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**сообщениями в вк**

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**упражнением указывайте номер группы и свою**  
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**Изучите особенности употребления времени Present Perfect и образования утвердительных предложений в этом времени\*, затем выполните упражнения.**

\*Изучить материал можно:

- по отсканированной странице учебника (см. стр. 3)
- на сайте: <http://grammar-tei.com/present-perfect/>

**1. Complete the table with the base forms and the past participles. Use the words in the box.**

*Lose, taken, swim, bought, do, written, run, eaten, take, won, write, done, buy, lost, win, run, eat, swum*

base form	past simple	past participle
_____	bought	_____
_____	did	_____
_____	ate	_____
_____	lost	_____
_____	ran	_____
_____	swam	_____
_____	took	_____
_____	won	_____
_____	wrote	_____

**2. Put the verbs in the brackets into Present Perfect form.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) training.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She \_\_\_\_\_ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!

5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
6. Oh, no! I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my money!
7. My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
8. Dad, you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) my biscuit!
9. I'm tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) three X-Files videos.
10. Hurry up! They \_\_\_\_\_ (start) the film!
11. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
12. Oh no! She \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) the plate!
13. The garden is very green. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) a lot this month.
14. These are my favourite trousers. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) them for five years.
15. Tom's my best friend. I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) him for three years.
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Miami for two years.
17. Jo has earache. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) it since 7 o'clock

# I have done (present perfect 1)

A



His shoes are dirty.



He is cleaning his shoes.



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



They are at home.



They are going out.



They **have gone** out.  
(= they are not at home *now*)

B

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

I	<b>have ('ve)</b>	<b>cleaned</b>	I		<b>cleaned?</b>	} <i>regular verbs</i>
we	<b>have not (haven't)</b>	<b>finished</b>	<b>have</b>	we	<b>finished?</b>	
you		<b>started</b>		you	<b>started?</b>	
they		<b>lost</b>		they	<b>lost?</b>	} <i>irregular verbs</i>
he	<b>has ('s)</b>	<b>done</b>	<b>has</b>	he	<b>done?</b>	
she	<b>has not (hasn't)</b>	<b>been</b>		she	<b>been?</b>	
it		<b>gone</b>		it	<b>gone?</b>	

↑  
*past participle*

*Regular verbs* The past participle is **-ed** (the same as the past simple):

clean → I have **cleaned**    finish → we have **finished**    start → she has **started**

*Irregular verbs* The past participle is not **-ed**.

Sometimes the past simple and past participle are the same:

buy → I **bought** / I have **bought**    have → he **had** / he has **had**

Sometimes the past simple and past participle are different:

break → I **broke** / I have **broken**    see → you **saw** / you have **seen**  
fall → it **fell** / it has **fallen**    go → they **went** / they have **gone**

C

We use the present perfect for *an action in the past* with a result *now*:

- I've **lost** my passport. (= I can't find my passport *now*)
- 'Where's Rebecca?' 'She's **gone** to bed.' (= she is in bed *now*)
- We've **bought** a new car. (= we have a new car *now*)
- It's Rachel's birthday tomorrow and I **haven't bought** her a present. (= I don't have a present for her *now*)
- 'Bob is away on holiday.' 'Oh, where **has** he **gone**?' (= where is he *now*?)
- Can I take this newspaper? **Have** you **finished** with it? (= do you need it *now*?)