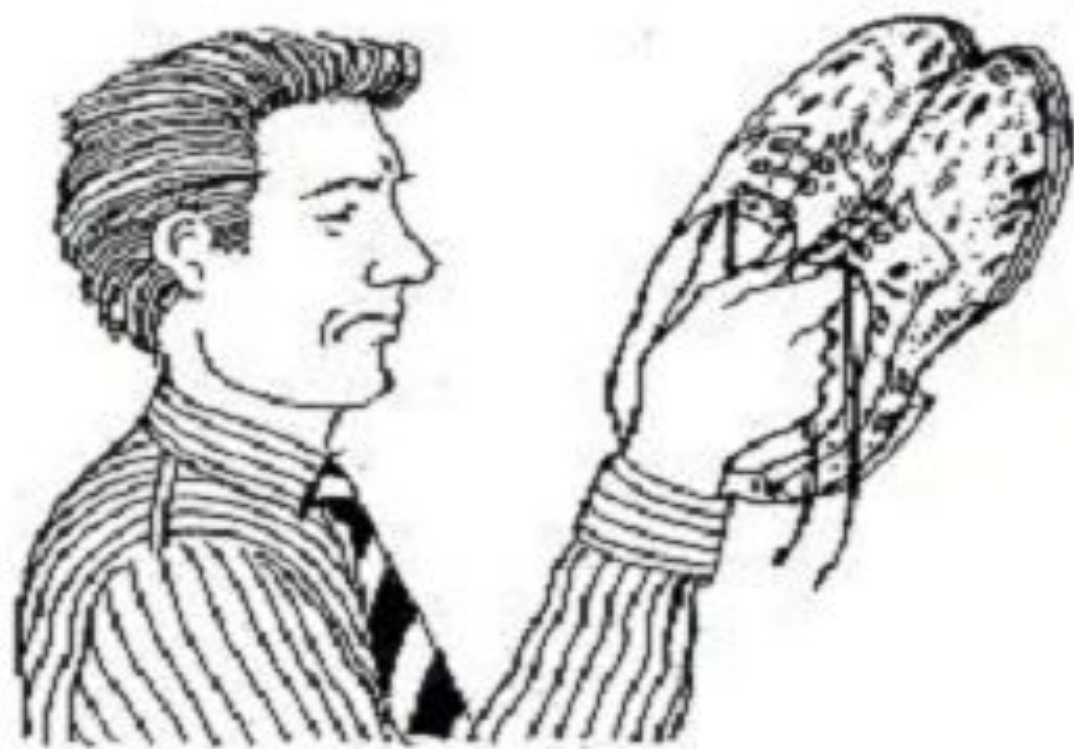


I have done (present perfect 1)



His shoes are dirty.



He is cleaning his shoes.



He **has cleaned** his shoes.
(= his shoes are clean *now*)



His shoes are dirty.



He is cleaning his shoes.



He **has cleaned** his shoes.
(= his shoes are clean *now*)

has cleaned / have gone *etc.* is the *present perfect* (**have** + *past participle*):

past participle

<div> I we you they </div>	<div> have ('ve) have not (haven't) </div>	<div> cleaned finished started lost </div>
<div> he she it </div>	<div> has ('s) has not (hasn't) </div>	<div> done been gone </div>

<div> have </div>	<div> I we you they </div>	<div> cleaned? finished? started? lost? </div>	<div> } <i>regular verbs</i> } <i>irregular verbs</i> </div>
<div> has </div>	<div> he she it </div>	<div> done? been? gone? </div>	

СИГНАЛЬНЫЕ СЛОВА

ever – когда-либо, когда бы то ни было, когда-нибудь;

never – никогда;

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already – уже, ранее, даже;

not...yet – все еще нет, нет еще, еще не, нет, еще нет;

before – раньше, прежде, пока не, уже, перед тем как;

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by now – на настоящий момент;

up to now – до сих пор, до настоящего времени.

When we say that 'something **has happened**', this is usually new information:

- ☐ Ow! I've **cut** my finger.
- ☐ The road is closed. There's **been** (there **has been**) an accident.
- ☐ (*from the news*) Police **have arrested** two men in connection with the robbery.

When we use the present perfect, there is a connection with *now*. The action in the past has a result *now*:

- ☐ 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I've **lost** it.' (= I don't have it *now*)
- ☐ He told me his name, but I've **forgotten** it. (= I can't remember it *now*)
- ☐ 'Is Sally here?' 'No, she's **gone** out.' (= she is out *now*)
- ☐ I can't find my bag. **Have** you **seen** it? (= Do you know where it is *now*?)

КАК ОТЛИЧИТЬ ОТ
PAST SIMPLE?

ОН ПОЧИСТИЛ СВОИ
БОТИНКИ

I CLEANED MY SHOES
YESTERDAY / LAST WEEK / 2
DAYS AGO, ETC.

I HAVE CLEANED MY
SHOES.

Вы уже видите, что опять же путь перевода - не особо много раскрывает, если не сказать ничего! В чём же разница, тогда? Заметили уже? Bingo! Конечно же - **LAST WEEK!** Секрет в том, что если вы говорите, когда произошло действие, если у нас есть *stated time** - указанное время, то мы употребляем Past Simple, если же время не указывается - *unstated time** - то тогда наш выбор падает на Present Perfect. Да-да, всего лишь! Ну а выбор когда вам сказать предложение в Past Simple или в Present Perfect зависит от ситуации. Если вас спросят, когда вы купили ваше замечательное новое платье, вы скажете: ***I bought my new dress last week.*** Если же вы захотели похвастаться им, то нас интересует сама новость, а не время - когда?: ***I have bought a new dress!***

ПРИМЕРЫ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ PR. PERFECT

ВАЖЕН ФАКТ/РЕЗУЛЬТАТ В ПРОШЛОМ, НЕ ВРЕМЯ.

I have seen that movie twenty times. (Я видел этот фильм 20 раз).

I think I have met him once before. (Думаю, я его однажды встречал).

There have been many earthquakes in California. (В Калифорнии было много землетрясений).

People have traveled to the Moon. (Люди летали на Луну).

People have not traveled to Mars. (Люди не летали на Марс).

Have you read the book yet? (Ты еще не прочитал эту книгу?)

Nobody has ever climbed that mountain. (Никто никогда не забирался на ту гору).

A: Has there ever been a war in Russia? (А России когда-нибудь была война?)

B: Yes, there has been a war in Russia. (Да, в России была война).

Past Simple – Pr. Perfect

Peter played football yesterday.

They have cleaned the car. It looks new again.

Last year we went to Italy.

John and Peggy have just read the book. Now they can watch the film.

I met my friend two days ago.

We have never visited another country before.

She bought a new car in 2011.

I'm sorry, but I have forgotten my homework.

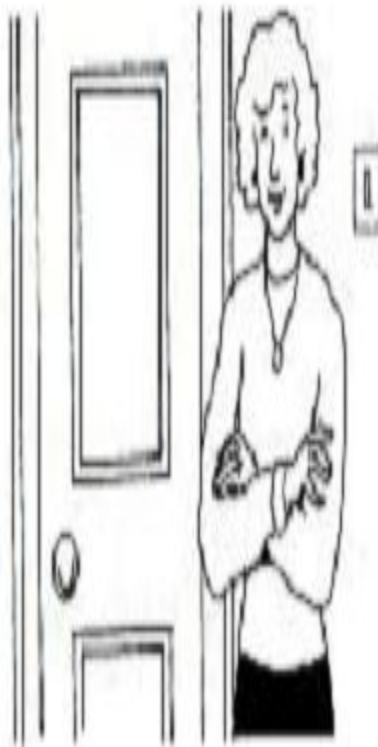
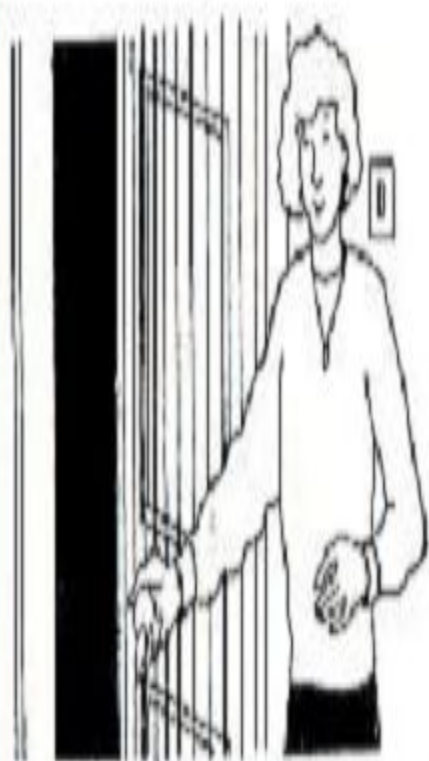
Did you win the game of chess?

The girls have not eaten their lunch yet.

go to bed ~~clean his shoes~~ stop raining close the door fall down have a bath

before

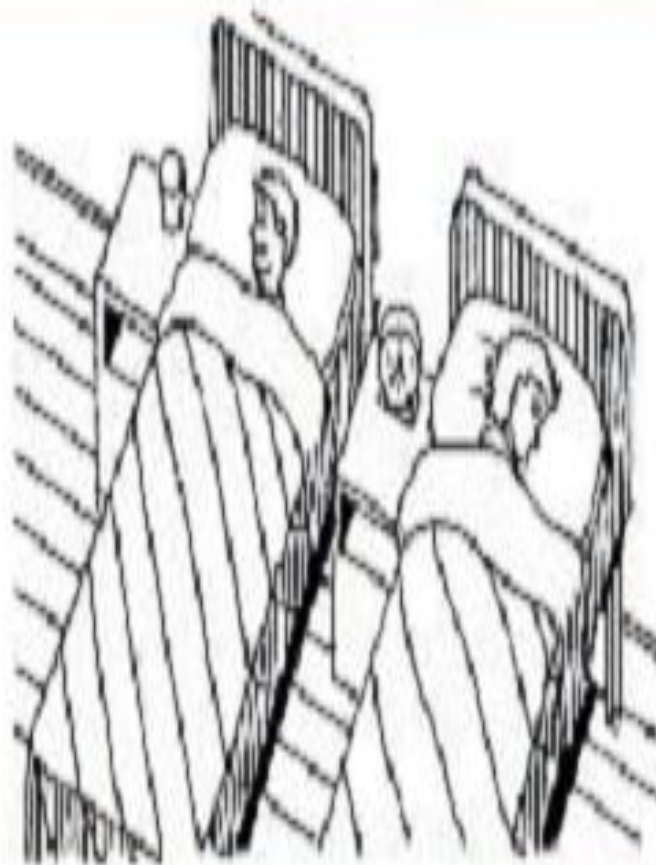
now



She

before

now



They

before

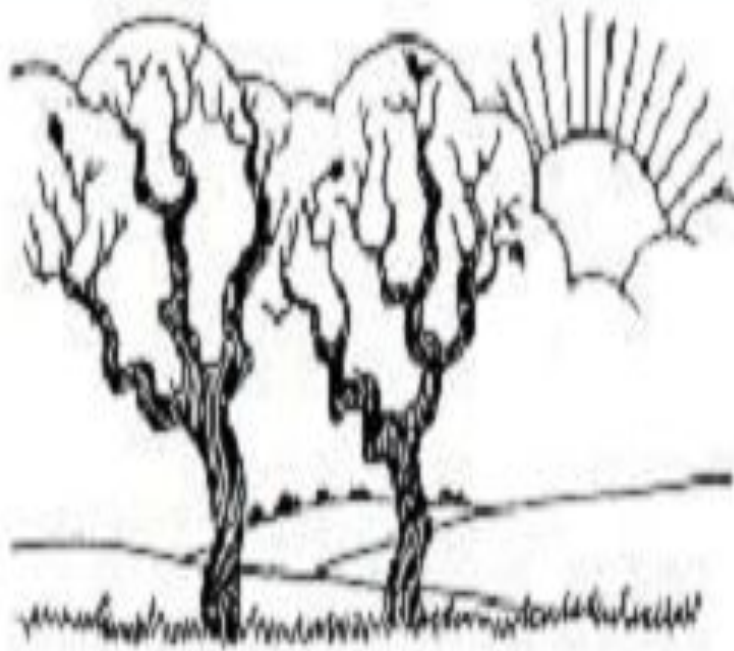
now



He

before

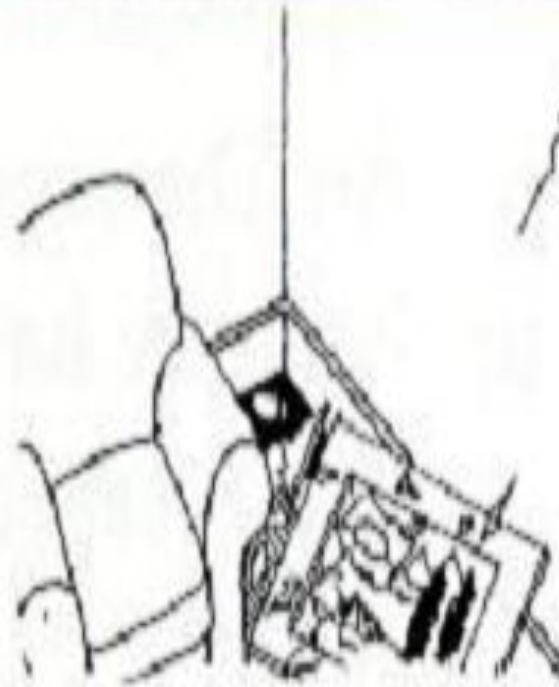
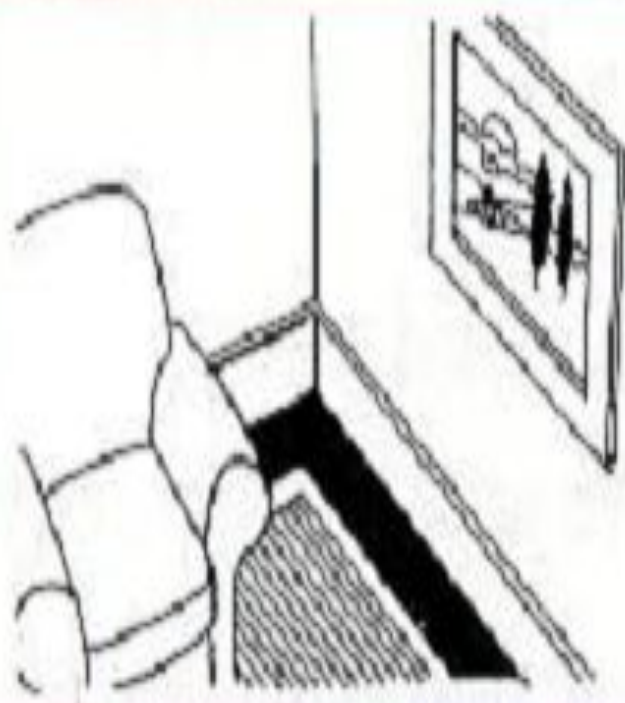
now



It ...

before

now



The ..

Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.

break buy decide ~~finish~~ forget go go invite see not/see take tell

- 1 'Can I have this newspaper?' 'Yes, I *'ve finished* with it.'
- 2 I some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
- 3 'Where is Liz?' 'She out.'
- 4 I'm looking for Paula. you her?
- 5 Look! Somebody that window.
- 6 'Does Lisa know that you're going away?' 'Yes, I her.'
- 7 I can't find my umbrella. Somebody it.
- 8 I'm looking for Sarah. Where she ?
- 9 I know that woman but I her name.
- 10 Sue is having a party tonight. She a lot of
- 11 What are you going to do? you ?
- 12 'Where are my glasses?' 'I don't know. I

Homework
Do all of it

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up to now – до сих пор, до настоящего времени.

РАССТАВЬТЕ СЛОВА, ЧТОБЫ ПОЛУЧИТЬ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ

1. She / gone out / has
2. She / gone out / just / has
3. I / dinner / have / cooked
4. I / dinner / have / cooked / already
5. We / dinner / have / cooked
6. We / dinner / have / cooked / yet

A

I've just ...



They have **just** arrived.

just = a short time ago

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
B: Yes, they've **just arrived**.
- A: Are you hungry?
B: No, I've **just had** dinner.
- A: Is Tom here?
B: No, I'm afraid he's **just gone**.
(= he **has** just gone)

Write a sentence with **just** (They've just ... / She's just ... etc.) or a negative sentence with **yet** (They haven't ... yet / She hasn't ... yet etc.).

1

a few minutes ago

now

(she / go / out)
She **hasn't** gone out **yet**.

2

a few minutes ago

now

(the bus / go) The bus

3

a few minutes ago

now

(the bus / go)

I've already ...



already = before you expected / before I expected

- A: What time are Diane and Paul coming?
B: They've **already arrived**. (= before you expected)
- It's only nine o'clock and Ann **has already gone** to bed. (= before I expected)
- A: John, this is Mary.
B: Yes, I know. We've **already met**.

Complete the sentences. Use **already** + present perfect.

- 1 What time is Paul arriving?
- 2 Do Sue and Bill want to see the film?
- 3 Don't forget to phone Tom.
- 4 When is Martin going away?
- 5 Do you want to read the newspaper?
- 6 When does Linda start her new job?

He's already arrived.

No, they it.

I

He

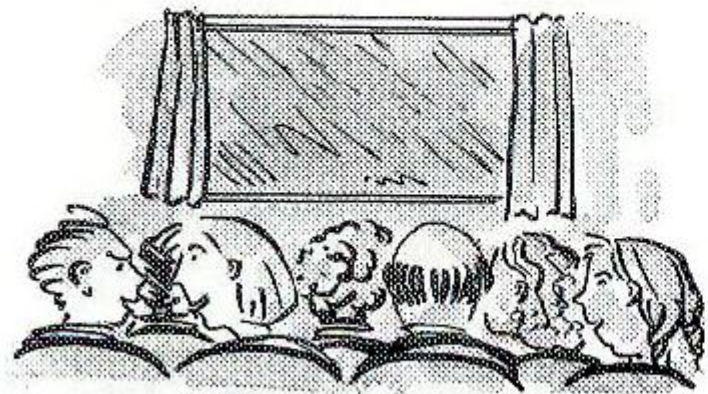
I

She

I haven't ... yet / Have you ... yet?

yet = until now

You can use **yet** in *negative sentences* and *questions*. **Yet** is usually *at the end*.



The film **hasn't started yet**.

yet in *negative sentences*:

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
B: No, they **haven't arrived yet**.
(but B expects Diane and Paul to arrive soon)
- A: Does John know that you're going away?
B: No, I **haven't told him yet**.
(but B is going to tell him soon)
- Margaret has bought a new dress but she **hasn't worn it yet**.

yet in *questions*:

- A: **Have** Diane and Paul **arrived yet**?
B: No, not yet. We're still waiting for them.
- A: **Has** Linda **started** her new job **yet**?
B: No, she starts next week.
- A: This is my new dress.
B: Oh, it's nice. **Have** you **worn it yet**?

Write questions with **yet**.

1 Your friend has got a new job. Perhaps she has started it. You ask her:
Have you started your new job yet?

2 Your friend has some new neighbours. Perhaps he has met them. You ask him:
..... you

3 Your friend must write a letter. Perhaps she has written it now. You ask her:
.....

4 Tom was trying to sell his car. Perhaps he has sold it now. You ask a friend about Tom:
.....