



Paco has decided to visit Sierra Leone and Kenya: I've just arrived in Sierra Leone



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I've just arrived in Sierra Leone



The Present Perfect: Form

PRESENT OF "TO HAVE" ("has")

+

PAST PARTICIPLE

- regular verbs: -ed

- irregular verbs: 3rd column

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have arrived in Freetown	I have not (haven't) arrived in Freetown	Have you arrived in Freetown?
Paco has made a decision	Paco has not (hasn't) made a decision	Has Paco made a decision?

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Present Perfect vs Past Simple: Use

<p>Present Perfect (we know the action is complete but don't know when it was completed)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Action completed in an unspecified moment• To show: experience, change, accomplishment, etc.	<p>Paco has improved his English.</p> <p>Paco's friends have never been to Africa.</p> <p>Paco has had a lot of problems.</p> <p>Andrés has already read the letter.</p>
<p>Past Simple (we know the action is complete and normally know when it was completed)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Action completed in a specified moment in the past.	<p>Paco visited the States last month.</p> <p>Paco arrived in Koidu two hours ago.</p> <p>Andrés received a letter from Paco yesterday morning.</p>

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Adverbs + Present Perfect Present Perfect + for/since

ADVERBS + PRESENT PERFECT

Adverbs	Use (used in...)	Example
ever	To ask for experiences (questions)	Have Paco's friends ever been abroad?
just	To emphasize that the action took place a short time ago (affirmative, negative, and questions)	Paco has just had dinner in a restaurant
already	To express that something has happened sooner than expected (mainly in questions and affirmative sentences)	He has already made a decision
still	To indicate that the action continues (affirmative, negative, and questions)	He still hasn't found what he is looking for
yet	To ask if the action is complete or to say that the action hasn't finished (interrogative and negative)	Has he decided where to go yet ? He hasn't visited the diamond mines yet .

PRESENT PERFECT + PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions	Use	Example
FOR	To express the period of time the actions last (...for 3 weeks, ...for two hours, ...for a month, etc.)	Paco has been out of the hotel for two hours .
SINCE	To express the point in the past when the action started (...since I was a child, ...since 1990, ...since January 10, etc.)	Paco has wished to travel around the world since he was a child .

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Modal and common verbs: need and dare

	need	dare
Affirmative	Modal verb: I need do it / He need do it Common verb: I need to do it / He needs to do it	Modal verb: I dare say that / He dare say that Common verb: I dare to say it / He dares to say it
Negative	Modal verb: I needn't go / He needn't go Common verb: I don't need to go / He doesn't need to go	Modal verb: I dare not say it / He dare not say it Common verb: I don't dare to say it / He doesn't dare to say it.
Interrogative	Modal verb: Need you go? / Need he go? (not common) Common verb: Do you need to go? / Does he need to go? (common)	Modal verb: How dare you say it? / How dare he say it? Common verb: How does he dare to say it?

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Vowel sounds:

/æ/ vs. /ʌ/

/æ/

Common spellings

	/æ/	examples	notes
More Frequent spellings	a	sat, hand, bad, back, lamp, cat, hat, swam, ran...	Spelling a + sounds /b/, /d/, /g/, /m/ and /n/ is very often pronounced /æ/
Others	This sound does not occur in final open syllables		

/ʌ/

Common spellings

	/ʌ/	examples	notes
More frequent spellings	u	<u>n</u> cle, cup, bu <u>t</u> ter, bus, cut, swum, <u>u</u> nder, just, sun	
	o	mo <u>t</u> her, bro <u>t</u> her, co <u>m</u> e, month, son, to <u>n</u> gue, co <u>m</u> e, do <u>n</u> e, no <u>t</u> hing	
Less frequent spellings	ou	young, touch, enough, rough	
	oo	blood, flood	
Note:	does /dʌz/		
Others	This sound does not occur in final open syllables		

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