2.5 Present Perfect: ever, never, just, already, yet

Czas Present Perfect: ever, never, just, already, yet

Stage 2 · A2 · Study path 2.5

ENGLISH LESSON

Present Perfect: ever, never, just, already, yet

In a nutshell

The **present perfect** connects the past with **now**. We use it to say what has happened up to now: our experiences, recent news and results we can see today. We do **not** say exactly **when** it happened.

Form

have / has + past participle (the 3rd form of the verb)

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
Affirmative	I **have** ('ve) **finished.**	She **has** ('s) **finished.**
Negative	I **haven't** (have not) **finished.**	She **hasn't** (has not) **finished.**
Question	**Have** you **finished**?	**Has** she **finished**?
Short answers	Yes, I **have.** / No, I **haven't.**	Yes, she **has.** / No, she **hasn't.**

The past participle

- **Regular verbs** add **-ed**, just like the past simple: play → play**ed**, work → work**ed**, stop → stop**ped**.
- **Irregular verbs** use the 3rd form from the list of irregular verbs: see → saw → **seen**, go → went → **gone**, eat → ate → **eaten**, write → wrote → **written**, get → got → **gotten**.

Careful with **'s:** it can mean *has* or *is*. *She***'s** *finished*. = She **has** finished. *She***'s** *tired*. = She **is** tired.

Use

1 Experience: at any time in my life up to now

I**'ve been** to Germany twice.

Have you **ever eaten** sushi?

She **has never seen** snow.

We are talking about our life so far, and it is not finished. We do not say when.

2 Recent events with a result now

I'**ve lost** my keys. (I don't have them now.)

Oh no, he'**s broken** his arm! (His arm is broken now.)

Look! It'**s stopped** raining.

3 A time period that is not finished yet

I'**ve had** three tests **this week**.

We **haven't seen** her **today**.

This week and today are not over, so they still belong to "now".

Ever, never, just, already, yet

Word	Meaning and position	Example
ever	at any time in your life; in **questions**; before the past participle	**Have** you **ever** been to Paris?
never	at no time; before the past participle; no other negative	I'**ve never** been to Paris.
just	a very short time ago; before the past participle	I'**ve just** finished my homework.
already	sooner than expected; before the past participle (or at the end)	She'**s already** eaten. / She's eaten **already**.
yet	up to now; only in **questions** and **negatives**; at the **end**	**Have** you finished **yet**? I **haven't** finished **yet**.

Been or gone?

Tom **has gone** to Paris. (He is in Paris now.)

Tom **has been** to Paris. (He went there and came back.)

When we do not use the present perfect

When we say or ask **when** something happened, we use the **past simple**. Words like *yesterday*, *last week*, *in 2020*, *two days ago* and the question *When...?* need the past simple.

I'**ve seen** this movie. I **saw** it **last week**.

When did you **arrive**? (not *When have you arrived?*)

We also use the past simple when we tell a story: one finished event after another. See **Present perfect vs past simple**.

Uwaga!

× I have seen him yesterday. → ✓ **I saw him yesterday.**
Yesterday is a finished time: use the past simple.

× When have you arrived? → ✓ **When did you arrive?**
When asks about a past time.

× He has went home. → ✓ **He has gone home.**
Use the 3rd form, not the 2nd.

× Have you ever be to Italy? → ✓ **Have you ever been to Italy?**
After *have*, use the past participle.

× I haven't never tried it. → ✓ **I've never tried it. / I haven't ever tried it.**
Only one negative word.

× She has been to Paris. (She is there now.) → ✓ **She has gone to Paris.**
Been means she has come back.

American English

In everyday American English, people often use the **past simple** with *just*, *already* and *yet*:

Did you **eat yet**? – Yes, I **just ate**.

I **already did** my homework.

Both forms are correct in American English. In the matura exam and in writing, the present perfect is the safe choice.

The past participle of *get* is **gotten**: *My English* ***has gotten*** *better*. (British: *has got*)

Summary

- **have / has + past participle**: I've finished · she's finished
- experience · recent events with a result now · unfinished time (today, this week)
- **ever** in questions · **never** · **just** · **already** · **yet** at the end of questions and negatives
- **gone** = still there · **been** = there and back
- a finished time or *When…?* → **past simple**

See also

Past simple · Irregular verbs · Present perfect vs past simple, for and since · Present perfect continuous · **Workbook 2.5**

LEKCJA PO POLSKU

Czas Present Perfect: ever, never, just, already, yet

W skrócie

Present Perfect łączy przeszłość z **teraźniejszością**. Mówimy nim, co wydarzyło się do teraz: jakie mamy doświadczenia, co nowego i jaki jest skutek dzisiaj. **Nie mówimy** dokładnie, **kiedy** to się stało.

Polski nie ma takiego czasu. Tłumaczymy go czasem przeszłym („Zgubiłem klucze"), czasem teraźniejszym („Mieszkam tu od pięciu lat", zob. następny rozdział). Pomaga pytanie: czy mówię o tym, **jak jest teraz**? Wtedy to Present Perfect. Czy mówię o tym, **co się stało wtedy**? Wtedy to Past Simple.

Forma

have / has + imiesłów bierny (3. forma czasownika)

	I / you / we / they	**he / she / it**
Zdanie twierdzące	I **have** ('ve) **finished**. Już skończyłem.	She **has** ('s) **finished**. Ona już skończyła.
Przeczenie	I **haven't finished**. Jeszcze nie skończyłem.	She **hasn't finished**. Ona jeszcze nie skończyła.
Pytanie	**Have** you **finished**? Skończyliście?	**Has** she **finished**? Czy ona skończyła?
Krótka odpowiedź	Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.	Yes, she **has**. / No, she **hasn't**.

Imiesłów bierny

- **Czasowniki regularne** dostają **-ed**, tak samo jak w Past Simple: play → play**ed**, work → work**ed**, stop → stop**ped**.
- **Czasowniki nieregularne** mają 3. formę z listy czasowników nieregularnych: see → saw → **seen**, go → went → **gone**, eat → ate → **eaten**, write → wrote → **written**, get → got → **gotten**.

Uwaga na **'s**: może znaczyć *has* albo *is*. *She's finished.* = She **has** finished (skończyła). *She's tired.* = She **is** tired (jest zmęczona).

Użycie

1 Doświadczenie: kiedykolwiek w życiu aż do teraz

I'**ve been** to Germany twice.
Byłem dwa razy w Niemczech.

Have you **ever eaten** sushi?
Jedliście kiedyś sushi?

She **has never seen** snow.
Nigdy jeszcze nie widziała śniegu.