

## Das Present Perfect

### 1. Bildung: have / has + past participle („3. Spalte“) / ed-Form

<b>Aussage-</b>	I / you / we / they	have	(not)	opened	the window.
<b>satz:</b>	He / she / it	has	(not)	opened	the window.

<b>Frage:</b>	Have	I / you / we / they	(not)	opened	the window?
	Has	he / she / it	(not)	opened	the window?

<b>Kurz-</b>	I / you / we / they <b>have</b> ->	I've / you've / we've / they've
<b>formen:</b>	he / she / it <b>has</b> ->	he's / she's / it's
	have <b>not</b> ->	haven't
	has <b>not</b> ->	hasn't

! Achte auf die Schreibung: haven't (nicht ~~havn't~~), hasn't (nicht ~~hasen't~~)

### 1a. Die Bildung der -ed-Form: Rechtschreibregeln

1. Bei einem -e am Wortende hängt man nur -d an.	<b>bake</b> → <b>baked</b>
2. y nach Konsonant (!) wird zu -ie-:	<b>carry</b> → <b>carried</b> (! y nach Vokal: play -> played)
3. ein einfacher Konsonant nach einem kurzen (!), betonten (!!) Vokal wird verdoppelt:	<b>stop</b> → <b>stopped</b> (! langer Vokal: heal -> healed) (! letzte Silbe unbetont: <b>ó</b> pen → <b>ó</b> pened)
4. Britisches Englisch: -e am Ende wird immer verdoppelt	<b>travel</b> → <b>travelled</b>

### 2. Verwendung und Signalwörter

Das *present perfect* wird in Sätzen ohne feste Zeitangabe verwendet (hier steht gewöhnlich das *simple past*).  
Im Namen der Zeit steckt bereits das Wort *present* – Gegenwart.

1. Für Handlungen, die bis in die Gegenwart reichen.
I have lived in Hamburg since 2010. – <i>Ich lebe seit 2010 in Hamburg (und lebe immer noch dort).</i>
2. Für Handlungen, die noch eine direkte Auswirkung auf die Gegenwart haben.
Are you hungry? – No, I've just eaten. – <i>Hast du Hunger? – Nein, ich habe gerade gegessen (und bin deshalb satt).</i>

### 3. Die Wortstellung der Signalwörter

Die Signalwörter geben oft einen unbestimmten Zeitpunkt an – z.B. schon einmal, noch nicht, vor Kurzem ... Die meisten Signalwörter des present perfect stehen **zwischen have und past participle**. Ein paar Ausnahmen (wie *before* und *yet*) stehen aber **am Satzende**.

Aussagesatz positiv:	You	have	never always just already recently often		opened	the window.		nie immer gerade schon vor Kurzem oft
Aussagesatz verneint:	You	have		not	opened	the window	yet. so far. before.	noch (nicht) bis jetzt schon einmal
Frage:	Have	you	ever just	(not)	opened	the window?	before?	jemals schon einmal gerade eben

## Das Present Perfect: Übungen

**EXERCISE 1** Fill in *have* or *has*. / Setze *have* oder *has* ein.

<b>REMEMBER:</b>		
I / you / we / they	have	walked home.
the cats / Bob and his brother		
he / she / it	has	walked home.
the cat / Bob		

- a) Susan \_\_\_\_\_ talked to her friends.
- b) You \_\_\_\_\_ walked to the supermarket.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ they answered all the questions?
- d) She \_\_\_\_\_ looked at the pictures.
- e) My friend \_\_\_\_\_ asked me a question.
- f) We \_\_\_\_\_ closed the door.
- g) Harry and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ cleared the table.
- h) Tom \_\_\_\_\_ cooked for his family.
- i) Why \_\_\_\_\_ he dropped the box?
- j) It \_\_\_\_\_ rained a lot.

**EXERCISE 2** Make the past participles of these regular verbs. Be careful with the spelling!

*Bilde die past participles dieser Verben. Achte auf die Rechtschreibung!*

<b>REMEMBER:</b>	
1. Ein -y nach einem <u>Konsonanten</u> wird zu -ie-: <i>Wenn davor ein <u>Vokal</u> steht, passiert nichts: to play – played</i>	to worry – he has worried
2. Ein Konsonant nach kurzem, betontem Vokal wird verdoppelt <i>Keine Verdopplung, wenn die letzte Silbe lang ist: to wait – waited</i> <i>wenn die letzte Silbe unbetont ist: to open – opened</i> <i>im BE immer bei -l am Ende: to travel - travelled</i>	to trip – I’ve tripped
3. Wenn am Wortende ein -e- steht, hängt man kein weiteres an:	to hate – hated

to count – we <b>have</b>	counted	to dance – she <b>has</b>	
to marry – they <b>have</b>		to plan – Nick <b>has</b>	
to stop – the bus <b>has</b>		to cry – he <b>has</b>	
to carry – you <b>have</b>		to travel – we <b>have</b>	
to stay – Sally <b>has</b>		to land – the plane <b>has</b>	
to shout – Joe <b>has</b>		to rub – you <b>have</b>	

**EXERCISE 3** Write full sentences and complete them with your own ideas. Use the present perfect.

Schreibe ganze Sätze und vervollständige sie mit deinen eigenen Ideen. Verwende das present perfect.

- a) you / look \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Kate / help \_\_\_\_\_
- c) the kids / clean \_\_\_\_\_
- d) we / wash \_\_\_\_\_
- e) she / listen \_\_\_\_\_
- f) the detective / watch \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Billy / call \_\_\_\_\_
- h) I / visit \_\_\_\_\_
- i) the firefighters / save \_\_\_\_\_
- j) my friend / open \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 4** What have these people done? Choose the right words from the box and fill them in. Use the present perfect.

Was haben diese Leute gemacht? Wähle die richtigen Wörter aus der Box und setze sie ein. Verwende das present perfect.

ask a friend – finish their homework – eat too much – tidy up her room – hurt his foot her room – call my parents – climb a tree – cook – grade the class tests

- a) The kids \_\_\_\_\_. Now they can play outside.
- b) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_. Now he can give them back.
- c) The Millers \_\_\_\_\_. Now they can eat.
- d) Sarah \_\_\_\_\_. Now she can invite her friends.
- e) I \_\_\_\_\_. Now they can come and pick me up.
- f) My sister knows what to do now; she \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) Our cat \_\_\_\_\_ and now he can't get down.
- h) Our dog \_\_\_\_\_. Now she is tired.

**EXERCISE 5** Fill in the verbs in the present perfect.

Setze die Verben im present perfect ein.

- a) My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (work) a lot today.
- b) Our dogs \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the garden.
- c) I \_\_\_\_\_ (close) the window.
- d) You \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) the boxes up the stairs.
- e) The kids \_\_\_\_\_ (help) their grandfather.

**EXERCISE 6a** Make questions in the present perfect. Write the sentences in the table.

*Bilde Fragen im present perfect. Schreibe die Sätze in die Tabelle.*

- 1) he – why – visited – has – his cousin?
- 2) have – in the garden – what – you – done?
- 3) have – put – the forks – where – they?
- 4) what – Sally –for breakfast – eaten – has?
- 5) their boss – have – how often – Wayne and Adam – met?
- 6) the students – answered – how – the question – have?
- 7) have – the keys – you and your brother – where – found?

question word	have / has	subject	past participle	object / adverbial
1. Why	has	he	visited	his cousin?
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				

**6b** Translate the sentences from exercise 6a into German! Write in your exercise book or on an extra sheet of paper. / *Übersetze die Sätze aus Aufgabe 6a ins Deutsche. Schreibe in dein Heft oder auf ein Extrablatt.*

**EXERCISE 7** Ask for the underlined phrases. Use the question words *what, where, who* und *why*.

**REMEMBER:** Question words – Fragewörter

**! who**

wer

**what**

was

**! where**

wo, wohin

**why**

warum

- a) Carol has eaten a sandwich.
- b) You have walked to school.
- c) They have come because they like you.
- d) He has been in his room.
- e) My friends have made a cake.
- f) John has invited his aunt.
- g) I've bought a new PC because I need it.

*What has Carol eaten?*

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**EXERCISE 8** Have they done it yet? Look at these people's to do lists. Write down what they **have already done** and what they **have not done yet**.

Mark	Ronnie	I	the twins
finish his homework ✓	wash the dishes ✓	walk the dog x	make dinner ✓
clean the kitchen x	write to Uncle Nick ✓	take out the trash ✓	practice the piano ✓
call Grandma ✓	make a cake x	do my yoga exercises ✓	tidy up their room x

Ex: Mark **has already finished** his homework and called Grandma, but he **hasn't done** his chores yet.

- a) Ronnie has already \_\_\_\_\_  
but he \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) I \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- c) The twins \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**EXERCISE 9** Fill in the right adverb. – *Setze das richtige Adverb ein.*

often – ever – always – not yet – before – yet – already – just

- a) I have \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to go to Germany. (*immer schon einmal*)
- b) Have you \_\_\_\_\_ tried Indian food? (*jemals*)
- c) Bob has \_\_\_\_\_ finished the exercise \_\_\_\_\_. (*noch nicht*)
- d) Mum has \_\_\_\_\_ talked about getting her driver's licence, but so far she hasn't actually tried. (*oft*)
- e) Have you talked to your teacher \_\_\_\_\_? (*schon*)
- f) Have you been to London \_\_\_\_\_? – No, it's my first time. (*vorher schon einmal*)
- g) Kate has \_\_\_\_\_ studied for her math test, so she can go to the park now. (*schon*)
- h) Your room looks great. – Yes, I've \_\_\_\_\_ tidied it up. (*gerade eben*)

**EXERCISE 10** Make questions and statements in the present perfect. Some verbs are irregular.

*Bilde Fragen und Aussagesätze im present perfect. Manche Verben sind unregelmäßig.*

- a) you – ever – visit – this museum?
- b) they – already – watch – that movie
- c) Josh – always – wish – to meet his favourite star
- d) you – be – here – before?
- e) why – she – not – wake up – yet?
- f) how many times – you – wear – this sweater – before?
- g) you – send – the letter – yet?

**Lösungen**

**EXERCISE 1** Fill in *have* or *has*. / Setze *have* oder *has* ein.

- a) Susan **has** talked to her friends.
- b) You **have** walked to the supermarket.
- c) **Have** they answered all the questions?
- d) She **has** looked at the pictures.
- e) My friend **has** asked me a question.
- f) We **have** closed the door.
- g) Harry and Tom **have** cleared the table.
- h) Tom **has** cooked for his family.
- i) Why **has** he dropped the box?
- j) It **has** rained a lot.

**EXERCISE 2**

to count – we <b>have</b>	<u>                    <i>counted</i>                    </u>	to dance – she <b>has</b>	<u>                    <i>danced</i>                    </u>
to marry – they <b>have</b>	<u>                    <i>married</i>                    </u>	to plan – Nick <b>has</b>	<u>                    <i>planned</i>                    </u>
to stop – the bus <b>has</b>	<u>                    <i>stopped</i>                    </u>	to cry – he <b>has</b>	<u>                    <i>cried</i>                    </u>
to carry – you <b>have</b>	<u>                    <i>carried</i>                    </u>	to travel – we <b>have</b>	<u>                    <i>travelled / traveled</i>                    </u>
to stay – Sally <b>has</b>	<u>                    <i>stayed</i>                    </u>	to land – the plane <b>has</b>	<u>                    <i>landed</i>                    </u>
to shout – Joe <b>has</b>	<u>                    <i>shouted</i>                    </u>	to rub – you <b>have</b>	<u>                    <i>rubbed</i>                    </u>

**EXERCISE 3**

a) you / look	<u>                    You have looked at the photos.                    </u>
b) Kate / help	<u>                    Kate has helped her grandma in the garden.                    </u>
c) the kids / clean	<u>                    The kids have cleaned their dirty shoes.                    </u>
d) we / wash	<u>                    We have washed our clothes.                    </u>
e) she / listen	<u>                    She has already listened to this album three times.                    </u>
f) the detective / watch	<u>                    The detective has watched this man before.                    </u>
g) Billy / call	<u>                    Billy has called his friends.                    </u>
h) I / visit	<u>                    I have never visited my aunt and uncle.                    </u>
i) the firefighters / save	<u>                    The firefighters have saved the little cat.                    </u>
j) my friend / open	<u>                    My friend has not opened his birthday presents yet.                    </u>

**EXERCISE 4** a) The kids **have finished their homework**. Now they can play outside.

- b) The teacher **has graded the class tests**. Now he can give them back.
- c) The Millers **have cooked**. Now they can eat.
- d) Sarah **has tidied up her room**. Now she can invite her friends.
- e) I **have called my parents**. Now they can come and pick me up.
- f) My sister knows what to do now; she **has asked a friend**.
- g) Our cat **has climbed a tree** and now he can't get down.
- h) Our dog **has eaten too much**. Now she is feeling sick.

**EXERCISE 5** a) My mum **has worked** a lot today..

- b) Our dogs **have played** in the garden.
- c) I **have closed** the window.
- d) You **have carried** the boxes up the stairs.
- e) The kids **have helped** their grandfather.

- EXERCISE 6a** 1) he – why – visited – has – his cousin?  
 2) have – in the garden – what – you – done?  
 3) have – put – the forks – where – they?  
 4) what – Sally –for breakfast – eaten – has?  
 5) their boss – have – how often – Wayne and Adam – met?  
 6) the students – answered – how – the question – have?  
 7) have – the keys – you and your brother – where – found?

question word	have / has	subject	past participle	object / adverbial
1. Why	has	he	visited	his cousin?
2. What	have	you	done	in the garden?
3. Where	have	they	put	the forks?
4. What	has	Sally	eaten	for breakfast?
5. How often	have	Wayne and Adam	met	their boss?
6. How	have	the students	answered	the questions?
7. Where	have	you and your brother	found	they keys?

- 6b**
- Warum hat er seinen Cousin / seine Cousine besucht?
  - Was hast du / habt ihr im Garten gemacht?
  - Wo haben sie die Gabeln hingetan?
  - Was hat Sally zum Frühstück gegessen?
  - Wie oft haben Wayne und Adam ihren Chef getroffen?
  - Wie haben die Schüler die Fragen beantwortet?
  - Wo habt du und dein Bruder die Schlüssel gefunden?

**EXERCISE 7**

- Carol has eaten a sandwich.
- You have walked to school.
- They have come because they like you.
- He has been in his room.
- My friends have made a cake.
- John has invited his aunt.
- I've bought a new PC because I need it.

<i>What has Carol eaten?</i>
Where have you walked?
Why have they come?
Where has he been?
What have my (your) friends made?
Who has John invited?
Why have I (have you) bought a new PC?

- EXERCISE 8** a) Ronnie has already washed the dishes and written to Uncle Nick, but he hasn't made cake yet.  
 b) I have already taken out the trash and done my yoga exercises, but I haven't walked to dog yet.  
 c) The twins have made dinner and practiced the piano, but they haven't tidied up their room yet.

- EXERCISE 9** a) I have **always** wanted to go to Germany. (*immer schon einmal*)  
 b) Have you **ever** tried Indian food? (*jemals*)  
 c) Bob has **not (= hasn't)** finished the exercise **yet**. (*noch nicht*)  
 d) Mum has **often** talked about getting her driver's licence, but so far she hasn't actually tried. (*oft*)  
 e) Have you talked to your teacher **yet**? (*schon*)  
 f) Have you been to London **before**? – No, it's my first time. (*vorher schon einmal*)  
 g) Kate has **already** studied for her math test, so she can go to the park now. (*schon*)  
 h) Your room looks great. – Yes, I've **just** tidied it up. (*gerade eben*)

- EXERCISE 10** a) Have you ever visited this museum?



- b) They have already watched that movie.
- c) Josh has always wished to meet his favourite movie star.
- d) Have you been here before?
- e) Why hasn't she woken up yet?
- f) How many times have you worn this sweater before?
- g) Have you sent the letter yet?