

# Present Perfect Tense

## USAGE

**1- Affirmative form: S + have, has+ V\*(past participle)....** For example:

She has washed her car. I have left to Brazil since 1990.

\* The verbs (transitive and intransitive ones) in their past and past participle forms are divided (according to their form) into:

**Regular** : having (-ed) at the end of the verb when being in the past or past participle form, for example; **wash=washed live=lived**

**Irregular** : not having (-ed) at the end of the verb when being in the past or past participle, such as; **be=was ,were, been break=broke, broken buy=bought, bought**

**2- Negative form: S+ have, has not + V (p.p.) + .....**

I have **not seen** a play for two years.

He has **not washed** his car.

I have **not** been good at all for a long time.

**3- Interrogation :**

- **Yes\No question: Have, has +S+V(p.p.)+ ...? Have you played a ....?**
- **WH-Question (informative interrogation): (Q word)+ have, has +S+Vp.p?**

**What have you done** in the party ?

**4- Adverbials used in this tense:** This (morning, month,..), yet, just, for, never, ever, already, clauses of time: (since he was elected)

**5- Present Perfect forms:**

- I **have been** here.
- I **have never played** well.
- I **have just played** football.

## USES

It is used:

- 1-** To refer that the action has a starting point in the past and has just finished at present time that there are some traces of that action.

2- To mean that time expressions, such as: (this morning, this week,...etc.) refer to a period of included present time. For example:

I have not eaten my breakfast this morning. (it is still in the morning before 12 pm)

3- In the main clause sentences having (since clause) of time. If since clause is in the simple past, it refers to a past time. If since clause is in the present perfect, it refers to an action that extends until the present:

Since Mr. Hassan became a president, taxes have increased. (past)

Since I have lived here, I have met many neighbours. (present)

4- After (It\This\That is\will be the first time):

That is the first time I have seen him.

It will not be the first time I have met him.

5- In time clauses of (after, when, as soon as, once, by the time), and with (the minute\second\moment) to refer to future event:

After he has left the school, he will be in India. (future)

I will contact you the minute I have got my exam result.

### PASSIVE VOICE:

She has done her duties perfectly. Her duties have been done perfectly (by her).

## Past Perfect Tense

### USAGE

**1- Affirmative form: S + had+ V\*(past participle)....** For example:

She had washed her car. I had gone to Brazil two days ago.

\* The verbs (transitive and intransitive ones) in their past and past participle forms are divided (according to their form) into:

- **Regular** : having (-ed) at the end of the verb when being in the past or past participle form, for example; **wash=washed live=lived**

- **Irregular** : not having (-ed) at the end of the verb when being in the past or past participle, such as; **be=was ,were, been break=broke, broken buy=bought, bought**

**2- Negative form: S+ had not + V (p.p.) + .....**

I had **not seen** a play two years ago.

He had **not washed** his car.

They **had not stayed** at the party the entire time.

I had **not been** good at all for a long time.

### **3- Interrogation :**

- **Yes\No question: Had +S+V(p.p.)+ ...?**

**Had you played** a musical instrument when you were a kid ?

Had they been here?

- **WH-Question (informative interrogation): (Q word)+ had +S+V(p.p.)...?**

**What had you done** in the party ?

**4- Adverbials used in this tense:** Last(year ,month ,week, ...etc.), yesterday, a (week, month,...etc.) ago, clauses of time: (when I was ten years ago)

**5- Past Perfect forms:** I **had been** here. I **had played** well. I **had played** football

### **USES**

It is used:

1- After (It\This\That was the first time): That was the first time I had seen him.

2- To show the sequence of time events. Events sequences can be expressed by using time clauses starting with words like (after, before) or by using tenses:

**Before** I went out, I switched off the lights. I **had switched** the lights off. Then, I **went** out.

3- In reported speech:

'I have met him.'. she said that she had met him

'I met him'. She mentioned she had met him.

4- To talk about things that were intended to be done but could not:

I had hoped to visit the gallery, but it was closed.

### **PASSIVE VOICE:**

She had done her duties perfectly. Her duties had been done perfectly (by her).