**INFO ZI AN 1 22.12.2021**

**Present Perfect Simple**

**Form: has/have+V3**

In the case of regular verbs: **V3 ꞊ V1 + ’’-ed’’**

In the case of irregular verbs: **V3 is taken from the list of irregular verbs**

Example:

1. the conjugation of the regular verb ’’to work’’

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Interrogative | Negative | Negative-Interrogative |
| I **have** work**ed**  you **have** work**ed**  he/she/it **has** work**ed**  we **have** work**ed**  you **have** work**ed**  they **have** work**ed** | **Have** I work**ed**?  **Have** you work**ed**?  **Has** he/she/it work**ed**?  **Have** we work**ed**?  **Have** you work**ed**?  **Have** they work**ed**? | I **have not** work**ed** (**haven’t**)  You **have not** work**ed** (**haven’t**)  He/She/It **has not** work**ed** (**hasn’t**)  We **have not** work**ed** (**haven’t**)  You **have not** work**ed** (**haven’t**)  They **have not** work**ed** (**haven’t**) | **Have** I **not** work**ed**? (**Haven’t** I work**ed**?)  **Have** you **not** work**ed**? (**Haven’t** you work**ed**?)  **Has** he/she/it **not** work**ed**? (**Hasn’t** he/she/it work**ed**?)  **Have** we **not** work**ed**? (**Haven’t** we work**ed**?)  **Have** you **not** work**ed**? (**Haven’t** you work**ed**?)  **Have** they **not** work**ed**? (**Haven’t** they work**ed**?) |

1. the conjugation of the irregular verb ’’to take’’

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Interrogative | Negative | Negative-Interrogative |
| I **have** **taken**  you **have** **taken**  he/she/it **has** **taken**  we **have** **taken**  you **have** **taken**  they **have** **taken** | **Have** I **taken**?  **Have** you **taken**?  **Has** he/she/it **taken**?  **Have** we **taken**?  **Have** you **taken**?  **Have** they **taken**? | I **have not** **taken** (**haven’t**)  You **have not** **taken** (**haven’t**)  He/She/It **has not** **taken** (**hasn’t**)  We **have not** **taken** (**haven’t**)  You **have not** **taken** (**haven’t**)  They **have not** **taken** (**haven’t**) | **Have** I **not taken**? (**Haven’t** I **taken**?)  **Have** you **not taken**? (**Haven’t** you **taken**?)  **Has** he/she/it **not taken**? (**Hasn’t** he/she/it **taken**?)  **Have** we **not taken**? (**Haven’t** we **taken**?)  **Have** you **not taken**? (**Haven’t** you **taken**?)  **Have** they **not taken**? (**Haven’t** they **taken**?) |

**Spelling: (V3- past participle-, in the case of the regular verbs)**

* The verbs ending in ’’-e’’ at V1, drop it when adding the ’’-ed’’ ending:

e.g. love (V1)→ lov + ’’-ed’’ → loved

- Verbs made up of two or more syllables, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant when the stress falls on the last syllable:

e.g. to permit → permitted

- Verbs ending in ’’y’’ preceded by a consonant, change the ’’y’’ into ’’i’’ when adding the ’’-ed’’ ending:

e.g. to carry → carried

- Verbs ending in ’’y’’ preceded by a vowel, keep the ’’y’’ when adding the ’’-ed’’ ending:

e.g. to play →played

**Use**:

* to express the anteriority as compared to a moment in the present:

e.g. I have entered the informatics laboratory and now I am working on the computer.

* to express an action that took place in the past, but the moment when it happened is not expressed; the idea is that the speaker is interested in the action itself, not in the moment when it took place; the stress is laid on the action:

e.g. I have read this book! It is extremely interesting!

* to express an action that began in the past but continues up to the present; in this case, mention can be made of the two adverbs that are usually used: *since* and *for*, which are used as follows:

*Since* + a moment of time (2 o’clock; morning, 1997, summer, etc.)

*For* + a period of time (3 days; 7 months; 2 weeks; 10 years; etc)

e.g. I have worked in this factory for 20 years but now I want to find another job.

* to express an action that took place in the past but whose action has visible effects in the present:

e.g. It has rained. People are carrying umbrellas.

* to express an action that has just finished:

e.g. I have just spoken with him on the phone.

* to express an action that has taken place in a period of time that is still going on: this year/month/week/morning:

e.g. I have come across them twice this week.

* to introduce an action that will be further on expressed by means of the Simple Past Tense in newspapers and broadcasts:

e.g. The burglars have escaped. They used a ladder to climb up the roof and then jumped into a van.

**Translate into English:**

1. După ce tabelul a fost construit, formatat şi salvat, se poate trece la tipărirea lui.

* 1. **The Present Perfect Continuous**
     1. **Form: has/have+been+Ving**

Example: the conjugation of the regular verb ’’to work’’

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Interrogative | Negative | Negative-Interrogative |
| I **have** **been working**  you **have** **been working**  he/she/it **has** **been working**  we **have** **been working**  you **have** **been working**  they **have** **been working** | **Have** I **been working**?  **Have** you **been working**?  **Has** he/she/it **been working**?  **Have** we **been working**?  **Have** you **been working**?  **Have** they **been working**? | I **have not** (**haven’t**) **been working**  You **have not been working** (**haven’t**)  He/She/It **has not** **been working** (**hasn’t**)  We **have not** **been working** (**haven’t**)  You **have not** **been working** (**haven’t**)  They **have not been working** (**haven’t**) | **Have** I **not been working**? (**Haven’t** I **been working**?)  **Have** you **not been working**? (**Haven’t** you **been working**?)  **Has** he/she/it **not been working**? (**Hasn’t** he/she/it **been working**?)  **Have** we **not been working**? (**Haven’t** we **been working**?)  **Have** you **not been working**? (**Haven’t** you **been working**?)  **Have** they **not been working**? (**Haven’t** they **been working**?) |

* + 1. **Spelling: (Ving- present participle)**
* verbs ending in a single ’’-e’’, drop this ’’-e’’ before adding the ’’-ing’’:

e.g. to love→lov+ing→loving

Exceptions: to age→ageing (a îmbătrâni)

to dye→dyeying (a vopsi)

to singe→singeing (a pârli)

* verbs ending in ’’–y’’ add the ’’-ing’’ ending withot affecting the spelling of the verb:

e.g. to play→playing

to cry→crying

* verbs ending in ’’-l’’, double it when adding the ’’-ing’’ ending in BE:

e.g. to travel→travelling (BE)

* if a verb has one syllable and it ends in a single consonant, this consonant is doubled when adding the ’’-ing’’ ending:

e.g. to hit→hitting

* if a verb has several syllables and the last syllable is stressed and ends in a single consonant, this final consonant is doubled when adding the ’’-ing’’ ending:

e.g. to admit→admitting (the final consonant ’’-t’’ is doubled because the final syllable ’’-mit’’ bears the stress; in the example, the first syllable ’’ad’’ is not stressed.)

but:

to enter→entering (the final consonant ’’-r’’ is not doubled because the final syllable ’’-ter’’ does not bear the stress; in the example, the first syllable ’’en’’ is stressed.)

* + 1. **Use**:
* to express an action that began in the past, continues in the present and, probably, will go on in the future, too:

e.g.: I *have been solving* exercises for 3 hours.

* to express an action that began in the past and has just finished, but still has effects in the present; it is used for emphasis:

e.g. There is a strange smell in this room. You *have been smoking*!

**Translate into English:**

1. Lucrez la calculator de două ore și nu am obosit încă.