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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

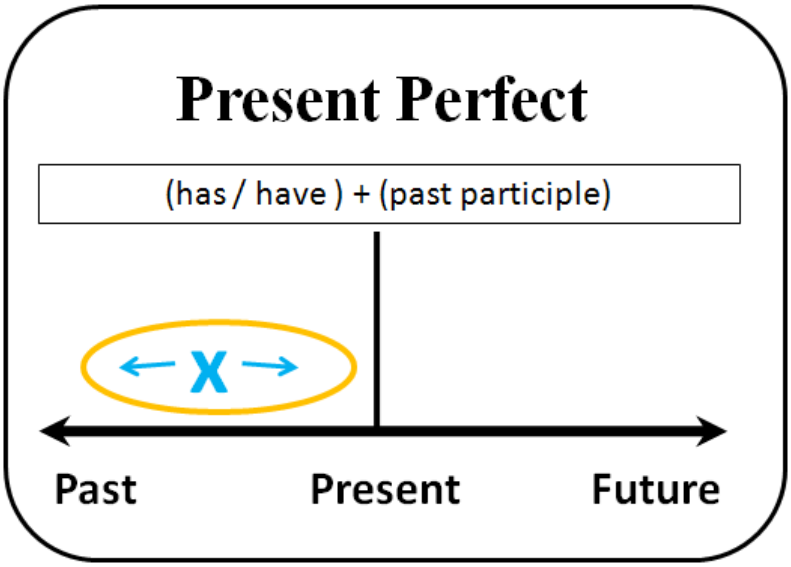
Singular	Plural
*I **have not (haven't) visited***	*We **haven't visited***
*You **haven't visited***	*You **haven't visited***
*He/she/it **hasn't visited***	*They **haven't visited***

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

- *Jim **hasn'tphoned** 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-upotreblyaetsya-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