

KONU EMERGENCY AND HEALTH PROBLEMS

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We use the Present Perfect Tense

• to talk about life experiences.
My uncle has travelled all over the world.

Have you ever seen a snake?

Mr Green has never tried

Chinese food.

• for an action that happened in the past, but we do not say exactly when it happened.

I have seen this film before.

(before = at any time before now)

Note: We do not mention any specific time as the experience is important here, not the time. When we want to say exactly when something happened, we use the past simple tense.

A: Have you ever been to Spain?

B: Yes, I have. I went there last summer.

• when a single action in the past has a connection with the present.
I have cut my finger. It's still bleeding.

Emma has had an accident.

• for an action that started in the past and continues up to now.

My mother has had this car for six years.

• to talk about multiple actions repeated at different times.

Our school team has won six matches this season.

• for something that happened in the past but is important at the time of speaking.

We can't get in the house. My mother has lost the key.

since yesterday. I think she has lost it.

Just:

We usually use "just" only with the present perfect tense and it means 'a short

time ago'. In the present perfect, 'just' comes between the auxiliary verb 'have' and the past participle.

Do you hear the announcement? The plane has just landed.

Yet: We use "yet" to talk about something which is expected to happen. It means 'at any time up to now'. It is used in questions and negatives.

'Yet' usually comes at the end of the sentence.

A: Have you read the e-mail?

B: I have read the e-mail, but I haven't replied it yet.

Already:

We use "already" to express that something has happened sooner than expected.

A: Don't forget to post the

letters.

B: I have already posted them.

Ever:

We use "ever" in interrogative sentences:

Have you ever tried sushi?

Never:

We use "never" in affirmative sentences, but the meaning is negative.

I have never tried sushi before.

ASKING FOR AND

GIVING ADVICE

SHOULD / HAD

BETTER / OUGHT TO

We use **should / had better / ought to**

• to ask for and give advice.

A: I've got a sore throat. What should I do?

B: You should see a doctor. / You shouldn't eat ice-cream.

• to say what is the correct or the best thing to do.

I should study for the exam. (Studying is the right thing to do as it's our duty).

Note: We often use **should** with **I think / I don't think / Do you think...? I think you should see a dermatologist first.**

Note: **ought to** and **should** have the same meaning but **ought to** is stronger and more formal than **should**. **Should** is more common than **ought to**.

We do not normally use **ought to** in questions. We prefer **should** in questions.

Had better, should and **ought to** have the same meaning. But with **had better** there is always a danger or problem if you don't follow the advice.

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	have/has	past participle	
I / You / We / They	have	ridden	a bike before.
He / She / It	has		

NEGATIVE

Subject	haven't/ hasn't	past participle	
I / You / We / They	haven't	ridden	a bike before.
He / She / It /	hasn't		

INTERROGATIVE

Have / Has	Subject	past participle	
Have	I / you / we / they	ridden	a bike before?
Has	he / she / it		

Common **time expressions** with the Present Perfect Tense are **since / for / yet / just / already / ever / never / recently / lately / up to now / so far / until now / It's the first time.../this morning, this evening, this month, this year** (if these periods of time are not completed).

For:

We use "for" to talk about a period of time.

Brenda has been on a diet for three months.

Since:

We use "since" to talk about a specific point in time or the time when the action started.

She hasn't seen her golden ring

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	should / had better / ought to	Verb
I / He / She / It / We / You / They	should	have a rest.
	had better	
	ought to	

NEGATIVE

Subject	should not / had better not / ought not to	Verb
I / He / She / It / We / You / They	should not (shouldn't)	have a rest.
	had better not	
	ought not to (oughtn't to)	

INTERROGATIVE

Should	Subject	Verb
Should	I / he / she / it we / you / they	have a rest?

SORULAR

1) Boşluklara gelebilecek en uygun seçeneği bulunuz.

..... you ever to an amazing country? If so, how

- A) Do / travel / have you felt
B) Did / travelled / do you feel
C) Have / travelled / you felt
D) Are / travelling / are you feeling
E) Have / travelled / did you feel

Cevap: E

2) Soruyu paragrafa göre cevaplayınız.

Alice has a very sensitive body. She is allergic to a specific food, such as wheat, egg and dairy products. When she eats one of them, she always gets a rash on her skin and when she scratches it, she can't stop itching.

According to the text, Alice shouldn't

- A) see a doctor
B) eat egg, wheat and dairy products
C) put some ice on the rash
D) eat fruit
E) do sport

Cevap: B