



# CHAPTER 3

## Perfect and Perfect Progressive Tenses

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#### □ EXERCISE 1. Review of irregular past participles. (Charts 2-5 and 2-7)

*Directions:* Work in pairs.

Speaker A: Your book is open. Ask a question that begins with "Have you ever . . ."

Speaker B: Your book is closed. Answer the question, beginning with "No, I haven't. I've never . . ."

*Example:* see that movie

SPEAKER A (*book open*): Have you ever seen that movie?

SPEAKER B (*book closed*): No, I haven't. I've never seen that movie.

1. buy an airplane
2. break a window
3. hide from the police
4. teach English
5. make an apple pie
6. win a lottery
7. fly an airplane
8. speak to (*name of a local person*)
9. steal anything
10. fall off a mountain
11. hold a snake
12. feed a lion
13. build a house
14. forget your name
15. understand quantum physics
16. eat an ostrich egg

*Switch roles.*



□ EXERCISE 2. Review: regular and irregular past participles. (Charts 2-5 and 2-7)

Directions: Work in pairs.

Speaker A: Your book is open. Ask a question that begins with "Have you ever . . . ?"

Speaker B: Your book is closed. Answer the question.

Example: break your arm

SPEAKER A (*book open*): Have you ever broken your arm?

SPEAKER B (*book closed*): Yes, I have. OR No, I haven't.

1. climb a mountain
  2. write a book
  3. be to (*a particular country*)\*
  4. tell a lie
  5. smoke a cigar
  6. ride a motorcycle
  7. teach (*a particular subject*)
  8. see (*title of a movie*)
  9. meet ( . . . )'s\*\* parents
  10. give a speech in English
  11. eat (*Thai*) food
  12. study biology
  13. play a violin
  14. go to (*a particular place in this city*)
  15. walk on the moon
  16. watch (*a particular TV show*)
  17. take a course in chemistry
  18. drive (*a particular kind of car*)
- Switch roles.
19. fall asleep during class
  20. have (*a particular kind of food*)
  21. drive a truck
  22. read (*name of a book*)
  23. draw a picture of yourself
  24. ride a horse
  25. catch a butterfly
  26. sleep in a tent
  27. write a letter to (*a famous person*)
  28. lose your wallet
  29. have a car accident
  30. bring a friend to class
  31. wear a kimono
  32. drink Turkish coffee
  33. leave your umbrella at a restaurant
  34. dig a hole to plant a tree
  35. shake ( . . . )'s hand
  36. sing in public

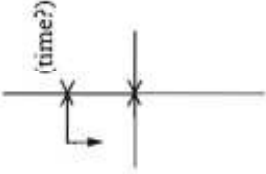
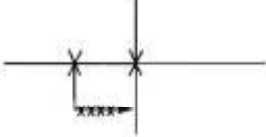
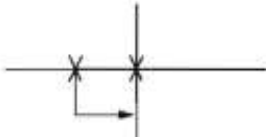


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\*Supply your own words for the expressions in parentheses.

\*\*Supply the name of a classmate.

## 3-1 PRESENT PERFECT

	<p>(a) They <b>have moved</b> into a new apartment.</p> <p>(b) <b>Have you ever visited</b> Mexico?</p> <p>(c) I <b>have never seen</b> snow.</p> <p>(d) I <b>have already seen</b> that movie.</p> <p>(e) Jack <b>hasn't seen</b> it yet.</p> <p>(f) Ann started a letter to her parents last week, but she <b>still hasn't finished</b> it.</p> <p>(g) Alex feels bad. He <b>has just heard</b> some bad news.</p>	<p>The present perfect expresses the idea that something happened (or never happened) <i>before now, at an unspecified time in the past</i>. The exact time it happened is not important.</p> <p>If there is a specific mention of time, the simple past is used: <i>They moved into a new apartment last month</i>.</p> <p>Notice in the examples: the adverbs <b>ever, never, already, yet, still, and just</b> are frequently used with the present perfect.</p>
	<p>(h) We <b>have had</b> four tests <i>so far</i> this semester.</p> <p>(i) I <b>have written</b> my wife a letter every other day <i>for the last two weeks</i>.</p> <p>(j) I <b>have met</b> many people <i>since</i> I came here in June.</p> <p>(k) I <b>have flown</b> on an airplane <i>many times</i>.</p>	<p>The present perfect also expresses the <i>repetition of an activity before now</i>. The exact time of each repetition is not important.</p> <p>Notice in (h): <b>so far</b> is frequently used with the present perfect.</p>
	<p>(l) I <b>have been</b> here <i>since seven o'clock</i>.</p> <p>(m) We <b>have been</b> here <i>for two weeks</i>.</p> <p>(n) I <b>have had</b> this same pair of shoes <i>for three years</i>.</p> <p>(o) I <b>have liked</b> cowboy movies <i>ever since I was a child</i>.</p> <p>(p) I <b>have known</b> him <i>for many years</i>.</p>	<p>The present perfect, when used with <b>for</b> or <b>since</b>, also expresses a situation that <i>began in the past and continues to the present</i>.*</p> <p>In the examples, notice the difference between <b>since</b> and <b>for</b>:</p> <p><b>since</b> + a particular time</p> <p><b>for</b> + a duration of time</p>

\*The verbs used in the present perfect to express a *situation* that began in the past and still exists are typically verbs with a stative meaning (see Chart 2-3, p. 15).

The present perfect progressive, rather than the present perfect, is used with action verbs to express an *activity* that began in the past and continues to the present (see Chart 3-2, p. 42):

*I've been sitting at my desk for an hour. Jack has been watching TV since seven o'clock.*

### □ EXERCISE 3. Present perfect vs. simple past. (Charts 2-9 and 3-1)

*Directions:* Use the simple past or the present perfect. In some sentences, either tense is possible but the meaning is different.

- I (*attend, not*) haven't attended any parties since I came here.
- Al (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to a party at Sally's apartment last Saturday night.
- Bill (*arrive*) \_\_\_\_\_ here three days ago.
- Bill (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ here since the 22nd.
- Try not to be absent from class again for the rest of the term. You (*miss, already*) \_\_\_\_\_ too many classes. You (*miss*) \_\_\_\_\_ two classes just last week.
- So far this week, I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ two tests and a quiz.

7. Alex is an artist. He (*draw*) \_\_\_\_\_ many beautiful pictures in his lifetime. Last week he (*draw*) \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful mountain scene.
8. Jack really needs to get in touch with you. Since this morning, he (*call*) \_\_\_\_\_ here four times trying to reach you. He (*call*) \_\_\_\_\_ at 9:10, 10:25, 12:15, and 1:45.
9. Janet (*wear*) \_\_\_\_\_ her new blue dress only once since she bought it. She (*wear*) \_\_\_\_\_ it to her brother's wedding last month.
10. The night has ended, and it's daylight now. The sun (*rise*) \_\_\_\_\_. It (*rise*) \_\_\_\_\_ at 6:08.
11. Last January, I (*see*) \_\_\_\_\_ snow for the first time in my life.
12. Fatima (*see, never*) \_\_\_\_\_ snow in her entire lifetime.
13. I (*know*) \_\_\_\_\_ Greg Adams for ten years.
14. A: Is Ahmed here yet?  
B: Yes. He (*arrive, just\**) \_\_\_\_\_.
15. A: I (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ able to reach Mr. Chang yet. So far he (*respond, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to any of my attempts to reach him.  
B: Oh?  
A: I (*start*) \_\_\_\_\_ trying to reach him three days ago. Since then, I (*fax*) \_\_\_\_\_ him twice. I (*phone*) \_\_\_\_\_ him four times. And I (*send*) \_\_\_\_\_ at least six e-mails.  
B: I guess modern communications don't mean much if there's no one at the other end.

EXERCISE 4. Present perfect. (Chart 3-1)

*Directions:* Work in pairs, in groups, or as a class.

Speaker A: Your book is open. Ask the questions.

Speaker B: Your book is closed. Answer in complete sentences.

*Example:*

SPEAKER A (*book open*): How many tests have you taken since you started coming to this class?

SPEAKER B (*book closed*): I have taken (*three, several, many*) tests since I started coming to this class. OR I haven't taken any tests since I started coming to this class.

\**Just* can indicate that something happened a very short time ago, very close in time to the present moment, but still in the past. When *just* expresses this meaning, it is frequently used with the present perfect. However, in informal English the simple past is also often used. Both (a) and (b) are correct:

- (a) *I've just finished a letter to my parents.*  
(b) *I just finished a letter to my parents.*

(Switch roles if working in pairs.)

1. How many books have you bought since the beginning of the year / this term?
2. How many letters / e-mails have you gotten so far this month / week?
3. How many letters / e-mails have you written since the beginning of the month / week?
4. How many questions have I asked so far?
5. How many times have you flown in an airplane?
6. How many times have you . . . ?
7. How many people have you met since you came here?
8. How many classes have you missed since the beginning of the (*semester*)?
9. How many cups of coffee have you had since you got up this morning?
10. How many classes have you had so far today?
11. How many times have you eaten (*your native*) food / eaten at a restaurant since you came here?
12. How many times have you . . . ?

□ EXERCISE 5. Present perfect. (Chart 3-1)

Directions: Complete the sentences with any appropriate time expressions.

1. Today is the 14th of June. I bought this book two weeks ago.  
I have had this book since the first of June.  
I have had this book for two weeks.
2. I have a pen. I bought it \_\_\_\_\_ ago.  
I have had this pen for \_\_\_\_\_.  
I have had this pen since \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Today is \_\_\_\_\_.  
I moved to this city \_\_\_\_\_.  
I have been in this city since \_\_\_\_\_.  
I have been here for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It is the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
I started going to school in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
I have been a student for \_\_\_\_\_.  
I have been a student since \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I first met our teacher \_\_\_\_\_.  
I have known her/him for \_\_\_\_\_.  
I have known her/him since \_\_\_\_\_.

## □ EXERCISE 6. Present perfect. (Chart 3-1)

*Directions:* The person who gives the cues has an open book. (This person can be the teacher or the leader of a small group.) Everyone else's books are closed. Answer the questions in complete sentences, first using **for** and then using **since**.

*Example:*

TO SPEAKER A: When did you come to (*this city / country*)?

—I came here on June 2nd.

TO SPEAKER B: How long has (Speaker A) been here?

—He/She has been here for two weeks.

Or, using **since**?

—He/She has been here since June 2nd.

1. To A: When did you arrive (*in this city / country*)?  
To B: How long has ( . . . ) been here?
2. To A: When did you get to class today?  
To B: How long has ( . . . ) been in class?
3. To A: What time did you get up this morning?  
To B: How long has ( . . . ) been up?
4. To A: Who in this class owns a car /bicycle? When did you buy it?  
To B: How long has ( . . . ) had a car /bicycle?
5. To A: Who is wearing a watch? When did you get it?  
To B: How long has ( . . . ) had his /her watch?
6. To A: Who is married? When did you get married?  
To B: How long has ( . . . ) been married?
7. To A: Do you know ( . . . )? When did you meet him /her?  
To B: How long has ( . . . ) known ( . . . )?
8. To A: Is that your pen /notebook /pencil sharpener? When did you buy it?  
To B: How long has ( . . . ) had his /her pen /notebook /pencil sharpener?
9. To A: Is that your . . . ? When did you get it?  
To B: How long has ( . . . ) had . . . ?

## □ EXERCISE 7. Present perfect. (Chart 3-1)

*Directions:* **Have** and **has** (when used as auxiliary verbs, not as main verbs) are usually contracted with personal pronouns in both speaking and informal writing. **Have** and **has** are often contracted with nouns and other words in informal speaking, but not usually in writing. (See Appendix Chart C, p. A17.) Practice pronouncing contracted **have** and **has** in the sentences.

1. You've been there. They've been there. She's been there. We've all been there.
2. Mary has never been there. → "Mary's" *never been there.*
3. The weather has been nice lately.
4. My neighbors have asked me over for dinner.
5. The teacher has never eaten hot Vietnamese food.
6. The teacher has a red dog. (*No contraction; has is the main verb.*)
7. My parents have lived in the same house for over thirty years.
8. My parents have a house.
9. Where have you been?
10. What have you done with my books?

□ EXERCISE 8. Present perfect vs. simple past. (Charts 2-9 and 3-1)

Directions: Use the simple past or the present perfect.

1. What (you, learn) have you learned since you (come) \_\_\_\_\_ here?  
And how many new friends (you, make) \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Since classes began, I (have, not) \_\_\_\_\_ much free time. I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ several big tests to study for.
3. Last night my friend and I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ some free time, so we (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to a show.
4. I admit that I (get\*) \_\_\_\_\_ older since I last (see) \_\_\_\_\_ you, but with any luck at all, I (get, also) \_\_\_\_\_ wiser.
5. The science of medicine (advance) \_\_\_\_\_ a great deal in the 19th century.
6. In the last fifty years, medical scientists (make) \_\_\_\_\_ many important discoveries.
7. Libraries today are different from those in the 1800s. For example, the contents of libraries (change) \_\_\_\_\_ greatly through the years. In the 1800s, libraries (be) \_\_\_\_\_ simply collections of books. However, today most libraries (become) \_\_\_\_\_ multimedia centers that contain tapes, computers, disks, films, magazines, music, and paintings. The role of the library in society (change, also) \_\_\_\_\_. In the 1800s, libraries (be) \_\_\_\_\_ open only to certain people, such as scholars or the wealthy. Today libraries serve everyone.
8. A: Are you taking Chemistry 101 this semester?  
B: No, I (take, already\*\*) \_\_\_\_\_ it. I (take) \_\_\_\_\_ it last semester. This semester I'm in 102.

\*COMPARE:

- (a) **I have gotten** OR **have got** four letters so far this week. In this sentence, *have gotten* / *have got* is present perfect. (NOTE: *Got* is used as the past participle of *get* in both American English and British English. *Gotten* occurs only in American English.)
- (b) **I have got** a problem. In this sentence, *have got* is NOT present perfect. *I've got a problem* = *I have a problem*. The expression *have got* means "have" and is common in informal spoken English. Its meaning is present; it has no past form.

\*\*Typically, the present perfect is used in sentences with *already*, *yet*, and *just*, but in some situations the simple past is also commonly used with these adverbs in informal English, with no difference in meaning.

9. A: Hi, Judy. Welcome to the party. (*you, meet, ever*) \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin?  
 B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A: Do you like lobster?  
 B: I don't know. I (*eat, never*) \_\_\_\_\_ it.
11. A: (*you, eat*) \_\_\_\_\_ yet?  
 B: No. You?  
 A: Yeah. I (*eat, already*) \_\_\_\_\_. I (*finish, just*) \_\_\_\_\_.
12. A: Do you do much traveling?  
 B: Yes. I like to travel.  
 A: What countries (*you, visit*) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B: Well, I (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ to India, Turkey, Afghanistan, and Nepal, among others.  
 A: I (*be, never*) \_\_\_\_\_ to any of those countries. When (*you, be*) \_\_\_\_\_ in India?  
 B: Two years ago. I (*visit, also*) \_\_\_\_\_ many of the countries in Central America. I (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ a tour of Central America about six years ago.  
 A: Which countries (*you, visit*) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.  
 A: I (*want, always*) \_\_\_\_\_ to travel to other countries, but I (*have, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity to travel extensively. I (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to England six years ago, but I (*go, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere since then.

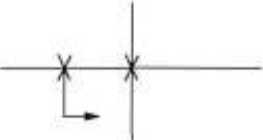
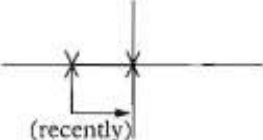
EXERCISE 9. Activity: using the present perfect. (Chart 3-1)

*Directions:* Discuss and/or write answers to some or all of the following questions.

1. What significant changes have taken place in your life since you were thirteen years old?
2. What are some interesting experiences you have had in your lifetime?
3. What are some things you have not yet done in your lifetime but would like to do?
4. Who are some of the people you have met, and what are some of the things you have done in the past couple of months?
5. What are some of the places you have visited in the world or in your country, and when did you visit them?



## 3-2 PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

	<p>Right now I am sitting at my desk.</p> <p>(a) I <b>have been sitting</b> here <i>since</i> seven o'clock.</p> <p>(b) I <b>have been sitting</b> here <i>for</i> two hours.</p> <p>(c) You <b>have been studying</b> <i>for</i> five straight hours. Why don't you take a break?</p> <p>(d) It <b>has been raining</b> <i>all day</i>. It is still raining right now.</p>	<p>This tense is used to indicate the <i>duration</i> of an activity that <i>began in the past and continues to the present</i>. When the tense has this meaning, it is used with time words, such as <i>for, since, all morning, all day, all week</i>.</p>
	<p>(e) I <b>have known</b> Alex since he was a child.</p> <p>(f) <b>INCORRECT:</b> I <i>have been knowing</i> Alex since he was a child.</p> <p>(g) I <b>have been thinking</b> about changing my major.</p> <p>(h) All of the students <b>have been studying</b> hard. Final exams start next week.</p> <p>(i) My back hurts, so I <b>have been sleeping</b> on the floor lately. The bed is too soft.</p>	<p>Reminder: verbs with stative meanings are not used in the progressive. (See Chart 2-3, p. 15.) The present perfect, <b>NOT</b> the present perfect progressive, is used with stative verbs to describe the duration of a <i>state</i> (rather than an activity) that began in the past and continues to the present.</p> <p>When the tense is used without any specific mention of time, it expresses a <i>general activity in progress recently, lately</i>.</p>
	<p>(j) I <b>have lived</b> here since 1995. I <b>have been living</b> here since 1995.</p> <p>(k) He <b>has worked</b> at the same store for ten years. He <b>has been working</b> at the same store for ten years.</p>	<p>With certain verbs (most notably <i>live, work, teach</i>), there is little or no difference in meaning between the two tenses when <i>since</i> or <i>for</i> is used.</p>

### □ EXERCISE 10. Error analysis: present perfect progressive. (Chart 3-2)

*Directions:* Which verbs in these sentences should be present perfect progressive? Correct the errors in verb tense usage.

- The boys are playing soccer right now. They are playing for almost two hours. They must be getting tired.
- Alex is talking on the phone. He talked on the phone for more than half an hour. He should hang up soon. Long distance is expensive.
- I'm trying to study. I try to study for the last hour, but something always seems to interrupt me. I think I'd better go to the library.

4. Mr. Ford is waiting in the dentist's office. He was waiting there for the last twenty minutes. He hopes the dentist can see him soon because he has a bad toothache.



□ EXERCISE 11. Present perfect vs. present perfect progressive. (Charts 3-1 and 3-2)

*Directions:* Use the present perfect or the present perfect progressive. In some sentences, either tense may be used with little or no change in meaning.

1. It (*snow*) \_\_\_\_\_ all day. I wonder when it will stop.
2. We (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ three major snowstorms so far this winter. I wonder how many more we will have.
3. It's ten P.M. I (*study*) \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours and probably won't finish until midnight.
4. I (*write*) \_\_\_\_\_ them three times, but I still haven't received a reply.
5. The telephone (*ring*) \_\_\_\_\_ four times in the last hour, and each time it has been for my office mate.
6. The telephone (*ring*) \_\_\_\_\_ for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it?
7. A: (*you, be*) \_\_\_\_\_ able to reach Bob on the phone yet?  
B: Not yet. I (*try*) \_\_\_\_\_ for the last twenty minutes, but all I get is a busy signal.
8. A: Hi, Jenny. I (*see, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ you for weeks. What (*you, do*) \_\_\_\_\_ lately?  
B: Studying.

9. A: What are you going to order for dinner?  
 B: Well, I (*have, never*) \_\_\_\_\_ vegetarian pizza, so I think I'll order that.
10. A: What's the matter? Your eyes are red and puffy. (*you, cry*) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B: No. I just finished peeling some onions.
11. A: Dr. Jones is a good teacher. How long (*he, be*) \_\_\_\_\_ at the university?  
 B: He (*teach*) \_\_\_\_\_ here for twenty-five years.
12. The little girl is dirty from head to foot because she (*play*) \_\_\_\_\_ in the mud.



EXERCISE 12. Present perfect and present perfect progressive with SINCE and FOR.  
 (Charts 3-1 and 3-2)

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with your own words.

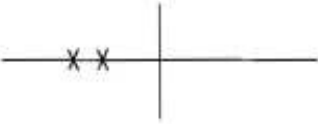
1. . . . since eight o'clock this morning.  
 → *I have been sitting in class since eight o'clock this morning.*  
 → *I have had three classes since eight o'clock this morning.*
2. . . . since I came to . . . .
3. . . . since (*year*).
4. . . . since (*month*).
5. . . . since (*day*).
6. . . . since . . . o'clock this morning /  
 afternoon / evening.
7. . . . since the beginning of this century.
8. . . . since . . . .
9. . . . for (*number of years*).
10. . . . for a long time.
11. . . . for several months.
12. . . . for the last ten minutes.

□ EXERCISE 13. Activity: using the present perfect and present perfect progressive in writing. (Charts 3-1 and 3-2)

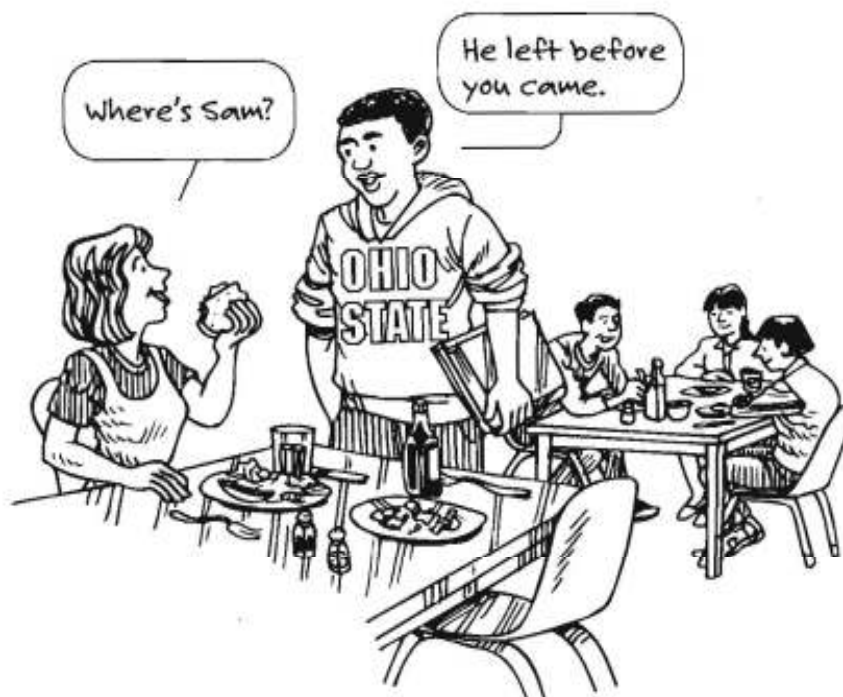
Directions: Choose one to write about.

1. Write about your first day in this class. What did you see, hear, feel, think? Then write about what you have done and have been doing in this class since the first day.
2. Describe your last week at home before you came to this city/country. Then describe what you have done and have been doing since you arrived here.

### 3-3 PAST PERFECT

	<p>(a) Sam <i>had</i> already <i>left</i> by the time Ann got there.                  (b) The thief simply walked in. Someone <i>had forgotten</i> to lock the door.</p>	<p>The past perfect expresses an activity that was <i>completed before another activity or time in the past.</i></p>
	<p>(c) Sam <i>had</i> already <i>left</i> when Ann got there.</p>	<p>In (c): <i>First:</i> Sam left.  <i>Second:</i> Ann got there.*</p>
	<p>(d) Sam <i>had left</i> <i>before</i> Ann got there.                  (e) Sam <i>left</i> <i>before</i> Ann got there.                  (f) <i>After</i> the guests <i>had left</i>, I went to bed.                  (g) <i>After</i> the guests <i>left</i>, I went to bed.</p>	<p>If either <i>before</i> or <i>after</i> is used in the sentence, the past perfect is often not necessary because the time relationship is already clear. The simple past may be used, as in (e) and (g). Note: (d) and (e) have the same meaning; (f) and (g) have the same meaning.</p>

\*COMPARE: *Sam left when Ann got there.* = *First: Ann got there.*  
*Second: Sam left.*



Sam *had* already *left* when Ann got to the cafeteria.

□ EXERCISE 14. Contracting HAD. (Appendix Chart C)

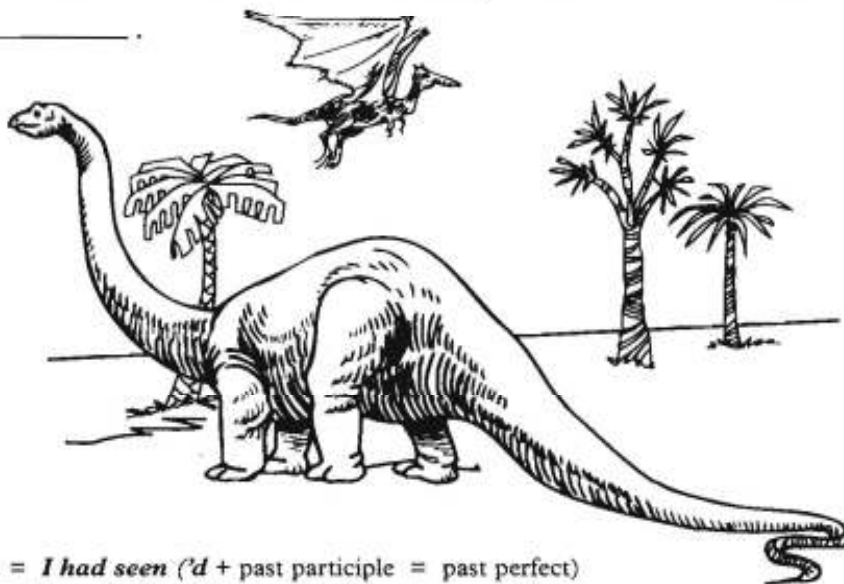
*Directions:* The auxiliary verb **had** (but not the main verb **had**) is usually contracted with personal pronouns in both speaking and informal writing. **Had** is also often contracted with nouns and other words in informal speaking, but not in writing. (See Appendix Chart C, p. A17.) Practice pronouncing contracted **had** in these sentences.

1. We'd never seen it before. He'd never seen it. They'd never seen it.
2. I'd never seen it before. I'd like to see it again.\*
3. We got home late. The children had already fallen asleep.
4. My roommates had finished dinner by the time I got home.
5. My roommates had dinner early.
6. We couldn't cross the river. The flood had washed away the bridge.
7. You were at Jim's at eight. Where had you been before that?
8. Who had been there before you?

□ EXERCISE 15. Simple past vs. past perfect. (Charts 2-9 and 3-3)

*Directions:* Use the simple past or the past perfect to complete the sentences. Are there some blanks where either tense is possible?

1. Sam (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper reporter before he (*become*) \_\_\_\_\_ a businessman.
2. I (*feel*) \_\_\_\_\_ a little better after I (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine.
3. I was late. The teacher (*give, already*) \_\_\_\_\_ a quiz when I (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ to class.
4. It was raining hard, but by the time class (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ over, the rain (*stop*) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Millions of years ago, dinosaurs (*roam*) \_\_\_\_\_ the earth, but they (*become*) \_\_\_\_\_ extinct by the time humankind first (*appear*) \_\_\_\_\_.



\*COMPARE: *I'd seen* = *I had seen* ('d + past participle = past perfect)  
*I'd like* = *I would like* ('d + simple form = *would*)

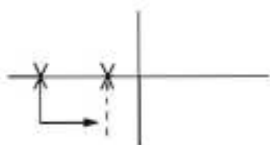
6. I (*see, never*) \_\_\_\_\_ any of Picasso's paintings before I (*visit*) \_\_\_\_\_ the art museum.
7. Yesterday at a restaurant, I (*see*) \_\_\_\_\_ Pam Donnelly, an old friend of mine. I (*see, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ her in years. At first, I (*recognize, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ her because she (*lose*) \_\_\_\_\_ a great deal of weight.
8. In 1980, my parents (*emigrate*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States from China. They (*travel, never*) \_\_\_\_\_ outside of China and were, of course, excited by the challenge of relocating in a foreign country. Eventually, they (*settle*) \_\_\_\_\_ in California. My sister and I were born there and (*grow*) \_\_\_\_\_ up there. Last year, I (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to China for the first time to study at Beijing University. I (*want, always*) \_\_\_\_\_ to visit China and learn more about my own family background. My dream was finally realized.

□ EXERCISE 16. Past perfect. (Chart 3-3)

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with your own words.

1. I had never . . . before I . . . .
2. By the time . . . , he had already . . . .
3. I had never . . . until I . . . .
4. My . . . after I had already . . . .
5. The movie had . . . by the time we . . . .
6. In (*year*), I . . . . Prior to that time, I had . . . .
7. When I . . . , someone else had already . . . .
8. Last (*month*), I . . . . Before that, I had never . . . .

### 3-4 PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE



- (a) The police **had been looking** for the criminal *for two years* before they caught him.
- (b) Eric finally came at six o'clock. I **had been waiting** for him *since four-thirty*.
- (c) When Judy got home, her hair was still wet because she **had been swimming**.
- (d) I went to Jane's house after the funeral. Her eyes were red because she **had been crying**.

The past perfect progressive emphasizes the *duration* of an activity that was *in progress before another activity or time in the past*.

This tense also may express an activity *in progress close in time to another activity or time in the past*.

□ EXERCISE 17. Present perfect progressive and past perfect progressive.  
(Charts 3-2 and 3-4)

*Directions:* Use the present perfect progressive or the past perfect progressive to complete the sentences.

1. We (*wait*) have been waiting for Nancy for the last two hours, but she still hasn't arrived.
2. We (*wait*) had been waiting for Nancy for over three hours before she finally arrived yesterday.
3. It is midnight. I (*study*) \_\_\_\_\_ for five straight hours.  
No wonder I'm getting tired.
4. It was midnight. I (*study*) \_\_\_\_\_ for five straight hours.  
No wonder I was getting tired.
5. Jack suddenly realized that the teacher was asking him a question. He couldn't answer because he (*daydream*) \_\_\_\_\_ for the last ten minutes.
6. Wake up! You (*sleep*) \_\_\_\_\_ long enough. It's time to get up.

□ EXERCISE 18. Review of verb tenses. (Chapters 1 → 3)

*Directions:* In pairs or groups, discuss the meaning of the verb forms and answer the questions about the pairs of sentences.

1. a. Dan was leaving the room when I walked in.  
b. Sam had left the room when I walked in.  
QUESTION: *Who did I run into when I walked into the room?*  
ANSWER: Dan.
2. a. When the rain stopped, Gloria was riding her bicycle to work.  
b. When the rain stopped, Paul rode his bicycle to work.  
QUESTION: *Who got wet on the way to work?*
3. a. Ken went to the store because he was running out of food.  
b. Ann went to the store because she had run out of food.  
QUESTION: *Who is better at planning ahead?*
4. a. Ms. Lincoln taught at this school for nine years.  
b. Mr. Sanchez has taught at this school for nine years.  
QUESTION: *Who is teaching at this school now?*
5. a. Alice was walking to the door when the doorbell rang.  
b. George walked to the door when the doorbell rang.  
QUESTION: *Who had been expecting the doorbell to ring?*
6. a. When I got there, Marie had eaten.  
b. When I got there, Joe ate.  
QUESTION: *Who was still hungry when I got there?*
7. a. Donna lived in Chicago for five years.  
b. Carlos has been living in Chicago for five years.  
QUESTION: *Who still lives in Chicago?*

8. a. Jane put some lotion on her face because she had been lying in the sun.  
 b. Sue put some lotion on her face because she was lying in the sun.  
 QUESTION: *Who put lotion on her face after she finished sunbathing?*
9. a. I looked across the street. Mr. Fox was waving at me.  
 b. I looked across the street. Mrs. Cook waved at me.  
 QUESTION: *Who began to wave at me before I looked across the street?*

□ EXERCISE 19. Error analysis: present and past verbs. (Chapters 1 → 3)

*Directions:* Correct the errors.

1. Since I came to this country, I am learning a lot about the way of life here.
2. Before I come here, I never was buying anything from a vending machine.
3. I arrive here only a short time ago. I am here only since last Friday.
4. When I arrived here, I hadn't known much about the United States. I saw many movies about America, but that wasn't enough.
5. My understanding of this country changed a lot since I arrived.
6. When I was in my country, I had coached a children's soccer team. When I came here, I had wanted to do the same thing. Now I am coaching a soccer team at a local elementary school. I am coaching this team for the last two months.
7. My grandfather had lived in a small village in Italy when he was a child. At nineteen, he had moved to Rome, where he had met and had married my grandmother in 1947. My father had been born in Rome in 1950. I am born in Rome in 1979.
8. I'm living in my cousin's apartment since I have arrived here. I'm not able to find my own apartment yet. I look at several places for rent, but I don't find one that I can afford.
9. How long you been living here? I been here for almost two year.
10. Why you no have been in class the last couple of days?

□ EXERCISE 20. Activity: using verb tenses. (Chapters 1 → 3)

*Directions:* From the given situation, make up a "chain story." One person begins the story; then others continue the story in turn, using the cue words in the given list. Work in groups or as a class.

*Example:* (Pierre) had a terrible day yesterday. The trouble began early in the morning. His alarm clock rang at 7:00.

CUE: *when*

SPEAKER A: When his alarm clock rang, he got out of bed and stepped on a snake. He was nearly frightened to death, but the snake slithered away without biting him.



CUE: *after*

SPEAKER B: After the snake left, Pierre got dressed in a hurry and ran downstairs to have breakfast.

CUE: *while*

SPEAKER C: While he was running downstairs, he fell and broke his arm.  
Etc.

*Possible situations to begin chain stories:*

1. ( . . . ) had a terrible day yesterday.
2. ( . . . ) had a great vacation last summer.
3. ( . . . ) got into a lot of trouble a couple of days ago.
4. ( . . . ) had an interesting experience last week.
5. (*Make up the beginning of a story.*)

*Cue words (may be used in any order):*

- |                |               |                                     |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. when        | 6. as soon as | 11. after that                      |
| 2. after       | 7. already    | 12. later                           |
| 3. before      | 8. never      | 13. for ( <i>a length of time</i> ) |
| 4. while       | 9. then       | 14. since                           |
| 5. by the time | 10. next      | 15. because                         |

□ EXERCISE 21. Activity: using verb tenses. (Chapters 1 → 3)

*Directions:* Form a group and sit in a circle. Take out a piece of paper and write the following sentence, using the name of the person sitting to your right.

( . . . ) *had a strange experience yesterday.*

Then write two or three additional sentences, and pass your paper to the person sitting to your left, who will continue the story. Continue to pass the papers to the left until everyone in the group has had a chance to write part of the story.

Then decide which story in your group is the most entertaining or the most interesting. As a group, make any necessary corrections in grammar or spelling. Read the story aloud to the rest of the class.

NOTE: You may wish to establish a time limit for each contribution to the story. When the time limit is up, each person must pass on his/her paper even if it contains an unfinished sentence. The next person will then have to finish the sentence and continue writing the story.

□ EXERCISE 22. Using verb tenses in writing. (Chapters 1 → 3)

*Directions:* Choose one to write about.

1. Describe the state of the world in the year of your birth. What significant or historical events occurred or were occurring at that time? Who were the leaders of your country? Then describe the changes that have occurred since that time and discuss the state of the world today.
2. Describe your family in the year you were born. Where were they living and working? Were they in a good situation? Who did your family consist of? Who in your family hadn't been born yet? Then describe the changes in your family that have occurred since the year of your birth and your family's current situation.