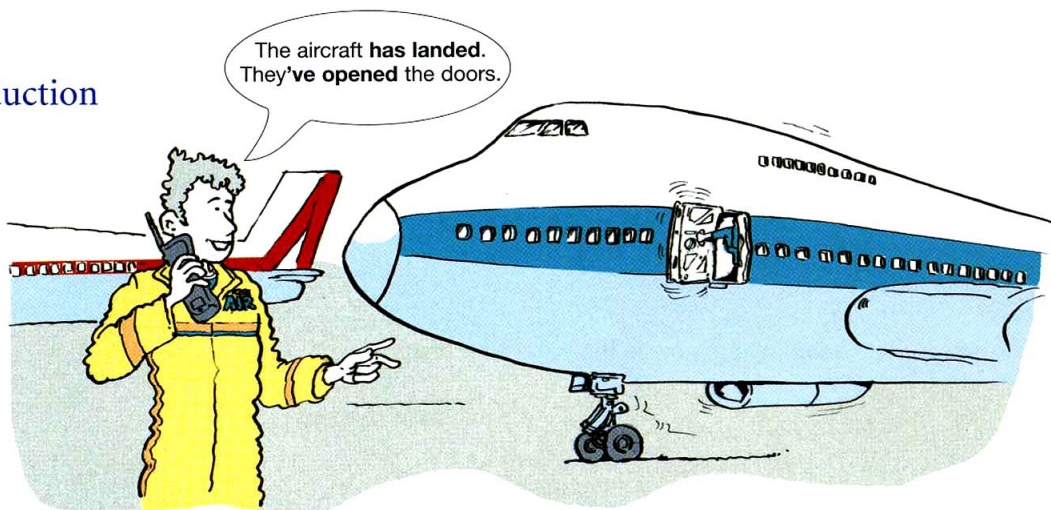


11 Present Perfect (1)

1 Introduction



The Present Perfect tells us about the past and the present.
The aircraft has landed means that the aircraft is on the ground now.

2 Form

The Present Perfect is the present tense of **have** + a past participle.

POSITIVE

I/you/we/they have washed OR *I/you/we/they've washed*
he/she/it has washed OR *he/she/it's washed*

NEGATIVE

I/you/we/they haven't washed
he/she/it hasn't washed

QUESTION

have I/you/we/they washed?
has he/she/it washed?

Regular past participles end in **-ed**, e.g. **washed, landed, finished**.

We've washed the dishes. Have you opened your letter?
The aircraft has landed safely. How many points has Matthew scored?
The students haven't finished their exams.

3 Irregular forms

Some participles are irregular.

I've made a shopping list. We've sold our car. I've thought about it a lot.
Have you written the letter? She hasn't drunk her coffee.

For a list of irregular verbs see page 383.

There is a Present Perfect of **be** and of **have**.

The weather has been awful. I've had a lovely time, thank you.

4 Use

When we use the Present Perfect, we see things as happening in the past but having a result in the present.

We've washed the dishes. (They're clean now.) The aircraft has landed. (It's on the ground now.)
We've eaten all the eggs. (There aren't any left.) They've learnt the words. (They know the words.)
You've broken this watch. (It isn't working.)

▷ 12–13 More on the Present Perfect ▷ 14–15 Present Perfect or Past Simple?
▷ page 377 American English

Practice

A Form (2)

Add a sentence. Use the Present Perfect.

- ▶ I'm tired. (I / walk / miles) I've walked miles.
- 1 Emma's computer is working now. (she / repair / it)
- 2 It's cooler in here now. (I / open / the window)
- 3 The visitors are here at last. (they / arrive)
- 4 Mark's car isn't blocking us in now. (he / move / it)
- 5 We haven't got any new videos. (we / watch / all these)

B Irregular forms (3)

Look at the pictures and say what the people have done.

Use these verbs: *break, build, catch, see, win*

Use these objects: *a film, a fish, a house, his leg, the gold medal*



- ▶ She's won the gold medal.

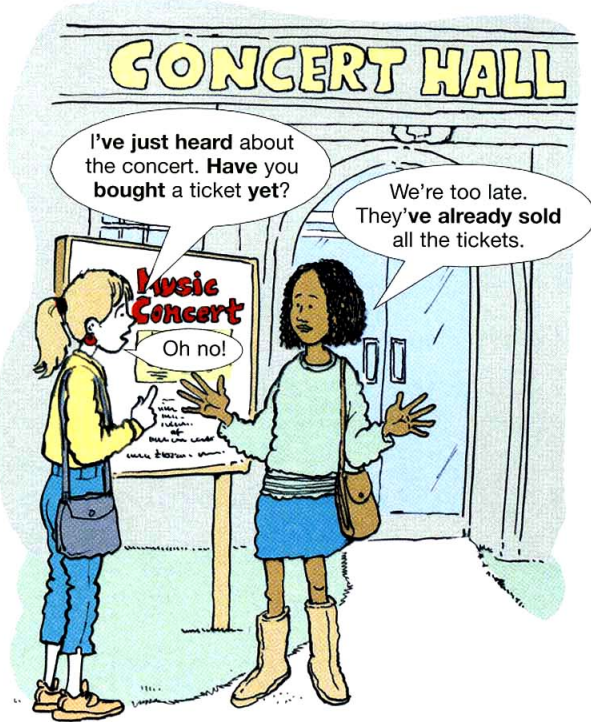
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

C Review (1-4)

Trevor and Laura are decorating their house. Put in the verbs. Use the Present Perfect.

- Laura: How is the painting going? (▶) Have you finished? (you / finish)
- Trevor: No, I haven't. Painting the ceiling is really difficult, you know.
- (1) (I / not / do) very much. And it looks just the same as before. This new paint (2) (not / make) any difference.
- Laura: (3) (you / not / put) enough on.
- Trevor: (4) (I / hurt) my back. It feels bad.
- Laura: Oh, you and your back. You mean (5) (you / have) enough of decorating. Well, I'll do it. Where (6) (you / put) the brush?
- Trevor: I don't know. (7) (it / disappear).
- (8) (I / look) for it, but I can't find it.
- Laura: You're hopeless, aren't you? How much (9) (you / do) in here? Nothing! (10) (I / paint) two doors.
- Trevor: (11) (I / clean) all this old paint around the window. It looks much better now, doesn't it?
- Laura: (12) (we / make) some progress, I suppose. Now, where (13) (that brush / go)?
- Oh, (14) (you / leave) it on the ladder, look.

12 Present Perfect (2): just, already, yet; for and since



VICKY SEES RACHEL OUTSIDE THE CONCERT HALL.

1 Just, already and yet

We can use the Present Perfect with **just**, **already** and **yet**.

Just means 'a short time ago'. Vicky heard about the concert not long ago. **Already** means 'sooner than expected'. They sold the tickets very quickly. We use **yet** when we are expecting something to happen. Vicky expects that Rachel will buy a ticket.

Just and **already** come before the past participle (**heard**, **sold**). **Yet** comes at the end of a question or a negative sentence.

Here are some more examples.

*We've **just come** back from our holiday.*

*I've **just had** an idea.*

*It isn't a very good party. Most people **have already gone** home.*

*My brother **has already crashed** his new car.*

*It's eleven o'clock and you **haven't finished** breakfast **yet**.*

***Has** your course **started yet**?*

But for American English see page 377.

2 For and since

We can use the Present Perfect with **for** and **since**.

*Vicky **has only had** that camera **for** three days. Those people **have been** at the hotel **since** Friday.*

*I've **felt** really tired **for** a whole week now.*

*We've **lived** in Oxford **since** 1992. NOT ~~We live here since 1992.~~*

Here something began in the past and has lasted up to the present time.

We use **for** to say how long this period is (**for three days**). We use **since** to say when the period began (**since Friday**).

We use **how long** in questions.

***How long has** Vicky **had** that camera? ~ **Since** Thursday, I think.*

***How long have** Trevor and Laura **been** married? ~ **Oh, for** about three years.*

We can also use the Present Perfect with **for** and **since** when something has stopped happening.

*I **haven't seen** Rachel **for** ages. She **hasn't visited** us **since** July.*

▷ 11, 13 More on the Present Perfect ▷ 14–15 Present Perfect or Past Simple?

▷ 17 Present Perfect Continuous or Simple? ▷ 114 Yet, still and already ▷ 121 For, since, ago and before

Practice

A Just (1)

Write replies using the Present Perfect and *just*.

Use these past participles: *checked, eaten, made, remembered, rung, tidied*

- ▶ We must find out the address. ~ It's all right, *I've just remembered it.*
- 1 The children's room looks neat. ~ Yes, they've
 - 2 Is Daniel making some coffee? ~ It's ready.
 - 3 What happened to that chocolate? ~ Sorry,
 - 4 Has Rachel got all the answers right? ~ Yes,
 - 5 Have you told your sister? ~ Yes, I've

B Just, already and yet (1)

Complete the dialogue. Use the Present Perfect with *just, already* and *yet*.

Vicky: ▶ *You haven't done your project yet* (you / not do / your project / yet), I suppose.

Rachel: No, I haven't. (1)
(I / not / start / it / yet).

Vicky: (2) (I / just / see / Andrew), and he says
(3) (he / already / do) about half of it.

Rachel: Well, he works too hard.

Vicky: (4)
(I / not / finish / my plan / yet).

Rachel: (5) (you / already / begin) to worry about it,
haven't you? Take it easy. There's plenty of time.

Vicky: (6) (we / already / spend) too long thinking about
it. (7) (I / not / do /
any real work / yet) and (8) (I / just / realize) that
there are only four weeks to the end of term.

Rachel: OK. (9) (I / just / decide) to start next week. Well,
maybe.

C For and since (2)

Andrew is a very hard-working student. It's midnight and he is still working at his computer.

Write sentences with the Present Perfect and *for* or *since*.

- ▶ be / at his computer / six hours *He's been at his computer for six hours.*
- 1 not / have / any fun / a long time
 - 2 have / a cold / a week
 - 3 not / see / his friends / ages
 - 4 not / do / any sport / last year
 - 5 be / busy with his studies / months

D For and since (2)

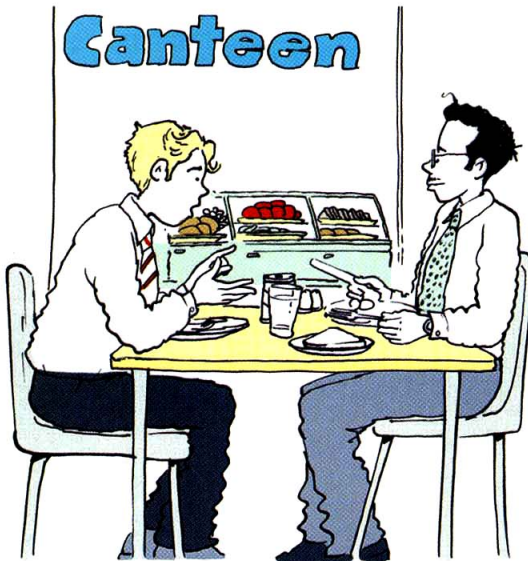
Complete the sentences.

- ▶ You ought to wash the car. You haven't *washed it for* ages.
- ▶ I'd better have a shower. I haven't *had one since* Thursday.
- 1 I think I'll ring my girlfriend. I haven't the weekend.
 - 2 We're going to see some old friends. We haven't five years.
 - 3 Let's watch a video, shall we? We haven't quite a while.
 - 4 We could have a barbecue. We haven't last summer.
 - 5 Shall we play tennis? We haven't our holiday.

18 Past Perfect

1 Introduction

IN THE CANTEEN AT WORK, MARK IS TELLING A COLLEAGUE ABOUT THE DREADFUL DAY HE HAD YESTERDAY.



*I felt really tired when I took the train to work yesterday because Sarah and I **had been** to a party the evening before. We **hadn't gone** to bed until after one. I **hadn't been** on the train long when I had a bit of a shock. I suddenly realized that I'd **left** my wallet at home. Then I began to wonder. **Had I left** it in the office the day before? I just couldn't remember. I wanted to go back to bed. I felt awful.*

The situation is in the past (*I took the train ... I felt tired ...*). When we talk about things before this past time, we use the Past Perfect.

*Sarah and I **had been** to a party the evening before.*

*I'd **left** my wallet at home.*

We are looking back from the situation of the train journey to the earlier actions – going to a party and leaving home without the wallet.

Here are some more examples of the Past Perfect.

*It was twenty to six. Most of the shops **had just closed**.*

*I went to the box office at lunch-time, but they **had already sold** all the tickets.*

*By 1960 most of Britain's old colonies **had become** independent.*

As well as actions, we can use the Past Perfect to talk about states.

*I felt better by the summer, but the doctor warned me not to do too much. I'd **been** very ill.*

*The news came as no surprise to me. I'd **known** for some time that the factory was likely to close.*

2 Form

The Past Perfect is **had** + a past participle.

*He **had enjoyed** the party. OR He'd **enjoyed** the party.*

*They **hadn't gone** to bed until late. Where **had he put** his wallet?*

For irregular past participles see page 383.

3 Present Perfect and Past Perfect

Compare these examples.

PRESENT PERFECT (before now)

*My wallet isn't here. I've **left** it behind.*

*The match is over. United **have won**.*

*That man looks familiar. I've **seen** him somewhere before.*

PAST PERFECT (before then)

*My wallet wasn't there. I'd **left** it behind.*

*The match was over. United **had won**.*

*The man looked familiar. I'd **seen** him somewhere before.*

Practice

A Past Perfect (1)

Read about each situation and then tick the right answer.

- ▶ Two men delivered the sofa. I had already paid for it.
Which came first, a) the delivery, or b) the payment?
- 1 The waiter brought our drinks. We'd already had our soup.
Which came first, a) the drinks, or b) the soup?
- 2 I'd seen the film, so I read the book.
Did I first a) see the film, or b) read the book?
- 3 The programme had ended, so I rewound the cassette.
Did I rewind the cassette a) after, or b) before the programme ended?
- 4 I had an invitation to the party, but I'd arranged a trip to London.
Which came first, a) the invitation, or b) the arrangements for the trip?

B Past Perfect (1–2)

Add a sentence with the Past Perfect using the notes.

- ▶ Claire looked very suntanned when I saw her last week.
She'd just been on holiday... (just / be on holiday)
- 1 We rushed to the station, but we were too late.
..... (the train / just / go)
- 2 I didn't have an umbrella, but that didn't matter.
..... (the rain / stop)
- 3 When I got to the concert hall, they wouldn't let me in.
..... (forget / my ticket)
- 4 Someone got the number of the car the raiders used.
..... (steal / it / a week before)
- 5 I was really pleased to see Rachel again yesterday.
..... (not see / her / for ages)
- 6 Luckily the flat didn't look too bad when my parents called in.
..... (just / clean / it)
- 7 The boss invited me to lunch yesterday, but I had to refuse the invitation.
..... (already / eat / my sandwiches)

C Present Perfect and Past Perfect (3)

Put the verbs in the Present Perfect (*have done*) or Past Perfect (*had done*).

- ▶ It isn't raining now. It *'s stopped* (stop) at last.
- ▶ We had no car at that time. We *'d sold* (sell) our old one.
- 1 The park looked awful. People (leave) litter everywhere.
- 2 You can have that newspaper. I (finish) with it.
- 3 There's no more cheese. We (eat) it all, I'm afraid.
- 4 There was no sign of a taxi, although I (order) one half an hour before.
- 5 This bill isn't right. They (make) a mistake.
- 6 I spoke to Melanie at lunch-time. Someone (tell) her the news earlier.
- 7 I was really tired last night. I (have) a hard day.
- 8 Don't you want to see this programme? It (start).
- 9 It'll soon get warm in here. I (turn) the heating on.
- 10 At last the committee were ready to announce their decision. They (make) up their minds.

29 Will have done and was going to

1 Will have done



We use **will have** + a past participle (the Future Perfect) for something that will be over in the future. Sarah is thinking of a future time (half past eight). At half past eight she will be able to say 'I have finished'.

Here are some more examples.

*I like looking at these pictures, but I'll **have had** enough by lunch-time.*

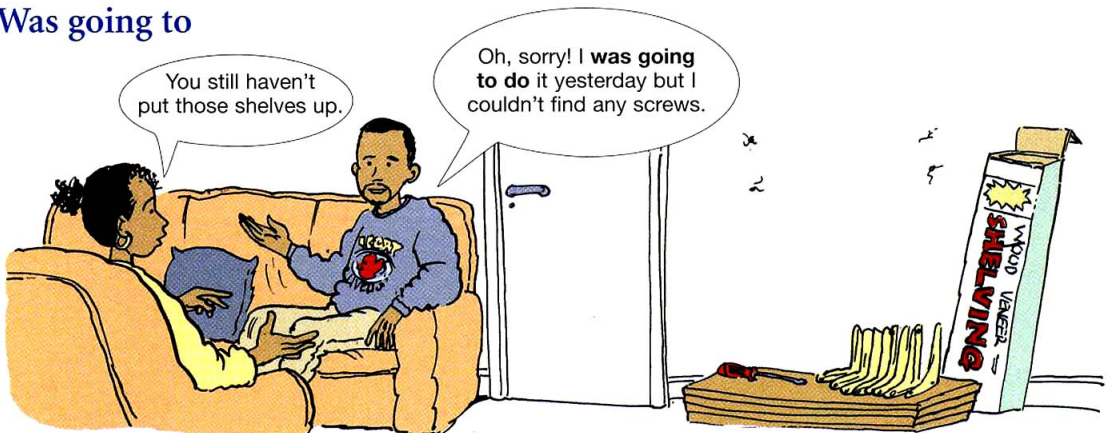
*Trevor and Laura **will have lived** here for four years next April.*

*This chess game is going to last ages. They **won't have finished** it until midnight.*

***Will you have read** this book by the time it's due back to the library? ~ Yes. I'll **have finished** it by then.*

We often use the Future Perfect with expressions of time such as **by lunch-time**, **until midnight**, **before then**, **by the time** you have to take it back.

2 Was going to



We can use **be going to** in the past tense to express an intention in the past. Trevor intended to put the shelves up yesterday. Often the intended action did not happen. In fact Trevor did not put the shelves up.

Here are some more examples.

*I **was going to tidy** the flat, but I didn't have time.*

*Daniel **wasn't going to spend** any money, but he saw a jacket he just had to buy.*

*The girls left early. They **were going to catch** the eight o'clock train.*

*So you went to the airport without a ticket. Where **were you going to fly** to?*

*The woman walked away just as I **was going to speak** to her. (just as = at the moment when)*

We can also use **was going to** for a prediction in the past.

*I knew something **was going to go** wrong with the plan.*

Would has a similar meaning (see Unit 134.3).

*I knew something **would go** wrong with the plan.*

Practice

A Will have done (1)

Paul wants to be an artist. He's reading about a famous artist called Winston Plummer.

Winston Plummer was a great artist, who had a wonderful career. He won lots of prizes before he was twenty. By the age of twenty-five he had had his own exhibition. He was the subject of a TV documentary by the time he was thirty. By the age of thirty-five he had become world-famous. He made millions of pounds from his pictures before he was forty.

Paul is daydreaming about his own future career. What is he thinking?

- ▶ I hope I'll have won lots of prizes before I'm twenty.
- 1 Perhaps my own exhibition by the age of twenty-five.
- 2 I wonder if by the time I'm thirty.
- 3 Maybe by the age of thirty-five.
- 4 I hope by the age of forty.

B Will have done (1)

How good is your maths? Can you work out the answers?

- ▶ It's quarter to six. Melanie is putting something in the oven. It needs to be in the oven for an hour and a half. When will it have cooked?
It will have cooked at quarter past seven.
- 1 It's seven o'clock in the evening, and Andrew is starting to write an essay. He writes one page every fifteen minutes. He plans to finish the essay at midnight. How many pages will he have written?
He will have written pages.
- 2 It's Monday morning, and Sarah is travelling to work. It's twenty miles from her home to the office. How far will she have travelled to and from work by the time she gets home on Friday?
.....
- 3 Matthew is doing press-ups – one every two seconds. How many will he have done after five minutes?
.....

C Was going to (2)

Complete the sentences. They are all about being just too late.

Use *was/were going to* with these verbs: *go, get, see, pick*

- ▶ The train left just as Mike was going to get on it.
- 1 I'm afraid the shop closed just as we in.
- 2 The phone stopped ringing just as Melanie it up.
- 3 We a film about the Mafia, but the tickets were sold out.

D Was going to (2)

Trevor is always making excuses for not doing things. Complete his sentences.

- ▶ put up the shelves / not have any screws
Sorry. I was going to put up the shelves, but I didn't have any screws.
- 1 paint the door / not feel very well
Sorry.
- 2 repair the lamp / forget
Oh, yes.
- 3 wallpaper the bedroom / not have time
Well,