

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
he/she/it	has (= he's etc.)	done been 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)

7.1 Read the situations and write sentences. Use the following verbs:

- arrive break fall go up grow improve lose
- Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.
 - Margaret can't walk and her leg is in plaster.
 - Last week the bus fare was 80 pence. Now it is 90.
 - Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is better.
 - Dan didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard.
 - This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it.
 - 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**.

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

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

- 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)
- 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)
- 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)
- 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)
- You know that a friend of yours is looking for a place to live. Perhaps she has been successful.
Ask her. You say: ? (find)
- 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)
- 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**.

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