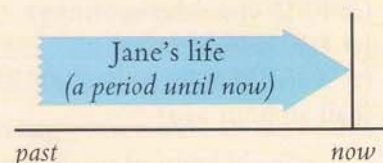


Present Perfect (I have done)

A

Study this example conversation:

Dave: **Have** you **traveled** a lot, Jane?
 Jane: Yes, I've **been** to lots of places.
 Dave: Really? **Have** you ever **been** to China?
 Jane: Yes, I've **been** to China twice.
 Dave: What about India?
 Jane: No, I **haven't been** to India.



Have/has + traveled/been/done, etc., (*past participle*) is the present perfect:

I/we/they/you have (= I've, etc.)	traveled been done , etc.
he/she/it has (= he's, etc.)	

The past participle often ends in **-ed** (traveled/decided, etc.), but many important verbs are **irregular** (**been/done/written**, etc.). For a list of irregular verbs, see Appendix 1.

B

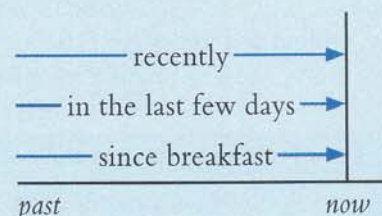
We use the *present perfect* when we talk about a period of time that continues from the past until now. In the conversation in **A**, Dave and Jane are talking about the places Jane has visited in her life – which is a period that continues until now. Some more examples:

- **Have** you ever **eaten** caviar? (in your life)
- We've never **had** a car.
- “**Have** you **read** *Hamlet*?” “No, I **haven't read** any of Shakespeare's plays.”
- Susan really loves that movie. She's **seen** it eight times!
- What a boring movie! It's the most boring movie I've ever **seen**.

C

In the following examples, too, the speakers are talking about a period that continues until now (**recently** / **in the last few days** / **so far** / **since breakfast**, etc.).

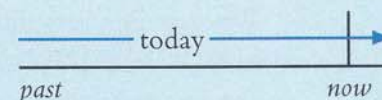
- **Have** you **heard** from Brian **recently**?
- I've **met** a lot of people **in the last few days**.
- Everything is going well. We **haven't had** any problems **so far**.
- I'm hungry. I **haven't eaten** anything **since breakfast**.
- It's nice to see you again. We **haven't seen** each other **for a long time**.



D

We use the present perfect with **today** / **this morning** / **this year**, etc., when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking (see also Unit 9B):

- I've **drunk** four cups of coffee **today**.
- **Have** you **had** a vacation **this year** (yet)?
- I **haven't seen** Tom **this morning**. **Have** you?
- Rob **hasn't studied** very hard **this semester**.



E

We say: It's the (first) time something **has happened**. For example:

- Don is taking a driving lesson. It's his first one.
It's the first time he **has driven** a car. (*not drives*)
or He **has never driven** a car **before**.
- Sarah has lost her passport again. This is the second time this **has happened**. (*not happens*)
- Bill is calling his girlfriend again. That's the third time he's **called** her **tonight**.



7.1 You are asking people questions about things they have done. Make questions with **ever** using the words in parentheses.

- (ride / horse?) Have you ever ridden a horse?
- (be / Mexico?) Have _____
- (run / marathon?) _____
- (speak / famous person?) _____
- (most beautiful place / visit?) What's _____

7.2 Complete B's answers. Some sentences are positive and some negative. Use the following verbs:

be be eat happen have ~~meet~~ play read see see try

A

B

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What's Mark's sister like? | I have no idea. <u>I've never met</u> her. |
| 2. How is Diane these days? | I don't know. I _____ her recently. |
| 3. Are you hungry? | Yes. I _____ much today. |
| 4. Can you play chess? | Yes, but _____ in ages. |
| 5. Are you enjoying your vacation? | Yes, it's the best vacation _____ for a long time. |
| 6. What's that book like? | I don't know. _____ it. |
| 7. Is Sydney an interesting place? | I have no idea. _____ there. |
| 8. Mike was late for work again today. | Again? He _____ late every day this week. |
| 9. Do you like caviar? | I don't know. _____ it. |
| 10. I hear your car broke down again yesterday. | Yes, it's the second time _____ this week. |
| 11. Who's that woman by the door? | I don't know. _____ her before. |

7.3 Complete the sentences using **today / this year / this semester, etc.**

- I saw Tom yesterday, but I haven't seen him today.
- I read a newspaper yesterday, but I _____ today.
- Last year the company made a profit, but this year _____.
- Tracy worked hard at school last semester, but _____.
- It snowed a lot last winter, but _____.
- Our football team won a lot of games last season, but we _____.

7.4 Read the situations and write sentences as shown in the example.

- Jack is driving a car, but he's very nervous and not sure what to do.
You ask: Have you driven a car before?
He says: No, this is the first time I've driven a car.
- Ben is playing tennis. He's not good at it, and he doesn't know the rules.
You ask: Have _____
He says: No, this is the first _____
- Sue is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable.
You ask: _____
She says: _____
- Maria is in Los Angeles. She has just arrived, and it's very new for her.
You ask: _____
She says: _____

Present Perfect and Past 1 (I have done and I did)

A

You can use the present perfect (**I have done**) for new or recent happenings:

- I've **lost** my keys. **Have** you **seen** them?
- "Is Sally here?" "No, she's **gone** out."
- The police **have arrested** two people in connection with the robbery.

You can also use the simple past (**I lost, she went**, etc.):

- I **lost** my keys. **Did** you **see** them?
- "Is Sally here?" "No, she **went** out."
- The police **arrested** two people in connection with the robbery.

B

When we say that "something has happened," this is new information:

- Have you heard? Bill and Sarah **have won** the lottery!
(or Bill and Sarah **won** . . .)
- The road is closed. There's **been** (there **has been**) an accident.
(or There **was** an accident)

Use the simple past only (*not* the present perfect) for things that are not recent or new:

- Mozart **was** a composer. He **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music.
(*not* has been . . . has written)
- My mother **grew** up in Chile. (*not* has grown)

Compare:

- Shakespeare **wrote** many plays.
- My brother is a writer. He **has written** many books. (he still writes books)

C

The present perfect always tells us something about now:

- I'm sorry, but I've **forgotten** your name. (= I can't remember it *now*)
- Sally isn't here. She's **gone** out. (= she is out *now*)
- I can't find my bag. **Have** you **seen** it? (= do you know where it is *now*?)

You can also use the simple past in all these examples ("I **forgot** your name," etc.).

Use the simple past only (*not* the present perfect) if the situation now is different.

Compare:

- It **has stopped** raining, so you don't need the umbrella.
It **stopped** raining for a while, but now it's raining again.

D

You can use the simple past or present perfect with **just**, **already**, and **yet**.

Just = a short time ago:

- A: Are you hungry?
B: No, I **just had** lunch or I've **just had** lunch.
- A: Why are you so happy?
B: I **just heard** some good news. or I've **just heard** some good news.


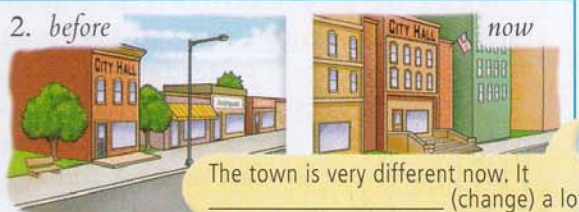




We use **already** to say that something happened sooner than expected:

- A: Don't forget to mail the letter.
B: I **already mailed** it. or I've **already mailed** it.
- A: What time is Mark leaving?
B: He **already left**. or He's **already left**.

Yet = until now. **Yet** shows that the speaker is expecting something to happen. Use **yet** only in questions and negative sentences:

- **Did** it **stop** raining **yet**? or **Has** it **stopped** raining **yet**?
- I wrote the letter, but I **didn't** mail it **yet**. or . . . I **haven't** mailed it **yet**.

8.1 Complete the sentences using the verbs in parentheses. Use the present perfect where possible. Otherwise, use the simple past.

<p>1.  It <u>has stopped</u> (stop) raining, so you don't need your umbrella.</p>	<p>2.  before now The town is very different now. It _____ (change) a lot.</p>
<p>3.  I meant to call you last night, but I _____ (forget).</p>	<p>4.  Mary _____ (go) to Peru for a vacation, but she's back home in Austin now.</p>
<p>5.  Are you OK? Yes, I _____ (have) a headache, but I feel fine now.</p>	<p>6.  You look great! You _____ (lost) weight.</p>

8.2 Which sentence is correct: (a), (b), or both of them?

- | | | |
|--|--|-------------|
| 1. a) My mother has grown up in Chile. | b) My mother grew up in Chile. | <u>b</u> |
| 2. a) Did you see my purse? | b) Have you seen my purse? | <u>both</u> |
| 3. a) I already paid the gas bill. | b) I've already paid the gas bill. | _____ |
| 4. a) The Chinese invented paper. | b) The Chinese have invented paper. | _____ |
| 5. a) Where have you been born? | b) Where were you born? | _____ |
| 6. a) Ow! I cut my finger. | b) Ow! I've cut my finger. | _____ |
| 7. a) I forgot Jerry's address. | b) I've forgotten Jerry's address. | _____ |
| 8. a) Did you go to the store yet? | b) Have you gone to the store yet? | _____ |
| 9. a) Albert Einstein has been the scientist who has developed the theory of relativity. | b) Albert Einstein was the scientist who developed the theory of relativity. | _____ |
| 10. a) My father was raised by his aunt. | b) My father has been raised by his aunt. | _____ |

8.3 Read the situations and write sentences with *just*, *already*, or *yet*. You can use the present perfect or simple past.

- After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says, "Would you like something to eat?" You say: No, thank you. I've just had lunch OR I just had lunch. (have lunch)
- Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says, "Can I speak to Joe?" You say: I'm sorry, _____. (go out)
- You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to clear the table. You say: Wait a minute! _____. (not / finish)
- You are going to a restaurant tonight. You call to reserve a table. Later your friend says, "Should I call to reserve a table?" You say: No, _____. (do it)
- You know that a friend of yours is looking for a place to live. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her. You say: _____? (find)
- You are still thinking about where to go on vacation. A friend asks, "Where are you going on vacation?" You say: _____. (not / decide)
- Linda went to the bank, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks, "Is Linda still at the bank?" You say: No, _____. (come back)
- Yesterday Carol invited you to a party on Saturday. Now another friend is inviting you to the same party. You say: Thanks, but Carol _____. (invite)

Present Perfect and Past 2 (I have done and I did)

A

Do not use the present perfect (**I have done**) when you talk about a *finished* time (for example, **yesterday** / **10 minutes ago** / **in 1999** / **when I was a child**). Use a past tense:

- It **was** very cold **yesterday**. (*not has been*)
- Paul and Lucy **went** out **10 minutes ago**. (*not have gone*)
- **Did** you **eat** a lot of candy **when you were a child**? (*not have you eaten*)
- I **got** home late **last night**. I **was** very tired and **went** straight to bed.

Use the simple past to ask **When ...?** or **What time ...?**:

- **When did** your friends **get** here? (*not have ... gotten*)
- **What time did** you **finish** work?

Compare:

Present Perfect or Simple Past

- Tom **has lost** his key. He can't get into the house. (*or Tom lost ...*)
- Is Carla here or **has** she **left**? (*or Did she leave?*)

Simple Past only

- Tom **lost** his key **yesterday**. He couldn't get into the house.
- **When did** Carla **leave**?

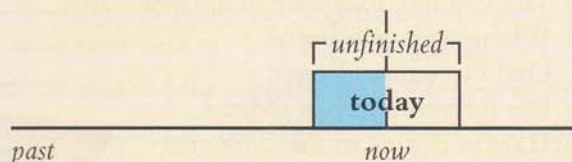
B

Compare:

Present Perfect (**have done**)

- I've **done** a lot of work **today**.

We use the present perfect for a period of time that continues *until now*. For example: **today** / **this week** / **since 1999**.

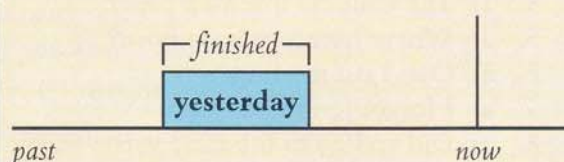


- It **hasn't** rained **this week**.
- **Have** you **seen** Lisa **this morning**? (It is still morning)
- **Have** you **seen** Tim **recently**?
- I don't know where Lisa is. I **haven't seen** her. (= I haven't seen her recently)
- We've **been waiting** for an hour. (We are still waiting now)
- John lives in Los Angeles. He **has lived** there **for seven years**.
- I **have never** played golf. (in my life)
- It's the last day of your vacation. You say: It's been a really good vacation. I've really **enjoyed** it.

Simple Past (**did**)

- I **did** a lot of work **yesterday**.

We use the simple past for a *finished* time in the past. For example: **yesterday** / **last week** / **from 1999 to 2005**.



- It **didn't** rain **last week**.
- **Did** you **see** Lisa **this morning**? (It is now afternoon or evening)
- **Did** you **see** Tim **on Sunday**?
- A: **Was** Lisa at the party **on Sunday**?
B: I don't think so. I **didn't** see her.
- We **waited** (*or were waiting*) for an hour. (We are no longer waiting)
- John **lived** in New York **for 10 years**. Now he lives in Los Angeles.
- I **didn't** play golf **last summer**.
- After you come back from vacation, you say: It **was** a really good vacation. I really **enjoyed** it.

9.1 Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

- I've lost my key. I can't find it anywhere. OK
- Have you eaten a lot of candy when you were a child? Did you eat
- I've bought a new car. You have to come and see it. _____
- I've bought a new car last week. _____
- Where have you been last night? _____
- Maria has graduated from high school in 2004. _____
- I'm looking for Mike. Have you seen him? _____
- "Have you been to Paris?" "Yes, many times." _____
- I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten much today. _____
- When has this book been published? _____

9.2 Make sentences from the words in parentheses. Use the present perfect or simple past.

- (it / not / rain / this week) It hasn't rained this week.
- (the weather / be / cold / recently) The weather _____
- (it / cold / last week) It _____
- (I / not / read / a newspaper yesterday) I _____
- (I / not / read / a newspaper today) _____
- (Kate / make / a lot of money / this year) _____
- (she / not / make / so much / last year) _____
- (you / take / a vacation recently?) _____

9.3 Put the verb into the correct form, present perfect or simple past.

- I don't know where Lisa is. Have you seen (you / see) her?
- When I _____ (get) home last night, I _____ (be) very tired, so I _____ (go) straight to bed.
- A: _____ (you / eat) at the new sushi place on Joe's birthday?
B: No, but _____ (we / be) there twice this month.
- There was a bus drivers' strike last week. There _____ (not / be) any buses.
- Mr. Lee _____ (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he quit.
- Kelly lives in Toronto. She _____ (live) there all her life.
- A: _____ (you / go) to the movies last night?
B: Yes, but it _____ (be) a mistake. The movie _____ (be) awful.
- My grandfather _____ (die) before I was born. I _____ (never / meet) him.
- I don't know Karen's husband. I _____ (never / meet) him.
- It's nearly lunchtime, and I _____ (not / see) Martin all morning.
I wonder where he is.
- A: Where do you live?
B: In Rio de Janeiro.
A: How long _____ (you / live) there?
B: Five years.
A: Where _____ (you / live) before that?
B: In Buenos Aires.
A: And how long _____ (you / live) there?
B: Two years.

9.4 Write sentences about yourself using the ideas in parentheses.

- (something you haven't done today) I haven't eaten any fruit today.
- (something you haven't done today) _____
- (something you didn't do yesterday) _____
- (something you did last night) _____
- (something you haven't done recently) _____
- (something you've done a lot recently) _____

Present Perfect Continuous (I have been doing)

A

It has been raining.

Study this example situation:



Is it raining?

No, but the ground is wet.

It **has been** raining.Have/has been -ing is the *present perfect continuous*:

I/we/they/you he/she/it	have has	(= I've, etc.) (= he's, etc.)	been	doing waiting playing, etc.
----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------------

We use the present perfect continuous for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped. There is a connection with *now*:

- You're out of breath. **Have you been running?** (= you're out of breath *now*)
- Jason is very tired. **He's been working** very hard. (= he's tired *now*)
- Why are your clothes so dirty? What **have you been doing?**
- (*on the phone*) I'm glad you called. **I've been thinking** about calling you ...
- Where have you been? **I've been looking** everywhere for you.

B

It has been raining for two hours.

Study this example situation:



It began raining two hours ago, and it is still raining.

How long **has it been raining?**It **has been raining** for two hours.

We use the present perfect continuous in this way with **how long**, **for**, and **since**. The activity is still happening (as in this example) or has just stopped.

- **How long have you been studying** English? (= you're still studying English)
- Tim is still watching television. **He's been watching** television **all day**.
- Where have you been? **I've been looking** for you **for the last half hour**.
- Christopher **hasn't been feeling** well **recently**.

You can use the present perfect continuous for actions repeated over a period of time:

- Debbie is a very good tennis player. **She's been playing since she was eight**.
- Every morning they meet in the same café. **They've been going there for years**.

C

Compare **I am doing** (see Unit 1) and **I have been doing**:

I am doing
present continuous

now

- Don't bother me now. **I'm working**.
- We need an umbrella. **It's raining**.
- Hurry up! **We're waiting**.

I have been doing
present perfect continuous

now

- **I've been working** hard. Now I'm going to take a break.
- The ground is wet. **It's been raining**.
- **We've been waiting** for an hour.

10.1 What have these people been doing or what has been happening?

<p>1. <i>earlier</i></p>	<p><i>now</i></p>	<p>2. <i>earlier</i></p>	<p><i>now</i></p>
<p>They <u>'ve been shopping.</u></p>		<p>She _____</p>	
<p>3. <i>earlier</i></p>	<p><i>now</i></p>	<p>4. <i>earlier</i></p>	<p><i>now</i></p>
<p>They _____</p>		<p>He _____</p>	

10.2 Write a question for each situation.

- You meet Paul as he is leaving the swimming pool.
You ask: (you / swim?) Have you been swimming?
- You have just arrived to meet a friend who is waiting for you.
You ask: (you / wait / long?) _____
- You meet a friend at the store. His face and hands are very dirty.
You ask: (what / you / do?) _____
- A friend of yours is now working at a gym. You want to know how long.
You ask: (how long / you / work / there?) _____
- A friend tells you about his job – he sells computers. You want to know how long.
You ask: (how long / you / sell / computers?) _____

10.3 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- It's raining. The rain started two hours ago.
It 's been raining for two hours.
- We are waiting for the bus. We got to the bus stop 20 minutes ago.
We _____ for 20 minutes.
- I'm studying Spanish. I started classes in December.
I _____ since December.
- Jessica is working in Tokyo. She started working there on January 18.
_____ since January 18.
- Our friends always spend their summers in the mountains. They started going there years ago. _____ for years.

10.4 Put the verb into the present continuous (I am -ing) or present perfect continuous (I have been -ing).

- Maria has been studying (Maria / study) English for two years.
- Hello, Tom. _____ (I / look) for you all morning. Where have you been?
- Why _____ (you / look) at me like that? Stop it!
- Linda is a teacher. _____ (she / teach) for 10 years.
- _____ (I / think) about what you said, and I've decided to take your advice.
- "Is Kim on vacation this week?" "No, _____ (she / work)."
- Sarah is very tired. _____ (she / work) very hard recently.

Present Perfect Continuous and Simple (I have been doing and I have done)

A

Study this example situation:



Ling's clothes are covered with paint. She **has been painting** the ceiling.

Has been painting is the *present perfect continuous*.

We are interested in the activity. It does not matter whether something has been finished or not. In this example, the activity (painting the ceiling) has not been finished.



The ceiling was white. Now it is red. She **has painted** the ceiling.

Has painted is the *present perfect simple*.

Here, the important thing is that something has been finished. **Has painted** is a completed action. We are interested in the result of the activity (the painted ceiling), not the activity itself.

Compare these examples:

- My hands are very dirty. I've **been fixing** the car.
- Joe **has been eating** too much recently. He should eat less.
- It's nice to see you again. What **have** you **been doing** since the last time we saw you?
- Where have you been? **Have** you **been playing** tennis?

- The car is OK again now. I've **fixed** it.
- Somebody **has eaten** all my candy. The box is empty.
- Where's the book I gave you? What **have** you **done** with it?
- **Have** you ever **played** tennis?

B

We use the continuous to say or ask *how long* (for an activity that is still happening):

- How long **have** you **been reading** that book?
- Lisa is still writing her report. She's **been writing** it **all day**.
- They've **been playing** tennis **since 2:00**.
- I'm studying Spanish, but I **haven't been studying** it very long.

We use the simple to say or ask *how much*, *how many*, or *how many times* (for completed actions):

- How much of that book **have** you **read**?
- Lisa **has written** 10 pages today.
- They've **played** tennis three times this week.
- I'm studying Spanish, but I **haven't learned** very much yet.

C

Some verbs (for example, **know/like/believe**) are not normally used in the continuous:

- I've **known** about it for a long time. (*not* I've been knowing)

For a list of these verbs, see Unit 4A. But note that you *can* use **want** and **mean** in the present perfect continuous:

- I've **been meaning** to phone Pat, but I keep forgetting.

11.1 For each situation, write two sentences using the words in parentheses.

- Luis started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it, and now he is on page 53.
(read / for two hours) He has been reading for two hours.
(read / 53 pages so far) He has read 53 pages so far.
- Min is from Korea. She is traveling around Asia right now. She began her trip three months ago.
(travel / for three months) She _____
(visit / six countries so far) _____
- Jimmy is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was 10 years old. This year he is national champion again – for the fourth time.
(win / the national championships / four times) _____
(play / tennis since he was 10) _____
- When they graduated from college, Lisa and Amy started making movies together. They still make movies.
(make / five movies since they finished college) They _____
(make / movies since they finished college) _____

11.2 For each situation, ask a question using the words in parentheses.

- You have a friend who is studying Arabic. You ask:
(how long / study / Arabic?) How long have you been studying Arabic?
- You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask:
(wait / long?) Have _____
- You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask:
(catch / any fish?) _____
- Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask:
(how many people / invite?) _____
- A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask:
(how long / teach?) _____
- You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask:
(how many books / write?) _____
(how long / write / books?) _____
- A friend of yours is saving money to take a trip. You ask:
(how long / save?) _____
(how much money / save?) _____

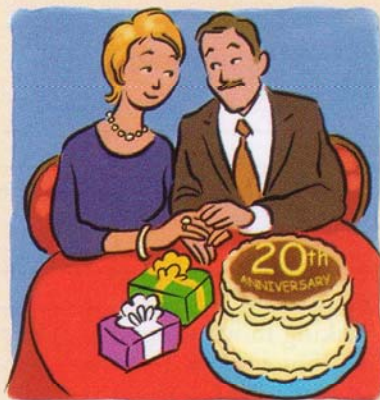
11.3 Put the verb into the more appropriate form, present perfect simple (I have done) or continuous (I have been doing).

- Where have you been? Have you been playing (you / play) tennis?
- Look! _____ (somebody / break) that window.
- You look tired. _____ (you / work) hard?
- “ _____ (you / ever / work) in a factory?” “No, never.”
- “Hi, is Sam there?” “No, he _____ (go) for a run.”
- My brother is an actor. _____ (he / appear) in several films.
- “Sorry I’m late.” “That’s all right. _____ (I / not / wait) long.”
- “Is it still raining?” “No, _____ (it / stop).”
- _____ (I / lose) my cell phone. _____
(you / see) it anywhere?
- _____ (I / read) the book you lent me, but _____
_____ (I / not / finish) it yet. It’s very interesting.
- _____ (I / read) the book you lent me, so you can have it back now.

How long have you (been) . . . ?

A

Study this example situation:



Bob and Alice are married. They got married exactly 20 years ago, so today is their 20th wedding anniversary. They **have been** married for **20 years**.

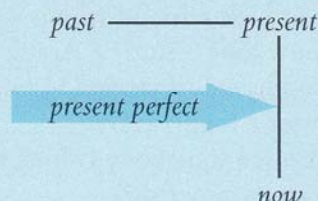
We say: They are married. (*present*)

but **How long have they been** married? (*present perfect*)
(not How long are they married?)

They **have been** married for **20 years**.
(not They are married for 20 years)

We use the present perfect (especially with **how long**, **for**, and **since**) to talk about something that began in the past and continues to the present time. Compare the *present* and the *present perfect*:

- Bill is in the hospital.
- but He **has been** in the hospital **since Monday**.
(not Bill is in the hospital since Monday)
- Do you **know** each other well?
- but **Have you known** each other **for a long time**?
(not Do you know)
- She's **waiting** for somebody.
- but She's **been waiting** all morning.
- Do they **have** a car?
- but **How long have they had** their car?



B

I have known/had/lived, etc., is the *present perfect simple*.

I have been learning / been waiting / been doing, etc., is the *present perfect continuous*.

When we ask or say "how long," the continuous is more common (see Unit 10):

- I've **been studying** English **for six months**.
- It's **been raining** since lunchtime.
- Richard **has been doing** the same job **for 20 years**.
- "How long have you **been driving**?" "Since I was 17."

Some verbs (for example, **know/like/believe**) are not normally used in the continuous:

- How long **have** you **known** Emily? (not have you been knowing)
- I've **had** a stomachache all day. (not I've been having)

See also Units 4A and 10C. For **have**, see Unit 16A.

C

You can use either the present perfect continuous or simple with **live** and **work**:

- John **has been living** / **has lived** in Montreal for a long time.
- How long **have** you **been working** / **have** you **worked** here?

But we use the simple (**I've lived** / **I've done**, etc.) with **always**:

- **Have** you **always lived** in the country? (not always been living)

D

We say "I **haven't done** something **since/for** . . ." (*present perfect simple*):

- I **haven't seen** Tom **since** Monday. (= Monday was the last time I saw him)
- Sue **hasn't called** for ages. (= the last time she called was ages ago)

12.1 Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

- Bob is a friend of mine. I know him very well. OK
- Bob is a friend of mine. I know him for a long time. I've known him
- Sue and Scott are married since July. _____
- The weather is awful. It's raining again. _____
- The weather is awful. It's raining all day. _____
- I like your house. How long are you living there? _____
- Gary is working in a store for the last few months. _____
- I don't know Tim well. We've only met a few times. _____
- I quit drinking coffee. I don't drink it for a year. _____
- That's a very old bike. How long do you have it? _____

12.2 Read the situations and write questions from the words in parentheses.

- John tells you that his mother is in the hospital. You ask him:
(how long / be / in the hospital?) How long has your mother been in the hospital?
- You meet a woman who tells you that she teaches English. You ask her:
(how long / teach / English?) _____
- You know that Erica is a good friend of Carol's. You ask Erica:
(how long / know / Carol?) _____
- Your friend's brother moved to Costa Rica a while ago. You ask your friend:
(how long / be / in Costa Rica?) _____
- Chris drives a very old car. You ask him:
(how long / have / that car?) _____
- You are talking to a friend about Scott. Scott now works at the airport. You ask your friend:
(how long / work / at the airport?) _____
- A friend of yours is taking guitar lessons. You ask him:
(how long / take / guitar lessons?) _____
- You meet somebody on a plane. She says that she lives in Chicago. You ask her:
(always / live / in Chicago?) _____

12.3 Complete B's answers to A's questions.

- | A | B |
|---|---|
| 1. Amy is in the hospital, isn't she? | Yes, she <u>has been</u> in the hospital since Monday. |
| 2. Do you see Ann very often? | No, I <u>haven't seen</u> her for three months. |
| 3. Is Margaret married? | Yes, she _____ married for 10 years. |
| 4. Are you waiting for me? | Yes, I _____ for the last half hour. |
| 5. You know Linda, don't you? | Yes, we _____ each other a long time. |
| 6. Do you still play tennis? | No, I _____ tennis for years. |
| 7. Is Jim watching TV? | Yes, he _____ TV all night. |
| 8. Do you watch TV a lot? | No, I _____ TV for ages. |
| 9. Do you have a headache? | Yes, I _____ a headache all morning. |
| 10. George is never sick, is he? | No, he _____ sick since I met him. |
| 11. Are you feeling sick? | Yes, I _____ sick all day. |
| 12. Sue lives in Miami, doesn't she? | Yes, she _____ in Miami for the last few years. |
| 13. Do you go to the movies a lot? | No, I _____ to the movies for ages. |
| 14. Would you like to go to Taiwan one day? | Yes, I _____ to go to Taiwan.
(use always / want) |

For and since

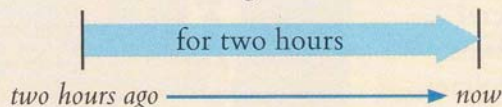
When . . . ? and How long . . . ?

A

We use **for** and **since** to say how long something has been happening.

We use **for** + a period of time
(**two hours, six weeks**, etc.):

- I've been waiting **for two hours**.

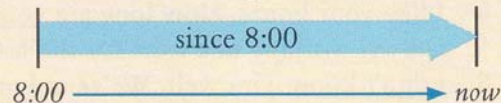


	for	
two hours	a long time	a week
20 minutes	six months	ages
five days	50 years	years

- Kelly has been working here **for six months**. (*not since six months*)
- I haven't seen Tom **for three days**.

We use **since** + the start of a period
(**8:00, Monday, 1999**, etc.):

- I've been waiting **since 8:00**.



	since	
8:00	April	lunchtime
Monday	1985	we arrived
May 12	Christmas	yesterday

- Kelly has been working here **since April**. (= from April until now)
- I haven't seen Tom **since Monday**.

It is possible to leave out **for** (but not in negative sentences):

- They've been married (for) **10 years**. (with or without **for**)
- They **haven't had** a vacation **for** 10 years. (you must use **for**)

We do *not* use **for** + **all . . .** (**all day / all my life**, etc.):

- I've lived here **all my life**. (*not for all my life*)

You can use **in** instead of **for** in negative sentences:

- They **haven't had** a vacation **in** 10 years.

B

Compare **When . . . ?** (+ *simple past*) and **How long . . . ?** (+ *present perfect*):



A: **When** did it start raining?

B: It started raining **an hour ago / at 1:00**.

A: **How long** has it been raining?

B: It's been raining **for an hour / since 1:00**.



A: **When** did Joe and Carol first meet?

B: They first met { a long time ago.
when they were in high school.

A: **How long** have they **known** each other?

B: They've **known** each other { for a long time.
since they were in high school.

C

We say "**It's** (= It has) **been a long time / two years**, etc., **since** something happened":

- It's been two years since** I saw Joe. (= I **haven't seen** Joe for two years)
- It's been ages since** we went to the movies. (= We **haven't gone** to the movies for ages)

You can ask "**How long has it been since . . . ?**":

- How long has it been since** you saw Joe? (= When did you last see Joe?)
- How long has it been since** Mrs. Hill died? (= When did Mrs. Hill die?)

13.1 Write **for** or **since**.

1. It's been raining since lunchtime.
2. Sarah has lived in Chicago _____ 1995.
3. Joe has lived in Dallas _____ 10 years.
4. I'm tired of waiting. We've been sitting here _____ an hour.
5. Kevin has been looking for a job _____ he graduated.
6. I haven't been to a party _____ ages.
7. I wonder how Joe is. I haven't seen him _____ last week.
8. Jane is away at college. She's been away _____ last August.
9. The weather is dry. It hasn't rained _____ a few weeks.

13.2 Write questions with **how long** and **when**.

1. It's raining.
(how long?) How long has it been raining?
(when?) When did it start raining?
2. Kate is studying Japanese.
(how long / study?) _____
(when / start?) _____
3. I know Jeff.
(how long / you / know?) _____
(when / you / meet?) _____
4. Rebecca and David are married.
(how long?) _____
(when / get?) _____

13.3 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1. It's raining. It's been raining since lunchtime. It started raining at lunchtime.
2. Ann and Sue are friends. They met years ago. They've been friends for _____ years.
3. Mark is sick. He got sick on Sunday. He has _____ Sunday.
4. Mark is sick. He got sick a few days ago. He has _____ a few days.
5. Sarah is married. She's been married for a year. She got _____.
6. You have a headache. It started when you woke up.
I've _____ I woke up.
7. Megan has been in France for the last three weeks.
She went _____.
8. You're working in a hotel. You started six months ago.
I've _____.

13.4 Write B's sentences using the words in parentheses.

1. A: Do you take vacations often?
B: (no / five years) No, I haven't taken a vacation for five years.
2. A: Do you see Laura often?
B: (no / about a month) _____
3. A: Do you go to the movies often?
B: (no / a long time) _____
4. A: Do you eat out often?
B: (no / ages) _____

Now write B's answers again. This time use **It's been ... since ...**

5. (1) No, it's been five years since I took a vacation.
6. (2) No, it's _____
7. (3) No, _____
8. (4) _____

Past Perfect (I had done)

A

Study this example situation:

At 10:30



Eric

At 11:00



Sarah

Sarah went to a party last week. Eric went to the party, too, but they didn't see each other. Eric left the party at 10:30 and Sarah got there at 11:00. So: When Sarah got to the party, Eric wasn't there.

He **had gone** home.

Had gone is the *past perfect (simple)*:

I/we/they/you	had	(= I'd, etc.)	gone
he/she/it		(= he'd, etc.)	seen
			finished, etc.

The past perfect is **had** + *past participle* (**gone** / **seen** / **finished**, etc.).

Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past:

- Sarah **got** to the party.

This is the starting point of the story. Then, if we want to talk about things that happened *before* this time, we use the past perfect (**had** ...):

- When Sarah arrived at the party, Eric **had** already **gone** home.

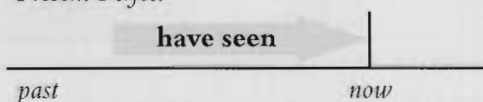
Some more examples:

- When we got home last night, we found that somebody **had broken** into our house.
- Karen didn't want to go to the movies with us because she'd already **seen** the film.
- At first I thought I'd **done** the right thing, but I soon realized that I'd **made** a big mistake.
- The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He **hadn't flown** before.
or ... He **had** never **flown** before.

B

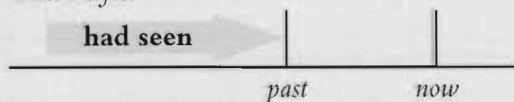
Compare the *present perfect* (**have seen**, etc.) and the *past perfect* (**had seen**, etc.):

Present Perfect



- Who is that woman? I've never **seen** her before.
- We aren't hungry. We've just **had** lunch.
- The house is dirty. They **haven't cleaned** it for weeks.

Past Perfect



- I didn't know who she was. I'd never **seen** her before. (= before that time)
- We weren't hungry. We'd just **had** lunch.
- The house was dirty. They **hadn't cleaned** it for weeks.

C

Compare the *simple past* (**left**, **was**, etc.) and the *past perfect* (**had left**, **had been**, etc.):

- A: Was Tom there when you arrived?
B: Yes, but he **left** a little later.
- Amy **wasn't** at home when I called.
She **was** at her mother's house.

- A: Was Tom there when you arrived?
B: No, he **had** already **left**.
- Amy **had** just **gotten** home when I called.
She **had been** at her mother's house.

14.1 Read the situations and write sentences using the words in parentheses.

- You went to Jill's house, but she wasn't there.
(she / go / out) She had gone out.
- You went back to your hometown after many years. It wasn't the same as before.
(it / change / a lot) _____
- I invited Rachel to the party, but she couldn't come.
(she / make / plans to do something else) _____
- You went to the movies last night. You got there late.
(the movie / already / begin) _____
- It was nice to see Daniel again after such a long time.
(I / not / see / him in five years) _____
- I offered Sue something to eat, but she wasn't hungry.
(she / just / have / breakfast) _____

14.2 For each situation, write a sentence ending with **never . . . before**. Use the verb in parentheses.

- The man sitting next to you on the plane was very nervous. It was his first flight.
(fly) He had never flown before.
- A woman walked into the room. She was a complete stranger to me.
(see) I _____ before.
- Sam played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game.
(play) He _____
- Last year we went to Mexico. It was our first time there.
(be there) We _____

14.3 Use the sentences on the left to complete the paragraphs on the right. These sentences are in the order in which they happened – so (1) happened before (2), (2) before (3), etc. But your paragraph begins with the underlined sentence, so sometimes you need the past perfect.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. (1) Somebody broke into the office during the night.
(2) <u>We arrived at work in the morning.</u>
(3) We called the police. | } We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody <u>had broken</u> into the office during the night. So we _____. |
| 2. (1) Laura went out this morning.
(2) <u>I tried to call her.</u>
(3) There was no answer. | |
| 3. (1) Jim came back from vacation a few days ago.
(2) <u>I met him the same day.</u>
(3) He looked relaxed. | |
| 4. (1) Kevin sent Sally lots of e-mails.
(2) She never answered them.
(3) <u>Yesterday he got a phone call from her.</u>
(4) He was very surprised. | |

14.4 Put the verb into the correct form, past perfect (**I had done**) or simple past (**I did**).

- "Was Ben at the party when you got there?" "No, he had gone (go) home."
- I felt very tired when I got home, so I _____ (go) straight to bed.
- The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody _____ (go) to bed.
- Sorry I'm late. My car _____ (break) down on the way here.
- We were driving on the highway when we _____ (see) a car that _____ (break) down, so we _____ (stop) to help.

Past Perfect Continuous (I had been doing)

A

Study this example situation:

Yesterday morning



Yesterday morning I got up and looked out of the window. The sun was shining, but the ground was very wet.

It **had been raining**.

It was *not* raining when I looked out of the window; the sun was shining. But it **had been** raining before.

Had been -ing is the *past perfect continuous*:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	had	(= I'd, etc.) (= he'd, etc.)	been	doing working playing, etc.
----------------------------	------------	---------------------------------	-------------	--

Some more examples:

- When the boys came into the house, their clothes were dirty, their hair was messy, and one of them had a black eye. They'd **been fighting**.
- I was very tired when I got home. I'd **been working** hard all day.
- When I went to Tokyo a few years ago, I stayed with a friend of mine. She'd **been living** there only a short time but knew the city very well.

B

You can say that something **had been happening** for a period of time before something else happened:

- We'd **been playing** tennis for about half an hour when it started to rain hard.
- Jim went to the doctor last Friday. He **hadn't been feeling** well for some time.

C

Compare **have been -ing** (*present perfect continuous*) and **had been -ing** (*past perfect continuous*):

Present Perfect Continuous

I have been -ing

past

now

- I hope the bus comes soon. I've **been waiting** for 20 minutes. (*before now*)
- James is out of breath. He **has been running**.

Past Perfect Continuous

I had been -ing

past

now

- The bus finally came. I'd **been waiting** for 20 minutes. (*before the bus came*)
- James was out of breath. He **had been running**.

D

Compare **was -ing** (*past continuous*) and **had been -ing**:

- It **wasn't raining** when we went out. The sun **was shining**. But it **had been raining**, so the ground was wet.
- Stephanie **was sitting** in an armchair resting. She was tired because she'd **been working** very hard.

E

Some verbs (for example, **know** and **like**) are not normally used in the continuous:

- We were good friends. We **had known** each other for years. (*not had been knowing*)

For a list of these verbs, see Unit 4A.

15.1 Read the situations and make sentences from the words in parentheses.

- I was very tired when I got home.
(I / work / hard all day) I'd been working hard all day.
- The two boys came into the house. They had a soccer ball, and they were both very tired.
(they / play / soccer) _____
- I was disappointed when I had to cancel my vacation.
(I / look / forward to it) _____
- Ann woke up in the middle of the night. She was scared and didn't know where she was.
(she / dream) _____
- When I got home, Mike was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off.
(he / watch / a DVD) _____

15.2 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- We played tennis yesterday. Half an hour after we began playing, it started to rain.
We had been playing for half an hour when it started to rain.
- I had arranged to meet Robert in a restaurant. I arrived and waited for him. After 20 minutes I suddenly realized that I was in the wrong restaurant.
I _____ for 20 minutes when I _____ the wrong restaurant.
- Sarah got a job in a factory. Five years later the factory closed down.
When the factory _____, Sarah _____ there for five years.
- I went to a concert last week. The orchestra began playing. After about 10 minutes a man in the audience suddenly started shouting.
The orchestra _____ when _____

This time make your own sentence:

- I began driving home from work. I _____ when _____

15.3 Put the verb into the most appropriate form, past continuous (I was doing), past perfect (I had done), or past perfect continuous (I had been doing).

- It was very noisy next door. Our neighbors were having (have) a party.
- We were good friends. We had known (know) each other for years.
- John and I went for a walk. I had trouble keeping up with him because he _____ (walk) so fast.
- Sue was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She _____ (run).
- When I arrived, everybody was sitting around the table with their mouths full. They _____ (eat).
- When I arrived, everybody was sitting around the table and talking. Their mouths were empty, but their stomachs were full. They _____ (eat).
- Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He _____ (look) for his contact lens.
- When I arrived, Kate _____ (wait) for me. She was upset with me because I was late and she _____ (wait) for a long time.
- I was sad when I sold my car. I _____ (have) it for a long time.
- We were exhausted at the end of our trip. We _____ (travel) for more than 24 hours.

Have and have got

A

Have and **have got** (for possession, relationships, illnesses, etc.)

You can use **have got** or **have** (without **got**). There is no difference in meaning:

- They **have** a new car. or They've **got** a new car.
- Nancy **has** two sisters. or Nancy **has got** two sisters.
- I **have** a headache. or I've **got** a headache.
- He **has** a few problems. or He's **got** a few problems.
- Our house **has** a big yard. or Our house **has got** a big yard.

When **have** means "possess," etc., you cannot use continuous forms (**is having** / **are having**, etc.):

- We're enjoying our vacation. We **have** / **have got** a nice room in the hotel. (*not* We're **having**)

In questions and negative sentences there are two possible forms:

Do you have any questions?	Have you got any questions?
I don't have any questions.	I haven't got any questions.
Does she have a car?	Has she got a car?
She doesn't have a car.	She hasn't got a car.

I've **got** a new cell phone, too.

I **have** a new cell phone.



B

For the past we use **had** (without **got**):

- Ann **had** long hair when she was a child.

In past questions and negative sentences, we use **did/didn't**:

- **Did** they **have** a car when they were living in Miami?
- I **didn't have** a watch, so I didn't know what time it was.
- Ann **had** long hair, **didn't** she?

C

Have breakfast / **have trouble** / **have a good time**, etc.

We also use **have** (*but not have got*) for many actions and experiences. For example:

	breakfast / dinner / a cup of coffee / something to eat
	a party / a safe trip / a good flight
	an accident / an experience / a dream
have	a look (at something)
	a conversation / a discussion / a talk (with somebody)
	trouble / difficulty / fun / a good time , etc.
	a baby (= give birth to a baby) / an operation

Have got is *not* possible in the expressions in the box. Compare:

- Sometimes I **have** (= eat) a sandwich for lunch. (*not* I've got)
- but* I've **got** / I **have** some sandwiches. Would you like one?

You can use continuous forms (**am having**, etc.) with the expressions in the box:

- We're enjoying our vacation. We're **having** a great time. (*not* We have)
- Mike **is having** trouble with his car. He often has trouble with his car.

In questions and negative sentences, we use **do/does/did**:

- I **don't** usually **have** a big breakfast. (*not* I usually haven't)
- What time **does** Ann **have** lunch? (*not* has Ann lunch)
- **Did** you **have** any trouble finding a place to live?

16.1 Write negative sentences with *have*. Some are present (*can't*) and some are past (*couldn't*).

1. I can't get into the house. (a key) I don't have a key.
2. I couldn't read the letter. (my glasses) I didn't have my glasses.
3. I can't climb up on the roof. (a ladder) _____
4. We couldn't visit the museum. (enough time) We _____
5. He couldn't find our house. (a map) _____
6. She can't pay her bills. (any money) _____
7. I can't fix the car tonight. (enough energy) _____
8. They couldn't take any pictures. (a camera) _____

16.2 Complete the questions with *have*. Some are present and some are past.

1. Excuse me, do you have a pen I could borrow?
2. Why are you holding your face like that? _____ a toothache?
3. _____ a lot of toys when you were a child?
4. A: _____ the time, please?
B: Yes, it's ten after seven.
5. I need a stamp for this letter. _____ one?
6. When you took the test, _____ time to answer all the questions?
7. A: It started to rain very hard while I was taking a walk.
B: Did it? _____ an umbrella?

16.3 Write sentences about yourself. Do you have these things now? Did you have them 10 years ago? Write two sentences each time using *I have / I don't have* and *I had / I didn't have*.

Now

10 years ago (or 5 if you're young)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. (a car) <u>I have a car. OR I've got a car.</u> | <u>I didn't have a car.</u> |
| 2. (a bike) I _____ | I _____ |
| 3. (a cell phone) _____ | _____ |
| 4. (a dog) _____ | _____ |
| 5. (a guitar) _____ | _____ |
| 6. (long hair) _____ | _____ |
| 7. (a driver's license) _____ | _____ |

16.4 Complete the sentences. Use an expression from the list and put the verb into the correct form where necessary.

have a baby have a dream have a talk have trouble have a good flight
have a look have lunch have a party have a nice time have dinner

1. I don't eat much during the day. I never have lunch.
2. If you're angry with your friend, it might be a good idea to sit down and _____ with her.
3. We _____ last week. It was great – we invited lots of people.
4. Excuse me, can I _____ at your newspaper, please?
5. Jim is on vacation in Hawaii. I hope he _____.
6. I didn't sleep well last night. I _____ about my exam.
7. A: _____ finding the book you wanted?
B: No, I found it OK.
8. Crystal _____ a few weeks ago. It's her second child.
9. A: Why didn't you answer the phone?
B: We _____ with friends.
10. You meet your friend Sally at the airport. She has just arrived. You say:
Hi, Sally. How are you? _____?

Used to (do)

A

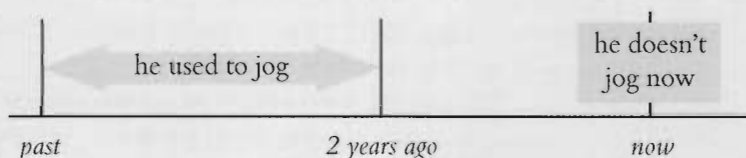
Study this example situation:

A few years ago*these days*

David quit jogging two years ago. He doesn't jog any more.
But he **used to jog**.

He **used to jog** three miles a day.

He **used to jog** = he jogged regularly in the past, but he doesn't jog now.



B

Something **used** to happen = it happened regularly in the past but no longer happens:

- I **used to play** tennis a lot, but I don't play very often now.
- David **used to spend** a lot of money on clothes. These days he can't afford it.
- "Do you go to the movies much?" "Not any more, but I **used to**." (= I used to go)

We also use **used to** ... for something that was true but is not true any more:

- This building is now a furniture store. It **used to be** a movie theater.
- I **used to think** Mark was unfriendly, but now I realize he's a very nice person.
- I've started drinking coffee recently. I never **used to like** it before.
- Nicole **used to have** very long hair when she was a child.

C

"I **used to do something**" is past. There is no present form. You cannot say "I use to do." To talk about the present, use the simple present (**I do**). Compare:

Past	he used to play	we used to live	there used to be
Present	he plays	we live	there is

- We **used to live** in a small town, but now we **live** in Chicago.
- There **used to be** four movie theaters in town. Now there is only one.

D

The normal question form is **did** (you) **use to** ... ?:

- **Did** you **use to eat** a lot of candy when you were a child?

The negative form is **didn't use to** ... :

- I **didn't use to like** him.

E

Compare **I used to do** and **I was doing**:

- I **used to watch** TV a lot when I was little. (= I watched TV regularly in the past, but I no longer do this)
- I **was watching** TV when Mike called. (= I was in the middle of watching a program)

F

Do not confuse **I used to do** and **I am used to doing** (see Unit 59). The structures and meanings are different:

- I **used to live** alone. (= I lived alone in the past, but I no longer live alone.)
- I **am used to living** alone. (= I live alone, and I don't find it strange or difficult because I've been living alone for some time.)