



PRESENT PERFECT



**PRESENT PERFECT
SIMPLE**

FORM

1. have / has + past participle

- Statement: You have seen that movie many times.
- Question: Have you seen that movie many times?
- Negative: You have not seen that movie many times.

USE

1. Life experience

- Actions or events that happened sometime during a person's life
 - No information about when the experience happened
 - The person needs to be alive
 - Frequent words: ever, never, this month, etc.
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- I have been to Tokyo.
 - We have never seen that film.
 - I haven't seen her this month.

USE

2. Actions with a present result

- Something that happened in the past, but is still true or important now
- Recent events
- Common for news
- Frequent words: just, yet, already, recently, lately
- In US English, sometimes interchangeable with Past Simple
 - I've lost my keys (so I can't get into my house).
 - I've just seen Lucy.

USE

3. Unfinished past

- Events that started in the past and are still happening
- Frequent words: since, for, how long
 - I've known Karen since 1994.
 - She's lived in London for three years.
 - I've liked chocolate since I was a child.

PRESENT PERFECT or PAST SIMPLE

PRESENT PERFECT	PAST SIMPLE
Unfinished actions that started in the past and continue to the present: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I 've known Julie for ten years (and I still know her).	Finished actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I knew Julie for ten years (but then she moved away and we lost touch).
A finished action in someone's life (when the person is still alive: life experience): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• My brother has been to Mexico three times.	A finished action in someone's life (when the person is dead): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• My great-grandmother went to Mexico 3 times.
A finished action with a result in the present: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I 've lost my keys! (The result is that I can't get into my house now).	A finished action with no result in the present: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I lost my keys yesterday. It was terrible! (Now there is no result. I got new keys yesterday).
With an unfinished time word (this week, this month, today): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I 've seen John this week.	With a finished time word (last week, last month, yesterday): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I saw John last week.



PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

FORM

1. have / has been + present participle

- Statement: You have been waiting here for two hours.
- Question: Have you been waiting here for two hours?
- Negative: You have not been waiting here for two hours.

USE

1. Unfinished actions

- Expresses duration of the action in progress
- Frequent words: since, for
- Often interchangeable with Present Perfect Simple, but can't be used with stative verbs
 - I've been living in London for two years.
 - She's been working here since 2004.
 - We've been waiting for the bus for hours.

USE

2. Temporary habits or situations

- No direct answer to the question How long
- Frequent words: recently
- Often interchangeable with Present Continuous
 - I've been going to the gym a lot recently.
 - They've been living with his mother while they look for a house.

USE

3. Recent action with present result

- Actions that have recently stopped or are unfinished
- Actions have a result in the present
- Similar to the use of Present Perfect, but focuses on the action, not the result
 - I'm so tired, I've been studying.
 - I've been running, so I'm really hot.
 - It's been raining so the pavement is wet.

DIFFERENCES

Sometimes there is no difference between the Simple and the Continuous form. This is especially the case with verbs such as 'live', 'work' and 'study':

- They've lived in London since 2004.
- They've been living in London since 2004.

State verbs are rarely used in Continuous form.

- I've always loved sunny days.

The Present Perfect Continuous can be used to emphasise the length of time that has passed. The Present Perfect Simple is generally neutral.

- They've been waiting for hours! (This emphasises the length of time).
- They've waited for hours. (This doesn't emphasise the length of time).

On the other hand, the Present Perfect Simple is often used when we're talking about how much or how many. This isn't possible with the Present Perfect Continuous.

- She's drunk three cups of coffee this morning.
- She's drunk at least a litre of coffee today.

Present Perfect Continuous often focuses on the action itself, while the Present Perfect Simple focuses on the fact that the action is completed.

- I've been reading the book you recommended. (I'm enjoying it, but I'm not finished).
- I've read the book you recommended. (I've finished it, so we can talk about it).

Present Perfect Continuous can be used to emphasise that something is temporary:

- She's been running a lot recently. (She doesn't usually do this).
- Usually I study at home, but I've been studying in the library for the last week.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

Adverbs that are commonly used with Present Perfect Tenses are:

- Already I 've already done my homework.
- Yet Has the postman been yet?
- Just She 's just had some good news.

- Never I 've never been to China.
- Ever Have you ever tried bungee jumping?

- Since She's been working here since 2004.
- For I 've been living in London for two years.



**PRESENT PERFECT
PASSIVE**

FORM AND USE

1. FORM: have / has been + past participle

- My car has been sold.

2. USE

The use is the same as in the active, but the object is moved to the beginning of the sentence and the subject is usually omitted.

EXERCISES

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

- [Present Perfect Positive](#)
- [Present Perfect Negative](#)
- [Present Perfect Questions](#)
- [Present Perfect All Forms Mixed Exercise 1](#)
- [Present Perfect All Forms Mixed Exercise 2](#)

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- [Present Perfect Continuous Positive and Negative](#)
- [Present Perfect Continuous Questions](#)

MIXED TENSES

- [Past Simple or Present Perfect Exercise 1](#)
- [Past Simple or Present Perfect Exercise 2](#)
- [Past Simple or Present Perfect Exercise 3](#)
- [Past Simple or Present Perfect Exercise 4](#)

- [Present Perfect Simple or Continuous 1](#)
- [Present Perfect Simple or Continuous 2](#)
- [Present Perfect Simple or Continuous 3](#)

- [Present Perfect Passive](#)