



PUC SPEL Online is a web-based English language tutoring system developed by PUC to help you improve your English vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. You can access the online courses from your own computer with an internet connection and at any time you are available. The course provides convenience and flexibility for you to practice your English independently outside of your classrooms with the support of online tutors.

🌐 <https://pucspel.online>
✉ spelonline@puc.edu.kh
📍 PUC South Campus

Grammar Reference

Present Perfect

Use:

Present perfect is used to talk about recent past without saying when things exactly happened.

Present perfect is also used to talk about something that has recently happened.

Present perfect is often used to give news: to tell people about new things that have happened.

Positive sentences		
I You We They	have	worked for hours. studied at PUC since January. taught for ages. thought of studying abroad.
He She It	has	flown before. bought a new car.
Form: Subject + has/have + past participle + ...		

Negative sentences		
I You We They	haven't	worked for hours. studied at PUC since January. taught for ages. thought of studying abroad.
He She It	hasn't	flown before. bought a new car.
Form: Subject + has/have + not + past participle + ...		

Questions				
Have	I you we they	worked for hours? studied at PUC since January? taught for ages?	Yes, I have. Yes, I have. Yes, we have Yes, they have	No, I haven't. No, I haven't. No, we haven't. No, they haven't.
Has	he she it	thought of studying abroad? flown before? bought a new car?	Yes, he has. Yes, she has. Yes, it has.	No, he hasn't. No, she hasn't. No, it hasn't.
Form: Have/Has + subject + past participle + ... ?				

Note:

- For regular verbs, the past participle is the same as the past simple (+ed).

Example: walk → walked → walked

- For irregular verbs, the past participle is sometimes the same as past simple and sometimes is different. You need to consult with Irregular Verb List.

Example: drive → drove → driven

We often use **ever** (at any time in your life) or **never** (at no time in your life) with present perfect.

Example:

Jenny **has ever visited** Cambodia, but she **has never visited** Ratanak Kiri Province.

We often use **yet**, **just**, **already**, **for**, and **since** with present perfect.

- **Yet** is used to ask if something has happened or to say if it hasn't happened. **Yet** is put at the end of questions (?) or negatives (-).

Example: Have you finished **yet**?
She hasn't worked on the project **yet**.

- **Just** is used to say that something happened very recently in positive (+) sentences. **Just** is put before the main verb.

Example: Linda has **just** arrived at the hotel.

- **Already** is used to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected in positive (+) sentences. **Already** is put before the main verb.

Example: I have **already** completed my assignment.

- **For** and **since** are used to indicate time in present perfect. While **for** is used to talk about a period of time, **since** is used to talk about a specific point in time.

Example: for three hours, for a week, for ten years

Example: since three o'clock, since last week, since

2007

I have worked at PUC **for** five years. I have worked at PUC **since** 2012.