

Present Perfect

Use (употребление):

- Недавно завершённое действие, важен результат/Действие совершённое только что (**just**) ;
- Время не имеет значения;
- Действие произошло в прошлом, а результат отражён в настоящем;
- Действие началось в прошлом и до сих пор продолжается;
- Ударение на количество совершённых действий;
- Жизненный опыт;

H-p:

- She has tidied her room
- He has **just** painted room

- He has sold his car. (результат – у него есть машина)
- She had lived in this house for two years. (She still lives in the house)
- She has written three letters since this morning.
- He has tried skydiving

Verbs

Regular

- Open – opened
- Want – wanted

Irregular

- Go – went - gone
- See – saw - seen

Образование Present Perfect

ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ (REGULAR VERB)

Утверждение		Отрицание		Вопрос
Полная форма	Краткая форма	Полная форма	Краткая форма	
I have cleaned	I've cleaned	I have not cleaned	I haven't cleaned	Have I cleaned?
You have cleaned	You've cleaned	You have not cleaned	You haven't cleaned	Have you cleaned?
He has cleaned	He's cleaned	He has not cleaned	He hasn't cleaned	Has he cleaned?
She has cleaned	She's cleaned	She has not cleaned	She hasn't cleaned	Has she cleaned?
It has cleaned	It's cleaned	It has not cleaned	It hasn't cleaned	Has it cleaned?
We have cleaned	We've cleaned	We have not cleaned	We haven't cleaned	Have we cleaned?
You have cleaned	You've cleaned	You have not cleaned	You haven't cleaned	Have you cleaned?
They have cleaned	They've cleaned	They have not cleaned	They haven't cleaned	Have they cleaned?

НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ (IRREGULAR VERB)

Полная форма	Краткая форма	Полная форма	Краткая форма	Вопрос
I have eaten	I've eaten	I have not eaten	I haven't eaten	
You have eaten	You've eaten	You have not eaten	You haven't eaten	Have you eaten?
He has eaten	He's eaten	He has not eaten	He hasn't eaten	Has he eaten?
She has eaten	She's eaten	She has not eaten	She hasn't eaten	Has she eaten?
It has eaten	It's eaten	It has not eaten	It hasn't eaten	Has it eaten?
We have eaten	We've eaten	We have not eaten	We haven't eaten	Have we eaten?
You have eaten	You've eaten	You have not eaten	You haven't eaten	Have you eaten?
They have eaten	They've eaten	They have not eaten	They haven't eaten	Have they eaten?

Настоящее совершенное время

...

Правила правописания глаголов в Past Simple

ПРАВИЛА	ПРИМЕРЫ
Глаголы, которые оканчиваются на согласную + y, меняют y на ie + -d	Carry - Carried Study - Studied Но: Play - Played
К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на e, добавляется окончание -d	Smile - Smiled Dance - Danced Live - Lived
Если в инфинитиве 1 гласная + 1 согласная, согласная удваивается и добавляется -ed	Plan - Planned Stop - Stopped Rub - Rubbed dinskadyrova.ucoz.net

Adverbs of frequency Present Perfect

Наречия частотности

- Just – только что
- Already - уже
- Recently/Lately - недавно
- Yet – ещё
- Since – с тех пор как
- Ever – когда либо
- Never - никогда
- Up to now – до сих пор
- So far – не так дано
- This (morning/week) –
- Today –
- Before – до

Видео по ссылке:

http://dinakadyrova.ucoz.net/index/nastolja_shhee_rovershennoe_vremja/0-67

Adverbs of frequency Present Perfect

Наречия частотности

How long употребляется в вопросах о продолжительности действия. Например: *How long have you worked here?* (Как долго ты здесь работаешь?)

For употребляется для указания продолжительности действия. Например: *I've lived here for eight years.* (Я живу здесь восемь лет.)

Since употребляется для указания времени начала действия. Например: *I've known him since 1*

ever употребляется в вопросах и ставится между глаголом *have* и причастием прошедшего времени. Например: *Have you ever travelled abroad?*

never употребляется в отрицательных высказываниях и ставится между *have* и причастием прошедшего времени. Например: *I have never travelled abroad.*

Adverbs of frequency Present Perfect

Наречия частотности

**already/
just** употребляются в утвердительных высказываниях и ставятся между глаголом **have** и причастием прошедшего времени.

*Например: They have **already** packed their suitcases. I've **just** phoned him.*

yet употребляется в вопросах и отрицаниях и ставится в конце предложения.

*Например: Have you posted the letter **yet**? He hasn't written to me **yet**.*

При создании презентации были
использованы материалы пособий
Grammarway и New Round up