



VISION 2

LESSON 2

GRAMMAR (PRESENT PERFECT TENSE)

Grammar

A. Read the following texts.



Technology has influenced the lives of people in this century. Working with computers and mobile phones has changed people's habits and lifestyles. Some people use their laptops and especially their mobile phones everywhere for no good reason. Some of them have not read a book for months. Some have not visited their relatives for a long time. Some even have not slept well or have not eaten properly for a long time. Some of these people have quit good habits like doing daily exercises or attending social events. They have chosen an unhealthy lifestyle. To live longer, they need to rethink the way they live, work, and use technology.

1- influence (n,v) :effect

The influence of heat on plants.

His poetry was influence by Hafez.

2- habit(n) ; routine way, custom

Smoking can easily become a habit.

3- properly(adv) In an acceptable or suitable way

Try to get the system to work properly.



Technology has helped the researchers and scientists of our time. New medicines and medical inventions have saved the lives of many people. They have let people have a happy life and live longer. New medicines such as anti-cancer drugs and new antibiotics have cured many patients. Some technological inventions have helped doctors to check people's health condition. They have found keys to the secrets of the human body. New technologies have helped doctors to understand how diseases develop. They have found ways to fight and stop diseases in their early stages. Technology, as some people may think, is not a bad thing at all. The way we use technology, is important.

1- Invent(v)

Invention(n)

Inventor(n)

2- cure (n): medicine

(n) There is no cure for this disease.

(v) His disease can be cure easily.

3-Disease: illness

4- Stage (n): step

We built the factory in four stages.

(v):present , give offer

He stages two plays each year.

PRESENT PERFECT

THE ACTION FINISHED SOMETIME BEFORE NOW.
SPECIFIC TIME IS NOT IMPORTANT.



EXAMPLES

MICHAEL HAS JOGGED.

HE HAS JOGGED ALREADY.



Present Perfect Tense



He has completed the running.



Structure

○ S+ has/have + V3

Example

○ She **has written** an essay.



Structure

○ S+ has/have + not + V3

Example

○ She **has not written** an essay.



Structure

○ Has/have+ S + V3 +... ?

Example

○ **Has she written** an essay?

B. Read the following examples.

Affirmative

He Samira	has	started	a business.
I You Erfan and Ehsan They	have		

■ Amir has written a letter.

■ I have watched that movie.

Negative

Behrooz She	has not hasn't	forgotten	the accident.
I You We My friends	have not haven't		

■ My mother has not made a cake.

■ The students haven't finished their homework.

Interrogative

Has	he Maral	worked	hard?
Have	I you we the farmers		

■ Have you been to Paris?

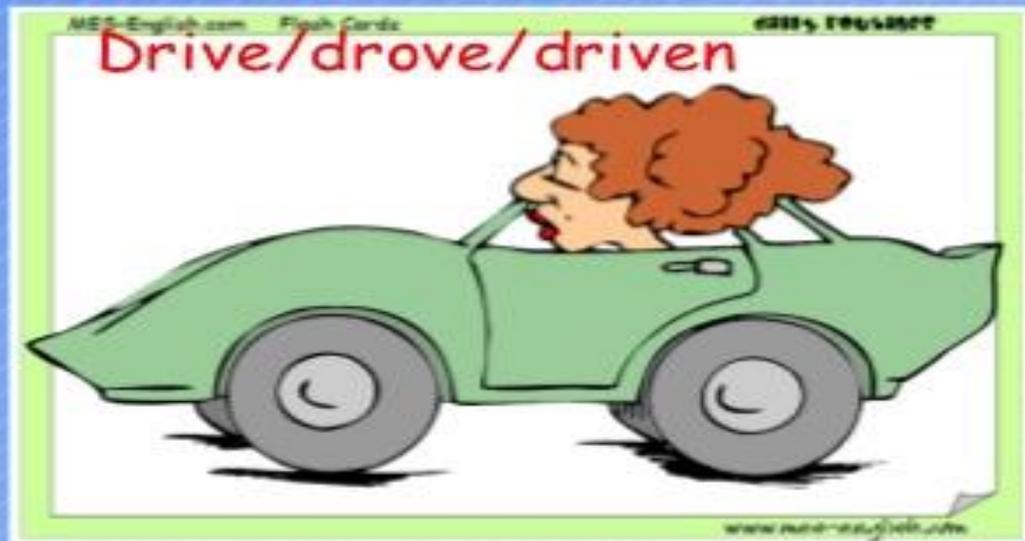
■ Has Mr. Ahmadi produced that movie?

PAST PARTICIPLE VERBS

To drive - drove - driven



To fly - flew - flown



Do/did/done homework



Wake up/woke up/woken up

PRESENT

- see
- buy
- go
- eat
- come
- swim

PAST

- saw
- bought
- went
- ate
- came
- swam

PAST PARTICIPLE

- **seen**
- **bought**
- **gone**
- **eaten**
- **come**
- **swum**

Contracted forms

- I've
- You've
- He's
- She's
- it's
- We've
- They've

seen a ghost



Interrogative form



- You have traveled to Japan twice. (aff)
- **Have you traveled to Japan twice?**

(interrogative)



Have you traveled to Japan
twice?

- Yes, I have.
- No, I haven't.



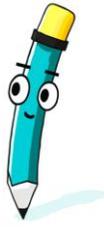
- I have worked here **since last year.**

(How long?)

- **She has played tennis for 10 years.**

(How long?)





Uses of the present perfect

1- **Recent events**: It is used to describe **recent events without a definite time**. The idea of time or place in the speaker's mind makes the event recent. A time expression may emphasize recentness: **just, recently, lately**

Why are they so happy?

They have **just** won a prize so they are really pleased



IMPORTANT

Indefinite time

- We use PPT to indicate an action that happened in the past but we don't know exactly when. (indefinite time). The verb in Portuguese is in the past .
- Eg.:
- He **has bought** a car. (When ?)
- They **have been** to Europe. (When ?)



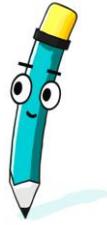
Indefinite Time

I have been to New York.

(When ??)

She has eaten frog's leg.

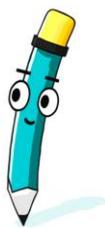
(When ??)



2- Personal experiences: It is used to express personal experiences, **there is not a definite time given**. The time expressions **ever** and **never** are very often used with this meaning

**I have never been to Japan.
Have you ever been there?**





3- It is used to express actions that started in the past and continue to the present, the time period is not finished. We use **for and **since** with this meaning. We use **for** with periods of time and **since** with points of time.**

I haven't eaten **since yesterday morning. I am really hungry**



I haven't drunk anything **for two days. I am terribly thirsty**





An action started in the past

- We use PPT to indicate an action that began in the past and continues up to the present. (the verb in Portuguese is in the present).
- Eg.:
- **I've lived** in Limeira for three years.
- **She has studied English** since January.

PAST SIMPLE & PRESENT PERFECT

PAST SIMPLE

S + V-ed

Express finished time

E.g. We lived in Japan from 1995 to 1998.



PRESENT PERFECT

S + have/has + V-ed

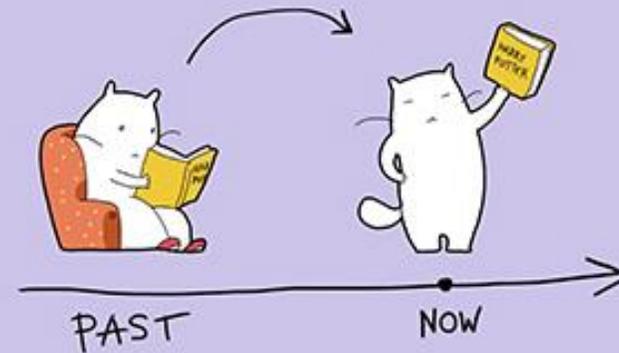
Describe unfinished time

E.g. I've worked as a teacher since 2011.

I READ THE BOOK



I HAVE READ THE BOOK



Past Simple vs. Present Perfect

Past Simple

Form

S + regular verb-ed or
irregular verb (V2 form,
Past Simple)

Use

Finished time

*We lived in Japan from
1995-1998.*
(a time period that started
and ended in the past)



Definite time

I saw the Eiffel Tower in 2007.



Present Perfect

S + regular verb-ed or
irregular verb (V3 form,
Past Participle)

Unfinished time

*I've worked as a teacher
since 2011.*
(a time period that started in the
past, and continues until now)



Indefinite time

I have seen the Eiffel Tower.

Series of finished actions

Firstly, he *read* the book and then he *watched* the movie.

Experience

Have you *ever seen* this movie?



Repeated actions

He *went* to the cinema *every weekend* last year.

Result

She *has already* watched this movie *3 times*.

Time Phrases

yesterday
ago
last
in 1994, etc.
in the 20th century, etc.
in July, etc.
on Monday, etc.

already
just
yet
ever
never
for
since...

Present Perfect Tense

زمان حال کامل (ماضی نقلی)

یکی از کاربردی ترین زمانها در زبان انگلیسی، زمان حال کامل است. حال کامل برای بیان عملی است که در گذشته ای نامعین اتفاق افتاده است و یا برای بیان عمل یا حالتی به کار می رود که در گذشته شروع شده است و اثر آن تا زمان حال یا آینده ادامه دارد. این زمان شباهت زیادی به زمان ماضی نقلی در زبان فارسی دارد. با استفاده از این زمان می توان گذشته را به زمان حال مربوط ساخت و تاثیر و نتیجه ی اتفاقات و رویدادهای گذشته را بر زمان حال نشان داد. می توان گفت زمان حال کامل تداومی است که گذشته را به زمان حال و گاه آینده مرتبط می کند.

ساختار زمان حال کامل:

برای ساخت این زمان، بعد از فاعل جمله از یکی از دو فعل کمکی **have** یا **has** استفاده می کنیم. این افعال در این ساختار معنای ضمائر متصل (ام - ای - است - ایم - اید - اند) دارند. برای فاعل سوم شخص مفرد فعل کمکی **has** و برای سایر اشخاص، **have** را به کار می بریم. در این ساختار حالت سوم فعل (اسم مفعول) هم مورد نیاز است:

..... + شکل سوم فعل (P.P) + **have / has** + فاعل (Subject)

I have seen that movie many times.

She has worked here for many years.

افعال کمکی **have/has** می توانند به صورت مخفف هم به کار روند:

They've lived in this apartment for twelve years.

He's bought a new computer.



Pay attention to
these words :

J ust

E ver

A lready

N ever

S ince

F or

Y et

PRESENT PERFECT + *for, since*

Using the present perfect, we can define a period of time before now by considering its **starting point**, with *since* + a point in time.

***Since* + a point in time:**

since this morning, *since* last week,
since yesterday, *since* I was a child,
since Wednesday, *since* 2 o'clock.



I've ridden a bike **since** I was a child.

I've ridden a bike **since** I was 12.

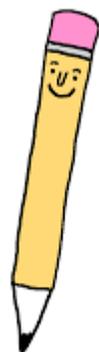


- She has lived here *since* 1980.
- We have taught at this school *since* 1965.
- Alice has been married *since* March 2nd.
- They have been at the hotel *since* last week.

Using the present perfect, we can define a period of time before now by considering its duration, with *for* + a period of time.

***For* + a period of time:**

for six years, *for* a week, *for* a month, *for* hours, *for* two hours.



- She has lived here *for* twenty years.
- We have taught at this school *for* a long time.
- Alice has been married *for* three months.
- They have been at the hotel *for* a week.



Helpful Tips

: For و Since —

می‌توان گفت "since" (از، از وقتی که) حرف ربطی است که معمولاً در جملات حال کامل به کار می‌رود و برای بیان زمان شروع کار استفاده می‌شود. بعد از since می‌توان یک تاریخ، یک زمان مشخص، و یا حتی یک جمله در زمان گذشته ی ساده آورد:

I have worked here **since** I left school. I have lived in Bristol **since** 1984.

"for" (به مدت...) نشان دهنده‌ی طول مدت زمانی است که کاری از زمان گذشته تا زمان حال ادامه داشته است:

John has worked in this factory **for** 20 years.

FOR VS SINCE

For and since can be used with the present perfect tense. They tell us when something started and that it's still happening now.

PRESENT PERFECT + FOR + a period of time

I have known her **for 10 days. (I still know her)**

I have lived here **for two months. (I still live here)**

I haven't slept well **for a while. (I'm still not sleeping well)**

PRESENT PERFECT + SINCE + a point in time

I have known her **since last week. (I still know her)**

I have lived here **since November. (I still live here)**

I haven't slept well **since Tuesday. (I'm still not sleeping well)**

HOWEVER, when we use FOR in past simple, the action has finished.

PAST SIMPLE + FOR + a period of time

I knew her **for 10 days. (I don't know her now)**

I lived here **for two months. (I don't live here now)**

I didn't sleep well **for a while. (I'm sleeping well now)**



YET

Have you taken a shower *yet* ?

No, I haven't taken it *yet*.

YET

INTERROGATIVE

NEGATIVE

YET

- We use yet to show that the speaker is expecting something to happen. Use yet only in questions and negative sentences.
- **Has it stopped** raining **yet** ?
- **Have you finished** the homework **yet** ?
- **I've written** the letter but I haven't posted it **yet**.



Have you met Judy **yet**?

I haven't visited the Tate Gallery **yet**.

Has he arrived **yet**?

They haven't eaten **yet**.

Position:

Yet is usually placed at the end of the sentence

MISSION 103

Helpful
Tips

: Yet —

قید دیگری که می‌توان در این زمان به کاربرد "yet" (هنوز، تاکنون) است. این قید معمولا در انتهای جملات سوالی و جملات منفی به کار می‌رود:

I **haven't** finished my breakfast **yet**.

Have you finished your homework **yet**?

ALREADY

I have *already* taken a shower.

AFFIRMATIVE

ALREADY

INTERROGATIVE

ALREADY

- We use already to say that something happened sooner than expected.
- Don't forget to post the letter ! I've **already** posted it.
- What time is Mark leaving ?
He's **already** gone.

It is also used in questions:

- *Have you **already** written to John?*
- *Has she finished her homework **already**?*

Position:

already can be placed before the main verb (past participle) or at the end of the sentence:

- *I have **already** been to Tokyo.*
- *I have been to Tokyo **already**.*

EVER AND NEVER

- **Have you **ever** studied German? No, I've **never** studied German.**
- **Has she **ever** been to the USA ? No, she has **never** been to the USA**



Helpful Tips

MISSION 103

: **Already** —

این قید به معنی (هم اکنون، قبلاً) برای بیان کاری است که زودتر از انتظار انجام شده است:

'What time is Mary leaving?'

'She has **already** left'. (= sooner than you expected)

The adverbs *ever* and *never* express the idea of an unidentified time *before now*

Have you **ever** visited Berlin?

'Ever' is used

a. in questions.

Have you **ever** been to England?

Has she **ever** met the Prime Minister?

'Never' means at no time before now, and is the same as *not ever*:

I have **never** visited Berlin

BE CAREFUL!

You must not use *never* and *not* together:

I ~~haven't never~~ been to Italy.

I have **never** been to Italy.

Ever and *Never* are always placed before the main verb (past participle)



Helpful Tips

— Ever و Never :

قیدهای "ever" (تا کنون، تا حالا) و "never" (هرگز) به زمان نامعینی در گذشته اشاره دارند و همیشه قبل از فعل اصلی قرار می‌گیرند. قید ever در جملات سوالی استفاده می‌شود و قید "never" در جملات غیرسوالی همراه با فعل مثبت به کار می‌رود و معنی جمله را منفی می‌کند:

A: Have they **ever** been to Europe?

B: No, they've **never** been there.

A: Have you **ever** eaten Chinese food?

B: No, I've **never** tried any Chinese food.

And there are more words...

Lately / Recently / for a while

I haven't seen him *lately*.

She has practiced tennis *recently*.

You haven't tried it *for a while*.



Helpful Tips

MISSION 103

: Recently و Just —

قیدهای "recently" (اخیراً، به تازگی) و "just" (همین الان، تازه) هم قبل از فعل اصلی به کار می‌روند. توجه کنید که قید "recently" به زمانی نه چندان دور در گذشته اشاره دارد (مثلاً چند روز، چند هفته، یا چند ماه قبل) در حالی که "just" به زمانی بسیار نزدیک به زمان حال اشاره می‌کند (مثلاً چند دقیقه و یا چند ساعت قبل):

Jason has **just** finished his homework. He's out playing soccer now. (A very short time ago)

The president has **recently** returned from a tour of South America. (Not long ago)

... and more ,

Once / twice / 3 times / 4 times / etc.

We have fought *once*.

He has traveled to Chicago *twice*.

I have had a cold *3 times* this year.



Helpful Tips

MISSION 103

: **Still** —

این کلمه (به معنی هنوز) برای بیان کاری است که بیش از انتظار طول کشیده است. توجه کنید که در جملات منفی این کلمه قبل از فعل کمکی می آید:

I sent him an invitation weeks ago and he **still** hasn't replied

E. Read the following paragraph and choose the best verb forms.

I am 55 years old now and I am going to retire this week. When I look back and read the book of my life, I see that I (have-have had) a very interesting life. I was born into a good family. My father was a teacher and my mother was a nurse. They always worked very hard and gave me a normal and healthy life. When I was a kid, I (wanted- have wanted) to become a firefighter. After university, I (join-joined) the Fire Service. I (have worked-work) there for 30 years. It is a really difficult but exciting job. I (worked-work) very hard to become a good firefighter. I (have been-was) in many missions for the past 25 years. But honestly, I don't remember how many lives I (have saved-save) and how many people I (have made-make) happy. Of course one thing I know for sure: I (have enjoyed-enjoy) every minute of my life as a firefighter.



E. Read the following paragraph and choose the best verb forms.

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F. Read the following examples.

I've known them **since** 2008.
We've lived here **for** 20 years.

He hasn't got a job **yet**.

Have they **ever** traveled to Madrid?

G. Pair up and talk about the things you have and have not done. You may use 'since', 'for', 'yet', or 'ever' in your questions and answers.

Example: I have studied lesson 4.
I haven't done my English homework yet.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

H. Go to Part III of your Workbook and do A and B.



نکته:

برای اشاره به زمان شخصی و دقیق یک اتفاق در گذشته باید از زمان گذشته ساده استفاده کرد:

I saw Rani **yesterday**. (~~I have seen Rani yesterday.~~)

She called me **in the morning**. (~~She has called me in the morning.~~)



نکته:

برای بیان تجربیات با استفاده از حال کامل می‌توان از صفات عالی (بهترین) و اعداد ترتیبی استفاده کرد:

This is **the best** movie we've ever seen.

This is **the first** time I've ridden a horse.

— برای بیان کاری که از گذشته شروع شده و تا زمان حال ادامه دارد و ممکن است تا زمان آینده هم ادامه پیدا کند:

She has worked in the bank for five years. **We have had** the same car since 2014.

— برای اشاره به جملاتی که دوره زمانی آن هنوز به پایان نرسیده است.

It has rained a lot **this year**.

We haven't seen her **today**.



MISSION 103

— تفاوت **have / has gone** و **have / has been** :

توجه کنید که ساختار **have / has been** این معنی را می‌رساند که کسی تجربه‌ی بودن در جایی را در گذشته ی نامعلوم داشته است (ولی الان آن جا نیست). اما ساختار **have / has gone** به این معنی است که کسی به جایی رفته است (و الان آن جا هست):

Sally isn't here. She's **gone** to the bank.

(احتمالا او الان در بانک است.)

Have they ever **been** to Shiraz?

(آنها در حال حاضر در شیراز نیستند.)

Important

MISSION 103

— تفاوت **to** + have / has been و **in** + have / has been :

از ساختار **have been to** زمانی استفاده می‌کنیم که شخصی جایی را دیده و به مکان اول خود بازگشته باشد؛ اما اگر شخصی در جایی اقامت دارد یا در آن جا زندگی می‌کند و از ساختار **have been in** استفاده می‌کنیم:

She has been to London twice before.

How long have you been in London?

به بیان دیگر ساختار **have been to** نشان دهنده ی تجربه ی انجام کاری در گذشته‌ای نامشخص است، در حالیکه ساختار **have been in** به معنی انجام عملی (اقامت یا ماندن در جایی) در زمان گذشته است که تا زمان حال ادامه پیدا کرده باشد.

Choose Past Simple or Present Perfect

- 1) Last night I (lose) my keys - I had to call my flat mate to let me in.
- 2) I (lose) my keys - can you help me look for them?
- 3) I (visit) Paris three times.
- 4) Last year I (visit) Paris.
- 5) I (know) my great grandmother for a few years - she died when I was eight.
- 6) I (know) Julie for three years - we still meet once a month.
- 7) I (play) Hockey since I was a child - I'm pretty good!
- 8) She (play) hockey at school but she didn't like it.
- 9) Sorry, I (miss) the bus - I'm going to be late.
- 10) I (miss) the bus and then I (miss) the airplane as well yesterday!

Answer key

Choose Past Simple or Present Perfect

- 1) Last night I **(lost)** my keys - I had to call my flat mate to let me in.
- 2) I **(have lost)** my keys - can you help me look for them?
- 3) I **(have visited)** Paris three times.
- 4) Last year I **(visited)** Paris.
- 5) I **(knew)** my great grandmother for a few years - she died when I was eight.
- 6) I **(have known)** Julie for three years - we still meet once a month.
- 7) I **(have played)** Hockey since I was a child - I'm pretty good!
- 8) She **(played)** hockey at school but she didn't like it.
- 9) Sorry, I **(have missed)** the bus - I'm going to be late.
- 10) I **(missed)** the bus and then I **(missed)** the airplane as well yesterday!

- 11) Last month I (go) to Scotland.
- 12) I'm sorry, John isn't here now. He (go) to the shops.
- 13) We (finish) this room last week.
- 14) I (finish) my exams finally - I'm so happy!
- 15) Yesterday, I (see) all of my friends. It was great
- 16) I (see) Julie three times this week.
- 17) She (live) in London since 1994.
- 18) She (live) in London when she was a child.
- 19) I (drink) three cups of coffee today.
- 20) I (drink) three cups of coffee yesterday

Answer key

- 11) Last month I (went) to Scotland.
- 12) I'm sorry, John isn't here now. He (has gone) to the shops.
- 13) We (finished) this room last week.
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