

Grammar

The Present Perfect

The Present Perfect
Continuous¹

Context

The Internet



¹The *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.

Subject	<i>have</i>	Past Participle	Complement	Explanation
I	have	been	in the U.S. for three years.	Use <i>have</i> with <i>I</i> , <i>you</i> , <i>we</i> , <i>they</i> , and plural nouns.
You	have	used	your computer a lot.	
We	have	written	a job résumé.	
They	have	bought	a new computer.	
Computers	have	changed	the world.	
Subject	<i>has</i>	Past Participle	Complement	Explanation
My sister	has	gotten	her degree.	Use <i>has</i> with <i>he</i> , <i>she</i> , <i>it</i> , and singular nouns.
She	has	found	a job as a programmer.	
My father	has	helped	me.	
The computer	has	changed	a lot over the years.	
<i>There</i>	<i>has/have</i>	<i>been</i>	Complement	Explanation
There	has	been	a problem with my computer.	After <i>there</i> , we use <i>has</i> or <i>have</i> , depending on the noun that follows. Use <i>has</i> with a singular noun. Use <i>have</i> with a plural noun.
There	have	been	many changes with personal computers.	

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.



Larry Page and Sergey Brin


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 indexes² 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 rivals³ **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.

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."

²To index means to sort, organize, and categorize information.
³Rivals are competitors.

EXERCISE 1 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.

FORMS			EXAMPLES
Base Form	Past Form	Past Participle	I work every day. I worked yesterday. I have worked all week.
work	worked	worked	
improve	improved	improved	

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

FORMS			EXAMPLES
Base Form	Past Form	Past Participle	We have a new car now. We had an old car, but we sold it. We have had our new car for two months.
have	had	had	
buy	bought	bought	

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

FORMS			EXAMPLES
Base Form	Past Form	Past Participle	I write a composition once a week. I wrote a composition yesterday. I have written five compositions this semester.
go	went	gone	
write	wrote	written	

For the following verbs, the base form, past form, and past participle are all different.

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

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

EXERCISE 2 Write the past participle of these verbs.

EXAMPLE eat eaten

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

9.3 The Present Perfect—Contractions and Negatives

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION								
<p>I've had a lot of experience with computers. We've read the story about Google. He's been interested in computers since he was a child. There's been an increase in searching over the years.</p>	<p>We can make a contraction with subject pronouns and <i>have</i> or <i>has</i>.</p> <table><tr><td>I have = I've</td><td>He has = He's</td></tr><tr><td>You have = You've</td><td>She has = She's</td></tr><tr><td>We have = We've</td><td>It has = It's</td></tr><tr><td>They have = They've</td><td>There has = There's</td></tr></table>	I have = I've	He has = He's	You have = You've	She has = She's	We have = We've	It has = It's	They have = They've	There has = There's
I have = I've	He has = He's								
You have = You've	She has = She's								
We have = We've	It has = It's								
They have = They've	There has = There's								
<p>Larry's lived in the U.S. all his life. Sergey's been in the U.S. since he was five years old.</p>	<p>Most singular nouns can contract with <i>has</i>.</p>								
<p>I haven't studied programming. Brin hasn't returned to college.</p>	<p>Negative contractions: <i>have not</i> = <i>haven't</i> <i>has not</i> = <i>hasn't</i></p>								
<p>Language Note: The 's in <i>he's</i>, <i>she's</i>, <i>it's</i>, and <i>there's</i> can mean <i>has</i> or <i>is</i>. The word following the contraction will tell you what the contraction means. He's working. = He is working. He's worked. = He has worked.</p>									

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

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

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.

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

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.

Wh- Word	haven't/ hasn't	Subject	haven't/ hasn't	Past Participle	Complement
		They	haven't	finished	their degrees.
Why	haven't	they		finished	their degrees?

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)

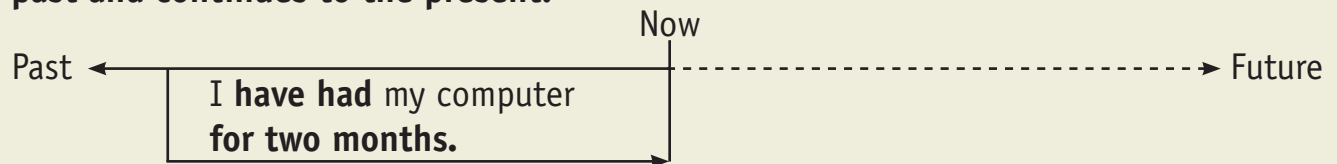
6. We have used the computer lab several times this semester. (how many times)

7. The memory and speed of computers have increased. (why)

8. Computers have become part of our daily lives. (how)

9.6 Continuation from Past to Present

We use the present perfect tense to show that an action or state started in the past and continues to the present.



EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Larry Page has been interested in computers for many years . My sister has been a programmer for three years .	Use <i>for</i> + an amount of time: <i>for two months, for three years, for one hour, for a long time, etc.</i>
Brin's family has been in the U.S. since 1979 . I have had my computer since March . Personal computers have been popular since the 1980s .	Use <i>since</i> with the date, month, year, etc., that the action began.
Brin has been interested in computers since he was a child. I have had an e-mail account since I bought my computer.	Use <i>since</i> with the beginning of the continuous action or state. The verb in the <i>since</i> clause is simple past.
How long has Brin's family been in the U.S.? How long have you had your computer?	Use <i>how long</i> to ask about the amount of time from the past to the present.
Larry Page has always lived in the U.S. He has always been interested in computers.	We use the present perfect with <i>always</i> to show that an action began in the past and continues to the present.
My grandmother has never used a computer. Google has never put advertising on its opening page.	We use the present perfect with <i>never</i> 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 know My parents have known each other for over 40 years.
have I've had my cell phone since March.
want I've always wanted to learn English.

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.*

I've always been lazy.

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.*

I've never acted in a play, but I'd like to.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

9.7 The Simple Present vs. the Present Perfect

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
a. Larry Page is in California. b. Larry Page has been in California since he was in his twenties. 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 .	Sentences (a) refer only to the present. Sentences (b) connect the past to the present.

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 _____?
_____?
2. You work at this college/school. Have you _____?
_____?
3. You think about grammar. Have you _____?
_____?
4. English is easy for you. Has English _____?
_____?
5. Your last name is _____. Has your last name _____?
_____?
6. You're interested in languages. Have you _____?
_____?
7. You live in this city. Have you _____?
_____?

EXERCISE 13 Fill in the blanks with the missing words.



CD 3, TR 13

Two students meet by chance in the computer lab.

A: Have you been in the U.S. for long?
(example) *(example)*

B: No, I _____.
(1)

A: How _____ you been in the U.S.?
(2) *(3)*

B: I _____ here for about a year.
(4) *(5)*

A: Where do you come from?

B: Burundi.

A: Burundi? I _____ never _____ of it. Where is it?
(6) *(7)*

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.
(8)

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.
(9) *(10)*
It wasn't safe to live there. My family left in 1995.

A: So you _____ here since 1995?
(11) *(12)*

B: No. First we lived in a refugee camp in Zambia.

A: I _____ never _____ of Zambia either.
(13) *(14)*

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 _____
(15)
_____ French since I was a small child. Where are you from?
(16)

(continued)



A: I'm from North Dakota.

B: I _____ never _____ of North Dakota. Is it in the U.S.?
(17) (18)

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 _____
(20) (21)
always _____ near the Equator.
(22)

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
(23) (24)
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.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Compare: a. Sergey Brin came to the U.S. in 1979. b. Sergey Brin has been in the U.S. since 1979. a. Brin and Page started Google in 1998. 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.
a. When did Brin come to the U.S.? b. How long has Brin been in the U.S.?	Question (a) with <i>when</i> uses the simple past tense. Question (b) with <i>how long</i> 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 **'ve had** _____ my Internet connection since 1999,
(example: have)
and I love it. A couple of months ago, I _____ a new computer
(1 buy)
with lots of memory and speed. And last month I _____
(2 change)
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
(3 *always/want*)
the Web, I can start to learn. Last week I _____ my first investment
(4 *make*)
in the stock market.

A: Do you ever buy products online?

B: Sometimes I do. Last month, I _____ a great Web site where
(5 *find*)

I can download music for 99¢. So far

I _____ about a hundred songs,
(6 *download*)

and I _____ several CDs. My old
(7 *make*)

computer _____ a CD burner,
(8 *not/have*)

so I'm very happy with my new one.



A: _____ your old computer?
(9 *you/sell*)

B: No. It was about eight years old. I just _____ the hard drive
(10 *remove*)

and _____ the computer on top of the garbage dumpster.
(11 *leave*)

When I _____ by a few hours later, it was gone.
(12 *pass*)

Someone _____ it.
(13 *take*)

A: Was your new computer expensive?

B: Yes, but I _____ a great deal online.
(14 *get*)

A: I _____ my computer for three years, and it seems so old by
(15 *have*)
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.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
I have been using the Internet since 9 A.M. I have been surfing the Web for 2 hours. We have been learning a lot about computers.	A continuous action started in the past and continues to the present.

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?



CD 3, TR 15

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,⁴ obituaries,⁵ 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

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

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.

⁴A *land deed* is a document that shows who the owner of the land is.

⁵*Obituaries* are death notices posted in the newspaper.

(continued)

Compare affirmative statements and questions.

Wh- Word	have/ has	Subject	have/ has	been + Verb -ing	Complement	Short Answer
		Cyndi	has	been working	on her family history.	
	Has	she		been working	on her Web site?	Yes, she has .
How long	has	she		been working	on her Web site?	Since 1992.

Compare negative statements and questions.

Wh- Word	haven't/ hasn't	Subject	haven't/ hasn't	been + Verb -ing	Complement
		They	haven't	been using	the public library.
Why	haven't	they		been using	the public library?

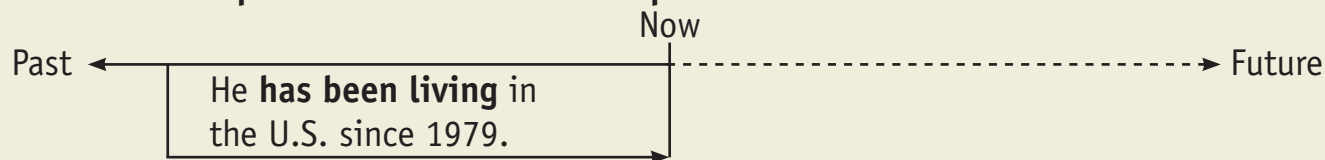
EXERCISE 15 Fill in the blanks with the present perfect continuous form of the verb in parentheses ().

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

- Interest in genealogy _____
(grow)
- Cyndi _____ on her family history since 1992.
(work)
- Cyndi _____ all over the U.S. to genealogy groups.
(lecture)
- The number of genealogy Web sites _____
(increase)
- How long _____ the U.S. Census
 _____ records?
(keep)
- _____ you _____ on a family tree for
(work)
 your family?
- People _____ the Internet to do family research
(use)
 since the 1990s.
- My family _____ in the U.S. for many generations.
(not/live)

9.11 The Present Perfect Continuous—Use

We use the present perfect continuous tense to show that an action or state started in the past and continues to the present.



EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION																		
<p>Cyndi has been working on her family tree since 1992.</p> <p>Sergey Brin has been living in the U.S. for more than 30 years.</p>	<p>We use <i>for</i> and <i>since</i> to show the time spent on an activity from past to present.</p>																		
<p>He has been living in the U.S. since 1979.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>He has lived in the U.S. since 1979.</p>	<p>With some verbs (<i>live, work, study, teach, and wear</i>), 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.</p>																		
<p>My father <i>is working</i> on the family tree right now. He has been working on it since 9 A.M.</p>	<p>If the action is still happening, use the present perfect continuous, not the present perfect.</p>																		
<p>Google has become one of the most popular search engines.</p> <p>I have had my computer for three months.</p>	<p>We do not use the continuous form with nonaction verbs. See below for a list of nonaction verbs.</p>																		
<p>I have always loved computers.</p> <p>My grandmother has never used a computer.</p>	<p>Do not use the continuous form with <i>always</i> and <i>never</i>.</p>																		
<p>Action: I have been thinking <i>about</i> doing a family tree.</p> <p>Nonaction: I have always thought <i>that</i> genealogy is an interesting hobby.</p>	<p><i>Think</i> can be an action or nonaction verb, depending on its meaning.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Think about</i> = action verb</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Think that</i> = nonaction verb</p>																		
<p>Nonaction: Some people have had a lot of success in locating information.</p> <p>Action: We have been having a hard time locating information about our ancestors.</p>	<p><i>Have</i> is usually a nonaction verb. However, <i>have</i> is an action verb in these expressions: <i>have experience, have a hard time, have a good time, have difficulty, and have trouble.</i></p>																		
<p>Nonaction verbs:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">like</td> <td style="width: 33%;">know</td> <td style="width: 33%;">see</td> </tr> <tr> <td>love</td> <td>believe</td> <td>seem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hate</td> <td>think (that)</td> <td>cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td>want</td> <td>care (about)</td> <td>own</td> </tr> <tr> <td>need</td> <td>understand</td> <td>become</td> </tr> <tr> <td>prefer</td> <td>remember</td> <td>have (for possession)</td> </tr> </table>		like	know	see	love	believe	seem	hate	think (that)	cost	want	care (about)	own	need	understand	become	prefer	remember	have (for possession)
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 work 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 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 all⁶ my life.

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

⁶We do not use the preposition *for* before *all*.

EXERCISE 19 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 've 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 _____.

(continued)

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 _____.



E-Books

Before You Read

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.

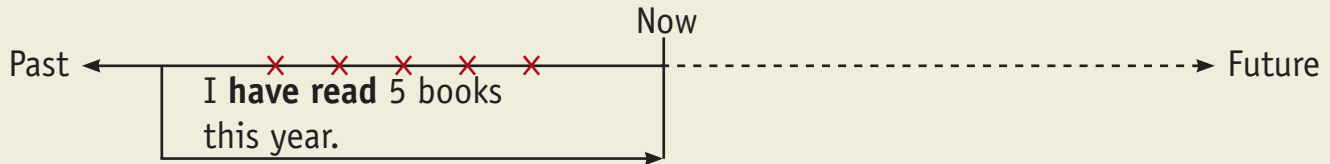
B: We don't need a computer. It works like a cell phone. We can download a book wherever we are.

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.



EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
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.	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 <i>how much</i> and <i>how many</i> . To indicate zero times, we use a negative verb + <i>at all</i> . There is a probability that this action may still happen.
Compare: 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: <i>1998, 50 years ago, last week, etc.</i> 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. <i>Right:</i> I have downloaded six books this year. <i>Wrong:</i> I <i>have been downloading</i> 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 | 5. books / buy |
| 2. times / eat in a restaurant | 6. times / go to the movies |
| 3. times / get paid | 7. movies / rent |
| 4. international calls / make | 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.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
<p>How many hits has your Web site had today? It has had over 100 hits today.</p> <p>How many times have you been absent this semester? I've been absent twice so far.</p>	<p>To show that there is an expectation of more repetition, use the present perfect. In the examples on the left, <i>today</i> and <i>this semester</i> are not finished. <i>So far</i> indicates that the number given may not be final.</p>
<p>Last month my Web site had 5,000 hits. How many times were you absent last semester?</p>	<p>The number of occurrences cannot increase in a past time frame, such as <i>yesterday</i>, <i>last week</i>, <i>last month</i>, <i>last semester</i>, etc. Use the simple past tense.</p>
<p>Brin and Page have added new features to Google over the years.</p> <p>A popular Web site has made thousands of e-books available.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Before she died, my grandmother added many details to our family tree. My grandmother loved to read.</p>	<p>Grandmother died. Therefore, all her actions are final. Nothing can be added to them.</p>
<p>Compare:</p> <p>a. I have checked my e-mail twice today. b. I checked my e-mail twice today.</p> <p>a. I have downloaded two books this month. b. I downloaded two books this month.</p>	<p>With a present time expression (such as <i>today</i>, <i>this week</i>, <i>this month</i>, 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.</p>
<p>Compare:</p> <p>a. In the U.S., I have had two jobs. b. In my native country, I had five jobs.</p> <p>a. In the U.S., I have lived in three apartments so far. b. In my native country, I lived in two apartments.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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.

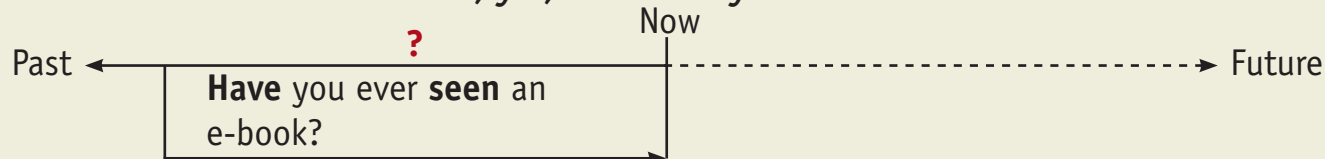
EXAMPLES How many schools have you attended in the U.S.
I've attended two schools in the U.S.

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*.



EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
<p>Have you ever downloaded a book? No, I haven't.</p> <p>Have you ever "Googled" your own name? Yes, I have.</p>	<p>A question with <i>ever</i> asks about any time between the past and the present. Put <i>ever</i> between the subject and the main verb.</p>
<p>Have you finished your book yet? No, not yet.</p> <p>Have Larry and Sergey become billionaires yet? Yes, they have.</p> <p>Have you read the story about genealogy yet? Yes, I already have.</p>	<p><i>Yet</i> and <i>already</i> refer to an indefinite time in the near past. There is an expectation that an activity took place a short time ago.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

EXERCISE 24 **ABOUT YOU** Answer the following questions with: *Yes, I have; No, I haven't; or No, I never have.*

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?

EXERCISE 25 **ABOUT YOU** Answer the questions.

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	EXPLANATION
<p>Have you ever used Google?</p> <p>Answer A: Yes. I've used Google many times.</p> <p>Answer B: Yes. I used Google a few hours ago.</p>	<p>Answer A, with <i>many times</i>, shows repetition at an indefinite time.</p> <p>Answer B, with <i>a few hours ago</i>, shows a specific time in the past.</p>
<p>Have you ever heard of Larry Page?</p> <p>Answer A: No. I've never heard of him.</p> <p>Answer B: Yes. We read about him yesterday.</p>	<p>Answer A, with <i>never</i>, shows continuation from past to present.</p> <p>Answer B, with <i>yesterday</i>, shows a specific time in the past.</p>
<p>Have you done your homework yet?</p> <p>Answer A: Yes. I've done it already.</p> <p>Answer B: Yes. I did it this morning.</p>	<p>Answer A, with <i>already</i>, is indefinite.</p> <p>Answer B, with <i>this morning</i>, shows a specific time.</p>
<p>Have Brin and Page become rich?</p> <p>Answer A: Yes, they have.</p> <p>Answer B: Yes. They became rich before they were 30 years old.</p>	<p>Answer A shows no time reference.</p> <p>Answer B, with <i>before they were 30 years old</i>, refers to a specific time.</p>

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.

- (work) in a factory
- (lose) a glove
- (see) an e-book
- (fall) out of bed
- (make) a mistake in English grammar
- (tell) a lie
- (eat) raw⁷ fish
- (study) calculus
- (meet) a famous person
- (go) to an art museum
- (download) a book
- (break) a window
- (buy) a book online

⁷Raw means not cooked.

(continued)

14. (download) music

17. (be) in love

15. (go) to Las Vegas

18. (write) a poem

16. (travel) by ship

19. (send) a text message

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

EXERCISE 30 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?
(example: you/be)

B: I _____ here for about six months. Where are you from?
(1 only/be)

A: Miami. My family comes from Cuba. They _____ Cuba in 1962, after the revolution.
(2 leave)

I _____ born in the U.S. I'm starting to become interested in my family's history.
(3 be)

I _____ several magazine articles about genealogy so far. It's fascinating. Are you interested in your family's history?
(4 read)



B: Of course I am. I _____ interested in it _____ a long time.
(5 be) (6)

I _____ on a family tree for many years.
(7 work)

A: When _____?
(8 you/start)

B: I _____ when I _____ 16 years old. Over the years,
(9 start) (10 be)

I _____ a lot of interesting information about my family.
(11 find)

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 _____ all that information?
(12 you/find)

B: I _____ the Internet a lot. I _____ to many libraries to get more information.
(13 use) (14 also/go)

A: _____ to Spain or France to look at records there?
(15 you/ever/go)

B: Last summer I _____ to Spain, and I _____ a lot of information while I was there.
(16 go) (17 find)

A: How many ancestors _____ so far?
(18 you/find)

B: So _____ I _____ about 50, but I'm still looking.
(19) (20 find)



(continued)



A: How can I get started?



B: There's a great Web site called Cyndi's List. I'll give you the Web address, and you can get started there.

Summary of Lesson 9

1. Compare the present perfect and the simple past.

PRESENT PERFECT	SIMPLE PAST
The action of the sentence began in the past and includes the present: 	The action of the sentence is completely past: 
My father has been in the U.S. since 2002.	My father came to the U.S. in 2002.
My father has had his job in the U.S. for many years.	My father was in Canada for two years before he came to the U.S.
How long have you been interested in genealogy?	When did you start your family tree?
I've always wanted to learn more about my family's history.	When I was a child, I always wanted to spend time with my grandparents.

PRESENT PERFECT	SIMPLE PAST
Repetition from past to present: 	Repetition in a past time period: 
We have had four tests so far.	We had two tests last semester.
She has used the Internet three times today.	She used the Internet three times yesterday.

PRESENT PERFECT	SIMPLE PAST
The action took place at an indefinite time between the past and the present: 	The action took place at a definite time in the past: 
Have you ever made a family tree?	Did you make a family tree last month?
I've done the homework already.	I did the homework last night.
Have you visited the art museum yet?	Did you visit the art museum last month?

2. Compare the present perfect and the present perfect continuous.

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

Editing Advice

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

She has been ^{taking} ~~taken~~ a test for two hours.

She has ^{given} ~~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 ^{had} has a car for two years.

How long ^{have} ~~do~~ you ^{ed} work in a factory?

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

I've been studying English ^{for} ~~since~~ three months.

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

He ^{came} ~~has come~~ to the U.S. five months ago.

When ^{did} ~~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 ^{came} ~~has come~~ to the U.S.
6. Use the correct word order.
He has ^{never seen} ~~seen never~~ a French movie.
Have you ^{ever gone} ~~gone ever~~ to France?
7. Use the correct word order in questions.
How long ^{have you} ~~you have~~ been a teacher?
8. Use *yet* for negative statements; use *already* for affirmative statements.
I haven't eaten dinner ^{yet} ~~already~~.
9. Don't forget the verb *have* in the present perfect (continuous).
^{have}
I [^]been living in New York for two years.
10. Don't forget the *-ed* of the past participle.
^{ed}
He's listen[^] to that CD many times.
11. Use the present perfect, not the continuous form, with *always*, *never*, *yet*, *already*, *ever*, and *how many*.
^{gone}
How many times have you ~~been going~~ to Paris?
^{visited}
I've never ~~been visiting~~ Paris.
12. Don't use *time* after *how long*.
How long ~~time~~ have you had your job?

Editing Quiz

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} ~~you have~~ made since you ^C ~~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: Have you ever studied computer programming?
(example: study)

B: Yes. I studied it in college. And I worked as a programmer for five years. But my job is boring.
(1 study) (2 work)

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

B: Yes. Since I was a child, I always wanted to be an actor. When I was in college, I was in a few plays, but since I graduated, I haven't had time to act.
(4 be) (5 always/want) (6 be) (7 graduate) (8 not/have)

Conversation 2

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

B: For about two years.

A: Has your life changed a lot since you came to the U.S.?
(2 your life/change) (3 come)

B: Oh, yes. Before I came here, I lived with my family. Since I came here, I live alone.
(4 come) (5 live) (6 live)

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

B: No. I have moved three times so far. And I plan to move again at the end of the year.
(8 move)

A: Do you plan to have a roommate?

B: Yes, but I haven't found one yet.
(9 not/find)

PART 2 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
(6 find)

_____ with us now and likes to tell us about his past. He _____
(7 live) (8 be)

born in Italy, but he _____ here when he was very young, so he
(9 come)

_____ here most of his life. He doesn't remember much about Italy.
(10 live)

I _____ any information about my mother's ancestors yet.
(11 not/find)

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
(3 live)

_____ very hard for me. I _____ any English when
(4 be) (5 not/know)

I _____. But I _____ English for the past five years,
(6 arrive) (7 study)

and now I _____ it pretty well. I _____ my college
(8 speak) (9 not/start)

education yet, but I plan to next semester.

Expansion

Classroom

Activities

1 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 TOEFL⁸ test.
- o. _____ has just gotten a "green card."
- p. _____ has downloaded music from the Internet.

2 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.

Talk

About It

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

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

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

⁸The TOEFL™ is the Test of English as a Foreign Language. Many U.S. colleges and universities require foreign students to take this test.

Write

About It

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.