

The Present Perfect Tense

Настоящее совершенное время

Действие произошло к моменту речи, действие произошло в недавнем прошлом, но результат которого связан с настоящим моментом.

Слова подсказки стоят в предложении после вспомогательного глагола **have, has**:

just – только что

ever – когда либо

never - никогда

already – уже, только в утвердительных предложениях

yet –уже, в отрицательных и вопросительных в конце предложения



Present Perfect – Настоящее завершённое

Настоящее завершённое время выражает действие, которое только что произошло и результат налицо. Данное время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **have** (для 3 л. ед.ч. – **has**) + **V3**

Слова – спутники:

already – уже; **just** – только что; **recently** – недавно; **yet** – ещё; **ever** – когда-нибудь

Example: leave – left – **left** (покидать, оставлять)

We **have** just **left** this building.

Мы только что **покинули** это здание.

She **has** just **left** this building.

Она только что **покинула** это здание.

1. Общий вопрос:

Have we just **left** this building?

Yes, **we have**. / No, **we haven't**.

Has she just **left** this building?

Yes, **she has**. / No, **she hasn't**.


2. Специальный вопрос:


What have we just left?


What has she just left?

Вопрос к подлежащему:

Present Perfect Tense

	I You We They	have	V3
	He She It	has	

	I You We They	have not (haven't)	V3
	He She It	has not (hasn't)	

	Have	I you we they	V3	?
	Has	he she it		

Present Perfect – Настоящее завершенное

Example: leave – left – **left** (покидать, оставлять)

We **have** just **left** this building. She **has** just **left** this building.

3. Альтернативный вопрос:

Have we just left **this building or this street**?

Has she just left **this building or this street**?

4. Разделительный вопрос:

1) We **have** just left this building, **haven't** we?

2) We **haven't** just left this building, **have** we?

1) She **has** just left this building, **hasn't** she?

2) She **hasn't** just left this building, **has** she?

Отрицательная форма:

have + not = haven't

has + not = hasn't

We **haven't** just **left** this building.
building.

She **hasn't** just **left** this

Present Perfect употребляется с предлогами

SINCE

с какого-то момента
в прошлом до
настоящего времени

❖ *I haven't heard from him
since June.*

Я не получал от него
известий с июня.

с тех пор как

❖ *I haven't heard from him
since he left Moscow.*

Я не получал от него
известий с тех пор, как он
уехал из Москвы.

FOR

в течение какого-то
промежутка времени
(за этот промежуток
времени)

❖ *I haven't seen him for two
days.*

Я не видел его в течение
двух дней.

❖ *Mary has written a
composition for an hour.*

Мэри написала сочинение за
час.

Present perfect

начались некоторое
время назад и всё ещё
продолжаются
for, since

Present Perfect

I **have known** John **since** 1999.

I **have known** John **for** 5 years.

... **have** ...

... **has** ...

since 1999
X →
past now future

for 5 years
past now future

GS pp. 154, 156, 158

1. I (play) tennis since 2008
2. She (study) English for 5 years
3. We (know) each other for a long time
4. They (be) friends since childhood
5. Steve (be) to France
6. Mary (be) in France for a month

Придумайте предложения с **since** и **for**

1...last summer.

3. ... a long time;

5. ... two weeks;

7. ... two hours;

9. ... six days;

11. two years;

13. ... ten minutes;
years;

15. ... Wednesday;

17. ...three o'clock.

19. ... my last birthday;

21. ... 2001.

2. ... 1995.

4 ... last month;

6. ... 2 March;

8. ... 1975;

10. ... a month,

12. ... three days;

14. ... three hundred

16. ... seven days;

18. ... 18 September;

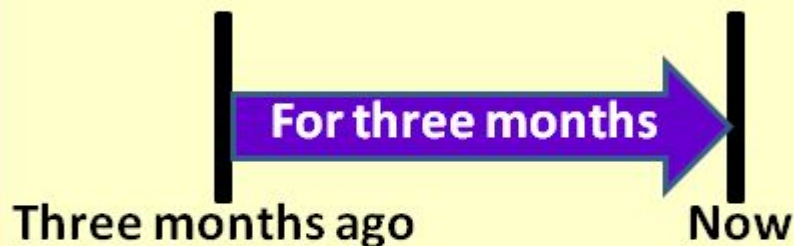
20. ... a century;

We often use “for” and “since” when talking about time.

We use for + period of time

Examples- for three months, for ages

He has been living in Paris for three months.



For ten minutes

For two days

For six hours

For a week

For five years

For ages

For years



E.g.- Paul has lived in Japan for ten years.
I've worked at that bank for six months.
Mary hasn't been to a party for ages.

We use since + the start of a period

Examples- since January, since 2010

We have been learning English since January.



Since 10 o'clock

Since Friday

Since January

Since 2008

Since I left school

Since lunchtime

Since I got up



E.g.- It's been raining since morning.
I've lived in Japan since my childhood.
I haven't seen John since lunchtime.

Since and For



Note the difference between *since* and *for*.

since + point in
time

five o'clock
yesterday
last summer
1996
he was a child



for + length of
time

ten minutes
two days
three decades
many years
a long time

Present perfect with *for* and *since*

- We use the present perfect with *for* when we mention the **period of time** of a situation:

I've had this ringtone for two weeks.

- We use the present perfect with *since* when we mention the **point of time** when a situation started:

My students have been at school since 8.00 this morning.

- We use *How long* with the present perfect to ask about the duration of an action or situation:

How long have you had this ringtone?

How long have your students been at school?

Present Perfect - 15

- *Complete the sentences. Use for or since.*
- I've lived in Washington _____ 1997.
- Ben has studied English _____ three years.
- They haven't visited their grandparents _____ months.
- Julie's ill. She's been in bed _____ Tuesday.
- My dad has had his car _____ sixteen.
- It's been ten years _____ we moved to Oxford.

Complete the sentences using **since** or **for**.

- Steve hasn't worked he left school.
- He has been the boss one year.
- Oliver has been here 10:30 p.m.
- I have lived in this house 1969.
- My father has worked in the same place 15 years.

