

# LEARN

## 2.1 Present Perfect

Statements	
	Subject + Have/Has (Not) + Past Participle
Affirmative	I <b>have visited</b> many countries.
Negative	Tom <b>hasn't seen</b> the photos of my trip.
Questions	
	(Wh-) + Have/Has + Subject + Past Participle
Yes/No	Have you <b>visited</b> the Arctic? Has Paul <b>taken</b> many photos?
Wh-	What have you <b>heard</b> ? Who has he <b>met</b> ?
Answers	
	No, I <b>haven't</b> . Yes, he <b>has</b> .
	Nothing. Why? An explorer.
	Who/What + Has + Past Participle
Who or What as Subject	Who has <b>completed</b> the assignment? What has <b>happened</b> ?
	Only one student ( <b>has</b> ). Nothing, yet.

1. Use the present perfect for
- actions or events that started in the past and continue in the present;
  - an action or event that happened at an indefinite time in the past;
  - recently completed actions or events; *just* is common with this use of the present perfect.

2. Use the present perfect to connect the past to the present.
3. *Already, always, ever, and never* often come before the past participle.  
*Yet* and *so far* are common at the end of a sentence.



We **have lived** in Canada for a long time.



He **has traveled** to Antarctica.



A tornado **has just hit** downtown.

She **has taught** school for 20 years. Now she wants to write a book.

The employees **have already left** work. It's late.  
**Have** you **ever seen** a kangaroo?  
She **hasn't called yet**. I expect the call soon.  
The speeches **have been good so far**. There's one more.