

Present perfect simple.

1. On forme le "present perfect simple" comme ceci:

	Forme aff.	Forme négative	Question	Réponse courte
I/you/we/they	I've worked	I haven't worked	Have you worked?	Yes, I have.
	I have worked	I have not worked		No, I haven't.
	I've gone	I haven't gone	Have you gone?	Yes, I have.
	I have gone	I have not gone		No, I haven't.
He/she/it	He's worked	He hasn't worked	Has he worked?	Yes, he has.
	He has worked	He has not worked		No, he hasn't.
	He's gone	He hasn't gone	Has he gone?	Yes, he has.
	He has gone	He has not gone		No, he hasn't.

→ "have" au "present simple" + **participe passé** du verbe principal

2. On utilise le "present perfect simple" pour parler de:

- Une action qui a commencé dans le passé et qui continue jusqu'au présent.
I've worked in this school for 10 years. (And I still do.)
- Une action qui a commencé et s'est terminée dans le passé et qui a des conséquences dans le présent.
I've lost my key. (And now I can't enter my house.)
- Des choses qu'on a expérimentées dans sa vie
I've swum with dolphins.

3. On utilise souvent le "present perfect simple" avec **ever** et **never**.

Have you ever been to the USA? - No, I've never been to the USA.

4. On utilise souvent le "present perfect simple" avec **since** et **for**.

- On utilise "for" pour une période de temps.
I've worked in this school for 10 years.
- On utilise "since" pour parler d'une période qui débute à un moment donné du passé jusqu'à maintenant.
I've worked in this school since 2011.
- NB: Si on peut utiliser l'expression de temps dans "cela fait... que", on utilise "for"; sinon, on utilise "since".

I've worked in this school 10 years.

→ cela fait 10 ans que → OK → for

I've worked in this school 2011.

→ cela fait 2011 que → pas OK → since