

## Present perfect with *for* and *since*

<i>for</i> ...	<i>since</i> ...
years ages six months a long time	1999 the 1960s this morning 2pm he was a child

Use the time expressions *for* and *since* with the present perfect to talk about unfinished time. *For* states the length of time and *since* is used with the beginning of the time.

*How long have you worked here?*

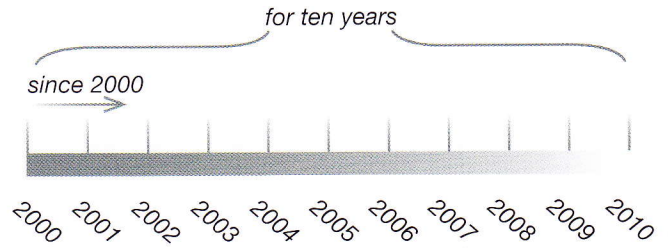
*I've worked here **for** ten years.*

*I've worked here **for** ages.*

*I've worked here **since** 2000.*

*I've worked here **since** I was 25.*

**Language note:** don't use the present perfect with time expressions like *in the 90s*, *in 2005*. Use the past simple with these expressions.



## Present perfect with *yet* and *already*

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I/You/We/They have <b>already</b> eaten.	I/You/We/They haven't eaten <b>yet</b> .	Have I/you/we /they eaten <b>yet</b> ?
He/She/It has <b>already</b> eaten.	He/She/It hasn't eaten <b>yet</b> .	Has he/she/it eaten <b>yet</b> ?

Use *already* with the present perfect to emphasise that something has happened before now.

The structure is auxiliary + *already* + past participle. It is usually used in affirmative sentences.

*I've **already** been to the bank.*

*I've **already** checked our account.*

Use *yet* with the present perfect to talk about something that has not happened, but will probably happen soon.

Use *yet* in negatives and questions. *Yet* goes at the end of the sentence.

*The money hasn't gone into my account **yet**.*

*Have you paid the bills **yet**?*

# Unit 7 Exercises

## Present perfect with *for* and *since*

1 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- 1 I've had this job \_\_\_\_\_ 2002.
- 2 She's known him \_\_\_\_\_ 20 years.
- 3 We've wanted children \_\_\_\_\_ ages.
- 4 I've liked travelling \_\_\_\_\_ I went on my first school trip.

- 5 I've been working here \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.
- 6 They haven't had anything to eat \_\_\_\_\_ 6am.
- 7 We've had the same TV \_\_\_\_\_ the 1990s.
- 8 I haven't seen her \_\_\_\_\_ days.

2 Complete the text with the present perfect or the past simple form of the verb in brackets.

Microwaves (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) a popular time saver for years. An American company (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*produce*) the first microwave in 1947 – it was almost 1.8 metres tall! Families (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*use*) smaller modern microwaves since the 1970s. But many people don't think it is safe. So, is microwaved food safe? The answer is 'yes' if you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*cook*) the food for the right length of time. Microwaves (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) particularly popular since companies (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*start*) producing freezer to microwave 'ready-meals' in the late 1980s. The UK (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) the largest European consumer of microwave ready meals for years. But a report in 2008 (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (*say*) British people are now starting to eat more healthily.



## Present perfect with *yet* and *already*

1 Write the dialogues. Use *already* and *yet*.

- 1 A: you / pay / the electricity bill?  
B: no but I / pay / the water bill.
- 2 A: we / not hear / about that loan.  
B: I / call / the bank / twice about it.
- 3 A: we / spend / all our money for this month.  
B: oh dear, / you / check / the lottery ticket?
- 4 A: our / railway shares / make / a profit.  
B: good / but the water shares / not improve.
- 5 A: you / have / the letter about your inheritance?  
B: no, the solicitor / not send / anything.

2 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 Tom has lived in Germany for he was a child.
- 2 Has Emma got already married?
- 3 He hasn't done his homework already.
- 4 They have finished the book yesterday.
- 5 She's worked here since three months.
- 6 We haven't done this already.