



Grammar Review

Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect tense is used to talk about life experiences in the past (with no time phrase), recent past events, past events that impact the present situation, a duration of time for an event that started in the past and is unfinished, when there has been a change in state and with stative verbs.

Subject	Verb to Have	Past Participle
I	have	talked
you	have	talked
he/she/it	has	talked
we	have	talked
they	have	talked

In the affirmative, we use the SuHaP structure: subject, verb to have (affirmative) and the past participle. We can also contract the verb to have and the subject together. Be aware of the verbs gone and been. We use gone when somebody has visited a place and not returned (i.e. they're still there) and been when somebody has visited a place and returned.

Subject	Verb to Have (-)	Past Participle
I	have not	talked
you	have not	talked
he/she/it	has not	talked
we	have not	talked
they	have not	talked

In the negative, we use the same SuHaP structure, but the verb to have is used in the negative form. We can also contract the negative form of the verb to have.

Verb to Have	Subject	Past Participle
Have	I	talked?
Have	you	talked?
Has	he/she/it	talked?
Have	we	talked?
Have	they	talked?

There are two question forms in the present perfect. QuHaSuP, if you use a question word, and HaSuP, without a question word.

Question	Verb to Have	Subject	Past Participle
Where	Have	I	talked?
	Have	you	talked?
	Has	he/she/it	talked?
	Have	we	talked?
	Have	they	talked?

The short response is yes or no, plus the subject and then the verb to have.

Response	Subject	Verb to Have
Yes	I	have
	you	have
	he/she/it	has
	we	have
	they	have

Response	Subject	Verb to Have
No	I	haven't
	you	haven't
	he/she/it	hasn't
	we	haven't
	they	haven't

PAST PARTICIPLE

- Normal rule (+ED): *talk* → *talked*
- CVC rule (double last consonant +ED): *stop* → *stopped*
Exceptions: last letter W, X or stress on first syllable (+ED only) *visit* → *visited*
- E rule (+D only): *dance* → *danced*
- C rule (+ K + ED): *picnic* → *picnicked*
- Consonant + Y rule (Eliminate Y + IED): *study* → *studied*
- Vowel + Y rule (+ ED): *play* → *played*
- There are also numerous irregular verbs that you simply need to learn

KEYWORDS

SANDWICH WORDS

- Just: An event that happened in the immediate past
- Already: An event happened in the past earlier than expected
- Never: An event hasn't happened in somebody's life
- Ever: In question form, an event has happened in somebody's life
- Recently: An event happened in the close past, but an unknown time. This event is unfinished

FLEXIBLE WORDS

- Recently: A finished event happened in the close past, but at an unknown time
- So far: An event that has or hasn't happened between an unnamed time in the past and now
- Lately: A finished event happened in the close past, but at an unknown time
- Up to now: A situation has occurred in somebody's life, but that will change now
- In the last few + time phrase: A period of time in the past until the present time and continues happening
- Since + specific date: The time between the specific date up until the present time and continues in the future
- For + duration of time: Between a certain time in the past and the present time and continues in the future

AT THE END WORDS

- Before: An event in somebody's life
- Yet: An event hasn't happened in somebody's life, but was expected to have already happened

STILL: An event is expected to have already happened, but it hasn't, it's delayed.

PRONUNCIATION of ED

Pronunciation of words ending in ED can be /t/, /d/ or /ɪd/. If the penultimate sound is an unvoiced sound, then ED is pronounced /t/. If the penultimate sound is a voiced sound then the ED is pronounced /d/. If the penultimate sound is the letter T or D, then ED is pronounced /ɪd/.

PRONUNCIATION of Have

- HaSuP question → /həv/
- Long form of have → /əv/
- Contracted form of have → /v/

Stress of Present Perfect Phrases


I have eaten I have not eaten