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We use the **Present Perfect** to talk about actions or events in the past that still have an *effect on the present moment*. The focus is on the **result**.

## Negative sentences

To talk about actions that haven't happened in recent past, we use negative sentences in Present Perfect.

To make negative statements in the Present Perfect, we use:

**have / has + not + Past Participle**

Singular

Plural

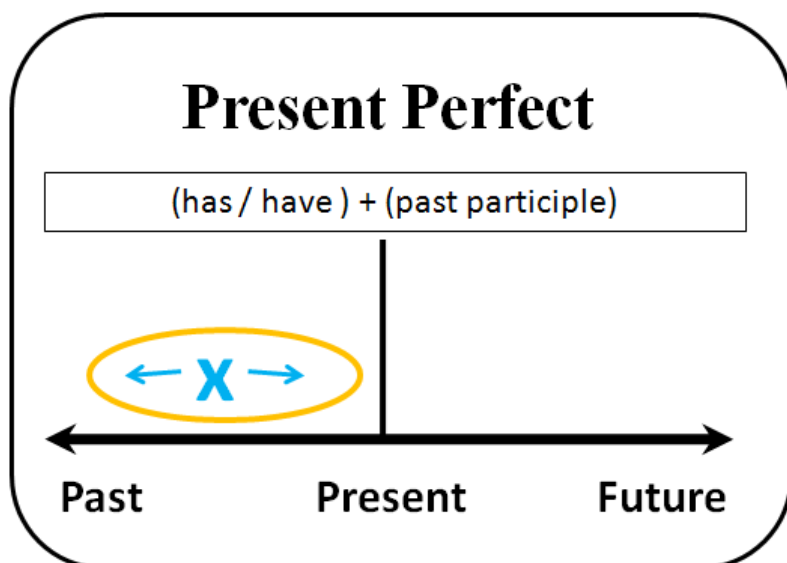
|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <i>I <b>have not (haven't) visited</b></i> | <i>We <b>haven't visited</b></i>   |
| <i>You <b>haven't visited</b></i>          | <i>You <b>haven't visited</b></i>  |
| <i>He/she/it <b>hasn't visited</b></i>     | <i>They <b>haven't visited</b></i> |

We often use 'yet' in negative Present Perfect sentences.

- *Jim **hasn't phoned** me yet. I've been waiting since morning.*
- *I'm not ready to go. I **haven't had** a shower yet.*
- *They **haven't danced** together for 2 years.*

## Questions in Present Perfect

We use **Present Perfect** tense to ask and answer questions about actions or events in the past that still have an *effect on the present moment*.



via <http://begin-english.ru/article/kogda-upotrebyaetsya-present-perfect-tense/>

To make questions in the **Present Perfect**, we should use the following structure:

**have / has + subject + Past Participle**

- **Have** you **lived** here all your life?
- **Have** you **met** Ted?

### Yes/No questions

To create a question that will be answered with a 'yes' or 'no', use '**has**' / '**have**' (or '**hasn't**' / '**haven't**' for a negative question) + Past Participle form of the verb.

Singular

Plural

**Have** I **visited**?

**Has** we **visited**?

**Have** you **visited**?

**Have** you **visited**?

**Has** he/she/it **visited**? **Have** they **visited**?

- **Has** she **seen** the latest James Bond movie?
- It's 11 o'clock already. **Have** you **cleaned** up your bedroom?
- **Have** you **been** in France? No, I haven't.

Note: In short *positive* answers to the Present Perfect questions we use only *full* forms of 'have'/'has'. In short *negative* answers we can also use *short* forms.

- *Have you read this book?*
- *Yes, I **have** (No, I **haven't**).*
  
- *Has he ever played golf?*
- *Yes, he **has** (No, he **hasn't**).*

We often use the adverb '**ever**' when asking questions about events in people's lives. In such questions we put '**ever**' before the past participle:

- ***Have you ever been** to Australia?*
- ***Has she ever tried** your cooking?*
- ***Have they ever met** each other?*

We often use the adverb '**yet**' when asking questions about actions or events that could have just happened:

- ***Have you seen** Mary **yet**?*
- ***Have you eaten** all apples **yet**?*

## Special questions

Special questions (also known as wh-questions) are questions that require more information in their answers. They are made using [wh- words](#) such as **what, where, when, why, which, who, how, how many, how much**.

To make a special question, use the same word order as with yes-no questions but put a wh-word before the verb 'have' or 'has'. The structure is:

### **wh-word + have / has + [subject] + Past Participle**

- ***What** famous people **have** you **seen**?*
- ***What** languages **has** he **studied**?*
- ***How much** money **has** she **spent** today?*

Use '**How long...?**' to ask for how much time a situation has continued:

- ***How long has** she **lived** in Rotterdam? - *She has lived in Rotterdam for six years.**

See also:

[Present Perfect: Statements](#)

[Present Perfect for Unfinished Past](#)

[Present Perfect with 'Just' and 'Yet'](#)

[Present Perfect for Experience](#)