





## Part 1 Statements

The present perfect tense is formed with the **'verb to have + past participle'**. We form statements in the present perfect tense in the following ways:

Positive statement			Negative statement		
I / You / We / They	have / 've	gone. ↑ p.p.	I / You / We / They	have not / haven't	gone. ↑ p.p.
He / She / It	has / 's		He / She / It	has not / hasn't	

We form the past participle in the following ways:

Verb	Change	Example
Regular verbs	+ ed or + d	watch → watch <b>ed</b>
Irregular verbs	change the spelling or have the whole word remain unchanged	do → <b>done</b> cut → <b>cut</b>

### Exercise 1

Circle the correct words in brackets.

- Rita and I ( work / have worked ) very hard recently.
- Emma can't find her purse because the pickpocket ( has stolen / has stole ) it already.
- I can't use my mobile phone because it ( has broken / has broke ).
- Aaron Chow ( has become / became ) a supermodel since he was only 14.
- The poor girls ( have not gone / have not went ) to school for five years.
- I can't play football now because I ( have not finished / did not finish ) my homework.
- I think you will not borrow this book because you ( have just read / just reading ) it.
- Ben is worried because his parents ( did not return / have not returned ) home yet. He ( has called / calls ) them twice already.
- Sally ( is / has been ) a vegetarian for quite a few years. She ( has not eaten / did not eat ) any meat since then.





## Part 2 Yes / No-questions

We form *yes / no*-questions and short answers in the present perfect tense in the following ways:

Question			Short answer		
Have	I / you / we / they	eaten the apple?	Yes,	I / you / we / they	have.
Has	he / she / it			he / she / it	has.
			No,	I / you / we / they	have not / haven't.
				he / she / it	has not / hasn't.

### Exercise 2

You are going to interview your friend to collect some information. You need to prepare some questions first. Form questions with the words in brackets using the present perfect tense.

1. (you / join / school clubs / this term)

*Have you joined any school clubs this term?*

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2. (you / make / new friends / at school)
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3. (you / learn / new languages / in class)
- 

4. (your class / do / experiments / in Science lessons)
- 
- 



5. (your English teacher / give you / homework / recently)
- 

6. (you and your friends / take part in / the football match)
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## Part 3 Since / For

We use *since* and *for* with the present perfect tense to talk about how long something has continued.

	Usage	Example
Since	To talk about when something began	My father has been a designer <b>since</b> <u>1995</u> .
For	To talk about how long something has lasted	My father has been a designer <b>for</b> <u>20 years</u> .



### Educator's Tips

**Besides** *since* and *for*, we can use other adverbs such as *just*, *recently*, *already*, *yet*, *never* and *ever* with the present perfect tense. We put *yet* at the end of the sentence while the other adverbs between the verb *to have* and the past participle. We can put *recently* in either position.

**e.g.** Justin **has** already **finished** the project. He can hand it in any time.

**e.g.** A: **Have** you ever **been** to Taiwan? B: No. I've never **been** there.

**e.g.** The teacher **hasn't** **finished** the lesson yet. She **has** just **given** us homework.

**e.g.** I **have** recently **taken part** in volunteer work.

**e.g.** I **have** **taken part** in volunteer work recently.

### Exercise 3.1

Jack and Joe are talking with their mother. Correct the underlined mistakes by writing the correct words above them.

Mother: Have you finished your homework (1) already?

Jack & Joe: No, we (2) hasn't. We've just arrived home from school.

Mother: You'd better hurry. I (3) have buy something nice for dinner.

Jack: That's great! What (4) do you got, Mum?

Mother: Have you (5) never tried lobster soup?

Joe: No. I've never had any lobsters (6) for I was born.

Jack: Hurray! I've been hungry (7) since hours. Can I have it now?

Mother: No, Jack. I (8) haven't cook it yet. We'll try it after you finish your work.



## Educator's Tips



**Don't** mix up the use of the simple past tense with the present perfect tense.

Simple past tense	Present perfect tense
To talk about something that happened and finished in the past with a definite time marker.	To talk about something that started in the past and has continued up to now or has a present result.
<b>e.g.</b> Maggie <b>taught</b> English <u>three years ago</u> . (= She doesn't teach English now.)	<b>e.g.</b> Maggie <b>has taught</b> English <u>for 10 years</u> so she is a very experienced teacher. (= She is still teaching English.)

### Exercise 3.2

Ann is reading an article about fashion. Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs given. Each verb can be used ONCE only.

revive   lose   become   come   like   wear   think   go   not appear   be

As a fashion editor, I always follow the latest fashion trends. What I have found is that fashion changes and repeats. Here are some typical examples:

- Shoulder pads (1) \_\_\_\_\_ extremely popular in the 1980s. The trend was once outdated, but it (2) \_\_\_\_\_ since the 2010s.
- Leggings (3) \_\_\_\_\_ their popularity in the late 90s. However, they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ back to high fashion since 2005.
- Bell-bottomed trousers were very fashionable in the 60s. Both men and women (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to wear them with slim shirts when they (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to discos. They (7) \_\_\_\_\_ on the fashion runway for many years, but some celebrities like wearing them nowadays.

As fashion trends repeat over and over again, second-hand clothes shops and tailor shops (8) \_\_\_\_\_ very popular recently. Even wearing parents' clothes can make you look trendy. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ about putting on an old sweater that your mum once (10) \_\_\_\_\_?

## Unit Recap

Pam is watching an interview on TV between a host and Tracy, a new Hong Kong singer. Complete the interview script with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Host: Congratulations, Tracy! You **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (get) the 'My Favourite Female Singer' award.
- Tracy: Thank you! I **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ (not expect) that at all.
- Host: I think our audience would like to know more about you. So how **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a singer?
- Tracy: I **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in love with music since I was ten. I **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to compose my first song at the age of 19. At first, no music company **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ (show) interest to my **demo**. I just **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) sending it to as many companies as I could.
- Host: Can I say that your present achievement is based on your **constant** effort?
- Tracy: Basically, it is. I believe it's the same for everyone. I **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ (put) a lot of effort into my work over the years. I still remember that my father **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in hospital in 2008 because of lung cancer. I needed to work hard during the daytime to earn money for his medical fees. At night, I **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) to work part-time for a music company.
- Host: **(11)** \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (start) your singing career since then?
- Tracy: Bingo. One day, the manager asked me to sing a demo for a famous singer and he acknowledged my talent. He **(12)** \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a very important person in my life from then on.
- Host: From your experience, I could tell that your effort **(13)** \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) off.
- Tracy: Absolutely. It's too early to give up though you **(14)** \_\_\_\_\_ (not succeed) yet!
- Host: Very true! Thanks so much for your sharing, Tracy. See you again soon!



### Vocabulary:

demo (n.): a piece of recorded music given or shown to people to try to make them buy or support it

constant (adj.): happening all the time or repeatedly