

Grammar: Present Perfect Simple

Introduction

The Present Perfect Simple is not an easy tense for French-speakers because there is no equivalent in the French language.



The Form

We form the Present Perfect Simple with the **present** of the verb to have and the **past participle** of the main verb.

Here are some examples:

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Question</i>
I have arrived	I haven't arrived	Have I arrived?
You have gone	You haven't gone	Have you gone?
He/She/It has been	He/She/It hasn't been	Has he/she/it been?
We have tried	We haven't tried	Have we tried?
You have written	You haven't written	Have you written?
They have chosen	They haven't chosen	Have they chosen?



Past Participles



To form the past participle of **regular verbs**, you add -ed, or -d if the verb already ends with an '-e'.

Here are some examples:

to arrive – arrived
 to hope – hoped
 to wait – waited
 to play – played



To form the past participle of **irregular verbs**, you must learn the list of irregular verbs.

Here are some examples:

to choose – chosen
 to write – written
 to read – read
 to go – gone



Uses

The Present Perfect Simple is used:



To talk about actions that happened in the **recent past**

I have eaten my dinner.

He has seen the film.

The letter has arrived.



To talk about our **past experience or life**

I have travelled to many different countries.

Have you ever been to China?

I have never eaten Sushi.



To talk about a past action without situation the action in a precise period of time in the past

I have met the manager.

He has read the document.

We have moved house.



If the action is situated in a precise period of time in the past, use the **Past Simple**.

*I **met** the manager **yesterday afternoon**.*

*He **read** the document **last week**.*

*We **moved** house **in 1990**.*

