

# Present Perfect

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# Present perfect simple

## Affirmative

S+ have +V (3<sup>rd</sup> form)  
has

I We You They	have	asked spoken
He/she /it	has	

# Present perfect simple interrogative

Have  
Has } +S+V(3<sup>rd</sup>form)

Have	I we you they	asked spoken
Has	He/s he/it	

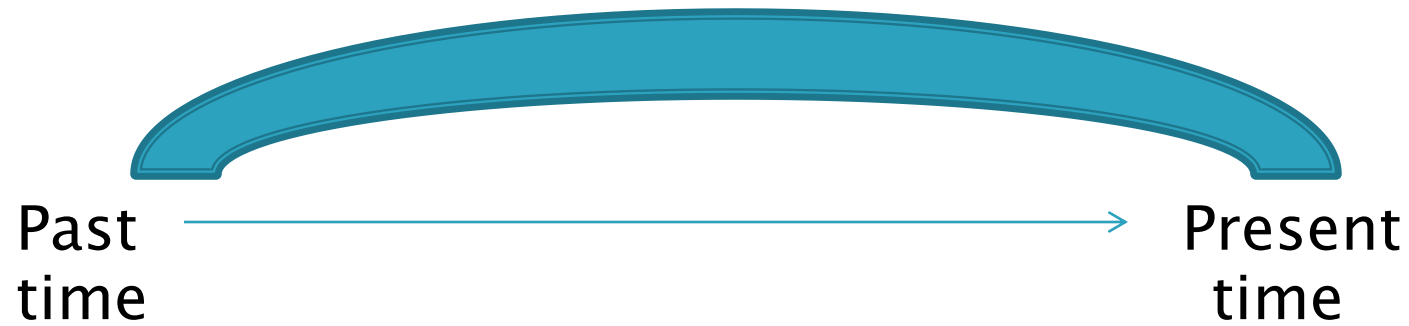
# Present perfect simple negative

S+ { have +not+V (3<sup>rd</sup> form)  
has }

I We You They	have not (haven't)	asked spoken
He/she/it	has not (hasn't)	

# Present Perfect

Present Perfect



# Present Perfect and Past Tense

## Present Perfect Simple

### 1. unfinished past

an action that started in the past and continues to the present (and possibly in the future)

He **has lived** (locuiește) in Iași for four years. (he's still living in Iași)

He **has lived** in Iași since last year/since 2015.

He **has lived** in Iași since he became a student. **NB!** In the clause introduced by *since*, use Past Tense (see example above)

Main clause+Present Perfect  
Clause introduced by *since*+Past Tense

## Past Tense Simple

### 1. finished past

an action that started and was finished in the past

He **lived** (a locuit) in Iași for four years. (he doesn't live in Iași any more)

He **lived** in Iași five years ago/ in 2011.

# Present Perfect and Past Tense

## Present Perfect

### Indicators:

a) for = duration, unfinished period of time

- ▶ for 5 minutes/ hours/ days/ months/ years
- ▶ for a long time
- ▶ for ages

b) since = starting point of an action

- ▶ since 8 am
- ▶ since last week/month/year
- ▶ since yesterday

NB! In the clause introduced by *since*, use Past Tense

## Past Tense

### Indicators:

a) for = a finished period of time

b) yesterday(morning/ afternoon/ evening/ night)

c) last (evening/ night/ week/ month/ year)

d) ...ago (5 minutes/ hours/ days/ weeks/ years ago)

e) in + past

- ▶ month (e.g. in July)
- ▶ season (e.g. in summer)
- ▶ year (e.g. in 2010)

# Present Perfect and Past Tense

## Present Perfect

### 2. unfinished period of time

an action that took place in a period of time that is not finished

He **has eaten** toast and butter for breakfast this morning. (now it's 10 a.m., i.e., it's still morning)

Indicators:

- a) this morning/afternoon/evening/week/month/year
- b) today

## Past Tense

### 2. finished period of time

an action that took place in a period of time that is finished

He **ate** bread and butter for breakfast this morning. (now it's 2 p.m., so it's no longer morning)

Indicators:

this morning/afternoon



# Present Perfect and Past Tense

## Present Perfect

### 3. present result

**an action that happened in the past (usually the recent past) whose results are seen at present**

Tom **has broken** his leg.  
(Tom's leg is in plaster now)

**Indicators** (if any):

- a) already
- b) just
- c) recently, lately
- c) still
- d) yet

## Past Tense

### 3. no present result

**an action that happened in the past and has no present results**

Tom **broke** his leg. (it's a thing of the past; Tom's leg is OK now)

**Indicators** (if any):

similar to 1<sup>st</sup> use

# Present Perfect and Past Tense

## Present Perfect

### 4. indefinite past

a) an action that happened at an unspecified time in the past (? when); the time is not specified; what is important is the experience

A: **Have** you ever **visited** The British Museum?

B: Yes, I **have**. I **have visited** The British Museum many times.

b) a finished action in someone's life (when the person is still alive: life experience):

My brother **has been** to Mexico three times.

## Past Tense

### 4. definite past

a) an action that happened in the past, usually at a definite moment

When **did** you last **visit** The British Museum?

b) a finished action in someone's life (when the person is dead):

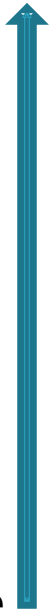
My great-grandmother **went** to Mexico three times.

# Present Perfect and Past Tense

## Present Perfect

### Indicators:

1. adverbs of frequency



always  
usually  
often  
frequently  
sometimes  
occasionally

seldom  
rarely  
hardly ever  
never

2. once

twice

three, four, ...n times

(how) many times

## Past Tense

### Indicators:

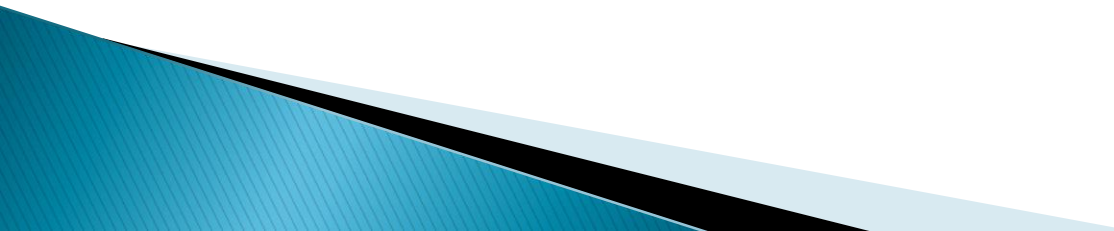
once

twice

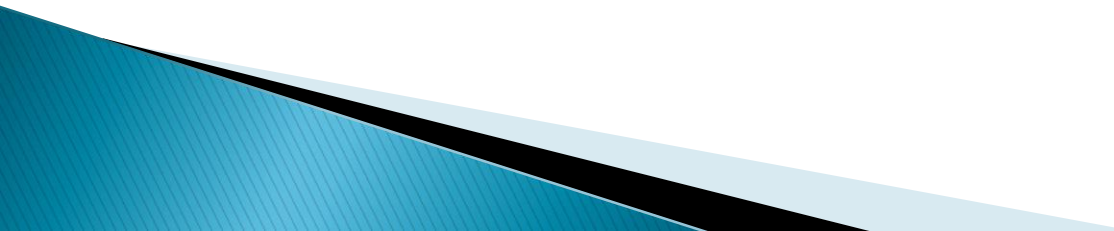
three, four, ...n times

# Exercise

*Work in pairs. Compare the use of these verbs.  
Which tense is used and why?*

- ▶ 1. a. Have you ever tried Japanese food?
  - ▶ 1. b. Did you try sashimi when you were in Japan?
  
  - ▶ 2. a. How many times has Laura visited London?
  - ▶ 2. b. How many times did Paul visit London?
  
  - ▶ 3. a. She's been to London.
  - ▶ 3. b. She's gone to London.
- 

# Exercise

- ▶ 4. a. Oscar Wilde wrote The Picture of Dorian Gray.
  - ▶ 4. b. My father has written three best sellers.
  - ▶ 4. c. My father has been writing a thriller for the past 3 months.
  - ▶ 5. a. My father has been writing all morning.
  - ▶ 5. b. My father has written five pages.
- 

# Present Perfect Continuous Affirmative

S + have + been + V-ing

{  
has  
}

I We You They	have	been	asking
He/she /it	has		

# Present Perfect Continuous Interrogative

Have  
Has } +S+been + V-ing

Have	I we you they	been	asking speaking
Has	He/she /it		

# Present Perfect Continuous Negative

S + {have  
has} + not + been + V-ing

I We You They	have not (haven't)		
He/she /it	has not (hasn't)	been	asking speaking



# Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

## Present Perfect Simple

### 1. unfinished past

a) an action that started in the past and continues to the present

He **has lived** (locuiește) in Iași for four years.

With verbs such as *live, stay, study, work* you can use either the simple or the continuous form of Present Perfect with the same meaning

## Present Perfect Continuous

### 1. unfinished past

a) an action that started in the past and continues to the present and possibly in the future

He **has been living** (locuiește) in Iași for four years.

# Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

## Present Perfect Simple

**b) a permanent state/action**

The castle in Sighișoara **has stood** there for hundreds of years.

**c) with expressions of quantity**

Paul **has read** 150 pages.

## Present Perfect Continuous

**b) a temporary action**

Tom **has been living** with a host family for 3 months.

**c) with expressions of time**

Paul **has been reading** for 3 hours/since 6 am.

# Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

## Indicators

for = period of time

for 5 minutes/hours/days/months/years

for a long time

for ages

since = moment when the action started



# Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

## Present Perfect Simple

2. unfinished period of time

**a complete action**

He **has written** a research report this week. (he has finished it)

### Indicators:

- a) this morning/afternoon/week/month/year
- b) today

## Present Perfect Continuous

2. unfinished period of time

**an incomplete action**

He **has been writing** a research report this week. (he hasn't finished it)

### Indicators:

- a) this morning/afternoon/week/month/year
- b) today

# Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

## Present Perfect Simple

### 3. present result

- a) an action that happened in the past (usually the recent past) whose results are seen at present

#### Focus on result

A: You've changed. What have you done to yourself?

B: I've **lost** some weight.

- b) with verbs that suggest a short action, such as *break, cut, knock, lose, start, stop* the Present Perfect Simple refers to an activity that took place once

#### Focus on result

He **has cut** his finger. (his finger is hurt)

## Present Perfect Continuous

### 3. present result

- a) an action that happened in the past (usually the recent past) whose results are seen at present

#### Focus on action

A: You've changed. What have you done to yourself?

B: I've **been doing** some exercise.

- b) with verbs that suggest a short action, such as *break, cut, knock, lose, start, stop* the Present Perfect Continuous refers to a repeated activity

#### Focus on action

He **has been cutting** the grass

# Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

## Present Perfect Simple

c) a complete action in the past whose result is seen at present

Someone **has eaten** my chocolates. (there are none left)

## Present Perfect Continuous

c) an incomplete action in the past whose result is seen at present

Someone **has been eating** my chocolates. (there are some left)

d) the cause that led to a present result

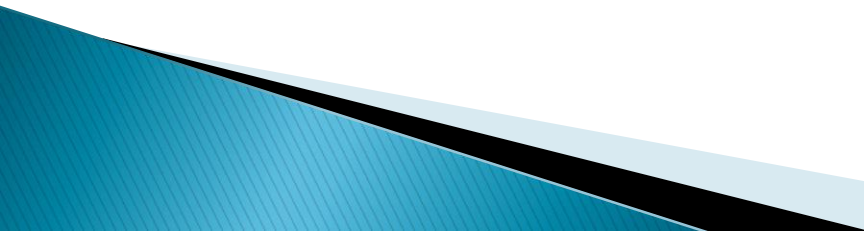
A: Why are you wet?

B: I've **been swimming**.

# Present perfect simple and continuous

## Present Perfect Simple

Indicators (if any):

- a) already
  - b) just
  - c) recently, lately
  - d) still
  - e) yet
- 

# Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

## Present Perfect Simple

### 4. indefinite past

an action that happened at an unspecified time in the past (? when); the time is not specified; what is important is the experience

Robert **has** never **been** abroad.

## Present Perfect Continuous

### 4. indefinite past

an action that happened at an unspecified time in the past (? when); the time is not specified; what is important is the experience

**Have** you **been flying** in a plane when it has hit an air pocket?

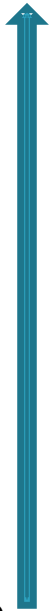


# Present perfect simple and continuous

## Present Perfect Simple

Indicators:

a) adverbs of frequency



always  
usually  
often  
frequently  
sometimes  
occasionally

seldom  
rarely  
hardly ever  
never

b) once

twice

three, four, ...n times

(how) many times

# Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

## Present Perfect Continuous

5. a repeated action that irritates the speaker or expresses his amazement and reproach

She **has** always **been using** my telephone this year.

### Indicators:

- ▶ always (mereu), continually, all the time, forever