PRESENT PERFECT + *for, since*

Using the present perfect, we can define a period of time before now by considering its **duration**, with *for + a period of time*, or by considering its **starting point**, with *since + a point in time*.

**For + a period of time**

- *for* six years, *for* a week, *for* a month, *for* hours, *for* two hours.
- I have worked here *for* five years.

**Since + a point in time**

- *since* this morning, *since* last week, since yesterday,
- *since* I was a child, *since* Wednesday, since 2 o'clock.
- I have worked here *since* 1990.

**present perfect with *for***

- She has lived here *for* twenty years.
- We have taught at this school *for* a long time.
- Alice has been married *for* three months.
- They have been at the hotel *for* a week.

**present perfect with *since***

- She has lived here *since* 1980.
- We have taught at this school *since* 1965
- Alice has been married *since* March 2nd.
- They have been at the hotel *since* last Tuesday.

**Note:**

- *For* and *since* can both be used with the past perfect.
- *Since* can only be used with perfect tenses, *for* can also be used with the simple

Use **FOR or SINCE with the following times**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>last weekend</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ten seconds</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Christmas Eve</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>a decade (10 years)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>I finished school</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>a couple of days</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>my birthday</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. How many books have you read this year?

2. How long have you been working at your job?

3. How long have you been living in Chicago?

4. How many countries have you been to?

5. How long have you been studying English?

6. How many jobs have you had?

PRESENT PERFECT- ALREADY, JUST, YET
We use the Present Perfect to:
- talk about experiences:
  "I've been to London twice."
- Actions that started in the past and continue in the present:
  "I have worked as a teacher for ten years"
- Past actions that have a result in the present:
  "She has lost her keys"

ALREADY
We use ALREADY to talk about an action that has been completed before we expected. It is normally used in POSITIVE sentences:
"We have already had lunch"
But it can also be used in QUESTIONS such as:
"Has the class ALREADY begun?"
Position within the sentence: before the participle.

YET
We use YET to talk about an action that hasn't been completed, but we expect it to happen. It is used in NEGATIVE
"She hasn't eaten anything yet."
The students haven’t left for Bar Louie yet. They will go after class.
QUESTIONS: Have they arrived yet?
Have you started your homework yet?
Position within the sentence: at the end of the sentence.

JUST
We use JUST to talk about actions that happened RECENTLY.
In US ENGLISH we use “just” with simple past and present perfect

"Dan and Kelly have just had a baby girl" (it means the baby was born a few days ago)
I just sent you an email. (a few moments ago)
Position: before the participle.
Fill in with JUST, ALREADY, YET

1 Kelvin is such a good student. He has______________ finished his homework. Now he can go to Bar Louie with his friends.

2 I ordered a package from Amazon.com. It was supposed to arrive on Tuesday but it still isn’t here. My package hasn’t arrived ___________.

3 We have a test tomorrow. Have you started studying ___________

4 Check your email. I __________ sent you a message a few minutes ago.

5 Salman is in B1-3. He has ___________ finished B1-2 and B1-1.

6 Messi is playing very well today. The game isn’t over and he has ________ scored 3 goals.

7 Have you eaten__________? I want to order a pizza.

8 Rachael was very lazy last night. She hasn’t graded her students’ quizzes ____________.