

## 1.5. Present Perfect

Czas **Present Perfect** stosowany jest do opisu czynności:

(1) dokonanej - zakończonej niedawno lub w nieokreślonej przeszłości np.

*I have **just** finished installing the pipe. Five players have resigned **recently**.  
We have hired two new accountants **lately**. Robert has booked tickets for the flight.*

Czynność dokonana opisana w czasie **Present Perfect** wskazuje na zauważalne lub istotne skutki istniejące w teraźniejszości. Czas wykonania takiej czynności nie jest znany lub istotny np.

*I've just missed my bus. I must wait for another.  
You have spilt water on the floor. It's wet all around.  
Gina has forgotten her credit card, so she cannot pay the bill.  
Jack has broken his left leg and he's wearing it in plaster now.*

Stwierdzenia opisujące wydarzenia, zmiany lub dokonania, które miały miejsce niedawno, a wywierają określony wpływ na teraźniejszość są zwykle opisane w czasie **Present Perfect** np.

*The astronomer has discovered a new solar system millions of miles away from ours.  
The pharmaceutical company have produced a new medicine for diabetes.  
A new TV channel for children has been launched.*

(2) trwającej lub wykonywanej stale od określonego momentu w przeszłości do chwili obecnej. Moment rozpoczęcia wykonywania danej czynności opisany jest przy użyciu przyimka **since**, zaś długość trwania danej czynności opisuje przyimek **for** np.

*We've stayed in Berlin since last Monday. Peter has worked as a vet since 1999.  
She's changed a lot since we met last time. I've had this headache since yesterday.  
Tommy's been unemployed for three months. We've known each other for ages.  
We've trained hard for the last six weeks. He's kept bees for many years.*

Zwykle zdanie opisujące moment lub czas rozpoczęcia wykonywania danej czynności po przyimku **since** opisane jest w czasie **Past Simple**, ponieważ odwołuje się ono do przeszłości. Jeżeli jednak moment lub okres czasu, przez który dana czynność jest wykonywana trwa nadal, wówczas po przyimku **since** należy użyć czasu **Present Perfect** np.

*I have met quite a few nice people since I have been here.  
Frank has taken a lot of photos since he's had that new camera.*

Pytając o długość trwania lub moment rozpoczęcia wykonywania danej czynności, zakładając, że jest ona nadal wykonywana należy użyć czas **Present Perfect** np.

*How long have you had the dog? How long have you lived abroad?  
How long have the Browns been married? How long has Betty taken care of you?*

*Since when have you known about it? Since when has Valerie worn earrings?  
Since when has Mick played professionally? Since when have they advised you?*

Aby podkreślić ile razy dana czynność została powtórzona do chwili obecnej, należy użyć czas **Present Perfect**. Takie zastosowanie zakłada, iż czynność ta może zostać wykonana ponownie w przyszłości. Przyimkami często stosowanymi w tym znaczeniu są: **so far** oraz **up to now** np.

*We've built five hundred houses up to now.  
Our grandfather has been in hospital twice since he retired.  
So far, you have given me only twenty pounds. You still owe me eighty pounds.*

Trwającym okresem czasu, w przeciągu którego dana czynność została powtórzona pewną ilość razy, może być na przykład nie zakończony jeszcze dzień, pora dnia, tydzień, miesiąc, rok lub etap życia np.

*He's been married five times (in his life).  
I have made a lot of new friends this year.  
How many times has she phoned this morning?  
Janet has been on sick leave three times this month.  
The prices of food have gone up three times over the last two months.*

Przysłówki **always**, **every**, **frequently**, **often** lub **never** mogą być użyte z czasem **Present Perfect** dla podkreślenia, jak często dana czynność była wykonywana od określonej lub nieokreślonej przeszłości do chwili obecnej np.

*I have always loved you and I always will.  
We've gone fishing every morning for the last week.  
Mr Grant has often come for a visit since we moved in here.  
We have never gone abroad; we don't know how people live in other countries.*

Powyższe zastosowanie przysłówka **never** może sugerować zmianę określonej sytuacji np.

*That's wonderful news you've told me. I've never heard anything more comforting.  
This is my first time in France. I've never been here before.*

Zastosowanie przysłówka **yet** może służyć do utworzenia pytania, czy dana czynność została już lub też kiedykolwiek wykonana do chwili obecnej np.

*Have you been to Scotland yet? Have you met my husband yet?  
Have you read the newspaper yet? Have you seen the film yet?*

Podobne znaczenie wyraża przysłówek **ever** np.

*Have you ever participated in a celebration like this?  
Has your husband ever brought you flowers?  
Have the Greys ever invited you?*

Przysłówek **yet** w zdaniu przeczącym może służyć do wyrażenia czynności, która do chwili obecnej nie została jeszcze wykonana np.

*We have not visited the gallery yet. John hasn't made up his mind yet.  
I haven't finished writing my thesis yet. You haven't told me everything yet.*

Czas **Present Perfect** jest zwykle stosowany w zdaniu rozpoczynającym relację prasową, dotyczącą bieżących wydarzeń. Dalsze szczegóły odnoszące się do określonej informacji są zazwyczaj podawane w czasie **Past Simple** np.

*The first photographs of the surface of the planet Saturn have been sent by the probe Voyager II. The probe approached the planet on Monday 14<sup>th</sup> at about 6 a.m. CET.*

*A number of people have lost their houses in floods that have occurred in Khashar in India. The river Sithe burst its banks after the heavy rains that lasted two days.*

*Several people have been wounded in the riots that broke out in Madrid last night. It is said that a group of football fans attacked fans of a rival team who were celebrating their team's victory in one of the pubs downtown.*

Czas **Present Perfect** może wystąpić w konstrukcji:

**It + is + określenie czasu + Present Perfect**

*It is seven years since I have visited Paris. = I haven't visited Paris for seven years.*

*It is ages since we have met. = We haven't met for ages.*

W tej samej konstrukcji może wystąpić także czas **Past Simple** np.

*It is two years since Tom last invited us. = Tom last invited us two years ago.*

*It is six months since we last talked. = We last talked six months ago.*

### EXERCISE BANK

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Since she **has taken / took** over, she **has introduced / introduces** a number of changes in the department.
2. **Have you seen / Did you see** my watch? I think I **lost / have lost** it.
3. I **have known / know** him for many years but I **never saw / have never seen** him behave like that before.
4. I **always want / have always wanted** to ask Julia for a date but I **have never had / never had** enough courage to do it.
5. 'Since when **did you live / have you lived** in separation?' 'We **have decided / decided** to go our separate ways two months ago.'
6. As a child Tom **never caused / has never caused** trouble but since he **turned / has turned** eighteen, he **is / has been** totally unruly.
7. You **were / have been** nowhere to be found yesterday. Where **have you been / were** you?
8. 'I **have bought / bought** these earrings for Susan.' 'They're lovely but I'm not sure if she **has worn / wears** earrings at all.'
9. This month we **receive / have received** a number of complaints from our customers but we **haven't dealt / don't deal** with them yet.
10. For many years, Mr Parker **has served / served** in the army but since he **retired / has retired**, he **hasn't put on / doesn't put on** his uniform once.

II. Put the verbs in the correct form **Present Simple**, **Present Perfect** or **Past Simple**.

1. try
  - a. How many times ..... (Joe) to beat the world record so far?
  - b. No matter how hard I ..... to win her approval, she never accepts my suggestions.
  - c. You never really ..... to solve the puzzle and that's why you never succeeded.

2. make
- I haven't talked to Richard since he ..... these critical remarks about me at the general meeting.
  - Don't you think our new manager ..... an impression of the right man at the right place?
  - I am aware that I ..... a few mistakes in the calculations and so I'm going to do them again.
3. rain
- Whenever we go to the seaside on holiday, it invariably .....
  - It's been over two months since it ..... last time in this area.
  - It ..... (not) for over two months in this area.
4. have
- We ..... (not) any news from Brian for months. I wonder how he's doing.
  - Honestly, I ..... nothing to do with the occurrence. I wasn't even in the office when it took place.
  - Wait a second! I ..... something important to tell you.
5. see
- What an amazing view. I ..... (never) anything like that before.
  - Don't tell me you ..... (not) where the problem lies. I've explained it to you a hundred times.
  - Ever since he ..... Mandy at the party, Jack's had a crush on her.

**III. Put the verbs in the correct form Present Simple, Present Perfect or Past Simple.**

Reporter: Mr Hubbard, how many times ..... (you/climb) Mount Everest?

Hubbard: So far, I ..... (make) at least ten attempts but I ..... (reach) the peak only twice.

Reporter: When ..... (be) the first time you ..... (set) your foot on the top of the world?

Hubbard: In 1985, me and the other climbers from Germany and Holland ..... (stand) at the summit of Mount Everest for the first time in our lives.

Reporter: And the second time ..... (be) three years later. Am I right?

Hubbard: Perfectly right. Me and my Japanese mate ..... (start) from

the eastern side and after a ten-day climb we ..... (arrive) at the peak.

Reporter: Since that time you ..... (try) to reach the peak again but you ..... (fail). Why? What ..... (go) wrong?

Hubbard: Everything ..... (go) wrong. The weather ..... (change) for worse and our oxygen supplies ..... (run) out too fast. In addition to that, our Nepalese guides ..... (give) up for financial reasons. They ..... (ask) for more money but we ..... (not have) it.

Reporter: And you ..... (not try) again since your last failed attempt. Why? ..... (you/give) up climbing?

Hubbard: Of course not. But you see. The losses we ..... (make) last time ..... (put) us in a bad financial condition which ..... (continue) by this day. You know, it ..... (take) some time to prepare an expedition like this and collect the money.

Reporter: Certainly. Thank you very much Mr Hubbard and good luck next time.