

THEME 8 EMERGENCY AND HEALTH PROBLEMS GRAMMAR

1. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We use 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 Verb3 (past participle)

I / You / We / They have ridden a bike before.

He / She / It has ridden a bike before.

NEGATIVE

Subject haven't / hasn't Verb3 (past participle)

I / You / We / They haven't ridden a bike before

He / She / It / hasn't ridden a bike before.

INTERROGATIVE

Have / Has Subject Verb3 (past participle)?

Have I / you / we / they ridden a bike before?

Has he / she / it ridden a bike before.

Common time expressions with the Present Perfect Tense

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)

This is + superlative form of adjectives + I have ever seen, watched, tasted, visited, etc.

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.

FOR

We use “for” to talk about a period of time.

Brenda has been on a diet for three months.

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.

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.

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.

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.

A. Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Where are my glasses? | A) Her car has broken down. |
| 2. What are you looking for in the drawer? | B) Haven't you heard? He's had an accident. |
| 3. Why does Sue need to call a mechanic? | C) A plaster. I've cut my finger. |
| 4. Why don't you go to bed? It's 3 a.m. | D) Because someone has stolen my old one. |
| 5. Where is Philip? I can't see him. | E) I know, but I haven't finished my report yet. |
| 6. Why are you buying a new smart phone? | F) I don't know. I haven't seen them anywhere. |

B. Write complete questions. Then answer them.

Eg. you / ever / break / your leg?

Have you ever broken your leg? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

1. you / ever / attend / a fire drill?

_____? _____ / _____

2. you / ever / have / a traffic accident?

_____? _____ / _____

3. you / ever / cut / your finger?

_____? _____ / _____

4. you / ever / have / a terrible toothache?

_____? _____ / _____

5. you / ever / fall off / your bike?

_____? _____ / _____

C. Write questions with *how long*? Then answer them using “for” or “since” as in the example.

1. You / live in Italy? (two years)

How long have you lived in Italy?

I've lived in Italy for two years.

2. she / wear dental braces? (last September)

_____?

3. they / know each other? (six months)

_____?

4. Andy / have this motorbike? (he was 18)

_____?

D. Complete the dialogue with the present perfect form of the verbs Then, circle *for* or *since*.

Megan : Sorry I'm late, Rita. How long _____ you _____ (be) here?

Rita : I _____ (be) here *for / since* about 10 minutes. Not long.

Megan : This restaurant is so nice. _____ you _____ (know) about it *for / since* a long time?

Rita : I _____ (know) about it *for / since* we moved to Rome. We _____ (have) a meal here every Saturday *for / since* two years. Anyway, what would you like to eat Megan?

Megan : Well, I _____ (not / eat) a delicious pizza *for / since* I last came to Italy.

Rita : I'll have it too. It's very good and I _____ (not / have) any *since / for* last week.

Megan : It's really nice to see you again, Rita. We _____ (not / see) each other *for / since* a long time.

E. Choose the correct word.

1. Have you *ever / yet* sprained your wrist?

2. Pedro has had a terrible stomachache *for / since* morning.

3. The doctor has *yet / just* run some tests on the patient.

4. I have *never / already* felt like this. My headache is killing me!

5. My friend and I have had a terrible sore throat *for / since* three days.

6. Camilla has *ever / already* consulted a doctor for her skin problem.

7. The doctor hasn't finished the operation *never / yet*.

F. Choose the correct option.

1. I haven't ridden a horse *since / for* I was a child.

2. I have had a terrible sore throat *since / for* two days.

3. I have *already / yet* read this book. So you can get it back.

4. Have you opened your birthday presents *yet / already*?

5. She has *just / already* bought a new t-shirt. She is paying for it now.

6. Have you *ever / never* met a famous person?

7. I have *never / just* received an e-mail from Judy. She is in Dubai now.

8. My son is really excited about going to France because he has *just / never* been abroad.

9. A: Would you like something to eat?

B: No, thanks. I've *just / ever* had breakfast.

10. Jane has played the violin *since / for* she was eight.

2. 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 to** 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?

* We often use *should* with I think / I don't think / Do you think...?

I think you should see a dermatologist first.

* 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.

EXERCISES A. Complete the sentences with *should / shouldn't* using the verbs in the box.

apply / take / use / chew / drink

1. You _____ gum with your dental braces.
2. You _____ aloe vera gel for the rash on your hand.
3. When you have a runny nose you _____ a nose spray.
4. People _____ antibiotics without serious advice.
5. When you have a stomachache, you _____ fizzy drinks.

B. Complete the sentences using *should* or *shouldn't* with the phrases in the box.

help him / save some money / change it / sit in the sun / drink coffee or tea / take it

1. My sister wants to buy new sunglasses, but she hasn't got enough money.

2. Carol bought a dress yesterday, but it's too big for her.

3. There is something wrong with my car. It sounds terrible.

4. I can't sleep well at nights.

5. That old man can't carry his suitcases.

6. It's boiling hot today.

C. Complete the sentences with *should* / *shouldn't* choosing the verbs from the list.

do / go / put on / sit / spend

1. I can't see the board well. I think I _____ in the back row.
2. She _____ some exercises to be healthy.
3. The children _____ too much time in front of TV.
4. If you are cold, you _____ a jumper.
5. I think he _____ swimming now because he has just had lunch.

D. Rewrite the following sentences as in the example.

1. It is a good idea for you to consult a dermatologist for the dark spots on your face.

You should consult a dermatologist for the dark spots on your face.

2. It's not a good idea for her to apply her friend's acne cream on her face. (shouldn't)

She _____.

3. The best thing to do for her is to see the school counsellor. She feels depressed. (had better)

She _____.

4. It's better for him to stop playing too many computer games. His eyes hurt all the time. (ought to)

He _____.

5. It is not a good idea for us to stay up late or we'll fall asleep during the test tomorrow. (had better not)

We _____.

3. MUST / MUSTN'T

We use *must*

- to express a strong obligation or necessity.

Mother to son: You must wash your hands before dinner.

- to express duty.

We must finish our project until Friday.

- to express a very strong advice.

This book is really amusing. You must read it.

- when we are talking about rules and instructions.

You must wear a swimming cap in the pool.

We use *mustn't*

- when it is prohibited to do something- it's important or necessary not to do something.

You mustn't swim in that lake. It's forbidden.

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject must Verb

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **must** do sports every day.

NEGATIVE

Subject **mustn't** Verb

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **mustn't** do sports every day.

INTERROGATIVE

Must Subject Verb

Must I / he / she / it / we / you / they do sports every day?

A. Use must or musn't and a verb from the list.

play / drink / use / keep / swim / light / fasten

1. You _____ your seat belt before the plane takes off.
2. You _____ in this river. It's very dangerous.
3. You _____ the fire exit area clear for a safe escape.
4. Workers _____ safety equipment needed for their jobs.
5. We _____ fires on this beach.
6. Children _____ in this area.
7. We _____ this water. It's not clean.

4. HAVE TO / HAS TO

We use *have to / has to*

- to express necessity.

I have to wear glasses for reading.

- when there are obligations that come from outside the speaker.

Children have to start school at the age of 6. (It's the law.)

Jane has to write a composition until Friday. (The teacher said so.)

5. DON'T / DOESN'T HAVE TO

- We use *don't / doesn't have to* when there is no obligation to do something or when something is not necessary.

It's Saturday tomorrow, so I don't have to get up early.

The fridge is full of food. She doesn't have to go shopping.

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject have to / has to Verb Object

I / You / We / They have to wear a helmet.

He / She / It has to wear a helmet.

NEGATIVE

Subject don't have to / doesn't has to Verb Object

I / You / We / They don't have to wear a helmet.

He / She / It doesn't have to wear a helmet.

INTERROGATIVE

Do / Does Subject have to Verb Object

Do I / you / we / they have to wear a helmet?

Does he / she / it have to wear a helmet?

EXERCISES

A. Choose the correct option.

1. You _____ call the emergency services if you just have a cold.
a) have to b) mustn't c) should
2. You _____ show your passport or identity card to get on a plane.
a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to
3. Taylor _____ wear special safety clothes because she works in an office.
a) doesn't have to b) has to c) mustn't
4. You _____ rest and drink lots of liquids if you have a cold.
a) mustn't b) don't have to c) should

5. Swimmers _____ pay today. It's free to swim on Wednesdays.

- a) don't have to b) mustn't c) have to

6. You _____ let small children play with sharp objects.

- a) don't have to b) must c) mustn't

7. Ben is a scientist. He _____ wear special gloves when he uses chemicals.

- a) doesn't have to b) mustn't c) has to

8. You _____ keep medicines away from children and out of reach.

- a) must b) don't have to c) mustn't

B. Choose the correct option.

1. He can't sleep. He *should / shouldn't / had better* drink coffee before he goes to bed.

2. You *don't have to / mustn't / have to* stay up late the night before exams.

3. You *had better not / should / don't have to* be late again or you'll lose your job.

4. I know you don't like shopping. You *mustn't / had better / don't have to* come with us if you don't want to.

5. You *don't have to / mustn't / should* leave small objects lying around if there is a little child at home.

6. I think you *must / don't have to / shouldn't* wear that dress. It doesn't suit you.

7. I can't go out now. I *must / shouldn't / don't have to* finish my homework first.

8. You *should / don't have to / had better* take your sun cream with you or you will get a sunburn.

9. Those children *don't have to / mustn't / should* walk in the middle of the street. It's very dangerous.

10. Sarah will be upset if we don't invite her to the party, so we *don't have to / must / had better not* forget her.

C. Complete the sentences with *must, mustn't* or *don't / doesn't have to*.

1. You _____ go to the bank today. I can lend you some money if you want.

2. You _____ touch that switch. It's really dangerous.

3. Look! There is a lift in the building. We _____ climb the stairs.

4. You _____ be over 18 to get a driving licence.

5. There is another train 15 minutes later, so he _____ get on this one.

6. This book is really valuable for me. You _____ t look after it carefully and you mustn't lose it.

D. Rewrite the following sentences using the modals in brackets.

1. Swimming here is strictly forbidden. (mustn't)

2. It is not a good idea to sleep right after a meal. (shouldn't)

3. (Doctor to patient) It's really important to take this medicine twice a day. (must)

4. It is not necessary for Ruth to take the bus to school. (doesn't have to)

5. Doctors are obliged to wear a uniform at work. (have to)

6. It's a good idea for my daughter to spend her money more carefully. (should)

Choose the correct option.

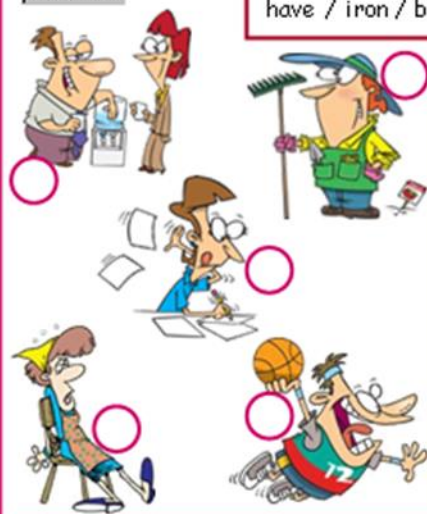
- I **have** / **has** already finished my homework.
- My son **have** / **has** just started the university.
- The Black family **have** / **has** gone to the seaside.
- Dad **haven't** / **hasn't** watered the plants.
- Have** / **Has** Sam ever been to the USA?
- Our English teachers **have** / **has** never ridden a horse.
- Ann, Frank and Jim **have** / **has** bought a new house.
- Have** / **Has** you taken the dog for a walk?
- The weather **have** / **has** been terrible since yesterday.
- My little sister **have** / **has** just stopped crying.

Make present perfect questions.

- your father / pay the bill? _____
- Peter / lose his keys? _____
- Susan / come back? _____
- you / hear about Mary? _____
- everybody / go home? _____
- what / John / tell his teacher? _____
- where / your neighbours / go? _____
- why / you / get lots of presents? _____
- what / your mother / cook for dinner? _____
- where / Diana / put her bag? _____

Complete the sentences with the suitable verb from the box in present perfect. Then match them to the pictures.

have / iron / break / do(2x) / not read / clean / not correct / speak / not finish



- I _____ the house.
- Dad _____ the shopping.
- Mrs Brown _____ the clothes.
- Susan _____ to her colleague.
- Pam and Joe _____ their breakfast.
- My neighbour _____ the gardening.
- Our Maths teacher _____ our tests yet.
- The basketball match _____ yet.
- My brother _____ a window.
- Mr White _____ the newspaper yet.



Make present perfect sentences.

- Ernie / break / his leg / four times

- I / never / fly a kite

- your brother / ever / eat / snails?

- our friends / not play / volleyball / this month

- he / borrow / your pen?

- my father / never / read / romantic books

- I / not see / Julia / this morning

- Mrs Salwick / ever / write a book?

- my family / lived / in this town / for 6 years

- your grandma / ever / ride a bike?

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

- My grandparents have lived here ____ 1962.
- My grandparents have lived here ____ 50 years.
- We have stayed at our friends' house ____ a long time.
- Kate has been away ____ two weeks.
- We have been friends ____ we were children.
- Joe and Tina have lived in England ____ 10 years.
- My brother has worked hard ____ the beginning of February.
- I haven't seen Eric ____ yesterday.
- Our friends haven't visited us ____ Christmas.
- My father has had this car ____ two years.

Are these sentences correct (✓) or not (✗)? Correct the incorrect ones.

- Clara hasn't just done her homework.
- They have lived here since 2006.
- I have just saw a great film on TV.
- My English teacher has just missed the bus.
- Have you ever gone to Italy?
- Mum have already drunk her coffee.
- They haven't phoned me since yesterday.
- I have known him since 5 years.
- My friend, Nicola has been to New York.
- The plane hasn't arrived already.