

# UNIT 7

## PRESENT PERFECT

### Regular Verb

Affirmative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	
I have worked you have worked he has worked she has worked it has worked we have worked you have worked they have worked	I've worked you've worked he's worked she's worked it's worked we've worked you've worked they've worked	Have I worked? Have you worked? Has he worked? Has she worked? Has it worked? Have we worked? Have you worked? Have they worked?

Negative	
Long form	Short form
I have not worked you have not worked he has not worked she has not worked it has not worked we have not worked you have not worked they have not worked	I haven't worked you haven't worked he hasn't worked she hasn't worked it hasn't worked we haven't worked you haven't worked they haven't worked



## Irregular Verb

Affirmative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	
I have bought	I've bought	Have I bought?
you have bought	you've bought	Have you bought?
he has bought	he's bought	Has he bought?
she has bought	she's bought	Has she bought?
it has bought	it's bought	Has it bought?
we have bought	we've bought	Have we bought?
you have bought	you've bought	Have you bought?
they have bought	they've bought	Have they bought?

Negative	
Long form	Short form
I have not bought	I haven't bought
you have not bought	you haven't bought
he has not bought	he hasn't bought
she has not bought	she hasn't bought
it has not bought	it hasn't bought
we have not bought	we haven't bought
you have not bought	you haven't bought
they have not bought	they haven't bought

## Form

- We form the present perfect with the auxiliary verb **have/has** and the past participle of the main verb.
- We usually form the past participle of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb.  
*watch - watched*  
Other verbs have irregular forms.  
*buy - bought*
- We form questions by putting **have/has** before the subject pronoun.  
**Has he washed the car?**  
**Have they travelled by plane?**
- We form negations by putting **not** between have/has and the past participle.  
**He has not/hasn't washed the car.**  
**They have not/haven't travelled by plane.**

## Use

- We use the **present perfect** to talk about an action which **started in the past** and **continues to the present**.  
*John **has lived** in Paris for the last three years.*
- We also use the present perfect to talk about a **past action with a visible result in the present**.  
*I've **broken** my arm. (I can't write).*
- We can use the present perfect to refer to an **experience**.  
***Have you ever been** to Paris?*
- We can also use the present perfect for an action which happened at an unstated time in the past. The action is more important than the time.  
*I've **been** to New York three times so far.*

**Time expressions** used with the **present perfect**: *just, already, yet, for, since, ever, never, etc.*

## EVER/NEVER

- We use **ever** in questions and statements.  
*Have you **ever** visited Prague? Prague is the best city I've **ever** visited.*
- We use **never** in statements.  
*I've **never** visited America. (=I haven't visited America.)*

## YET/ALREADY

- We use **already** in positive statements and questions.  
*Have you done the washing-up **already**?  
Yes, I have. I've **already** done it.*
- We use **yet** in questions and negatives.  
*Have you done the ironing **yet**?  
No, I haven't. I haven't done the ironing **yet**.*

## JUST

We use **just** in statements to show that an action finished only a few minutes earlier.  
*Have you finished your homework **yet**?  
Yes, I've **just** finished it.*

## FOR/SINCE

- We use **for** to express duration.  
*I've worked here **for** seven years.*
- We use **since** to state a starting point.  
*I've worked here **since** 1992.*



## PRESENT PERFECT vs PAST SIMPLE

- We use the **present perfect** for an action which **started in the past and continues to the present**.

*He **has called** twice so far.*

- We use the **past simple** for an action which **started and finished in the past**.

*He **called** yesterday.*

## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Affirmative	Interrogative
I've been reading you've been reading he's been reading she's been reading it's been reading we've been reading you've been reading they've been reading	Have I been reading? Have you been reading? Has he been reading? Has she been reading? Has it been reading? Have we been reading? Have you been reading? Have they been reading?
Negative	Short answers
I haven't been reading you haven't been reading he hasn't been reading she hasn't been reading it hasn't been reading we haven't been reading you haven't been reading they haven't been reading	Yes, < I/you/we/they <b>have</b> . he/she/it <b>has</b> . No, < I/you/we/they <b>haven't</b> . he/she/it <b>hasn't</b> .

### 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 form.

*He **has been watching** TV for an hour.*

- We form questions by putting **have/has** before the subject.

***Have you been working** here long?*

- We form negations by putting **not** between **have/has** and been.

*They **have not/haven't been studying** for a long time.*

*She **has not/hasn't been living** here long.*

## Grammar Reference

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### Use

- We use the **present perfect continuous** to talk about an action which **started in the past** and **continues to the present** giving **emphasis to duration**.

*He **has been going** to Jamaica for his holidays since 1993.*

- We also use the **present perfect continuous** to talk about a past action which has lasted and whose **result** is visible in the **present**.

*I'm tired because I've **been studying** for my exam.*