

## have/has + past participle

### Regular Verbs

Affirmative		Negative	
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form
I <b>have</b> walked	I've walked	I <b>have not</b> walked	I <b>haven't</b> walked
You <b>have</b> walked	You've walked	You <b>have not</b> walked	You <b>haven't</b> walked
He <b>has</b> walked	He's walked	He <b>has not</b> walked	He <b>hasn't</b> walked
She <b>has</b> walked	She's walked	She <b>has not</b> walked	She <b>hasn't</b> walked
It <b>has</b> walked	It's walked	It <b>has not</b> walked	It <b>hasn't</b> walked
We <b>have</b> walked	We've walked	We <b>have not</b> walked	We <b>haven't</b> walked
You <b>have</b> walked	You've walked	You <b>have not</b> walked	You <b>haven't</b> walked
They <b>have</b> walked	They've walked	They <b>have not</b> walked	They <b>haven't</b> walked

### Spelling

one stressed vowel between two

consonants → **double final consonant + -ed**

consonant + **y**

→ ~~X~~ + **-ied**

**e → + -d**

stop – **stopped**

prefer – **preferred**

study – **studied**

carry – **carried**

type – **typed**

move – **moved**

### Irregular Verbs

Affirmative		Negative	
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form
I <b>have</b> eaten	I've eaten	I <b>have not</b> eaten	I <b>haven't</b> eaten
You <b>have</b> eaten	You've eaten	You <b>have not</b> eaten	You <b>haven't</b> eaten
He <b>has</b> eaten	He's eaten	He <b>has not</b> eaten	He <b>hasn't</b> eaten
She <b>has</b> eaten	She's eaten	She <b>has not</b> eaten	She <b>hasn't</b> eaten
It <b>has</b> eaten	It's eaten	It <b>has not</b> eaten	It <b>hasn't</b> eaten
We <b>have</b> eaten	We've eaten	We <b>have not</b> eaten	We <b>haven't</b> eaten
You <b>have</b> eaten	You've eaten	You <b>have not</b> eaten	You <b>haven't</b> eaten
They <b>have</b> eaten	They've eaten	They <b>have not</b> eaten	They <b>haven't</b> eaten



**Look at the back of the book for the past participles of irregular verbs.**

### We use the **present perfect**:

- for recent actions or states, or for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past.

The Smiths **have bought** a new house. (When did they buy it? We don't know.)

- for actions or states which began in the past and continue up to the present.

She **has been** a student at this school for two years. (She came to this school two years ago and she is still here.)



### 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect.

- 1 Jenny ... *has gone* ... (go) to bed.
- 2 The boys ..... (not/eat) their breakfast.
- 3 I ..... (buy) a new bag.
- 4 Eric ..... (not/brush) his hair yet.
- 5 Lisa ..... (send) an email to her cousin.
- 6 I ..... (not/see) this film.
- 7 The dog ..... (be) in the garden all day.
- 8 Chloe ..... (visit) her grandparents twice this week.
- 9 Mum and Dad ..... (do) the shopping.
- 10 Nikos ..... (not/have) a shower.

### Time expressions used with the present perfect:

**already** is used in statements and questions.

I have **already** cooked dinner.

Have you **already** eaten?

**yet** is used in questions and negations at the end of the sentence.

Have you spoken to him **yet**?

I haven't spoken to him **yet**.

**just** is used in statements before the main verb.

I have **just** finished my homework.

**how long** is used in questions.

How long have you known Jim?

**ever** is used in statements and questions.

Have you **ever** visited Paris?

It's the most beautiful city I have **ever** visited.

**recently** is used mainly in statements before the main verb.

He has **recently** bought a new car.

**so far** is used mainly in statements at the end of the sentence.

I've typed ten letters **so far**.

**never** is used in statements but it has a negative meaning.

I have **never** seen a lion.

**since** is used to express a starting point in the past.

She's been ill **since** Monday.

**for** is used to express a period of time.

She's been ill **for** two days.

### 5 Write what Mrs Wood *has already done* or *hasn't done yet*.



1 take out the rubbish	X	4 drink some coffee	✓
2 mop the floor	X	5 water the plants	X
3 wash the dishes	X	6 do the shopping	✓

- 1 *She hasn't taken out the rubbish yet.*
- 2 *She hasn't mopped the floor yet.*
- 3 .....

