



Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

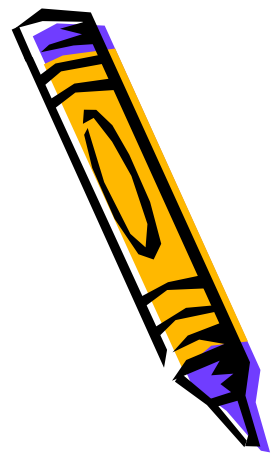


PRESENT PERFECT

have

+ V_{III}

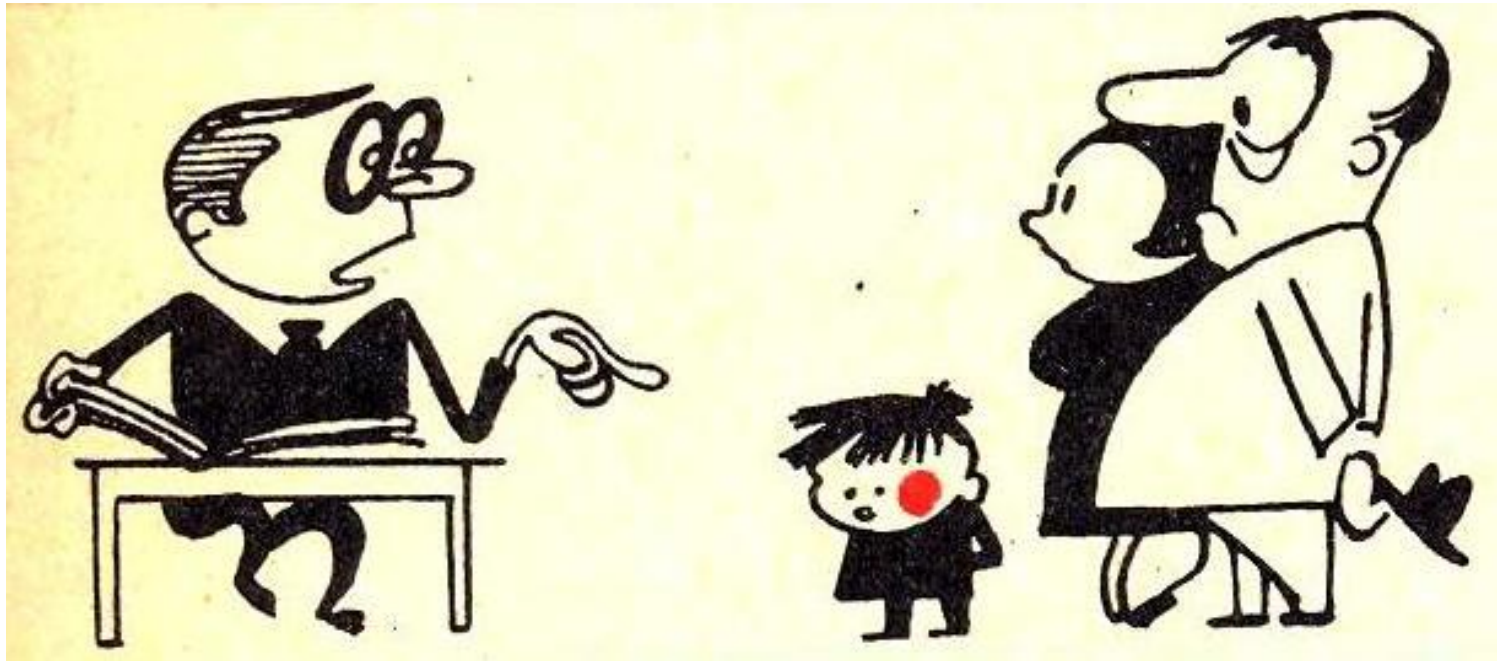
has



The PRESENT
PERFECT
tense
is used:



1) to express a present
RESULT of the *past* actions :



"He **hasn't done** his homework".



RESULT

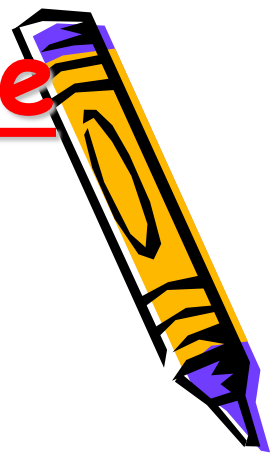


She *has picked* a lot of apples.

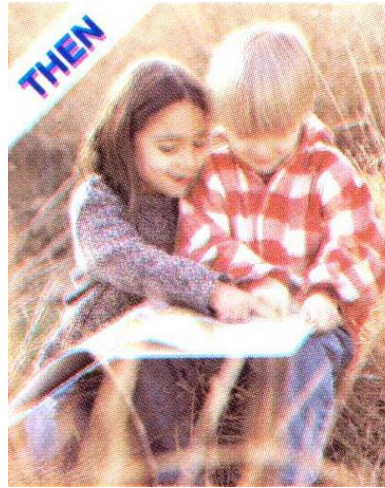
2) to express life experience
(*ever, never*):



*"Have you
ever been a
child?"*



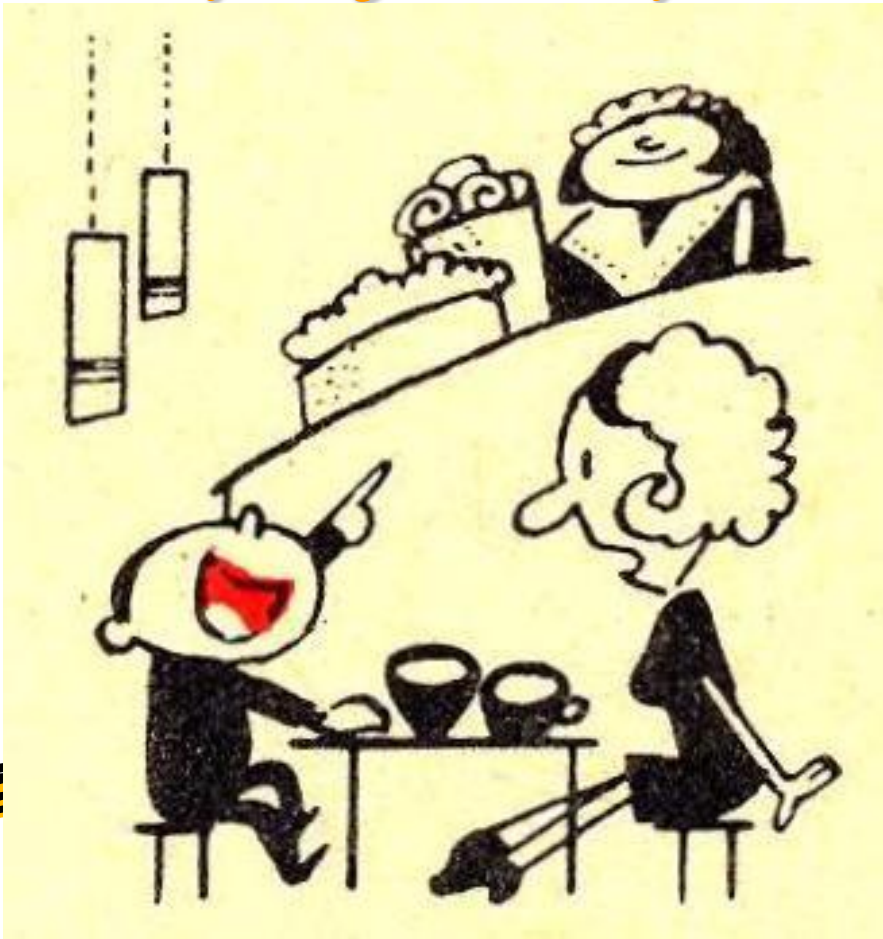
3) to express unfinished past
(since, recently, for):



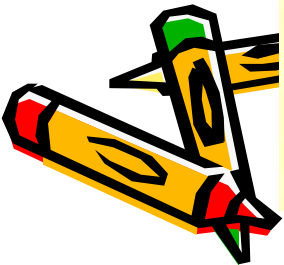
They *have been* friends
for 20 years.



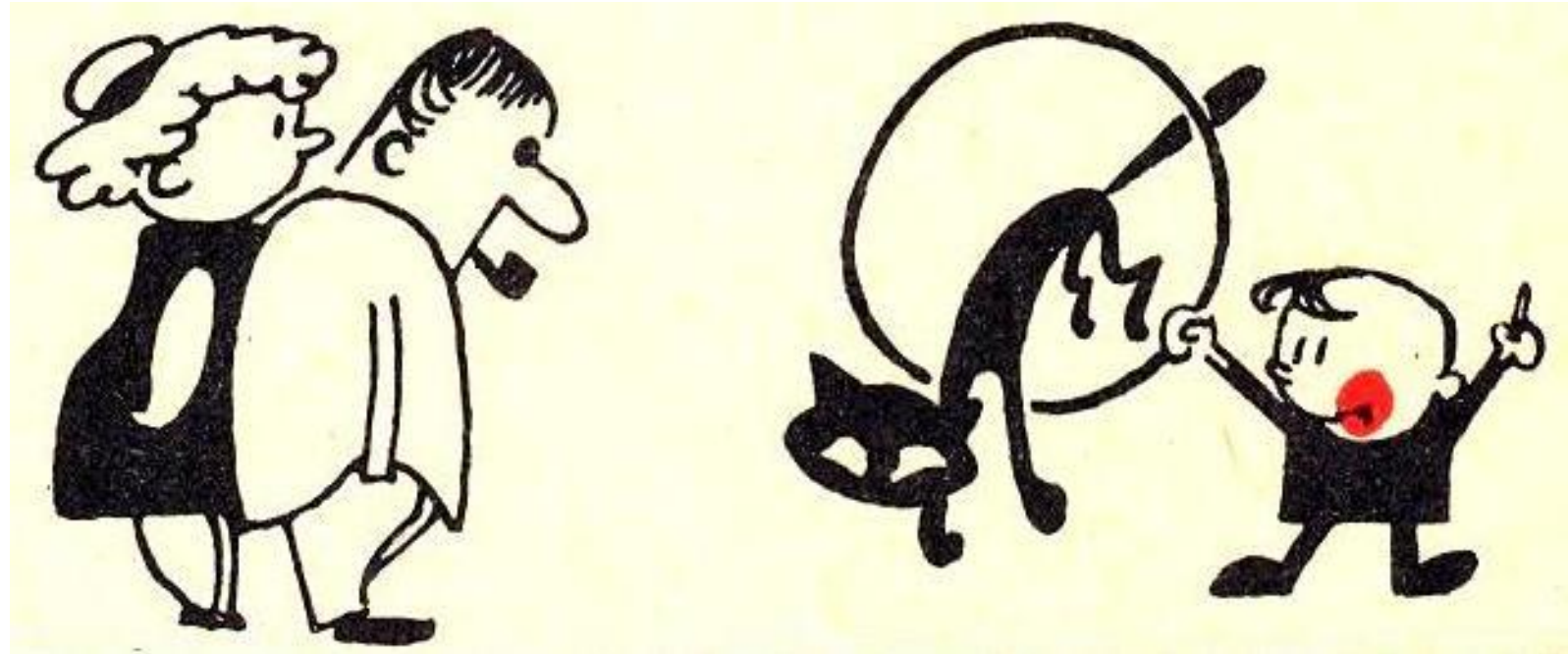
4) to express a **PAST** action,
period of **time** isn't finished
(*already, just, yet, this year*):



"You **have**
already
had six
cakes!".



PAST action,
time isn't finished



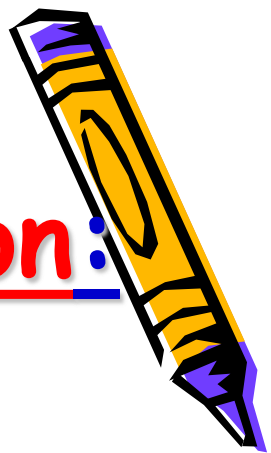
"I **have been** to the circus
twice *this week*".



5) to present new information:



"Wow! I've got a 5!"



new information



"The police
have
arrested two
men"



6). *"It is the (first) time smth.
has happened"*

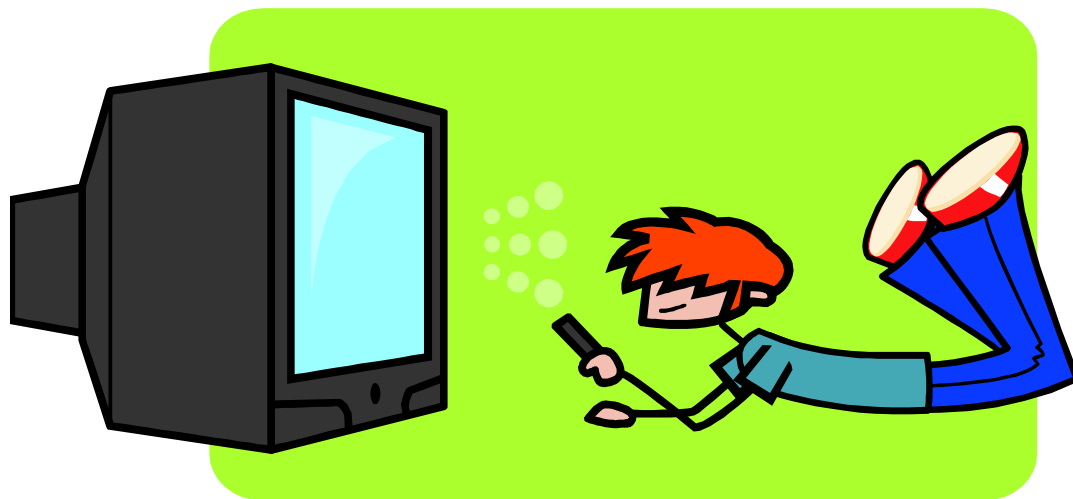


*"It is the
(first) time
I have won a
lottery!"*



7). With *state* verbs instead of Continuous:

be, dislike, enjoy, feel, hate, hear, know, like, prefer, remember, see, smell, taste, etc.



«I **have** always **liked** this film».



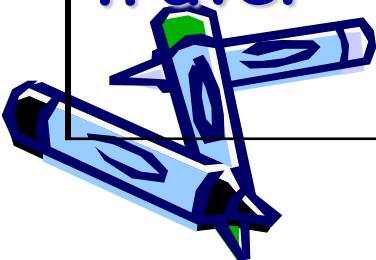
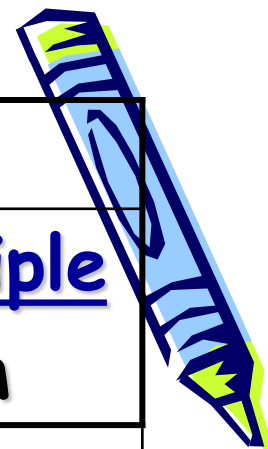
The Present Perfect is used with the following time expressions:

- *just*
- *always*
- *already (+) / yet (-;?)*
- *ever / never*
- *since*
- *for*
- *lately / recently*



Regular Verbs

| Verb | Past simple II form | Past <u>participle</u> III form |
|-----------------|---|---|
| wash | wash ed | wash ed |
| believe | believ ed | believ ed |
| fry | fri ed | fri ed |
| play | play ed | play ed |
| 'open | 'open ed | 'open ed |
| ban (запрещать) | bann ed | bann ed |
| travel | travell ed (GB) travel ed (US) | travell ed (GB) travel ed (US) |



Irregular Verbs

| I form | Past simple II form | Past <u>participle</u> III form |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| be | was/were | been |
| begin | began | begun |
| feel | felt | felt |
| hear | heard | heard |
| fly | flew | flown |
| give | gave | given |
| <u>come</u> | came | <u>come</u> |
| buy | bought | bought |
| learn | learnt (learned) | learnt (learned) |

Present Perfect Continuous



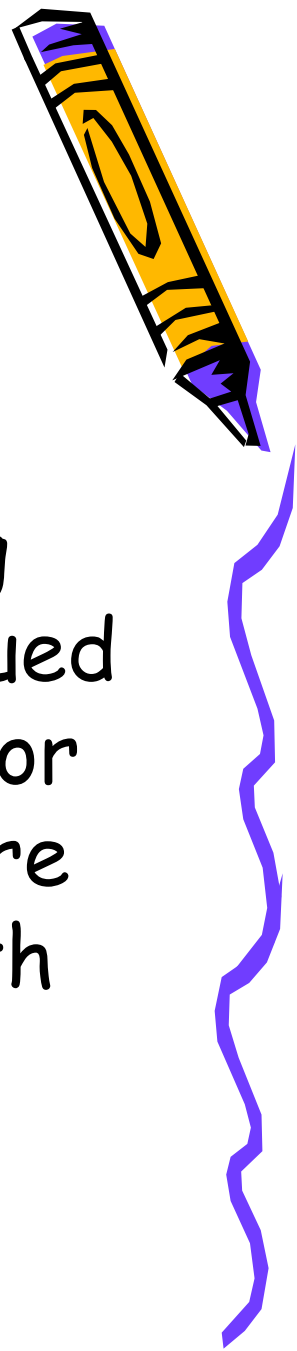
FORM

{has/have + been + present
participle}

- Examples:
- You have been waiting here for two hours.
- Have you been waiting here for two hours?
- You have not been waiting here for two hours.



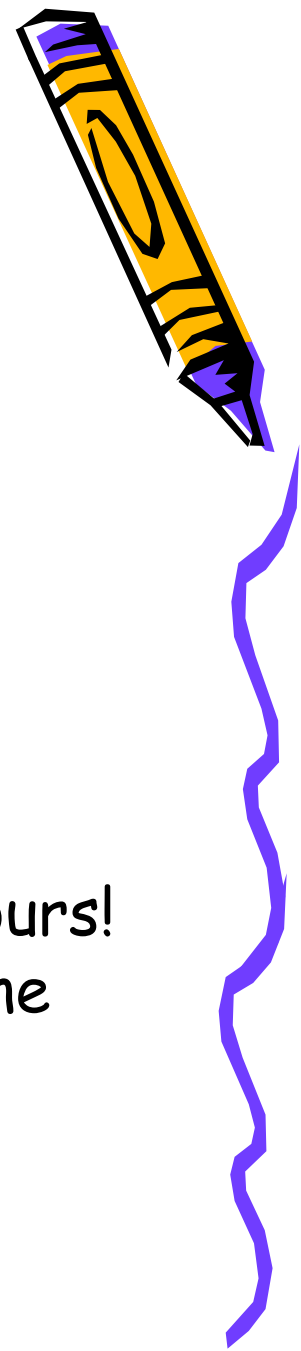
USE 1 Duration from the Past Until Now



- We use the Present Perfect Continuous to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. "For five minutes," "for two weeks," and "since Tuesday" are all durations which can be used with the Present Perfect Continuous.



Examples:



- They have been talking for the last hour.
- She has been working at that company for three years.
- What have you been doing for the last 30 minutes?
- James has been teaching at the university since June.
- We have been waiting here for over two hours!
- Why has Nancy not been taking her medicine for the last three days?



USE 2 Recently, Lately



- You can also use the Present Perfect Continuous WITHOUT a duration such as "for two weeks." Without the duration, the tense has a more general meaning of "lately." We often use the words "lately" or "recently" to emphasize this meaning.



Examples



- Recently, I have been feeling really tired.
- She has been watching too much television lately.
- Have you been exercising lately?
- Mary has been feeling a little depressed.
- Lisa has not been practicing her English.
- What have you been doing?

