

## 5.1 Present Perfect: Statements

Statements			
Subject	<i>Have or Has (Not)</i>	Past Participle	
I/We/You/They	<b>have</b> <b>have not/haven't</b>	<b>planned</b>	my trip.
He/She/It	<b>has</b> <b>has not/hasn't</b>	<b>eaten</b>	dinner.

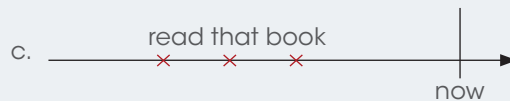
Contractions
I have → <b>I've</b>
You have → <b>You've</b>
He has → <b>He's</b>
She has → <b>She's</b>
It has → <b>It's</b>
We have → <b>We've</b>
You have → <b>You've</b>
They have → <b>They've</b>

1. Use the present perfect:

- for a recently completed action
- when a time period is not complete, such as *this morning*, *this afternoon*, *today*, *this week*
- for an action or event that happened one or more times at an indefinite time in the past
- Use the present perfect when the time of the past action or event is not known or important, but the result of or the experience from the action or event is.



- b. John **hasn't called** today.  
(It's only 4:00 p.m.)



- d. I **have washed** the dishes.  
(They are clean now.)
- Nancy **has lived** in Mexico City.  
(She knows a lot about it.)

2. The present perfect is formed with *have* or *has* + the past participle of the verb. The past participle of regular verbs is the same form as the simple past (the base form of the verb + *-ed*).

My brother **worked** late yesterday. (simple past)  
He **has worked** late a lot recently. (present perfect)

3. Many verbs have irregular past participles.\*

Base	Simple Past	Past Participle
do	did	done
get	got	got/gotten
go	went	gone
have	had	had
make	made	made

\*See page **A4** for a list of irregular verbs.

## 5.2 Present Perfect: Questions and Answers

### Yes/No Questions

<i>Have/Has</i>	Subject	Past Participle	
<b>Have</b>	you	<b>driven</b>	before?
<b>Has</b>	he	<b>worked</b>	in the past?

### Short Answers

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

**Yes, he has./No, he hasn't.**

### Wh- Questions

<i>Wh- Word</i>	<i>Have/Has</i>	Subject	Past Participle
<b>What</b>	<b>have</b>	they	<b>found?</b>
<b>Where</b>	<b>has</b>	she	<b>gone?</b>

### Short Answers

A map of the city.

To the library.

### Who or What as Subject

<i>Wh- Word</i>	<i>Has</i>	Past Participle	
<b>Who</b>	<b>has</b>	<b>been</b>	to Italy?
<b>What</b>	<b>has</b>	<b>happened</b>	this week?

### Short Answers

**I have./Maria has.**

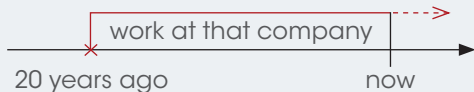
A lot of things.

## 5.3 Using Adverbs with the Present Perfect

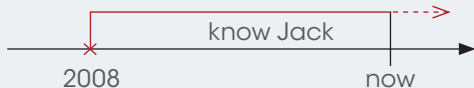
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <i>Already</i> means “sometime before now.” Put <i>already</i> before the past participle or at the end of the sentence.</p>   | <p>We’ve <b>already</b> seen that movie.<br/>We’ve seen that movie <b>already</b>.</p>   |
| <p>2. <i>Ever</i> means “at any time before now.” It is usually used in questions. <i>Never</i> means “at no time before now.” <i>Ever</i> and <i>never</i> usually go before the past participle.</p>                                       | <p>Have you <b>ever</b> read that book?<br/>I’ve <b>never</b> been to London.</p>  |
| <p>3. <i>Recently</i> and <i>lately</i> mean “not very long ago” or “in the recent past.” Put <i>recently</i> after the past participle or at the end of a sentence. <i>Lately</i> usually comes at the end of a sentence or a question.</p> | <p>I’ve read a lot of good books <b>recently</b>.<br/>Have they <b>recently</b> been to China?<br/>Have you seen any good movies <b>lately</b>?<br/>We haven’t seen Sonja and Ben <b>lately</b>.</p> |
| <p>4. <i>Just</i> means “right before now.” Use <i>just</i> for recently completed actions. Put <i>just</i> before the past participle.</p>  | <p>The plane has <b>just</b> landed.<br/>We’ve <b>just</b> finished dinner.</p>  |
| <p>5. <i>Still</i> in negative statements means “up to now.” Put <i>still</i> before <i>haven’t</i> or <i>hasn’t</i>.</p>  | <p>She <b>still</b> hasn’t called me.<br/>We <b>still</b> haven’t found the answer.</p>  |
| <p>6. <i>Yet</i> means “until now.” <i>Yet</i> is often used in negative statements and questions. Put <i>yet</i> at the end of the sentence.</p>  | <p>He hasn’t finished his report <b>yet</b>.<br/>Have you cleaned the kitchen <b>yet</b>?</p>  |

## 5.4 Present Perfect with *For* and *Since*

1. Use the present perfect with *for* or *since* to talk about an action or state that started in the past and continues in the present.



He's worked at that company **for 20 years**.



I've known Jack **since 2008**.

2. Use *for* with an amount of time, such as a number of hours, days, months, years, etc.

They've been in that store **for an hour**.

Leo's been sick **for three days**.

We've had this car **for a year**.

I haven't seen Molly **for a long time**.

3. Use *since* with a specific time in the past, such as a day, month, date, or time of day.

He's been absent **since Tuesday**.

I haven't eaten anything **since this morning**.

She's worked here **since April**.

We've been here **since 2:00**.

4. Use *for* or *since* to answer a question with *How long*.

A: **How long** have you lived here?

B: **For a long time**./Since 2004.

## 5.5 Present Perfect: Past Time Clauses with *Since*

He has been in Japan **since** he graduated from college.

Main Clause

Past Time Clause

We have lived here **since** we got married.

Main Clause

Past Time Clause

1. *Since* can introduce a past time clause. The time clause refers to a specific time in the past. Use the present perfect in the main clause and the simple past in the time clause.

2. **Remember:** A time clause can come first or second in a sentence. Use a comma when the time clause comes at the beginning of a sentence.

I've known Rita **since** I was in high school.

Main Clause

Past Time Clause

She has lived in Mexico **since she was 21**.  
**Since she was 21**, she has lived in Mexico.

## 5.6 Present Perfect and Simple Past: Indefinite or Definite Past Time

### Present Perfect

Luis **has left**.

I **haven't done** my homework.

**Have you seen** the new movie?

### Simple Past

Luis **left** two hours ago.

I **didn't do** my homework last night.

**Did you see** the new movie last weekend?

1. Use the present perfect to talk about an indefinite past action or situation. The exact time of the action or situation is not known or important, but the result is.

2. Use the simple past for an action or event that happened at a definite time in the past. The past time is stated or understood.

3. We often begin a conversation with a general statement or question in the present perfect (indefinite time). Then, we provide details of time, place, and so on in the simple past (definite time).

They **have left**.

(They are not here now. When they left is not known or important.)

They **left** last night.

(The past time is stated.)

A: What did you do after dinner?

B: I **called** my brother.

(The past time is understood.)

A: **Have you seen** that movie?

B: Yes, I **saw** it yesterday.

A: What **did you think** of it?

B: It **was** great!

## 5.7 Present Perfect and Simple Past: Incomplete or Complete Time

### Present Perfect

Meg **has had** that job since 2012.  
They **have lived** in Texas for a year.  
He **hasn't texted** me this week.

### Simple Past

Meg **had** a bad cold last week.  
They **lived** in Texas for a year.  
He **didn't text** me yesterday.

1. a. Use the present perfect for actions or situations that started in the past and continue to the present. Use *for* or *since* to express the time period.

b. Use the simple past for actions or situations that started and finished in the past.

2. a. Use the present perfect for a time period that is incomplete.

b. Use the simple past for a time period that is complete.

a. She **has worked** at the school for 10 years.  
(She still works there.)

b. She **worked** at the school for 20 years, but she retired last year.  
(She does not work there anymore.)

a. I **haven't had** breakfast this morning.  
(It's still morning.)

b. I **didn't have** breakfast this morning.  
(It's now afternoon.)

## 5.8 Present Perfect Progressive: Statements

### Affirmative and Negative Statements

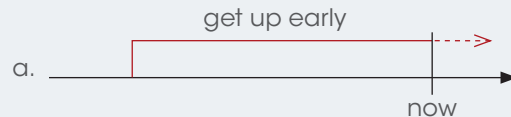
Subject	Have or Has (Not)	Been	Verb + -ing	
I/We/You/They	<b>have</b> <b>have not/haven't</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>working</b>	for six months. since last year. lately/recently.
He/She/It	<b>has</b> <b>has not/hasn't</b>			

1. Use the present perfect progressive:

- to talk about an action or situation that started in the past and continues in the present
- to emphasize that a repeated action is only temporary
- to emphasize that an action or situation was completed very recently

2. Use *for* or *since* with the present perfect progressive to tell how long the action has been happening.

3. **Remember:** We do not usually use non-action verbs with the progressive.



I've been getting up early lately.

b. She's been walking to work this week.  
(She usually drives, but her car is broken.)

c. A: Why is there paint on your shirt?

B: I've been painting my living room.  
(I just finished painting it.)

I haven't been thinking clearly for a few days.  
He has been sleeping since he got home.

✓ They've known Ed for a long time.

✗ They've been knowing Ed for a long time.



## 5.9 Present Perfect Progressive: Questions and Answers

### Yes/No Questions

<i>Have/Has</i>	Subject	<i>Been</i>	Verb + <i>-ing</i>	
<b>Have</b>	you	<b>been</b>	<b>waiting</b>	for a long time?
<b>Has</b>	he		<b>exercising</b>	lately?

### Short Answers

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

**Yes, he has./No, he hasn't.**

### Wh- Questions

<i>Wh- Word</i>	<i>Have/Has</i>	Subject	<i>Been</i>	Verb + <i>-ing</i>
<b>What</b>	<b>have</b>	they	<b>been</b>	<b>doing?</b>
<b>How long</b>	<b>has</b>	she		<b>sleeping?</b>

### Answers

Studying.

About an hour.

### Who or What as Subject

<i>Wh- Word</i>	<i>Has</i>	<i>Been</i>	Verb + <i>-ing</i>	
<b>Who</b>	<b>has</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>helping</b>	you?
<b>What</b>	<b>has</b>		<b>happening</b>	lately?

### Answers

Maria./Maria **has**.

A lot of things./Not much.

## 5.10 Present Perfect Progressive and Present Perfect

### Present Perfect Progressive

I've **been reading** a book on Greenland.  
(I'm not finished.)

A: How long **have** you **been driving**?

B: About ten years.

### Present Perfect

I've **read a lot of books** on Greenland.  
(I'm finished.)

A: **Have** you **ever driven** in New York City?

B: No, I take the subway when I'm there.

1. Use the present perfect progressive for an action or situation that is not complete.

Use the present perfect for a completed action or situation.

2. Use the present perfect progressive with an action verb to ask a question with *How long*.

Use the present perfect with a non-action verb to ask a question with *How long*.

3. Use the present perfect for repeated actions.

She **has been writing** a cookbook.  
(She's not finished.)

She **has written** a cookbook.  
(She is finished.)

A: **How long have** you **been studying**?

B: I've **been studying** for two hours.

A: **How long have** you **known** her?

B: I've **known** her since I was five.

I've **watched** three movies this week.

I've **watched** the news three times today.