



verstehen

2 Present perfect, past perfect, future

Present perfect

Bildung des present perfect

have/has (bei *he, she, it*) + *past participle* $\begin{cases} \rightarrow (1) \text{ regelmäßige Verben: } \mathbf{infinitive} + \mathbf{-ed} \\ \rightarrow (2) \text{ unregelmäßige Verben: } \mathbf{3rd form} \end{cases}$

(1) *We **have washed** our car.*

(2) *John **has bought** some books.*

Das *present perfect* bilden wir mit *have* oder *has* (bei *he, she, it*) und dem *past participle*. Bei der Bildung des *past participle* unterscheiden wir zwischen **regelmäßigen** und **unregelmäßigen** Verben.

- Regelmäßige Verben bilden wir mit der Grundform des Verbs und der Endung *-ed*.
- Unregelmäßige Verben haben Sonderformen, die man auswendig lernen muss. In deinem Schulbuch findest du eine Liste der unregelmäßigen Verben bestehend aus drei Formen (z. B. *to go, went, gone*). Die 3. Form ist immer die Past-Participle-Form (z. B. *gone*).

Verneinung und Frage

Da die Zeitform mit einem Hilfsverb (*to have*) gebildet wird kann dieses für die Verneinung (*haven't/hasn't*) (1) und auch für die Fragestellung (2) benutzt werden.

(1) *They **haven't** (= *have not*) **arrived** yet.*

*She **hasn't** (= *has not*) **done** her homework.*

(2) ***Have** you **seen** the new Bond film?*

***Has** he **cleaned** the windows?*

Verwendung des present perfect

Das *present perfect* wird verwendet, wenn eine Handlung oder ein Zustand

- (1) gerade eben erst beendet wurde (häufig mit *just*),
 - (2) zwar beendet wurde, aber Auswirkungen auf die Gegenwart hat,
 - (3) schon einmal oder bis jetzt noch nie passiert ist (ohne genaue Zeitangaben),
 - (4) in der Vergangenheit begonnen hat und immer noch (also in der Gegenwart) andauert.
- (1) *They **have just** left.*
- (2) *I **have washed** my car. **It's** clean now.*
- (3) *John **has never been** to England./**Have** you ever seen a Bond film?/
*I **have done** it before, so it shouldn't be a problem.**
- (4) *They **have lived** in Germany since 1977.*



Present perfect progressive

Bildung des **present perfect progressive**

have/has been + *Infinitive* + **ing**

- (1) Tom **has been listening** to the CD for hours.
- (2) We've **been sleeping** all morning. Now we're ready to go.

Das **present perfect progressive** besteht aus einer Form von *to be* im **present perfect** (has/have been) und der Grundform des Verbs, an welches die Endung *-ing* angehängt wird.

Verneinung und Frage

Da die Zeitform mit einem Hilfsverb (*to be*) gebildet wird, kann dieses für die Verneinung (*hasn't/haven't been*) (1) und auch für die Fragestellung (2) benutzt werden.

- (1) They **haven't been** (= *have not been*) **watching** TV.
She **hasn't been** (= *has not been*) **working** this morning.
- (2) **Have you been listening** to me?
Has he been playing football since two o'clock?

Ausnahmen

Verben, die **Zustände** (1) oder **Sinneswahrnehmungen** (2) ausdrücken, stehen nie im **progressive**.

- (1) z. B.: *to belong* (gehören), *to contain* (beinhalten), *to know* (wissen), *to love* (lieben), *to like* (mögen), *to need* (brauchen)
- (2) z. B.: *to see* (sehen), *to smell* (riechen), *to hear* (hören)



Verwendung des **present perfect progressive**

Das **present perfect progressive** wird verwendet, wenn etwas

- (1) in der Vergangenheit begonnen hat und immer noch andauert oder
- (2) gerade eben erst beendet wurde (häufig mit *just*).

In beiden Fällen wird der Verlauf der Handlung betont.

- (1) She **has been playing** tennis for three hours.
- (2) We **have just been painting** the walls.

Test 1: Present perfect / Simple past



üben

1 Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense (*present perfect* or *simple past*). Watch out for signal words.



We _____ (live) in England for almost a year and during that time we _____ (learn) a lot about England and its people. We _____ (be) to nice pubs and we _____ (eat) fish and chips, which is really delicious. Last Christmas we even _____ (try) Christmas pudding. We _____ (visit) a number of famous sights and _____ (travel) to beautiful towns, but we _____ (not, meet) the Queen yet. We _____ (enjoy) our time here but we _____ (not, find) a good job anywhere. So last week we _____ (decide) that we will move back to Germany.



2 Complete the following questions and answers.

Use the *present perfect* or the *simple past*.



Tom: "_____ (you, ever, be) to England?"
Sarah: "Yes, _____ (live) there for almost a year."
Tom: "And _____ (you, meet) the Queen?"
Sarah: "No, unfortunately I _____ (not meet) the Queen."
Tom: "When _____ (you, return) to Germany?"
Sarah: "We _____ (return) to Germany a week ago."
Tom: "Why _____ (you, come back)?"
Sarah: "Well, it's because _____ (cannot find) a good job anywhere."



üben

Test 2: Present perfect progressive

1 Complete the following sentences.

★ Use the *present perfect progressive* and the verbs given.

watch ▪ work (2x) ▪ talk ▪ jump ▪ revise ▪ play ▪ do (2x) ▪ read

- a) What _____ (you) all day?
b) I _____ in the garden all morning.
c) My mother _____ this new book for weeks.
d) John _____ computer games all the time.
e) My father _____ on a model spaceship for days.
f) Anna _____ vocabulary since breakfast.
g) Our dog _____ around in the garden for two hours.
h) Aunt Audrey _____ TV for hours.
i) We _____ (just) about what
you _____ all day.



2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Decide whether you need *present perfect* or *present perfect progressive*.



- John _____ (do) his homework quickly. He is finished now.
But Jack _____ (waste) a lot of time, because he
_____ (watch) TV all afternoon. John _____
(just, phone) his friend Peter and they _____ (discuss)
plans for the evening since then. Meanwhile Jack _____
(work) rapidly on his homework to catch up with his brother.



können

1 Fill in the correct form of the verb and *since* or *for*.

✦ **More about weight-loss camps**



- a) _____ 1999 seven weight-loss camps _____
(open) in the UK.
- b) Darren _____ (do) any sport _____
he has weighed more than 100 kg.
- c) The teenagers at the camp _____ (play) rugby
_____ one hour everyday _____ the day
they arrived.
- d) Darren _____ (lose) 7 kg _____ the day
he came to the camp.
- e) He _____ (not, eat) any chips _____
six weeks.

2 Use the verb in the correct tense (*present perfect simple, present perfect progressive, simple past*) and put in *since* and *for* where necessary.



At the weight-loss camp

Darren _____ (always, want) to spend a holiday at an adventure camp, and now he _____ (be) at Brecon Beacon weight loss camp _____ almost a week.

He _____ (do) lots of activities and he _____ (meet) some nice people. He even says he _____ (enjoy) most of the time at the camp. Yesterday, all the kids _____ (sit) around a camp fire. Darren _____ (talk) to Liz all evening. He _____ (know) her since last Saturday, but everybody could see that he liked her very much. On Monday, Darren _____ (learn) a lot about cooking healthy meals and he _____ (find out) that he could even like it. This _____ (be) a new experience for a boy who _____ (eat) only junk food or _____ (put) TV dinners into the microwave all his life.



können

There _____ (be) a lot more things for him to learn
_____ he _____ (come) to the camp. For
example, walking up and down the hills _____ more than
three hours _____ (be) an experience his feet won't forget
so quickly ... Darren _____ (plan) to do more sport, but it will
take a long time before he can wear normal-size T-shirts.



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erreichte Punktzahl

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