Lesson 7:
The Present Perfect Tense

Introduction
The Present Perfect Tense is used to connect past events with the present, emphasizing the result or relevance of the action. It combines **"have" or "has"** with the **past participle** of the main verb.

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1. Uses of the Present Perfect Tense
- **To express actions completed at an unspecified time:**
  - *She has traveled to Paris.* (The exact time is not mentioned.)
- **To express actions that began in the past and continue to the present:**
  - *We have lived here for five years.*
- **To highlight the result of a past action:**
  - *They have finished their homework.*

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2. Structure of the Present Perfect Tense
- **Affirmative Structure:**
  - Singular: **Subject + has + past participle**
  - Plural: **Subject + have + past participle**
  - **Example:**
    - Singular: *She has visited the museum.*
    - Plural: *They have completed their project.*
- **Negative Structure:**
  - Singular: **Subject + has not (hasn't) + past participle**
  - Plural: **Subject + have not (haven't) + past participle**
  - **Example:**
    - Singular: *He hasn't written the report.*
    - Plural: *We haven't seen the movie.*
- **Interrogative Structure:**
  - Singular: **Has + subject + past participle?**
  - Plural: **Have + subject + past participle?**
  - **Example:**
    - Singular: *Has she completed her homework?*
    - Plural: *Have they read the article?*

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3. Key Spelling Rules for Past Participles
1. **Regular Verbs:**
   - Add **-ed** to the base verb.
   - If the verb ends in **-e**, add only **-d**.
     - *move → moved, like → liked*
   - If the verb ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before adding **-ed** (except **w, x, y**).
     - *stop → stopped, plan → planned*
   - **Verbs Ending with x**
     1. Mix → Mixed
     2. Fix → Fixed

- o **Verbs Ending with w**
  1. Follow → Followed
  2. Allow → Allowed
- o **Verbs Ending with y**
  1. Stay → Stayed
  2. Enjoy → Enjoyed

- o If the verb ends in **-y** preceded by a consonant, change **y** to **i** and add **-ed**.
  - *try → tried, study → studied, cry → cried*

2. **Irregular Verbs:**
   - o These verbs do not follow a fixed pattern. Common examples include:
     - *go → gone, see → seen, write → written, read → read*

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4. Common Time Expressions with Present Perfect Tense
1. **Time-specific markers:**
   - o **Since:** Refers to the starting point of an action.
     - *She has lived here since 2010.*
   - o **For:** Refers to the duration of an action.
     - *We have worked here for two years.*
2. **General markers:**
   - o **Ever, Never:** Used to talk about life experiences.
     - *Have you ever climbed a mountain?*
     - *I have never eaten sushi.*
   - o **Just:** Indicates a recently completed action.
     - *He has just arrived.*
   - o **Already:** Indicates an action completed earlier than expected.
     - *We have already finished our dinner.*
   - o **Yet:** Used in negative and interrogative sentences to refer to actions not completed until now.
     - *Have they arrived yet?*
     - *She hasn't called yet.*

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5. Examples

Affirmative
- Singular:
  - o *He has written a book.*
  - o *The cat has slept all day.*
- Plural:
  - o *They have cleaned the house.*
  - o *We have visited the museum.*

Negative
- Singular:
  - o *She hasn't eaten breakfast.*
  - o *The dog hasn't barked today.*
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- Plural:
  - *They haven't arrived yet.*
  - *We haven't completed the task.*

Interrogative
- Singular:
  - *Has he finished his project?*
  - *Has the child learned to read?*
- Plural:
  - *Have you seen this movie?*
  - *Have they prepared for the meeting?*

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6. Practice Exercises
1. Fill in the blanks:
   - *He _____ (finish) his homework already.* → **has finished**
   - *We _____ (not/see) this movie before.* → **haven't seen**
2. Transform the sentences:
   - Affirmative → Negative:
     - *They have built a house.* → *They haven't built a house.*
   - Affirmative → Interrogative:
     - *She has cooked dinner.* → *Has she cooked dinner?*
3. Choose the correct answer:
   - *They _____ (has/have) gone to the park.* → **have**
   - *She _____ (has/hasn't) traveled abroad before.* → **has**