

Грамматика. Занятие #8. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSEНастоящее совершенное время**PERFECT TENSES (ПЕРФЕКТНЫЕ ВРЕМЕНА)**

Перфектные (совершенные) времена выражают действие, которое произошло до определенного момента или периода в настоящем (Present Perfect), в прошедшем (Past Perfect), будущем (Future Perfect) и будущем относительно прошедшего (Future-in-the-Past)

Время (time)

Прошедшее		Настоящее		Будущее
Past Perfect	↑	Present Perfect	↑	Future Perfect

Перфектные времена образуются из соответствующих форм неопределенных времен вспомогательного глагола to have и причастия прошедшего времени (Past Participle) основного глагола.



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THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Настоящее совершенное время

Present Perfect образуется из вспомогательного глагола **to have** в Present Indefinite и причастия прошедшего времени (Past Participle) основного глагола.

Прошедшее

Настоящее

Будущее

↑ I have done it (Я сделал это) ↑

Past Participle правильных глаголов образуется добавлением к инфинитиву окончания -ed, то есть по форме Past Participle правильных глаголов не отличается от Past Indefinite.

to invite (приглашать) - invited

Past Participle неправильных глаголов нужно запомнить:

to catch - caught - **caught**

to build - built - **built**

I have built the house - Я построил дом.

Таблица неправильных глаголов -

<https://enjoyenglish-blog.com/grammar/nepravilnye-glagoly-irregular-verbs.html>

I have worked.

He

She has worked

It

We

You have worked

They

В устной речи употребляются сокращения:

I've worked

He's worked

She's worked

It's worked

We've worked

You've worked

They've worked



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В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Have you ever lived here? - Вы когда-нибудь здесь жили?

В отрицательной форме после вспомогательного глагола употребляется частица **not**:

My friend has not come yet - Мой друг еще не пришел

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим, а частицы **not** - после подлежащего:

Why have you not told me about him? - Почему ты не рассказал мне о нем?

Но обычно употребляется сокращение:

Why haven't you told me about him? - Почему ты не рассказал мне о нем?

Hasn't he been to Berlin? - Неужели он не был в Берлине.

Why haven't you put on your coat? - Почему ты не надел пальто?

Употребление Present Perfect.

Present Perfect употребляется для выражения действия, которое **состоялось** до момента речи, и говорящий имеет ввиду результат этого минувшего действия, его важность на момент речи:

I have locked the door.

(Я запер дверь) - *Дверь теперь заперта*

Have you turned off the gas?

(Вы выключили газ?)

-Is Mrs. Jackson in?

-No. She has gone to the cinema.

-Миссис Джэксон дома?

-Нет. Она ушла в кинотеатр.

Время действия, выраженного глаголом в Present Perfect, преимущественно **не указывается**, так как в центре внимания — результат действия, а не время, когда оно происходило.

You have not told me the whole story.

(Вы не рассказали мне всего)

What have they done?

(Что они сделали?)

You have read more than I.

(Вы читали больше, чем я)

Present Perfect употребляется также в предложениях с обстоятельствами времени:

а) обозначающими период времени, который начался в прошлом и длился до момента речи: **up to now**, **up to the present** *к этому времени*; **lately** *недавно, в последнее время*; **recently** *в последнее время*; **so far** *до сих пор*; **since** *с тех пор*; **not yet** *еще нет*.

Up to now we have read three English books.

(К этому времени мы прочли три английские книжки)

Have you seen him recently?

(Ты недавно его видел?)

You haven't shown me your room yet.

(Ты еще не показал мне свою комнату)

Have you heard from your husband lately?

(В последнее время у вас были известия от мужа?)

б) обозначающими период времени, который еще не закончился: **today** *сегодня*, **this week** *на этой неделе*, **this month** *в этом месяце*, **this year** *в этом году*, **this morning** *сегодня утром и пр.:*

My friend has not arrived today.

(Мой друг сегодня не приехал)

Have you seen her today?

(Ты ее сегодня видел?)

Present Perfect употребляется также в предложениях с наречиями неопределенного времени, в частности: **ever** *когда-либо*, **never** *никогда*, **often** *часто*, **seldom** *редко*, **already** *уже*, *just* *только что*..:

Have you ever thought about it?

(Ты когда-нибудь об этом думал?)

We've just arrived.

(Мы только что приехали)

Present Perfect не употребляется с обстоятельственными словами и словосочетаниями, уточняющими время прошедшего действия, например: **yesterday** *вчера*, **the day before yesterday** *позавчера*, **last week (month, year...)** *на прошлой неделе (в прошлом месяце, году...)*, **an hour ago** *час назад*, **two days ago** *два дня назад*, **on Monday** *в понедельник*, **in July** *в июле*, **in 1945** *в 1945 году* и тп., а также в вопросах с вопросительным словом **when**:

She went two days ago.

(Она уехала два дня назад)

When did you see her?

(Когда ты ее видел?)

Present Perfect употребляется для выражения действия или состояния, происшедшего с какого-то момента в прошлом вплоть до момента речи. В этом значении Present Perfect употребляется преимущественно с глаголами, которые не имеют формы Continuous:

I've known her for years.

(Я знаю ее много лет)

I haven't seen you for the whole year.

(Я не видел тебя целый год)

Where have you been since last Thursday?

(Где ты был с прошлого четверга?)

How long have you been here?

(Как долго вы здесь?)

I have been here for a few days only.

(Я здесь всего несколько дней)

Период продолжительности действия в большинстве случаев обозначается словосочетанием с предлогом **for** (*for an hour на протяжении часа, for ten years на протяжении десяти лет, for a long time на протяжении долгого времени и тп.*), а начало действия — структурой со словом **since** (*since five o'clock с пяти часов, since Monday с понедельника, since I saw him с того времени, как я его видел*)

В придаточных предложениях времени и условия Present Perfect употребляется для выражения действия, которое закончилось до определенного момента в будущем:



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I can't let you go till you have heard me.

(Я не могу дать тебе уйти, пока ты меня не выслушаешь)

You will not go till you have told me.

(Ты не уйдешь, пока не расскажешь мне)

В этом случае **Present Perfect** переводится на русский язык будущим временем глагола.

В следующем уроке мы начнем разберем Past Perfect Tense (Прошедшее совершенное время). Вступайте в мою группу в Телеграм - t.me/englishwithrinat

4. Father said, "He'll be going to school soon". 5. He said "I'll be having a bath at ten". 6. She said, "We'll be planting trees near our school at that time". 7. Ann said, "I'll be cooking all afternoon tomorrow". 8. The doctor said, "Don't come in, please. I'll be examining the patient for a quarter of an hour". 9. The secretary said, "I'll be copying these papers for half an hour". 10. I said, "I'll be sleeping at half past eleven".

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Exercise 92. Make up five sentences from each table.

I He She We You They	have has	(not)	won the match. become an engineer. left for the USA. cooked breakfast. lost that paper. built a bridge.
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Have Has	I he she we you they	seen this film? turned off the gas? guessed the riddle? lost the game? bought that coat? invited them to the evening party?
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I He She We You They	have has	often seldom never already just not yet	crossed the street at that place. met them in the park. been to Rome. shown them our picture gallery. visited the exhibition. gone to the seaside.
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I He She We You They	have has	(not)	seen him been to a concert finished it visited that museum read that article	today. this week. this month. this year. lately.
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I He She We You They	have has	known this doctor not seen her lived in this village worked at school been here studied English	for five years. these two years. since 1995. since the war was over. ever since.
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Exercise 93. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. Mary has switched on the light. 2. My relatives have received the parcel. 3. Our grandfather has travelled much. 4. The boy has passed all his exams. 5. The little girl has broken the cup. 6. The director has signed the order. 7. They have seen "Swan Lake" at the Bolshoi Theatre. 8. You have paid for the stamps. 9. The pupils have solved the problem. 10. Robert has come back.

Exercise 94. Do as you are told and say what you have done.

Model: *Open your book. — I have opened my book.*

1. Clean the blackboard. 2. Close your book. 3. Put your pen on the table. 4. Bring your daybook. 5. Open the door. 6. Write the word "table" on the blackboard. 7. Show me your note-book. 8. Put your pencil into your bag. 9. Take your English book out of your bag. 10. Come up to the table.

Exercise 95. Use the affirmative form of the Present Perfect instead of the negative form of the Present Continuous.

Model: *I am not reading the book. — I have read the book.*

1. The teacher is not explaining the rule. 2. Mother is not cooking dinner. 3. I am not doing my homework. 4. The boy is not washing his hands. 5. We are not having breakfast. 6. Tom is not painting the fence. 7. I am not cleaning my teeth. 8. The girl is not learning the poem. 9. I am not mending my socks. 10. The children are not drinking milk.

Exercise 96. Extend the following sentences as in the model.

Model: *I am not going to do this exercise. — I am not going to do this exercise because I have done it already.*

1. I am not going to read this story. 2. I am not going to see this film. 3. We are not going to discuss this book. 4. He is not going to have dinner. 5. They are not going to repair the road. 6. I am not going to buy a TV set. 7. She is not going to wash the dishes. 8. I am not going to answer this letter. 9. I am not going to turn off the tape recorder. 10. We are not going to learn this poem by heart.

Exercise 97. Ask questions as you are told.

Ask me:

1. if I have ever been to Yerevan; 2. if I have travelled much; 3. if I have travelled by air; 4. if I have ever played tennis; 5. if I have corrected your dictations; 6. where I have

left my watch; 7. if my neighbour has bought a new car; 8. if I have forgotten your name; 9. if I have returned the book to the library; 10. if I have locked the door of my flat.

Ask one of your classmates:

1. if he has read *Gulliver's Travels* by J. Swift; 2. if he has left his English book at home; 3. if he has brought his notebook to school; 4. if he has broken his pencil; 5. how many English books he has read this year; 6. how many examinations he has passed up to now; 7. how many questions to the text he has prepared; 8. where she has spent her holidays; 9. what name she has given to her dog; 10. if she has ever been at the seaside.

Exercise 98. Answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever been to London? When were you there last? 2. Have you read anything by Jack London? Which of his stories did you read last year? 3. Have you ever travelled by air? When did you fly for the first time? 4. Have you had any dictations this month? When did you have them? 5. Have you read *Robinson Crusoe* by D. Defoe? When did you read it? 6. How many trees have you planted this year? Did you plant them in autumn or in spring? 7. Have you had your dinner already? At what time did you have it?

Exercise 99. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets.

Explain your choice.

1. I ... her since she was practically a little girl (did not see/do not see/have not seen). 2. It's ages since I ... you (see/sees/will see/have seen/has seen). 3. "Have you got the leaflets?" "They ... from the printers yet" (did not come/have not come/doesn't come/don't come). 4. His wife has a headache and ... to lie down (went/have gone/has gone). 5. "... she ... long? (was ... married/has ... married/has ... been married)" "About three years, I believe". 6. My name is George Marvin Brush. I ... two years ago from the College in South Dakota. (graduate/graduated/has graduated/have graduated). 7. I'm so sorry. I ... the vase. I was looking for the matches (break/breaks/broke/have broken/has broken). 8. After all, I ... you since you were a schoolboy (know/knows/have known/has known). 9. "The door is not locked, is it?" "No", Hugh said, — "it isn't". "It... for years" (is not locked/was not locked/haven't been locked/hasn't been locked). 10. She was my husband's sister. She ... widow for many years and she's very well-to-do

(is/was/have been/has been). 11. "It is already a long time that you ... in this house — yes?" she asked. "I ... always ... here", he said (lives/lived/have lived/has lived).

Exercise 100. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Perfect or the Past Indefinite.

1. The children (*to do*) their homework. Now they can go to the skating-rink. 2. You ever (*to be*) in Warsaw? — Yes, I (*to be*) there last year. 3. I already (*to send*) the telegram. 4. I (*to send*) the telegram yesterday. 5. I (*not to see*) him in January. 6. I (*not to see*) him since January. 7. We (*not to receive*) any letters from her lately. 8. They (*to go*) to the camp three days ago. 9. I just (*to see*) him. 10. I (*to see*) him in 1993. 11. You (*to have breakfast*) already? 12. When you (*to have breakfast*)? 13. When you (*to arrive*) in Moscow? 14. He (*to fall asleep*) at half past seven. 15. I (*to know*) this engineer since I began to work at the plant. 16. At last I (*to write*) the composition; now I'll go for a walk.

Exercise 101. Translate into English.

1. Я оставил свою тетрадь дома. 2. Где Виктор? — Он еще не пришел. 3. Что ты делаешь? — Читаю английский рассказ. Сколько страниц ты уже прочитал? — Я прочитал уже семь страниц. 4. Сколько новых слов вы выучили в этом месяце? 5. Я не могу ехать с тобой. Я еще не сдал экзамен по математике. 6. Мы только что прочитали телеграмму. 7. Мы получили телеграмму вчера. 8. Я знаю этого врача с 1997 года. 9. Почему в той комнате темно? — Я выключил свет. 10. Мы не видели его уже три года. 11. У меня нет ручки, я ее потерял. — Когда ты потерял ее? 12. Где ученики? — Они в саду. Они там уже два часа. Что они делают? — Сажают деревья. 13. В прошлом году мы ездили в Ганновер на выставку. С тех пор я не был в Ганновере. 14. Наконец мы закончили работу. Теперь мы можем отдохнуть.

Exercise 102. Make up dialogues using the substitution table.

A: Would you like to	go to the theatre see a good film take a walk play chess	tonight? this afternoon? tomorrow?
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B: I would but I can't.

A: Why not?

B: Because I have not	cleaned my room visited my sick friend prepared for my music lesson	yet.
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