

Present Perfect Tense Simple

Bildung

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Present Perfect Tense Simple wird gebildet mit: **have/has + past participle**

Frage und Verneinung:

	Positiv:	Negativ:	Frage:
1.P.EZ.:	I have done.	I have not done. (I haven't done.)	Have I done?
2.P.EZ.:	You have done.	You have not done. (You haven't done.)	Have you done?
3.P. EZ.m.:	He has done.	He has not done. (He hasn't done.)	Has he done?
3.P. EZ.w.:	She has done.	She has not done. (She hasn't done.)	Has she done?
3.P. EZ.s.:	It has done.	It has not done. (It hasn't done.)	Has it done?
1.P.MZ.:	We have done.	We have not done. (We haven't done.)	Have we done?
2.P.MZ.:	You have done.	You have not done. (You haven't done.)	Have you done?
3.P.MZ.:	They have done.	They have not done.(They haven't done.)	Have they done?

Signalwörter:

Bei folgenden Signalwörtern verwenden wir die Present Perfect Simple:

this week/month/year, today, up to now, just, yet, already, for, ever, never, since, recently, lately, so far, up to now, not yet, etc.

Hinsichtlich der Betonung verwendet man verschiedene Signalwörter:

a) *um zu betonen, dass etwas gerade geschehen ist*

Signalwort: just z.B. It has just rained.

b) *um zu betonen, dass jemand etwas schon gemacht hat.*

Signalwort: already z.B. He has already done the work.

c) *um zu betonen, dass etwas noch nicht gemacht wurde bzw. noch andauert.*

Signalwort: yet z.B. They haven't seen the film yet.

for or since:

for = Zeitdauer: for days/weeks/months, a day/week/month, a long time, for ages

since = Zeitpunkt: Tuesday, June, winter, 1993, last year, Christmas, Easter, my youth