

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.*

AFFIRMATIVE

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

NEGATIVE

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

INTERROGATIVE

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

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 **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).*

AFFIRMATIVE

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

NEGATIVE

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

INTERROGATIVE

Should	Subject	Verb
Should	I / He / She / It / We / You / They	have a rest?

SORULAR

1. Boşluğu uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

- If someone feels sick, she/ he
- A) had better pay a visit.
B) should go to the health centre.
C) should entertain his/her friends.
D) must prepare a first aid kit.
E) mustn't speak during the lesson.

2. Verilen cümlelerin Türkçe karşılığını işaretleyiniz.

- Students are expected to complete all their homework on time and obey the school rules.**
- A) Mezun olmak isteyen öğrencilerin tüm ödevleri zamanında teslim etmeleri ve okullarına uyması gerekmektedir.
B) Okul kurallarına uymanız ve tüm ödevlerinizi zamanında teslim etmeniz sorumluluklarınız arasındadır
C) Tüm öğrencilerden

- ödevlerini zamanında teslim etmeleri ve okul kurallarına bağlı kalmaları beklenir.
D) Öğrencilerden tüm ödevlerini zamanında tamamlamaları ve okul kurallarına uymaları beklenir.
E) Öğrenciler tüm ödevlerini zamanında bitirerek okul kurallarına uymuş olurlar.

3. Diyalogu en uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

- Terry: Have you written the invitation list?
Carol: Yes, I have. I have just sent the invitation letters.
Terry:?
Carol: My classmates and my cousins.
A) Have you invited your parents
B) Why don't you invite your friends
C) Who have you invited
D) Who has invited you
E) Is your boyfriend coming

Cevap: C