

UNIT 24 Present perfect simple (*I have / haven't visited, Have you visited...?*) Form

The present perfect simple is a verb tense that acts as a bridge between the past and the present. We use it to express a past action or situation which has relevance to the present.

It is formed with the auxiliary **have** and the past participle of the main verb:

Subject + **have / has** + past participle of verb

Remember that the past participle is formed by adding **-ed** to the base form of regular verbs (**started, finished...**).

The list of irregular verbs is on page 422.

Subject + **have / has** + past participle

A

Affirmative

I / You / We / They	have ('ve)	visited London.
He / She / It	has ('s)	

I've lost my ticket.

She has finished her project.

B

Negative

I / You / We / They	Have not (haven't)	visited London.
He / She / It	Has not (hasn't)	

Full negative form: Subject + **have / has** + **not** + past participle

Short negative form: Subject + **haven't / hasn't** + past participle

I haven't been very well.

He hasn't bought the newspaper today.

C

Interrogative

Have I / you / we / they	Haven't I / you / we / they	visited London?
Has he / she / it	Hasn't he / she / it	

Negative questions

Interrogative form: **Have / Has** + subject + past participle

Have you been to the hairdresser's?

Has Janet arrived?

Negative questions: **Haven't / Hasn't** + subject + past participle

Hasn't he answered your letter?

D

Short answers are formed using: **Yes**, + subject pronoun + **have / has**.

No, + subject pronoun + **haven't / hasn't**.

In affirmative short answers, **have** is never used in its short form.

'Have you seen Peter?' 'Yes, I have.'

'Has Anne called you?' 'No, she hasn't.'

E

Wh- questions are formed by putting the question word first.

Question word + **have / has** + subject + past participle

Where have you been?

What has he done?

Student's notes
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