

Present

Perfect

Affirmative

I/You have visited

He/She/It has visited

We/You/They have visited

Negative

- **Long Form**

- I/You have not visited
- He/She/It has not visited
- We/You/They have not visited

- **Short Form**

- I/You haven't visited
- He/She/It hasn't visited
- We/You/They haven't visited

Interrogative

- Have I/you visited?
- Has he/she/it visited?
- Have we/you/they visited?

Short answer

- Yes, I/you have. No, I/You haven't.
- Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.
- Yes, we/you/they have.
- No, we/you/they haven't.

- We form
the present perfect
with the auxiliary verb
have/has and **past
participle of the main
verb.**

- We usually form the past participle of regular verbs by adding **–ed** to the verb.

Stay-stayed

- We form questions by putting **have/has** before the subject.

f.E. Has she done her homework?

- We form negations by putting **not** between **have/has** and the past participle.

f.E. ***They haven't phoned yet.***

Use

We use the present perfect:

- for action which started in the past and continue up to the present.
- *He **has worked** in this company for five years.(= He started working in the company five years ago and he still works there.)*

- to talk about a past action which has a **visible result in the present.**
- He has sprained his ankle. He can't walk.*

- for actions which happened at an **unstated time in the past**.
The action is more important than the time.
- *He has been in Spain twice.*
(*When? We don't know.*
Time is not stated.)

- with ***today, this morning/afternoon***, etc when these periods of time are not finished at the time of speaking. ***She has typed five letters this afternoon. (It is still afternoon.)***
- to refer to an **experience**. ***Have you ever been to Italy?***

- **Time expressions used with the present perfect:**

just, already, yet, for,
since, ever, never, etc.