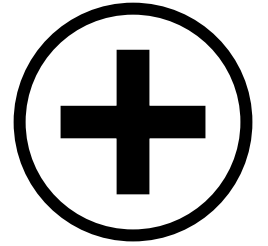
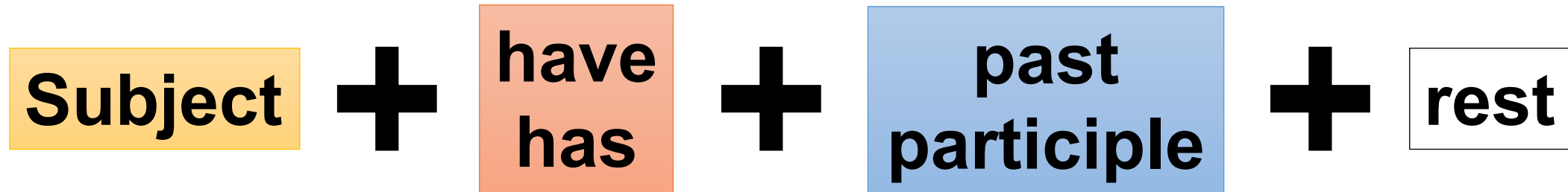


Present Perfect

Formation

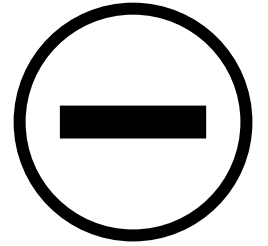


❖ POSITIVE SENTENCES

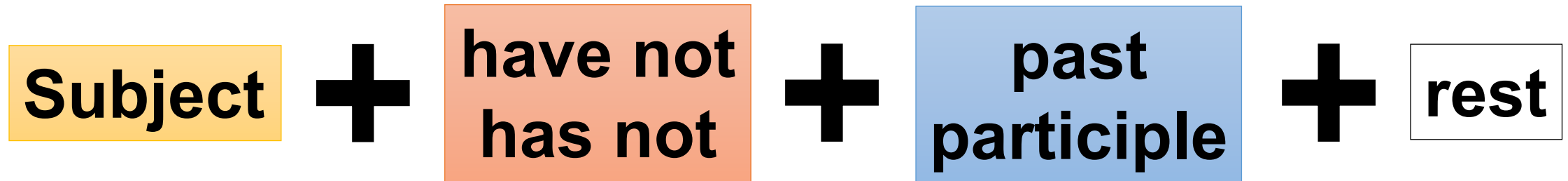


- I **have** **cleaned** my shoes.
- He **has** **lost** his passport.

Formation



❖ NEGATIVE SENTENCES

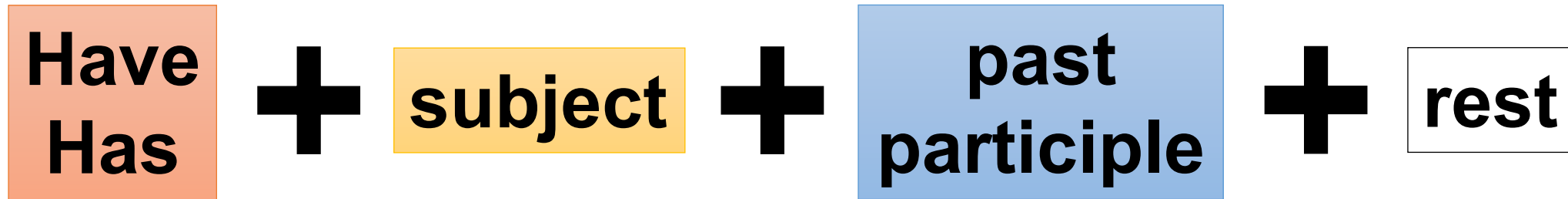


- I haven't cleaned my shoes.
- He hasn't lost his passport.

Formation



❖ QUESTIONS



- Have you cleaned your shoes?
- Has he lost your passport?

Spelling Rules

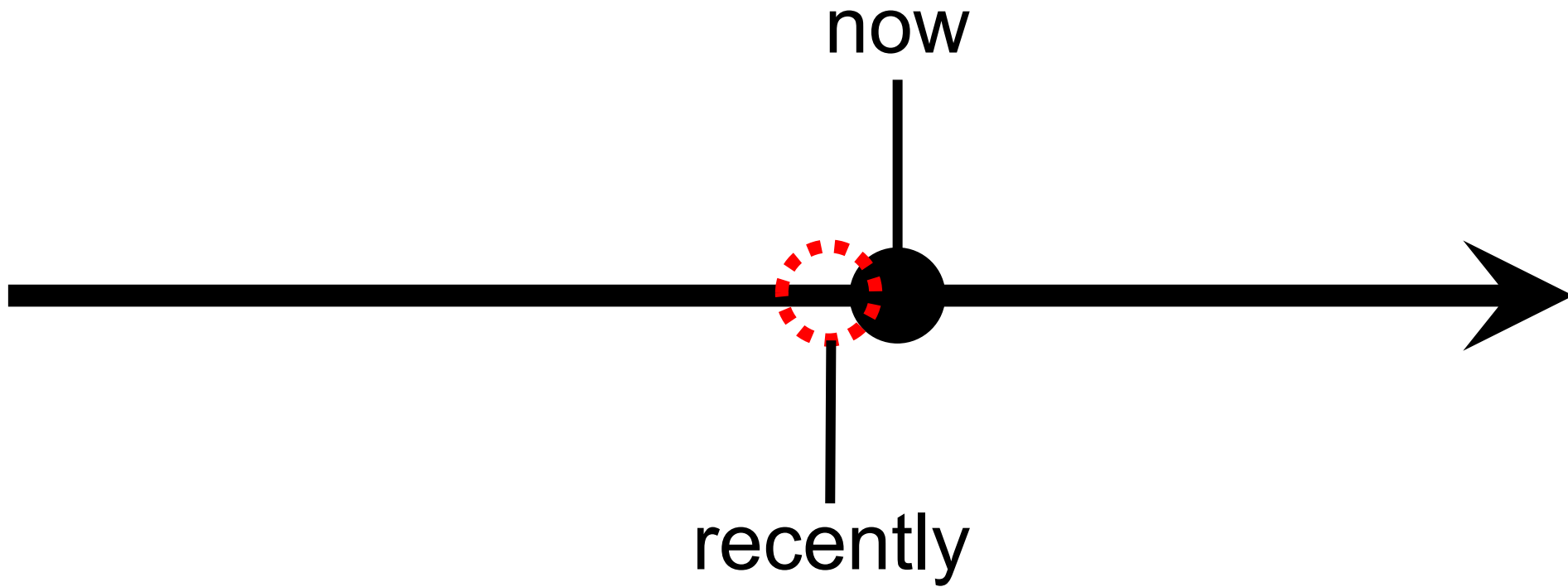
- ➔ The spelling rules are the **same** as for the **past simple** forms!
- ➔ Many verbs have an **irregular** past simple form that you have to **learn by heart!**

Use

Use the *present perfect* to talk about **recent actions**.

- Anne **has arrived** home.
(→ *Anne arrived home a minute ago.*)

Timeline



Use

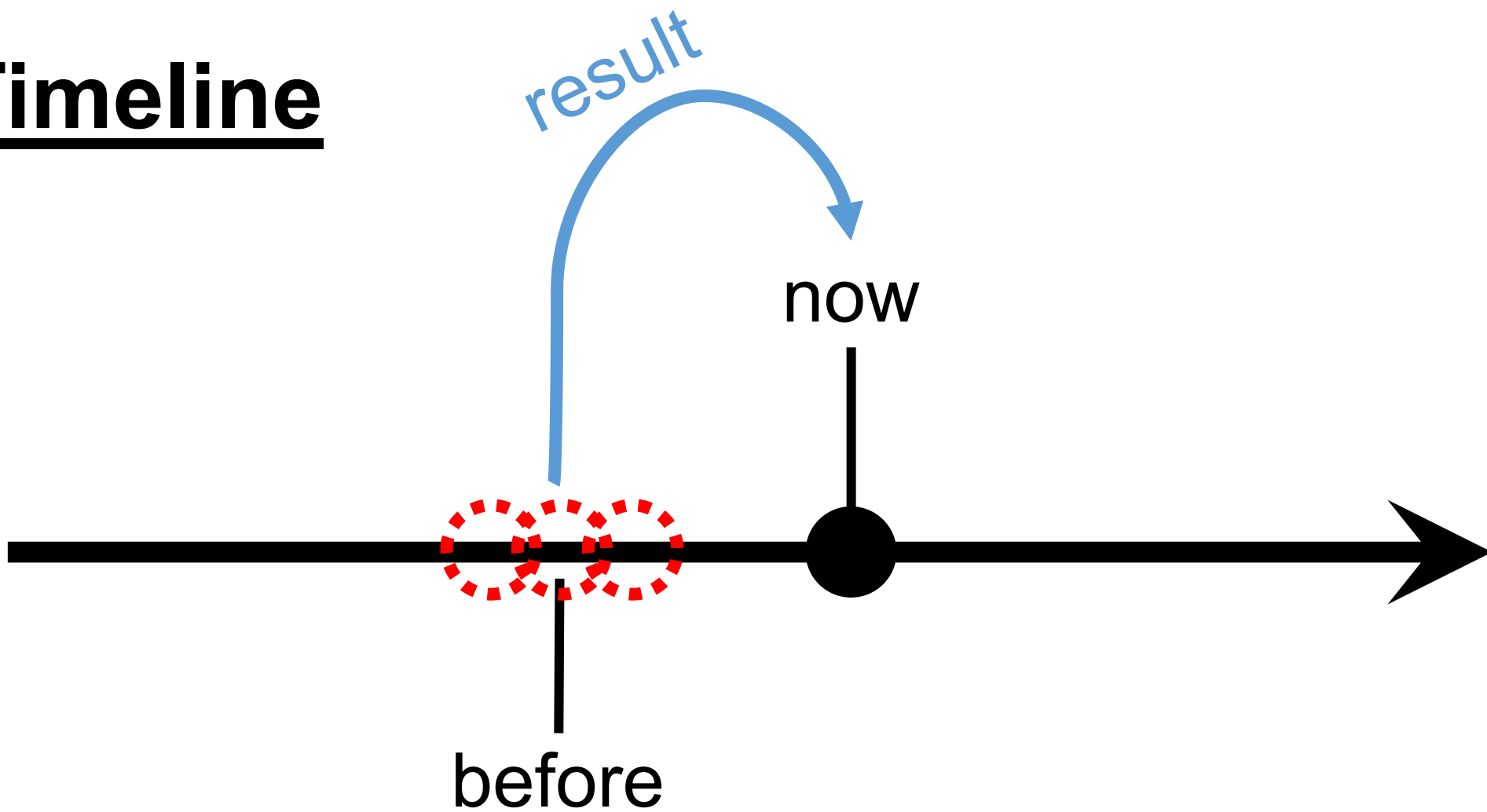
Use the **present perfect** to talk about something that **happend in the past**, but we **don't say exactly when it happend**.

➤ I **have seen** this film before. (=before now)

Use the **present perfect** to talk about something that **happend in the past**, and that has a **result now**.

➤ I **have seen** this film before. I don't want to see it again now.

Timeline

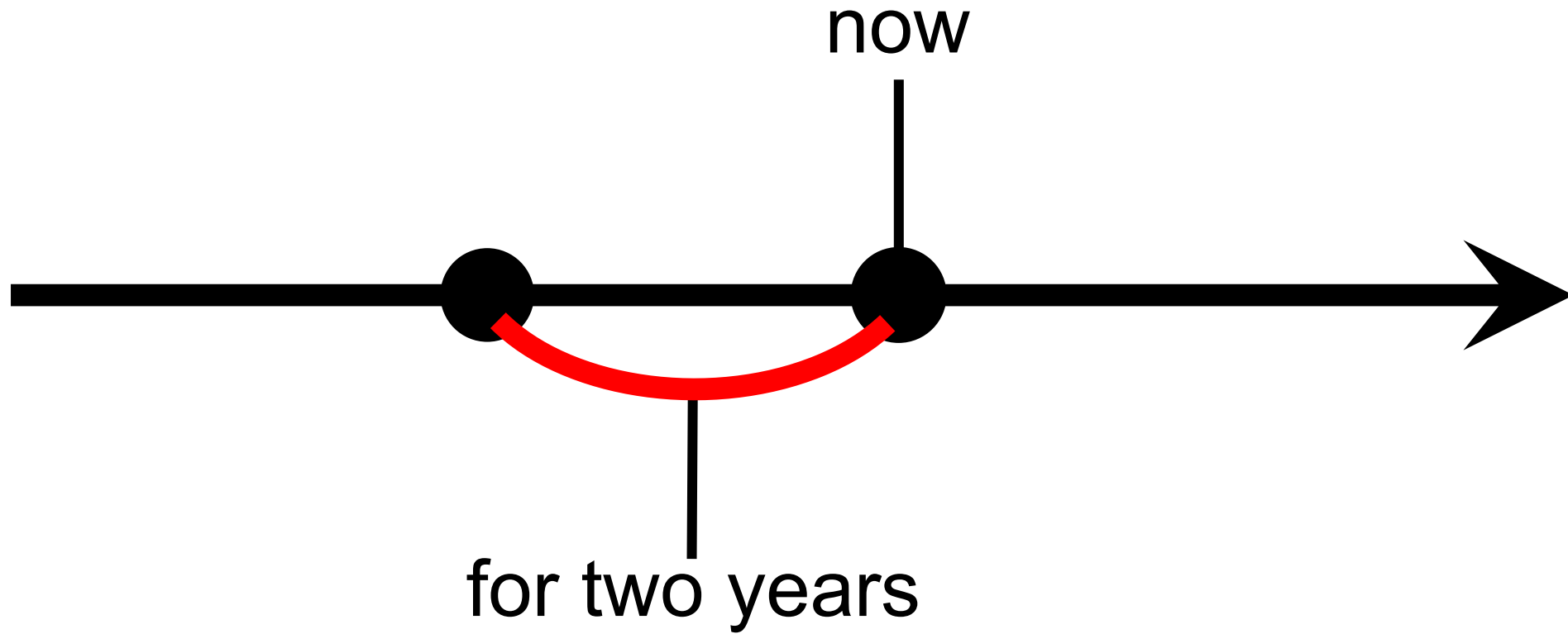


Use

Use the **present perfect** to talk about something that continued for a **period of time** from the **past** **until now**.

- I **have lived** here for two years.
(→ *I still live here.*)

Timeline



Signal words: ever + never

*When we ask people about their lives, we often use **ever** (= at any time):*

➤ **Have** you **ever been** to Australia?

*When people talk about their lives, they sometimes use **never** (= not at any time):*

➤ I **have never been** to Australia.

Signal words: for + since

*(We can use the **present perfect** with **for** and **since**, to talk about situations or actions in a period of time from the past until now.)*

*We use **for** with a period of time:*

➤ She **has been** in Ireland **for** three days.

*We use **since** with a point of time:*

➤ She **has been** in Ireland **since** Monday.

Signal words: just

*We use **just** with the **present perfect** to talk about things that happened a short time before now:*

- A: Could I speak to Jane, please?
B: I'm afraid she **has just left**.

Signal words: already

We use **already** with the **present perfect** to emphasize (=betonen) that something happened before now:

➤ A: Do you want something to eat?

B: No, thanks, I **have already eaten**.

... or before it was expected to happen:

➤ A: Is Sarah going to phone you later?

B: No. She **has already phoned** me.

Signal words: yet

We use **yet** with a negative verb to say something has not happened, but we think that it will happen:

➤ I **haven't finished** this work **yet**.

(→ *I haven't finished this work, but I will finish it.*)

We use **yet** in questions to ask whether something that we expect to happen has happened:

➤ **Has** it **stopped** raining **yet**?

(→ *Perhaps it has not stopped raining, but it will stop raining soon.*)

Difference between 'gone' and 'been'

- He **has been** to Paris.

(= He is now at **home again**.)

→ „*He's been*“ means „*he has finished his trip*“

- He **has gone** to Paris.

(= He is **in Paris** now.)

→ „*He's gone*“ means „*he has begun his trip*“