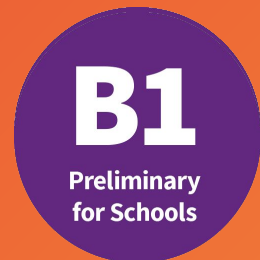


# GOLD

## experience



Unit 4 – present perfect

# We use the present perfect to talk in the past, but it always has a link to the present.

Let's look at:

1. When we use the present perfect.
2. How we make sentences in the present perfect.
3. Adverbs of time in the present perfect.



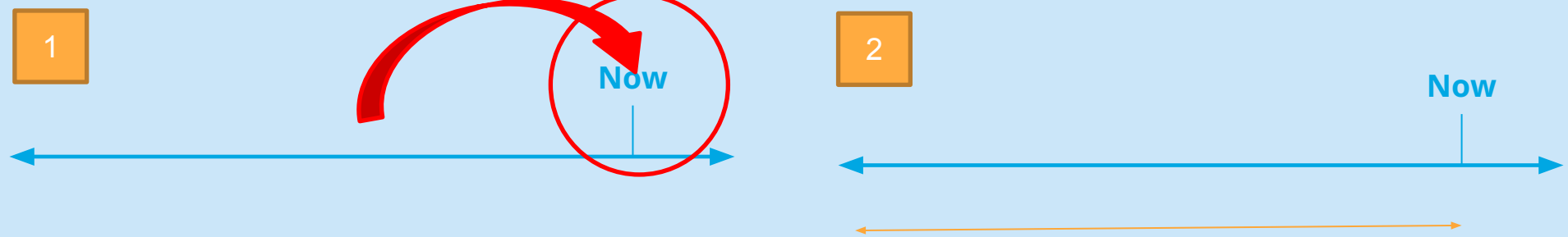
When do we use it?

# Function: When do we use the present perfect?



I've visited Barcelona at least four times – I love it!

My friend has failed some of his exams, so now his parents won't let him go away for the summer.



My friend has failed some of his exams, so now...

My life  
I've visited Barcelona at least four times.

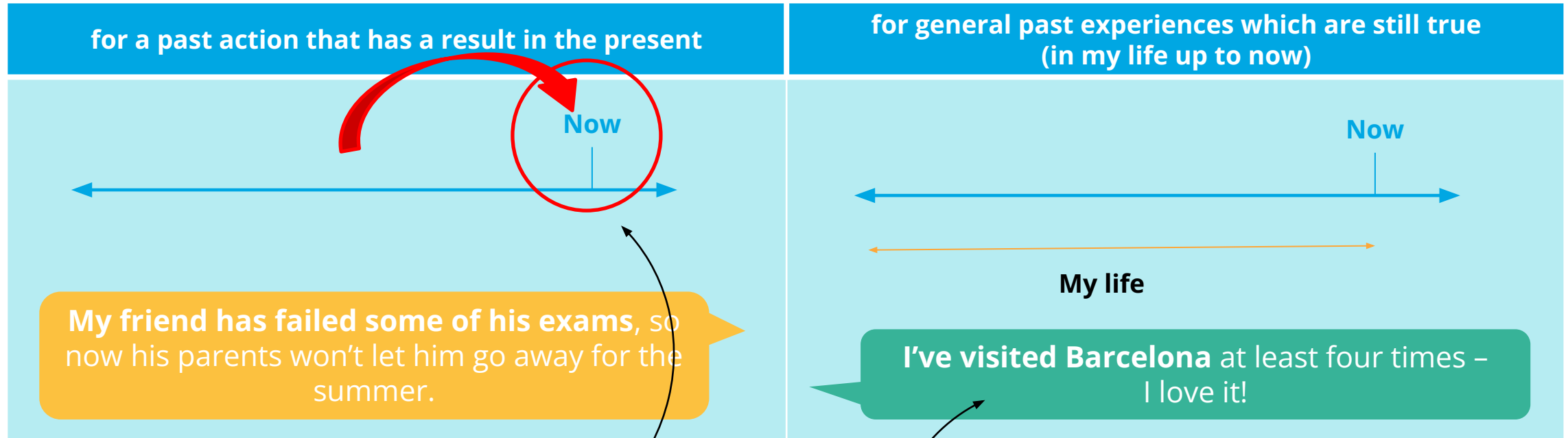
Look at these two examples of the present perfect and match them to the timelines.



Now match the examples and timelines to the uses.

for a past action that has a result in the present	for general past experiences which are still true (in my life up to now)

# Function: When do we use the present perfect?



Although this is a past action, the consequence is in the present.

Here, the exact dates in the past are not mentioned. It's a general past, 'in my life'.

In the present perfect, you always need to consider two different time periods - one will be in the past, the other in the present.

How do we make sentences in the present perfect?

# Form: How do we make sentences in the present perfect?

past participle	has	has not (hasn't)	have not (haven't)	he/she/it	has
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positive		
I/You/We/They	have	_____ been many times.
He/She/It	_____	

negative		
I/You/We/They	_____	past participle been many times.
He/She/It	has not (hasn't)	

questions			
(qu. word) (e.g. <i>where</i> )	Have	I/you/we/they	past participle been many times?
	Has	_____	

short answers		
Yes,	I/you/we/they	have
	he/she/it	_____
No,	I/you/we/they	have not (haven't)
	he/she/it	_____



Look at the examples and put the words in the box in the correct gaps to complete the structures.

# Form: How do we make sentences in the present perfect?

positive		
I/You/We/They	have	past participle been many times.
He/She/It	has	



This is an example of the past participle form of a verb. They can be regular (ending in *-ed*) or irregular. For example: *She has **lived** here before. They have **eaten** all the biscuits.*

negative		
I/You/We/They	have not (haven't)	past participle been many times.
He/She/It	has not (hasn't)	

questions			
(qu. word) (e.g. where)	have	I/you/we/they	past participle been many times?
	has	he/she/it	

short answers		
Yes,	I/you/we/they	have.
	he/she/it	has.
No,	I/you/we/they	have not (haven't).
	he/she/it	has not (hasn't).

We usually use the contractions, especially when speaking or in less formal writing.

Adverbs of time...

# Adverbs of time with the present

for recent past events when no specific time is mentioned	to emphasise an action was completed in the past without mentioning when	to ask about general past experiences any time up to now
used to replace <i>not</i> when talking about general past experiences any time up to now	to mention a period of time when emphasising the duration of an action	to mention a specific time in the past when emphasising the duration of an action



Look at the different examples with highlighted adverbs of time. Match them to the uses in the table.

I've taught here **for** three years.

Tina has **just** finished university.

They've lived in that house **since** 2007.

Have your parents **ever** travelled abroad?

James has **never** been to Paris.

My teacher has **already** corrected the exams.

# Adverbs of time with the present

for recent past events when no specific time is mentioned.	to emphasise an action was completed in the past without mentioning when.	to ask about general past experiences any time up to now.
Tina has <b>just</b> finished university.	My teacher has <b>already</b> corrected the exams	Have your parents <b>ever</b> travelled abroad?



We cannot use *not* and *never* in the same sentence as it would create a double negative.

In this context, we use *ever* in questions.

used to replace <i>not</i> when talking about general past experiences any time up to now	to mention a period of time when emphasising the duration of an action	to mention a specific time in the past when emphasising the duration of an action
James has <b>never</b> been to Paris.	I've taught here <b>for</b> three years.	They've lived in that house <b>since</b> 2007.

The adverbs *just*, *already*, *ever* and *never* come directly before the main verb (the past participle).

Look...

*Tina has **just** finished university.*

Let's practise!



# Practice activities

Choose the correct answer in each example.

1. *Have ever you/Have you ever* been swimming at night?
2. My best friend and her dad *have just finished/has just finished* a pottery course.
3. Where *you have been/have you been?* I *cook/have cooked* dinner and now it's cold!
4. Claire has *already/never* written the letter to her penpal. She sent it this morning.
5. What is the most exciting thing you have *never/ever* done?
6. Jack has *spoke/spoken* to Freya and she is coming to the party.
7. I have lived here *for/since* I was a child.
8. Mary has studied English *for/since* seven years.