

Present Perfect Tense – Настоящее совершенное время

План презентации

1. Образование Present Perfect
2. Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения
3. Случаи употребления Present Perfect

Образование Present Perfect

Present Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **have/has** и формы причастия прошедшего времени (**Past Participle**) смыслового глагола.

I have worked
You have worked
We have worked
They have worked
He has worked
She has worked
It has worked

Вопросительные предложения

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится **перед** подлежащим.

Have I worked?

Have you worked?

Have we worked?

Have they worked?

Has he worked?

Has she worked?

Has it worked?

Отрицательные предложения

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола.

I have **not** worked
You have **not** worked
We have **not** worked
They have **not** worked
He has **not** worked
She has **not** worked
It has **not** worked

Сводная таблица

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I have worked You have worked We have worked They have worked He has worked She has worked It has worked	I have not worked You have not worked We have not worked They have not worked He has not worked She has not worked It has not worked	Have I worked? Have you worked? Have we worked? Have they worked? Has he worked? Has she worked? Has it worked?

Сокращения

На письме и в разговорной речи употребляются следующие сокращения.

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I have = I've	I have not = I haven't
You have = You've	You have not = You haven't
We have = We've	We have not = We haven't
They have = They've	They have not = They haven't
He has = He's	He has not = He hasn't
She has = She's	She has not = She hasn't
It has = It's	It has not = It hasn't