## Present perfect 1 (I have done)

Study this example situation:



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:

I/we/they/you have (= I've etc.)

he/she/it has (= he's etc.)

finished lost done been etc.

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.).

For a list of irregular verbs, see Appendix 1.

В	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  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)
C	You can use the present perfect with <b>just</b> , <b>already</b> and <b>yet</b> .

Just = a short time ago:

'Are you hungry?' 'No, I've just had lunch.'

Hello. Have you just arrived?

Already = sooner than expected:

- Onn'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.

## **Exercises**

## 7.1 Read the situations and complete the sentences using the present perfect. Choose from these verbs:

break	disappear	go up	grow	improve	lose	shrink	stop		
1 Tom is	looking for his	key. He ca	an't find	it.		Tom has	lost his	key.	
	English wasn'	-				Her English			
3 My bag	was here, but	it isn't her	e any mo	ore.		My bag			
4 Lisa ca	n't walk and h	er leg is in i	plaster.						
	eek the bus far								
	dn't have a be								
	raining ten mir								
8 I wash	ed my sweater	, and now i	t's too sr	mall for me.		My sweater	•		
Put in be	en or gone.								
	ents are on ho								
	I've just								
	as just								
	n't here at the				e's				
5 You're	very late. Whe	re have yo	u						
-	e the sentenc		-	-					
1 Sally is	still hereS	ne hasn't	gone (	she / not / go	) out.				
2 I can't	find my bag					(you ,	/ see / it)	anywher	e?
	log on to the w							-	
4 Isent J	loe an email th	iis morning	ξ, but					(he / r	not / reply).
	neeting still go								
	ur friends still h								ne?
	oesn't know w		ing to do	)					
	ot / decide / ye								
	know where J								
	is David going							e / already	y / go).'
	yet. It starts n			(you	r cours	e / start / ye	et)?		
	situations an								- 21
	nch you go to y: No thank yo						e someth	ing to ear	t?
	es out. Five m			,			an Lenoal	k to Joo?	
	y: I'm afraid								
	e eating in a re								
	y: Wait a minu								
	an to eat at a re								
	phone to rese			•			-		
	ow that Lisa is								
	k her:								? (fin
6 You are	still thinking	about whe	re to go f	for your holid	ay. A fr	iend asks. '\	Where are	e you goi	ng
	r holiday?' Yo								
7 Laura v	went out, but a	few minu	tes ago s	he returned.	Someb	ody asks, 'I	s Laura s	till out?'	,,
	y: No,								(come bac