

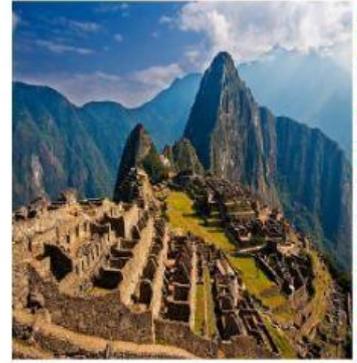
# The Present Perfect Simple tense

## The uses:

❖ We use the **Present Perfect Simple** to talk about:

1- Activities and events in the past when we don't know or are not interested in exactly when they happened.

e.g.1: Some experts have suggested Machu Picchu was a prison.



e.g.2: I have cleaned my room. (It is not important when the actions happened.)



2- The result of some activity in the past that is still obvious. (States beginning in the past and still continuing.)



e.g.1: Jerash, in Jordan, has survived to the present day.

e.g.2: We have lived in Canada since 2000. (We still live there.)

3- Together with lately, recently:

e.g. I have been to London **recently**. (No specific point of time.)

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## The rule:

### ☒ Affirmative sentences:

- Plural subject + **have** + V3 (Past Participle) + com.

e.g: We **have visited** Peru many times.

- Singular subject + **has** + V3 (Past Participle) + com.

e.g: She **has taken** pictures of the ancient city.



The short form:  
She's = she has  
I've = I have

### ☒ Negative sentences:

- Plural subject + **have** + **not** + V3 (Past Participle) + com.

e.g: We **have not visited** Peru many times.

- Singular subject + **has** + **not** + V3 (Past Participle) + com.

e.g: She **has not taken** pictures of the ancient city.

- We use **have/has** + **NEVER** + V3 (Past Participle) + complement to form the negative.

e.g. Tara **has never been** to Kuwait.

The short form:  
hasn't & haven't

REMEMBER  
THIS



**DON'T** use **NEVER** & **Not**  
in the same negative  
sentence.

### ☒ Interrogative sentences (Questions):

- **Have** + plural subject + V3 (Past Participle) + com.?

e.g: **Have** you **cleaned** the room?

Yes, I **have**. Or No, I **haven't**.

- **Has** + singular subject + V3 (Past Participle) + com.?

e.g: **Has** she **taken** pictures of the ancient city?

Yes, she **has**. Or No, she **hasn't**.

- **Wh- word** + **have/ has** + subject + V3 (Past Participle) + com.?

e.g.1: Q: **How often** **have** you **tried** to download the file?

A: I **have tried** to download it 3 times.

e.g.2: Q: **Where** **has** he **been**?

A: He **has been** at home.

e.g.3: Q: **How long** **have** they **lived** in Amman?

A: They **have lived** in Amman since 2009.



We don't say when the event or action happened with the present perfect and so we don't usually ask questions with when. We use the past simple instead.

e.g. When did you hear the news? (✓)

~~When have you heard the news?~~ (X)

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## The Key words:

1- for	We use <b>for</b> to talk about a period of time ( <b>for</b> a few days/ <b>for</b> half an hour/ <b>for</b> two weeks/ <b>for</b> three years....)
2- since	We use <b>since</b> to talk about a point in past until now ( <b>since</b> 3 o'clock/ <b>since</b> Tuesday/ <b>since</b> July / <b>since</b> I was a child/ <b>since</b> last holiday/ <b>since</b> yesterday/ <b>since</b> 2010 ....)
3- before	at or during a time earlier than (the thing mentioned.) e.g: I think I <b>have met</b> him <b>before</b> .
4- yet	We use <b>yet</b> in negative and interrogative sentences. <b>Yet</b> comes at the end of the sentence or question. <b>It</b> means at any time up to now. We use <b>it</b> to emphasise that we expect something to happen soon. e.g.1: He <b>hasn't written</b> the e-mail <b>yet</b> . (He has not done it.) e.g. 2: Sami: <b>Have you finished</b> your homework <b>yet</b> ? Ali: I <b>haven't finished</b> it <b>yet</b> . I'll do it after dinner. e.g.3: Lara: Where's Sam? Dana: He <b>hasn't arrived yet</b> .
5- just	Refers to a very recent moment {a short time before}. Lana <b>has just left</b> . (This means she left just a short time ago.)
6- already	Means before now (we use it in affirmative sentences). We use <b>it</b> to emphasise that something happened before something else or earlier than expected. <b>It</b> comes between the helping verb and the main verb. E.g. Fadi <b>has already left</b> . (It's possible she left a long time ago.)
7- ever	To talk about life experiences. It means {at any time}. We use it in questions and negative sentences. <b>It</b> comes between the helping verb and the main verb. e.g.1: <b>Have you ever ridden</b> a train? e.g.2: He <b>hasn't ever travelled</b> to Paris. <b>Note:</b> We don't usually use <b>ever</b> in wh- questions. What have you done? (✓) <del>What have you ever done?</del> (X)
8- never	To talk about life experiences. It means {at no time}. We use it with negative combined with an affirmative verb. <b>It</b> comes between the helping verb and the main verb. e.g: I've <b>never seen</b> a dolphin.

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## Spelling rules for adding **-ed** to form the past participle:

1- <b>Double</b> the consonant.	stop – <b>stopped</b> rub – <b>rubbed</b> swap – <b>swapped</b> occur – <b>occurred</b> travel – <b>travelled</b> plan – <b>planned</b> control – <b>controlled</b>
2- one <b>-e</b> at the end of the word Only add <b>-d</b> .	love – <b>loved</b> save – <b>saved</b>
3- A regular verb ends in <b>-y</b> immediately preceded by a <b>consonant</b> , the <b>-y</b> is changed to <b>-i</b> before the ending <b>-ed</b> is added.	worry – <b>worried</b> study – <b>studied</b> carry – <b>carried</b>
4- A regular verb ends in <b>-y</b> immediately preceded by a <b>vowel</b> , the <b>-y</b> is <u>not changed</u> before the ending <b>-ed</b> is added. {Add <b>-ed</b> with verbs ending in <b>-y</b> preceded by a vowel (a, e, i, o, u)}	play – <b>played</b> convey – <b>conveyed</b> enjoy – <b>enjoyed</b>

### A diagram to visualize the *Present Perfect*

1. We use the *Present Perfect* for actions in the past which have a connection to the present. The time when these actions happened is not important.



2. We use the *Present Perfect* for recently completed actions.



3. We use the *Present Perfect* for actions beginning in the past and still continuing.



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The **irregular** verbs list:

**Group 1: stay as it is in V1, V2 & V3:**

cut cut cut  
 put put put  
 read read read  
 cost cost cost  
 hurt hurt hurt  
 burst burst burst

**Group 2: Delete one -e and add -t at the end:**

sleep slept slept  
 creep crept crept  
 keep kept kept  
 feel felt felt  
 kneel knelt knelt

**Group 3: Change -y to -id**

say said said  
 pay paid paid  
 lay laid laid

**Group 4: Delete one -e**

meet met met  
 feed fed fed  
 bleed bled bled

**Group 5: Change -d to -t**

build built built  
 send sent sent

**Group 6: -aught**

teach taught taught  
 catch caught caught

**Group 7: i - a - u**

sing sang sung  
 drink drank drunk  
 swim swam swum  
 begin began begun

**Group 8: -ought**

buy bought bought  
 bring brought brought  
 think thought thought  
 fight fought fought

**Group 9: V1 the same as V3**

come came come  
 become became become

**Group 10: Change -a to -e in V2 and add -n in V3**

draw drew drawn  
 withdraw withdrew withdrawn

**Group 11: Add -en or -n to V3**

give - gave - given  
 forgive - forgave - forgiven  
 take - took - taken  
 eat - ate - eaten  
 drive - drove - driven  
 freeze - froze - frozen  
 speak - spoke - spoken  
 steal - stole - stolen  
 write - wrote - written  
 see - saw - seen  
 break - broke - broken

**Group 12: V2 & V3 the same**

go went gone  
 tell told told  
 make made made  
 sell sold sold  
 win won won  
 hear heard heard  
 lose lost lost  
 leave left left  
 stand stood stood  
 understand understood understood

**Group 13: Add -t {{Also, they can be written by adding -ed except (mean)}}}**

mean meant meant  
 dream dreamt dreamt  
 learn learnt learnt  
 burn burnt burnt  
 spoil spoilt spoilt

**Group 14: Change -o to -e in V2 and add -n in V3**

grow grew grown  
 throw threw thrown  
 blow blew blown

Examples:

1. He said he had never seen her before.
2. I've just seen Sandy. She's really enjoying her new job. (Note: She's= She is not has)
3. We haven't decided what to do yet.
4. I still haven't called Lana to see how she is.
5. I've already had lunch but I'll join you for coffee.
6. He has done an exercise.
7. Has she done an exercise?
8. Have you done the shopping?
9. I have had a book.
10. They have not had a pen.
11. He has been to Britain.
12. 'How much has he won?' '£5,000!'
13. I can't find my keys. Where have they gone?
14. 'Why haven't you finished this work?' 'I've been busy.'
15. What have you made for dinner?
16. 'Where have you been?' 'At school.'
17. 'Why hasn't Laura arrived?' 'Her car has broken down.'

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb:

- 1- She .....today yet. (not/eat)
- 2- Lara ..... just ..... (leave)
- 3- .....you ever..... to Syria. (be)
- 4- I..... already ..... dinner so I'm not hungry. (have)
- 5- It ..... this winter yet. (not/snow)
- 6- They.....never ..... a dolphin. (see)
- 7- We ..... in this school since 2014. (study)
- 8- You ..... for six years. (marry)

**Exercise 2: Write the negative and interrogative forms of the following sentences:**

1. I have learnt French since I was three years old.

Neg (-):

Yes/No Q (?):

2. The project has received \$3000 to date.

Neg (-):

Wh-Q (?):

3. We have worked for a year.

Neg (-):

Wh-Q (?):

4. He has been walking ten minutes already.

Neg (-):

Yes/No Q (?):

**Exercise 3: Punctuate the following sentences and correct the mistakes if they are found:**

1. has you walk a mile for two hours.

2. he have just visitd paris!

3. where she has lived all her life!

4. i've saw that film before?

5. have you ever meet george.

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**Exercise 4: What is the past simple form of each verb from these:**

#	The verb	the past simple form
1	admit	
2	survive	
3	pay	
4	carry	
5	enjoy	
6	open	
7	stop	
8	travel	
9	carry	



**GOOD LUCK**  
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