

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect is used to connect the past and the present.



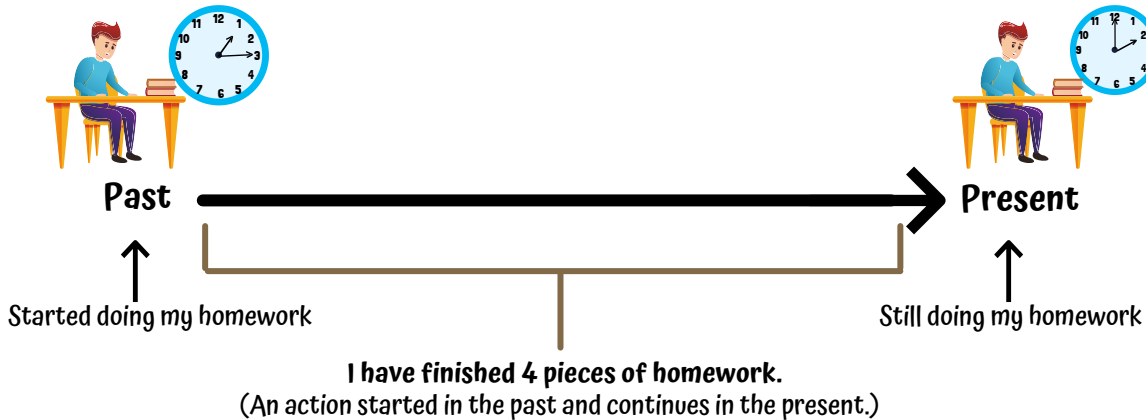
## Formation

have + past participle

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE			QUESTION		
I			I				I	
You			You				you	
We			We				we	
They	has/	returned.	They	has/have	returned.	Has/	they	returned?
He	have		He	not		Have	he	
She			She				she	
It			It				it	

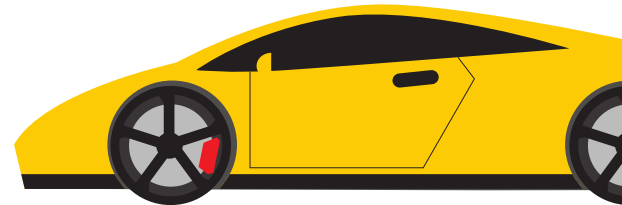
## Usage

to connect the past to the present



1. An action or situation that started in the past and continues in the present.

Mason **has lived** here for years, he likes the quiet neighbourhood.  
I **have had** the same car for many years and I'm still happy with it.  
I **have known** Michelle since kindergarten.



Present perfect tense is also used

2. For repeated past actions with no/indefinite time indicator. (Time is unclear.)

Tiana **has been** to Australia several times.  
We **have watched** this movie twice.



3. To express a recently completed action, usually expressed by 'just'.

The bus **has just arrived**.  
I **have just eaten**.  
**Has he just left**?



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Fill in the blanks using **present perfect tense**.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) my car already.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her homework and can head out for fun now.
3. My dogs \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) 3 kilometers so far this morning.
4. How many times \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Korea?
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) his wallet. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it anywhere?
6. Our family \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Malaysia twice.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) to a movie theater since the end of 2019.



Complete the conversations using the **present perfect simple** or the **past simple** of the verb in brackets.

1. 'I know Sally Robinson.' 'Really? How long \_\_\_\_\_ (you / know) her?' 'Oh, for quite a long time now.' 'When \_\_\_\_\_ (you / first / meet) her?'

2. '\_\_\_\_\_ (your husband / ever / have) pneumonia?' 'Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) it twice. He \_\_\_\_\_ (had) it ten years ago, and once when he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a child.'

3. (It's 10 o'clock in the morning.) '\_\_\_\_\_ (you / see) Mrs. Carter this morning?' 'Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (saw) her when I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in the office, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out soon afterwards.'

4. (It's the middle of the afternoon.) 'I'm really hungry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) any breakfast this morning and I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) time to go out for anything to eat this afternoon.'



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# Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The present perfect is used to connect the past and the present.

## Formation

has/have + been + (verb) ing

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE			QUESTION		
I			I				I	
You			You				you	
We			We				we	
They	has/	singing.	They	has/have	singing.	Has/	they	been
He	have		He	not		Have	he	singing?
She	been		She	been			she	
It			It				it	

## Usage

### 1. Action that started in the past and continue in the present.

She **has been waiting** for you all day. (She is still waiting)

I **have been looking** for my lost key for a month. (still looking for it)

I **have been waiting** for the bus for 45 minutes.



I started waiting for the bus.



I am still waiting for the bus now.

### 2. Actions that have just finished which happened in the past for a continuous period of time.

Sorry for being late. **Have you been waiting** long?

It's **been raining**. The streets are still wet from the rain.

Someone **has been drinking** my coffee. Half the cup of it is gone!



## Compare

### Present perfect continuous

We use the present perfect continuous to talk about **how long something has been in progress.**

I've **been walking** all morning.

How long **have you been having** English lessons?



### Present perfect

We use the present perfect simple to talk about **what has been achieved in a period of time.**

I've **walked** 1500 meters so far this morning.

How many English lessons **have you had**?



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Use the present perfect continuous tense to make sentences with the given words.



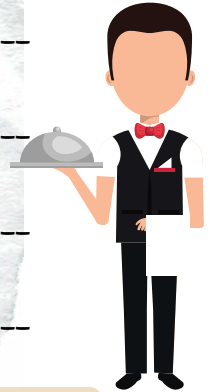
1. Flora / play the piano / November 2018

2. Our maid / work for us / 4 years

3. John and Susan / wait in the queue / 3 o'clock

4. My cousin / work as a waiter in that hotel / he left school

5. The Chinese / use paper / over 2000 years



Choose the correct tenses.

1. We haven't heard from him since he \_\_\_\_ school.

A. has left B. left C. has been leaving D. was leaving

2. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ all night last night.

A. has been crying B. has cried C. was crying D. cried

3. Walt Disney \_\_\_\_ Donald Duck seventy years ago.

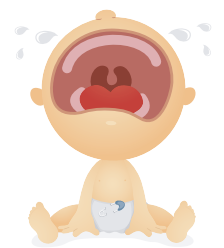
A. has been creating B. created C. has created D. was creating

4. I \_\_\_\_ my key the whole morning. Do you know where it is?

A. have looked for B. have found C. have been looking for D. am finding

5. Since the beginning of this term, there \_\_\_\_ three tests so far.

A. were B. have been C. are D. have



Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given verbs.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ some food before I went out. (eat)

2. The phone \_\_\_\_\_ until I answered it. (ring)

3. Mr Holden \_\_\_\_\_ in that old house until he bought a new one. (live)

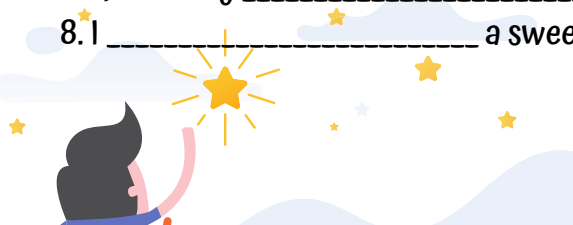
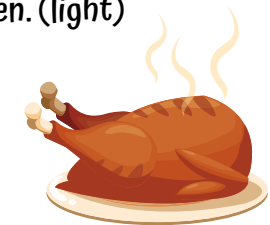
4. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank since she left school. (work)

5. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ before their mother returned. (fight)

6. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ until a strange sound woke it up. (sleep)

7. After they \_\_\_\_\_ the fire, they roasted the chicken. (light)

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ a sweet dream before I woke up. (have)



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# Past Perfect Tense

The past perfect tense is used to talk about something that happened before something else IN THE PAST.

## Formation

had + past participle



AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE			QUESTION		
I			I				I	
You			You				you	
We			We				we	
They	had	arrived.	They	had not	arrived.	Had	they	arrived?
He			He				he	
She			She				she	
It			It				it	



Some verbs are 'regular', other verbs are 'irregular':

- The past participle of regular verbs has an **-ed ending** (work - worked).

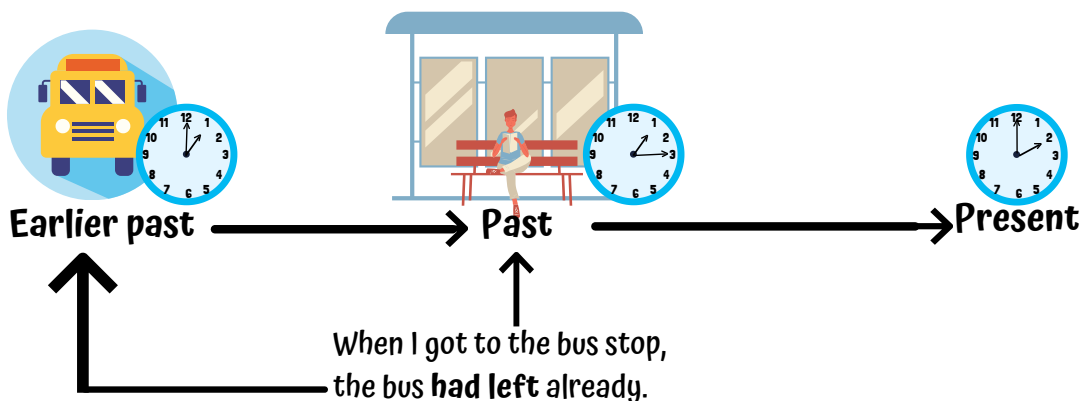
When we add -ed to verbs, there are sometimes changes in spelling (hug - hugged).

- Irregular verbs have different past participle forms (come - come, see - seen)



## Usage

To refer to an earlier past action.



We use the past perfect (e.g. **the bus had left**) to talk about something which had **happened** before the past time we are thinking about (e.g. **got to the bus stop**).

### Another example:

By the time I reached home, everyone **had gone** to bed.

= Everyone went to bed already, then I reached home.



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**Match the pairs.**

1. I was covered in paint

A we had eaten enough of the cake.



2. Everyone knew that

B he had taken the money.

3. She wanted to see the film because

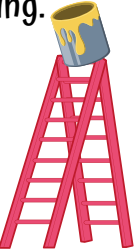
C she had heard that it was very exciting.

4. Grandmother was still nervous

D they had seen all the gifts.

5. His school report said

E because I had walked under a ladder.



6. Mother asked us if

F that he had failed his science test.

7. The sky was dark because

G because it had been her first flight.



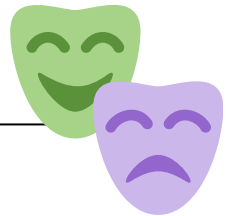
8. The children were excited after

H the sun had already gone down.

Peter arrived late at different places yesterday. What **had happened** when he arrived at each place?

1. The station (his train / already / leave)

\_\_\_\_\_



2. The theatre (the play / already / start)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The post office (it / already / close)

\_\_\_\_\_



4. His friend's house (his friend / go out)

\_\_\_\_\_

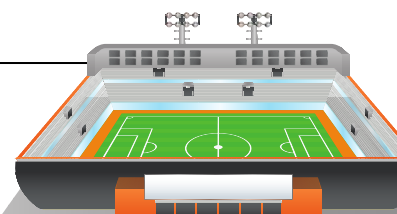
5. The furniture shop (they / sell / the table he wanted)

\_\_\_\_\_



6. The football stadium (the game / nearly / finish)

\_\_\_\_\_



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# Past Perfect Continuous Tense

The past perfect continuous is used to show an action that **started in the past and continued up to another point in the past.**



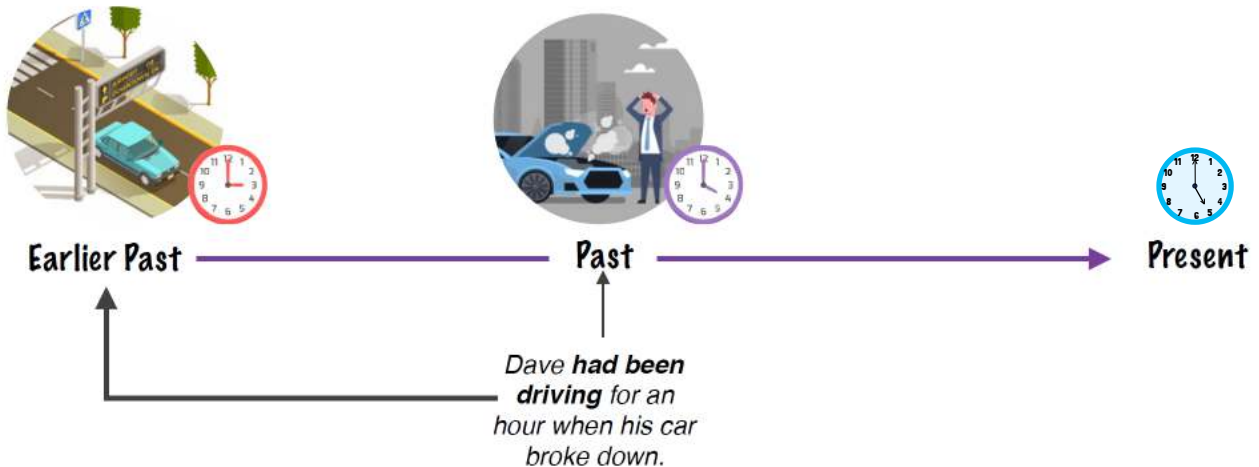
## Formation

**had + been + (verb) ing**

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE			QUESTION		
I			I				I	
You			You				you	
We			We				we	
They	had	studying.	They	had not	studying.	Had	they	been
He	been		He	been			he	studying?
She			She				she	
It			It				it	

## Usage

**To refer to an earlier past action.**



We use the past perfect continuous (e.g. **Dave had been driving for an hour**) to talk about something which **had been in progress up to the past time we are talking about** (e.g. **when his car broke down**).

**The past perfect is the past form of the present perfect. Compare:**

### PRESENT PERFECT

**I've been working** hard all day, so I'm very tired now.

### PAST PERFECT

**I'd been working** hard all day, so I was very tired last night.



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**Fill in the blanks with past perfect continuous tense.**



1. Maria \_\_\_\_\_ (study) German for five months before she finally passed her exams.

2. 'I'm really sorry I was so late last night.' 'That's OK. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / wait) long.'

3. The strange thing was that we \_\_\_\_\_ (just / talk) about Halloween when we heard some noise upstairs.

4. 'Robert moved from London to Manchester in 2015.' 'How long \_\_\_\_\_ (he / live) in London?'



**Fill in the blanks using past perfect, past simple or past perfect continuous tense.**

1. We had already eaten when Jake \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home.

2. I opened the fridge to find that someone \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) all my chocolate.

3. Mom said that she \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) all morning.

4. Finn was very pleased to see that Beemo \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the kitchen.

5. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) last night. Puddles were everywhere this morning.

6. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not / rain) in the summer, so the grass was completely dead.

7. After arriving home, I realised I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / buy) any ice-cream.

8. When I arrived, it was clear that he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on the investigation.

9. First he \_\_\_\_\_ (tidy) the house, then he \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) down and had a cup of hot chocolate.

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) tea all morning till it was time to leave home for school.

11. When I opened the curtains the sun was shining and the ground was white. It \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) during the night.

12. When Julie got home from her holiday, her flat was a mess. John \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party.

13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (dream) about a holiday in the land of Ooo! I couldn't believe it when my husband \_\_\_\_\_ (book) one as a surprise!

14. William \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) ill last night because he \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) too many cakes.

