

Ice Breaker

I would like to introduce myself.

My name is Ghassan. I'm going to teach you grammar. Your book will be *Rapid Review of English Grammar* (2nd edition)

My Tips for you:

1. Grammar is the structure of the language. So, try to memorize most of the structures or rules.
2. Do mistakes as possible as you can to learn English.
3. Think in English to use perfect English.
4. Try to communicate in English with your classmates. Don't be shy.
5. Try to memorize new vocabulary.
6. Bring stationary. Cellphones not allowed.

My Rules

- **Bring stationary (Notebook, Pens, Pencils, etc.)**
- **Bring your textbook.**
- **Cellphones are not allowed. Put them in your bags or pockets.**
- **Be punctual.**
- **Do not chew in my class.**
- **Always Take notes.**

A Quick Review

- ✓ How many tenses in English?
- ✓ Find five things you share with your classmate.
- ✓ Try to ask 5 different students.

Discussion: Brainstorming

I have three brothers.

I had a long period of time in Brazil.

I have to work hard.

I have travelled to Turkey recently.

LESSON XI

PRESENT PERFECT:

SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

AUXILIARY *HAVE*

FOR, SINCE, JUST, RECENTLY, ALREADY, YET

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(1) Form

Use the present perfect to talk about an indefinite time in the past.
Use the simple past tense to talk about a definite or specific time.

present perfect: indefinite time

I've met Bill twice.

simple past tense: definite time

We met in 1999 and again in 2004.

Form the present perfect with have or has and a past participle.
For regular verbs, the past participle form is the same as the simple past form: (open → opened, study → studied)

Sub. + auxiliary *have, has* + a past participle

I have tried Chinese food.

She has taken four courses in computing.

They have played well.

I, we, they, you, plural nouns (girls) + have

He, she, it, singular nouns (a boy) + has

(1) Form : sentence patterns

SUBJECT	VERB			COMPLEMENT		
	Aux	Mod	PP	O	P	T
a. Professor Allen	has		tried	different methods.		
b. Miss Liu	has	already	taken	Professor Allen's course.		
She	hasn't		mastered	the patterns		yet.
c. She	has		lived		here	for six months.
She	has		lived		here	since September.

We { 've
haven't } met them. She { 's
hasn't } called him.

Contractions

have met = 've met
has met = 's met
have not met = haven't met
has not met = hasn't met

Note: Time expressions are not essential. Those used with simple present perfect indicate duration or unspecified past time. Specific past times are never stated with simple present perfect tense.

(2) Meaning : Uses

Simple present perfect in the main clause of a sentence signals one of the following meanings:

A . An action or state which was repeated in the past and which may be repeated in the future.

B. An action or state completed at some unspecified past time. Sentences of this type may include words like ***just, already, recently***. Negative statements of this type often include the word *yet*.

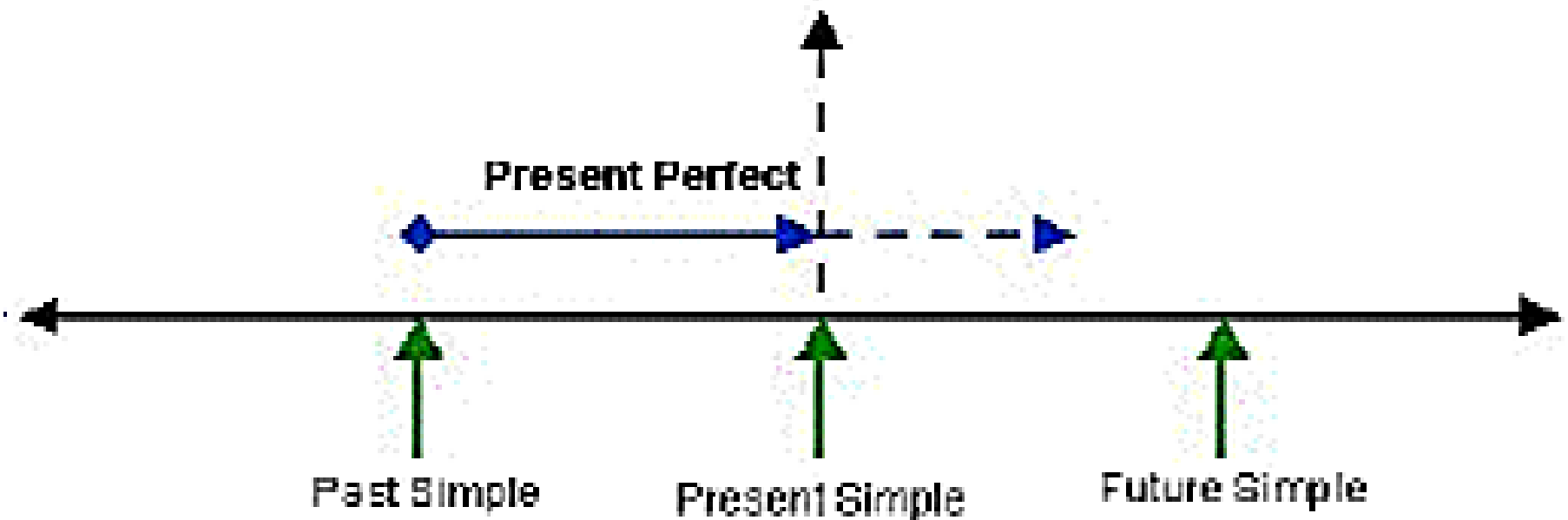
C. An action or state which began some time in the past and has continued to the moment of speaking. This kind of sentence usually includes a time expression introduced by ***for*** or ***since***.

(2) Meaning : Uses and Comparison

Present perfect

Simple past

- *Miss Liu came here six months*



(Implication: He will continue to try any more methods.)
to try new methods.)

(2) Yes/No Questions and Short Answers

She has already taken Professor Allen's course.

Has she already taken Professor Allen's course?

Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

Professor Allen has tried several different methods of teaching verb tenses.

Has he tried several different methods ?

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

Have you met them?

Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.

Have they studied this subject?

Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

1 A: our new teacher?

Jack / meet

B: Yes, He her in the office this morning.

meet

2 A: to this class before?

they / be

B: No, They're new at this school.

3 A: in the new school restaurant?

you / eat

B: No, Is it good?

4 A: with the school director?

your classmates / speak

B: Yes, They with her yesterday.

speak

5 A: the new language lab?

Beth / see

B: No, But she the library.

see

Key answers

1 A: Has Jake met our new teacher?

B: Yes, ^{Jake / meet} he has He ^{met}meet her in the office this morning.

2 A: Have they been to this class before?

B: No, ^{they / be}they haven't They're new at this school.

3 A: Have you eaten in the new school restaurant?

B: No, ^{you / eat}I haven't Is it good?

4 A: Have your classmates spoken with the school director?

B: Yes, ^{your classmates / speak}they have They ^{spoke}spoke with her yesterday.

5 A: Has Beth seen the new language lab?

B: No, ^{Beth / see}she hasn't But she ^{has seen}has seen the library.

^{see}

August 29 at 10:50 AM

Hi, Emilie:

I have always remembered your wonderful English classes in Rome, and when I

(1 see) _____ you on FaceSpace yesterday, I (2 decide) _____

to send you a message to say hello. We (3 not see) _____ each other in years!

So let me tell you what I've been up to. In 2006, I (4 move) _____ to Canada,

and I'm living in Montreal right now. I'm still studying English, and I recently

(5 enroll) _____ in a great language school here. I (6 travel) _____

a lot in Canada and the US, too. I (7 be) _____ to Toronto, Halifax, Boston,

and New York. I (8 go) _____ back home to Rome to visit my parents last

September. Sorry I (9 not call) _____ you then! Do you think my English is

better now? I'm going to keep studying until I can speak as well as you! After more than three

years here, I (10 fall) _____ in love with this city! Let's keep in touch. If you

come to Montreal, I'd love to show you around.

Antoinetta

(3) Information Questions: WH Questions

QW + HAVE/HAS + SUB. + PP + CO. ?

WHO + HAS + PP + CO ? (subject)

The present perfect: information questions

Form information questions by inverting have and the subject of the sentence.

What **have** you **seen** in Paris?

What (OR Which) countries **have** you **visited**?

Where **has** she **found** the best souvenirs?

How **have** your parents **been**?

How many cities **have** you **visited** this week?

Who **have** you **traveled** with?

Note: When Who is the subject of the sentence, there is no inversion.

Who **has traveled** to Miami in the last two months?

On a separate sheet of paper, write information questions. Use the present perfect.

1 what dishes / she / try / in Mérida

5 how / your children / be

2 who / you / invite / to the party

6 who / climb / Grouse Mountain

3 where / he / work / before

7 what / they / hear / about the new school

4 which movies / they / see

8 how many times / she / take / that class

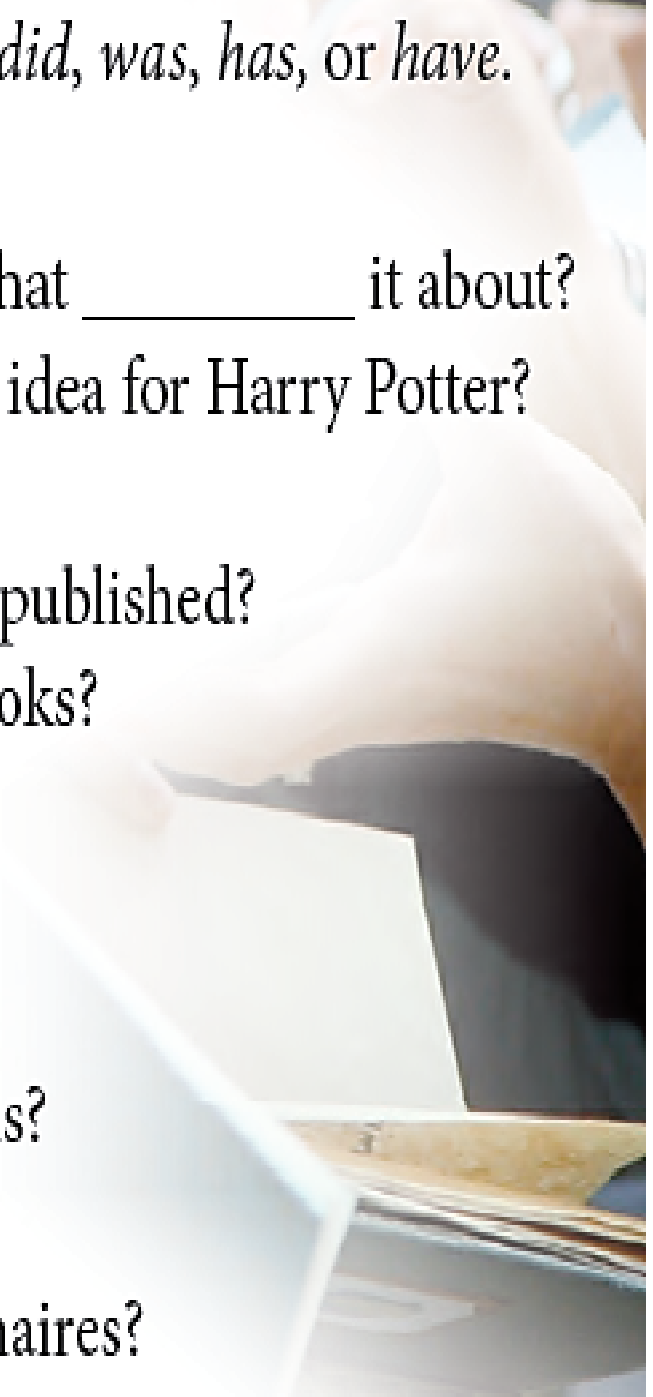
➤ ***They have recently met their friend at the airport.***

➤ ***She has used his laptop at the library.***

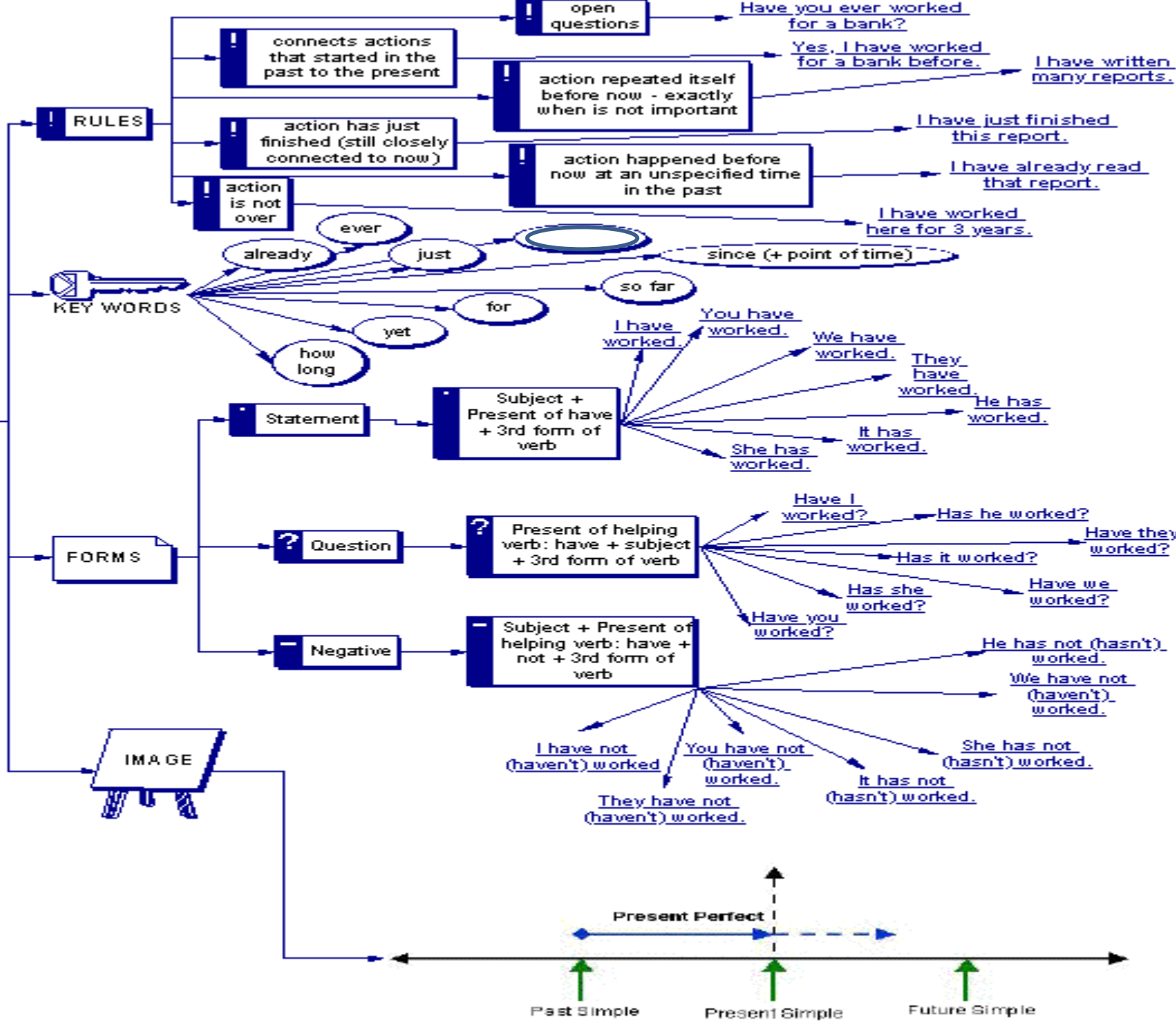
➤ ***My family has had delicious food in Turkey.***

2 Complete the questions about J.K. Rowling. Use *did*, *was*, *has*, or *have*.

- 1 Where and when _____ she born?
- 2 When _____ she write her first story? What _____ it about?
- 3 What _____ she doing when she had the idea for Harry Potter?
- 4 Where _____ she teach English?
- 5 When _____ the first Harry Potter book published?
- 6 How long _____ she been writing the books?
- 7 How many _____ she written?
- 8 How many children _____ she had?
- 9 How many books _____ been sold?
- 10 Which books _____ been made into films?
- 11 How much money _____ she made?
- 12 How many authors _____ become billionaires?



PRESENT PERFECT



7. For and Since

For and **Since** expressions fit into the usual time positions.

a. **For** introduces phrases of **duration**. The actual length of time is stated: *for six months*.

b. **Since phrases** name the beginning of the time duration. The end is the moment of speaking. *Since September* means from September until now.

c. **Since clauses** name an action which occurred at the beginning of the time duration: *since she arrived*. The end of the duration is the moment of speaking or writing.

I haven't played tennis for years.

He has gone for two days/ few days.

They have disappeared since October.

*My kids have joined this school since they were
6 years old.*

8. Just, Recently, Already, and Yet

Just, recently, already, and yet often occur in the position of the frequency adverbs, between the auxiliary and the main verb.

- This is the only position for *just*; the others may occur at the end.
- *Yet*, which is used only in questions and negative statements, usually comes at the end.

EX.

My students have just learnt the Present Perfect.

She has already/ recently done her assignment.

She has done her assignment already/ recently.

She hasn't met him yet. Have you understood yet?

Exercises p.188

B. Make Yes/No questions and Short Answers using the given words.188 *(Eat pancake). Have you eaten pancake? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.*

C. Use contractions.

D. Use **for** and **since**.

F. Change the verbs to present perfect.

H. Answer the questions with complete sentences including **already** or **yet** and appropriate pronouns.

It hasn't come yet. p.192

I. Review : It is very important activity. p.194

The End of Lesson XI

GOOD LUCK