

28. PRESENT PERFECT

1. Simple Form



Jane is very happy.
She *has found* her purse again.

Mit dem Present Perfect werden Vorgänge beschrieben, die noch einen Bezug zur Gegenwart haben.

- a) Der Vorgang kann in der Vergangenheit begonnen haben und dauert noch bis zur Gegenwart an: I have been here since Friday.
- b) Das Ergebnis des Vorgangs ist in der Gegenwart noch festzustellen: I have lost my book.
- c) Man redet über seine Erfahrungen: I have (never / already) been to London.

Signalwörter: JUST ALREADY EVER NEVER SINCE FOR (NOT) YET

Bildung des Present Perfect, Simple Form:

have oder has + Past Participle (= 3. Form des Verbs, z.B. to see, saw, **SEEN**)

I *have lost* my bike.
I *have looked* for it everywhere.
I think someone *has stolen* my bike.

"has" wird bei der 3. Person Singular (he, she, it, bzw. Mr Brown, Jane, the car etc.) verwendet, bei 1. und 2. Person (I, we, you) und bei der 3. Person Plural (they, Peter and Sally) verwendet man "have".

Beachte:



I have worked here *for two years*. (for = Zeitdauer)

I have worked here *since 1987*. (since = seit einem Zeitpunkt)

2. Progressive Form

Gentleman at a bus stop: "I have been waiting for the bus for an hour."

Auch hier hat ein Vorgang in der Vergangenheit begonnen. Er dauerte bis gerade eben oder er wird noch weiter andauern.

Mit der Progressive Form wird ausgedrückt, daß die Handlung / der Vorgang als von Beginn an angesehen wird.

30. EXERCISES

A. What have they done? Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



1. What has Billy done? (to build)

He has built a car.



2. What has Joan done? (to write)

She has written a letter.



3. What has Mother done? (to clean)

She has cleaned the floor.



4. What has Jim done? (to buy)

He has bought a new bike.

B. Complete these sentences:

1. (to bring) The postman has brought two letters.

2. (to burn) The cook (never) has never burnt a steak. (Erfahrung)

3. (to make) Sam (just) has just made a silly mistake.

4. (to do) John (already) has already done his homework.

5. (to sell) Father (just) has just sold our old car.

6. (to buy) He (already) has already bought a new car.

7. (to win) We (just) have just won £ 2000 in the lottery.

8. (to tell) We (not) have not told our neighbours about it.

9. (to spend) We (never) have never spent our holidays in Spain. (Erfahrung)

10. (to see) I (never) have never seen

32. TEST SHEET

Name: _____ Form: _____ Date: _____

A. Look at the pictures and say what Peter has just done.

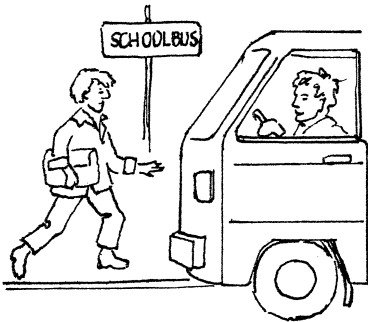


1. Peter / to get up / just

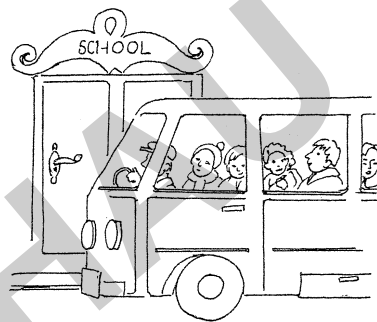


2. Peter / to clean his teeth / just

___ *Peter has just got up.* _____ *Peter has just cleaned his teeth.* _____



3. Peter / to reach the bus stop / just



4. Peter / to arrive at school / just

___ *Peter has just reached the bus stop.* _____ *The bus has just arrived at school.*

B. Put the missing words into the correct form.

1. (to read) Mr Black (already) ___ *has already read* _____ the evening paper.

2. (to come in) Mrs Black (just) ___ *has just come in* _____ .

3. (to switch on) The children (not yet) ___ *have not switched on* ___ the TV ___ *yet.*___

4. (to finish) They (just) ___ *have just finished* _____ washing the dishes.

5. (to open) Mr Black (already) ___ *has already opened* _____ a box of chocolates.

6. (to eat) He (just) ___ *has just eaten* _____ seven of them.


7. (to buy) Mrs Black says, " I don't think you (ever) ___ *have ever bought* ___ these chocolates before."

8. (to eat) They (never) ___ *have never eaten* _____ such nice chocolates.

9. (to make) ___ *Has* _____ this story ___ *made* _____ you very hungry, too?

34. SUMMARY

PRESENT PERFECT

Simple Form	Progressive Form	
<p>Handlung mit Auswirkung in der Gegenwart. I've lost my book. Erfahrungen, die man irgendwann im Leben gemacht hat.</p>	<p>Beschreibung, was man bis jetzt gemacht hat Oft mit Zeitdauer der Handlung. I've been waiting for you all day.</p>	
<p>Signalwörter: already, just, ever, never, since, for, (not) yet</p>	<p>Signalwörter: for, since, this morning, all day, today etc.</p>	

Simple Form or Progressive Form?

Susan is talking with her mother . *Fill in the correct forms of the verbs.*

1. (to find) I (not) have not found my notebook yet.
2. (to look) I have been looking for it all afternoon.
3. (to take) I think my friend has taken it.
4. (to do) He (never) has never done that before.
5. (to try) I have been trying to reach him on the telephone all afternoon.
6. (to go) Perhaps he has gone shopping with his brother.
7. (to look for) They have been looking for new clothes for the winter for two weeks now.
8. (to get) The two brothers have got so much taller since last winter.
9. (to tell) Their mother has been telling them all the time that they need new clothes.
10. (to give) She has given them enough money to buy new clothes.
11. (to try) So they have been trying to find the shop with the nicest clothes for their money.
12. (to find) I hope that they have found what they need at last.

