



Presentation

Use the present perfect to talk about your experiences – the things you've done, and haven't done, in your life.
Form the present perfect with *have / has + past participle*.

Past participle

With regular verbs, add *-ed*: *ski* → *skied*

Some verbs are irregular: *see* → *seen*, *fly* → *flown*

Affirmative and negative

I / You / We / They	've (have) haven't (have not)	visited	Paris.
He / She / It	's (has) hasn't (has not)		

Questions

How many countries	have	I / you / we / they	visited?	
	has	he / she / it		
	Have	I / you / we / they	visited	Paris?
	Has	he / she / it		

Short answers

Yes, I / you / we / they	have.	No, I / you / we / they	haven't.
Yes, he / she / it	has.	No, he / she / it	hasn't.

ever / never

You often use the present perfect with *ever* and *never*:

Have you ever driven a jeep? (ever = in your life)

I've never been to India. (never = not in my whole life)

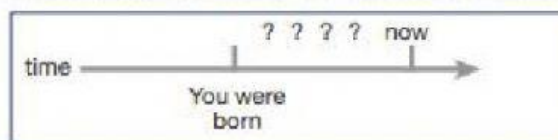
You also use the present perfect with *not / never ... before*:
I haven't been here before. I've never skied before. You use the present perfect and not the simple past with *the first / second / third time*.

Say *This is the first time I've ridden a bike.* (Don't say *This is the first time I ride a bike.*)

Present perfect and simple past

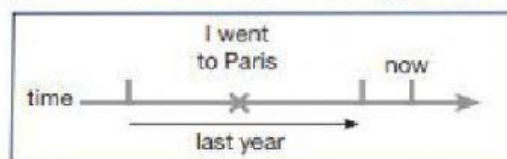
Use the present perfect to talk about experiences in general. You do not say when it happened.

Have you been to Paris? (= at any time in your life)



You often use the simple past after present perfect questions to give information about specific events and times in the past.

Yes, I have. I went last year, with my friend Maddy.



been

When you are talking about experiences, you often use *been* as the past participle for *go*.

Say *I've been to Paris three times.* (Don't say *I've gone to Paris three times.*)

Exercises

1 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verb in parentheses.

- 1 This is the first time I (eat) here. The food is really good.
- 2 Dave never (win) a prize before. He's so pleased!
- 3 Jamie (meet) Klara? I think he'd like her.
- 4 I (not do) anything like this before. It's great fun!
- 5 you ever (go) to a soccer match?
- 6 My parents (not be) here before. It's their first time.
- 7 you (study) this before? You're very good at it.
- 8 Abby (see) the new photo exhibition? She'd love it.

2 Write questions using *you* and the present perfect.

- 1 travel / abroad? *Have you ever traveled abroad?*
- 2 be / a live concert?
- 3 take part / sports competition?
- 4 be / on TV ?

Life

Level 3 Unit 7a(2)

Present perfect with *for* and *since*

Presentation

You use the present perfect with *how long*, *for*, and *since* to talk about an action or a situation that started in the past and continues in the present.

He's worked here for over fifty-five years. (He started working here fifty-five years ago—he still works here.)
I haven't played tennis since I left school.

How long have you known Steve?

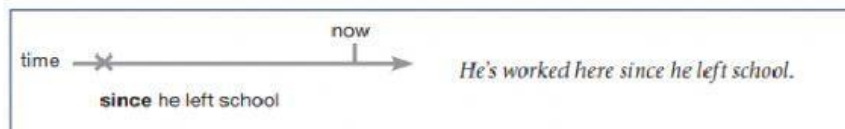
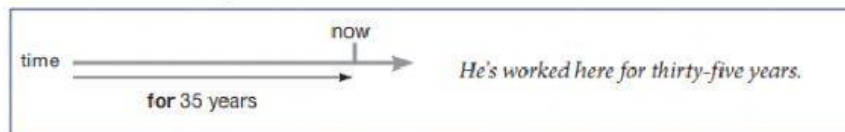
You do not use the simple present. (Don't say *He works here for over fifty-five years.*)

for and *since*

You use *for* to talk about a **period of time**:

He's worked here for fifty-five years / a long time.

You use *since* with **the point in time when the action started**:



TIP You use the simple past in time expressions with *since*:

He's worked for his father since he left school.

I've made a lot of friends since I moved here.

I've known Jim since I was a child.

Exercises

1 Look at the pictures. Write sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses and time expressions with *for* or *since*.



1 He (be) here
..... fifteen years.

2 She (not play) tennis
..... four years.

3 I (live) here
..... child.

4 They (have) the same car
..... a very long time.

5 They (know) each other
..... at university.

6 We (not see) John
..... weeks and weeks.

Life

Level 3 Unit 7b(1)

Prepositions of place

Presentation

We use prepositions of place to answer the question *Where is it?*



in



below



between



opposite



behind



next to



on the left (of)*



on / on top of



in front of



around



on the right (of)*



above

TIP

- * In answer to the question: *Where's the ball?* Say *It's on the left of the cup.* / *It's on the left.* (Don't say *It's on the left of.*)
- You often say *in* and *on* instead of *inside*, *on top of*, and *around* when you are speaking.

1 Complete the sentences with a preposition of place.



- 1 The man is above the people.



- 3 The lion is on a ball.



- 5 The stand is next to the circus tent.



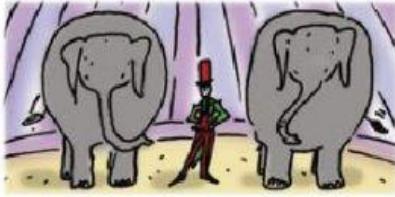
- 7 The clown is next to the strong man.



- 2 They're opposite each other.



- 4 His head is inside the lion's mouth.



- 6 He's between the elephants.



- 8 He's next to the car.

2 Choose the correct answer a, b, or c.

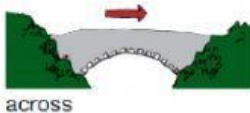
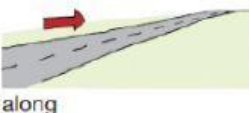
- 1 There's a river in the valley below the house.
a below b under c above
- 2 I think that car in front of you wants to get past.
a in front of b behind c between
- 3 We're putting a fence around our house.
a at b above c around
- 4 I can't reach the books on the top of the cabinet.
Can you get them for me?
a on the right b on top c on the left
- 5 The bank is opposite so let's cross the road here.
a next to b by c opposite
- 6 In the photograph you can see Ralph when he was six. He's between his two sisters.
a between b around c behind
- 7 Don't let them sit opposite each other. They'll cause trouble.
a in front of b between c next to
- 8 In the majority of countries the driver sits on the right.
a on the right b on the left c on the top

Presentation

Use prepositions of movement to talk about the direction of the movement:

It moves **along** a track. You go **up** the hill. You're traveling **down**.

Prepositions of movement usually follow a verb of movement, for example: go, travel, get, put, walk, run, dive, fall, come, move, sail, float, drive.



You sometimes use *in/out* for *into/out of* and *on* for *onto* when speaking informally:

We got *into* the car = We got **in** the car.

Note that *into* and *out of* must be followed by a noun.

Say *We got in the car*. We got *into* the car. We got *in*. (Don't say *We got into*.)

2 Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs and the prepositions in the box.

climb dive drive fall float get put run
swim take travel walk

across along around away down into off
onto out of through toward up



1 The boat is floating along the river.



2 The comet the planet.



3 He the statue this plinth.



4 He



5 He his car.



6 She a tunnel.



7 She the bridge.



8 The criminal from the police officer.



9 They the mountain.