

Present perfect 1 (I have done)

A Study this example situation:



Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.
He **has lost** his key.

He **has lost** his key = He lost it recently, and he still doesn't have it.

Have/has lost is the *present perfect simple*:

I/we/they/you	have (= I've etc.)	finished lost done been etc.
he/she/it	has (= he's etc.)	

The present perfect simple is **have/has + past participle**. The past participle often ends in **-ed** (finished/decided etc.), but many important verbs are *irregular* (lost/done/written etc.).

For a list of irregular verbs, see Appendix 1.

B When we say that 'something **has happened**', this is usually new information:

- ☐ Ow! I've cut my finger.
- ☐ The road is closed. There's **been** (there **has been**) an accident.
- ☐ (from the news) Police **have arrested** two men in connection with the robbery.

When we use the present perfect, there is a connection with **now**. The action in the past has a result **now**:

- ☐ 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I've **lost** it.' (= I don't have it **now**)
- ☐ He told me his name, but I've **forgotten** it. (= I can't remember it **now**)
- ☐ 'Is Sally here?' 'No, she's **gone** out.' (= she is out **now**)
- ☐ I can't find my bag. **Have** you **seen** it? (= Do you know where it is **now**?)

C You can use the present perfect with **just, already** and **yet**.

Just = a short time ago:

- ☐ 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I've **just had** lunch.'
- ☐ Hello. **Have** you **just arrived**?

We use **already** to say that something happened sooner than expected:

- ☐ 'Don't forget to send the letter.' 'I've **already sent** it.'
- ☐ 'What time is Mark leaving?' 'He's **already gone**.'

Yet = until now. **Yet** shows that the speaker is expecting something to happen. Use **yet** only in questions and negative sentences:

- ☐ **Has** it **stopped** raining **yet**?
- ☐ I've written the letter, but I **haven't sent** it **yet**.

D Note the difference between **gone (to)** and **been (to)**:

- ☐ Jim is on holiday. He **has gone** to Italy. (= he is there now or on his way there)
- ☐ Jane is back home now. She **has been** to Italy. (= she has now come back)

Write the situations and write sentences. Use the following verbs:

arrive break fall go up grow improve lose

- 1 Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.
- 2 Margaret can't walk and her leg is in plaster.
- 3 Last week the bus fare was 80 pence. Now it is 90.
- 4 Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is better.
- 5 Dan didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard.
- 6 This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it.
- 7 The temperature was 20 degrees. Now it is only 12.

He **has lost** his key.
She
The bus fare
Her English
He
The letter
The

7.2 Complete B's sentences. Use the verb in brackets + **just/already/yet**.

- | A | B |
|--|--|
| 1 Would you like something to eat? | No, thanks. <u>I've just had lunch.</u>
(I / just / have / lunch) |
| 2 Do you know where Julia is? | Yes,
(I / just / see / her) |
| 3 What time is David leaving? |
(he / already / leave) |
| 4 What's in the newspaper today? | I don't know.
(I / not / read / it yet) |
| 5 Is Sue coming to the cinema with us? | No,
(she / already / see / the film) |
| 6 Are your friends here yet? | Yes,
(they / just / arrive) |
| 7 What does Tim think about your plan? |
(we / not / tell / him yet) |

7.3 Read the situations and write sentences with **just, already** or **yet**.

- 1 After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says, 'Would you like something to eat?'
You say: No thank you. I've just had lunch. (have lunch)
- 2 Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says, 'Can I speak to Joe?'
You say: I'm afraid (go out)
- 3 You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away. You say: Wait a minute! (not / finish)
- 4 You are going to a restaurant tonight. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says, 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?' You say: No, (do it)
- 5 You know that a friend of yours is looking for a place to live. Perhaps she has been successful.
Ask her. You say: ? (find)
- 6 You are still thinking about where to go for your holiday. A friend asks, 'Where are you going for your holiday?' You say: (not / decide)
- 7 Linda went to the bank, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks, 'Is Linda still at the bank?' You say: No, (come back)

7.4 Put in **been** or **gone**.

- 1 Jim is on holiday. He's gone to Italy.
- 2 Hello! I've just to the shops. I've bought lots of things.
- 3 Alice isn't here at the moment. She's to the shop to get a newspaper.
- 4 Tom has out. He'll be back in about an hour.
- 5 'Are you going to the bank?' 'No, I've already to the bank.'