



evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

STŘEDNÍ ODBORNÁ ŠKOLA A STŘEDNÍ ODBORNÉ UČILIŠTĚ MĚSTEC KRÁLOVÉ





INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Název projektu - Rozvoj ICT ve výuce na střední škole

Registrační číslo projektu Č.projektu : CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0921

Název školy - Střední odborná škola a Střední odborné učiliště Městec Králové, T.
G. Masaryka 4

Číslo materiálu - VY_32_INOVACE_AJ_331

Tematická oblast - Anglická gramatika I.

Předmět - Anglický jazyk

Ročník - 2. ročník

Anotace: Materiál slouží k procvičování tématu Present perfect simple and continuous

Metodický pokyn: Prezentace je určena jako materiál k samostudiu pracovního listu a písemné práce

PRESENT PERFECT

simple and continuous

Předpřítomný čas
prostý a průběhový



Present perfect

- We form the present perfect tense by **to have** [have, has] and the **past participle** [-ED form of regular verbs or 3rd form of irregular verbs].

- HAVE/HAS + past participle

I have opened the window.

Tim has closed the door.

Peter has broken his leg.

I have already written the letter.



Present perfect simple

- We use present perfect tense for happenings which started in the past but continue to the present. Present perfect tense covers the interval between some point in the past and “now”. “Perfect” puts stress on the progress of the action.

I have lived in London for seven years. >>> I still live in London.
You can visit me here.

- We also use present perfect tense for actions which happened only recently and have some impact on the present.

She has been to Rome two times.

I have cleaned my flat. >>>> My flat was dirty. This morning I started the cleaning it. Now it is clean.



Time adverbials

- We often use the Present Perfect Simple with the time adverbials *already, just and yet*.
- Already and just are used in affirmative sentences,
He has already done his homework.
I have just finished ironing.
- Ever is used in questions,
Have you ever been to Thailand.
Has Sue ever called you back?
- Yet is used in negative sentences and questions
I haven't told him yet.
Have you prepared your dinner yet?

•

•

- **For, since, already, yet, recently**

- We use present perfect tense with FOR, SINCE, RECENTLY, YET and ALREADY

We can also use present perfect with SO FAR, UP TO NOW

- **Recently**

- - in near past [probable influence on the present]

Have you seen Bill recently? [No, I haven't seen him for ages.]

[Have you heard about the new train company?] No, I haven't travelled by train much recently.

- **Since**

- - from a certain point in the past to now

I was foolish as a child. I have grown up since then.

I haven't seen him at all since the last briefing.

- **For**

- - describes a period of time of given length

I have been ill for two weeks.

I haven't spoken with Jill for ages.



- **Never, ever, always**

- we often use present perfect to show that

- a) something has existed during the past as well as at present without any limits

- I have ever thought that...

- John has ever wanted to visit Australia. **Neither of these sentences sound natural nor do they work. We would use forever in these... and in different word order...**

- b) something has not existed at any time, including the present

- John has never wanted to travel to Russia.

- I have never seen such beautiful view in my whole life.

- **First experiences**

- we also use present perfect tense to describe first experiences

- This is the first time I have ever driven the car.



Present perfect continuous

- We use present perfect continuous to talk about activities:
- Which started in the past and continue up to now,

I have been teaching in this school since 2011.

- From the recent past which have results/consequences in the present,

Look at them! They have been arguing.



Present perfect

- We use PP simple to stress on the result of an activity (when answering the question *How much?* Or *How many?*). We use the PP continuous to focus on the activity itself (when answering the question *How long?*).

I've done ten presentations about politics.

(focus on the result of activity – ten presentations.)

They have played five matches. (How many?)

They have been playing all day. (How long?)

- Present perfect simple we can use only with *stative verbs* (know, have, understand, believe, like.)

I have known Sally for five years.

She has always liked steaks.



Použitá literatura

- MURPHY, Raymond. *Essential grammar in Use*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007, ISBN 978-0-521-67580-2.
- HASTINGS, Bob a kol. *Maturita activator*. Warszawa: Pearson Education Limited, 2009, ISBN 978-83-76000-55-8.