



## Present Perfect

### A) Regular Verb

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I have worked	I've worked	Have I worked?	I have not worked	I haven't worked
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### B) Irregular Verb

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#### Form

- We form the present perfect simple with the auxiliary verb **have/has** and the past participle. We form the past participle of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb. *play - played, work - worked*  
We form the past participle of irregular verbs differently. *buy - bought, see - seen*
- We form **questions** by putting **have/has** before the subject. *Has he bought a new car?*
- We form **negations** by putting **not** between have/has and the past participle.  
*He has not/hasn't bought a new car.*

#### Use

We use the present perfect simple:

- for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past. The exact time is not mentioned because the action is more important. *Tom has broken his arm.*
- for actions which started in the past and are still continuing in the present. *Kim has been a chef since 1985.*
- for actions which have recently finished and their results are visible in the present.  
*"I have painted the kitchen. Doesn't it look nice?"*
- to talk about an experience. *They have travelled through Europe.*

Time expressions used with the present perfect simple:

for, since, just, already, yet, lately, recently, so far, ever, etc.



- We use **for** to express duration. *I have known Sue for ten years.*
- We use **since** to state a starting point. *She hasn't been to New York since 1992.*
- We use **just** and **already** in affirmative sentences. *She's already booked a table for two.*  
*I've just bought a new dress.*
- We use **yet** in questions and negations. *Has Jim fixed the car yet? They haven't cooked dinner yet.*

### Have gone (to) - Have been (to)

There are two ways to form the present perfect of the verb **go**: **have gone** and **have been**, but there is a difference in meaning. Study the examples below:

*Thomas and Anne have gone to Lisbon. (They went to Lisbon some time ago and they are still there.)*  
*I have been to Lisbon. (I have visited Lisbon and have come back. I am not there now.)*

### Past Simple vs Present Perfect Simple

- We use the **past simple** for an action which happened at a stated time in the past or for an action which started and finished in the past. *Fred graduated from university in 1997. Pauline went to the dentist three days ago.*
- We use the **present perfect simple** for an action which happened at an unstated time in the past or for an action which started in the past and is still continuing in the present. *Carol has joined the tennis club. He has been a teacher for twenty years.*

### Present Perfect Continuous

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I have been doing	I've been doing	Have I been doing?	I have not been doing	I haven't been doing
you have been doing	you've been doing	Have you been doing?	you have not been doing	you haven't been doing
he has been doing	he's been doing	Has he been doing?	he has not been doing	he hasn't been doing
she has been doing	she's been doing	Has she been doing?	she has not been doing	she hasn't been doing
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they have been doing	they've been doing	Have they been doing?	they have not been doing	they haven't been doing

#### Form

- We form the present perfect continuous with the auxiliary verb **have/has**, the past participle of the verb to be (been) and the main verb with the -ing. *I have been working. She has been sleeping.*
- We form **questions** by putting have/has before the subject. *Have they been playing?*
- We form **negations** by putting **not** between have/has and been. *She has not/hasn't been reading.*

#### Use

We use the present perfect continuous for:

- an action which started in the past and continues up to the present.  
*She has been typing letters for three hours.*
- an action which has recently finished and its result is evident now.  
*They are tired. They have been working for nine hours.*

Time Expressions used with the present perfect continuous:

for, since, all morning/afternoon/week/day, etc.



- 6 Roger started playing the trumpet two hours ago. He is still playing it.

9 Ask and answer questions using the prompts given, as in the example.

- Lisa / live / in this house / ten years.  
A: How long has Lisa been living in this house?  
B: She has been living in this house for ten years.
  - Frank / work / as a chef / two months
  - Julie / make / her own clothes / four years.
  - You / read / that book / since Monday.
  - Andrew / sleep / three hours.
  - Helen and Carla / cook / for the party / since 10 am.
  - Sue / decorate / the living room / two hours.
  - Bob / fix dishwasher / since this morning.
- 10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present perfect continuous.
- Tania ..... for her piano recital all week. (practise)
  - ..... English lessons for four years? (Jimmy/take)
  - How long ..... children's books? (Jenny/write)
  - We ..... flowers all afternoon. (plant)
  - Pam ..... since she was 17 years old. (drive)
  - ..... TV all weekend? (Peter and Paul/watch)
  - It ..... for two days. (rain)
  - They ..... since 9:00 this morning. (shop)

- 11 Look at the pictures and use the prompts to make exchanges, as in the example.

1 Harold/proud



catch his first fish

2 Grace/happy



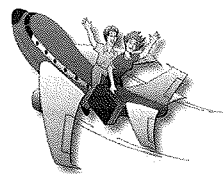
graduate from university

3 Nancy/tired



shop all day

4 Frank & Lisa excited



book tickets for Hawaii

5 Flora/smiling



win the lottery

6 Andy/in pain



break his leg

- A: Why is Harold proud?  
B: Harold is proud because he has caught his first fish.
- A: .....  
B: .....
- A: .....  
B: .....
- A: .....  
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B: .....

### Past Simple vs Present Perfect Simple

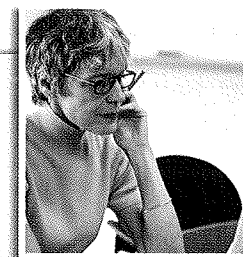
- 12 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect simple.

- A: ..... (you/ever/be) to Paris  
B: Yes, we ..... (spend) month in Paris two years ago.

- A: ..... (you/see) Janice at the party?  
B: No, I ..... (see) her for weeks.
- A: ..... (Fred/visit) his grandparents in Italy?  
B: Yes, he ..... (go) to Italy last summer to see them.
- A: I ..... (eat) at Martin's Steak House last night — the food was delicious.  
B: That's my favourite restaurant. I ..... (eat) there many times.
- A: ..... (Mum/speak) to Jim?  
B: Yes, she ..... (call) him this morning.
- A: ..... (Michael/buy) a CD player?  
B: No, he ..... (not/save up) enough money yet.
- A: ..... (you/buy) a dress for the wedding yet?  
B: No, I ..... (not/find) anything that I really like.
- A: ..... (Sara/come) home from work yet?  
B: No, she ..... (call) and ..... (say) that she's going to come home late tonight.

- 13 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect simple, present perfect continuous or the past simple.

Ann Baker 1) ..... (graduate) from law school in 1962 but she 2) ..... (never/work) as a lawyer. She 3) ..... (decide) to become a science fiction writer because she always 4) ..... (find) stories about other planets fascinating. Ann 5) ..... (write) books for more than fifteen years and so far she 6) ..... (publish) eleven books. She 7) ..... (receive) many awards and one of her books 8) ..... (become) a best seller in 1975. For the last six months Ann 9) ..... (work) on her latest novel which is about a young couple who travel to Pluto.



### Revision: Units 1 - 7

- 14 Choose the correct item.

- Do you know ..... Canadian people?  
A some B a little C many

- ..... they going shopping this afternoon?  
A Are B Is C Am
- "Karen doesn't like watching TV."  
"Neither ..... Bill."  
A do B does C is
- This puzzle is much ..... than the last one I did.  
A easy B easiest C easier
- Patty ..... the dog when it started to rain.  
A was walking B walked C walks
- If Angie finishes early she ..... go to the party.  
A is B will C be
- Would you like ..... carrot juice?  
A a few B some C much
- Has John finished cooking dinner .....?  
A just B since C yet
- Have you ..... to the new funfair?  
A been B visited C gone
- I ..... work late yesterday.  
A do B didn't C does
- What time do you ..... work?  
A leave B leaving C leaves
- She didn't ..... to go swimming.  
A use B used C using
- This scarf is not as ..... as that one.  
A cheaper B cheapest C cheap
- Sarah will probably ..... us solve the problem.  
A helped B helps C help
- At 8 am last Friday I ..... cutting the grass.  
A were B was C did

- 15 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- Susan ~~love~~ eating fresh bread. .... loves...
- "Do you like he?" "Yes, I do." .....
- "Did you saw Uncle Bob at the park?" .....
- She used to worked in a fast food restaurant. ....
- Aunt Dora will does the cooking. ....
- When my dog sees a cat, it barked. ....
- I've just broke my arm. ....
- Let's go before it will get dark. ....



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