**PRESENT PERFECT - PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORM & RULES**

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| **PRESENT PERFECT** | **PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS** |
| **FORM:** Have / Has + past participle  Affirmative: I/you/we/they have played/known  He/She/It has played/known  Negative:I/you/we/they haven’t played/known  He/she/it hasn’t played/known  Interrogative: Have I/you/we/they played/known?  Has he/she/it played/known?  Short Answers: Yes/No, I/you… have/haven’t  Yes/No, he/she has/hasn’t | **FORM:** Have / Has + been + -ing  Affirmative: I/you/we/they have been playing  He/She/It has been playing  Negative:I/you/we/they haven’t been playing  He/she/it hasn’t been playing  Interrogative: Have I/you/we/they been playing?  Has he/she/it been playing?  Short Answers: Yes/No, I/you… have/haven’t  Yes/No, he/she has/hasn’t |
| **USE** | **USE** |
| 1)For actions which happened at an **indefinite time** in the past but we don’t mention exactly when  e.g. ***He has seen that film.***  These actions often have consequences in the present.  e.g. ***Peter has broken his leg*.** (He can’t walk now.) | 1)It stresses **the duration** of an action that started in the past and continuous up to the present time.  e.g. ***She has been playing in the garden for hours. (she’s still there)*** |
| 2) Recent actions completed a short time ago. In this case we usually use **just, already** and **yet**.  e.g ***Carlos******has just finished his homework.***  ***Have you done your homework yet?***  ***Maria has already tidied her room.*** | 2) It describes a long action that began in the past and has just stopped. The result of the action is clear or implied.  *e.g.* ***It has been raining. The ground is still wet.*** |
| *3) 3) Experiences that we have or haven’t had in our lives, there is not a definite time given - “up to now”. In this case we use* ***ever*** *and* ***never****.*  e.g ***Have you ever been to London?***  ***I have never been to Italy.*** | 3) We can also use it to talk about something that has been in progress recently or lately.  *e.g.****You look wonderful! Have you been working out lately?*** |
| 4) For an action that began in the past and is related to **now**: often used with **Since** and **For**.  e.g**I *have taught at this school for three years.***  5) When we talk about a time period that is not finished such as this morning, this month, today, this afternoon.  e.***g I have seen him today.*** |  |
| **TIME WORDS** | **TIME WORDS** |
| **For: ( για / δηλώνει τη χρονική διάρκεια)**  **e.g** I have taught at this school **for** two years. | **For**  **Since**  **Recently / Lately**  **How long….?** |
| **Since: ( από / δηλώνει τη χρονική αφετηρία)**  **e.g.** I have spoken French **since** I was a child. |
| **Ever / Never ( ποτέ )**  **e.g.** Have you ever driven a sports car?  I have **never** jumped off a bridge. |
| **Lately / Recently( τελευταία / πρόσφατα)**  **e.g** I haven’t been to the cinema **lately**.  He has **recently** bought a new car. |
| **Just ( μόλις )**  **e.g.** The man has just had an accident. |
| **Yet ( ακόμα )**  **e.g** She hasn’t eaten dinner **yet.** |
| **Already ( ήδη )**  **e.g.** She has **already** paid the fee. |
| **Today/this week/ this month/this morning/this year**  **e.g.** Have you read the emails today? ( It’s still 11:00 am ) |
| **How long…..**  **e.g.** How long have you Known eachother? |