

# PRESENT PERFECT

Present perfect

Grade 5

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# PRESENT PERFECT

One Direction (1D), made up of Harry, Niall, Louis, Liam and formerly Zayn (tragic), became famous in 2010 on the British TV singing competition *The X Factor*, becoming the biggest boy band since Take That. Despite only coming third in the live final, the judge Simon Cowell, having seen the potential of five Bieber-like teenagers, signed them in a two-million-pound deal. With number-one singles such as *What Makes You Beautiful*, *Story of My Life*, *Live While We're Young* and *Steal My Girl*, they have sold more than 20 million albums worldwide.

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In *Steal My Girl*, a guy is singing about how he's been with a girl since they were teenagers, how close they are and how much he loves her. But, because of her physique, all the other guys want to steal her from him and that's why he says, "find another one 'cause she belongs to me."

There's an example 1D gives us in the first line of *Steal My Girl*: "She's been my queen since we were sixteen."

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## HOW TO FORM IT

The present perfect is formed using the auxiliary verb "to have" + the past participle. Let's begin with "to have". Its forms are not the same as those of "to have" meaning "to possess" and you must learn them off by heart.

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<b>Affirmative</b>	I have	You have	She has He has It has	We have	You have	They have
<b>Affirmative (contraction)</b>	I've	You've	She's He's It's	We've	You've	They've

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<b>Negative</b>	I have not	You have not	She has not He has not It has not	We have not	You have not	They have not
<b>Negative (contraction 1)</b>	I've not	You've not	He's not She's not It's not	We're not	You've not	They've not
<b>Negative (contraction 2)</b>	I haven't	You haven't	She hasn't He hasn't It hasn't	We haven't	You haven't	They haven't

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<b>Affirmative question</b>	Have I?	Have you?	Has she? Has he? Has it?	Have we?	Have you?	Have they?
<b>Negative question</b>	Have I not?	Have you not?	Has she not? Has he not? Has it not?	Have we not?	Have you not?	Have they not?
<b>Negative question (contraction)</b>	Haven't I?	Haven't you?	Hasn't she? Hasn't he? Hasn't it?	Haven't we?	Haven't you?	Haven't they?

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Now we need to know how to form past participles. For the majority of verbs (REGULAR VERBS), apply the following rules:



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Most verbs	Add <b>ed</b>	Sailed (to sail) Talked (to talk)
Verbs ending in <b>e</b>	Add <b>d</b>	Danced (to dance) Lived (to live)
Verbs ending in a <b>consonant + y</b>	Change <b>y</b> to <b>i</b> and add <b>ed</b>	Tried (to try) Cried (to cry)
Verbs ending in a <b>consonant + stressed vowel + consonant</b>	Double the <b>last consonant</b> (never double h, w, x or y) and add <b>ed</b>	Committed (to commit) Stopped (to stop)
Most verbs ending in a <b>single l</b>	Double the <b>l</b> and add <b>ed</b>	Travelled (to travel) Cancelled (to cancel)

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However, there are lots of **IRREGULAR VERBS** that ignore these rules.

You have to learn the **irregular verbs list** off by heart.

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<i>INFINITIVE</i>	<i>PAST SIMPLE</i>	<i>PAST PARTICIPLE</i>	<i>MEANING (Spanish)</i>
arise	arose	arisen	levantarse
awake	awoke	awoken	despertarse
be	was/were	been	ser, estar
bear	bore	born	soportar
beat	beat	beaten	golpear, vencer
become	became	become	llegar a ser
begin	began	begun	empezar
bend	bent	bent	doblar, flexionar
bet	bet	bet	apostar
bind	bound	bound	vendar, encuadernar
bite	bit	bitten	morder
bleed	bled	bled	sangrar
blow	blew	blown	soplar
break	broke	broken	romper
bring	brought	brought	traer
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	emitir

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<i>INFINITIVE</i>	<i>PAST SIMPLE</i>	<i>PAST PARTICIPLE</i>	<i>MEANING (Spanish)</i>
build	built	built	construir
buy	bought	bought	comprar
cast	cast	cast	echar, arrojar
catch	caught	caught	coger, atrapar
choose	chose	chosen	elegir
come	came	come	venir
cost	cost	cost	costar
creep	crept	crept	deslizarse
cut	cut	cut	cortar
deal	dealt	dealt	tratar
dig	dug	dug	cavar
do	did	done	hacer
draw	drew	drawn	dibujar
dream	dreamt	dreamt	soñar
drink	drank	drunk	beber
drive	drove	driven	conducir

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<i>INFINITIVE</i>	<i>PAST SIMPLE</i>	<i>PAST PARTICIPLE</i>	<i>MEANING (Spanish)</i>
eat	ate	eaten	comer
fall	fell	fallen	caer
feed	fed	fed	alimentar
feel	felt	felt	sentir
fight	fought	fought	luchar
find	found	found	encontrar
fit	fit	fit	encajar, ajustar
fly	flew	flown	volar
forbid	forbade	forbidden	prohibir
forecast	forecast	forecast	prever, predecir
forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
freeze	froze	frozen	congelar(se)
get	got	got	obtener
give	gave	given	dar
go	went	gone	ir
grow	grew	grown	crecer, cultivar

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<i>INFINITIVE</i>	<i>PAST SIMPLE</i>	<i>PAST PARTICIPLE</i>	<i>MEANING (Spanish)</i>
hang	hung	hung	colgar
have	had	had	tener
hear	heard	heard	oir
hide	hid	hidden	ocultar(se)
hit	hit	hit	golpear
hold	held	held	sostener
hurt	hurt	hurt	herir
keep	kept	kept	conservar, guardar
kneel	knelt	knelt	arrodillarse
knit	knit	knit	tejer
know	knew	known	saber, conocer
lay	laid	laid	colocar, poner
lead	led	led	guiar
lean	leant	leant	apoyar(se)
learn	learnt	learnt	aprender
leave	left	left	dejar, marcharse

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<i>INFINITIVE</i>	<i>PAST SIMPLE</i>	<i>PAST PARTICIPLE</i>	<i>MEANING (Spanish)</i>
lend	lent	lent	prestar
let	let	let	permitir
lie	lay	lain	estar tumbado
light	lit	lit	encender
lose	lost	lost	perder
make	made	made	hacer, fabricar
mean	meant	meant	significar
meet	met	met	encontrarse, conocer
pay	paid	paid	pagar
prove	proved	proven	probar, demostrar
put	put	put	poner
read	read /red/	read /red/	leer
ride	rode	ridden	montar, cabalgar
ring	rang	rung	sonar/tocar
run	ran	run	correr
saw	sawed	sawn	serrar

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<i>INFINITIVE</i>	<i>PAST SIMPLE</i>	<i>PAST PARTICIPLE</i>	<i>MEANING (Spanish)</i>
say	said	said	decir
see	saw	seen	ver
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar
set	set	set	poner
sew	sewed	sewn	coser
shake	shook	shaken	agitar
shine	shone	shone	brillar
shoot	shot	shot	disparar, filmar
show	showed	shown	mostrar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sink	sank	sunk	hundir(se)
sit	sat	sat	sentarse
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
slide	slid	slid	resbalarse
smell	smelt	smelt	oler



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<i>INFINITIVE</i>	<i>PAST SIMPLE</i>	<i>PAST PARTICIPLE</i>	<i>MEANING (Spanish)</i>
speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
speed (up)	sped (up)	sped (up)	acelerar
spell	spelt	spelt	deletrear
spend	spent	spent	gastar
spit	spit	spit	escupir
spill	spilt	spilt	derramar
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	estropear
spread	spread	spread	extender, untar
stand	stood	stood	estar de pie
steal	stole	stolen	robar
stick	stuck	stuck	pegar
sting	stung	stung	picar (insecto)
swear	swore	swore	jurar
sweep	swept	swept	barrer
swim	swam	swum	nadar
take	took	taken	coger

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<i>INFINITIVE</i>	<i>PAST SIMPLE</i>	<i>PAST PARTICIPLE</i>	<i>MEANING (Spanish)</i>
tear	tore	torn	rasgar
tell	told	told	decir
think	thought	thought	pensar
throw	threw	thrown	lanzar
understand	understood	understood	entender
wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)	despertar(se)
wear	wore	worn	llevar puesto
wet	wet	wet	mojar
win	won	won	ganar
wind	wound	wound	enrollar, dar cuerda
write	wrote	written	escribir

# PRESENT PERFECT

## HOW TO FORM IT AFFIRMATIVE

SUBJECT + AFFIRMATIVE OF "TO HAVE" IN  
PRESENT + PAST PARTICIPLE

Look at the example below:

**She's been (She has been) my queen  
since we were sixteen.**

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Affirmative				
I You We They	have	(just)	finished	a project.
He She	has		taken	lots of photos.

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## HOW TO FORM IT NEGATIVE

SUBJECT + NEGATIVE OF "TO HAVE" IN PRESENT  
+ PAST PARTICIPLE

Look at the example below:

She's not been (She has not been / She hasn't been) my queen since we were sixteen.

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## Negative

I  
You  
We  
They

haven't

been

to France.

He  
She

hasn't

watched

the new  
film.

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## Negative

I / You / We / They	haven't	been	to Japan.
He / She	hasn't	seen	a polar bear.
I / You / We / They	have	never	slept in a tent.
He / She	has		

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## HOW TO FORM IT

## AFFIRMATIVE QUESTIONS

AFFIRMATIVE OF "TO HAVE" IN PRESENT +  
SUBJECT + PAST PARTICIPLE

Look at the example below:

Has she been my queen since we were  
sixteen?



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## HOW TO FORM IT NEGATIVE QUESTIONS

"TO HAVE" IN PRESENT + SUBJECT + NOT + PAST PARTICIPLE

Look at the example below:

Has she not been my queen since we were sixteen?

Hasn't she been my queen since we were sixteen?

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Question		
Have you	met	the new teacher?
Has he		

Question				
Have	you / we / they	ever	made	a video?
Has	he / she		seen	a 3D film?

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## Short answers

### Affirmative

Yes, I have.

Yes, he / she has.

Yes, we / you / they  
have.

### Negative

No, I haven't.

No, he / she hasn't.

No, we / you / they  
haven't.

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## WHEN TO USE IT

The other thing you need to know is when to use it. So, this tense is used for referring to:

<b>An action or event that started in the past and is relevant now, but where the exact time is not mentioned</b>	Have 1D finished their US tour?
<b>A period of time beginning in the past and continuing into the present</b>	They have done so many concerts; they deserve a break (they're still doing concerts now).
<b>Questions with "how long?"</b>	How long has it been since Zayn left the group?
<b>With "for" + length of time until now With "since" + moment in time until now</b>	Zayn has not been in the group for a while now. In fact, he's not been with them since last year.

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<b>Questions with ever (past experiences in our lives)</b>	Have you ever seen them live in concert? Have you ever been to France?
<b>After time conjunctions that refer to the future ("when", "as soon as", "after")</b>	When I have finished work, I'll join you at the pub.
<b>News</b>	Our class has come to Oxford to visit the dinosaur museum. A girl from our school has won the swimming competition.
<b>With "just" to talk about a recent event</b>	I've just made dinner. I've just been to London.