



كلية : الاداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة: الاولى

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : النحو الانكليزي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : English Grammar in Use

اسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللغة العربية: المضارع التام

اسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللغة الإنكليزية : Present perfect 1 (I have done)

Tom can't find his key.

He's **lost** his key. (= He **has lost** ...)

he **has lost** his key = he **lost it and he doesn't have it now**

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

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

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

Ow! I've **cut** my finger.

The road is closed. There's **been** an accident. (= There **has been** ...)

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**:

Tom **has lost** his key. (= **he doesn't have it now**)

He told me his name, but I've **forgotten** it. (= **I can't remember it now**)

Sally is still here. She **hasn't gone** out. (= **she is here now**)

I can't find my bag. **Have you seen** it? (= **do you know where it is now?**)

Compare gone (to) and been (to):

James is on holiday. He **has gone** to Italy. (= he is there **now** or on his way there)

Amy is back home now. She **has been** to Italy. (= she has **now** come back)

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?**

Already = sooner than expected:

‘Don’t forget to pay the bill.’ ‘**I’ve already** paid it.’

‘What time is Mark leaving?’ ‘He’s **already left**.’

Yet = until now. We use yet to show that we are expecting something to happen.

We use **yet** in questions and negative sentences:

Has it stopped raining **yet**?

I’ve written the email, but I haven’t sent it **yet**.

Present perfect 2 (I have done)

Dave: **Have you travelled** a lot, Jane?

Jane: Yes, I've **been** to lots of places.

Dave: Really? **Have you ever been** to China?

Jane: Yes, I've **been** to China twice.

Dave: What about India?

Jane: No, I **haven't been** to India.

When we talk about a period of time that continues from the past until now, we use the **present perfect** (**have been / have travelled** etc.).

Here, Dave and Jane are talking about the places Jane has visited in her life, which is a period that continues until now.

In the same way we say:

Have you ever eaten caviar?

We've **never had** a car.

I don't know what the film is about. I **haven't seen** it.

Susan really loves that book. She's read it three times. (She's = She has)

It's a really boring movie. It's the most boring movie I've **ever seen**.
been (to) = visited:

I've never been to Canada. **Have you been** there?

In the following examples too, the speakers are talking about **a period that continues until now** (recently, in the last few days, so far, since I arrived etc.):

Have you heard anything from Ben recently?

I've met a lot of people in the last few days.

Everything is going well. There haven't been any problems so far.

The weather is bad here. It's (= It has) rained every day since I arrived.
(= from when I arrived until now)

It's good to see you again. We haven't seen each other for a long time.

In the same way we use the present perfect with today, this evening, this year etc. when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking:

I've drunk four cups of coffee today.

Have you had a holiday this year?

I haven't seen Tom this morning. Have you?

Exercises

You ask people about things they have done. Write questions with **ever**.

1 (ride / horse?) **Have you ever ridden a horse?**

2 (be / California?) Have

3 (run / marathon?)

4 (speak / famous person?)

5 (most beautiful place / visit?) What's