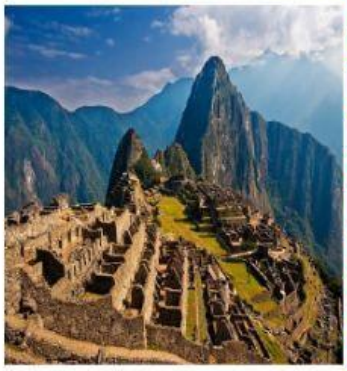
The Present Perfect Simple tense

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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LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

The short form:
hasn't & haven't

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

e.g. Tara has never been to Kuwait.

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

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

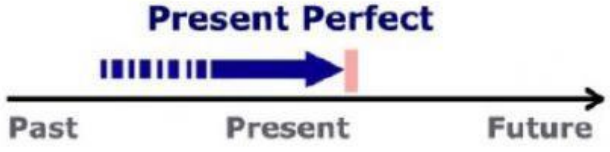
1- Double the consonant.	stop – stopped rub – rubbed swap – swapped occur – occurred travel – travelled plan – planned control – controlled
2- one -e at the end of the word Only add -d.	love – loved save – saved
3- A regular verb ends in -y immediately preceded by a consonant, the -y is changed to -i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

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

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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)

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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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