

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

CALCULATIONS OF EMPIRICAL VALIDITY. (PRODUCT MOMENT*)

No.	TRY OUT SUMATIVE		X ²	Y ²	XY
	X	Y			
1	19	69.2	361	4789	1315
2	19	72.2	361	5213	1372
3	11	71.8	121	5155	790
4	10	67.4	100	4543	674
5	11	55	121	3025	605
6	12	63.8	144	4070	766
7	13	56	169	3136	728
8	16	72.2	256	5213	1155
9	18	67.2	324	4789	1246
10	18	65.2	324	4251	1174
11	18	67.4	324	4543	1213
12	15	68.8	225	4733	1101
13	10	55	100	3025	550
14	11	81.6	121	6659	898
15	15	73	225	5329	1095
16	8	50	64	2504	416
17	7	65.2	49	4251	456
18	19	72.2	361	5213	1372
19	17	63.4	289	4020	1078
20	10	58.2	100	3387	582
21	11	63.4	121	4020	697
22	10	57	100	3249	570
23	14	42.4	196	1798	594
24	9	57.6	81	3310	461
25	11	52	121	2704	572
26	18	72.2	324	5213	1300
27	10	58	100	3364	580
28	13	67	169	4489	871
29	10	50.2	100	2520	502
30	16	57.2	256	3272	915
TOTAL	399	1896	5721	121993	25640
n = 30					

X = SCORE OF TRY OUT
Y = SCORE OF SUMATIVE TEST

- $$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2][n(\sum y^2) - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

$$r = \frac{30(25640) - (399)(1896)}{\sqrt{[30(5721) - (399)^2][30(121993) - (1896)^2]}}$$

$$r = 0.453$$
- 5% significance level, n = 30, r table = 0.361
- CONCLUSION :
Since r calculation is 0.453 > r table, then there is significant correlation between X and Y.
So, test is valid.

APPENDIX II

CALCULATION OF DISCRIMINATION POWER AND DIFFICULTY INDEX

SUBJECT NUMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	TOTAL SCORE
U P P E R	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
	11	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	18
	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	18
	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	18
	19	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	18
	30	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
	12	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	16
C J J P	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	16
	15	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	16
	23	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	15
	7	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	14
	28	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13
CORRECT ANSWER (U)		11	14	11	9	14	12	12	15	12	11	15	10	14	14	14	12	11	14	10	14	
L J V E R	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	12
	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	11
	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11
	25	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11
	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	11
	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11
	20	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	10
	27	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	10
	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	10
S R O U P	29	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	10
	22	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	16	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	8
	17	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
CORRECT ANSWER (L)		5	10	2	4	10	2	7	12	5	4	14	8	13	12	9	3	10	6	7	7	
DP = (U-L)/N		0.40	0.27	0.60	0.75	0.77	0.67	0.33	0.20	0.47	0.47	0.07	0.13	0.07	0.13	0.33	0.60	0.07	0.53	0.20	0.47	
Interp.		Sat.	Sat.	Good	Sat.	Sat.	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Sat.	Good	Poor	Good	Poor	Good	
C/P (C/TOTAL)		16	24	13	13	24	14	19	27	17	15	29	18	27	26	23	15	21	20	17	21	
Interp.		Mod.	Easy	Mod.	Mod.	Easy	Mod.	Mod.	Easy	Mod.	Mod.	Easy	Mod.	Easy	Easy	Easy	Mod.	Easy	Mod.	Mod.	Easy	

APPENDIX III

CALCULATION FOR RELIABILITY KR-21

NO. :	X	X ²	NO. :	X	X ²	NO. :	X	X ²
1 :	19	361	13 :	10	100	25 :	11	121
2 :	19	361	14 :	11	121	26 :	18	324
3 :	11	121	15 :	15	225	27 :	10	100
4 :	10	100	16 :	8	64	28 :	13	169
5 :	11	121	17 :	7	49	29 :	10	100
6 :	12	144	18 :	19	361	30 :	16	256
7 :	13	169	19 :	17	289			
8 :	16	256	20 :	10	100	TOTAL :	399	5721
9 :	18	324	21 :	11	121	n :	30	
10 :	18	324	22 :	10	100	MEAN :	13.3	
11 :	18	324	23 :	14	196	VAR. :	13.81	
12 :	16	256	24 :	8	64			

$$M = \frac{\sum X}{n} = 13.3$$

$$V = \frac{\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2/n}{n} = 13.81$$

$$K = 20$$

KR-21 FORMULA :†)

$$r = \frac{K}{K-1} \left(1 - \frac{M(K-M)}{KV} \right) = 0.713022$$

Where: r = Reliability
 n = Number of subjects
 M = Mean
 V = Variance
 K = Number of items

$$r \text{ table} = 0.361$$

Because r greater than r table, so the test is reliable.

 †) Soeharsimi Arikunto, DASAR-DASAR EVALUASI PENDIDIKAN,
 PT Bumi Aksara, Jakarta, 1990, h.98

APPENDIX IV

CALCULATIONS OF EMPIRICAL VALIDITY, r PRODUCT MOMENT*)

No.	TRY OUT X	SUB-SUM Y	X ²	Y ²	XY
1	18	69.2	324	4789	1246
2	18	72.2	324	5213	1300
3	7	55.0	49	3025	385
4	10	67.4	100	4543	674
5	5	55.0	25	3025	275
6	9	55.0	81	3136	504
7	11	67.0	121	4489	737
8	16	72.2	256	5213	1155
9	18	69.2	324	4789	1246
10	13	65.2	169	4251	848
11	18	67.4	324	4543	1213
12	14	68.8	196	4733	963
13	6	55.0	36	3025	330
14	11	68.8	121	4733	757
15	4	55.0	16	3025	220
16	10	67.0	100	4489	670
17	4	65.2	16	4251	261
18	19	72.2	361	5213	1372
19	16	63.4	256	4020	1014
20	7	58.2	49	3387	407
21	7	56.0	49	3136	392
22	9	57.0	81	3249	513
23	13	67.0	169	4489	871
24	6	57.5	36	3306	345
25	7	52.0	49	2704	364
26	18	72.2	324	5213	1300
27	7	58.0	49	3364	406
28	11	67.0	121	4489	737
29	8	60.2	64	3624	482
30	13	57.2	169	3272	744
TOTAL :	340	1884	4546	119645	22092
n = 30					

X = SCORE OF TRY OUT

Y = SCORE OF SUB-SUMATIVE TEST

$$1. \quad r = \frac{n(xy) - (x)(y)}{\sqrt{[n(x^2) - (x)^2][n(y^2) - (y)^2]}} = 0.762$$

2. 5% significance level, n = 30, r table = 0.361

3. CONCLUSION :

Since /r calculation / = 0.761633 > r table, then there is significant correlation between X and Y.
So, test is valid.

*) Suharsimi Arikunto, DR, Dasar-dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan Bumi Aksara, Jakarta, 1987, p. 65.

APPENDIX V

CALCULATION OF DISCRIMINATION POWER AND DIFFICULTY INDEX

SUBJECT NUMBER																					TOTAL SCORE
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	19
P	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
P	11	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	16
R	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	19
R	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	16
G	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	18
G	19	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
R	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	15
O	12	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	14
U	30	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	14
P	23	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	14
	13	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	14
	23	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	11
	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	11
CORRECT ANSWER (U)	11	14	11	9	12	12	12	9	13	12	9	10	13	11	12	12	13	14	11	14	
14	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	9
L	16	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	9
	22	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
D	20	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	9
N	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	9
E	29	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	8
R	27	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
	25	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	7
S	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	7
F	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	7
U	24	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	6
P	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
	16	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
CORRECT ANSWER (L)	5	10	2	4	7	2	7	4	5	4	4	6	5	7	5	3	5	7	7	6	
DP = (U-L)/N	0.40	0.27	0.60	0.33	0.33	0.67	0.33	0.33	0.53	0.53	0.33	0.27	0.53	0.27	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.47	0.27	0.53	
Inte p.	Sat.	Sat.	Good	Sat.	Sat.	Good	Sat.	Sat.	Good	Good	Sat.	Sat.	Good	Sat.	Good	Good	Good	Good	Sat.	Good	
CORRECTLY(C)	15	24	13	13	19	14	17	13	18	16	13	16	13	18	17	15	17	21	13	20	
U-L/TOTAL	0.33	0.8	0.433	0.43	0.46	0.63	0.43	0.6	0.52	0.43	0.5333	0.6	0.6	0.56	0.5	0.63	0.7	0.6	0.66		
Interp.	Mod.	Easy	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	Easy	Mod.	Mod.		

APPENDIX VI

CALCULATION FOR RELIABILITY KR-21

NO. :	X	X ² :	NO. :	X	X ² :	NO. :	X	X ²
1 :	18	324 :	13 :	6	36 :	25 :	7	49
2 :	18	324 :	14 :	11	121 :	26 :	18	324
3 :	7	49 :	15 :	4	16 :	27 :	7	49
4 :	10	100 :	16 :	10	100 :	28 :	11	121
5 :	5	25 :	17 :	4	16 :	29 :	8	64
6 :	9	81 :	18 :	19	361 :	30 :	13	169
7 :	11	121 :	19 :	16	256 :			
8 :	16	256 :	20 :	9	81 :	TOTAL :	340	4546
9 :	18	324 :	21 :	7	49 :	n :	30	
10 :	18	324 :	22 :	9	81 :	MEAN :	11.333	
11 :	18	324 :	23 :	13	169 :	VAR. :	23.088	
12 :	14	196 :	24 :	6	36 :			

$$K = \frac{\sum X}{n} = 11.33333$$

$$V = \frac{\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2/n}{n} = 23.08888$$

$$K = 20$$

KR-21 FORMULA : 1)

$$r = \frac{K}{K-1} \left(1 - \frac{M(K-M)}{KV} \right) = 0.828732$$

Where: r = Reliability
 n = Number of subjects
 M = Mean
 V = Variance
 K = Number of items
 $r_{table} = 0.361$

Because r greater than r_{table} , so the test is reliable.

1) Soeharsimi Arikunto, DASAR-DASAR EVALUASI PENDIDIKAN, PT Bumi Aksara, Jakarta, 1990, h.98

APPENDIX VII

ACHIEVEMENT TEST SCORES

	CAI	Textbook	Conventional
1	80	80	90
2	85	80	85
3	85	75	70
4	95	90	80
5	80	85	75
6	75	95	80
7	80	65	65
8	70	70	75
9	75	85	60
10	75	70	45
11	60	60	75
12	70	85	40
13	70	70	80
14	65	75	50
15	65	70	60
16	70	50	50
17	75	85	65
18	70	45	65
19	60	70	60
20	55	60	60
21	55	55	55

ONE WAY ANOVA

GROUP	MEAN	N
CAI	72.143	21
Textbook	72.381	21
Conventional	65.952	21

Source	Sum of Squares	D.F	Mean Squares	F Ratio	Prob
Between	557.937	2	278.968	1.802	.1738
Within	9290.476	60	154.841		
Total	9848.413	62			

APPENDIX VIII

ANOVA CALCULATION

(Achievement Test Scores)

Methods				Total
	CAI	Textbook	Conventional	
1	80	80	90	
2	85	80	85	
3	85	75	70	
4	95	90	80	
5	80	85	75	
6	75	95	80	
7	80	65	65	
8	70	70	75	
9	75	85	60	
10	75	70	45	
11	60	60	75	
12	70	85	40	
13	70	70	80	
14	65	75	50	
15	65	70	60	
16	70	50	50	
17	75	85	65	
18	70	45	65	
19	60	70	60	
20	55	60	60	
21	55	55	55	
n	21	21	21	63
mean	72.14	72.38	65.95	-
Si	1515	1520	1385	4420
S i	2295225	2310400	1918225	6523850

SS calculation

t = 3

n = 21

N = 63

SST = 9848.4126984

SSB = 557.93650794

SSW = 9290.4761905

= 319950

S = 4420

APPENDIX IX

ANOVA TABLE

Source of Variation (sv)	Degree of Freedom (df)	Sum of Squares (ss)	Mean of Squares (ms)	F calculation (Fo)	F table (0.05)	F table (0.01)
Treatment (between)	2	557.93650	278.96825	1.801640	3.23	5.18
Treatment (within)	60	9290.4761	154.84126	-	-	-
Total	62	9848.4126	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX X
POSTTEST

Fill in the blanks with verbs in the past simple, present perfect simple, or present perfect progressive.

Example :

(teach) He English in Hongkong from 1950 - 1965.

Your answer : taught

1. (make) Mr. Rice several trips to Japan in the last ten years.
Your answer :
2. (have) This is the nicest time that I since I have been here.
Your answer :
3. (rain) It every day so far this week.
Your answer :
4. (steal) A thief broke into Bill's house and his TV and his stereo set.
Your answer :
5. (play) The children are at the park. They ball for the last two hours, but they don't seem to be tired yet.
Your answer :
6. (send) Our university (6) 150 students to study in other countries last year. In total, we (7) 60 students abroad over last ten years.
Your answers :
(6)
(7)
8. (try) Mary to call you several times today.
Your answer :

II. Put the verb in the brackets into the correct form. Choose A, B, C, or D.

1. Jane : How long (9. you, be) out of work ?
A. have you been C. were you
B. be you D. are you
Carol : I'm not out of work now. I (10. just, start) a new job.
A. am starting C. have just started

- B. started D. have just been starting
 Jane : How (11. you, find) the job ?
 A. did you find C. have you found
 B. are you finding D. do you find
 Carol : I (12. answer) an advertisement in the paper.
 A. have answered C. have been answering
 B. answered D. answer
 Your answers :
 (9)
 (10)
 (11)
 (12)
2. Ron : Someone (13. use) my soap. It's all wet ! And it
 was wet yesterday and the day before !
 A. is using B. used C. has used
 D. has been using
 Richard : Well, it wasn't me. I (14. get) my own.
 A. got B. have got C. get D. have been
 getting
 Your answers :
 (13)
 (14)
3. Patricia (15. collect) telephone cards ever since she
 entered an elementary school.
 A. was collecting B. is collecting C. has been
 collecting D. collected
 Now she (16. collect) so many that she doesn't know
 where to put them.
 A. collect B. was collecting C. collected
 D. has collected
 Your answers :
 (15)
 (16)
4. Mr. Reed, Susan's employer, dictated four letters and
 (17. tell) Susan to type them as soon as possible.
 A. has told B. told C. has been telling
 D. tells
 Half an hour later he rang Susan's office. "you (18.
 finish) those letters ? He asked.
 A. have you been finishing C. did you finish
 B. do you finish D. have you finished
 Well,' Said Susan, 'I (19. do) the letter to
 Mr. Smith, and I'm now typing the one to Mr. Jones
 A. was doing C. have been doing
 B. have done D. did

but I (20. not start) the ones to Mr. Cummings and Mrs. Matthews yet.

A. have not started

C. am not starting

B. did not start

D. do not start

Your answers :

(17)

(18)

(19)

(20)

APPENDIX XI MATERIALS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVE

Students are able to master the Present Perfect Tenses

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

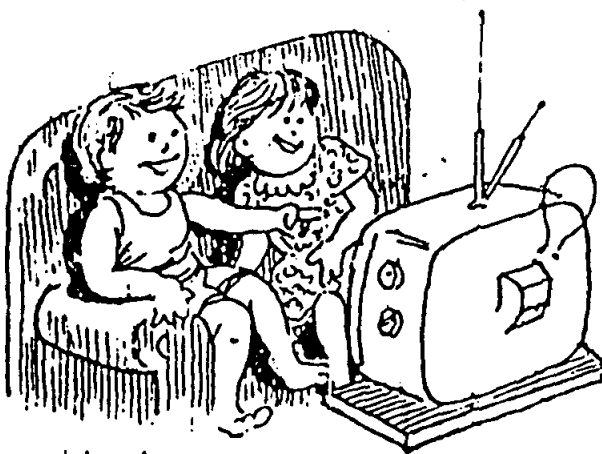
Students are able to :

- A.
 1. Identify the forms of the Present Perfect Simple
 2. Identify the functions of the Present Perfect Simple.
 3. Use either the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple.
- B.
 1. Identify the forms of the Present Perfect progressive.
 2. Identify the functions of the Present Perfect Progressive
 3. Use either the Present Perfect Progressive or the Present Perfect simple.

PART A PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

- I. Read the following text carefully and pay attention to the underlined words !

CHILDREN AND TELEVISION



There are many kinds of entertainment for children today, books, movies, games, and sports are only a few of the possibilities. Television is one of the favorite kinds of entertainment. It has existed for less than an fifty years, but it has had a great influence on children. Studies show that elementary school children in the United States watch television

about twenty five hours a week.

Some people feel that television has had a good influence on children because it offers educational programs for them. One of the best and most popular program is Sesame Street.

Children in fifty countries now watch this program.

Other people feel that television has had a bad influence on children. They feel that there are too many programs about crime and violence, and that even educational programs don't help a child's education. children simply watch too much television, and therefore, they don't do a lot of other things that are important for their education.

1. FORMS OF THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Well, what did you recognize in the text above ?
The sentences with the words typed in the different colour have the following verb forms :

has existed has had

Those sentences are in the present perfect simple.
Look at the following charts.

Chart 1

I, you, we, they, Mary and John	have	had
he, she, it, television, John	has	

Chart 2

How long	it	has	existed.
		has not	existed.
	it		existed?
	Has it	not	existed?
	Has it		existed?
	Hasn't it		existed?
	Has it	has	existed?
	What	has	existed?
	Who		

From chart 1 and 2 you have noticed that the Present Perfect Simple is a construction made up of :

have + the past participle of the main verb

The auxiliary have must agree with the subject i.e.

I, we, you, they, Mary and John ----> have
he, she, it, television, John ----> has

Have and has (used as auxiliary verbs, not as main verbs) are usually contracted with personal pronouns in both speaking and informal writing. Have and has are often contracted with nouns and other words in informal speaking but not in writing.

Study these examples:

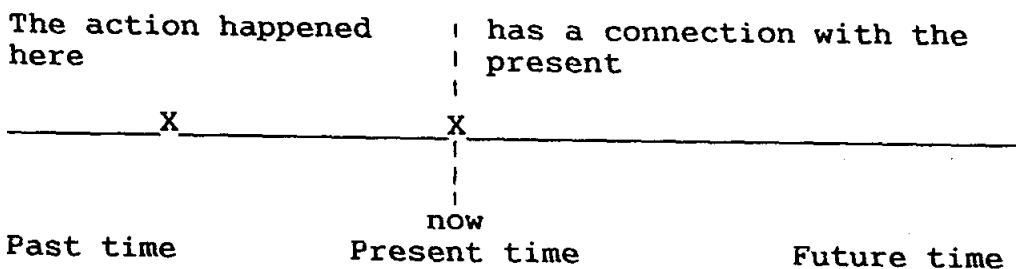
- He has never broken his arms.
- He's
- I have done much travel
- I've
- Mary has never eaten Vietnamese chicken soup
- Mary's

The past participle often ends in -ed (opened, decided, etc) but many important verbs are irregular (lost, written, done, etc)

2. FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

2.1 FUNCTION 1

Study this time line:



The present perfect simple is used to express an action that has been completed before the present time. This action happened at an unspecified time in the past, but has a connection with the present. The exact time it happened is not important. If there is a specific mention of time, the simple past is used. e.g. I lost my key last night.

Examples:

Study the examples below.

- I have lost my key. (= I haven't got it now.)
- Peter has gone to Italy. (= He is in Italy or in his way there now)

- Oh dear, I've forgotten her telephone number. (= I can't remember it now)
- Have you eaten? (= Aren't you hungry now?)
- Has she washed her hair ? (= is it clean now?)

Here some more examples.

- Look! Somebody has split milk on the carpet. (=The carpet is dirty now).
- Ow! I've cut my finger. (=It's bleeding now).
- Your hair looks different. Have you had a haircut? (=Is it better now?)

EXERCISE 1

Please read this situation and then write a suitable sentence by using the verb given

Example : Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. (lose)

Answer : He has lost his key.

1. Ann's hair was dirty. Now it's clean. (wash)

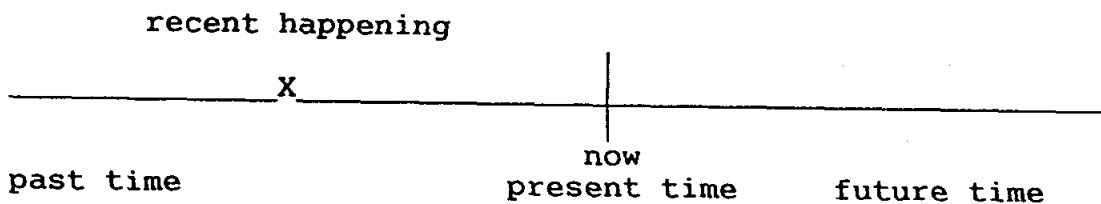
Answer :

2. Harry was 65 kilograms. Now he weight 75. (gain weight)

Answer :

2.2 FUNCTION 2

Please study this time line.



The present perfect simple is often used to give new information or to announce a recent happening.

- Examples: - I've lost my key. Can you help me look for it?
- Do you know about Tom ? He's gone to Italy.
 - Ow ! I've burnt myself.

Time marker just (= a short time ago) can be used to announce a recent happening.

- Examples: - Mr. Clark has just received bad news.
- Hello, have you just arrived ?
 - I've just had supper

Here some more examples.

- 'Will you post the letter?' 'I've just posted it.'
- 'When are you going to finish your assignment?'
' I've just finished it.'
- 'When will they get married?'
They've just got married.'

EXERCISE 2

Use just in answering the questions with the words given.

Example : Would you like to eat. (no thank you/I/just/have/dinner).

Answer : No thank you, I've just had dinner.

1. Would you like a cigarette ? (no thanks/I/just/put/one out)

Answer :

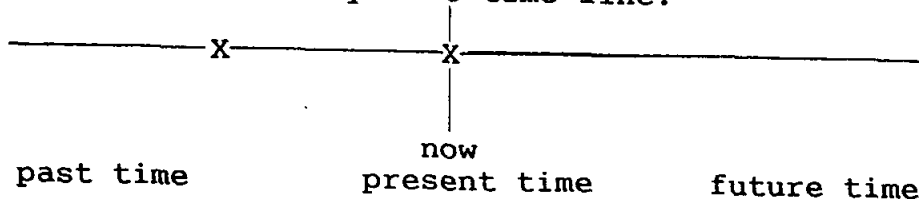
Answer :

2. Would you like something to drink ?
(no thanks/I/just/drink/a bottle of coke)

Answer :

2.3 FUNCTION 3

Please study this time line.



The present perfect simple expresses an idea that something has never happened or you haven't done something during a period of time which continue up to the present.

Study these examples:

- It hasn't rained for three months.
(not ' It doesn't rain for three months')
- Jim has never driven a car.
- I haven't smoked since last week.
(not 'I don't smoke since last week')
- He hasn't written to his parents for almost two months.

Here are some more examples:

- The dog hasn't got any food since this morning.
- She has never gone to Canada.
- He hasn't played tennis for a long time.
- They haven't visited me since January.

EXERCISE 3

Answer these questions using the words in brackets.

Example : When did you last visit your hometown ?
(for 10 years)

Answer : I haven't visited my home town for 10 years.

1. When did you last drink wine ? (for a long time)

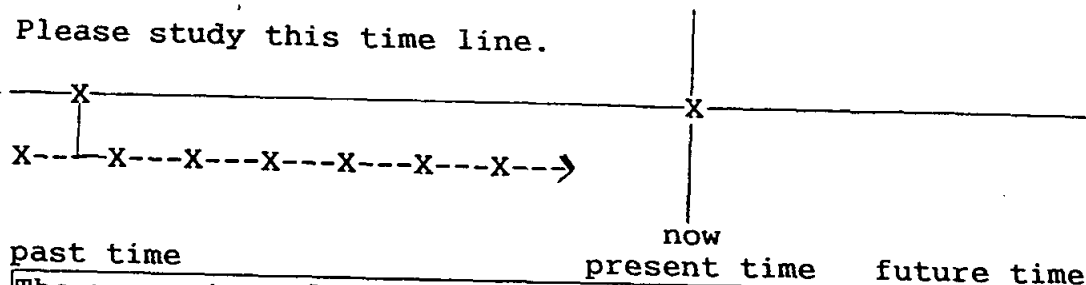
Answer :

2. When did she last sing on a pub ? (since last summer)

Answer :

2.4 FUNCTION 4

Please study this time line.



The present perfect simple also expresses the repetition of an activity before now. The exact time of each repetition is not important.

Study these examples:

- Jim has gone to the USA for several times.
- She has flown on an airplane many times.
- We've traveled to Europe twice.
- How many times have you visited Niagara falls?
- We've had four tests so far this semester.

Time markers that can be used for this event are: once, twice, three times, many(several) times, etc, how many times (with questions)

Here some more examples:

- How many times have you presented papers on seminars?
- I've presented papers several times on seminars.
- She's deceived me three times recently.

- I have written my wife a letter every other day for the last three weeks.
- I have met many people since I came here in April.

EXERCISE 4

Answer the questions in a complete sentence by using the words in parentheses.

Example : How many classes have you had so far today? (two classes)

Answer : I have had two classes so far today.

1. How many times have you eaten steak at a restaurant since you came here ? (once)

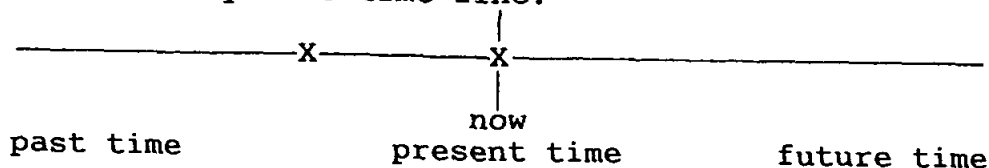
Answer :

2. How many test have you taken since the beginning of the semester ? (several)

Answer : ...

2.5 FUNCTION 5

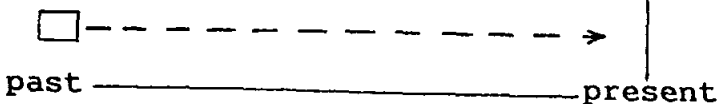
Please study this time line.



A. We use the present perfect simple when we talk about a period of time that continue up to the present.

An event began in the past and continue up to the present

event



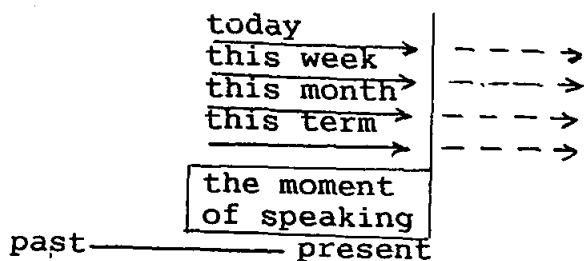
Study these examples:

- George has been ill a lot in the past few months.
- I haven't seen Chuck recently. Have you?
- We've eaten good food in the last few days.
- Everything is going fine. We haven't had any problem so far.
- It has rained much so far this week.

Here some more examples.

- It has been very hot in the past few weeks.
- We have worked hard so far this semester.
- We have been very tired recently.
- He has studied hard recently.

B. We use the present perfect simple with this morning/this evening/today/this week/this term, etc. (when these are not finished at time of speaking).



Study these examples:

- I've read 10 newspaper today.
(perhaps I'll read more before today finishes.
- Harry is visiting his girl friend again.
That's the third time he's visited her this week.
- Priska has improved much this term.
- Have you had a salary raise this year?
- I haven't seen Jeremy this morning. Have you?

Here some more examples.

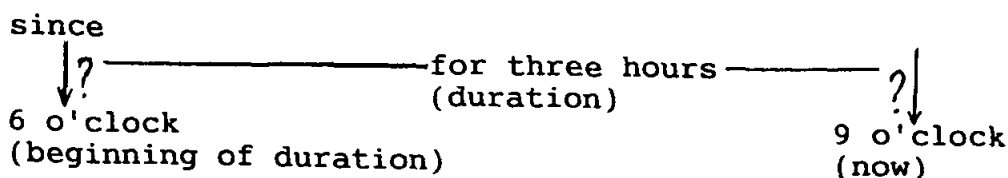
- Has Tom had vacation this year?
- Chris is getting a door prize again.
That's the fourth time he's got a door prize this year. -
- She's written 5 letters today.
(perhaps she'll write more before today finishes).

C. The present perfect also, when used with for and since, expresses a situation that began in the past and continues to the present.

Notice the difference between for and since.

for-----a duration of time (three hours)

since---a particular time (beginning of duration) (6 o'clock)



since		for	
sunday	1960	five hours	eight years
26 April	Christmas	five minutes	a long time
January	I was a child	six days	ages
7 o'clock	She arrived	six months	several weeks
lunch time	etc.	a week	etc.

Study these examples:

- It has been cold for five days.

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday

- It has been cold since last Monday. (=from Monday until now)
- She has had that car for ten years. (=not 'since ten years')
- He has known her for many years. (=not 'since many years')
- They have liked horror movies ever since they were kids. (=not 'for they were kids')

We do not use for in expression with all (all day/all morning/all week/all my life, etc.)

- She's lived in America all her life. (not 'for all her life')

Here some more examples.

- Tom has had cold for the past week.
- David and Elaine have known each other since they were at school.
- We haven't met for ages.
- Bob has been unemployed since January.

EXERCISE 5

Rephrase the following sentences using the Present Perfect Simple with for or since.

Examples :

Exercise : It's three years since I was last in Rome.

Student : I haven't been in Rome for three years.

Exercise : He last shaved on January 29.
Student : He hasn't shaved since January 29.

1. Exercise : He last paid taxes in 1980.
Student :
2. Exercise : It's ten weeks since I last had a good night's sleep.
Student :

2.6 FUNCTION 6

We can also use the present perfect simple with already to say that something has happened sooner than expected. Study these examples:

- Don't forget to phone Mr. Jones, will you ?
I've already phoned him.
- When is Jane going to move to the new apartment ?
She has already moved.

Here are some more examples:

- 'Why don't you read the novel?'
' I've already phoned him.'
- 'Shall I return the book to the library?'
- 'No, I've already returned them.'

EXERCISE 6

In this exercise you have to write sentences with already.

Example:

Exercise : Don't forget to post that letter.

Student : I've already posted it.

1. Exercise : Will you submit your assignment tomorrow ?
Student :
2. Exercise : Shall I give the waiter a tip ?
Student : No, I ..

2.7 FUNCTION 7

We often use the present perfect simple with yet. Yet shows that the speaker is expecting something to happen. Yet is used in questions and negative sentences.

Study these examples:

- Have you eaten yet ?
- Has it stopped raining yet?
- Have they submitted he assignment yet ?
- I haven't finished my studies yet.
- She hasn't told them about the accident yet.
- they haven't returned the books yet.

Here some more examples:

- She hasn't written to me yet.
- Has Ana got a ear yet?
- Have you finished writing that letter yet ?

EXERCISE 7

Answer these questions in the shown. Use yet.

Example:

Exercise : Have you read today's newspaper ?

student : I haven't read it yet but I'm going to read it.

1. John: Have you deposited the money at the bank ?
You :
2. Exercise : Have you analyzed the article ?
You :

2.8 FUNCTION 8

a. The present perfect simple is also used after a superlative.

Study these examples:

- What an interesting film ! It's the most interesting film I've ever seen.
- She's the most beautiful girl I've ever seen.
- It's the biggest dictionary I've ever seen.
- It's the most delicious soto I've ever eaten.

EXERCISE 8-A

A. Complete the answers to these questions. Use the verb in brackets.

Example :

Mary : Is it a good novel ?

You : Yes, it's the best novel I've ever read

1. Mary : Is it a cheap watch ? (buy)
You :
2. Mary : Are they generous persons ? (meet)
You :

- b. We also use the present perfect simple with This is the first time , It's the first time . . . , It's the second time . . . , This is the second time . . . , It's the third time . . . , etc.

Study these examples:

- Totok never got an injection. He's very nervous because it's the first time he's got an injection.
- Jane has lost her bag again. It's the third time she has lost her bag.
- This is the first time Jeremy has driven a car.
- She doesn't look comfortable because it's the first time she's ridden a horse.

EXERCISE 8-B

B. Now you have to write questions and answers as shown in the example.

Example :

Julia is playing a drama on a stage. She's not very good at acting, she's very nervous.

You ask : Is this the first time you've played a drama on a stage ?

Julia : Yes, I've never played a drama on a stage before.

1. Douglas is presenting a paper on a seminar. He's very nervous and cannot express his ideas well.

You ask :

Douglas :

2. Anne is teaching English. She doesn't look confident and cannot explain clearly.

You ask :

Anne :

3. PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

VS

PAST SIMPLE

- a. Do not use present perfect simple for happenings or actions which are not connected with the present (for example, historical events). For these happenings or actions we use the pastsimple.

Study these examples :

- Ebiyet G. Ade composed 'Tetes-tetes doa kami'. (not 'has composed'))

- Y.B. Mangunwijaya wrote 'Burung-burung Manyar'.
(not 'has written'))
- How many symphonies did Beethoven compose ? (not 'has...composed'))

b. We use the present perfect simple to give new information or to announce a recent happening. But if we continue to talk about it, we normally use the past simple.

Study these examples:

- A: Ow! I've cut myself! (a recent happening)
B: How did you do that ? (not 'have you done'))
A: I peeled potatoes.
- A: Look! Someone has burned a hole in the sofa ?
B: Yes, it was John. (not 'has been'))
A: How did he do that ? (not 'has...done'))
B: He dropped cigarette on it while he was watching television. (not 'has dropped'))
- A: Look ! Someone has stained the carpet ?
B: It was Tom. (not 'has been'))
A: How did he do it ? (not 'has...done'))
B: He spilt paint on it while he was painting the wall. (not 'has spilt'))

c. A conversation about past action often begins with a question and answer in the present perfect simple, but normally continues in the past simple, even when no time is given. This is because the action first mentioned has now become definite in the minds of the speakers.

Study these examples:

- A: Where have you been ?
B: I've been to the bookstore.
A: What have you bought or what did you buy ?
(either could be used)
B: I've bought or I bought a novel. (either could be used)
A: Why did you buy a novel not a book?
B: The price was very much reduced.
- A: Where have you been ?
B: I've been to the movie.
A: What was the film ?
B: Return of Ninja.
A: Did you enjoy it ?

B: I really loved it.

d. Do not use the present perfect simple when you are talking about a finished time in the past (for example: yesterday, last night, two weeks ago, in 1960, when they were kids). Use the past simple.

- Bill found his wallet last night. (not 'hasfound') (not 'hasbroken') (not 'have moved') (not 'has liked')
- She broke her television yesterday.
- They moved into a new apartment last month.
- She liked comics very much when she was a kid.

e. Now compare these sentences:

Present perfect simple	Past Simple
<p>She's <u>written</u> 10 letters <u>today</u>.</p> <p>Today is a period of time which continues up to present. It is not a finished time. So we use the <u>present perfect</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">present</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 10px;">past</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> today (finished time) </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→</div> </div> <p>Have you <u>phoned</u> Mr. Ferguson <u>this morning</u> ? (It is still morning)</p> <p>Penny <u>has studied</u> in Australia for three years. (she still studies there)</p> <p>Bill <u>has lost</u> his bag. (Here we are not thinking of the past action ; we are thinking of the present result of the action: he is without his bag now).</p> <p><u>The present perfect simple always has a connection with the present.</u></p>	<p>She <u>wrote</u> 10 letters <u>yesterday</u>.</p> <p><u>Yesterday</u> is a finished time in past. So we use the <u>past simple</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">present</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 10px;">past</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> yesterday (finished time) </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→</div> </div> <p>Did you <u>phone</u> Mr. Ferguson <u>this morning</u> ? (It is now afternoon)</p> <p>Penny <u>studied</u> in Australia for three years. (She no longer studies there)</p> <p>Bill <u>lost</u> his bag. (Here we are thinking of the action in the past. We don't know whether Bill is still without his bag).</p> <p><u>The past simple tells us only about the past.</u></p>

EXERCISE 9

A. Decide whether the italicized words RIGHT or WRONG.
Correct the italicized words which are wrong.

Examples:

- Y.B. Mangunwijaya has written "Burung-burung Manyar'.

Answer (right or wrong) : wrong

Correction : wrote

- Einstein was the physicist who developed the theory of relativity.

Answer (right or wrong) : right

1. Look at Mary ! She had a hair cut.

Answer (right or wrong) : ...

Correction :

2. Daniel has lived in Canada for five years then went to Brazil.

Answer (right or wrong) :

Correction : ...

3. Shakespeare has written a lot of plays.

Answer (right or wrong) : ...

Correction : ...

B. Put the verb into the correct form, present perfect simple or past simple.

Example:

Exercise : I (not see) him for three years. I wonder where he is.

Student : have not seen

1. A: You (1. be) here before ?

B: Yes, I (2. spend) my holidays here last year.

A: You, (3. have) a good time ?

B: No, it never (4. stop) raining.

Your answers :

1.

2.

3.

4.

2. A: He (1. lose) his job last month and since then he (2. be) out of work.

B.: Why he (3. lose) his job?

A.: He (4. be) very rude to Mr. Thomas.

Your answers :

1.

2.

3.

4.

3. A: How long (1. know) your new secretary ?
 B: I (2. know) her for three years.
 A: What she (3. do) before she (4. come) here ?
 B: I think she (5. be) a hotel receptionist.

Your answers :

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

4. I began English at junior high school and (1. do) it for three years. Then I (2. continue) it for another three years at senior high school there I (3. can) improve my English much better. Then I (4. drop) it for two years and (5. forget) most of it. Then for the last three months I (6. study) commercial English at a secretarial college at Surabaya.

Your answers :

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

PART B PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Read the following text carefully and pay attention to the underlined words.

PREPARING FOR CHICKEN CURRY



Mr. Sukarto has been working in the hotel industry for thirty five years. He has been working in our hotel since 1980. He started off as a cook in famous hotel in Jakarta. In those days life was very hard; the hours were long and he didn't earn much money. After a

few years he moved to a hotel in Yogyakarta. He worked

there for several years and then came to Surabaya. During his career he has won many prizes in national competitions.

People have been coming to eat at our hotel for many years as his cuisine is famous. Now he earns a lot of money. He has been teaching young cooks in our Training Center for the last five years. Sometimes he gives lectures in a local Hotel School.

Today he is showing some young cooks how he makes chicken curry. He has been preparing some of his ingredients for a long time. Some of the cooks have been helping him. Most of them has been teaching them well. One day perhaps one of them will be a famous chef like Mr. Sukarto.

1. FORM OF THE PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Well, what did you recognize in the text above ? The sentences with the underlined words have the following verb forms:

has been working
has been coming
has been teaching

have been helping
haven't been working

Those sentences are in the present perfect progressive. Look at the following chart. Pay attention to the forms of the sentences (affirmative, negative, and interrogative).

Chart 3

He	has		been working here	for five years.
He	has not		been working here	for five years.
He	hasn't		been working here	for five years.
	has	he	been working here	for five years ?
	hasn't	he	been working here	for five years ?
How long	has	he	been working here ?	

From chart 3 you have noticed that the present perfect progressive is a construction made up of:

has + been + present participle

Again the auxiliary has must agree with the subject.

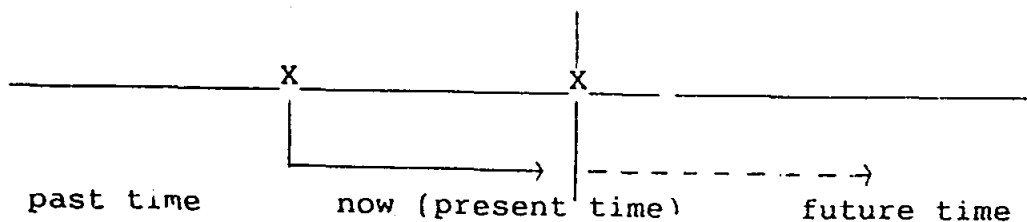
has ----for he, she, it, Mr. Sukarto

have---for I, you, we, they, John and Mary

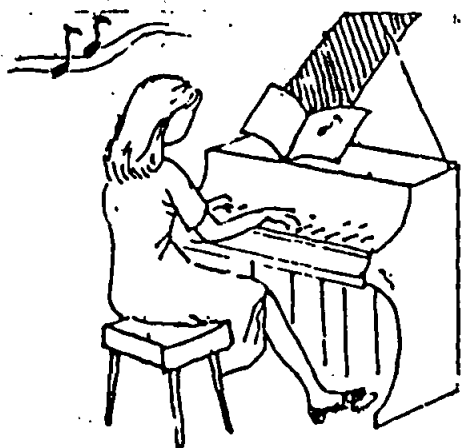
2. FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

FUNCTION 1

Study the following time line.



The present perfect progressive is used to ask or say how long something has been happening. The action or situation began in the past and is still happening at the moment of speaking. It often implies that the action or situation will continue in the future.



Mary is playing the piano. She began to play two hours ago and she is still playing.

She has been playing the piano for two hours. (this is the present perfect progressive tense).

We often use the present perfect progressive in this way, especially with how long, for, and since.

The present perfect progressive can also be used for repeated actions through a period of time, usually with how long, and time markers, for, since, every day, every day for (several months/many years/several weeks, etc).

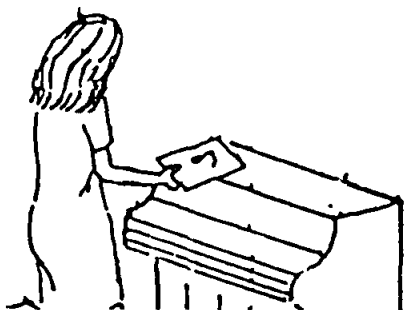
Study these examples :

- We have been catching the bus on the corner every day this week.
- He has been coming here every day for the last two weeks.
- She has been taking becak every day since her motorcycle damaged.
- How long have you been smoking.

FUNCTION 2

The present perfect progressive is also used to express an action (can be quite a long action) which began in the past and has recently stopped or just stopped.

Study this example situation :



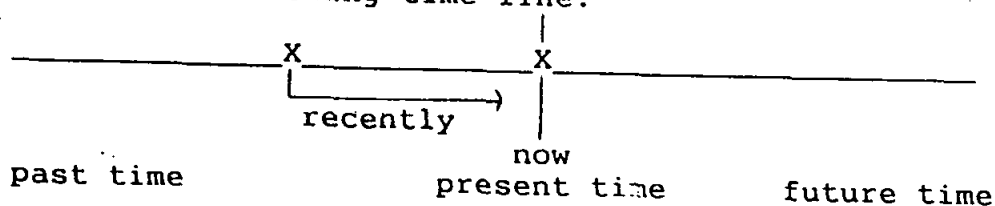
You see Mary standing by the piano.

You : What has Mary been doing ?

John : She has been playing the piano.

FUNCTION 3

Study the following time line.





The present perfect progressive, when used without any specific mention of time, expresses a general activity in progress recently, lately.

Study these examples:

- Thomas hasn't been feeling very well.
- All of the students have been doing a lot of work on their thesis.
- They have been thinking about moving into a new dormitory.
- The students have been preparing for their exams.

3. PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE versus PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Present perfect progressive	Present Perfect Simple
<p>a. Study this example situation :</p> <p>Bob's hands are covered with polish</p> <p>He <u>has been polishing</u> his shoes</p>  <p>We are interested in the <u>action</u>. it does not matter whether something has been finished or not. In the example, the action has not been finished.</p>	<p>Bob's shoes were dirty. Now they are clean and shiny.</p> <p>He <u>has polished</u> his shoes</p>  <p>This time, the important thing is that something has been finished. We are interested in the <u>results of the action itself</u>.</p>

Present Perfect Progressive	Present Perfect Simple
<p>b. We use the progressive form to say how long something has been happening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bill has been studying all day. - How long have you been playing the piano? - Arnold has been lying in the sun since twelve noon. 	<p>We use the simple form to say how much we have done, how many things we have done or how many times we have done something:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bill has studied ten books today. - How many songs have you played ? - Arnold had laid in the sun three times this week.

c. With certain verbs (most notably live, work, teach) there is little or no difference in meaning between the two tenses when since or for is used.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I have been living here since 1960 - He has been working at the same factory for fifteen years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I have lived here since 1960 - He has worked at the same factory for fifteen years.
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d. Some verbs are not used in the progressive form, for examples verbs of mental activity or mental state: know, see, understand, feel, be, believe, hate, hear, like, love, need, own, want, think (meaning to believe).

<p>You don't have to say :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I <u>have been knowing</u> him for many years. - I <u>haven't been seeing</u> him for ages. - Our teacher <u>hasn't been understanding</u> us. 	<p>You have to say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I <u>have known</u> him for many years. - I <u>haven't seen</u> him for ages. - Our teacher <u>hasn't understood</u> us.
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EXERCISE 10

Now please do this exercise.

Use the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Progressive. In some sentences, either tense may be used with little or no change in meaning,

Example :

John : You (1. be) able to reach Jim on the phone yet ?

Mary : Not yet. I (2. try) for the last twenty minutes, but the line (3. be) busy.

Your answers :

1. have you been
2. have been trying
3. has been

1. The telephone (ring) for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it ?

Your answer :

2. Gail : You (1. hear) the news ? David and Pamela are engaged !

Paul : That's not new. I (2. know) it for ages.

Your answers :

1.
2.

3. While I was walking through the park with my girl friend last night, a man snatched her bag from her hand and (1. run) away. I (2. can) not run after him because it (3. be) too dark to leave her alone. The police (4. not catch) him yet.

Your answers:

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...

4. Tom : She just (1.sell) two of her own paintings.
Shally: She's lucky. I (2. paint) for three years and I (3. not sell) a single picture yet.

Your answers :

1.
2.
3.

5. She (1. work) so hard this week that she (2. not have) time to go to the hair dresser's.

Your answers :

1.
2.