

LEARN

2.1 Present Perfect

Statements	
	Subject + <i>Have/Has (Not)</i> + Past Participle
Affirmative	I have visited many countries.
Negative	Tom hasn't seen the photos of my trip.

Questions	
	(<i>Wh-</i>) + <i>Have/Has</i> + Subject + Past Participle
Yes/No	Have you visited the Arctic? Has Paul taken many photos?
Wh-	What have you heard? Who has he met?

Answers	
	No, I haven't . Yes, he has .
	Nothing. Why? An explorer.

	<i>Who/What</i> + <i>Has</i> + Past Participle
<i>Who</i> or <i>What</i> as Subject	Who has completed the assignment? What has happened?

	Only one student (has) . Nothing, yet.
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1. Use the present perfect for

a. actions or events that started in the past and continue in the present;



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

b. an action or event that happened at an indefinite time in the past;



He **has traveled** to Antarctica.

c. recently completed actions or events; *just* is common with this use of the present perfect.



A tornado **has just hit** downtown.

2. Use the present perfect to connect the past to the present.

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

3. *Already*, *always*, *ever*, and *never* often come before the past participle.

The employees **have already left** work. It's late.
Have you ever seen a kangaroo?

Yet and *so far* are common at the end of a sentence.

She **hasn't called yet**. I expect the call soon.
The speeches **have been good so far**. There's one more.