



Name : _____ Class : _____ Date : _____

Present Perfect Tense

[Action Verbs, Be Verbs, Possessive Forms]

Present Perfect Tense : Action Verbs

Affirmative ➞

Subject + has/have + past participle (V3) + object (if any)

Example ➞

They have finished their homework.

Negative ➞

Subject + has/have + not + past participle (V3) + object

Example ➞

She has not completed the task.

Interrogative ➞

Has/Have + subject + past participle (V3) + object (if any)?

Example ➞

Has he taken the medicine?

Note:

In the present perfect tense, use 'has' with he, she, it, or a singular noun, and 'have' with I, you, we, they, or plural nouns. Here, they are helping verbs that show tense, not ownership..

Present Perfect Tense : Be Verbs

Affirmative ➞

Subject + has/have + been + adjective/location/phrase

Example ➞

I have been tired lately.

Negative ➞

Subject + has/have not + been + adjective/location/phrase

Example ➞

We have not been to that place.

Interrogative ➞

Has/Have + subject + been + adjective/location/phrase?

Example ➞

Has he been to the dentist?

Note:

In the present perfect tense, use has been with he, she, it, or a singular noun, and use have been with I, you, we, they, or plural nouns.

Present Perfect Tense : Possessive Forms

Affirmative ➞

Subject + has/have + had + object/experience

Example ➞

I have had many opportunities.

Negative ➞

Subject + has/have + not + had + object/experience

Example ➞

He has not had much luck.

Interrogative ➞

Have/Has + subject + had + object/experience?

Example ➞

Has he had a good time?

Note:

Here, the first has/have is a helping verb used to form the present perfect tense. Had is the past participle of have. It can show that someone owned something or had an experience from the past until now.

