Lesson 9

Grammar
The Present Perfect

The Present Perfect Continuous\(^1\)

Context
The Internet

\(^1\)The present perfect continuous is sometimes called the present perfect progressive.
### 9.1 The Present Perfect Tense—An Overview

We form the present perfect with *have* or *has* + the past participle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th><em>have</em></th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Complement</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>in the U.S. for three years.</td>
<td>Use <em>have</em> with <em>I, you, we, they</em>, and plural nouns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>used</td>
<td>your computer a lot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>written</td>
<td>a job résumé.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>a new computer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>changed</td>
<td>the world.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th><em>has</em></th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Complement</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My sister</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>gotten</td>
<td>her degree.</td>
<td>Use <em>has</em> with <em>he, she, it</em>, and singular nouns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>a job as a programmer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My father</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>helped</td>
<td>me.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The computer</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>changed</td>
<td>a lot over the years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There</th>
<th><em>has/have</em></th>
<th><em>been</em></th>
<th>Complement</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>a problem with my computer.</td>
<td>After <em>there</em>, we use <em>has</em> or <em>have</em>, depending on the noun that follows. Use <em>has</em> with a singular noun. Use <em>have</em> with a plural noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>many changes with personal computers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Google

**Before You Read**

1. Do you use the Internet a lot? Why?
2. What search engine do you usually use?

**Read the following Web article. Pay special attention to the present perfect tense.**
Since its start in 1998, Google has become one of the most popular search engines. It has grown from a research project in the dormitory room of two college students to a business that now employs approximately 20,000 people.

Google’s founders, Larry Page and Sergey Brin, met in 1995 when they were in their twenties and graduate students in computer science at Stanford University in California. They realized that Internet search was a very important field and began working together to make searching easier. Both Page and Brin left their studies at Stanford to work on their project. Interestingly, they have never returned to finish their degrees.

Brin was born in Russia, but he has lived in the U.S. since he was five years old. His father was a mathematician in Russia. Page, whose parents were computer experts, has been interested in computers since he was six years old.

When Google started in 1998, it did 10,000 searches a day. Today it does 235 million searches a day in 40 languages. It indexes 1 trillion Web pages.

How is Google different from other search engines? Have you ever noticed how many ads and banners there are on other search engines? News, sports scores, stock prices, links for shopping, mortgage rates, and more fill other search engines. Brin and Page wanted a clean home page. They believed that people come to the Internet to search for specific information, not to be hit with a lot of unwanted data. The success of Google over its rivals has proved that this is true.

Over the years, Google has added new features to its Web site: Google Images, where you can type in a word and get thousands of pictures; Google News, which takes you to today’s news; Google Maps; and more. But one thing hasn’t changed: the clean opening page that Google offers its users.

In 2009, Forbes.com listed Page and Brin as having net worths of $12 billion each, at 36 and 35 years old.

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**Did You Know?**

The word “Google” started as a noun, the company’s name. Today people use it as a verb: “I’m going to Google the Civil War to get more information about it.”

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To index means to sort, organize, and categorize information.

Rivals are competitors.
Underline the present perfect tense in each sentence. Then tell if the sentence is true or false.

**Example**

Google has become a very popular search engine. T

1. Google has grown over the years.
2. Sergey Brin has lived in the U.S. all his life.
3. Larry Page and Sergey Brin have known each other since they were children.
4. Larry Page has been interested in computers since he was a child.
5. Brin and Page have returned to college to finish their degrees.
6. Brin and Page have become rich.
7. The noun “Google” has become a verb.

### 9.2 The Past Participle

The past participle of regular verbs ends in -ed. The past participle is the same as the past form for regular verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORMS</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Base Form</strong></td>
<td><strong>Past Form</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>improve</td>
<td>improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I work every day.</td>
<td>I worked yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have worked all week.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The past participle of many irregular verbs is the same as the past form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORMS</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Base Form</strong></td>
<td><strong>Past Form</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td>bought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have a new car now.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We had an old car, but we sold it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have had our new car for two months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The past participle of some irregular verbs is different from the past form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORMS</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Base Form</strong></td>
<td><strong>Past Form</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>wrote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I write a composition once a week.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wrote a composition yesterday.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have written five compositions this semester.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For the following verbs, the base form, past form, and past participle are all different.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Form</th>
<th>Past Form</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>become</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>came</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>ran</td>
<td>run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow</td>
<td>blew</td>
<td>blown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw</td>
<td>drew</td>
<td>drawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>flew</td>
<td>flown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grow</td>
<td>grew</td>
<td>grown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw</td>
<td>threw</td>
<td>thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swear</td>
<td>swore</td>
<td>sworn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tear</td>
<td>tore</td>
<td>torn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wear</td>
<td>wore</td>
<td>worn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose</td>
<td>chose</td>
<td>chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeze</td>
<td>froze</td>
<td>frozen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak</td>
<td>spoke</td>
<td>spoken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steal</td>
<td>stole</td>
<td>stolen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>begun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
<td>drank</td>
<td>drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ring</td>
<td>rang</td>
<td>rung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing</td>
<td>sang</td>
<td>sung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sink</td>
<td>sank</td>
<td>sunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim</td>
<td>swam</td>
<td>swum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Form</th>
<th>Past Form</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arise</td>
<td>arose</td>
<td>arisen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bite</td>
<td>bit</td>
<td>bitten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>drove</td>
<td>driven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ride</td>
<td>rode</td>
<td>ridden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rise</td>
<td>rose</td>
<td>risen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>wrote</td>
<td>written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>was/were</td>
<td>been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>ate</td>
<td>eaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall</td>
<td>fell</td>
<td>fallen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forgive</td>
<td>forgave</td>
<td>forgiven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mistake</td>
<td>mistook</td>
<td>mistaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>saw</td>
<td>seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shake</td>
<td>shook</td>
<td>shaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forget</td>
<td>forgot</td>
<td>forgotten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>got</td>
<td>gotten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lie</td>
<td>lay</td>
<td>lain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prove</td>
<td>proved</td>
<td>proven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show</td>
<td>showed</td>
<td>shown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE 2** Write the past participle of these verbs.

**EXAMPLE** eat __________

1. go __________
2. see __________
3. look __________
4. study __________
5. bring __________
6. take __________
7. say __________
8. be __________
9. find __________
10. leave __________
11. live __________
12. know __________
13. like __________
14. fall __________
15. feel __________
16. come __________
17. break __________
18. wear __________
19. choose __________
20. drive __________
21. write __________
22. put __________
23. begin __________
24. want __________
25. get __________
26. fly __________
27. sit __________
28. drink __________
29. grow __________
30. give __________
### EXAMPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I’ve had a lot of experience with computers.</th>
<th>We’ve read the story about Google.</th>
<th>He’s been interested in computers since he was a child.</th>
<th>There’s been an increase in searching over the years.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPLANATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We can make a contraction with subject pronouns and <em>have</em> or <em>has</em>.</td>
<td></td>
<td>I have = I’ve He has = He’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We have = We’ve It has = It’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>They have = They’ve There has = There’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry’s lived in the U.S. all his life.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sergey’s been in the U.S. since he was five years old.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPLANATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Most singular nouns can contract with <em>has</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I haven’t studied programming.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Negative contractions:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brin hasn’t returned to college.</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>have not</em> = <em>haven’t</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>has not</em> = <em>hasn’t</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Language Note:** The ‘s in *he’s, she’s, it’s,* and there’s can mean *has* or *is.* The word following the contraction will tell you what the contraction means.

He’s working. = He *is* working.

He’s worked. = He *has* worked.

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**EXERCISE 3** Fill in the blanks to form the present perfect. Use a contraction.

**EXAMPLE**

You ‘ve bought a new computer.

1. I __________ learned a lot about computers.
2. We __________ read the story about Google.
3. Larry __________ known Sergey since they were at Stanford University.
4. They (not) __________ known each other since they were children.
5. It __________ been easy for me to learn about computers.
6. You __________ used the Internet many times.
7. Larry and Sergey (not) __________ finished their degrees.
## 9.4 Adding an Adverb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>has/ have</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Complement</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Page and Brin</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>never</td>
<td>finished</td>
<td>their degrees.</td>
<td>You can put an adverb between the auxiliary verb (have/has) and the past participle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>already*</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>a lot of money.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>even</td>
<td>become</td>
<td>billionaires.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry Page</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>always</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>interested in computers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>probably</td>
<td>used</td>
<td>a search engine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Language Note:** *Already* frequently comes at the end of the verb phrase. They have made a lot of money **already**.

---

**EXERCISE 4** Add the word in parentheses ( ) to the sentence.

**EXAMPLE**

You have gotten an e-mail account. (probably)

**You have probably gotten an e-mail account.**

1. The teacher has given a test on Lesson 8. (already)

2. We have heard of Page and Brin. (never)

3. They have been interested in search technology. (always)

4. You have used Google. (probably)

5. Brin hasn’t finished his degree. (even)

6. Brin and Page have become billionaires. (already)
9.5 The Present Perfect—Statements and Questions

Compare affirmative statements and questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wh-Word</th>
<th>have/has</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>have/has</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Complement</th>
<th>Short Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How long</td>
<td>Has</td>
<td>Larry</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>lived</td>
<td>in the U.S. all his life.</td>
<td>No, he hasn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>has</td>
<td>Sergey</td>
<td></td>
<td>lived</td>
<td>in the U.S.?</td>
<td>Since 1979.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Language Note: For a short yes answer, we cannot make a contraction.
Has Larry lived in the U.S. all his life? Yes, he has. (Not: he’s)

Compare negative statements and questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wh-Word</th>
<th>haven’t/hasn’t</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>haven’t/hasn’t</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>haven’t</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>haven’t</td>
<td>finished</td>
<td>their degrees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
<td>finished</td>
<td>their degrees?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 5 Change the statement to a question, using the word(s) in parentheses.

EXAMPLE Google has changed the way people search. (how)
How has Google changed the way people search?

1. I have used several search engines. (which ones)

2. Larry and Sergey haven’t finished their degrees. (why)

3. They have made a lot of money. (how much)

4. Sergey has been in the U.S. for many years. (how long)

5. Larry and Sergey have hired many people to work for Google. (how many)

6. We have used the computer lab several times this semester. (how many times)
We use the present perfect tense to show that an action or state started in the past and continues to the present.

**EXAMPLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Now</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have had my computer for two months.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPLANATION**

- Use for + an amount of time: for two months, for three years, for one hour, for a long time, etc.
- Use since with the date, month, year, etc., that the action began.
- Use since with the beginning of the continuous action or state. The verb in the since clause is simple past.
- Use how long to ask about the amount of time from the past to the present.
- We use the present perfect with always to show that an action began in the past and continues to the present.
- We use the present perfect with never to show that something has not occurred from the past to the present.
**EXERCISE 6**  
*Fill in the blanks with the missing words.*

**EXAMPLE**

I’ve known my best friend since we were in high school.

1. My brother has been in the U.S. ________1998.
2. My mother ________ never been in the U.S.
3. How ________ have you been in the U.S.?
4. I’ve known the teacher since I ________ to study at this school.
5. My sister’s ________ married for two years.
6. She’s had the same job ________ ten years.
7. My best friend and I ________ known each other since we ________ in elementary school.
8. She’ ________ been a student at this school ________ September.
9. I’ve had my car for three years. ________ long have you ________ your car?
10. I’m interested in computers. I’ ________ ________ interested in computers since I was in high school.
11. ________ always wanted to have my own business.

**EXERCISE 7**  
*About You*  
*Write true statements using the present perfect with the words given and for, since, always, or never. Share your sentences with the class.*

**EXAMPLES**

My parents have known each other for over 40 years.

1. have

2. be

3. want

4. know

**EXERCISE 8**  
*About You*  
*Make statements with always.*

**EXAMPLE**

Name something you’ve always thought about.

I’ve always thought about my future.

1. Name something you’ve always enjoyed.

2. Name a person you’ve always liked.
3. Name something you’ve always wanted to do.
4. Name something you’ve always wanted to have.
5. Name something you’ve always been interested in.

**EXERCISE 9** **ABOUT YOU** Make statements with *never*.

**EXAMPLE**
Name a machine you’ve never used.
I’ve never used a fax machine.

1. Name a movie you’ve never seen.
2. Name a food you’ve never liked.
3. Name a subject you’ve never studied.
4. Name a city you’ve never visited.
5. Name a sport you’ve never played.
6. Name a food you’ve never tasted.

**EXERCISE 10** **ABOUT YOU** Write four sentences telling about things you’ve always done (or been). Share your sentences with the class.

**EXAMPLES**
I’ve always cooked the meals in my family.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

**EXERCISE 11** **ABOUT YOU** Write four sentences telling about things you’ve never done (or been) but would like to. Share your sentences with the class.

**EXAMPLES**
I’ve never studied photography, but I’d like to.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
9.7 The Simple Present vs. the Present Perfect

EXAMPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| a. Larry Page is in California.  
b. Larry Page has been in California since he was in his twenties. | Sentences (a) refer only to the present.  
Sentences (b) connect the past to the present. |
| a. He loves computers.  
b. He has always loved computers. | |
| a. Google doesn’t have advertising on its home page.  
b. Google has never had advertising on its home page. | |
| a. Do you work at a computer company? Yes, I do.  
b. Have you always worked at a computer company? Yes, I have. | |

EXERCISE 12 Read each statement about your teacher. Then ask the teacher a question beginning with the words given. Include always in your question. Your teacher will answer.

EXAMPLE You’re a teacher. Have you always been a teacher?
No. I was an accountant before I became a teacher. I’ve only been a teacher for five years.

1. You teach English. Have you always been a teacher?
2. You work at this college/school. Have you always been a teacher?
3. You think about grammar. Have you always been a teacher?
4. English is easy for you. Has English always been easy for you?
5. Your last name is. Has your last name always been ________?
6. You’re interested in languages. Have you always been interested in languages?
7. You live in this city. Have you always lived in this city?
Fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Two students meet by chance in the computer lab.

A:  **Have** you **been** in the U.S. for long?
B: No, I ________.

A: How ________ you been in the U.S.?
B: I ________ here for about a year.

A: Where do you come from?
B: Burundi.

A: Burundi? I ________ never ________ of it. Where is it?
B: It’s a small country in Central Africa.

A: Do you have a map? Can you show me where it is?
B: Let’s go on the Internet. We can do a search.

A: Did you learn to use a computer in your country?
B: No. When I came here, a volunteer at my church gave me her old computer. Before, I didn’t know anything about computers. I’ve ________ a lot about computers since I came here.

A: Oh, now I see Burundi. It’s very small. It’s near Congo.
B: Yes, it is.

A: Why did you come to the U.S.?
B: My country ________ ________ political problems for many years.

It wasn’t safe to live there. My family left in 1995.

A: So you ________ ________ here since 1995?
B: No. First we lived in a refugee camp in Zambia.

A: I ________ never ________ of Zambia either.

Can we search for it on the Internet?
B: Here it is.

A: You speak English very well. Is English the language of Burundi?
B: No. Kirundi is the official language. Also French. I ________ ________ French since I was a small child. Where are you from?

(continued)
A: I’m from North Dakota.

B: I ______ never ______ of North Dakota. Is it in the U.S.?

A: Yes, it is. Let’s search for an American map on the Internet. Here it is.

Winter in North Dakota is very cold. It’s cold here too.

B: I don’t know how people live in a cold climate. I ______ never ______ in a cold climate before. I ______ always ______ near the Equator.

A: Don’t worry. You’ll be OK. You just need warm clothes for the winter.

B: I have class now. I’ve got to go.

A: I ______ ______ ______ so much about your country in such a short time.

B: It’s easy to learn things fast using a computer and a search engine.

---

9.8 The Present Perfect vs. the Simple Past

Do not confuse the present perfect with the simple past.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Compare:**  
b. Sergey Brin has been in the U.S. since 1979.  
b. Google has been popular since 1998.  
| Sentences (a) show a single action in the past. This action does not continue.  
Sentences (b) show the continuation of an action or state from the past to the present.  
Question (a) with when uses the simple past tense. Question (b) with how long uses the present perfect tense. |

**EXERCISE 14** Fill in the blanks with the simple past or the present perfect of the verb in parentheses ( ).

A: Do you like to surf the Internet?

B: Of course, I do. I ______ my Internet connection since 1999, and I love it. A couple of months ago, I ______ a new computer with lots of memory and speed. And last month I ______ to a better service provider. Now I can surf much faster.
A: What kind of things do you search for?

B: Lots of things. I ________ to learn about the stock market, and with the Web, I can start to learn. Last week I ________ my first investment in the stock market.

A: Do you ever buy products online?

B: Sometimes I do. Last month, I ________ a great Web site where I can download music for 99¢. So far I ________ about a hundred songs, and I ________ several CDs. My old computer ________ a CD burner, so I’m very happy with my new one.

A: ________ your old computer?

B: No. It was about eight years old. I just ________ the hard drive and ________ the computer on top of the garbage dumpster. When I ________ by a few hours later, it was gone. Someone ________ it.

A: Was your new computer expensive?

B: Yes, but I ________ a great deal online.

A: I ________ my computer for three years, and it seems so old by comparison to today’s computers. But it’s too expensive to buy a new one every year.

B: There’s a joke about computers: When is a computer old?

A: I don’t know. When?

B: As soon as you get it out of the box!
9.9 The Present Perfect Continuous—An Overview

We use the present perfect continuous for a continuous action that started in the past and continues to the present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have been using the Internet since 9 A.M.</td>
<td>A continuous action started in the past and continues to the present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have been surfing the Web for 2 hours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have been learning a lot about computers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Genealogy**

Before You Read

1. Do you think it’s important to know your family’s history? Why or why not?
2. What would you like to know about your ancestors?

Read the following magazine article. Pay special attention to the present perfect and the present perfect continuous tenses.

In the last 30 years, genealogy has become one of America’s most popular hobbies. If you type genealogy in a search engine, you can find about 90 million hits. If you type family history, you will get about 50 million hits. The percentage of the U.S. population interested in family history has been increasing steadily. This increase probably has to do with the ease of searching on the Internet.

The number of genealogy Web sites has been growing accordingly as people ask themselves: Where does my family come from? How long has my family been in the U.S.? Why did they come here? How did they come here? What kind of people were they?
Genealogy is a lifelong hobby for many. The average family historian has been doing genealogy for 14 years, according to a 2001 study. Most family historians are over 40. Cyndi Howells, from Washington State, quit her job in 1992 and has been working on her family history ever since. She has created a Web site called Cyndi’s List to help others with their search. Her Web site has over 260,000 resources. Since its start in 1992, her Web site has had millions of visitors. Every day it gets about 15,000 visitors. Over the years, she has added many new links and deleted old ones.

Although the Internet has made research easier for amateur genealogists, it is only the beginning for serious family historians. Researchers still need to go to courthouses and libraries to find public records, such as land deeds, obituaries, wedding notices, and tax records. Another good source of information is the U.S. Census. Early census records are not complete, but since the mid-1800s, the U.S. Census has been keeping detailed records of family members, their ages, occupations, and places of birth.

Are you interested in knowing more about your ancestors and their stories, their country or countries, and how you fit into the history of your family? Maybe genealogy is a good hobby for you.

9.10 The Present Perfect Continuous—Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>have/has</th>
<th>been</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>using</td>
<td>the Internet for two hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>reading</td>
<td>about search engines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>studying</td>
<td>computers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>living</td>
<td>in California.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>writing</td>
<td>since 1:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>surfing</td>
<td>the Internet all day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>raining</td>
<td>all day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Language Note: To form the negative, put not between have or has and been.

You have not been listening.
She hasn’t been working hard.
Compare affirmative statements and questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wh-Word</th>
<th>have/has</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>have/has</th>
<th>been + Verb-ing</th>
<th>Complement</th>
<th>Short Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How long</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>Cyndi</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>been working</td>
<td>on her family history.</td>
<td>Yes, she has. Since 1992.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compare negative statements and questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wh-Word</th>
<th>haven’t/hasn’t</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>haven’t/hasn’t</th>
<th>been + Verb-ing</th>
<th>Complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>haven’t</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>haven’t</td>
<td>been using</td>
<td>the public library.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE 15** Fill in the blanks with the present perfect continuous form of the verb in parentheses ( ).

**EXAMPLE** How long __________ has Cyndi been managing (example: manage) a genealogy Web site?

1. Interest in genealogy ______________ .
2. Cyndi ______________ on her family history since 1992.
3. Cyndi ______________ all over the U.S. to genealogy groups.
4. The number of genealogy Web sites ______________ .
5. How long ______________ the U.S. Census ______________ records?
6. ______________ you ______________ on a family tree for your family?
7. People ______________ the Internet to do family research since the 1990s.
8. My family ______________ in the U.S. for many generations.
We use the present perfect continuous tense to show that an action or state started in the past and continues to the present.

**Examples**

| Cyndi has been working on her family tree since 1992. Sergey Brin has been living in the U.S. for more than 30 years. |
| My father is working on the family tree right now. He has been working on it since 9 A.M. |
| Google has become one of the most popular search engines. I have had my computer for three months. |
| I have always loved computers. My grandmother has never used a computer. |

**Explanation**

- We use *for* and *since* to show the time spent on an activity from past to present.
- With some verbs (*live, work, study, teach,* and *wear*), we can use either the present perfect or the present perfect continuous with actions that began in the past and continue to the present. The meaning is the same.
- If the action is still happening, use the present perfect continuous, not the present perfect.
- We do not use the continuous form with nonaction verbs. See below for a list of nonaction verbs.
- Do not use the continuous form with *always* and *never*.
- *Think* can be an action or nonaction verb, depending on its meaning.
  - *Think about* = action verb
  - *Think that* = nonaction verb
- *Have* is usually a nonaction verb. However, *have* is an action verb in these expressions: *have experience, have a hard time, have a good time, have difficulty, and have trouble.*

**Nonaction verbs:**

| like | know | see |
| love | believe | seem |
| hate | think (that) | cost |
| want | care (about) | own |
| need | understand | become |
| prefer | remember | have (for possession) |
**Exercise 16**  
**About You** Write true statements using the present perfect continuous with the words given and *for* or *since*. Share your sentences with the class.

**Example**

My brother has been working as a waiter for six years.

1. study English
2. work
3. live
4. use
5. study

**Exercise 17**  
**About You** Read aloud each of the following present tense questions. Another student will answer. If the answer is *yes*, add a present perfect continuous question with “How long have you . . . ?”

**Example**

Do you play a musical instrument?

A: Do you play a musical instrument?
B: Yes. I play the piano.
A: How long have you been playing the piano?
B: I’ve been playing the piano since I was a child.

1. Do you drive?
2. Do you work?
3. Do you use the Internet?
4. Do you wear glasses?
5. Do you play a musical instrument?

**Exercise 18**  
**About You** Ask the teacher questions with “How long . . . ?” and the present perfect continuous form of the verb given. The teacher will answer your questions.

**Example**

speak English

A: How long have you been speaking English?
B: I’ve been speaking English all my life.

1. teach English  
2. work at this school  
3. live in this city  
4. use this book  
5. live at your present address

*We do not use the preposition *for* before *all.*
Fill in the blanks in the following conversations. Answers may vary.

EXAMPLE

A: Do you wear glasses?
B: Yes, I __ do __.
A: How long __ have __ you __ been wearing __ glasses?
B: I __ been wearing __ glasses since I __ was __ in high school.

1. A: Are you working on your family history?
   B: Yes, I am.
   A: How long __________ you ________________ on your family history?
   B: I ________________ on it for about ten years.

2. A: Is your sister surfing the Internet?
   B: Yes, she __________.
   A: How long __________ she __________ surfing the Internet?
   B: Since she woke up this morning!

3. A: Does your father live in the U.S.?
   B: Yes, he __________.
   A: How long __________ he __________ been __________ in the U.S.?
   B: He ________________ in the U.S. since he __________ 25 years old.

4. A: Are you studying for the test now?
   B: Yes, I __________.
   A: How long ________________ for the test?
   B: For __________.

5. A: Is your teacher teaching you the present perfect lesson?
   B: Yes, he __________.
   A: ________ long ________________ you this lesson?
   B: Since __________________.
6. **A:** Are the students using the computers now?
   **B:** Yes, ____________.
   **A:** How long ____________________________________________________________________
   them?
   **B:** ________ they started to write their compositions.

7. **A:** ________ you using the Internet?
   **B:** Yes, I ________.
   **A:** How _______________________________________________________________________
   ________?
   **B:** ____________________________________________ for two hours.

8. **A:** ________ your grandparents live in the U.S.?
   **B:** Yes, they ________.
   **A:** How ______________________________________________________________________
   ________ in the U.S.?
   **B:** Since they ________ born.

9. **A:** Is she studying her family history?
   **B:** Yes, she ________.
   **A:** How long ____________________________________________________________________?
   **B:** Since she ____________________________________________________________________.
1. Do you read a lot? What kind of books do you like to read?
2. Have you ever shopped for books on the Internet?

Read the following conversation. Pay special attention to the present perfect tense.

A: Do you have any hobbies?
B: Yes, I love to read.
A: How many books have you read this year?
B: I’ve read about 20 books so far this year. Last month I went on vacation for two weeks and I read 10 books while I was at the beach.
A: How did you carry so many books on your vacation? They’re heavy.
B: I carried only one: my e-book. Have you ever heard of e-books?
A: No, I haven’t. What’s an e-book?
B: It’s an electronic device that holds a lot of books. It can hold over 1,500 books.
A: Cool! Is it expensive?
B: The electronic device is a bit expensive. Then you have to pay to download each book. But I’ve spent a lot more money on paper books.
A: How many books have you downloaded?
B: So far I’ve downloaded about 100 books.
A: Can you get every book in electronic form?
B: One popular Web site has made about 250,000 books available so far. But that number is growing all the time.
A: I’ve never seen how you can download a book. Let’s go to my computer and you can show me.
B: We don’t need a computer. It works like a cell phone. We can download a book wherever we are.
A: Wow!
9.12 The Present Perfect with Repetition from Past to Present

We use the present perfect to talk about the repetition of an action in a time period that started in the past and includes the present. There is a probability that this action will occur again.

Past  
\[ \begin{array}{c|c}
| & \\
\hline
\times & \times \\
\hline
\times & \times \\
\hline
\times & \times \\
\hline
\end{array} \]

Now

Future

I have read 5 books this year.

### EXAMPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| a. I have read 20 books this year.  
b. He has downloaded over 100 books. | a. I may read more books.  
b. He will probably download more books. |

Up to now, one Web site has made about 250,000 books available.  
I have read ten chapters in my book up to now.

Up to now, one Web site has made about 250,000 books available.  
I have read ten chapters in my book up to now.

Adding the words “so far” and “up to now” indicate that we are counting up to the present and that more is expected.

How much money have you spent on books this year?  
I've spent about $500 on books this year.  
How many books have you bought from a bookstore this year?  
I haven't bought any books from a bookstore at all this year.

We can ask a question about repetition with how much and how many.

To indicate zero times, we use a negative verb + at all. There is a probability that this action may still happen.

Compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| a. Google had 10,000 searches a day in 1998.  
b. Google has had billions of searches since 1998.  
a. Cyndi's List appeared for the first time in 1996.  
b. Many new genealogy Web sites have appeared in the last fifteen years. | a. We use the simple past with a time period that is finished or closed: 1998, 50 years ago, last week, etc.  
b. We use the present perfect in a time period that is open. There is a probability of more repetition. |

Language Note: Do not use the continuous form for repetition.

**Right:** I have downloaded six books this year.

**Wrong:** I have been downloading six books this year.
EXERCISE 20  
**ABOUT YOU**  Ask a *yes/no* question with *so far* or *up to now* and the words given. Another student will answer.

**EXAMPLE**  
you/come to every class  
A: Have you come to every class so far?  
B: Yes, I have.  

**OR**  
B: No, I haven’t. I’ve missed three classes.

1. we / have any tests  
2. this lesson / be difficult  
3. the teacher / give a lot of homework  
4. you / understand all the explanations  
5. you / have any questions about this lesson

EXERCISE 21  
**ABOUT YOU**  Ask a question with “*How many* . . . *?” and the words given. Talk about this month. Another student will answer.

**EXAMPLE**  
times / go to the post office  
A: How many times have you gone to the post office this month?  
B: I’ve gone to the post office once this month.  

**OR**  
B: I haven’t gone to the post office at all this month.

1. letters / write  
2. times / eat in a restaurant  
3. times / get paid  
4. international calls / make  
5. books / buy  
6. times / go to the movies  
7. movies / rent  
8. times / cook

EXERCISE 22  
**ABOUT YOU**  Write four questions to ask another student or your teacher about repetition from the past to the present. Use *how much* or *how many*. The other person will answer.

**EXAMPLE**  
How many cities have you lived in?  

How many English courses have you taken at this school?

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
### 9.13 The Simple Past vs. the Present Perfect with Repetition

We use the present perfect with repetition in a present time period. There is an expectation of more repetition. We use the simple past with repetition in a past time period. There is no possibility of any more repetition during that period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How many hits has your Web site had today? It has had over 100 hits today. How many times have you been absent this semester? I’ve been absent twice so far.</td>
<td>To show that there is an expectation of more repetition, use the present perfect. In the examples on the left, today and this semester are not finished. So far indicates that the number given may not be final.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last month my Web site had 5,000 hits. How many times were you absent last semester?</td>
<td>The number of occurrences cannot increase in a past time frame, such as yesterday, last week, last month, last semester, etc. Use the simple past tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brin and Page have added new features to Google over the years. A popular Web site has made thousands of e-books available.</td>
<td>Brin and Page are still alive. They can (and probably will) add new features to Google in the years to come. This Web site continues to make e-books available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before she died, my grandmother added many details to our family tree. My grandmother loved to read.</td>
<td>Grandmother died. Therefore, all her actions are final. Nothing can be added to them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Compare:**
  a. I have checked my e-mail twice today.
  b. I checked my e-mail twice today.
  a. I have downloaded two books this month.
  b. I downloaded two books this month. | With a present time expression (such as today, this week, this month, etc.), you may use either the present perfect or the simple past. In sentences (a), the number may not be final. In sentences (b), the number seems final. |
| **Compare:**
  a. In the U.S., I have had two jobs.
  b. In my native country, I had five jobs.
  a. In the U.S., I have lived in three apartments so far.
  b. In my native country, I lived in two apartments. | a. To talk about your experiences in this phase of your life, you can use the present perfect tense if there is an expectation for more. b. To talk about a closed phase of your life, use the simple past tense. For example, if you do not plan to live in your native country again, use the simple past tense to talk about your experiences there. |
EXERCISE 23 ABOUT YOU Fill in the blanks with the simple past or the present perfect to ask a question. A student from another country will answer.

EXAMPLES

How many schools **have you attended** in the U.S.?
I’ve attended two schools in the U.S.

How many schools **did you attend** in your country?
I attended only one school in my country.

1. How many apartments ________________ back home?
2. How many apartments ________________ here?
3. How many schools ________________ in your country?
4. How many schools ________________ in the U.S.?
5. How many jobs ________________ in the U.S.?
6. How many jobs ________________ in your country?

9.14 The Present Perfect with Indefinite Past Time

We use the present perfect to refer to an action that occurred at an indefinite time in the past that still has importance to the present situation. Words that show indefinite time are: *ever, yet,* and *already.*

**Have** you ever ________________ an e-book?

**EXPLANATION**

A question with *ever* asks about any time between the past and the present. Put *ever* between the subject and the main verb.

**Examples**

**Have you ever downloaded** a book?
No, I haven’t.

**Have you ever “Googled”** your own name?
Yes, I have.

**Have you finished** your book yet?
No, not yet.

**Have Larry and Sergey become** billionaires yet?
Yes, they have.

**Have you read** the story about genealogy yet?
Yes, I already have.

The computer **has made** it possible to do many new things.

E-books **have changed** the way we read books.

Cyndi Howells **has created** a very useful Web site for family historians.

Yet and *already* refer to an indefinite time in the near past. There is an expectation that an activity took place a short time ago.

We can use the present perfect to talk about the past without any reference to time. The time is not important, not known, or is imprecise. Using the present perfect, rather than the simple past, shows that the past is relevant to a present situation.
EXERCISE 24  ABOUT YOU  Answer the following questions with: Yes, I have; No, I haven’t; or No, I never have.

EXERCISE 25  ABOUT YOU  Answer the questions.

EXAMPLE Have you ever studied programming? No, I never have.

1. Have you ever “Googled” your own name?
2. Have you ever researched your family history?
3. Have you ever made a family tree?
4. Have you ever used the Web to look for a person you haven’t seen in a long time?
5. Have you ever added hardware to your computer?
6. Have you ever downloaded music from the Internet?
7. Have you ever used a search engine in your native language?
8. Have you ever sent photos by e-mail?
9. Have you ever received a photo by e-mail?
10. Have you ever bought something online?
11. Have you ever built a computer?

EXAMPLE Have we had a test on the present perfect yet? No, not yet.

1. Have you eaten lunch yet?
2. Have we finished Lesson 8 yet?
3. Have you done today’s homework yet?
4. Have we written any compositions yet?
5. Have you learned the names of all the other students yet?
6. Have you visited the teacher’s office yet?
7. Have we done Exercise 22 yet?
8. Have you learned the present perfect yet?
9. Have you learned all the past participles yet?
9.15 Answering a Present Perfect Question

We can answer a present perfect question with the simple past tense when a specific time is introduced in the answer. If a specific time is not known or necessary, we answer with the present perfect.

**EXAMPLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you ever used Google?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer A:</strong> Yes. I’ve used Google many times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer B:</strong> Yes. I used Google a few hours ago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPLANATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer A, with <em>many times</em>, shows repetition at an indefinite time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer B, with <em>a few hours ago</em>, shows a specific time in the past.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you ever heard of Larry Page?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer A:</strong> No. I’ve never heard of him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer B:</strong> Yes. We read about him yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPLANATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer A, with <em>never</em>, shows continuation from past to present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer B, with <em>yesterday</em>, shows a specific time in the past.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you done your homework yet?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer A:</strong> Yes. I’ve done it already.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer B:</strong> Yes. I did it this morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPLANATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer A, with <em>already</em>, is indefinite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer B, with <em>this morning</em>, shows a specific time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have Brin and Page become rich?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer A:</strong> Yes, they have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer B:</strong> Yes. They became rich before they were 30 years old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPLANATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer A shows no time reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer B, with <em>before they were 30 years old</em>, refers to a specific time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE 26**

**ABOUT YOU** Ask a question with “*Have you ever . . . ?*” and the present perfect tense of the verb in parentheses ( ). Another student will answer. To answer with a specific time, use the past tense. To answer with a frequency response, use the present perfect tense. You may work with a partner.

**EXAMPLES**

(go) to the zoo

**A:** Have you ever gone to the zoo?
**B:** Yes. I’ve gone there many times.

(go) to Disneyland

**A:** Have you ever gone to Disneyland?
**B:** Yes. I went there last summer.

1. (work) in a factory
2. (lose) a glove
3. (see) an e-book
4. (fall) out of bed
5. (make) a mistake in English grammar
6. (tell) a lie
7. (eat) raw fish
8. (study) calculus
9. (meet) a famous person
10. (go) to an art museum
11. (download) a book
12. (break) a window
13. (buy) a book online

(continued)
EXERCISE 27  ABOUT YOU Write five questions with ever to ask your teacher. Your teacher will answer.

EXAMPLES

Have you ever gotten a parking ticket?

Have you ever visited Poland?

1. ____________________________
2. ____________________________
3. ____________________________
4. ____________________________
5. ____________________________

EXERCISE 28  ABOUT YOU Ask a student from another country questions using the words given. The other student will answer.

EXAMPLE

your country / have a woman president

A: Has your country ever had a woman president?
B: Yes, it has. We had a woman president from 1975 to 1979.

1. your country / have a civil war
2. your country’s leader / visit the U.S.
3. an American president / visit your country
4. your country / have a woman president
5. you / go back to visit your country
6. there / be an earthquake in your hometown

EXERCISE 29  ABOUT YOU Ask a student who has recently arrived in this country if he or she has done these things yet. The other student will answer.

EXAMPLE

buy a car

A: Have you bought a car yet?
B: Yes, I have. OR No, I haven’t. OR I bought a car last month.

1. find a doctor
2. make any new friends
3. open a bank account
4. save any money
5. think about your future
6. write to your family
7. get a credit card
8. buy a computer
9. get a telephone
10. get a Social Security card
Fill in the blanks with the correct tense of the verb in parentheses ( ). Also fill in other missing words.

A: Your Spanish is a little different from my Spanish. Where are you from?
B: I’m from Guatemala.

A: How **long have you been** here?
B: I **have been** here for about six months. Where are you from?

A: Miami. My family comes from Cuba. They **left** Cuba in 1962, after the revolution.
I **was born** in the U.S. I’m starting to become interested in my family’s history.
I **have read** several magazine articles about genealogy so far. It’s fascinating. Are you interested in your family’s history?
B: Of course I am. I **have been interested in it for a long time.**
I **have worked** on a family tree for many years.

A: When **did you start**?
B: I **started** when I **was 16** years old. Over the years, I **have found** a lot of interesting information about my family. Some of my ancestors were Mayans and some were from Spain and France. In fact, my great-great grandfather was a Spanish prince.

A: How **did you find** all that information?
B: I **used** the Internet a lot. I **also went** to many libraries to get more information.

A: **Have you ever gone** to Spain or France to look at records there?
B: Last summer I **went** to Spain, and I **found** a lot of information while I was there.

A: How many ancestors **have you found** so far?
B: So **I have found** about 50, but I’m still looking.
**Summary of Lesson 9**

1. Compare the present perfect and the simple past.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Perfect</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The action of the sentence began in the past and includes the present:</td>
<td>The action of the sentence is completely past:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past ← now → future</td>
<td>past ← now → future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My father <strong>has been</strong> in the U.S. since 2002.</td>
<td>My father <strong>came</strong> to the U.S. in 2002.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My father <strong>has had</strong> his job in the U.S. for many years.</td>
<td>My father <strong>was</strong> in Canada for two years before he came to the U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long <strong>have</strong> you been interested in genealogy?</td>
<td>When <strong>did you start</strong> your family tree?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’ve always <strong>wanted</strong> to learn more about my family’s history.</td>
<td>When I was a child, I always <strong>wanted</strong> to spend time with my grandparents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Perfect</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repetition from past to present:</td>
<td>Repetition in a past time period:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past ← x x x x now → future</td>
<td>past ← x now → future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We <strong>have had</strong> four tests so far.</td>
<td>We <strong>had</strong> two tests last semester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She <strong>has used</strong> the Internet three times today.</td>
<td>She <strong>used</strong> the Internet three times yesterday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Perfect</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The action took place at an indefinite time between the past and the present:</td>
<td>The action took place at a definite time in the past:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past ← ? now → future</td>
<td>past ← now → future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Have</strong> you ever <strong>made</strong> a family tree?</td>
<td><strong>Did you make</strong> a family tree last month?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’ve <strong>done</strong> the homework already.</td>
<td>I <strong>did</strong> the homework last night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Have</strong> you <strong>visited</strong> the art museum yet?</td>
<td><strong>Did you visit</strong> the art museum last month?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Compare the present perfect and the present perfect continuous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT PERFECT—USE WITH:</th>
<th>PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS—USE WITH:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A continuous action (nonaction verbs):</td>
<td>A continuous action (action verbs):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have had my car for five years.</td>
<td>I've been driving a car for 20 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A repeated action:</td>
<td>A nonstop action:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyndi's Web site has won several awards.</td>
<td>The U.S. Census has been keeping records since the 1880s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question with how many:</td>
<td>Question with how long:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many times have you gone to New York?</td>
<td>How long has he been living in New York?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An action that is at an indefinite time,</td>
<td>An action that started in the past and is still happening:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>completely in the past:</td>
<td>Cyndi has been working on her family history since 1992.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyndi has created a Web site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Editing Advice**

1. Don’t confuse the -ing form and the past participle.

   - She has been taken a test for two hours.
   - She has giving him a present.

2. Use the present perfect, not the simple present, to describe an action or state that started in the past and continues to the present.

   - He has a car for two years.
   - How long do you work in a factory?

3. Use for, not since, with the amount of time.

   - I’ve been studying English for three months.

4. Use the simple past, not the present perfect, with a specific past time.

   - He has come to the U.S. five months ago.
   - When have you come to the U.S.?
5. Use the simple past, not the present perfect, in a since clause.

He has learned a lot of English since he has come to the U.S.

6. Use the correct word order.

He has never seen a French movie.

Have you ever gone to France?

7. Use the correct word order in questions.

How long have you been a teacher?

8. Use yet for negative statements; use already for affirmative statements.

I haven’t eaten dinner already.

9. Don’t forget the verb have in the present perfect (continuous).

I have been living in New York for two years.

10. Don’t forget the -ed of the past participle.

He’s listened to that CD many times.

11. Use the present perfect, not the continuous form, with always, never, yet, already, ever, and how many.

How many times have you been going to Paris?

I’ve never been visiting Paris.

12. Don’t use time after how long.

How long have you had your job?
Some of the shaded words and phrases have mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them. If the shaded words are correct, write C.

“How many changes have you made since you came to the U.S.?” For our journal, our teacher asked us to answer this question. I have come to the U.S. two and a half years ago. Things have changing a lot for me since I’ve come to the U.S. Here’s a list of some of the changes:

1. Since the past two years I am studying English. I knew a little English before I came here, but my English has improve a lot.

2. Now I have a driver’s permit and I’m learning how to drive. I haven’t took the driver’s test yet because I’m not ready. I haven’t practiced enough already.

3. I’ve been eaten a lot of different foods like hamburgers and pizza. I never ate those in my country. Unfortunately, I been gaining weight.

4. I started to work in a factory three months ago. Since I have started my job, I haven’t have much time for fun.

5. I’ve gone to several museums in this city. But I’ve taken never a trip to another American city. I’d like to visit New York, but I haven’t saved enough money yet.

6. I’ve been living in three apartments so far. In my country, I lived in a house with my family.

7. I’ve answered the following questions about a thousand times so far: “Where do you come from?” and “How long time you have been in the U.S.?” I’m getting tired of always answering the same question.
Lesson 9 Test/Review

PART 1 Fill in the blanks with the simple past, the present perfect, or the present perfect continuous form by using the words in parentheses ( ). In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

Conversation 1

A: ________ you ever ________ computer programming? (example: study)

B: Yes. I ________ it in college. And I ________ as a programmer for five years. But my job is boring.

A: ________ you ever ________ about changing jobs? (3 think)

B: Yes. Since I ________ a child, I ________ to be an actor. When I was in college, I ________ in a few plays, but since I ________, I ________ time to act.

Conversation 2

A: How long ________ in the U.S.? (1 you/be)

B: For about two years.

A: ________ a lot since you ________ to the U.S.? (2 your life/change)

B: Oh, yes. Before I ________ here, I ________ with my family. Since I came here, I ________ alone.

A: ________ in the same apartment in this city? (7 always/live)

B: No. I ________ three times so far. And I plan to move again at the end of the year.

A: Do you plan to have a roommate?

B: Yes, but I ________ one yet. (9 not/find)
Fill in the blanks with the simple present, the simple past, the present perfect, or the present perfect continuous form of the verb in parentheses ( ). In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

**Paragraph 1**

I ________ the Internet every day. I ________ it for many years. (1 use) (2 use)

I ________ to use it when I ________ interested in genealogy. (3 start) (4 become)

I ________ on my family tree for three years. Last month, (5 work)

I ________ information about my father’s ancestors. My grandfather ________ with us now and likes to tell us about his past. He ________ born in Italy, but he ________ here when he was very young, so he ________ here most of his life. He doesn’t remember much about Italy. (6 find) (7 live) (8 be) (9 come) (10 live) (11 not/find)

I ________ any information about my mother’s ancestors yet.

**Paragraph 2**

I ________ to the U.S. when a war ________ out in my country. (1 come) (2 break)

I ________ in the U.S. for five years. At first, everything ________ very hard for me. I ________ any English when I ________. But I ________ English for the past five years, and now I ________ it pretty well. I ________ my college education yet, but I plan to next semester. (3 live) (4 be) (5 not/know) (6 arrive) (7 study) (8 speak) (9 not/start)
Form a group of between four and six students. Find out who in your group has done each of these things. Write that person’s name in the blank.

a. __________ has made a family tree.
b. __________ has found a good job.
c. __________ has been on a ship.
d. __________ has never eaten Mexican food.
e. __________ hasn’t done today’s homework yet.
f. __________ has never seen a French movie.
g. __________ has taken a trip to Canada.
h. __________ has acted in a play.
i. __________ has gone swimming in the Pacific Ocean.
j. __________ has flown in a helicopter.
k. __________ has served in the military.
l. __________ has worked in a hotel.
m. __________ has never studied chemistry.
n. __________ has taken the TOEFL® test.
o. __________ has just gotten a “green card.”
p. __________ has downloaded music from the Internet.

Draw your family tree for the past three generations, if you can. Form a small group and tell the others in your group a little about your family.

Why do you think so many people are interested in genealogy? What is valuable about finding your family’s history?

What are the advantages of an e-book over a paper book? What are the disadvantages?

Do you think people spend too much time surfing the Internet?

---

The TOEFL® is the Test of English as a Foreign Language. Many U.S. colleges and universities require foreign students to take this test.
1 Write about new technology that you’ve started using recently. How has that made your life different?

2 Write a composition about one of the following:

   How your life has changed since (choose one):

   a. you came to the U.S.
   b. you got married
   c. you had a baby
   d. you graduated from high school
   e. you started to study here

   **Changes in My Life**

   My life has changed a lot since I started college. When I was in high school, I didn’t have many responsibilities. Since I started college, I’ve had to work and study at the same time. When I was in high school, I used to hang out with my friends. Now that I’m in college, I haven’t had much time for my friends . . .

For more practice using grammar in context, please visit our Web site.