

Present Perfect I

(Perfekt, abgeschlossene Gegenwart)

Im Deutschen nennen wir diese Zeitform Perfekt oder vollendete Gegenwart. Sie drückt aus, dass eine Handlung vor kurzem stattfand und noch Einfluss auf die Gegenwart hat. Die Anwendung der Zeitform unterscheidet sich im Englischen vom Deutschen.

Bildung des Present Perfect

have / has + Verb in der 3. Form

	Aussagesätze	Verneinungen	Fragesätze
I / you / we / they	I have spoken.	I have not spoken.	Have I spoken?
he / she / it	He has spoken.	He has not spoken.	Has he spoken?

Bei unregelmäßigen Verben verwendest du die 3. Verbform.

Bei regelmäßigen Verben hängst du einfach *-ed* an.

Verwendung des Present Perfect

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| - das Ergebnis wird betont | → Beispiel: She <i>has written</i> five letters. |
| - bis in Gegenwart dauernde Handlung | → Beispiel: School <i>has not started</i> yet. |
| - eben abgeschlossene Handlung | → Beispiel: She <i>has cooked</i> dinner. |
| - abgeschlossene Handlung mit Einfluss auf die Gegenwart | → Beispiel: I <i>have lost</i> my key. |
| - bis zum Zeitpunkt des Sprechens | |
| - nie stattgefundenene Handlung | → Beispiel: I <i>have never been</i> to Australia. |

Signalwörter des Present Perfect

already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now

Übungen zum Present Perfect

1. Fill in the verb in the correct form.

A man _____ at the bus stop. (stand)

The cat _____ its milk. (drink)

They _____ about the silly jokes. (laugh)

I _____ him. (see)

They _____ the books. (take)

We _____ our little sister to her room. (take)

I _____ my Mum her biro. (give)

The boy _____ to the computer club. (go)

The cat _____ on its way to the kitchen. (be)

He _____ his new coat. (wear)

They _____ a crazy dream. (have)

The sheriff _____ to eat a hot dog. (want)

Peter _____ his Dad for more pocket money. (ask)

They _____ him. (catch)

Cathrin _____ the tales of Robin Hood. (know)

Steve _____ his girl-friend. (meet)

Jenny _____ the cat on the street. (hear)

2. Fill in the verb in the correct form and make sentences.

I _____ to school. (to go)

He _____ a song. (to sing)

She _____ a letter. (not / to write)

Mr. Black _____ tea. (to drink)

Dad _____ . (not / to sleep)

Mum _____ a book. (to read)

_____ the door. (John/ to close)

_____ to school. (Betty / not / to go)

_____ on the floor. (Bob and Anne / to sit)

_____ TV. (Dave and I / to watch)

3. Übersetze diese Fragen ins Englische.

Wer kaufte hier manchmal Bücher?

_____ books here?

Was hast du seit letzten Montag gemacht?

_____ since last Monday?

Wer hat hier nie geraucht?

_____ here?

Wo hast du gerade das Buch gelesen?

_____ the book?

Was habt ihr in der Schule gegessen?

_____ at school?

Wo spielte er immer das Karten-Spiel?

_____ the card-game?

Warum schauten sie nie fern?

_____ TV?

Wer ging nie zur Schule?

_____ to school?

Warum hörte er heute Morgen diese Musik?

_____ this music this morning?

Wo lebten sie viele Jahre?

_____ for many years?

Was hat er gerade in dem Laden gekauft?

_____ at the shop?

Warum sprach Peter immer mit Clark? [to talk to]

_____ Clark?

4. Ask for the Underlined Part.

Louise has eaten all her vegetables.

Rachel has done her homework.

The children have never seen a dog like this before.

The thieves have stolen everything.

Peter has broken his arm again.

Sandra has run in the woods.

Christopher and Louise have put the biscuits in the oven.

Peggy has written a lot of new exercises for you.

Übungen zum Present Perfect

1. Fill in the verb in the correct form.

A man has stood at the bus stop. (stand)
The cat has drunk its milk. (drink)
They have laughed about the silly jokes. (laugh)
I have seen him. (see)
They have taken the books. (take)
We have taken our little sister to her room. (take)
I have given my Mum her biro. (give)
The boy has gone to the computer club. (go)
The cat has been on its way to the kitchen. (be)
He has worn his new coat. (wear)
They have had a crazy dream. (have)
The sheriff has wanted to eat a hot dog. (want)
Peter has asked his Dad for more pocket money. (ask)
They has caught him. (catch)
Cathrin has known the tales of Robin Hood. (know)
Steve has met his girl-friend. (meet)
Jenny has heard the cat on the street. (hear)

2. Fill in the verb in the correct form and make sentences.

I have gone to school. (to go)
He has sung a song. (to sing)
She hasn't written a letter. (not / to write)
Mr. Black has drunk tea. (to drink)
Dad hasn't met. (not / to sleep)
Mum hasn't read a book. (to read)
John has closed the door. (John/ to close)
Betty hasn't gone to school. (Betty / not / to go)
Bob and Anne have sat on the floor. (Bob and Anne / to sit)
Dave and I have watched TV. (Dave and I / to watch)

3. Übersetze diese Fragen ins Englische.

Wer kaufte hier manchmal Bücher? Who bought books here sometimes?
Was hast du seit letzten Montag gemacht? What have you done since last Monday?
Wer hat hier nie geraucht? Who has never smoked here?
Wo hast du gerade das Buch gelesen? Where have you just read the book?
Was habt ihr in der Schule gegessen? What did you eat at school?
Wo spielte er immer das Karten-Spiel? Where did he always play the card-game?
Warum schauten sie nie fern? Why did they never watch TV?
Wer ging nie zur Schule? Who never went to school?
Warum hörte er heute Morgen diese Musik? Why did he listen to this music this morning?
Wo lebten sie viele Jahre? Where did they live for many years?
Was hat er gerade in dem Laden gekauft? What has he just bought at the shop?
Warum sprach Peter immer mit Clark? [to talk to] Why did Peter always talk to Clark?

4. Ask for the Underlined Part.

Louise has eaten all her vegetables. What has Louise eaten?
Rachel has done her homework. Who has done her homework?
The children have never seen a dog like this before. What have the children never seen before?
The thieves have stolen everything. What have the thieves stolen?
Peter has broken his arm again. Who has broken his arm again?
Sandra has run in the woods. Where has Sandra run?
Christopher and Louise have put the biscuits in the oven. Where have C. and L. put the biscuits?
Peggy has written a lot of new exercises for you. Who has written a lot of exercises for you?