

## Affirmative

**Subject + *have / has* + past participle + complement**

I / You / We / They	<b>have</b>	<b>been</b>	to Paris three times.
He / She / It	<b>has</b>	<b>lived</b>	in Mexico City since 2005.

## Negative

**Subject + *have not or haven't / has not or hasn't* + past participle + complement**

I / You / We / They	<b>have not / haven't</b>	<b>painted</b>	the classroom.
He / She / It	<b>has not / hasn't</b>	<b>told</b>	me about your problem.

## Interrogative

***Have / Has* + subject + past participle + complement?**

<b>Have</b>	I / you / we / they	<b>fed</b>	the dog?
<b>Has</b>	he / she / it	<b>drunk</b>	any water today?

We use the present perfect to describe an action that started in the past and continues in the present or to describe an action performed during a period that has not finished yet.

Rule	Adjective	Adverb
In most of the cases, add <i>-ly</i> .	frequent usual quick	frequent <b>ly</b> usual <b>ly</b> quick <b>ly</b>
Ending in a <i>-y</i> after a consonant, change the <i>-y</i> to an <i>-i</i> and add <i>-ly</i> .	happy hungry lazy	happ <b>ily</b> hungr <b>ily</b> laz <b>ily</b>
Ending in <i>-le</i> , <i>-able</i> , or <i>-ible</i> , change the final <i>-e</i> to <i>-y</i> .	gentle preferable terrible	gent <b>ly</b> preferab <b>ly</b> terrib <b>ly</b>
Ending in <i>-ic</i> after a consonant, add <i>-ally</i> (with the exception of <i>public</i> → <i>publicly</i> ).	drastic specific frantic	drastic <b>ally</b> specific <b>ally</b> frantic <b>ally</b>
Ending in <i>-ue</i> , omit the final <i>-e</i> and add <i>-ly</i> .	due true	duly truly
Some adjectives do not change their form at all.	fast hard so high late	fast hard so high late

- Adverbs are words that give extra information about a verb, or another adverb.
- Adverbs of manner tell you how something is done or how someone performs an action.
- Adverbs can appear in different positions in a sentence. It depends on whether the adverb is acting to modify an adjective, another adverb, or a verb.

## Both... and

<b>Nouns</b>	I can speak <b>both</b> Chinese <b>and</b> Cantonese. <b>Both</b> Oscar <b>and</b> Lilia are grounded.
<b>Verbs</b>	I can <b>both</b> dance <b>and</b> sing.
<b>Adjectives</b>	Jorge is <b>both</b> friendly <b>and</b> funny.

## Either... or

<b>Nouns</b>	Alex will go out with <b>either</b> Diana <b>or</b> Tania. <b>Either</b> The Foos <b>or</b> Ariana is going to sing.
<b>Verbs</b>	We can <b>either</b> go to the movies <b>or</b> watch TV.
<b>Adjectives</b>	My friends are <b>either</b> tired <b>or</b> bored today.

## Neither... nor

<b>Nouns</b>	Julio plays <b>neither</b> the drums <b>nor</b> the guitar. <b>Neither</b> Pablo <b>nor</b> Lucero likes eating spicy food.
<b>Verbs</b>	My dad <b>neither</b> likes <b>nor</b> cares about technology.
<b>Adjectives</b>	The trip was <b>neither</b> cheap <b>nor</b> fun.

- You can use *both* at the beginning of the sentence when you are joining two subjects but you have to use the plural form of the verb.
- When you are joining two subjects with *either* or *neither* the verb agrees with the noun closest to it.
- When you use *neither... nor*, do not use negative verbs.