

- The *simple form of the* Present Perfect is *have/has + past participal*
- The *progressive eform of the* Present Perfect is *have/has + been + verb in ing form*.

The Present Perfect

Uses :

We use the present perfect tense to talk about past actions with present importance.

- past actions with results in the present: ex: graphic images has had excellent results this year
- life experience :ex: I've forgotten his name twice.

Examples :

- *Look! I've bought a new car*
- *I've read Pickwick Papers*
- *I've been to the doctor's this morning*
- *I have been playing tennis since I was 7 years old*
- *The Prime Minister has met the President*

Practice:

Put the verbs between brackets in the present perfect:

1. I (to meet)_____her two years ago.
2. I (to be)_____very lucky lately.
3. _____you ever (to be)_____to Africa?
4. I (to live)_____here since 2000.
5. I (to go)_____to Mexico last year.
6. Mary (to love)_____chocolate since she was a little girl.
7. I (to see / never) _____that movie.
8. He (to arrive / just)_____.
9. James (to finish / not)_____his homework yet.
10. He (to tidy)_____his room, that's why he can go out with his friends.

Examples :

- Ex. *When Peter went to the theatre, he discovered that all the seats had been sold.*
- Ex. *I had been waiting for 20 minutes when Paul arrived.*
- Ex. *It was the first time we had met.*

Generally it is used to form a link between two passed actions , where one is dated than the other.

- *It is 9 o'clock and I have been waiting for over an hour.* (present perfect)
- *It was 9 o'clock and I had been waiting for over an hour.* (past perfect)

PRACTICE:

Put the verbs between brackets in appropriate tense:

1. When I went to the car park, I found that my car (to steal).
2. Peter (to live) in Paris for 4 years before he could speak French fluently.
3. "Where (you, to be)?" she said when I finally turned up.
4. (I, to learn) English for 5 years now.
5. The locals were amazed because (never to see) a horse before.
6. They wouldn't let him in because (to forget) his membership card.
7. "You can't come in because (to forget) your membership card."
8. (you, to see) the new film by Spike Lee?
9. (they, to drink) a lot of champagne by the time the party ended.
10. They were angry because (they, to wait) for too long.

THE PASSIVE VOICE :

Uses :

Describing actions without saying who does them or describing processes.

Examples :

- *My car has been stolen*
- *The company's activities are divided into six business areas.*
- *A new office block is being built in the city centre.*
- *A new cancer treatment has been discovered by scientists in Sweden.*
- *The suspect was questioned before being released.*
- **Present simple:** Ex. *Football is played in most countries .*
- **Present continuous:** Ex. *My car is being repaired*
- **Past simple:** Ex. *The eclipse was seen only in the northern hemisphere*
- **Past continuous:** Ex. *My hair was being cut when the accident happened*
- **Present Perfect simple:** Ex. *The fugitive has been arrested*
- **Future:** Ex. *A new version of Linux will be released soon*
- **Infinitive:** Ex. *Computer discs should be defragmented regularly*
- **Past infinitive:** Ex. *My car must have been stolen; it's no longer where I left it .*
- **Gerund:** Ex. *Most people like receiving presents*
- **Past gerund:** Ex. *We were angry at having been deceived*

PRACTICE:

Active	Passive
A sees B	B is seen by A
A is seeing B	B is being seen by
A saw B	B was seen by A
A was seeing B	B was being seen by A
A has seen B	B has been seen by A
A will see B	B will be seen by A

8. "Who will you tell?", he asked me.

He

9. "They should go to the police".

He said that

10. "I don't know."

He said that

MODAL VERBS :

Modal verbs are special help verbs. They add extra 'meaning' to the main verb.

Most modals have more than one use:

<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Examples</u>	<u>Uses</u>
Can	can I use your phone? Can you quote me a price for CIF New York Passengers can take a small bag onto the plane with them I can't find my boarding card	Permission requests possibility/ability inability
Could	could I interrupt a moment? Could you speak up? We could ask for volunteers	Permission Requests suggestions
May	may I borrow your car?	Permission
Might	it might be possible to reduce the price.	Future possibility
Will	I'll tell him to phone you back How many people will work here? There won't be much space.	promises Future facts Predictions
Would	would you speak more slowly please ? What would you like to drink ? Would like to come to a party ? I'd love to. What time would suit you? Would you reduce the price?	requests offers Invitations Suggestions Suggestions

Find the compounded adjective:

1. Lucy has red hair. She's a girl.
2. The discussion has been going on for some time now. It's a/an discussion.
3. Paul has got blue eyes. He's a boy.
4. They don't sell new books at that shop, only ones.
5. Marks's sight's not so good; he can only see things that are a short distance away. He's .
6. You can't go that way; it's a street.
7. Henry's been suffering for a long time. He's a patient.
8. Jenny's twenty-one years old. She's a woman.
9. You need a cool head to be an air traffic controller; don't even think about applying for such a job unless you're .
10. Successful models usually have long legs. They're usually women.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

'Who' and 'which'

'Who'

Ex. *The man **who** lives here is a scientist.*

'Which'

Ex. *The car **which** is parked outside is new.*

'Whom'

Ex. *The woman **to whom** you were speaking is a doctor.*

'Whose', 'where', et 'what'

'Whose'

1. Ex. *The man **whose** car is parked outside our house is a doctor....)*