

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE



The autumn has already arrived

How do you
know?

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

FORM: have / has + past participle

Affirmative: I **have seen** the film before.
She **has seen** the film before.

Interrogative: **Have** you **seen** the film before?
Has she **seen** the film before?

Negative: They **haven't seen** the film before.
He **hasn't seen** the film before.

Present Perfect Tense

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



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

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?**



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

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



THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Form

This tense is formed with **had been** + **the present participle**. It is the same for all persons:

I had / I'd been working	We had been working
You had/you'd been working	You had been working
He/she /it had been working	They had been working

Negative: They had not/hadn't been
working

Interrogative: Had you been working?

Negative interrogative: had you not/hadn't
you been working?

Time expressions such as “for five minutes” and “for two weeks” can be used with both Present Perfect Continuous and Past Perfect Continuous.

However, with Past Perfect Continuous the duration does not continue until now, it stops before something else in the past.

*They **had been talking** for over an hour before Tony arrived.*

Cause of something in the past

Using the past perfect continuous before another action in the past is a good way to show cause and effect.

Jason was tired because he **had been jogging**.

Betty failed the final test because she **had not been attending** classes.

Past Continuous vs. Past Perfect Continuous

If you do not include a duration such as *for five minutes, for two weeks or since Friday*, many speakers choose to use the Past Continuous rather than the Past Perfect Continuous.

Be careful because this can **change the meaning of the sentence**. Past Continuous emphasizes interrupted actions, whereas Past Perfect Continuous emphasizes a duration before something in the past.

Past Perfect Simple vs. Past Perfect Continuous

There is a difference between a single action in the Past Perfect Simple and an action in the Past Perfect Continuous:

*By six o'clock **he had repaired** the engine.*

(this job had been completed)

*He **had been repairing** the engine* tells us how he had spent the previous hour/half hour etc. It doesn't tell us whether or not the job was completed.

Another difference is that an action in the Past perfect Continuous continues up to, or beyond, the time of speaking in the past.

An action in the Past Perfect Simple may occur shortly before the time of speaking, but there could be quite a long interval between them:

He **had been painting** the door. (The paint was probably still wet)

He **had painted** the door. (Perhaps recently, perhaps some time ago)

REMEMBER- No stative verbs!

Stative verbs are not used in any continuous tenses. Instead of using Past Perfect Continuous with these verbs, you must use Past Perfect.

The motorcycle **had been belonging** to George for years before Tina bought it. **WRONG**

The motorcycle **had belonged** to George for years before Tina bought it. **CORRECT**

**FUTURE PERFECT AND FUTURE
PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

- ◉ FORM: WILL BE + VERB + -ING
- ◉ USE: To say that an action will be in progress at a certain time in the future.
- ◉ Examples:
 - *This time tomorrow, I **ll be lying** on the beach in the sun.*
 - *Don't phone me between 7 and 8 as we **ll be having** dinner then.*
 - *What **will** you **be doing** tomorrow at 12? (polite)*

FUTURE CONTINUOUS EXERCISES

Answers:

1 This time tomorrow I **'ll be working**.

2 At 9 p.m next Saturday I **'ll be cooking** dinner.

3 This time next week I **'ll be travelling** to Prague.

4 At midnight next New year's Eve I **'ll be eating** my twelve grapes.

FUTURE PERFECT

FORM: WILL HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

USE: To say that something **will be finished** before a particular time in the future.

Typical time expressions used :

IN three weeks / two years / 10 hours / time / ...

BY Saturday / BY next year / BY the time you arrive / ...

Thanks for attention!