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*SAWUNGGALIH AJI POLYTECHNIC*

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# Present Perfect Tense

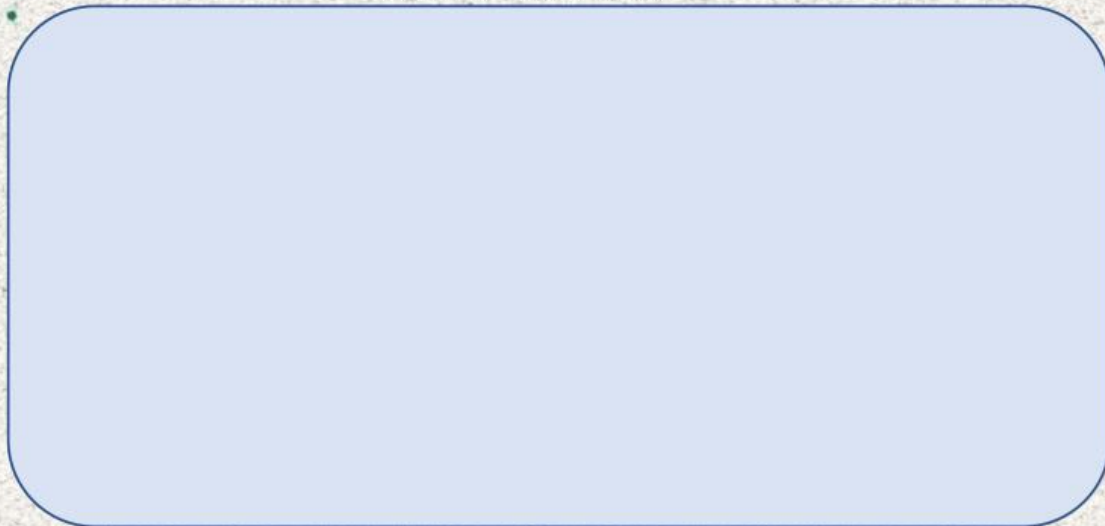
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*ENGLISH FOR INFORMATICA  
ENGINEERING*

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# Notes PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Watch the Video



Bentuk Kalimat		Rumus	Contoh
Affirmative (+)	VERBAL	S + have / has + V3 + Object	Romy has lived in Bali since 2007.
	NOMINAL	S + have / has + been+ Adjective/Noun	Romy has been a computer technician for 3 years.
Negative (-)	VERBAL	S + have / has + not + V3 + Object	Romy has not lived in Bali since 2007.
	NOMINAL	S + have / has + not + been+ Adjective/Noun	Romy has not been a computer technician for 3 years.



<b>Interogative</b>  (?)	VERBAL	Have / Has + S + V3 + Object?	Has Romy lived in Bali since 2007?
	NOMINAL	Have / Has + S + been+ Adjective/Noun?	Has Romy been a computer technician for 3 years?

Dalam kalimat present perfect tense, kata kerja / verb yang digunakan merupakan bentuk kata kerja ketiga. Terdapat 2 jenis kata kerja / Verb, yakni Regular Verb dan Irregular Verb. Untuk regular verb, tambahkan **-ed / -d** dibelakang setelah kata kerja bentuk pertama dan kedua. Sebagai contoh

- Stay : Stayed **stayed** (Tinggal)
- Punch : Punched **punched** (Memukul)
- Play : Played **played** (Bermain)
- Touch : Touched **touched** (Menyentuh)

Untuk Irregular verb, termasuk didalamnya to be, bentuk kata kerja kedua dan ketiganya sangat berbeda. Sebagai contoh :

- Awake : Awoke **awoken** (Terbangun)
- Begin : Began **begun** (Memulai)
- Drink : Drank **drunk** (Minum)
- Eat : ate **eaten** (Makan)
- Run : ran **run** (Berlari)

Namun, ada sebagian Irregular verb yang memiliki bentuk kata kerja yang sama dengan bentuk kata kerja dasar. Sebagai contoh :

- Put : Put **put** (Meletakkan)
- Split : Split **split** (Membagi)
- Spread : Spread **spread** (Menyebarkan)
- Set : Set **set** (Mengatur)
- Cut : Cut **cut** (Memotong)

### Penggunaan **Present Perfect Time**

TINDAKAN YANG DIMULAI DI MASA LALU DAN MASIH BERLANJUT HINGGA KINI

- She *has worked* in the bank for five years.
- *Have you played* the piano since you were a child?

SAAT PERIODE WAKTU TINDAKAN BELUM SELESAI ATAU BERAKHIR

- *I have worked* hard *this week*.
- It *has rained* a lot *this year*.

TINDAKAN BERULANG DALAM PERIODE WAKTU YANG TIDAK DITENTUKAN ANTARA MASA LALU DAN KINI

- They *have seen* that film six times
- It *has happened* several times already.



TINDAKAN YANG BARU SAJA SELESAI ATAU BERAKHIR  
(+ *JUST*)

- *Have you just finished* work?
- *I have just eaten.*

SAAT WAKTU TINDAKAN YANG TEPAT TIDAK PENTING  
ATAU TIDAK DIKETAHUI

- Someone *has eaten* my soup!
- *Have you seen* 'Gone with the Wind'?

Carilah bentuk ketiga dari verb base dibawah ini!

Regular Past Participle (V3)		Irregular Past Participle (V3)	
a. <i>Achieve</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	a. <i>Begin</i>	<i>Begun</i>
b. <i>Answer</i>	<i>Answered</i>	b. <i>Buy</i>	<i>Bought</i>
c. <i>Ask</i>	<i>Asked</i>	c. <i>Come</i>	
d. <i>Call</i>		d. <i>Feed</i>	
e. <i>Cook</i>		e. <i>Find</i>	
f. <i>Copy</i>		f. <i>Go</i>	
g. <i>Decide</i>		g. <i>Give</i>	
h. <i>Happen</i>		h. <i>Hurt</i>	
i. <i>Listen</i>		i. <i>Keep</i>	
j. <i>Live</i>		j. <i>Leave</i>	

## Choose the Best Answer

1. Miss Rina..... us English since 2004.

- a. was teaching
- b. has taught
- c. is going to teach
- d. taught

2. Mr. Hasan has....

- a. already polished his shoes.
- b. not to do at home.
- c. doing something the whole day.
- d. be here since ten o'clock

3. Andy : ..... the new Walt Disney movie yet?

Rully : Yes, i have. I watched it yesterday.

- a. Has you watched
- b. Were you watched
- c. Have you watched
- d. Do you watch

4. I have a new shirt now, my mother has ..... it.

- a. to sew
- b. sewn
- c. sewing
- d. sews

5. A: What have you just done?

B: I've just ..... a letter.

- a. written
- b. is writing
- c. writing
- d. am writing

6. Mr. Efendi.... in Bali for a week.

- a. been
- b. having
- c. has
- d. has been

7. We have . . . . . in Bandung for several years.

- a. Live
- b. Lives
- c. Living
- d. Lived



8. Bagas : You look so unhappy, Nata. What's the problem?

Nata : My father . . . . . his job.

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. Have just lost | c. Has just lost |
| b. Losing         | d. Loses         |

9. Fadhil . . . . . in that Company for 2 years.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. Serve      | c. Serving     |
| b. Has served | d. Have served |

10. They . . . . . resigned their current jobs this year.

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| a Have | c. Are  |
| b. Has | d. Were |

11. We . . . . . out of gasoline.

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a. Have just run | c. Have just running |
| b. Has just run  | d. Has just running  |

12. Shane ... around the world with his best friends.

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. Travels        | c. Is traveling |
| b. Have traveling | d. Has traveled |

13. I.....studied for two hours

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a. Has  | c. Have |
| b. Been | d. Had  |

14. Kian ...this movie three times.

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| a. Has been seen | c. Sees      |
| b. Has seen      | d. Is seeing |

15. I have.....a delicious food for them.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| a. Cooked | c. Cooks   |
| b. Cook   | d. Cooking |

**Complete these sentences by adding have or has.**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ never had a car.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ not seen John this morning.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ he already submitted the task?
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ had their breakfast.
5. Lina \_\_\_\_\_ lost her key.
6. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ told me the story.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ they been to Moscow?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Daniel started a new job?
9. Your mother \_\_\_\_\_ cooked your favorite food.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ not finished the homework.

**Change the verb in the bracket in to verb 3**

1. She has \_\_\_\_\_ some novels. (write)
2. We have never \_\_\_\_\_ it. (hear)
3. I have \_\_\_\_\_ my dinner. (have)
4. Has your sister \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers? (receive)
5. Have we \_\_\_\_\_ before? (meet)
6. She has \_\_\_\_\_ to the market. (go)
7. They haven't \_\_\_\_\_ the door. (lock)
8. My uncle hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ back yet. (come)
9. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ it there? (put)
10. He hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ a job yet. (find)



**Complete these questions with have or has and the correct form of the verb in the bracket.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (run) the computer in the battery mode?
2. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the iPad?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (charge) the battery?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the file?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) her username and password?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (change) the Internet Service Provider?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (check) the remaining desk space?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (install) or \_\_\_\_\_ (uninstall) software recently?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (update) the drivers recently?

**Use the present perfect to make positive or negative sentences.**

1. The charger / stop / working.
2. I / not / upgrade / the operating system.
3. She / not install / the updates.
4. The / reinstall / the application.
5. She / not / be able to fix the problem.
6. I / defragment / your device.