


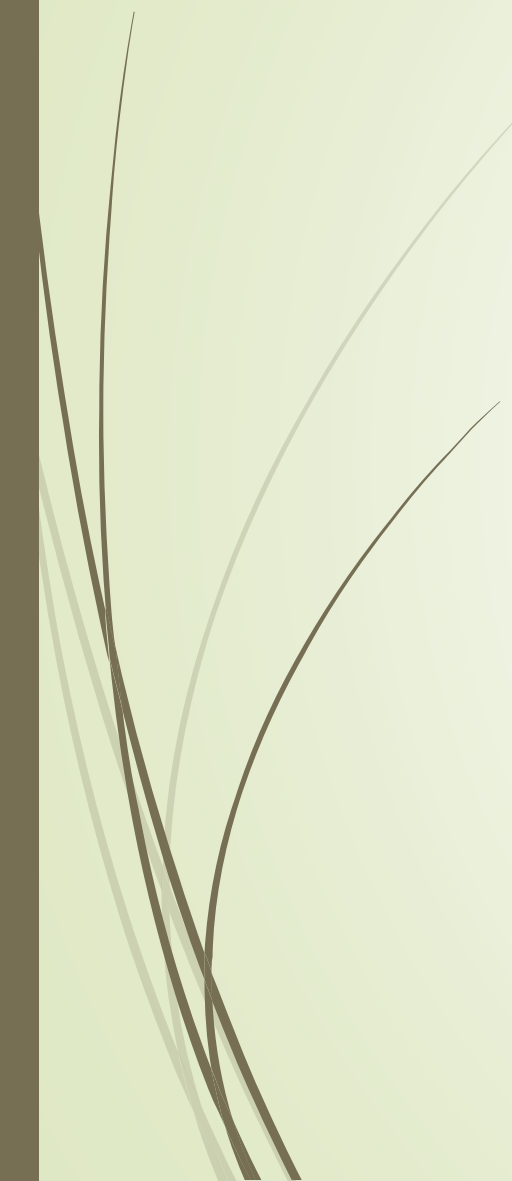
Present Perfect Tense (Simple and Continuous)

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Simple Present Perfect Tense

- ➡ It is a verb phrase made from a present form of auxiliary (have) and a past participle.

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- Auxiliary **have** has the same forms as verb **have**. The two are identical except that the auxiliary more readily joins with pronouns and with **not** to form contraction.





a- present

person	singular	plural
1	I've	We've
2	You've	
3	He's She's It's	They've

b- past

person	Singular	plural
1	I'd	We'd
2	You'd	
3	He'd She'd It'd	They'd

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- C-these contractions are never used as the last word in a sentence or before **too** or **either** in a compound sentence.
 - D- the negative contractions are **haven't**, **hasn't**, **hadn't**.



Past participle

present	past	Past participle
walk	walked	walked
play	played	played
go	went	gone
eat	ate	eaten
buy	bought	bought
take	took	taken
see	saw	seen



Give the past and the past participle form of the following verbs:

1- drive

2- cut

3- begin

4- forget

5- choose

6- ring

7- fall

8- try



Structure:

- **Affirmative:** Subject + have/has + past participle
- **Example:** She has visited France.
- They have traveled abroad.



➤ **Negative:** Subject + have/has + not + past participle

➤ **Example:** They have not finished their homework.

➤ He has not bought a new house.

➤ **•Question:** Have/Has + subject + past participle?

➤ **Example:** Have you seen that movie?





Uses

- 1. Experience:** To talk about life experiences.
 - Example: I have never been to Japan.
- 2. Change Over Time:** To show how things have changed.
 - Example: My English has improved.


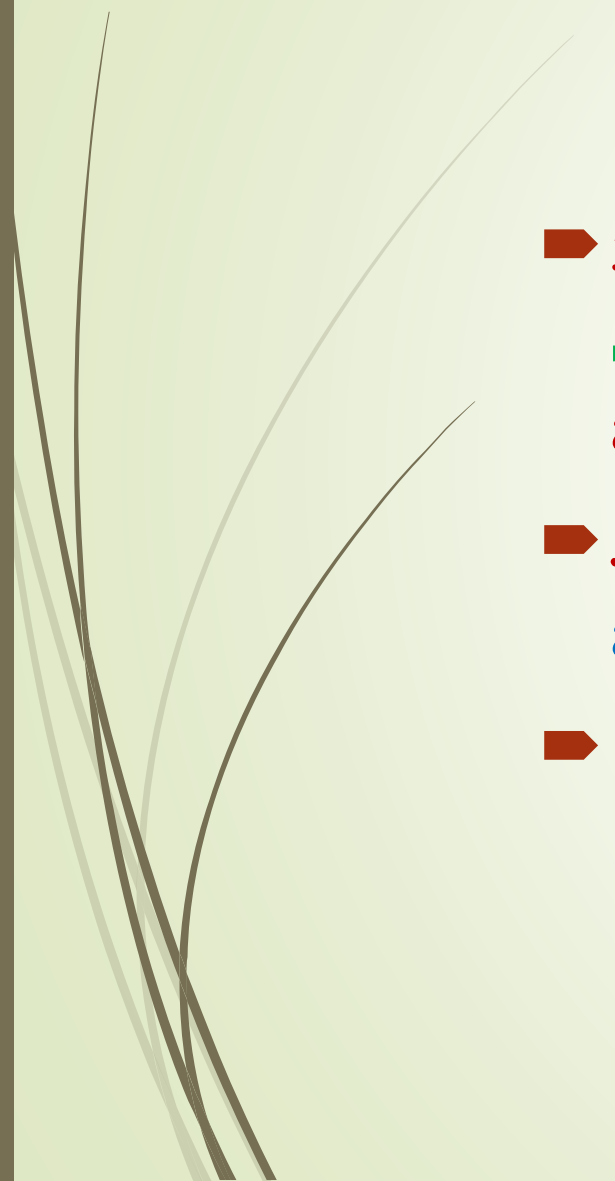




3. Continuing Situations: For situations that started in the past and continue to the present.



- Example: We have lived here for five years.

4. Recent Events: To indicate actions that have occurred recently.

- Example: She has just finished her project.

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- **5-** an action or state completed at some unspecified time. Sentences like this type may include words like **just**, **already**, **recently**. Negative statement may use **yet**.
 - **Just:** Indicates that something happened a very short time ago or immediately before speaking
 - Example: "I have just finished my homework."

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- **Recently:** Refers to something that occurred not long ago but can be less specific than "just" i.e within a short time ago.
 - **Example:** They have recently moved to a new city.
 - **Already:** Used to express that something has happened sooner than expected.
 - **Example:** She has already seen that movie.

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- **Yet:** Often used in negative sentences or questions to indicate that something has not happened up to now, but is expected to happen.
 - Example (negative): **He hasn't finished his project yet.**
 - Example (question): **Have you eaten yet?**




6- An action or state which began some time in the past and has continued to the moment of speaking. This kind of sentence usually includes a time expression introduced by **for** and **since**.

For: introduces phrases of duration . The actual length of time is stated:
for six months.

I have lived here for five years.

They have known each other for a long time.



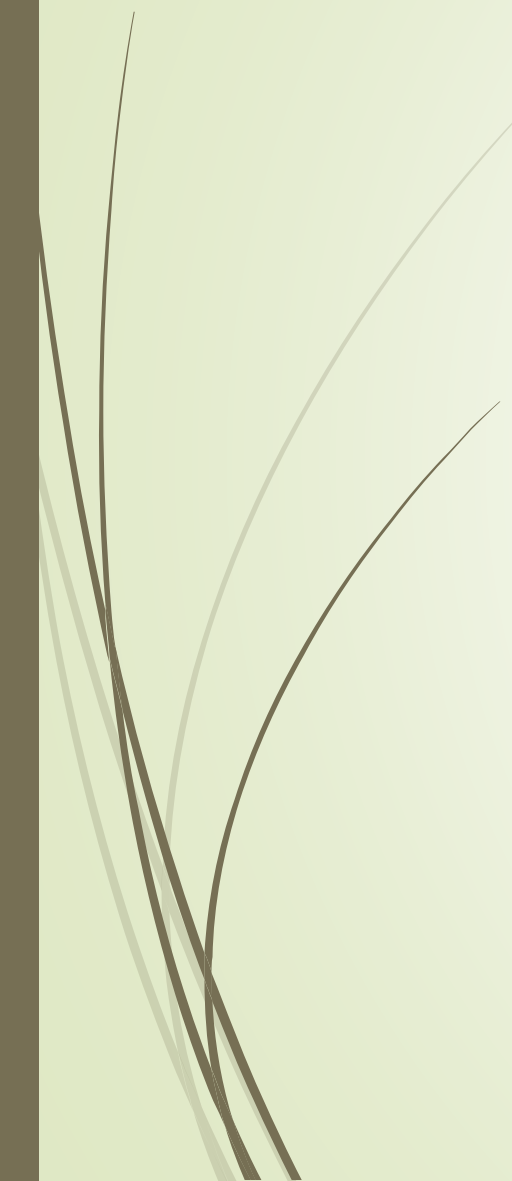
Since phrases name the beginning of the time duration. The end is the moment of speaking. Since September means from September until now.

Since clauses name an action which occurred at the beginning of the time duration. Since she arrived. The end of duration is the moment of speaking or writing.

- He has worked at the company since 2010.
- We have been friends since childhood.
- I have had this car since last year.



Continuous Present Perfect

- The continuous present perfect tense, also known as the present perfect continuous tense, is used to describe actions that began in the past and continue into the present or have recently stopped, often emphasizing the duration of the action.
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Structure



- **Form:** Subject + has/have + been + verb (-ing form)
 - Examples
 - 1. Duration Emphasis:
I have been studying for three hours.
 - 2. Recent Actions:
She has been working hard lately.
 - 3. Ongoing Situations:
They have been living in this city since 2020.



Uses

- 1.To emphasize the duration of an activity:
Example: "He has been playing guitar for ten years."
- 2.To describe an activity that started in the past and is still happening:
Example: "We have been waiting for the bus for over an hour."
- 3.To indicate a recently finished action that has present consequences:
Example: "I'm tired because I have been exercising."

