13. play soccer
14. play chess
15. play a video game
16. walk to (*a place in this city*)
17. stay up all night
18. buy something on the Internet

*In these questions, **ever** means *in your lifetime, at any time(s) in your life before now*.

When using the present perfect, a speaker might also use the idiom **be to (*a place*): *Have you ever been to Florida?*

□ EXERCISE 10. Irregular verbs. (Chart 2-5)

Directions: Write the simple past and the past participles. You will use these irregular verbs in the next exercise (Exercise 11).

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. see | <u>saw</u> | <u>seen</u> |
| 2. eat | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 3. give | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 4. fall | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 5. take | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 6. shake | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 7. drive | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 8. ride | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 9. write | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 10. bite | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 11. hide | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

□ EXERCISE 11. Practicing irregular verbs. (Charts 2-5 and 4-2 → 4-4)

Directions: In order to practice using the past participles of irregular verbs, ask and answer questions that use the present perfect. Work in pairs, in groups, or as a class.

Speaker A: Ask a question beginning with "Have you ever . . . ?"

Speaker B: Answer the question, using the present perfect. Add another sentence about the topic if you wish.

Example: eat at the student cafeteria

SPEAKER A: Have you ever eaten at the student cafeteria?

SPEAKER B: Yes, I have. I've eaten there many times. In fact, I ate breakfast there this morning. OR No, I haven't. I usually eat all my meals at home.

1. take a course in chemistry
2. ride in a hot-air balloon
3. write a poem
4. give the teacher an apple
5. shake hands with (. . .)
6. bite into an apple that had a worm inside

(Switch roles if working in pairs.)

7. drive a semi (a very large truck)
8. eat raw fish
9. hide money under your mattress
10. fall down stairs
11. see the skeleton of a dinosaur



□ EXERCISE 12. Irregular verbs. (Chart 2-5)

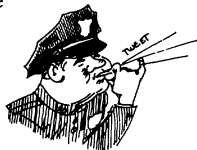
Directions: Write the simple past and the past participles.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. break _____ | 8. throw _____ |
| 2. speak _____ | 9. blow _____ |
| 3. steal _____ | 10. fly _____ |
| 4. get _____ | 11. drink _____ |
| 5. wear _____ | 12. sing _____ |
| 6. draw _____ | 13. swim _____ |
| 7. grow _____ | 14. go _____ |

□ EXERCISE 13. Practicing irregular verbs. (Charts 2-5 and 4-2 → 4-4)

Directions: Ask questions beginning with "Have you ever . . . ?" and give answers.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. fly a private plane | (Switch roles if working in pairs.) |
| 2. break your arm | 8. get a package in the mail |
| 3. draw a picture of a mountain | 9. steal anything |
| 4. swim in the ocean | 10. grow tomatoes |
| 5. speak to (. . .) on the phone | 11. sing (name of a song) |
| 6. wear a costume to a party | 12. drink carrot juice |
| 7. go to a costume party | 13. throw a football |
| | 14. blow a whistle |



□ EXERCISE 14. Irregular verbs. (Chart 2-5)

Directions: Write the simple past and the past participles.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. have _____ | 8. lose _____ |
| 2. make _____ | 9. sleep _____ |
| 3. build _____ | 10. feel _____ |
| 4. lend _____ | 11. meet _____ |
| 5. send _____ | 12. sit _____ |
| 6. spend _____ | 13. win _____ |
| 7. leave _____ | 14. hang* _____ |

***Hang** is a regular verb (*hang, hanged, hanged*) when it means to kill a person by putting a rope around his/her neck.
Hang is an irregular verb when it refers to suspending a thing on a wall, in a closet, on a hook, etc.

□ EXERCISE 15. Practicing irregular verbs. (Charts 2-5 and 4-2 → 4-5)

Directions: Ask questions beginning with "Have you ever . . . ?" and give answers.

1. lose the key to your house
2. meet (. . .)
3. have the flu
4. feel terrible about something
5. send a telegram
6. leave your sunglasses at a restaurant
7. sit on a cactus

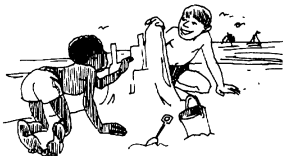


(Switch roles if working in pairs.)

8. spend one whole day doing nothing
9. lend (. . .) any money
10. sleep in a tent



11. make a birthday cake
12. build sand castles



13. win money at a racetrack
14. hang a picture on the wall

□ EXERCISE 16. Irregular verbs. (Chart 2-5)

Directions: Write the simple past and the past participles.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. sell _____ | 9. think _____ |
| 2. tell _____ | 10. teach _____ |
| 3. hear _____ | 11. catch _____ |
| 4. hold _____ | 12. cut _____ |
| 5. feed _____ | 13. hit _____ |
| 6. read _____ | 14. quit* _____ |
| 7. find _____ | 15. put _____ |
| 8. buy _____ | |

*Quit can be used as a regular verb in British English: quit, quitted, quitted.

□ EXERCISE 17. Practicing irregular verbs. (Charts 2-5 and 4-2 → 4-4)

Directions: Ask questions beginning with "Have you ever . . . ?" and give answers.

1. teach a child to count to ten
2. hold a newborn baby
3. find any money on the sidewalk
4. cut your own hair
5. think about the meaning of life
6. hear strange noises at night
7. read *Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain
8. feed pigeons in the park

(Switch roles if working in pairs.)

9. tell a little white lie
10. quit smoking
11. buy a refrigerator
12. sell a car
13. hit another person with your fist
14. put off doing your homework
15. catch a fish



□ EXERCISE 18. Preview: SINCE vs. FOR. (Chart 4-5)

Directions: Complete the sentence "I have been here . . ." Use *since* or *for* with the given expressions.

I have been here . . .

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>for</u> two months. | 9. _____ the first of January. |
| 2. <u>since</u> September. | 10. _____ almost four months. |
| 3. _____ 1998. | 11. _____ the beginning of the term. |
| 4. _____ last year. | 12. _____ the semester started. |
| 5. _____ two years. | 13. _____ a couple of hours. |
| 6. _____ last Friday. | 14. _____ fifteen minutes. |
| 7. _____ 9:30. | 15. _____ yesterday. |
| 8. _____ three days. | 16. _____ about five weeks. |

4-5 USING SINCE AND FOR

SINCE	<p>(a) I have been here</p> <p> { since eight o'clock. since Tuesday. since May. since 1999. since January 3, 2001. since yesterday. since last month. </p>	<p>Since is followed by the mention of a <i>specific point in time</i>: an hour, a day, a month, a year, etc.</p> <p>Since expresses the idea that something began at a specific time in the past and continues to the present.</p>
	<p>(b) CORRECT: I have lived here since May.* CORRECT: I have been here since May.</p> <p>(c) INCORRECT: I am living here since May.</p> <p>(d) INCORRECT: I live here since May.</p> <p>(e) INCORRECT: I lived here since May. INCORRECT: I was here since May.</p>	<p>The <i>present perfect</i> is used in sentences with since.</p> <p>In (c): The present progressive is NOT used.</p> <p>In (d): The simple present is NOT used.</p> <p>In (e): The simple past is NOT used.</p>
	<p>MAIN CLAUSE (present perfect) SINCE-CLAUSE (simple past)</p> <p>(f) I have lived here since I was a child.</p> <p>(g) Al has met many people since he came here.</p>	<p>Since may also introduce a time clause (i.e., a subject and verb may follow since).</p> <p>Notice in the examples: The present perfect is used in the main clause; the simple past is used in the since-clause.</p>
FOR	<p>(h) I have been here</p> <p> { for ten minutes. for two hours. for five days. for about three weeks. for almost six months. for many years. for a long time. </p> <p>(i) I have lived here for two years. I moved here two years ago, and I still live here.</p> <p>(j) I lived in Athens for two years. I don't live in Athens now.</p>	<p>For is followed by the mention of a <i>length of time</i>: two minutes, three hours, four days, five weeks, etc.</p> <p>Note: If the noun ends in <i>-s</i> (<i>hours, days, weeks, etc.</i>), use for in the time expression, not since.</p> <p>In (i): The use of the present perfect in a sentence with for + a <i>length of time</i> means that the action began in the past and continues to the present.</p> <p>In (j): The use of the simple past means that the action began and ended in the past.</p>

*ALSO CORRECT: I **have been living** here since May. See Chart 4-7, p. 100, for a discussion of the present perfect progressive.

□ EXERCISE 19. SINCE vs. FOR. (Chart 4-5)

Directions: Complete the sentences.

- I've been in this building { since nine o'clock this morning.
for 27 minutes.
- We've been in class { since _____
for _____
- I've been in this city { since _____
for _____

4. I've had a driver's license { since _____
for _____
5. I've had this book { since _____
for _____

□ EXERCISE 20. SINCE vs. FOR. (Chart 4-5)

Directions: Answer the leader's questions. Only the leader's book is open. Work as a class or in groups.

Speaker A: Use **since** in your answer.

Speaker B: Use **for**.

Example:

LEADER (*book open*): How long have you had this book?

SPEAKER A (*book closed*): I've had this book **since** (the beginning of the term).

LEADER TO B (*book open*): How long has (*Speaker A*) had this book?

SPEAKER B (*book closed*): S/He has had this book **for** (five weeks).

- How long have you been in (*this country/city*)?
- How long have you been at (*this school*)?
- How long have you been up today?
- How long have you known (. . .)?
- Where do you live? How long have you lived there?
- How long have you had your wristwatch?
- Who has a car/bicycle? How long have you had it?
- How long have you been in this room today?
- Who is wearing new clothes? What is new? How long have you had it/them?
- Who is married? How long have you been married?

□ EXERCISE 21. Sentences with SINCE-clauses. (Chart 4-5)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Put brackets around the **since**-clauses.

- I (*know*) have known Mark Miller [ever since* we (*be*) were in college.]
- Pedro (*change*) _____ his major three times since he (*start*) _____ school.
- Ever since I (*be*) _____ a child, I (*be*) _____ afraid of snakes.
- I can't wait to get home to my own bed. I (*sleep, not*) _____ well since I (*leave*) _____ home three days ago.

***Ever since** has the same meaning as **since**.

5. Ever since Danny (*meet*) _____ Nicole, he (*be, not*) _____ able to think about anything or anyone else. He's in love.
6. Otto (*have*) _____ a lot of problems with his car ever since he (*buy*) _____ it. It's a lemon.
7. A: What (*you, eat*) _____ since you (*get*) _____ up this morning?
B: I (*eat*) _____ a banana and some yogurt. That's all.
8. I'm eighteen. I have a job and am in school. My life is going okay now, but I (*have*) _____ a miserable home life when I (*be*) _____ a young child. Ever since I (*leave*) _____ home at the age of fifteen, I (*take*) _____ care of myself. I (*have*) _____ some hard times, but I (*learn*) _____ how to stand on my own two feet.*

□ EXERCISE 22. SINCE vs. FOR. (Chart 4-5)

Directions: Describe yourself, orally or in writing, using **since**, **for**, or **never** with the present perfect.

Example: have (*a particular kind of watch*)

- I've had my Seiko quartz watch for two years. OR
→ I've had my Seiko quartz watch since my eighteenth birthday.

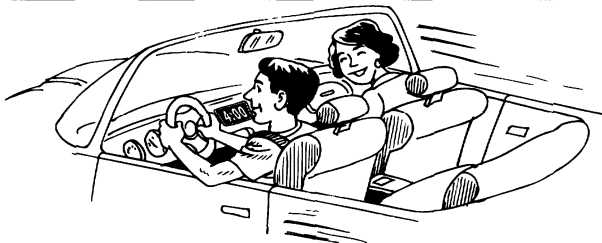
Example: smoke cigars/cigarettes/a pipe

- I've never smoked cigarettes. OR
→ I've smoked cigarettes since I was seventeen.

1. know (*a particular person*)
2. live in (*this city*)
3. study English
4. be in this class/at this school/with this company
5. have long hair/short hair/a mustache
6. wear glasses/contact lenses
7. have (*a particular article of clothing*)
8. be interested in (*a particular subject*)
9. be married
10. have a driver's license

*To "stand on one's own two feet" is an idiom meaning to be able to take care of oneself and be independent.

4-6 PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE



Al and Ann are in their car right now. They are driving home. It is now four o'clock.

- (a) They **have been driving** since two o'clock.
 (b) They **have been driving** for two hours. They will be home soon.

The PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE talks about *how long* an activity has been in progress before now.

Note: Time expressions with **since**, as in (a), and **for**, as in (b), are frequently used with this tense.

STATEMENT: **have/has + been + -ing**

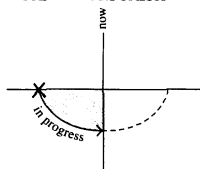
- (c) How long **have they been driving**?

QUESTION FORM:

have/has + subject + been + -ing

COMPARE the present progressive and the present perfect progressive.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

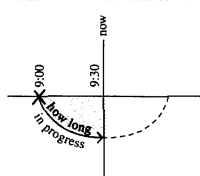


- (d) Po **is sitting** in class right now.

The PRESENT PROGRESSIVE describes an activity that is in progress right now, as in (d). It does not discuss duration (length of time).

INCORRECT: *Po has been sitting in class right now.*

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE



Po is sitting at his desk in class. He sat down at nine o'clock. It is now nine-thirty.

- (e) Po **has been sitting** in class since nine o'clock.
 (f) Po **has been sitting** in class for thirty minutes.

The PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE expresses the **duration** (length of time) of an activity that began in the past and is in progress right now.

INCORRECT: *Po is sitting in class since nine o'clock.*

- (g) CORRECT: I **know** Yoko.
 (h) INCORRECT: I *am knowing* Yoko.
 (i) CORRECT: I **have known** Yoko **for** two years.
 (j) INCORRECT: I *have been knowing* Yoko **for** two years.

Reminder: Non-action verbs (e.g., *know, like, own, belong*) are not used in any progressive tenses.*
 In (i): With non-action verbs, the present perfect is used with **since** or **for** to express the duration of a situation that began in the past and continues to the present.

*See Chart 1-6 (Non-Action Verbs), p. 17.

□ EXERCISE 23. Present progressive vs. present perfect progressive. (Chart 4-6)

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use the present progressive or the present perfect progressive.

1. I (*sit*) am sitting in class right now. I (*sit*) have been sitting here since one o'clock.
2. Kate is standing at the corner. She (*wait*) _____ for the bus.
She (*wait*) _____ for the bus for twenty minutes.
3. Scott and Rebecca (*talk*) _____ on the phone right now.
They (*talk*) _____ on the phone for over an hour.
4. Right now we're in class. We (*do*) _____ an exercise. We (*do*) _____ this exercise for a couple of minutes.
5. A: You look busy right now. What (*you, do*) _____?
B: I (*work*) _____ on my physics experiment. It's a long and difficult experiment.
A: How long (*you, work*) _____ on it?
B: I started planning it last January. I (*work*) _____ on it since then.

□ EXERCISE 24. Present perfect progressive. (Chart 4-6)

Directions: Answer the questions. Only the teacher's book is open.

Example:

TEACHER: Where are you living?

RESPONSE: I'm living in an apartment on Fourth Avenue.

TEACHER: How long have you been living there?

RESPONSE: I've been living there since last September.

1. Right now you are sitting in class. How long have you been sitting here?
2. When did you first begin to study English? How long have you been studying English?
3. I began to teach English in (*year*). How long have I been teaching English?
4. I began to work at this school in (*month or year*). How long have I been working here?
5. What are we doing right now? How long have we been doing it?
6. (...), I see that you wear glasses. How long have you been wearing glasses?
7. Who drives? When did you first drive a car? How long have you been driving?
8. Who drinks coffee? How old were you when you started to drink coffee? How long have you been drinking coffee?

4-7 PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE vs. PRESENT PERFECT



<p>PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE</p> <p>(a) Rita and Josh are talking on the phone. They have been talking on the phone for twenty minutes.</p>	<p>The PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE expresses the duration of present activities that are in progress, using action verbs, as in (a).</p>
<p>PRESENT PERFECT</p> <p>(b) Rita has talked to Josh on the phone many times (before now). (c) INCORRECT: Rita <i>has been talking</i> to Josh on the phone many times. (d) Rita has known Josh for two years. (e) INCORRECT: Rita <i>has been knowing</i> Josh for two years.</p>	<p>The PRESENT PERFECT expresses</p> <p>(1) repeated activities that occur at unspecified times in the past, as in (b), or</p> <p>(2) the duration of present situations, as in (d), using non-action verbs.</p>
<p>(f) I have been living here for six months. OR (g) I have lived here for six months. (h) Al has been wearing glasses since he was ten. OR Al has worn glasses since he was ten. (i) I 've been going to school ever since I was five years old. OR I 've gone to school ever since I was five years old.</p>	<p>For some (not all) verbs, duration can be expressed by either the present perfect or the present perfect progressive. (f) and (g) have essentially the same meaning, and both are correct. Often either tense can be used with verbs that express the duration of usual or habitual activities/situations (things that happen daily or regularly), e.g., <i>live, work, teach, smoke, wear glasses, play chess, go to school, read the same newspaper every morning, etc.</i></p>

□ EXERCISE 25. Present perfect vs. the present perfect progressive. (Chart 4-7)

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect or the present perfect progressive. In some sentences, either form is possible.

- A: I'm tired. We (walk) have been walking for more than an hour.
Let's stop and rest for a while.
B: Okay.
- A: Is the post office far from here?
B: Not at all. I (walk) have walked there many times.

3. A: Do you like it here?
 B: I (*live*) have been living/have lived here for only a short while. I don't know yet.
4. A: I (*read*) _____ this chapter in my chemistry text three times, and I still don't understand it!
 B: Maybe I can help.
5. A: My eyes are getting tired. I (*read*) _____ for two hours. I think I'll take a break.
 B: Why don't we go for a walk?
6. A: Do you like the Edgewater Inn?
 B: Very much. I (*stay*) _____ there at least a dozen times. It's my favorite hotel.
7. A: The baby's crying. Shouldn't we do something?
 B: He's all right.
 A: Are you sure? He (*cry*) _____ for almost ten minutes.
 B: Okay. I'll go into his room and see if anything's wrong.
8. A: Who's your daughter's new teacher?
 B: Mrs. Jackson.
 A: She's one of the best teachers at the elementary school. She (*teach*) _____ kindergarten for twenty years.
9. A: Ed (*play*) _____ tennis for ten years, but he still doesn't have a good backhand.
 B: Neither do I, and I (*play*) _____ tennis for twenty years.
10. A: Where does Mr. Alvarez work?
 B: At the power company. He (*work*) _____ there for fifteen years. He likes his job.
 A: What about his neighbor, Mr. Perez?
 B: He's currently unemployed, but he'll find a new job soon.
 A: What kind of job experience does he have?
 B: He (*work*) _____ for a small manufacturing firm, for the telephone company, and at two of the world's leading software companies. With all that work experience, he won't have any trouble finding another job.

4-8 USING *ALREADY*, *YET*, *STILL*, AND *ANYMORE*

ALREADY	(a) The mail came an hour ago. The mail is <i>already</i> here.	Idea of <i>already</i> : Something happened before now, before this time. <i>Position: midsentence.*</i>
YET	(b) I expected the mail an hour ago, but it <i>hasn't</i> come <i>yet</i>.	Idea of <i>yet</i> : Something did not happen before now (up to this time), but it may happen in the future. <i>Position: end of sentence.</i>
STILL	(c) It was cold yesterday. It <i>is still</i> cold today. We <i>still</i> need to wear coats. (d) I could play the piano when I was a child. I <i>can still</i> play the piano. (e) The mail didn't come an hour ago. The mail <i>still</i> hasn't come.	Idea of <i>still</i> : A situation continues to exist from past to present without change. <i>Position: midsentence.*</i>
ANYMORE	(f) I lived in Chicago two years ago, but then I moved to another city. I <i>don't</i> live in Chicago <i>anymore</i>.	Idea of <i>anymore</i> : A past situation does not continue to exist at present; a past situation has changed. <i>Anymore</i> has the same meaning as <i>any longer</i> . <i>Position: end of sentence.</i>
<p>Note: <i>Already</i> is used in affirmative sentences. <i>Yet</i> and <i>anymore</i> are used in negative sentences. <i>Still</i> is used in either affirmative or negative sentences.</p>		

*See Chart 1-3, p. 9. A midsentence adverb

- (1) precedes a simple present verb: *We **still** need to wear coats.*
- (2) follows *am, is, are, was, were*: *It **is still** cold.*
- (3) comes between a helping verb and a main verb: *Bob **has already** arrived.*
- (4) precedes a negative helping verb: *Ann **still hasn't** come.*
- (5) follows the subject in a question: *Have **you already** seen that movie?*

□ EXERCISE 26. ALREADY, YET, STILL, ANYMORE. (Chart 4-8)

Directions: Complete the sentences with ***already*, *yet*, *still*, or *anymore***.

1. It's 1:00 P.M. I'm hungry. I haven't eaten lunch yet.
2. It's 1:00 P.M. I'm not hungry. I've _____ eaten lunch.
3. Eric was hungry, so he ate a candy bar a few minutes ago. But he's _____ hungry, so he's going to have another candy bar.
4. I used to eat lunch at the cafeteria every day, but now I bring my lunch to school in a paper bag instead. I don't eat at the cafeteria _____.
5. I don't have to study tonight. I've _____ finished all my homework.
6. I started a letter to my parents yesterday, but I haven't finished it _____.
I'll finish it later today and put it in the mail.

7. I started a letter to my parents yesterday. I thought about finishing it last night before I went to bed, but I didn't. I _____ haven't finished it.*
8. A: Is Mary home _____?
B: No, but I'm expecting her soon.
9. A: Is Mary _____ in class?
B: Yes, she is. Her class doesn't end until 11:30.
10. A: Has Rob found a new job _____?
B: No. He _____ works at the bookstore.
11. A: When is your sister going to come to visit you?
B: She's _____ here. She got here yesterday.
12. A: Do you _____ live on Pine Avenue?
B: No, I don't live there _____. I moved to another apartment closer to school.

☐ EXERCISE 27. ALREADY, YET, STILL, ANYMORE. (Chart 4-8)

Directions: Complete the sentences with your own words.

Example: I . . . not . . . because I've already . . .

- *I'm not hungry because I've already eaten.* OR
→ *I'm not going to go to the movie because I've already seen it.* OR
→ *I don't have to take the English test because I've already taken it.*

1. I used to . . . , but . . . anymore.
2. I can't . . . because I haven't . . . yet.
3. Are . . . still . . . ?
4. . . . because I've already . . .
5. I don't . . . anymore, but . . . still . . .

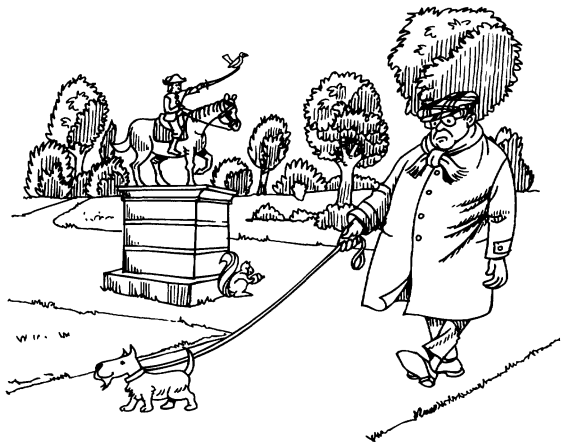
☐ EXERCISE 28. Verb tense review. (Chapters 1, 2, and 4)

Directions: Compare the different meanings of the verb tenses. Identify which sentences express duration.

1. a. Rachel **is taking** English classes.
b. Nadia **has been taking** English classes for two months.
2. a. Ann **has been** in Jerusalem for two years. She likes it there.
b. Sue **has been** in Jerusalem. She's also been in Paris. She's been in New York and Tokyo. She's been in lots of cities. She travels a lot.

*In negative sentences, **still** and **yet** express similar meanings. The meanings of *I haven't finished it yet* and *I still haven't finished it* are similar.

3. a. Jack **has visited** his aunt and uncle many times.
b. Matt **has been visiting** his aunt and uncle for the last three days.
4. a. Jack **is talking** on the phone.
b. Jack **talks** on the phone a lot.
c. Jack **has been talking** to his boss on the phone for half an hour.
d. Jack **has talked** to his boss on the phone lots of times.
5. a. Mr. Woods **walks** his dog in Forest Park every day.
b. Mr. Woods **has walked** his dog in Forest Park many times.
c. Mr. Woods **walked** his dog in Forest Park five times last week.
d. Mr. Woods **is walking** his dog in Forest Park right now.
e. Mr. Woods **has been walking** his dog in Forest Park since two o'clock.



□ EXERCISE 29. Verb tenses. (Charts 4-2 > 4-8)

Directions: Make sentences about your life using the given time expressions. Use the simple past, present perfect, or present perfect progressive.

Example: for the last two weeks

→ *I've had a cold for the last two weeks.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. since I was a child | 7. since last Tuesday |
| 2. for a long time | 8. for a number of years* |
| 3. two years ago | 9. a week ago today |
| 4. so far today | 10. for the last ten minutes |
| 5. many times in my lifetime | 11. already . . . , but . . . yet |
| 6. never | 12. still . . . , but . . . anymore |

*a number of years = many years.

□ EXERCISE 30. Review of verb tenses. (Chapters 1 > 4)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.

1. A: (*you, have*) Do you have any plans for vacation?
 B: Yes, I do. I (*plan*) am planning to go to Toronto.
 A: (*you, be, ever*) _____ there before?
 B: Yes, I have. I (*be*) _____ in Toronto two months ago. My brother (*live*) _____ there, so I (*go*) _____ there often.
2. A: Where's Jessica?
 B: She (*study*) _____ at the library.
 A: When (*she, get*) _____ back home?
 B: In an hour or so. Probably around five o'clock.
 A: How long (*she, study*) _____ at the library?
 B: Since two o'clock this afternoon.
 A: (*she, study*) _____ at the library every day?
 B: Not every day, but often.
3. A: Shhh. Irene (*talk*) _____ on the phone long-distance.
 B: Who (*she, talk*) _____ to?
 A: Her brother. They (*talk*) _____ for almost an hour.
 I think her brother is in some kind of trouble.
 B: That's too bad. I hope it's nothing serious.
4. A: (*you, know*) _____ Abdullah's new address?
 B: Not off the top of my head. But I (*have*) _____ it at home in my computer. When I (*get*) _____ home this evening, I (*call*) _____ and (*give*) _____ you his address.
 A: Thanks. Or you could e-mail it to me.
 B: Okay. I (*do*) _____ that.
5. A: Where's Juan? He (*be*) _____ absent from class for the last three days. (*anyone, see*) _____ him lately?
 B: I have. I (*see*) _____ him yesterday. He has a bad cold, so he (*be*) _____ home in bed since the weekend. He (*be, probably*) _____ back in class tomorrow.
6. A: How long (*you, wear*) _____ glasses?
 B: Since I (*be*) _____ ten years old.
 A: (*you, be*) _____ nearsighted or farsighted?
 B: Nearsighted.

7. A: Let's go to a restaurant tonight.
 B: Okay. Where should we go?
 A: (*you, like*) _____ Thai food?
 B: I don't know. I (*eat, never*) _____ any. What's it like?
 A: It's delicious, but it can be pretty hot!
 B: That's okay. I (*love*) _____ really hot food.
 A: There (*be*) _____ a Thai restaurant downtown. I (*go*) _____ there a couple of times. The food is excellent.
 B: Sounds good. I (*be, never*) _____ to a Thai restaurant, so it (*be*) _____ a new experience for me. After we (*get*) _____ there, can you explain the menu to me?
 A: Sure. And if I can't, our waiter or waitress can.
8. A: (*you, smoke*) _____ ?
 B: Yes, I do.
 A: How long (*you, smoke*) _____ ?
 B: Well, let me see. I (*smoke*) _____ since I (*be*) _____ seventeen. So I (*smoke*) _____ for almost four years.
 A: Why (*you, start*) _____ ?
 B: Because I (*be*) _____ a dumb, stupid kid.
 A: (*you, want*) _____ to quit?
 B: Yes. I (*plan*) _____ to quit very soon. In fact, I (*decide*) _____ to quit on my next birthday. My twenty-first birthday is two weeks from now. On that day, I (*intend*) _____ to smoke my last cigarette.
 A: That's terrific! You (*feel*) _____ much better after you (*stop*) _____ smoking.
 B: (*you, smoke, ever*) _____ ?
 A: No, I haven't. I (*smoke, never*) _____ a cigarette in my life. When I (*be*) _____ ten years old, I (*smoke*) _____ one of my uncle's cigars. My sister and I (*steal*) _____ a couple of his cigars and (*go*) _____ behind the garage to smoke them. Both of us (*get*) _____ sick. I (*have, not*) _____ anything to smoke since then.
 B: That's smart.

□ EXERCISE 31. Error analysis. (Charts 4-1 → 4-8)

Directions: Correct the errors. Most of the errors are in verb usage, but some are miscellaneous (e.g., capitalization, word order, spelling, agreement, etc.).

1. I have been ^{studying} ~~studied~~ ^E ~~english~~ for eight year^s _^, but I still have a lot to learn.
2. I want to learn English since I am a child.
3. Our class has have three tests since the beggining of the term.
4. I have started the English classes since three weeks ago and I am learning some English since that time.
5. I have been thinking about how to improve my English ability since I came here, but I still don't find a good way.
6. All of us has learn many thing since we were children.
7. When I was at my sister's house, we had an argument. Since then I didn't talk to her for three days.
8. Since I was very young, I like animals.
9. I have been study english since three and a half month.
10. I like very much the English. Since I was young my father found an American girl to teach my brothers and me English, but when I move to another city my father hasn't find one for five years. Now I'm living here and studying in this English program.
11. I almost die in an automobile accident five year ago. Since that day my life changed completely.
12. In my country, women are soldiers in the army since the 1970s.

13. I meet Abdul in my first English class last June. He was friendly and kind. We are friends since that day.
14. My favorite place in the world is my hometown. I live there for twenty years.
15. My wife and I have been in Italy two weeks ago. We went there to ski.
16. My wife broke her leg while she was skiing in Italy. Now she's home, but she can't walk without help. A lot of our friends are visiting her since she has broken her leg.
17. I was busy every day since I arrived at this city.
18. I haven't to eaten any kind of chinese food for a week. I miss it a lot!

□ **EXERCISE 32. Verb tense review. (Chapters 1 → 4)**

Directions: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.

Dear Adam,

Hi! Remember me? (Just a joke!) I (*write, not*) haven't written₁ to you for at least six months, but that's not long enough for you to forget me! I think about writing to you often, but I (*be, not*) _____₂ a good correspondent for the last few months. You (*hear, not*) _____₃ from me for such a long time because I (*be*) _____₄ really busy. For the last few months, I (*work*) _____₅ full-time at a shoe store and (*go*) _____₆ to school at the local community college to study business and computers. When I (*write*) _____₇ to you six months ago—last April, I think—I (*go*) _____₈ to the university full-time and (*study*) _____₉ anthropology. A lot of things (*happen*) _____₁₀ since then.

At the end of the spring semester last June, my grades *(be)* _____
 11
 terrible. As a result, I *(lose)* _____ my scholarship and my parents'
 12
 support. I really *(mess)* _____ up when I *(get)* _____ those
 13 14
 bad grades. When I *(show)* _____ my grade report to my parents, they
 15
(refuse) _____ to help me with my living expenses at school anymore.
 16
 They *(feel)* _____ that I was wasting my time and their money, so they *(tell)*
 17
 _____ me to get a job. So last June I *(start)* _____ working
 18 19
 at a shoe store: Imperial Shoes at Southcenter Mall. I *(work)* _____
 20
 there ever since.

It *(be, not)* _____ a bad job, but it *(be, not)* _____
 21 22
 wonderful either. Every day, I *(fetch)* _____ shoes from the back room for
 23
 people to try on, boxes and boxes of shoes, all day long. I *(meet)* _____
 24
 some pretty weird people since I *(start)* _____ this job. A couple of
 25
 weeks ago, a middle-aged man *(come)* _____ into the store. He
 26
(want) _____ to try on some black leather loafers. I *(bring)*
 27
 _____ the loafers, and he *(put)* _____ them on. While
 28 29
 he *(walk)* _____ around to see if they fit okay, he *(pull)*
 30
 _____ from his pocket a little white mouse with pink eyes and
 31
(start) _____ talking to it. He *(look)* _____ right at the
 32 33
 mouse and *(say)* _____, "George, *(you, like)* _____
 34 35
 this pair of shoes?" When the mouse *(twich)* _____ its nose, the man
 36
(say) _____, "Yes, so do I." Then he *(turn)* _____ to me
 37 38
 and *(say)* _____, "We'll take them." Can you believe that!?
 39



Most of the people I meet are nice—and normal. My favorite customers (*be*) _____ people who (*know*) _____ what they want when they _____
 40 _____ 41
 (*enter*) _____ the store. They (*come*) _____ in, (*point*)
 42 _____ 43
 _____ at one pair of shoes, politely (*tell*) _____ me their
 44 _____ 45
 size, (*try*) _____ the shoes on, and then (*buy*) _____ them,
 46 _____ 47
 just like that. They (*agonize, not*) _____ for a long time over
 48
 which pair to buy.

I (*learn*) _____ one important thing from working at the
 49
 shoe store: I (*want, not*) _____ to sell shoes as a career. I (*need*)
 _____ 50
 _____ a good education that (*prepare*) _____ me for a
 51 _____ 52
 job that I can enjoy for the rest of my life. And even though I love studying anthropology,
 I (*decide*) _____ that a degree in business and computers will
 53
 provide the best career opportunities.

Now I (*work*) _____ part-time at the shoe store and (*go*) _____
 _____ to school at the same time. I (*want, always*) _____
 to be completely independent and self-reliant, and now I (*be*) _____.
 I (*have*) _____ to pay every penny of my tuition and living expenses now.
 Ever since I (*lose*) _____ my scholarship and (*make*) _____
 my parents mad, I (*be*) _____ completely on my own. I'm glad to
 report that my grades at present (*be*) _____ excellent, and right now I
 (*enjoy, really*) _____ my work with computers. In the
 future, I (*continue*) _____ to take courses in anthropology
 whenever I can fit them into my schedule, and I (*study*) _____
 anthropology on my own for the rest of my life, but I (*pursue*) _____
 a career in business. Maybe there is some way I can combine anthropology, business, and
 computers. Who knows?

There. I (*tell*) _____ you everything I can think of that is at all
 important in my life at the moment. I think I (*grow*) _____ up a
 lot during the last six months. I (*understand*) _____ that my education
 is important. Losing my scholarship (*make*) _____ my life more difficult,
 but I (*believe*) _____ that I (*take, finally*) _____
 charge of my life. It's a good feeling.

Please write. I'd love to hear from you.

Jessica

□ EXERCISE 33. Writing: verb tense review. (Chapters 1 → 4)

Directions: Think of a friend you haven't spoken or written to since the beginning of this term. Write this friend a letter about your activities from the start of this school term to the present time. Begin your letter as follows:

Dear (. . .),

I'm sorry I haven't written for such a long time. Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

□ EXERCISE 34. Writing: verb tense review. (Chapters 1 → 4)

Directions: Write about one (or both) of the following topics.

1. Think of two or three important events that have occurred in your life in the past year or two. In a paragraph for each, briefly tell your reader about these events and give your opinions and/or predictions.
2. Think of two or three important events that have occurred in the world in the past year or two. In a paragraph for each, briefly tell your reader about these events and give your opinions and/or predictions.

4-9. PAST PERFECT

Situation: Jack left his apartment at 2:00. Ann arrived at his apartment at 2:15 and knocked on the door.

- (a) When Ann arrived, Jack wasn't there. He **had left**.

The PAST PERFECT is used when the speaker is talking about two different events at two different times in the past; one event ends before the second event happens.

In (a): There are two events, and both happened in the past: Jack left his apartment. Ann arrived at his apartment. To show the time relationship between the two events, we use the past perfect (*had left*) to say that the first event (Jack leaving his apartment) was completed before the second event (Ann arriving at his apartment) occurred.



4-9 PAST PERFECT—(continued)

(b) Jack **had left** his apartment when Ann arrived.

FORM: **had** + *past participle*

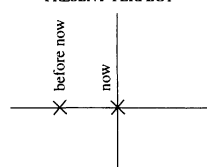
(c) *He'd left. I'd left. They'd left.* Etc.

CONTRACTION:

I/you/she/he/it/we/they + 'd

COMPARE THE PRESENT PERFECT AND THE PAST PERFECT.

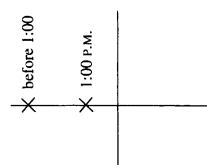
PRESENT PERFECT



(d) I am not hungry now. I **have** already **eaten**.

The PRESENT PERFECT expresses an activity that *occurred before now, at an unspecified time in the past*, as in (d).

PAST PERFECT



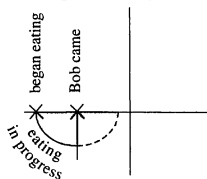
(e) I was not hungry at 1:00 P.M. I **had** already **eaten**.

The PAST PERFECT expresses an activity that *occurred before another time in the past*.

In (e): I ate at noon. I was not hungry at 1:00 P.M. because I had already eaten before 1:00 P.M.

COMPARE THE PAST PROGRESSIVE AND THE PAST PERFECT.

PAST PROGRESSIVE

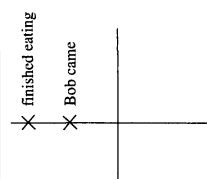


(f) I **was eating** when Bob came.

The PAST PROGRESSIVE expresses an activity that was *in progress at a particular time in the past*.

In (f): I began to eat at noon. Bob came at 12:10. My meal was in progress when Bob came.

PAST PERFECT



(g) I **had eaten** when Bob came.

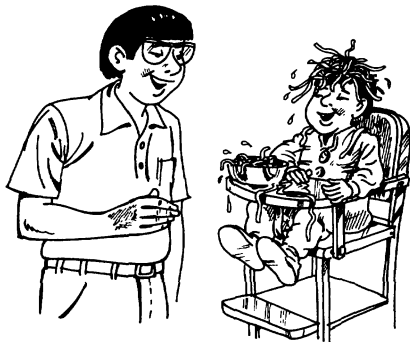
The PAST PERFECT expresses an activity that was *completed before a particular time in the past*.

In (g): I finished eating at noon. Bob came at 1:00 P.M. My meal was completed before Bob came.

□ EXERCISE 35. Past perfect. (Chart 4-9)

Directions: Identify which action took place first (1st) in the past and which action took place second (2nd).

1. The tennis player **jumped** in the air for joy. She **had won** the match.
a. 1st The tennis player won the match.
b. 2nd The tennis player jumped in the air.
2. Before I went to bed, I **checked** the front door. My roommate **had** already **locked** it.
a. 2nd I checked the door.
b. 1st My roommate locked the door.
3. I **looked** for Bob, but he **had left** the building.
a. _____ Bob left the building.
b. _____ I looked for Bob.
4. I **laughed** when I saw my son. He **had poured** a bowl of noodles on top of his head.
a. _____ I laughed.
b. _____ My son poured a bowl of noodles on his head.



5. Oliver **arrived** at the theater on time, but he couldn't get in. He **had left** his ticket at home.
a. _____ Oliver left his ticket at home.
b. _____ Oliver arrived at the theater.
6. I **handed** Betsy the newspaper, but she didn't want it. She **had read** it during her lunch hour.
a. _____ I handed Betsy the newspaper.
b. _____ Betsy read the newspaper.

7. After Carl arrived in New York, he **called** his mother. He **had promised** to call her as soon as he got in.
- a. _____ Carl made a promise to his mother.
- b. _____ Carl called his mother.
8. Stella was alone in a strange city. She walked down the avenue slowly, looking in shop windows. Suddenly, she **turned** her head and **looked** behind her. Someone **had called** her name.
- a. _____ Stella turned her head and looked behind her.
- b. _____ Someone called her name.

□ EXERCISE 36. Present perfect vs. past perfect. (Chart 4-9)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the present perfect or the past perfect form of the verb in parentheses.

1. A: Oh no! We're too late. The train (*leave, already*) has already left.
B: That's okay. We'll catch the next train to Athens.
2. Last Thursday, we went to the station to catch a train to Athens, but we were too late. The train (*leave, already*) had already left.
3. A: Go back to sleep. It's only six o'clock in the morning.
B: I'm not sleepy. I (*sleep, already*) _____ for eight hours. I'm going to get up.
4. I woke up at six this morning, but I couldn't get back to sleep. I wasn't sleepy. I (*sleep, already*) _____ for eight hours.
5. A: I'll introduce you to Professor Newton at the meeting tonight.
B: You don't need to. I (*meet, already*) _____ him.
6. Jack offered to introduce me to Professor Newton, but it wasn't necessary. I (*meet, already*) _____ him.
7. A: Do you want to go to the movie tonight?
B: What are you going to see?
A: *Distant Drums*.
B: I (*see, already*) _____ it. Thanks anyway.
8. I didn't go to the movie with Francisco last Tuesday night. I (*see, already*) _____ it.

9. A: Jane? Jane! Is that you? How are you? I haven't seen you for ages!
B: Excuse me? Are you talking to me?
A: Oh. You're not Jane. I'm sorry. It is clear that I (*make*) _____ a mistake. Please excuse me.
10. Yesterday I approached a stranger who looked like Jane Moore and started talking to her. But she wasn't Jane. It was clear that I (*make*) _____ a mistake. I was really embarrassed.

☐ EXERCISE 37. Past progressive vs. past perfect. (Chart 4-9)

Directions: Circle the correct completion.

- Amanda didn't need to study the multiplication tables in fifth grade. She _____ them.
A. was learning
B. had already learned
- I enjoyed visiting Tommy's class. It was an arithmetic class. The students _____ their multiplication tables.
A. were learning
B. had already learned
- While I _____ up the mountain, I got tired. But I didn't stop until I reached the top.
A. was walking
B. had walked
- I was very tired when I got to the top of the mountain. I _____ a long distance.
A. was walking
B. had walked
- I knocked. No one answered. I turned the handle and pulled sharply on the door, but it did not open. Someone _____ it.
A. was locking
B. had locked
- "Where were you when the earthquake occurred?"
"In my office. I _____ to my assistant. We were working on a report."
A. was talking
B. had already talked
- "Ahmed's house was destroyed in the earthquake."
"I know! It's lucky that he and his family _____ for his parents' home before the earthquake struck."
A. were leaving
B. had already left
- We drove two hundred miles to see the circus in Kansas City. When we got there, we couldn't find the circus. It _____ town. We _____ all the way to Kansas City for nothing.
A. was leaving . . . were driving
C. was leaving . . . had driven
B. had left . . . had driven
D. had left . . . were driving

☐ EXERCISE 38. Present perfect, past progressive, and past perfect. (Chart 4-9)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in parentheses. Use the present perfect, past progressive, or past perfect.

1. When I went to bed, I turned on the radio. While I (*sleep*) was sleeping, somebody turned it off.
2. You're from Jakarta? I (*be, never*) _____ there. I'd like to go there someday.
3. I started to tell Rodney the news, but he stopped me. He (*hear, already*) _____ it.
4. When Gina went to bed, it was snowing. It (*snow, still*) _____ when she woke up in the morning.
5. Rita called me on the phone to tell me the good news. She (*pass*) _____ her final exam in English.
6. I couldn't think. The people around me (*make*) _____ too much noise. Finally, I gave up and left to try to find a quiet place to work.
7. Are you still waiting for David? (*he, come, not*) _____ yet? He's really late, isn't he?
8. Otto's back to work today, but was in the hospital last week. He (*be, never*) _____ a patient in a hospital before. It was a new experience for him.
9. A couple of weeks ago Mr. Fox, our office manager, surprised all of us. When he walked into the office, he (*wear*) _____ a T-shirt and jeans. Everyone stopped and stared. Mr. Fox is a conservative dresser. Before that time, he (*wear, never*) _____ anything but a blue or gray suit. And he (*wear, not*) _____ his jeans to the office since that time. He wore them only that one time.

☐ EXERCISE 39. Verb tense review. (Chapters 1 → 4)

Directions: Circle the correct completion.

Example:

I can't come with you. I need to stay here. I _____ for a phone call.

- A. wait B. will wait C. am waiting D. have waited

1. I _____ my glasses three times so far this year. One time I dropped them on a cement floor. Another time I sat on them. And this time I stepped on them.
A. broke B. was breaking C. have broken D. have been breaking

2. Kate reached to the floor and picked up her glasses. They were broken. She _____ on them.
A. stepped B. had stepped C. was stepping D. has stepped
3. Sarah gets angry easily. She _____ a bad temper ever since she was a child.
A. has B. will have C. had D. has had
4. Now, whenever Sarah starts to lose her temper, she _____ a deep breath and _____ to ten.
A. takes . . . counts C. took . . . counted
B. has taken . . . counted D. is taking . . . counting
5. Nicky, please don't interrupt me. I _____ to Grandma on the phone. Go play with your trucks so we can finish our conversation.
A. talk B. have talked C. am talking D. have been talking
6. We _____ at a hotel in Miami when the hurricane hit southern Florida last month. As soon as the hurricane moved out of the area, we left and went back home.
A. had stayed B. stay C. were staying D. stayed
7. Now listen carefully. When Aunt Martha _____ tomorrow, give her a big hug.
A. arrives B. will arrive C. arrived D. is going to arrive
8. My cousin _____ with me in my apartment for the last two weeks. I'm ready for him to leave, but he seems to want to stay forever. Maybe I should ask him to leave.
A. is staying B. stayed C. was staying D. has been staying
9. Mrs. Larsen discovered a bird in her apartment. It was in her living room. It _____ into her apartment through an open window.
A. was flying B. had flown C. has flown D. was flown
10. The phone rang, so I _____ it up and _____ hello.
A. picked . . . had said C. was picking . . . said
B. picked . . . said D. was picking . . . had said

☐ **EXERCISE 40. Verb tense review. (Chapters 1 → 4)**

Directions: Circle the correct completion.

Example:

I can't come with you. I need to stay here. I _____ for a phone call.
A. wait B. will wait C. am waiting D. have waited

1. My mother began to drive cars when she was fourteen. Now she is eighty-nine, and she still drives. She _____ cars for seventy-five years.
A. was driving B. drives C. drove D. has been driving
2. In every culture, people _____ jewelry since prehistoric times.
A. wear B. wore C. have worn D. had worn

3. It _____ when I left the house this morning, so I opened my umbrella.
A. rained B. had rained C. is raining D. was raining
4. Australian koala bears are interesting animals. They _____ practically their entire lives in trees without ever coming down to the ground.
A. are spending C. have spent
B. have been spending D. spend
5. The teacher is late today, so class hasn't begun yet. After she _____ here, class will begin.
A. will get B. is going to get C. gets D. is getting
6. It's raining hard. It _____ an hour ago and _____ yet.
A. had started . . . doesn't stop C. started . . . hasn't stopped
B. has started . . . didn't stop D. was starting . . . isn't stopping
7. Alex's bags are almost ready for his trip. He _____ for Syria later this afternoon. We'll say good-bye to him before he _____.
A. left . . . went C. is leaving . . . goes
B. leaves . . . will go D. has left . . . will go
8. I heard a slight noise, so I walked to the front door to investigate. I looked down at the floor and saw a piece of paper. Someone _____ a note under the door to my apartment.
A. had pushed B. is pushing C. has pushed D. pushed
9. I walked slowly through the market. People _____ all kinds of fruits and vegetables. I studied the prices carefully before I decided what to buy.
A. have sold B. sell C. had sold D. were selling
10. I really like my car. I _____ it for six years. It runs beautifully.
A. have B. have had C. had D. have been having

