

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

A) Present Perfect Simple

Form: Positive, negative: subj. + have/has + (not) + verb-ed ... *I have (not) lived in Brno for 20 years.* Question: Have you lived in Brno for 20 years?

Yes, I have. /No, I haven't.

Use:

1 For actions/states that began in the past, still continue are likely to continue in the future. These actions/states have <u>"permanent"</u> character and are often expressed by <u>stative</u> verbs.

I have lived in Brno since 1983.

She has known him for all her life.

<u>Typical time expressions:</u> **since** 1970/the end of the lesson/August/Christmas... **for** ten years/ages...

2 For <u>recent actions</u> and events which have <u>present results</u> (=st. that happened not long ago and is linked to the present).

I have cut my finger. (I cut it a minute ago and it's still bleeding.) *I've lost* my wallet. (I don't have it now and I can't pay the bill). *Peter has shaved* his beard off! (He looks different now.)

3 For an experience that happened <u>at some time of one's life</u>. There is NO EXACT TIME REFERENCE.

I have been to Paris twice. (I still remember.)(BUT "I was in Paris last year.")
Have you ever been to Morocco? (In your life?)
I've never tried bungee jumping.

NOTE:

We often use **JUST/ALREADY/YET** with Present Perfect: *I've just met Peter. He looked really smart!* (?)In questions: *Has she seen Mr. Jakes yet?* (+)In the affirmative: *She has already seen him today.* (-)In the negative: *She hasn't seen him yet.*

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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

PRACTICE

1 Soi 2 Wh 3 Ho 4 I	meone lat w many people	into the Present Perfect Simple. (eat) all the cakes. I'll (you buy) your sister for h (she invite) t (do) everything you asked. Wh (not visit) her aunt yet	her birthday? to the party? /hat should I do now?
	Simple or Present Per mplete the dialogues v	fect Simple??? vith the Past Simple or Present Pe	erfect.
1)	A How long	at university	ty? (you/be)
	BI	two years ago.	. I'm in my third year now. (start)
		with them for the first into a student hostel last Sep	
2)	A B Yes, he	a job yet? (your bro work in a h	other/find) hotel. (just/start)
3)	A B Yes, we A What was it like?	to <i>Marseille</i> – that new there for my bir	
		fantastic but it _	a fortune! (be,
4)	A Look! Somebody	(spill)	coffee on the carpet.
			(not do/it).
5)	B Really? How	(break) his leg. (that/happ (fall) off th	pen)?
3 Co	mplete the sentences	with for, since, in, or ago.	
Alw	as born 19	61.	
	ent to university		
СІр	assed my driving test 15	years	

- D I've had a car _____ 1983.
- E I met my husband _____ 1997.
- F We've been married ______9 years.
- G We have lived in the same house _____ 1990.

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B) Preset Perfect Continuous

Form:

Positive, negative: subj. + have/has + (not) + verb-ing ... *I have (not) been reading this book for a week.* Question: *Have you been reading this book for a week?*

Yes, I have. /No, I haven't.

Use:

1 For recent unfinished temporary actions or repeated actions over a period of time (typically answering: "How long").

I've been looking for my cell phone for an hour and I still cannot find it.

He's been working here since May.

They've been going out together for three years.

I've been learning English for 10 years.

How long have you been playing the violin?

2 For recent actions and events which have present results.

She looks very tired. She **has been working** very hard. You are out of breath. **Have you been jogging**? The ground is wet. It **has been raining**.

CONTRAST THE SENTENCES BELOW:

I have been living in Barcelona since March, but I'm going to move to Madrid soon. I have lived in Oslo my whole life.

PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with either Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

1 You're covered in paint! What	you	? (do)
2 I sent her an email last week, but she		(reply, yet)
3 He	well recently. (not feel)	
4 I can't believe you	the whole be	ook so quickly. (read)
5 I	this report for ages and it seer	ns to be endless. (read)

2 Read this conversation between two people in a sports club. Underline the most suitable form of the verbs.

Anna:	Excuse me. We've waited/ <u>We've been waiting</u> (1) to play tennis since 10.30. It must be our turn now. How long have you <i>played/been playing</i> (2)?
Tim:	Since about 9.30. We've played /We've been playing (3) two matches so far this morning and we haven't finished/we haven't been finishing (4) the third yet. You'll have to wait or do something else. Have you tried/Have you been trying (5) the swimming pool?
Anna:	We don't want to swim, we want to play tennis. You've played/You've been playing for more than two hours and it's our turn. We're tired of waiting and we haven't got anything to do. We've read/We've been reading (7) the magazines we brought with us.
Tim:	I said you'll have to wait. I always play on a Saturday morning. Anyway, we've already started/we've been already starting (8) the third match.
Anna:	Oh, well, it looks like we have no choice, but we <i>have booked/we've been booking</i> (9) the court for next Saturday so you'll be unlucky then.