

Present perfect 2 (I have done)

A

Study this example conversation:

일상대화

- DAVE: **Have** you **travelled** a lot, Jane?
 JANE: Yes, I've **been** to lots of places.
 DAVE: Really? **Have** you ever **been** to China?
 JANE: Yes, I've **been** to China twice.
 DAVE: What about India?
 JANE: No, I **haven't been** to India.

과거로부터 시작해 대화가 이루어지는 바로 현재까지 진행됨

Jane's life
(a period until now)

past

now

When we talk about a period of time that continues from the past until now, we use the *present perfect* (**have been** / **have travelled** etc.). Here, Dave and Jane are talking about the places Jane has visited in her life, which is a period that continues until now.

Some more examples:

활용 예

- ☐ **Have** you ever **eaten** caviar?
- ☐ We've **never had** a car.
- ☐ 'Have you **read** *Hamlet*?' 'No, I **haven't read** any of Shakespeare's plays.'
- ☐ Susan really loves that film. She's **seen** it eight times!
- ☐ What a boring film! It's the most boring film I've **ever seen**.

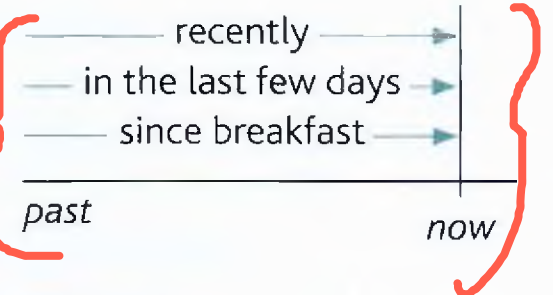
Been (to) = visited:

- ☐ I've never **been to** China. Have you **been** there?

B

In the following examples too, the speakers are talking about a period that continues until now (**recently** / **in the last few days** / **so far** / **since breakfast** etc.):

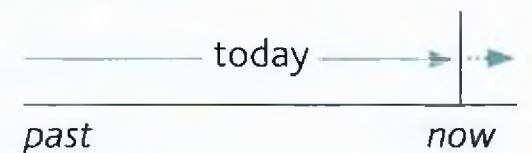
- ☐ **Have** you **heard** anything from Brian **recently**?
- ☐ I've **met** a lot of people **in the last few days**.
- ☐ Everything is going well. We **haven't had** any problems **so far**.
- ☐ I'm hungry. I **haven't eaten** anything **since breakfast**.
(= from breakfast until now)
- ☐ It's good to see you again. We **haven't seen** each other **for a long time**.



C

In the same way we use the present perfect with **today** / **this evening** / **this year** etc. when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking (see also Unit 14B):

- ☐ I've **drunk** four cups of coffee **today**.
- ☐ **Have** you **had** a holiday **this year**?
- ☐ I **haven't seen** Tom **this morning**. Have you?
- ☐ Rob **hasn't worked** very hard **this term**.



D

We say: It's the (first) time something **has happened**. For example:

- ☐ Don is having a driving lesson. It's his first one.
It's the **first time** he **has driven** a car. (*not drives*)
He **has never driven a car before**.
- ☐ Sarah has lost her passport again. This is the second time this **has happened**. (*not happens*)
- ☐ Bill is phoning his girlfriend again. That's the third time he's **phoned** her **this evening**.

This is the first time
I've **driven** a car.