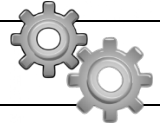


# PRESENT PERFECT



## A. GENERALITES

Le present perfect est un temps spécifique à l'anglais. Il n'existe **pas** d'équivalent tel quel en français. C'est un temps particulier, utilisé pour exprimer des actions ayant à la fois un rapport avec le passé et avec le présent. Lorsque l'on utilise le present perfect, "l'affaire n'est pas classée", l'action n'est pas totalement terminée ou elle a un lien (ou une conséquence) visible et direct avec le moment de la parole.

On ne retrouvera **pas** de complément plaçant l'action dans un contexte totalement passé, comme « yesterday », « last week », « two years ago ». Dans ce cas, on utilisera le **SIMPLE PAST**.

## B. FORMATION

Le present perfect est construit avec 2 éléments :

- 1) Un auxiliaire : have : conjugué au présent simple (have/has - haven't/hasn't)
- 2) Un participe passé : verbe avec terminaison [-ed] OU dernière colonne des TP si verbe irrégulier.

→ Have + participe passé

Positive	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I have worked	I haven't worked	Have I worked?	Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.
You have worked	You haven't worked	Have you worked?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
He/she/it <b>has</b> worked	He/she/it <b>hasn't</b> worked	<b>Has</b> he/she/it worked?	Yes, he/she/it <b>has</b> . / No, he/she/it <b>hasn't</b> .
We have worked	We haven't worked	Have we worked?	Yes, we/you/they have. / No, we/you/they haven't.
You have worked	You haven't worked	Have you worked?	
They have worked	They haven't worked	Have they worked?	

Exemples : I have done my homework.                      Have you tried that sport ?

## C. JUST-ALREADY- (NOT) YET

Just (juste)	Utilisé pour exprimer une action qui vient de se passer.(phrases positives)	Entre aux. et PP
Already (déjà)	utilisé pour exprimer une action déjà réalisée et qui avait été prévue.(phrases positives)	Entre aux. et PP
not yet (pas encore)	Utilisé pour exprimer une action non encore réalisée mais prévue. (phrases négatives -> mettre le verbe à la forme négative et yet à la fin.)	En fin de phrase
Yet (déjà)	Utilisé pour demander si on a déjà réalisé une tâche. (questions)	En fin de phrase

Exemples : I have just done my homework.

They have already studied for the test.

She hasn't cooked dinner yet.

Have you studied your lesson yet?

## D. EVER-NEVER

On utilise ever et never pour parler d'une expérience de vie, cela implique que la période de temps dans laquelle on inscrit l'action n'est PAS terminée et donc on emploie le présent parfait.

**On retiendra d'abord que de manière générale :**

- Ever à un sens POSITIF = DEJA
- Never à un sens NEGATIF = JAMAIS

**Ensuite, on fera attention aux quelques règles suivantes :**

1. **EVER** est surtout utilisé dans des questions mais aussi dans les phrases affirmatives :

- Have you ever done kitesurfing ? = As-tu déjà fait du kitesurf ?
- I've ever been to the UK. = Je suis déjà allé au Royaume-Uni.

2. **NEVER** est uniquement utilisé dans les phrases affirmatives (mais avec un sens négatif):

- I have never learnt Italian. = Je n'ai jamais appris l'italien.

3. Si on veut exprimer une **question avec le sens "jamais"**, il faut utiliser EVER et mettre l'auxiliaire à la forme négative :

- Haven't you ever tried zorbing? = N'as-tu jamais essayé de faire du zorb?

4. **On n'utilise jamais NEVER dans une phrase négative** vu que celui-ci a déjà un sens négatif !

- I have never eaten Chinese food. = Je n'ai jamais mangé de la nourriture chinoise.

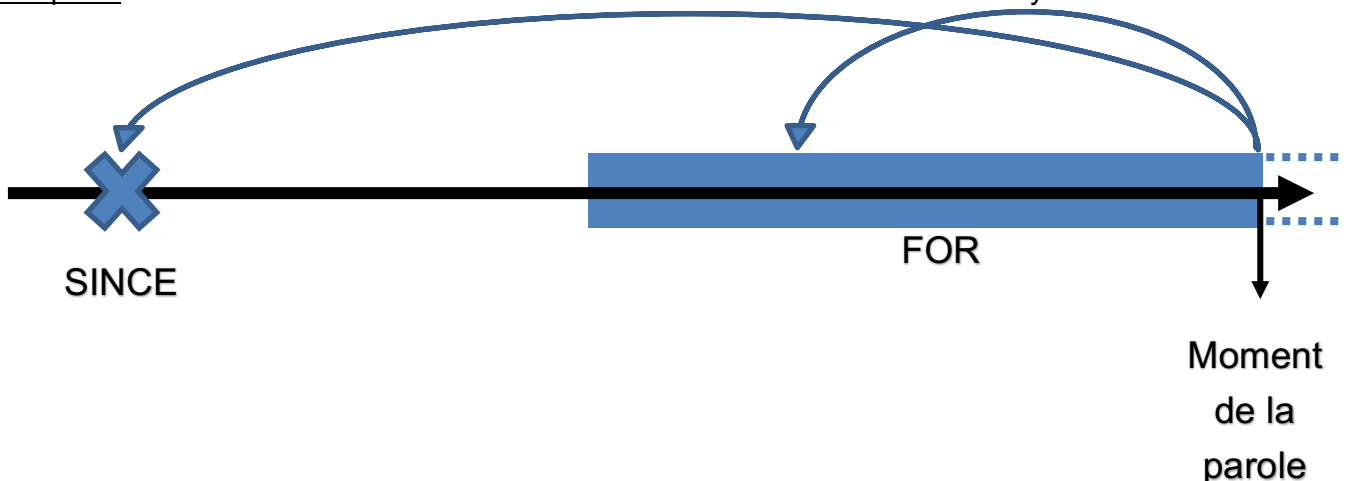
## E. SINCE-FOR

Ces deux mots sont utilisés pour indiquer qu'une action a commencé dans le passé et se poursuit toujours maintenant / est toujours valable maintenant.

**SINCE** : on insiste sur le moment où l'action a commencé. (= **début d'une action**) → WHEN ?

**FOR** : on insiste sur la **durée de l'action**. → HOW LONG ?

Exemples : I've known him since 2016. Sam has been a student for 2 years.



## Present perfect simple - Exercises

### 1. Complete the sentences using the past participle of the verbs in brackets.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) today.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new lamp.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / plan) our holiday yet.
4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (be / you)?
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) five letters.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) him for a long time.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (be / you) at school?
8. School \_\_\_\_\_ (not / start) yet.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (speak / he) to his boss?
10. No, he \_\_\_\_\_ (have / not) the time yet.

### 2. Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect – positive or negative.

- 1) My mum isn't at home now. She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the supermarket.
- 2) So far this month I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) three films.
- 3) I'm hungry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) my lunch yet.
- 4) I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Helen yet today. Is she at school?
- 5) Our football team \_\_\_\_\_ (win) all its matches so far this year.
- 6) I don't know your boyfriend. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him yet.

### 3. Choose the correct verb from the box and complete the sentences using the present perfect form.

answer	break	buy	clean
empty	leave	lose	
	finish	walk	

- 1) Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the rubbish.
- 2) Claire \_\_\_\_\_ all the questions.
- 3) I \_\_\_\_\_ ten kilometres.
- 4) They \_\_\_\_\_ their car keys.
- 5) John \_\_\_\_\_ a new jacket.
- 6) Diana \_\_\_\_\_ her arm.
- 7) Bill and Tim \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen.
- 8) The train \_\_\_\_\_ the station.
- 9) Karen \_\_\_\_\_ her violin practice.

**4. Ask questions about the underlined information.**

1. I have been in the garden.

---

2. My sister has cooked dinner.

---

3. Sue has read the book twice.

---

4. My computer has crashed.

---

5. Jane has been on holiday for eight days.

---

6. Fred has done his homework.

---

7. Gavin has stopped at the corner.

---

8. Sarah has bought five books.

---

9. Jason has talked to his teacher.

---

10. Catherine has cleaned the house because she is having a party tonight.

---

**5. Complete. Use *just*, *already* or *yet*.**

1) Have you bought a new bike \_\_\_\_\_?

2) Great! Sean has \_\_\_\_\_ broken the world record!

3) Don't shout! He hasn't finished his homework \_\_\_\_\_.

4) Can I go to Jane's party? I've \_\_\_\_\_ asked you three times.

5) Mark can't win the race now. He's \_\_\_\_\_ fallen off his bike.

6) Have you cleaned your room \_\_\_\_\_? I've \_\_\_\_\_ asked you twice.

7) Adam is very clever. He's \_\_\_\_\_ passed all his university exams.

8) I haven't sent the email to Amy \_\_\_\_\_.

9) Joe has \_\_\_\_\_ gone. If you hurry you can catch him.

**6. Put the words in the right order.**

1) I/homework/yet/finished/ haven't/my

\_\_\_\_\_

2) I/homework/my/done/have/already

\_\_\_\_\_

3) I/homework/my/finished/have/just

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Complete the sentences in the present perfect using just – already – yet – (n)ever.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a new mobile phone. (just/buy)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a cat without a tail? (you/ever/see)
3. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ sushi. (never/ eat)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ your new CD. (hear/yet)
5. How many words \_\_\_\_\_ for your language project? (you/write/ yet)
6. Sheila \_\_\_\_\_ her breakfast. (have/yet)
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ to the computer? (they/ do/yet)
8. John and Alex \_\_\_\_\_ the house. (leave/just)
9. Where \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday? (you /be/ever)
10. Simon \_\_\_\_\_ Pat's parents .(meet/yet)
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ her an e-mail. (already/ send)
12. Where is your mother? She \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket. (go/just)

**8. Write these expressions in the right column.**

last weekend    ten seconds    Christmas Eve    a decade    I finished school  
 a couple of days    my birthday    a long time    ten centuries    the 70s  
 I was a boy    August    the last month    fifteen years    the accident    then  
 we bought this house    last month    a millennium    I met you

<u>Since</u>	<u>For</u>

**9. Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.**

1. I haven't phoned home \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
2. We've been here \_\_\_\_\_ nine o'clock.
3. I have worked for International House \_\_\_\_\_ more than eight years.
4. I haven't visited my home town \_\_\_\_\_ I left school.
5. I haven't been to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ ages.
6. I have studied non-stop \_\_\_\_\_ 9.15.
7. I have had a driving licence \_\_\_\_\_ I was eighteen.
8. She hasn't had a day off \_\_\_\_\_ 1999.

**10. Complete what Susan says. Use the PP and *for* or *since*.**

- 1) I'm from France, but I live in London now. I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here \_\_\_\_\_ 1992.
- 2) I'm a journalist. I work for a sports magazine in London. I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) there \_\_\_\_\_ two years.
- 3) I'm married. My husband's name is Jonathan. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) married \_\_\_\_\_ 1993.
- 4) Jonathan works in a bank. He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) there \_\_\_\_\_ three years.
- 5) We have a flat in south London. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the flat \_\_\_\_\_ last May.

## SIMPLE PAST vs. PRESENT PERFECT

Le tableau comparatif suivant permet de résumer les différences et de comparer les usages respectifs.

SIMPLE PAST	PRESENT PERFECT
<p><u>Forme +</u> : infinitif + ed (ou TP)</p> <p><u>Forme -</u> : didn't + infinitif</p> <p><u>Forme ?</u> : did + sujet + infinitif ?</p>	<p><u>Forme +</u> : have / has + participe passé</p> <p><u>Forme -</u> : haven't / hasn't + participe passé</p> <p><u>Forme ?</u> : have / has + sujet + part. passé ?</p> <p>(NB : part. passé = infinitif + ed ou TP)</p>
Action totalement terminée	Action ayant encore un lien visible avec le présent / pas encore totalement terminée / se poursuit toujours maintenant / est encore valable maintenant / la conséquence est visible.
<p><u>Compléments de temps passés</u> :</p> <p>yesterday, two days ago, last year, in 2016,</p> <p>when I was young, when the lesson began,</p> <p>last Sunday, once upon a time, ...</p>	<p><u>Mots clés indiquant un lien avec le présent</u> :</p> <p>just, recently, already, (not) yet, ever,</p> <p>never, since, for, so far / up to now, ...</p>
Ex : Last year, I studied English. Now, I'm studying Dutch.	Ex : I have just finished my English lesson. It was great!
<i>She broke her leg on holiday.</i>	<i>She has broken her leg and she can't climb up the stairs. Can you help her?</i>
<i>I went to Walibi when I was a child.</i>	<i>Have you ever been to Walibi ? I have never been to walibi.</i>
<i>I went to the toilet one our ago.</i>	<i>Where have you been ? I've been to the toilet.</i>
<i>I studied for my test two hours ago.</i>	<i>I have already studied for my test during the day.</i>
<b>➔ FOCUS sur le MOMENT / QUAND ? ◀</b>	<b>➔ FOCUS sur l'ACTION elle-même ◀</b>

### G. BEEN ou GONE ?

**I have been** : j'y suis allé et je suis déjà revenu.

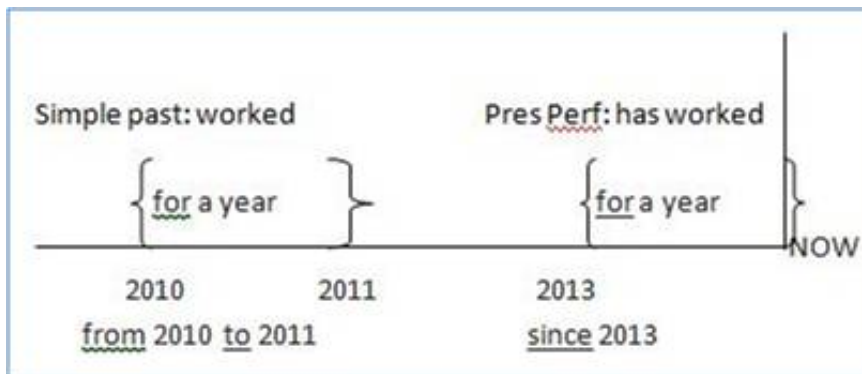
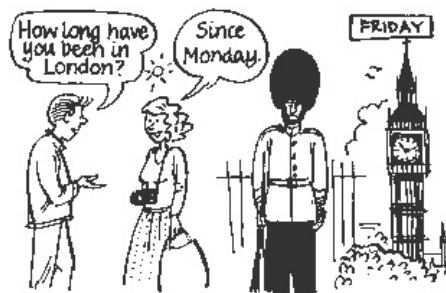
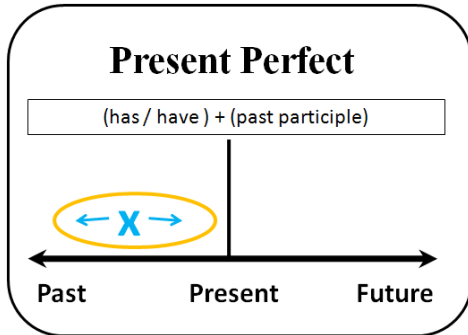
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**I have gone** : j'y suis parti et j'y suis toujours.

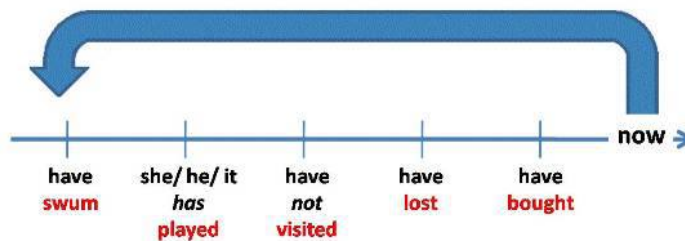
Exemples : I've been two days at the seaside recently.

Where is Brian ? He's gone to the supermarket.

**H. QUELQUES ILLUSTRATIONS :**

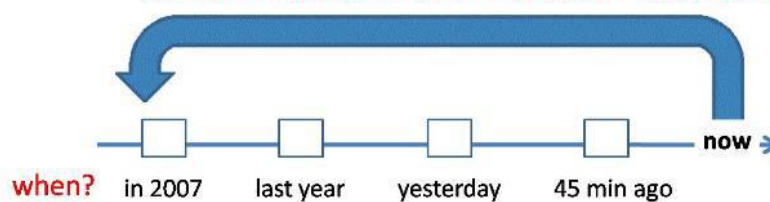


Present Perfect – focus is on the actions



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<http://englishwordoftheday2010.blogspot.com/>

Past Simple – focus is on the time, when did this happen? facts, details





## *Simple past or present perfect ?*

### 1. **Choisis la bonne réponse**

- a) Dolphins \_\_\_\_\_ for millions of years.
- lived
  - have lived
- b) I \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet yesterday, but my brother found it this morning.
- lost
  - have lost
- c) The Titanic \_\_\_\_\_ in 1912.
- sank
  - has sunk
- d) We \_\_\_\_\_ this TV set since 1968, and it still works!
- owned
  - have owned
- e) This wine \_\_\_\_\_ in the cellar for 15 years.
- was
  - has been
- f) He \_\_\_\_\_ when his girlfriend left him, but he's OK now.
- cried
  - has cried
- g) I \_\_\_\_\_ some new shorts, but I don't think I like them. Maybe I'll take them back to the store.
- bought
  - have bought
- h) Junko \_\_\_\_\_ bacon in her life! She's a vegetarian.
- never ate
  - has never eaten
- i) I \_\_\_\_\_ these boots to go hiking yesterday.
- wore
  - have worn

- j) The children \_\_\_\_\_ all the orange juice! We'll need to get some more.
- drank
  - have drunk

## 2. Complète les phrases en conjuguant le verbe au temps adéquat.

- 1) Last June, we (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to France.
- 2) How many times (you/try) \_\_\_\_\_ to pass your driving test?
- 3) When (you/go) \_\_\_\_\_ to Rome?
- 4) You look different. (you/have?) \_\_\_\_\_ a haircut?
- 5) I (not/see) \_\_\_\_\_ David at all this week. I don't even know where he is.
- 6) The US President (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ our country three times in the last two years.
- 7) I (be – negative) \_\_\_\_\_ to London yet.
- 8) They (already – study) \_\_\_\_\_ for the English exam.
- 9) He (write) \_\_\_\_\_ a book two years ago.
- 10) (go – you?) \_\_\_\_\_ to Mexico yet ?
- 11) When I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ young, my father always (play) \_\_\_\_\_ football with me.
- 12) Last summer, we (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ the Tower of London.
- 13) (you-ever-go?) \_\_\_\_\_ to London?
- 14) This English writer (write) \_\_\_\_\_ three books in his life. He wants to write another one this year.
- 15) Molière (write) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of plays during his life.
- 16) Yesterday morning we (not- go) \_\_\_\_\_ to school because our teachers (be) \_\_\_\_\_ absent.
- 17) John, (you – clean) \_\_\_\_\_ yet?
- 18) This morning my mother (work) \_\_\_\_\_ from 8 to 11. She is already in her bed, because she was tired.
- 19) Where (he-go) \_\_\_\_\_ last week?
- 20) (they-watch) \_\_\_\_\_ TV on Sunday?
- 21) I (not-see) \_\_\_\_\_ the English teacher today.

**3. Translate.**

1. Nous apprenons l'anglais depuis 3 ans.

.....

2. As-tu déjà voulu arrêter ?

.....

3. Depuis combien de temps chantes-tu avec ce groupe ?

.....

4. Depuis combien de temps connais-tu Marc ?

.....

5. Je l'ai rencontré le mois dernier. Nous sommes allés au restaurant trois fois depuis juillet.

.....

.....

6. John travaille dans une grande compagnie. Il travaille là-bas depuis 3 ans et il connaît beaucoup de monde. Il a mangé avec le patron la semaine dernière et ils ont déjà joué au tennis ensemble.

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. John joue au tennis depuis qu'il a 7 ans donc il est l'un des meilleurs joueurs de son club.

.....

.....

8. J'ai perdu mes clefs. Je les ai cherchées partout depuis 15h30 mais je ne les trouve pas.

.....

.....

9. Depuis combien de temps m'attends-tu ?

.....

10. J'attends ta lettre depuis des mois, mais tu ne m'as pas écrit depuis un an.

.....

.....

4. Extra exercises**FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT VERBAL TENSE.**

- 1.- It's getting late and Martha ..... (not come) home yet.
- 2.-Lawrence .....just (have) a warm bath at the hotel.
- 3.-Sonia ..... (leave) the office ten minutes ago.
- 4.-Alice ..... (call) the doctor a few times this week.
- 5.-Yoanna ..... (visit) Canada in 2010.
- 6.-Dorothy ..... (bake) some delicious biscuits.
- 7.-Tom ..... (wait) for the school bus for ten minutes
- 8.-Yolanda .....(wash)her hair yesterday.
- 9.-Timothy ..... (live) in Switzerland for two years.
- 10.- I ..... never (eat) octopus in my life.
- 11.- My dad ..... (teach) me to drive when I was 17 years old.
- 12.- Lorena .....(give) him a big hug. I'm happy.
- 13.- The plane ..... (take) off on time today.
- 14.- Lucas ..... (marry) Helen last October.
- 15.- Helen .....(cut) her hair last Saturday morning.
- 16.-Margaret .....(fly) to San Francisco and Los Angeles last month.
- 17.- Carolina ..... (study) Biology at the University and ..... (begin) to work at a famous laboratory two years ago.
- 18.- Martin .....(take) the dogs for a walk in the park.
- 19.- We .....(have) an early breakfast but we ..... (not have) any lunch yesterday.
- 20.- The postman .....(bring) me some letters this afternoon.
- 21.- My mom ..... (finish) work at 3.30.
- 22.- Alexander ..... (speak) to his parents about his career.
- 23.- The weather .....(be) awful lately.

**Choose the correct answer**

- 1.- Sheila ..... her dogs.    a)have fed    b)has feed    c)has fed
- 2.- You ..... your bedroom for ages.    a)has tidied    b)haven't tidied
- 3.- Someone ..... my bike.    a)have steal    b)has stolen
- 4.- A young boy ..... me to cross the street.    a)has helped    b)help
- 5.- Patrick ... French and German.    a)study    b)has studied
- 6.- The girl ..... her teeth yesterday.    a)brush    b)brushed
- 7.- We ..... basketball for two hours.    a)have played    b)played