

The Present Perfect Simple Tense

Despite its name, the Present Perfect Tense describes actions that happened in the past or started in the past, they have an effect on the present somehow.

بالرغم من اسمها – فإن صيغة المضارع التام تصف أعمالاً قد حدثت في وقتٍ ما في الماضي أو بدأت في الماضي، ولكن لها تأثير على الحاضر (ومن هنا اسمها).

A. Uses:

أ) الاستعمال:

1. An action that happened in the **past**, but has an **effect** on the **present** situation.
2. Something that **started** at some point in the past, and is **still continuing** today.
3. Something that happened **many times** before, and will happen again.
4. Something that happened a very **short time ago**.
5. Something that **hasn't happened** in a while or **at all**.

1. عمل حدث في الماضي ولكن **له تأثير** على الحاضر . *I have read Oliver Twist. I can tell you about it.*

2. عمل **بدأ** في الماضي **ولم ينته** بعد . *We have lived here since 2010..*

3. عمل حدث **مراراً** في الماضي وقد يحدث مجدداً . *It has rained many times this winter.*

4. عمل حدث **للتو** أو مؤخراً . *You have just missed the bus.*

5. عمل **لم يحدث** بالمرّة أو **لم نقيم به** منذ فترة . *My friend from England has never visited me.*

B. Verb Form:

ب) صيغة الفعل:

Subject	Verb	
I You We They Plural n.	have V3	have not V3
He She It Singular n.	has V3	has not V3

* have = 've (I have = I've)

** has = 's (He has = He's)

* have not = haven't

** has not = hasn't

We use the Present Perfect Simple when we don't know when an action happened or was finished, either because we don't know the time or because it's not important.

نستعمل هذه الصيغة عندما لا نعرف متى حدث العمل أو متى انتهى بالتحديد، وذلك إما لأننا لا نعرف ذلك أو لأن الأمر غير مهم. إن كان مهماً أن نحدد لحظة حدوث عمل – نستعمل صيغة الماضي البسيط:

Present Perfect Simple	Past simple
I have lived in Haifa for 10 years.	I lived Haifa for 10 years.
He has visited me many times.	He visited me many times.
My father has already watched the news.	My father watched the news at 8 o'clock.
They have gone to Eilat.	They went to Eilat yesterday.
Ilana hasn't come to the party yet.	Ilana didn't come to the party.

C. Time Expressions:

نستعمل تعابير زمنية لا تحدد لحظة حدوث العمل:

recently, lately	مؤخراً	so far, up till now	حتى الآن
already	قد / سبق و	before	قبل
yet	حتى الآن / بعد	never	أبداً
ever	سبق و / ذات مرة	for	لمدة
since	منذ	just	للتو
* always..	دائماً	* often...	غالباً

Ex. 1 – What situation is it? Write the number (1-5)

- I have eaten in this restaurant over 10 times. (and will do so again.) ☒ 3
- Sam has cut his finger and he's on his way to the doctor. ☐
- You have studied English since 4th grade. (You are still studying English.) ☐
- The kids haven't had lunch yet. (They're hungry. Let's find something to eat). ☐
- It has rained lately. (You don't need to water the flowers.) ☐
- Lee hasn't visited the Louvre yet. (She wants to go there.) ☐
- I have seen this movie. (I don't want to see again. Let's watch something else) ☐
- Sara has worked in Haifa for 10 years. (She still works there.) ☐
- We have been Paris many times. (and we will probably go there again.) ☐
- Dan has just left for work. (Call him again later.) ☐

Ex. 2- (a) Underline the verbs in the present perfect simple tense

(b) Match column B to the sentences in column A

1. I <u>have</u> never <u>been</u> to London. <input type="checkbox"/> c		a) We can't go outside right now.
2. She's seen this film three times. <input type="checkbox"/>		b) Yes. She left an hour ago.
3. It hasn't stopped raining yet. <input type="checkbox"/>		c) But I will go this summer.
4. They haven't taken the test yet. <input type="checkbox"/>		d) No. This is my first time.
5. We have finished our homework. <input type="checkbox"/>		e) Let's play football!
6. Has Anat already left for home? <input type="checkbox"/>		f) She doesn't want to see it again.
7. There has been a lot of rain lately. <input type="checkbox"/>		g) They will take it tomorrow.
8. Have you ever done this before? <input type="checkbox"/>		h) The farmers are happy.

***The Third Form (V3) – الصيغة الثالثة للفعل ***

(a) Regular verbs: We add -ed like in V2: stop → **stopped**; watch → **watched**; study → **studied**

(b) Irregular verbs have different forms. We have to learn them by heart:

go → **gone**; sleep → **slept**; cut → **cut**; build → **built**; speak → **spoken**

* See the irregular verbs list.

Ex. 3 – Write the verbs in the correct form:

- I have spoken (speak) to him many times.
- They haven't cleaned (not clean) his room.
- We _____ (be) to Massada three times.
- Frank _____ (not pass) the driving test.
- The pupils _____ (have) a lot of exams lately.
- Sara _____ (go) swimming again.
- He _____ (not read) that book before.
- She _____ (tell) me the news.
- We _____ (not eat) yet.

Ex. 4 – Sari is going camping. She has made a list of the things she must do. She's ticked (✓) what she's already done.



To do list:

- go the bank ✓
- buy a sleeping bag
- get a haircut ✓
- phone friends
- pack bag
- call Eged ✓
- prepare sandwiches
- look for water bottles ✓
- charge my cellphone

Write sentences about what she has *already* done and what she hasn't. Use "*already*" and "*yet*":

1. *She has already gone to the bank.*

2. *She hasn't bought a sleeping bag yet.*

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Ex. 5. A Questionnaire: Answer the questions. First use *for*, then use *since*:

1. How long have you known English?

I have known English for 5 years.

I have known English since 4th grade.

2. How long have lived in Israel?

3. How long have you studied at this school?

4. How long has Israel been a state?

5. How long have you known your best friend?

6. How long has your English teacher taught your class?

Questions in the present Perfect Simple

الأسئلة

a. Yes/No Questions:

Have Has	subject	V3	rest of sentence	?
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1. Have you been to Paris?

2. Has it stopped raining yet?

b. Wh. Sbj. Questions:

Who	has	V3	rest of sentence?
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3. Who has finished the exercise?

c. Wh. Non-Sbj. Questions:

Wh. word	have has	subject	V3	rest of sentence	?
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4. *How long have you played basketball?

5. Why has Dana left the party?

Note:

We use "When" with the past simple: When *did* you *eat* breakfast?

