

Present perfect

Subject + has / have + V3 + o

I've **known** Ahmed since 1994.

She's **lived** in London for three years.

I've **worked** here for six months

I **have been** to Tokyo.

They **have visited** Paris three times.

We **have** never **seen** that film.

The present perfect is used to describe

Actions **started** in the past and continuing in the present

She **has worked** in the bank for five years.

We **have had** the same car for ten years.

When the time period referred to has not finished

I have worked hard **this week**.

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

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

Actions repeated in an unspecified period between the past and now.

They **have seen** that film six times

It **has happened** several times already.

She **has visited** them frequently.

We **have eaten** at that restaurant many times.

When the precise time of the action is not important or not known

Someone **has eaten** my soup!

Have you seen 'Gone with the Wind'?

She's studied Japanese, Russian, and English

Been and Gone

Note: Use *been* to talk about someone who has **gone somewhere and he or she has returned.**

Use *gone* to talk about someone who has left to **go somewhere and he or she is still there.**

Present Perfect with *Already, Yet, Just*

- ❖ *I've **already visited** three universities.*
- ❖ *She's **just won** the match.*
- ❖ *I **haven't made** a decision **yet**.*
- ❖ *'Have you **seen** that new film **yet**?' 'Yes, **I have**. / No, **I haven't**.'*

We can use the **present perfect positive** with *just* or *already*:

Subject + have/has + just/already + past participle.

Positive (+)				
Subject	auxiliary	<i>just/already</i>	past participle	
I	<i>have</i>	<i>already</i>	<i>visited</i>	three universities.
She	<i>has</i>	<i>just</i>	<i>won</i>	the match.

❖ We can use the present perfect **negative** with **yet**:

Subject + haven't/hasn't + past participle + yet.

Negative (-)				
Subject	auxiliary	past participle		yet
I	haven't	<i>made</i>	a decision	yet.
She	hasn't	<i>finished</i>	it	

❖ We can form **present perfect** questions with **yet**:

Have/Has + subject + past participle + yet?

Yes/no questions (?)				
Auxiliary	subject	past participle		Yet?
<i>Have</i>	you	<i>seen</i>	that film	yet?
<i>Has</i>	he	<i>made</i>	a decision	

Verb + Gerund Use the gerund form (which ends in *-ing*) after the following verbs:

1. He **avoided** talking to her.
2. We **enjoy** hiking.
3. He **imagines** working there one day.
4. She **stopped** working at 5 o'clock.
5. Do you **mind** waiting here for a few minutes.
6. He **finished** doing his homework.
7. She **kept** interrupting me.
8. I **hate** cleaning the bathroom.
9. She **misses** living near the beach.
10. They **suggested** staying at the hotel.

Object Pronouns

Types of Pronouns					
	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
Singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	he	him	his	his	himself
	she	her	her	hers	herself
	it	it	its	its	itself
Plural	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Need/Want/Like + Infinitive

1. **he** wants to sleep.
2. I need to study.
3. **He** wants to travel.
4. I like to sleep.
5. I like to eat chocolate.
6. **We** need to buy some snacks.

Imperatives and Two-Word Verbs

1. Please turn on the TV.
2. Put away those toys.
3. Turn down the radio.
4. Turn on the cooker