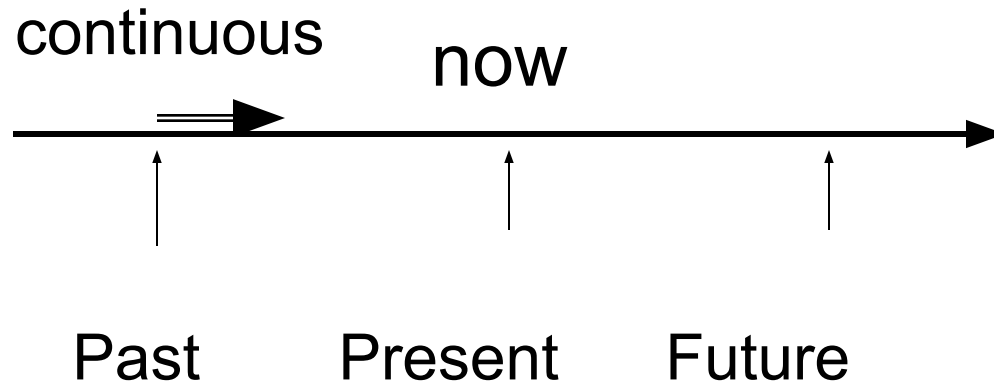


# Present Perfect

# Review



# What're the differences?

- I live in Bakersfield now.
- I lived in Bakersfield in 2010.
- I have lived in Bakersfield **since 2010**.

- I finished my homework **last night**.
- I have already finished my homework.

- I lost my keys yesterday.

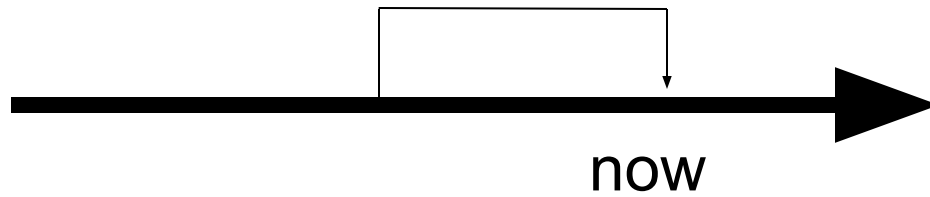
- I have lost my keys.

- Tomas went to Mexico last week.
- Tomas has been to Mexico once.
- Tomas has gone to Mexico. He lives in Michoacán now.

# “Present perfect” means...

- “Perfect” means “past.”
- Present perfect = Present and past
- An event happened in the past. This event is still influencing the present somehow.

# When to Use the Present Perfect Tense

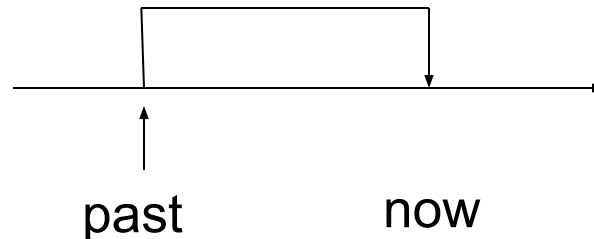


1. To express the past experiences you still remember now.
  2. To emphasize continuing situations from the past till now.
  3. To emphasize completed actions that you did in the past and it's still done even now.
  4. To express the present consequence of the past action.
- ☐ Find the connection between past and present in each expression.



# 1. To express experiences

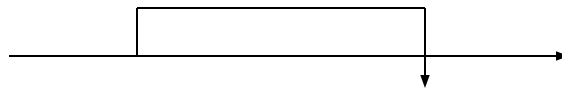
- a. I have eaten buffalo before. (*= I have a past experience of eating buffalo, and I still remember the taste.*)
- b. I have met Shakira before. (*= I have an past experience of meeting Shakira before, and I still remember it.*)



## 2. To emphasize continuing situations

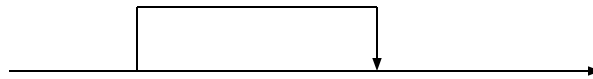
a. We've lived in Bakersfield **for** the last 3 years.  
(= We started to live in BFL 3 years ago and we still live here.)

b. He hasn't seen his uncle **since** 1999.  
(= The last time he saw his uncle was 1999.)



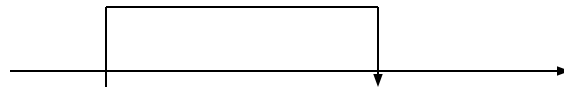
### 3. To emphasize completed actions

- a. Nora has already completed the test. (= *Nora completed the test a while ago.*)
  
- b. She's spent all her allowance by the middle of the month. (= *She finished spending all her allowance.*)



## 4. To express results of actions

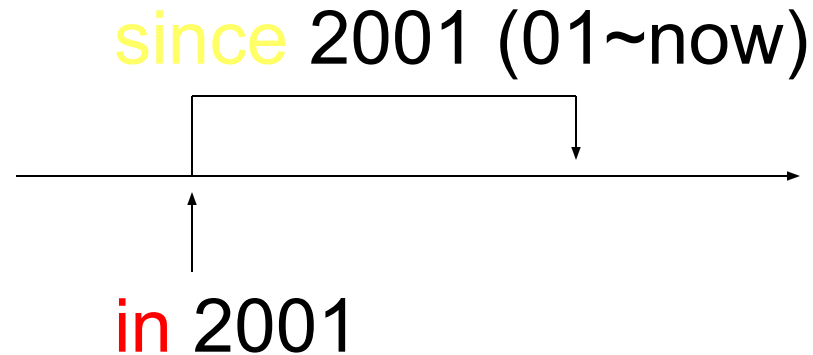
- a. Julio has caught a bad cold. (*=He caught a bad cold in the past. As a result, he still has a cold.*)
- b. Rosa has lost her house key. (= She lost her house key some time ago. As a result, she doesn't have it now.)



# Correct errors.

1. I've been to Canada last year.
2. Kate has worked at the store in 2001.
3. Ten years ago, my father has built our house.
4. Omar has misplaced his bag yesterday.

Don't use specific time words with the perfect tense.



She has worked at the store \_\_\_\_ 2001.

# Present Perfect Tense

Affirmative

(Simple Pres) You study physics.

(Pres. Perfect) You **have** **studied** physics.

“have” or “has”: helping  
verb for  
present perfect

Past participle (-ed  
or irregular)

(Simple Pres) He finds the answers.

(Pres. Perf.) He **has** **found** the answers.

# Present Perfect Tense

## Negative

(Simple Pres.) You don't write a paragraph.

(Pres. Perf.) You **haven't written** a paragraph.

(Simple Pres.) She doesn't find the answers.

(Pres. Perf.) She **hasn't found** the answers.



# Present Perfect Tense

Questions

(Pres Perf. Affirmative)

He **has** **done** his homework.

(Present Perf. **Question**)

**Has** he **done** his homework?

(Short answers)

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

# Contractions

We have eaten dinner.

=We've eaten dinner.

He has lived in China.

= He's lived in China.

\* I've, you've, they've, she's, it's

# Present Perfect Tense

## Information Questions

(Past tense) Where did he study?

(Pres Perf.) Where **has he studied** ?

(Past tense) What happened to him?

(Pres. Perf.)

What **has happened** to him?

- **Who** called you yesterday?
- My mother did. (**My mother** called me.)
- **Who** did you call yesterday?
- I called **my father**.

# Be careful!

“He’s” can be “He has” or He is.”

Which one are they?

1. She’s a teacher. (She is)
2. It’s happened before. (It has)
3. He’s read the book already. (He has)
4. He’s meeting with a client now. (He is)

- He's meeting with his clients now.
- He's having a meeting right now.
- He's had a meeting.
- He's been meeting with his clients for 2 hours.
- He's in a meeting now.

# Be careful!

(INCORRECT)

He has washed his face **and** has brushed his teeth.

(CORRECT)

He has washed his face **and** brushed his teeth.

Present perfect indicates something happened at an indefinite past time

- Indefinite =  
not clear, not certain
- Expressing past experiences
- Something happened in the past, but you don't say when it happened.

e.g. Ramona  made tamales .



# What's the difference?

- I live in Bakersfield now, but I used to live in Ventura.
- I have lived in Bakersfield since 2010, but I'm thinking about moving back to Ventura.

- I finished my homework at 10pm last night.
- I have finished my homework, so I can go out now.

- I lost my keys yesterday, but I found them this morning.
- I have lost my keys, so I have to use the spare keys.

- I have gone to Mexico.
- I went to Mexico.
- I have been to Mexico.

In the present perfect, the action or state may occur multiple times.

1. Ed has been to Texas **once**.
2. Al has been to Texas **many times**.

# Other adverbs with indefinite past time

already

1. We've **already** eaten.

not --- yet

2. She **still** hasn't finished her homework.

still

so far, ...

3. **So far**, I've visited 16 countries.

ever

4. He **hasn't** found the wallet **yet**.

never

5. They've **never** heard such a thing

before

**before**

6. Has it **ever** snowed here?

# Present perfect progressive

- Present perfect:
  - have/has + past participle
  - Pedro has eaten dinner already.
- Present perfect progressive:
  - have/has + been + ~ing
  - Pedro has been eating dinner since 6pm.

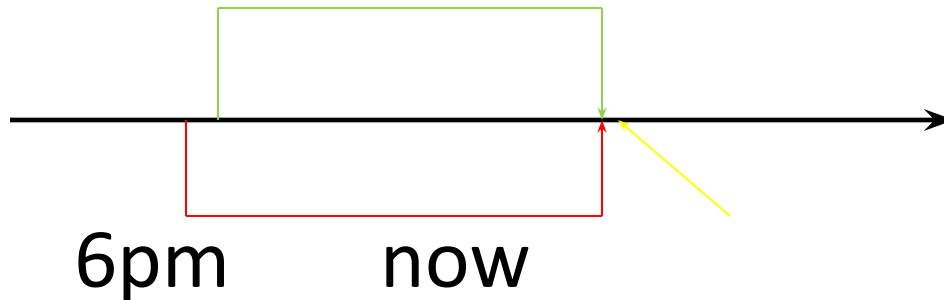
# Present perfect progressive

- Present progressive:
  - is/am/are + ~ing
  - It describes an activity that is in progress **right now**.
  - It doesn't discuss duration (how long).
- Pres. perf. progressive:
  - have/has + been + ~ing
  - It expresses the duration (how long) an activity is going on **until now**.



# Compare the three.

1. Pedro **has eaten** dinner already.
2. Pedro **is eating** dinner now.
3. Pedro **has been eating** dinner since 6pm.



# Notes

- Non-action verbs (stative verbs such as “know” and “like”) are generally not used in the progressive tenses.
- OK: I know Yoko.
- **Not OK: I’m knowing Yoko.**
- OK: I have known Yoko for 3 years.
- **Not OK: I have been knowing Yoko for 3 years.**

# Present perfect progressive & present perfect

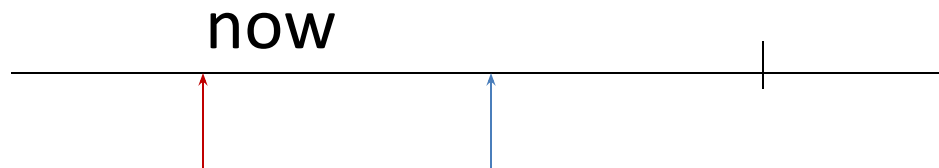
- What is the difference?
  1. Gina and Tom have been talking on the phone for 20 minutes. They talk to each other once a week.
  2. Gina has talked to Tom on the phone many times, but they have never met each other in person.

# Present perfect progressive & present perfect

- What is the difference?
  1. I've been living here for six months.
  2. I've lived here for six months.
  3. Ed has been wearing glasses since he was ten.
  4. Ed has worn glasses since he was ten.

# Past perfect

- Past perfect:
  - Had + past participle
  - **When Sue arrived**, Jack **had** already **left** the office.



# Past perfect

- Past perfect **shows the time relationship** between **two** past events. One event happened before the other one.
- Past perfect is more common in **formal** writing such as a novel.

- If the time relationship is obvious from the sentence, the simple past is used.

1. Jack **left** before Sue **arrived**. (common)

2. Jack **had left** before Sue **arrived**. (formal)