



## Present Perfect Simple in Present Perfect Continuous

### Present Perfect Simple

Present Perfect Simple je povezovalni sedanjik, saj povezuje preteklost in sedanjost.

#### TVORBA

Trdilne povedi tvorimo s pomožnim glagolom *have/has* in glagolom v tretji obliki. Pravilnim glagolom v tretji obliki dodamo končnico *-ed*. Nepravilne glagole pa se dobro naučimo.

I/We/You/ They	have (‘ve)		
He/She/It	has (‘s)	bought tried	the cake.

Nikalne povedi tvorimo s pomožnim glagolom *have not (haven’t)/has not (hasn’t)*. Pravilnim glagolom dodamo končnico *-ed*, nepravilne glagole pa se dobro naučimo.

I/We/You They	have not (haven’t)		
He/She/It	has not (hasn’t)	bought tried	the cake.

Tretji obliki glagola (tretja kolona) se reče deležnik preteklega časa ali angleško 'past participle'.

V trdilni, nikalni in vprašalni obliki stavka (+, -, ?) uporabljaš 'have'/'has' in glagol v tretji obliki!

Za tvorbo vprašalnih povedi zamenjamo vrstni red osebkov in pomožnega glagola.

Have	I/we/you/they	bought tried	the cake?
Has	he/she/it		

Kratek odgovor

Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Yes, he has./No, he hasn't.

Če tvorimo vprašalno obliko povedi z vprašalnico, jo postavimo na začetek

Why For whom	have has	I/we/you/they he/she/it	bought tried	the cake?
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Odgovor:  
Because I like cakes.  
For my mum.

#### RABA

Present Perfect Simple opisuje pretekla dejanja, ki so na nek način povezana s sedanjostjo. To časovno obliko uporabljamo v naslednjih situacijah:

- za izražanje dejanja, ki se je zgodilo v preteklosti, vendar ne vemo točno kdaj, ali pa to ni pomembno:  
*I've read Hamlet.*
- za izražanje dejanja, ki je nedokončano, začelo se je v preteklosti in še vedno traja:  
*David has worked as a police officer for 5 years.*  
*How long have you known Mr Peters?*
- za izražanje dejanja, katerega rezultat, učinek oz. posledica je vidna v sedanjosti:  
*She has cleaned her car. (The car is clean.)*



razlaga

vaje

test

rešitve

- za izražanje izkušnje: *I have eaten snake.*
- za izražanje novice: *My mum's had a baby!*

**BEEN vs. GONE***Julia has been to Scotland.*

(= izkušnja – zdaj je ni tam, je doma)

*Julia has gone to Scotland.*

(= rezultat – zdaj je na Škotskem)

**ČASOVNI IZRAZI**

Tipični časovni izrazi so poleg spodaj omenjenih, še naslednji: *many times* (dostikrat), *several times* (nekajkrat), *lately* (zadnje čase), *recently* (zadnje čase), *once* (nedavno), *twice* (dvakrat), *still* (še vedno), *up to now* (do sedaj), *so far* (do zdaj) in vprašalnica *how long* (kako dolgo).

Dejanje še vedno traja	Rezultat, učinek ali posledica	Izkušnja, dejanje, ki se je zgodilo v preteklosti, vendar ne vemo kdaj, ali to ni pomembno
<b>for</b> (že, odkar) – izraža trajanje nekega obdobja, for 2 hours/3 days/6 years, half an hour/ages <b>since</b> (od – izraža začetek nekega obdobja) since yesterday, since 1985, since July, since 9 am	<b>never</b> (nikoli) <b>ever</b> (sploh kdaj) <b>before</b> (pred tem)	<b>just</b> (pravkar) <b>already</b> (že) <b>yet</b> (že, še ne)*
My sister has lived in London for 6 months.	Have you <b>ever</b> been to Sydney?  I have <b>never</b> done bungee jumping.	I've <b>already</b> done my homework.  Have you cleaned your room <b>yet</b> ?

Časovni izraz postavimo na konec povedi.

Časovna izraza 'ever' in 'never' postavimo pred glagol, 'before' pa na konec povedi.

Časovni izraz 'yet' postavimo na konec povedi, medtem ko moramo 'just' in 'already' postaviti pred glagol.

## ⇒ Čas Present Perfect Simple v primerjavi s časom Past Simple

Obe časovni obliki opisujeta dejanja, ki so se zgodila v preteklosti, vendar:

- za pretekla dejanja, za katera ne vemo, kdaj so se zgodila, uporabimo *Present Perfect Simple*. Če se je dejanje pričelo v preteklosti in še vedno traja, *Present Perfect Simple* odgovarja na vprašanje *how long*.
- *Past Simple* odgovarja na vprašanje *when*. Za dejanja točno vemo, kdaj v preteklosti so se zgodila.

Primeri:

'Have you ever been to Brazil?' 'Yes, I have.'

'When did you go there?' 'I went to Brazil in 2007.'

'How long have you lived in Ljubljana?' 'I've lived in Ljubljana for 9 years.'

1. Tвори povedi v trdilni obliki v *Present Perfect Simple*.

Primer: She/lose/weight

She has lost weight.

1. I/break/the mirror/in the bathroom

\_\_\_\_\_ 1

2. The guests/arrive

\_\_\_\_\_ 2

3. My little sister/drop/a cup

\_\_\_\_\_ 3

2. Naslednje povedi zanikaj v časovni obliki *Present Perfect Simple*.

Primer: They have travelled around the world.

They haven't travelled around the world.

1. They have been in love since November.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1

2. She has known Tom since her childhood.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2

3. He has gone abroad.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3

3. Tтвори vprašalne povedi v časovni obliki *Present Perfect Simple*.

Primer: He has sold his flat.

Has he sold his flat?

1. He has been in prison.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1

2. I have broken my arm.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2

3. We have lived there for a short period of time.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3

4. Dopolni povedi z glagolom *been* ali *gone*.

Primer: 'Where's Tom?' 'He's gone on holiday.'

1. Where have you \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup>? You've got such a nice suntan!

2. I've never \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> to New Zealand, but I'd like to go!

3. 'Where's Barbara these days?' 'She's \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> to Venice for a month, didn't you know?'

4. 'Can I speak to Mr Potter, please?' 'I'm afraid he's \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> to lunch.'

5. Can you bring me some milk from the supermarket when you're going? 'I'm sorry, I've already \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup>. I went early this morning.'

razlaga

vaje

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rešitve

5. Glagol v oklepaju postavi v *Present Perfect Simple*.

Primer: The dog has jumped (jump) over the fence.

1. Flossy, the cat, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> (just, have) her meal.
2. How long \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> (they, live) in Paris?
3. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> (you, see) my mobile?
4. The postman \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> (not deliver) a postcard from the holiday yet.
5. The police officer \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> (demand) my identity card.

6. Izberi primeren glagol in ga postavi v *Present Perfect Simple*.

not marry

fall

ride

repair

cook

not empty

Primer: Emily hasn't married yet.

1. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> (you) a camel yet?
2. Your mum \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> some delicious soup!
3. My little brother \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> down the stairs.
4. My dad \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> the rubbish bin yet.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> the roof.

7. Zgodbo dopolni tako, da glagole v oklepajih postaviš v *Present Perfect Simple*.

'Do you see that man over there? I'm sure I 've seen (see) him before! Oh yes, it's Mike Craft – the man I'm going to see at the concert on 11th February! He \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> (be) the lead singer of Smokie, a popular music group, since 1995. Mike \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> (achieve) what many people described as mission impossible. He was born in Bradford, but he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> (live) in West Yorkshire for years now. He \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> (change) his career many times: he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> (work) as a travel agent, a radio presenter and others. He \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> (lose) count of the number of different countries he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> (travel) to with Smokie and I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> (see) him cry with joy at the concerts on TV! 'You definitely know a lot about him!'