

## **Already and Yet - Used with the Present Perfect**

Both already and yet refer activities around the present moment in time.

*I have already finished my lunch.*

*Have you seen Tom yet?*

*They haven't visited Rome yet.*

### **Already - Referring To a Past Event**

Already is used to something that happened before the moment of speaking. However, it refers to something that affects the present moment in time. Let's take a look at a few examples:

*I have already finished the report.*

This sentence could be used to express the idea that I finished the report and it is ready to read now.

*She has already seen that film.*

This sentence might express that the woman saw the film in the past, so she has no desire in the present moment to see the film.

*They have already eaten.*

This sentence would probably be used to state that they are no longer hungry in the present moment.

The key to using 'already' is to remember that an action that has happened in the past - often in the recent past - affects the present moment or a decision about the present moment in time and therefore is used with the present perfect tense.

## Already - Sentence Placement

Already is placed between the [auxiliary verb](#) 'have' and the [participle form](#) of the verb. It is used in the positive form and should not be used in the negative.

Subject + have / has + already + [past participle](#) + objects

*I have already seen that film.*

*Mary has already been to Seattle.*

NOT!!

*I have seen already that film.*

Already is generally not used in the question form. However, when expressing surprise in a rhetorical question it is sometimes used in informal conversations.

*Have you already eaten?!*

*Have you already finished?!*

## Yet - Asking Questions

Yet is used to check whether something has occurred up to the present moment.

*Have you seen that film yet?*

*Has Tim done his homework yet?*

You may notice that there is a similarity to the use of ['ever' in the present perfect](#) to ask a question:

*Have you ever seen that film?*

*Have you seen that film yet?*

These questions are very similar in meaning, but yet is generally used to ask about something closer to the present moment. Yet is often used when someone expects something to have occurred recently.

*Have you finished that report yet?* - In this case a colleague expects the report to be finished soon.

NOT

*Have you ever finished that report?* - Ever is used to ask about experience in general, not whether something specific has been completed recently.

### **Yet - Question Placement**

Yet is always placed at the end of a question. Notice that yet is not used with [question words](#) as questions with yet are yes/no questions.

Have + subject + past participle + objects + yet + ?

*Examples:*

*Have you finished that report yet?*

*Has she bought a new car yet?*

### **Yet - Negative Form**

Yet is also used in the negative to express that something that is expected has not yet happened. In this case, yet is placed at the end of the sentence.

Subject + have not / has not + past participle + objects + yet

*She hasn't finished the report yet.*

*Doug and Tom haven't telephoned yet.*

## **Already - With the Past Perfect**

Already can also be used with the past perfect to express that something had happened before something else. It is used in the same senses explained previously with present perfect usage.

*She had already eaten when he arrived.*

*Jackson had already done his homework when he was asked for help.*

## **Already - With the Future Perfect**

Already is also used with the future perfect to express that something will have been completed before something else occurs.

*She will have already finished the paperwork before the meeting.*

*Frank will have already prepared the report by the time the boss asks for it.*

# Although - even though, learning how to use them

## What will I learn from the English lesson although - Even though?

During this lesson you will learn the small difference between the words although and even though. The final part of the lesson is a list of examples of how to use them in sentences.

### What is the difference between the two words?

Although and even though can be used in the same way. They both basically mean the same thing. However, “even though” is more emphatic.

The order of the clauses can be reversed. If the first clause in the sentence begins with “although” or “even though”, then you must use a comma.

Should the second clause in a sentence begin with “although” or “even though”, then there is no need for a comma.

### Examples of using sentences beginning with “although” or “even though”

**You will notice that you can use both words in the sentence. Remember if you want to be more emphatic then use “even though”.**

1. Although / Even though it was really windy and raining, we still went to the seaside and still had good time.
2. Although / Even though we were all very tired, we managed to keep working for another two hours.
3. Although / Even though it was starting to get late, we all decided to stay and chat a little more.
4. Although / Even though Mrs Jones had to drive thirty-five minutes to get to his condo, she gave him a lift home, which he was very grateful for.
5. On Saturday we all decided to go for a walk in the park although / even though it was snowing quite hard.

6. Although / Even though Mrs Bean was starting to get impatient and wanted to leave, but Mr Bean stayed at the bar talking to his friends for a little while longer.

7. Although / Even though the roads was bad due to the snow, and many people decided not to drive that night, we decided to go to the party anyway.

8. Although / Even though the cost of shopping is a little higher at that local corner shop, we like to go shopping there as it saves traveling.

9. Although / Even though Mr Bean is very scared of traveling by aeroplane, we were able to convince him to get on the plane.

10. Although / Even though Sarah said she was on a diet, she had ice cream after her dinner