Over the last 18 years, the Erasmus program has allowed 1.2 million young people to study abroad within Europe.

International Herald Tribune website

Toyota has set a goal to capture 15 percent of the global car market in the next decade, and has spent heavily on new factories in the United States, China and elsewhere.

New York Times website

“This is goodbye, gentlemen. I have met another board of directors, and we have fallen in love.”

6 Present perfect 1

A Form

- We form the present perfect with the auxiliary has/have + the past participle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have ('ve) worked</td>
<td>I have not (haven’t) worked</td>
<td>Have I worked?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have ('ve) worked</td>
<td>You have not (haven’t) worked</td>
<td>Have you worked?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It has ('s) worked</td>
<td>He/She/It has not (hasn’t) worked</td>
<td>Has he/she/it worked?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have ('ve) worked</td>
<td>We have not (haven’t) worked</td>
<td>Have we worked?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They have ('ve) worked</td>
<td>They have not (haven’t) worked</td>
<td>Have they worked?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Regular verbs like work form the past participle with -d or -ed. In verb tables, the second column (past simple) and third column (past participle) are the same:
  work – worked.

- Irregular verbs often have a different past simple and past participle: do – did – done, go – went – gone. For a list of irregular verbs see pages 150-1.

- The contractions (in brackets) are used in speech and informal writing.

B Uses

- We use the present perfect for a situation that started in the past and continues to the present.
  I’ve worked in marketing all my life.
  I’ve known Kumiko since we were at university together.

- We use the present perfect to talk about a series of actions up to the present.
  I’ve visited Spain several times.
  We have made many improvements to this software in the new version.

- We use the present perfect for a past event that has a present result.
  I’ve lost their invoice – I can’t find it anywhere.
  Your taxi has arrived. See you again soon – have a safe journey!

- In general, the present perfect connects the past with the present. The first two cases are ‘life up to now’ and the third is ‘present result of a past action’.

- Notice that with the present perfect the time period is not finished or not definite.
  I’ve worked in marketing all my life. (not finished – I continue to work in marketing)
  I’ve visited Spain many times. (not definite – no time given)
  I’ve lost their invoice. (not definite – no time given)

Compare with the past simple (unit 4) where the time is finished and definite.

C Been and gone

- Notice the difference between has been to and has gone to.
  She’s been to Paris means she went there and has now returned.
  She’s gone to Paris means she went there but has not yet returned. She is still there.
Exercises

6.1 Complete this verb table of irregular verbs. The last letter has been given to help you. Check on pages 150-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 be</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>_______n</td>
<td>9 have</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>_______d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>_______n</td>
<td>10 know</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>_______n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 buy</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>_______t</td>
<td>11 make</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>_______e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 come</td>
<td>came</td>
<td>_______e</td>
<td>12 meet</td>
<td>met</td>
<td>_______t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 do</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>_______e</td>
<td>13 see</td>
<td>saw</td>
<td>_______n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 get</td>
<td>got</td>
<td>_______t</td>
<td>14 think</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>_______t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 give</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>_______n</td>
<td>15 take</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>_______n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 go</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>_______e</td>
<td>16 write</td>
<td>wrote</td>
<td>_______n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 Complete this extract from an Annual Report using these verbs in the present perfect: be, begin, buy, have, make.

Annual Report

I am pleased to report that we (1) ______________________ (have/had) an excellent year. Our financial services division (2) ______________________ a profit of over eight million dollars, and for the first time we (3) ______________________ activities in the area of life insurance. Our expansion plans in Central Europe are also going well: senior managers (4) ______________________ there many times over the year to look at the possibilities of setting up subsidiaries, and in Slovakia we (5) ______________________ a controlling share in an existing local company.

6.3 Complete this email by putting the verbs into the present perfect. There are affirmative, negative and question forms.

Subject: construction of new line for Bucharest metro

Jim – (1) ______________________ (you/hear) about the plans to extend the Bucharest metro? The European Union (2) ______________________ (announce) that they will provide funding for another line. All construction companies are invited to make a bid. Several points occur to me:

1. Our big competitors like Alstom and Bechtel (3) ______________________ (not/make) any public statements yet, but I’m sure they will be interested.
2. What about us? Should we put in our own bid? I (4) ______________________ (prepare) a short report with my own ideas. It’s attached to this email. Let me know what you think.
3. It would be good to talk to Dimitrie about this, but he (5) ______________________ (not/reply) to my last few emails. (6) ______________________ (you/see) him recently?

Anyway, my secretary will schedule a meeting on this issue at the end of March. Please discuss the matter with your team members before then.