

PRESENT PERFECT



FORM



Present Perfect

To make the present perfect, put *have/ has* with the *past participle*

Subject + have + Verb (p.p) + Complement
has

He has gone to London

They have gone to London



Affirmative

(Regular verbs)

- I have worked
- you have worked
- he/she/it has worked
- we have worked
- they have worked

(Irregular verbs)

I have seen

you have seen

he/she/it has seen

we have seen

they have seen



Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
show	showed	shown
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Negative

Subject + have + not + Verb (p.p) + Complement
has

He has not gone to London

They have not gone to London



Negative

(Regular verbs)

I have not worked

you have not worked

he/she/it has not worked

we have not worked

they have not worked

(Irregular verbs)

I have not seen

you have not seen

he/she/it has not seen

we have not seen

they have not seen



Question

has + Subject + Verb (p.p) + Complement + ?
have

has he gone to London ?

have they gone to London ?



Question

(Regular verbs)

Have I worked?

Have you worked?

Has he/she/it
worked?

Have we worked?

Have they worked?

(Irregular verbs)

Have I seen?

Have you seen?

Has he/she/it seen?

Have we seen?

Have they seen?



Spelling of regular affirmative past participle forms

1. Most regular verbs: add –ed

☐ work: work^{ed}

☐ stay: stay^{ed}

☐ show: show^{ed}

☐ wonder: wonder^{ed}

☐ visit: visit^{ed}

☐ rain: rain^{ed}



Spelling of regular affirmative past participle forms

2. When the simple form of a verb ends in **e**, only **d** is added.

☐ hope: hop**ed**

☐ decide: decid**ed**

☐ change: chang**ed**

☐ dance: danc**ed**

☐ like: lik**ed**



Spelling of regular affirmative past participle forms

3. When a one-syllable verb ends in a single consonant (excepting w or y) preceded by a single vowel, the final consonant is **doubled** and **ed** is added.

❑ shop: shop**ped**

❑ stop: stop**ped**

❑ plan: plan**ned**



Spelling of regular affirmative past participle forms

4. When a verb of more than one syllable ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, the final consonant is **doubled** when the *final syllable is stressed*.

❑omit: omit**ted**

❑occur: occur**red**

❑refer: refer**red**

❑regret: regret**ted**

❖**But** if the last syllable is not stressed

don't double

❑offer: offer**ed**

❑visit: visit**ed**

❑listen: listen**ed**

❑wonder: wonder**ed**



Spelling of regular affirmative past participle forms

5. Verbs ending in consonant+**-y**: change **y** to **i** and add **-ed**

☐hurry: hurri**ed**

☐cry; cri**ed**

☐study: stud**ied**

☐try: tri**ed**

☐reply: repl**ied**

❖**But** (vowel+ **-y**):

☐play: play**ed**

☐enjoy: enjoy**ed**



Spelling of regular affirmative past participle forms

-Two vowels: don't double

seem: seemed

wait: waited

-two consonants :don't double

want: wanted

help: helped

-Verbs ending in-**c** have ck in the past.

picnic: picnicked

Panic: panicked

-In British English, -**l** is doubled in the past after one short vowel even if the vowel is not stressed:

travel: travelled.



Contractions

Contraction	Pronunciation	Meaning
I've	/aiv/	I have
you've	/ju:v/	you have
he's	/hi:z/	he has
she's	/si:z/	he has
it's	/its/	it has
we've	/wi:v/	we have
they've	/oeiv/	they have
hasn't	/haeznt/	has not
haven't	/haevnt/	have not



Examples

Make affirmative present perfect sentences:

☐ I (speak) to the boss.

I have spoken to the boss.

☐ She (forget) my address.

She has forgotten my address.

☐ I (make) a mistake.

I have made a mistake.

☐ Alan (work) very hard.

Alan has worked very hard.



Examples

Make negative present perfect sentences:

☐ They (eat) anything.

They haven't eaten anything.

☐ You (shut) the door.

You haven't shut the door.

☐ I (hear) from Mary.

I haven't heard from Mary.

☐ John (learn) anything.

John hasn't learnt/learned anything.



Examples

Make present perfect questions:

☐ John/left?

Has John left?

☐ Why/Mary/go home?

Why has Mary gone home?

☐ Where/you/put the keys?

Where have you put the keys?

☐ We/pay?

Have we paid?

☐ Why/Andy and Sarah/bring the children?

Why have Andy and Sarah brought the children?



USE



Use of present perfect

- ❑ We use the present perfect especially to say that a finished action or event is connected with the present in some way.
- ❑ If we say that *something has happened*, we are thinking about the past and the present at the same time.

I can't go on holiday because I **have broken** my leg.

(**Not** I can't go on holiday because I broke my leg.)



Use of present perfect

❑ Present perfect: thinking about the past and present at the same time
I can't go on holiday **because** I've broken my leg.

Finished action

Connection with

Past

Now



Use of present perfect

We do **not** use the present perfect if we are not thinking about the present.

Compare:

❑ I've travelled in Africa a lot.

(=I know Africa.)

❑ Some people think that Shakespeare travelled a lot in Germany.

(**Not** Some people think that Shakespeare has travelled a lot in Germany.)



Use of present perfect

❑ We've **studied** enough to pass the exam.

(The exam is still to come)

❑ We **studied** enough to pass the exam.

(The exam is over)



Use of present perfect

❑ We normally use the present perfect to announce **news** of recent events.

- Andy **has won** a big prize!
- Have you heard? Uncle George **has crashed** the car again.

❑ After announcing **news**, we usually use the **simple past** to give more **details**.

- Andy **has won** a big prize! Because he worked very hard.
- Have you heard? Uncle George **has crashed** the car again. He **ran** into a tree in High Street.



Present perfect for news

Uncle George **has crashed** the car again.

finished action

news now



Simple past for details

He **ran** into a tree in High Street.

past details



Use of present perfect

Time words

- ☐ When we talk about finished events with words that mean 'at some/any time up to now' (like *ever, before, never, yet, recently, lately, already*), we normally use the present perfect.
- ☐ Have you ever seen a ghost?
- ☐ I'm sure we've met before.
- ☐ She's never said 'sorry' in her life.
- ☐ Has the postman come yet?
- ☐ We haven't seen Beth recently.
- ☐ Could you clean the car? ~I've already done it.



Use of present perfect

□ Note the difference between *gone (to)* and *been (to)*

Jim is on holiday. He has *gone to* Italy.

(=he is there now or on his way there)

Jane is back home now. She has *been to* Italy.

(=she has now come back)



❑ We use the present perfect with *today, this evening, this year* etc., when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking.

- **I haven't seen John this week.**
- **Rob hasn't studied very hard this term.**
- **I've drunk four cups of coffee today.**



This is the first time etc

- We use a present perfect after this/it/that is the first/ second/ third/only/ best/ worst time.
- -This is the first time that I've heard her sing. (**Not** This is the first time that I hear her sing.)
 - -It's the fifth time you've asked me the same question.
 - -This is only the second opera I've ever seen.



❑ *for* and *since* can both be used with a **present perfect** to talk about duration up to the present. They are not the same.

Compare:

➤ **for+ period of time**

I've known her for three days.

•

➤ **since+ starting point**

I've known her since Tuesday.

•



☐ I've been here **for three days**.

☐ I've known Mary **for a very long time**.

☐ I've had this car **for six months**.

☐ I've been here **since Tuesday**.

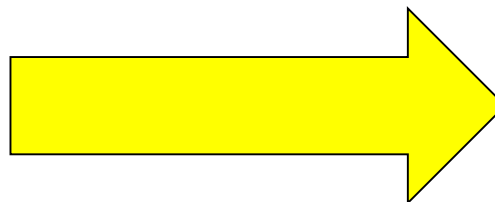
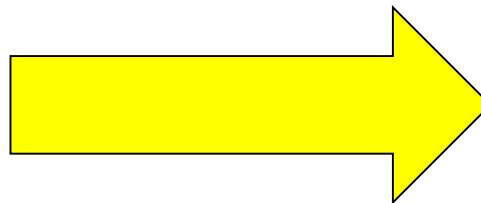
☐ I've known Mary **since 1980**.

☐ I've had this car **since April**.



Use of since or for.

- 1.....six weeks
- 2.....Sunday
- 3.....1998
- 4.....ten years
- 5.....yesterday
- 6.....last week
- 7.....this morning
- 8.....a day
- 9.....July
- 10.....a long time



- 1.For
- 2.Since
- 3.Since
- 4.For
- 5.Since
- 6.Since
- 7.Since
- 8.For
- 9.Since
- 10.for



How long?

❑ We use a present perfect to say how long a situation or action has continued up to now.

Compare:

- I know her well.
- I've known her for years.
- (Not I know her for years.)



Compare also:

☐ **How long are you here for?**

(=until when; when are you leaving?)

☐ **How long have you been here for?**

(=since when; when did you arrive?)



Present perfect with past time expressions

Present perfect with past time expressions:

- ❑ Grammars usually say that the present perfect cannot be used together with expressions of finished time, like *yesterday, last week, then, when, three years ago, in 1970*.
- ❑ This is because the present perfect focuses on the present, and words like these focus on the past, so they contradict each other.

We can say:

I have seen him.

OR

I saw him yesterday.

BUT

not (I have seen him yesterday)

.

- ❑ In fact, such structures are unusual but not impossible



❑ Here are some real examples taken from news broadcasts, newspaper articles, advertisements, letters and conversations.

- The horse's trainer **has had** a winner here **yesterday**.
- A 24-year-old soldier **has been killed** in a road accident **last night**.



❑ In American English the simple past is often used to give news.

Did you hear? Switzerland declared war on Mongolia!

❑ In British English

Have you heard? Switzerland has declared war on Mongolia!



Repetition up to now

- ❑ We can use the present perfect to say that something has happened several times up to the present.

I've written six letters since lunchtime.

- ❑ Adverbs of frequency like *often, sometimes, occasionally* are common with the present perfect.

How often have you been in love in your life?

I've sometimes thought of moving to Australia.

