

## Grammar

### Module 3: Buy it!

#### The Present Perfect Tense/The Present Perfect Continuous

The **present perfect** is used to show that an action has taken place once or many times before.

#### Examples:

Subject	Helping Verb	Main Verb (Past Participle)
I You They	have	decided. finished. lost.
She He It	has	chosen. gone. eaten.

How the present perfect simple is formed?

The present perfect tense is formed with subject + has/have + past participle.

I You We	have	eaten	an orange.
He She It	has		

#### The Present Perfect Tense in affirmative, negative and question forms.

Positive	Negative	Question
Subject + have/has + past participle → I <b>have bought</b> the things we needed.	Subject + have not/has not + past participle → I <b>have not bought</b> the things we needed.	Have/Has + subject + past participle → <b>Have you bought</b> the things we needed?

#### Present Perfect Continuous

Shows that something started in the past and is continuing at the **present** time. The present perfect continuous is formed using has/have been + the present participle (root + -ing).

#### Examples:

	Subject	verb	Contraction		root + ing
<b>Singular</b>	I	have	I've	been	reading.
	You		You've		speaking.
	He	has	He's		crying.
	It		It's		cooking.
<b>Plural</b>	You	have	You've		telling.
	They		They've		washing.

How the present perfect continuous is formed?

The present perfect continuous tense is formed with subject + have/has + been + verb-ing.

I You	have	been	eating	an apple.
She It	has			

**The Present Perfect Continuous in affirmative, negative and question forms.**

Positive	Negative	Question
Subject + have/has + been + verb-ing → <b>I have been learning</b> Arts for a year.	Subject + have not/has not + been + verb-ing → <b>I have not been learning</b> Arts for a year.	Have/Has + subject + been + verb-ing → <b>Have I been learning</b> Arts for a year?

**Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous**

Present Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Continuous
<b>Finished results</b> → You have cleaned your room. It looks tidy now.	<b>Unfinished activity</b> → I have been gardening since morning.
<b>Permanent actions</b> → She has read ten books this month.	<b>Temporary actions</b> → She has been reading that book since last month.
<b>Describe a completed action</b> → I have written you an e-mail.	<b>Describe a continuing activity</b> → I have been writing e-mails.
<b>How many have been completed</b> • <i>for, since</i> and <i>how long</i> are used with the present perfect simple to talk about ongoing situations. → We've known each other since we were in school.	<b>How long the action happens</b> • <i>for, since</i> and <i>how long</i> are used with the present perfect continuous to talk about a period of time. → They have been playing tennis for an hour.

**Modal verbs for certainty** – Used to tell the degree of certainty.

**Examples:**

Nuraini works every day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. It's 10:30 a.m. now, so...

- she **must** be at work.
- she **can't** be at home.

- Use **must** (present) and **must have** (past) when you are certain that something is/was true.
- Use **can't** (present) and **couldn't have** (past) when you are certain that something is/was impossible.
- Use **should/shouldn't** (present) and **should have/shouldn't have** (past) to talk about things you expect to be true, although you don't have complete certainty.
- You can also use **should have/shouldn't have** for judging past actions.
- Use **might** (most common), **may**, or **could** to talk about present and future possibilities.
- Use **might have, may have, or could have** to talk about past possibilities.
- For a possibility that something did not happen, use **might not have** and **may not have**.