

Present Perfect



для 7 классов
общеобразовательных школ

Настоящее совершенное время

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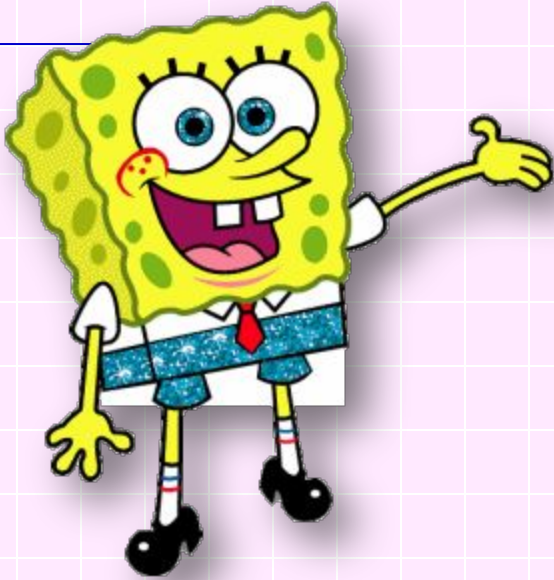
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Perfect

Употребляется для выражения действия или состояния, **начавшегося в прошлом** и уже завершившегося к моменту речи, если необходимо подчеркнуть, что **результат** свершившегося имеет значение в настоящий момент.

Время действия и обстоятельства или совсем не указываются, или время обозначается неопределенно – с помощью **неопределенных наречий или слов**, обозначающих **незаконченные периоды времени**. На русский язык переводится глаголами совершенного вида **временем**.

Compare the sentences:



Sponge Bob is
standing now.



Sponge Bob has
already sat .

Образование *Present*

Perfect

Have

Has

V3

Глаголы делятся на правильные и неправильные

Present perfect simple употребляется для выражения:

- ♦ действий, которые произошли в прошлом в неопределенное время. Конкретное время действия не важно, важен результат,



Kim has bought a new mobile phone. (Когда она его купила? Мы это не уточняем, поскольку это не важно. Важно то, что у нее есть новый мобильный телефон.)

◆ действий, которые начались в прошлом и все еще продолжаются в настоящем,



He has been a car salesman since 1990. (Он стал продавцом автомобилей в 1990 году и до сих пор им является.)

◆ действий, которые завершились совсем недавно и их результаты все еще ощущаются в настоящем.



They have done their shopping. (Мы видим, что они только что сделали покупки, поскольку они выходят из супермаркета с полной тележкой.)

◆ Present perfect simple употребляется также со словами “today”, “this morning / afternoon” и т.д., когда обозначенное ими время в момент речи еще не истекло.



He has made ten pots this morning. (Сейчас утро. Указанное время не истекло.)

Обстоятельства времени (маркеры)

- **for** — указание продолжительности действия (целое число)
- **since** - указание начала длительности действия
- **already** - уже
- **just** — только что
- **Recently/ lately** — недавно
- **Yet** — еще (не) в отриц./вопрос. предложениях
- **How long** — сколько
- **Ever** — когда-нибудь
- **Never** - никогда
- **So far** — уже, со сих пор

Образование правильных глаголов *Ved*

Правило	Примеры
Если глагол заканчивается на e , то добавляется d	•lived
Если глагол заканчивается на гласную a, e, u, o + y , то добавляется ed	played
Если глагол заканчивается на согласную + y , то y → ied	cried
Если глагол заканчивается на краткий гласный звук , то конечная согласная удваивается и добавляется ed	stopped
Если глагол заканчивается на l , то конечная согласная удваивается и добавляется ed	travell <u>e</u> d

Неправильные глаголы

V₃

инфинитив	V2 Past Simple	V3 Perfect
have	had	had
go	went	gone
come	came	come
do	did	done
be	Was/were	been
take	took	taken
fall	fell	fallen
drink	drank	drunk
buy	bought	bought
speak	spoke	spoken
see	saw	seen

Утверждение

Полная форма

Краткая форма

I

have

've

He/She/It

has

's

You/We/They

have

've

} finished
left.

Вопрос

Have

Has

Have

I

he/she/it

you/we/they

} finished
left?

Отрицание

Полная форма

Краткая форма

I

have not

haven't

He/She/It

has not

hasn't

You/We/They

have not

haven't

} finished
left.

утвердительных предложений в *Present Perfect*

I have drunk coffee today.
You have played football.
We have gone to school.
They have done homework.
Children have eaten breakfast.



I've drunk coffee today.
You've played football.
We've gone to school.
They've done homework.
Children have eaten breakfast.

утвердительных предложений в *Present Perfect*

She has drunk coffee today.

He has played football.

It has sat in the street.

The cat has played with me.

Tim has eaten breakfast.



She's drunk coffee today.

He's played football.

It's sat in the street.

The cat's played with me.

Tim's eaten breakfast.

отрицательных предложений в *Present Perfect*

I have not drunk coffee today.
You have not played football.
We have not gone to school.
They have not done homework.
Children have not eaten breakfast.



I haven't drunk coffee today.
You haven't played football.
We haven't gone to school.
They haven't done homework.
Children haven't eaten breakfast.

ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ В *Present Perfect*

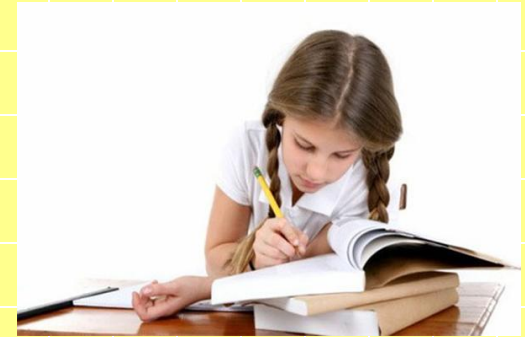
She has not drunk coffee today.

He has not played football.

It has not sat in the street.

The cat has not played with me.

Tim has not eaten breakfast.



She hasn't drunk coffee today.

He hasn't played football.

It hasn't sat in the street.

The cat hasn't played with me.

Tim hasn't eaten breakfast.

вопросительных предложений

Have you V₃?

Have you drunk coffee?

Has she/he/it V₃?

Has she played tennis?

Has he gone to school?

B Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect form of the verbs in brackets ().

0 Don't take my plate away. I haven't finished (not/finish) my meal.

1 A: What's that book about?

B: I don't know. I _____ (not/read) it.

2 I _____ (lose) my pen. Can I borrow yours, please?

3 My father _____ (buy) an expensive, new car.

4 A: I _____ (book) a room here for tonight.

B: Yes madam, what's your name, please?

5 I _____ (make) some sandwiches. Would you like one?

6 I'm not sure what the problem with the car is.

It _____ (not/happen) before.

7 A: _____ (you/reply) to that letter from the bank?

B: No I haven't, but I'll do it soon.

D Make sentences with the Present Perfect and *for* or *since*.

0 (I / not / play / tennis / last summer.)

I haven't played tennis since last summer.

1 (I / know / her / more than ten years.)

2 (I / not / eat / anything / lunchtime.)

3 (you / live / in this town / a long time?)

4 (Jill / be / a good friend / we were at school together.)

5 (you / see / Jack / the party last week?)

Complete the conversation using *just*, *already* or *yet* and the words in brackets (). Put the verbs into the Present Perfect.

Julia: Are you having a good time here?

Anna: Yes, I haven't been here long, and ⁰ I've already visited _____ (I / visit) a lot of interesting places.

Julia: ¹ _____ (you / visit / the Art Gallery /?)

Anna: No, ² _____ (I / not / do / that), but I'm going to do it.

Julia: What about the theatre? ³ _____ (you / see / a play /?)

Anna: No, but ⁴ _____ (I / book / a ticket) for one. It's called *The Friends*. I rang the theatre five minutes ago. Would you like to come with me?

Julia: Thanks, but ⁵ _____ (I / see / that play). I saw it last month.

Anna: ⁶ _____ (I / read) in the newspaper that *The Adventurers* are giving a concert next week. Do you think it will be good?

Julia: Yes. ⁷ _____ (they / make) a really good, new record. It came out a couple of days ago.

Anna: Will I be able to get a ticket?

Julia: Yes. ⁸ _____ (they / not / sell / all the tickets). But be quick! They're a very popular group.