

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

### GR12.1 ))

	Subject	have/has	Past participle	for/since
+	Ford	has	made	cars <b>for</b> 110 years.
-	I	haven't	worked	<b>since</b> my accident.

We form the present perfect simple with *has* or *have* and the past participle of the verb.

The past participle of a verb is often the same as the past simple form and usually ends *-ed* (*work* → *worked*). But remember that some verbs are irregular (*make* → *made*) and their forms are usually different from the past simple forms.

We use the present perfect to talk about present situations that started in the past and continue now.

We use *for* and *since* with the present perfect when we want to say when the situation started or how much time it has continued for.

- We use *since* when we give the beginning of the time, e.g. *2011, yesterday, I was a child*. The beginning of the time can be a date, a day/month/year/clock time, or an event (such as a memorable occasion).

***I've been here since 8 a.m.***

- We use *for* when we give the length of time, e.g. *three months, two years*.

***These offices have been here for many years.***

- We often use the past simple after *since*.

***I've had this desk since I started working here.***

- We use the question form *How long* when we want to know how long a situation has continued for.

***How long has Gill been your manager?***

- Look at the information about some old businesses. Write sentences with *for* or *since*.

	Business name	Activity	Date
1	Sean's Bar	serves drinks	1900
	<i>Sean's Bar has served drinks since 1900.</i>		
2	Château de Goulaine	makes wine	1100
	_____ almost 1,000 years.		
3	Hotel <i>Hoshi Ryokan</i>	provides rooms	718
	_____ 718.		
4	Barts Hospital	cares for patients	1123
	_____ nine centuries.		
5	Raeapteek pharmacy	sells medicines	1422
	_____ 1422.		
6	Gazzetta di Mantova	prints newspapers	1664
	_____ many years.		

- Write questions and sentences in the present perfect using *how long*, *for* or *since*.

- you / be / a journalist ? Six months.  
*How long have you been a journalist? Six months.*
- your wife / work / in medical research / many years ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Rebecca / not enjoy / her job / she started it  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you all / study / here / last summer ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / not have / this office / a long time  
\_\_\_\_\_
- your children / be / at university - three or four years ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- there / be / a / building site / behind our house / two months  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Combine the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- Lisa is a PA. She began the job two years ago.  
*Lisa's been a PA for two years.*
- We work in this hotel. We started on Tuesday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I want to be a nurse. I knew this many years ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I'm studying law. I'm at the end of my third year.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My grandad has a PC. He got it when he was eighty.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- There's a factory next to our house. It was built in 1950.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 12.2 Uses of the infinitive with to

### GR12.2 )))

Action/situation	Why?
I'm here	<b>to see</b> the manager.
He called me	<b>to arrange</b> a meeting.

- We use the infinitive with *to* when we want to give reasons for doing something.
- We usually use the infinitive when a verb follows an adjective.  
*I'm **happy to show** Laura our offices.*  
*Pens are **easy to lose**.*
- We often use a sentence starting with *it's* when we have an adjective + *-ing* form.

### GR12.2 ))) (continued)

It's	Adjective	Infinitive	
It's	nice	<b>to meet</b>	you, Ms Evans.
It's	interesting	<b>to hear</b>	the Director speak.

- After certain verbs, we use the infinitive with *to* when a verb phrase is the object of the sentence. These verbs include *forget* and *manage*.  
**Don't forget to write** an email to Mr Sanders.  
We **managed to finish** the meeting early.
- We often use the infinitive + *to* form after the verbs *try* and *remember*.  
**Remember to wear** a tie at your interview = don't forget to wear a tie.  
*You must **try to smile** when you speak* = make an effort to smile when you speak.
- We make negative infinitives by putting *not* before the infinitive.  
*It's nice **not to work** at the weekend.*

Use the infinitive + *to* form after these common verbs (see unit 4):  
*hope, plan, want, would like, agree, decide, learn, need*

- Rewrite the sentences with the infinitive + *to*.
  - I'm writing because I want to ask for a job.  
*I'm writing to ask for a job.*
  - John's working late – he has to type up his report.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - I need to check my emails so I'm going to arrive early.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Mike's gone because he's meeting a client.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - They want to find a cure for AIDS so they're doing research.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Look at the results of a survey. Write sentences using the words in brackets.
  - Dealing with emails quickly. (useful)  
*It's useful to deal with emails quickly.*
  - Meet the department director. (important)  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Wearing trainers at the office. (not good)  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Be fifteen minutes late every morning. (bad)  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Eating at your desk. (OK)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Read the advice from experts about giving a presentation. Show where *to* is missing with  $\lambda$ . Be careful. Some sentences need more than one *to*.
  - It's good  $\lambda$  add some humour or a story into your presentation keep the audience interested.
  - Audiences need think about what you are saying, so stop speaking after a joke or a statistic give them time to respond.
  - Always remember sound excited, and you must make your passion for the topic clear.
  - It's very important prepare. If you manage find time, prepare questions for your audience so that they can join the discussion.
  - Don't forget practise your presentation in front of the mirror.
  - On the day itself, try arrive early check everything is working.