

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

1. In Assertive sentences, the pattern is

Subject + has/have + third form of the verb

With *he, she, it* and *singular noun*, we use '*has*'. With *I, we, they* and *plural noun*, we use '*have*'.

Examples:

I have sung.

She has sung.

The singers have sung.

A singer has sung.

2. In Interrogative sentences, the pattern is

Has/Have + Subject + third form of the verb ?

Examples:

Have I sung?

Has she sung?

Have the singers sung?

Has a singer sung?

3. In Negative sentences, the pattern is

Subject + has/have + not + third form of the verb

Examples:

I have not sung.

She has not sung.

Singers have not sung.

A singer has not sung.

4. In Interrogative Negative sentences, the pattern is

Has/Have + Subject + not + third form of the verb ?

Examples:

Have I not sung?

Has she not sung?

Have singers not sung?

Has a singer not sung?

We can also place: Have not/Haven't, Has not/Hasn't in the beginning.

Note: Third form of the Verb is also called '**The Past Participle**'.

USE OF PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The Present Perfect Tense is used with the words: *yet, as yet, already, just, just now, so far, since, etc.* and in the following cases:

(1) To express an action that has recently been completed.

I have just received the letter.

We have won the match.

He has chalked out a programme.

(2) To describe an action the time of which is not given.

The train has steamed in.

They have left for America.

I have seen a snake in the garden.

(3) To describe a past experience.

I have seen this picture many times.

Have you been to Kashmir?

He has failed in the Secondary Examination twice.

(4) To express an action that began in the past and still continues.

He has worked in this school for four years (is still working).

I have not seen him since Monday last.

Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the correct (Present Perfect Tense) form of the Verbs given in brackets:

1. He has met (meet) his friend.
2. I have not seen (not see) the Taj Mahal as yet.
3. Has he written (write) the letter?
4. Have you failed (fail) in the class?
5. I have waited (wait) for her for the last three months.
6. I have received (receive) a letter from my father.
7. Has Mr. Sharma not come (come) yet?
8. My father has returned (return) from the market just now.
9. I have solved (solve) all the sums.
10. They have come (come) back from Kolkata recently.

Exercise 7

Rewrite the following sentences in the Present Perfect Tense: *Has your father helped you?*

1. She washes her clothes. *She has washed her clothes.*
2. Does your father help you?
3. I do not talk ill of others.
4. He keeps his promise.
5. Does he go to the school?
6. He does not help his parents.
7. Where do you see her?
8. I do my duty.
9. Do they respect their teachers?
10. Why do you abuse him?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. In Assertive sentences, the pattern is

subject + has/have + been + first form of the verb + ing + for/since ...

With *he, she, it* and *singular noun*, we use '*has*'. With *I, you, we, they* and *plural noun*, we use '*have*'.

Examples:

I have been singing for one hour.

She has been singing for one hour.

Singers have been singing for one hour.

A singer has been singing for one hour.

2. In Interrogative sentences, the pattern is

Has/Have + subject + been + present participle + for/since ... ?

Examples:

Have I been singing for one hour?

Has she been singing for one hour?

Have singers been singing for one hour?

Has a singer been singing for one hour?

3. In Negative sentences, the pattern is

subject + has/have + not + been + present participle + for/since ...

Examples:

He has not been singing for one hour.

I have not been singing for one hour.

Singers have not been singing for one hour.

A singer has not been singing for one hour.

4. In Interrogative sentences, the pattern is

Has/Have + subject + not + been + present participle + for/since ... ?

Examples:

Has he not been singing for one hour?

Have I not been singing for one hour?

Have singers not been singing for one hour?

Has a singer not been singing for one hour?

USES OF PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used:

1. To describe an action which began in the past, is still continuing and may extend into future

It has been raining for two hours.

I have been flying a kite since 2 o'clock.

She has not been dancing for an hour. (Negative)

Has the gardener been watering the plants since morning? (Interrogative)

2. To express an action in a sentence which begins with: 'For how long?' or 'Since when'?

For how long have you been sitting here?

Since when has he been living in this house?

Exercise 8

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the Verbs (Present Perfect Continuous) given in brackets:

1. We have been living (live) in Delhi since 1990.
2. I have been learning (learn) this question for an hour.
3. She has not been doing (not do) her work for two hours.
4. It has been raining (rain) since this morning.
5. She has been reading (read) a novel for the last two days.
6. You have been driving (drive) the whole day. Let me drive now.
7. The doctor has been examining (examine) the patient for over ten minutes.
8. Since when have you been suffering (suffer) from fever?
9. The Prime Minister have been speaking (speak) for an hour now.
10. Who has been knocking (knock at) the door for ten minutes?

Exercise 9

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate form of the present tense:

1. They always live (always live) in a village. City life may not suit them.
2. You are reading (read) this book for more than a week, but you have not finished (not finish) it yet.
3. Her husband calls (call) her all kinds of names, but she keeps (keep) cool so far.
4. She has been waiting (wait) for the interview since ten o'clock, but the committee has not called (not call) her in yet.
5. I have been working (work) since morning and I cannot go home until late in the evening.
6. He has just gone (go) out.
7. She has finished (finish) her work and she is going home now.
8. I have brought (bring) all your books. Please take them.
9. I have used (use) up all the milk; nothing is left for you.
10. He leaves (leave) home at 8.00 and reaches (reach) here at 12.00 noon.