

Perfect and Perfect continuous

ФОРМУЛЫ, СЛУЧАИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ, ПРИМЕРЫ ИЗ
УМК SPOTLIGHT

Perfect Tense - акцент не на действии, а на результате, действие уже свершилось к моменту, о котором мы говорим, есть результат от этого действия



- **Would you like to eat something?**
- **I'm OK, thank you. I have just had lunch.**



PRESENT PERFECT



Present Perfect

have/has + past participle

I have finished my homework.

She has not been to London.

Has she ever ridden the horse?

Often use adverbs:

yet
still
already
just
since
for
never
ever



This tense expresses an event in the past with consequences in the present.



Affirmative sentences: Subject + have/has + verb in past participle + object.

Negative sentences: Subject + have/has + not + past participle + object.

Questions: Have/has + subject + past participle/-ed + object?

1. Мы используем *Present Perfect*, когда хотим показать результат действия
- Действие с наречиями *already* (уже), *just* (только что), *yet* (уже, еще). Они указывают на то, что действие произошло недавно и в результате что-то изменилось.

I know Jane. We **have already met**. — Я знаком с Джейн, мы **уже встречались**. (мы встречались в прошлом, поэтому, как результат, сейчас я ее знаю)

I don't want to go to the café, I've **just eaten**. — Я не хочу идти в кафе, я **только что поел**.
(я не голодный, это результат того, что я недавно кушал)

Наречие *yet* используется в вопросах и отрицаниях. В отрицательном предложении *yet* переводится как «еще», в вопросе — «уже». *Yet* обычно стоит в конце предложения.

— Is Jim here? — Джим здесь?

— No, he **hasn't arrived yet**. — Нет, он **еще не приехал**.

Have you **been** to the new supermarket **yet**? — Ты **уже была** в новом супермаркете?

- Действие, которое произошло в незаконченный период времени. На незаконченный период нам указывают слова *today (сегодня), this morning/week/month/year (этим утром / на этой неделе / в этом месяце / в этом году)*. У нашего действия уже есть результат, но *сегодня, эта неделя / этот месяц / этот год* еще не закончились, то есть мы успеем выполнить действие или повторить его еще раз за этот период.

Today he **has visited** two galleries. — **Сегодня** он **побывал** в двух галереях. (сегодня еще не закончилось, и он может отправиться в третью галерею)

I **haven't been** at work **this week** because of sickness. — Я **не был** на работе **на этой неделе** из-за болезни. (но неделя еще не закончилась, и я могу выйти на работу на этой неделе)

- Действие, которое произошло в прошлом, неважно когда, но в настоящем виден результат.

I **have bought** a new car. — Я **купил** новую машину. (я уже совершил покупку, мы не знаем, когда это произошло, но видим результат — новую машину)

2. *Present Perfect* используется, когда мы говорим о нашем личном опыте. Эту функцию часто называют «жизненный опыт».

I've **been** to England but I **haven't been** to Scotland. — Я **был** в Англии, но **не был** в Шотландии. (на данный момент моей жизни я посетил Англию и не успел посетить Шотландию, но я все еще надеюсь там побывать)

- В таких предложениях не указывают точное время. Но вы можете подчеркнуть, сколько раз действие происходило:

I **have eaten** in this restaurant **many times**. — Я **ел** в этом ресторане **много раз**.

- Наречия *ever* (когда-нибудь) и *never* (никогда) часто встречаются, когда мы говорим о жизненном опыте. Они показывают, что мы делали или не делали в нашей жизни. Обратите внимание, что *never* замещает частицу *not*.

— **Have** you **ever seen** this film? — Ты **видел когда-нибудь** этот фильм?

— No, I **have never seen** this film before. — Нет, я **никогда не видел** этот фильм раньше.

I **have never eaten** mango. — Я **никогда не ел** манго.

Present Perfect используется, чтобы рассказать какую-либо новость, которая появилась недавно. Для того чтобы сообщить больше информации или дать больше деталей, используются времена группы *Simple* или *Continuous*.


A pony **has escaped** from the zoo. Zookeepers were looking for it in the neighbourhood, but with no luck. The police found the pony at the far end of the city. It was walking in the park and asked the passers-by for some treat. — Пони **сбежал** из зоопарка. Работники зоопарка искали его в окрестностях, но безуспешно. Полиция обнаружила пони на другом конце города. Он гулял в парке и просил угощения у прохожих.

Впервые вводится в 7 классе.

We use the **present perfect** to talk about our experiences, and to talk about actions that took place in the past and which have a result or evidence in the present.

He has travelled around the USA. (He knows the USA.)

They have come home. (They are at home now.)

6  Use the words to ask and answer questions about your personal experiences.

1 you/ever/be/abroad?

▶ A: *Have you ever been abroad?*

B: *Yes, I have./Yes, I've been to Poland.*

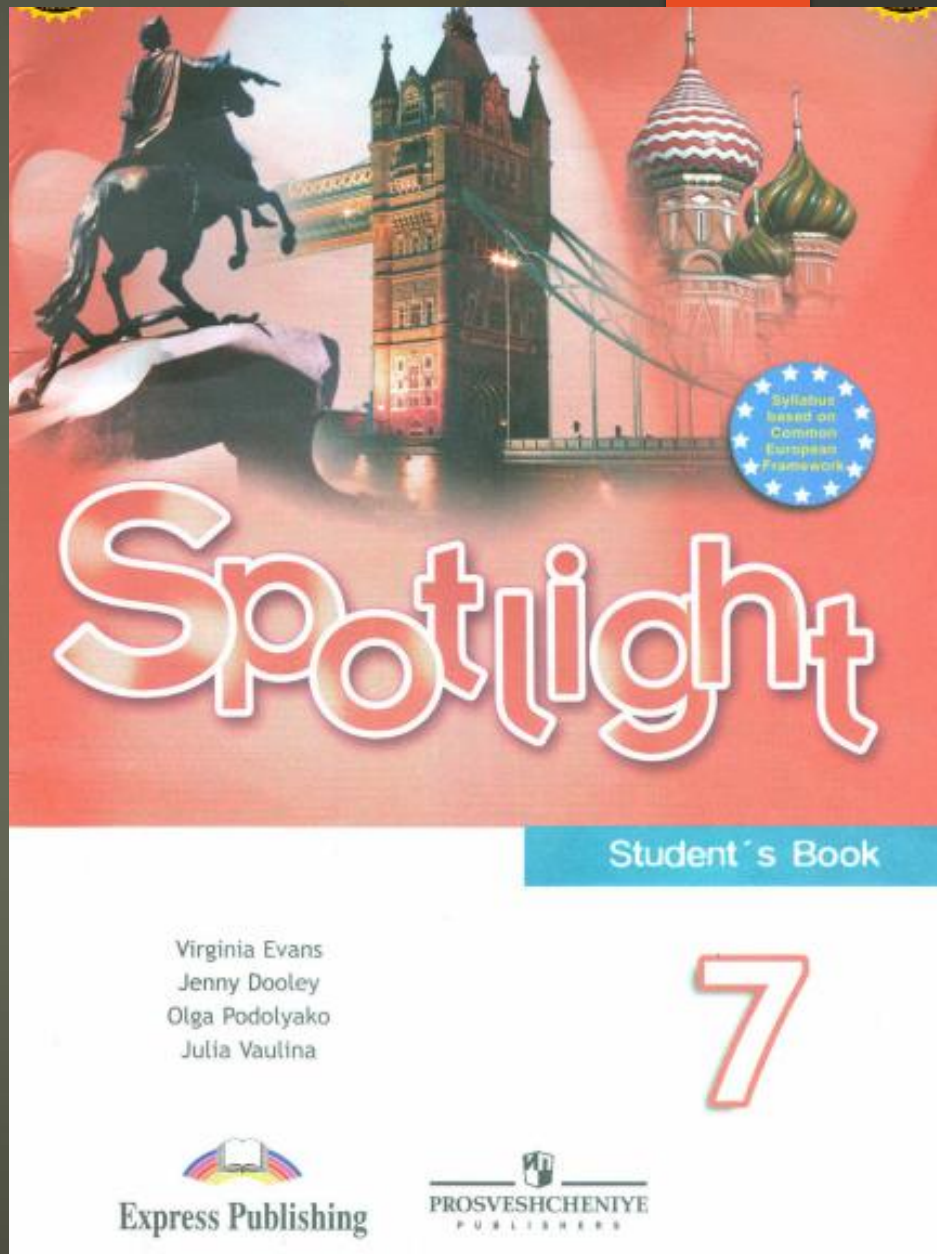
No, I haven't./No, I have never been abroad.

2 your parents/ever/go/on a rollercoaster ride?

3 your family/ever/travel/by boat?

4 your best friend/ever/fly/in a helicopter?

5 you/ever/see/a ghost?



В 8 классе расширяется список случаев использования

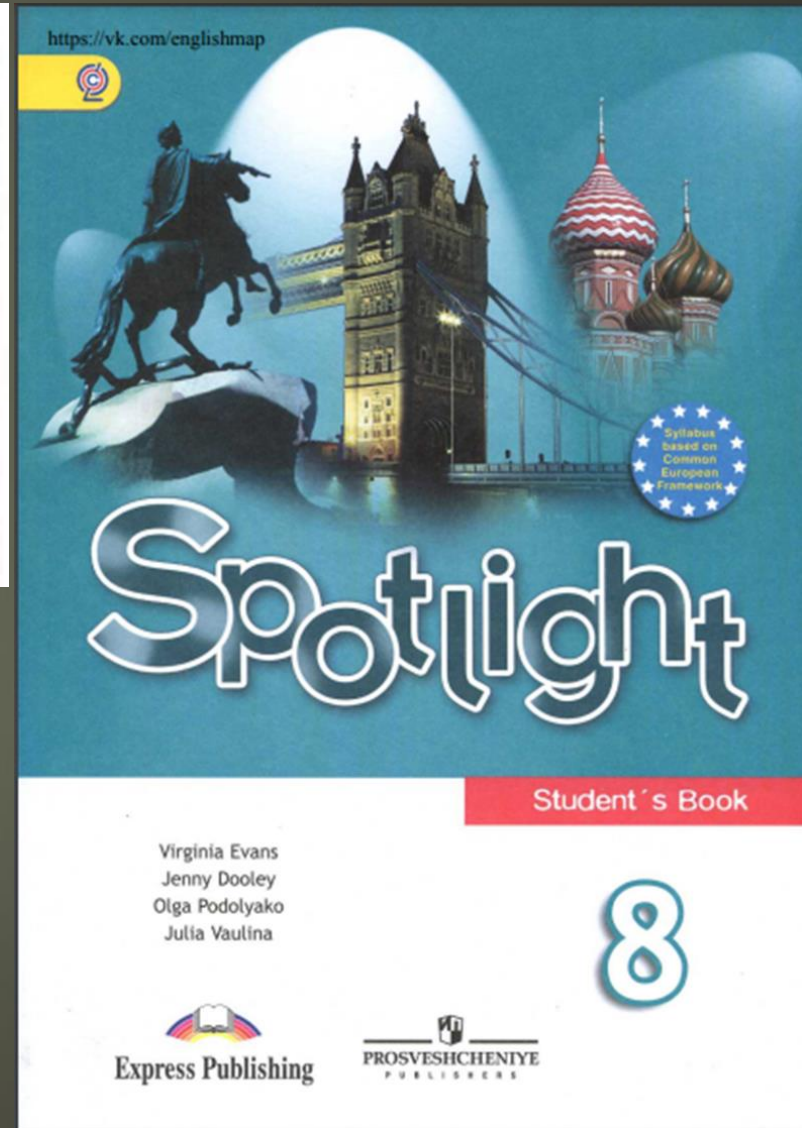
Present Perfect (have + past participle)

- for an action that started in the past and continues to the present. *He has known Alice for years.*
- for an action which happened at an unstated time in the past and is connected with the present. *He has met him before. (When? We don't know.)*
- to give news or talk about sth which happened recently. *Ouch! I've cut my finger. There are no trains. There's been an accident.*

*Has gone to/has been to/
has been in* Grammar Reference

5 Read the sentences in the box. Then, choose the correct word in sentences 1-5.

- Joan **has gone to** the baker's, but she won't be long. (She is at the baker's.)
- Rick **has been to** India. He really liked it. (He was there two years ago. He's not there now.)
- Emma **has been in** London for 5 years. (She is still in London.)



Нужно запомнить!

1. Если появилась конкретная точка во времени – это не может быть Perfect!

- My friend sold his car last year.
- I was sleeping at 5 o'clock.

Нужно запомнить!

2. Если время действия еще идет – это Perfect!

- I have sold my car this year (год еще идет).
- I sold my car this morning (сейчас уже день).

Теперь сами. Поставьте глагол в
нужную форму и укажите
случай.

1) They won't come to the party. They ____
(be)there.

2) Somebody _____ (steal) my bike
today!

3) Our bank _____ (close)! I have to
borrow some money from my friend.

Грамматическое время



Present Perfect

Continuous (Progressive)

Perfect Tense

(показывает наличие
результата действия)



Continuous Tense

(показывает
длительность действия)



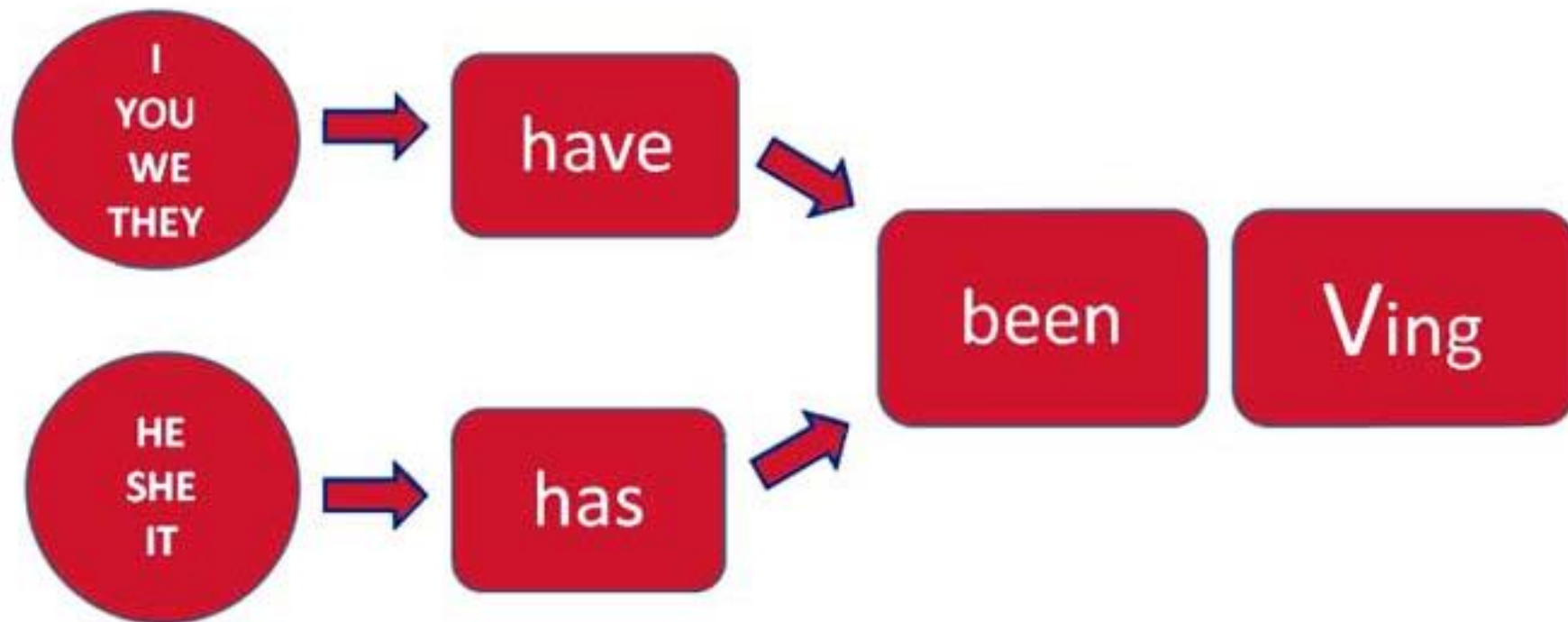
**Perfect
Continuous**
(показывает,
что на
достижение
результата
мы
потратили/п
отратим
какое-то
время)

Например: «Я делаю отчет уже три часа». Мы видим, что отчет еще не сделан, то есть **законченного результата нет**. Значит, сказать это предложение в *Perfect* мы не можем.

Но, с другой стороны, три часа (Continuous) уже прошло. Значит, **достигнут промежуточный результат** за указанный промежуток времени.

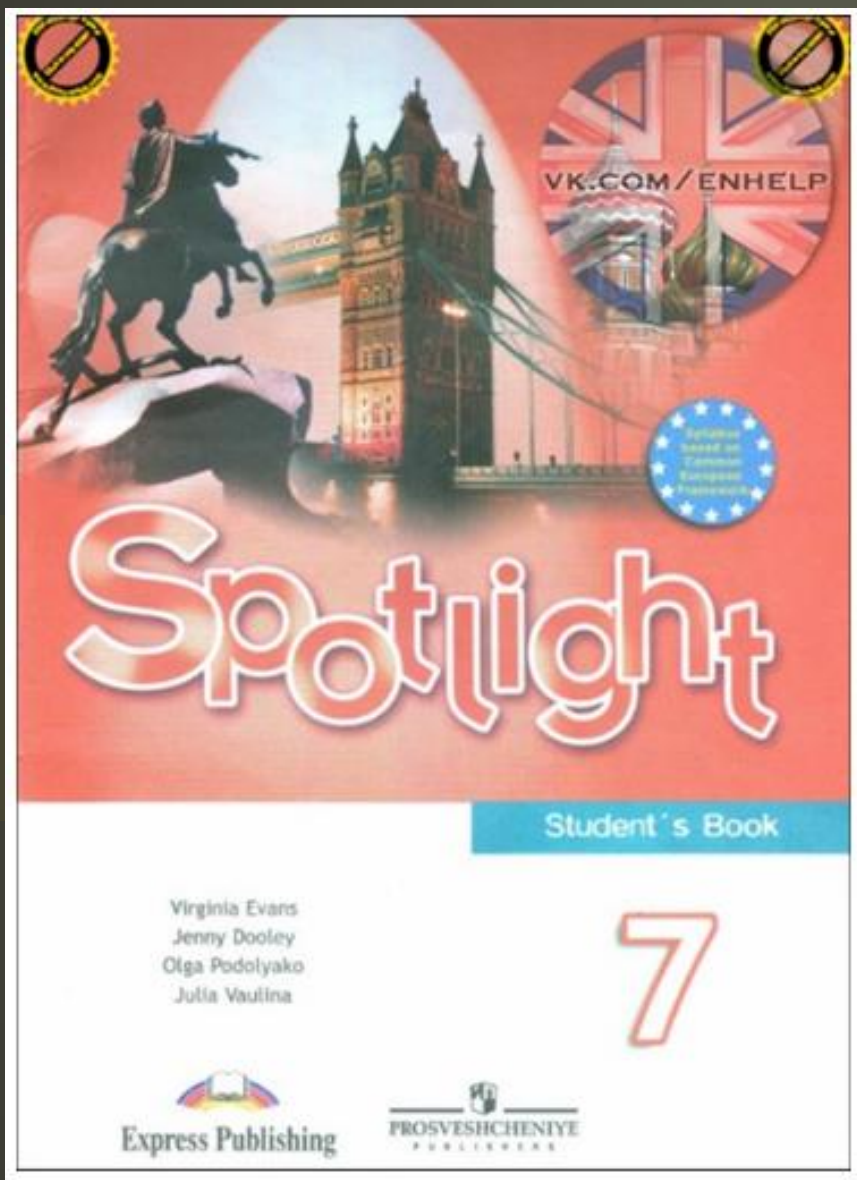
Present Perfect Continuous

- формула



I **have been watching** the movie for half an hour.
They **have been doing** their homework since 5 p.m.
He **has been playing** football for 3 years.
She **has been swimming** since she was 3 years old.

Впервые вводится в 7 классе



We use the **Present Perfect Continuous** to talk about actions that began in the past and are still taking place with emphasis on duration.

I've been watching TV since 6 pm.

(I'm still watching TV now.)

They've been sleeping for hours.

(They're still sleeping at the moment.)

How long have you been studying?

Since the morning/For five hours.

2 Complete the sentences with the *present perfect continuous*.

- 1 You look tired. (you/work) in the garden all afternoon?
- 2 We (use) solar power for ten years now.
- 3 The children (play) on the computer for a long time. Tell them to stop.
- 4 A lot of animals (lose) their natural habitats recently.

1

Underline the correct form.

- 1 They have talked/have been talking about it all morning.
- 2 He's not here because he has been going/has gone to work. He'll be back at 4 o'clock.
- 3 The children cleaned/have been cleaning the playground yesterday.
- 4 She has studied/has been studying all day.
- 5 I worked/have been working without a break since 8 o'clock.
- 6 I have been walking/walked to the park last week.

6

Fill in the blanks with the *present perfect simple* or the *present perfect continuous*.

- 1 A: How long she
..... (know) him?

B: They have been friends for a long time.

- 2 A: Have you found your keys yet?

B: No, I (look) for
them all morning.

- 3 A: Do you like the musician David Matthews?

B: Yes. I (just/buy)
his new CD.

- 4 A: Why is James angry?
B: He (lose) the keys for his house.
- 5 A: Where have you been?
B: I (work) out in the gym all afternoon.
- 6 A: Where is Sarah?
B: She (go) to the shops with her mother and sister.
- 7 A: I (go) to the Greek Islands for years now.
B: You must like going there very much.

Теперь сами. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму.

1) You _____ (do) this exercise for ages!!!

2) I'm sick and tired of speaking with you!
We _____ (discuss) this issue since last year.

3) How long _____ (know) each other?

Future Perfect



Tense

The Future Perfect

This tense is used to describe an event or action that will be completed before another event or time in the future.

Formed by adding
[will have]+past participle

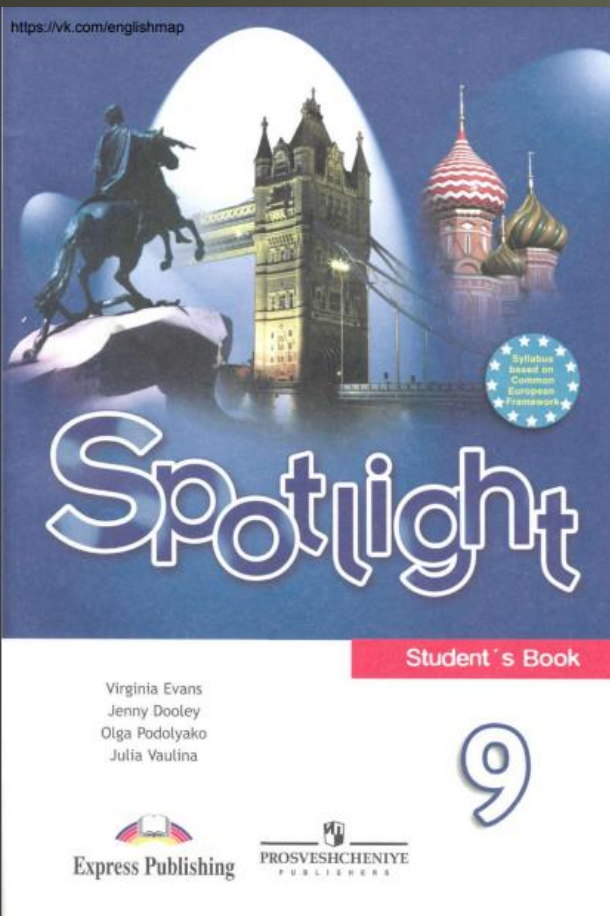


We will have finished the exam by the time the class ends tomorrow.

Впервые вводится в 9 классе

Future perfect

- for actions which will have finished at a certain time in the future. *We will have left for Spain by the end of next month.*



5 Put the verbs in brackets into the *future continuous* or the *future perfect*.

- 1 He can't come to the party because he (work).
- 2 Don't call me before 9 am because I (sleep) then.
- 3 (you/finish) by 8 o'clock?
- 4 We (make) all the food for the party by lunchtime.
- 5 (you/go) shopping this afternoon? If so, I'd like a lift.
- 6 This time next week we (lie) on a beach.
- 7 They (arrive) in Vienna by two o'clock tomorrow.
- 8 Paul (see) Jack at the office today so he can tell him.
- 9 By Sunday afternoon we (return) home.
- 10 This time tomorrow he (fly) to Australia.

Употребление Future Perfect

Время *Future Perfect* — это аналог *Present Perfect* и *Past Perfect* для будущего действия.

Время *Future Perfect* показывает действие, которое начнется в будущем и закончится до определенного момента в будущем. Момент в будущем передается с помощью специальных слов: *by...* (к...), *by the time* (к тому времени как), *by then* (к тому времени), *by tomorrow* (к завтрашнему дню, до завтра), *before* (перед тем как), *when* (когда), *until/till* (до того как). *Untill* и *till* используются только в отрицательных предложениях.

I want to quit my job in a month. I **will have worked** for 5 years for this company **by then**. — Я хочу через месяц уволиться. **К тому времени я проработаю** в этой компании 5 лет.

We **will have built** our new house **by the next year**. — Мы **достроим** наш новый дом **к следующему году**.

Не забывайте, что после союзов *when*, *before*, *until/till* мы используем настоящее время, даже если ситуация относится к будущему.

He **won't have finished** arguing **until** you agree with him. — Он **не прекратит** спорить, **пока** ты с ним не согласишься.

Теперь сами. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму.

1) Next week by this time you ____ (forget)
all your troubles about the exam

2) The movie ____ already ____ (start) by the
time we get to the cinema.

3) They _____ (decide) by Monday.

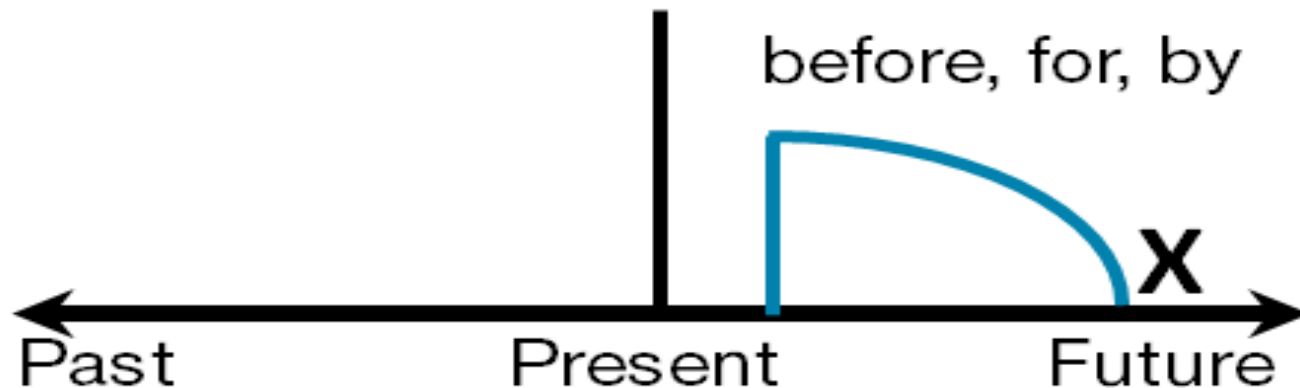
Future Perfect Continuous

By the end of November, Jack **will have been studying** at the university for four years.



Future Perfect Continuous - формула

Future Perfect Continuous Tense



will + have been + V-ing

I **will have been working** for my university **for** 20 years next September.

My sister **will have been drawing** this picture **for** 7 hours **by** the time her teacher comes.

Употребление Future Perfect Continuous

Время *Future Perfect Continuous* показывает действие, которое начнется ранее другого будущего действия и будет продолжаться в этот момент. С помощью этого времени мы делаем акцент на том, что действие будет длиться.

В таких предложениях мы показываем с помощью предлога *for* (в течение), сколько времени будет продолжаться действие, и указываем момент в будущем, в который действие будет длиться, с помощью слов: *by...* (к...), *next year* (в следующем году), *when* (когда) и т. д.

We **will have been living** together **for 12 years next year**. — Мы **будем жить** вместе **в течение 12 лет в следующем году**.

By the end of this month they **will have been carrying out** a project **for a year**. — **К концу этого месяца** они **будут работать** над проектом **год**.

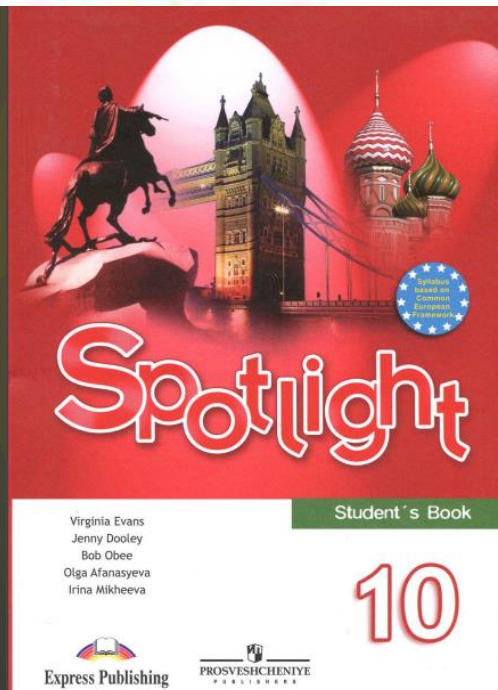
ВВОДИТСЯ в 10 классе

Future perfect

- for actions which will have finished at a certain time in the future. *We will have left for Spain by the end of next month.*

Future perfect continuous

- to stress the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future. *By this time next week he will have been working here for 3 years.*



Future tenses ►► Grammar Reference

1 What tense are the verb forms in bold? Match them to the uses.

1 I'm tired. I think I'll **go** to bed.

a on-the-spot decision

2 I'm **moving** house tomorrow.

b promise/threat

3 I'll **help** you write your CV.

c prediction based on what we see/know

4 Look at the traffic – I'm **going** to be late for work again!

d plan/intention

5 I'm **going** to buy Jessie a puppy for her birthday.

e fixed arrangement

6 Enter the competition. I think you'll **do** really well!

f prediction based on what we think/believe will happen

7 This time next week, I'll **be** sunbathing.

g an action finished before a certain action in the future

8 I'll **have** cooked dinner by the time you come back.

h an action in progress at a stated future time

Английский в фокусе



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК 11 класс

Учебник

для общеобразовательных организаций

Базовый уровень

Допущено
Министерством просвещения
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2021

Комплексная тренировка времен

3

Complete the following sentences using the correct forms of the future tense of the verbs in brackets. What are the uses of each?

- 1 Be careful! You (trip over) that rope!
- 2 He's feeling a bit nervous because he (start) a new job tomorrow.
- 3 She (finish) this book by the end of the day.
- 4 Don't worry, Mum. I (not/be) late.
- 5 This time next week, we (lie) on the beach!
- 6 Are you going shopping today? I think I (come) too!
- 7 Take a painkiller! It (make) your headache go away.
- 8 We (visit) our parents this weekend.
- 9 Dad can't come out with us tomorrow. He (work) all day long.

Теперь сами. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму.

1) By 2015 you ____ (not live) in this country long enough to participate in the election.

2) By next October he _____ (teach) French for 10 years.

3) ____ Jimmy _____ (drive) for 4 hours by 9pm?



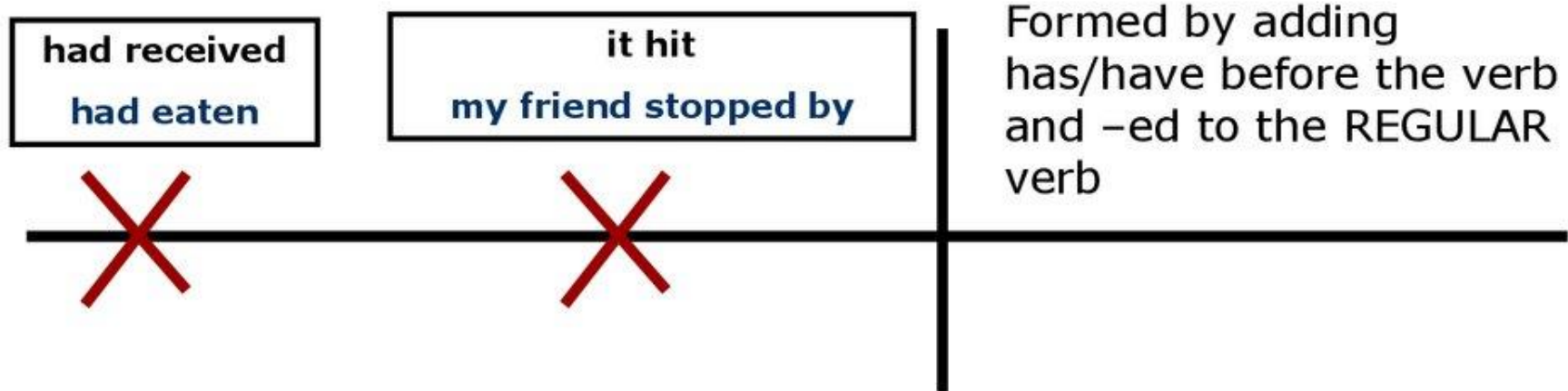
the Past Perfect tense

What is this tense . . .

. . . and when do we use it in English?

The Past Perfect

This tense describes completed events that took place in the past before another past event.



The Titanic had received many warnings before it hit the iceberg.

I had already eaten when my friend stopped by to visit.

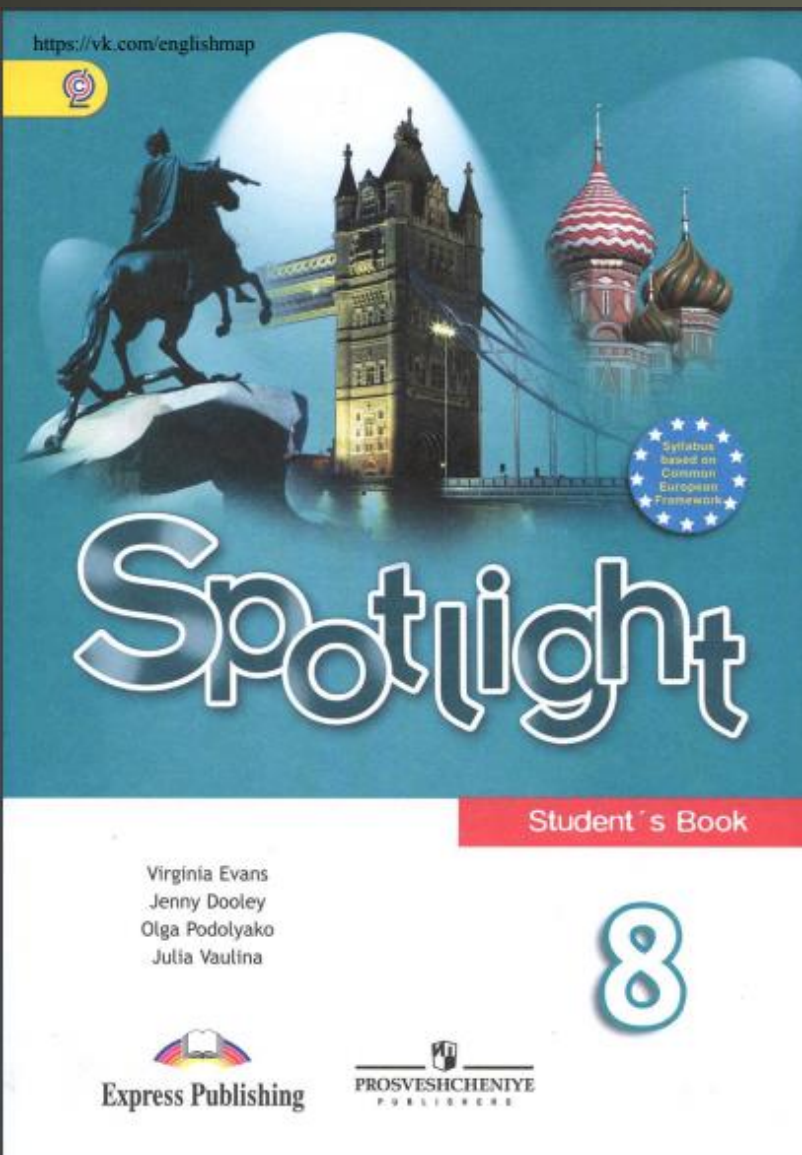
Употребление Past Perfect

Past Perfect всегда идет рука об руку с другим действием в прошлом. *Past Perfect* показывает действие, которое произошло раньше другого действия или определенного момента в прошлом. Другое действие в прошлом чаще всего обозначается *Past Simple*, при этом могут использоваться специальные слова: *by...* (к...), *by the time* (к тому времени как), *after* (после того как), *before* (перед тем как, до того как), *when* (когда), *earlier* (раньше), *first* (сначала, сначала).

We arrived at the station at 7.30, but the train **had left**. — Мы прибыли на вокзал в 7:30, но поезд уже **ушел**. (сначала поезд ушел, потом мы прибыли на вокзал)

He **had been** a usual clerk **before** he became a successful businessman. — Он **был** обычным клерком **до того, как** стал успешным бизнесменом.

ВВОДИТСЯ В 8 классе



We use the Past Perfect (**had + past participle**) for

- a past action which happened before another past action. *He **had left** when Jane called.*

a past action which finished in the past and whose results were visible in the past. *She **was upset** because she **had failed** her test.*

Use the words in brackets to write sentences, as in the example.

- 1 She went to her dad's office, but he wasn't there. (he/go/out)
▶ *He **had gone out**.*
- 2 When Sue came back home, the floor was clean. (her sister/mop/floor)
- 3 John didn't want to eat. (he/already/have/lunch)
- 4 We invited Ann out but she couldn't come. (she/arrange/to go out with/parents)
- 5 Helen asked Laura to go to the cinema with her, but she refused. (she/see/film/before)
- 6 When Tom arrived, Stella was very angry. (she/wait/for an hour)

2

Use the words in brackets to write sentences, as in the example.

- 1 She went to her dad's office, but he wasn't there. (he/go/out)
▶ *He had gone out.*
- 2 When Sue came back home, the floor was clean. (her sister/mop/floor)
- 3 John didn't want to eat. (he/already/have/lunch)
- 4 We invited Ann out but she couldn't come. (she/arrange/to go out with/parents)
- 5 Helen asked Laura to go to the cinema with her, but she refused. (she/see/film/before)
- 6 When Tom arrived, Stella was very angry. (she/wait/for an hour)

3

Complete the sentences using the *Past Perfect*.

- 1 Before her guests arrived, she already
- 2 By the time Jane came back home,
- 3 She was sad because
- 4 He felt really happy because
- 5 He went to the cinema after

4

What had/hadn't you done by the age of ten? Make sentences.

- *By the age of 10, I had acted in some school performances.*
By the age of 10, I hadn't started learning English.

Теперь сами. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму.

1) They ___(eat)pizza when I came to their place.

2) I ___ (not learn) Italian before I visited Milan

3) ___ the supermarket ____ (open) by that
time?



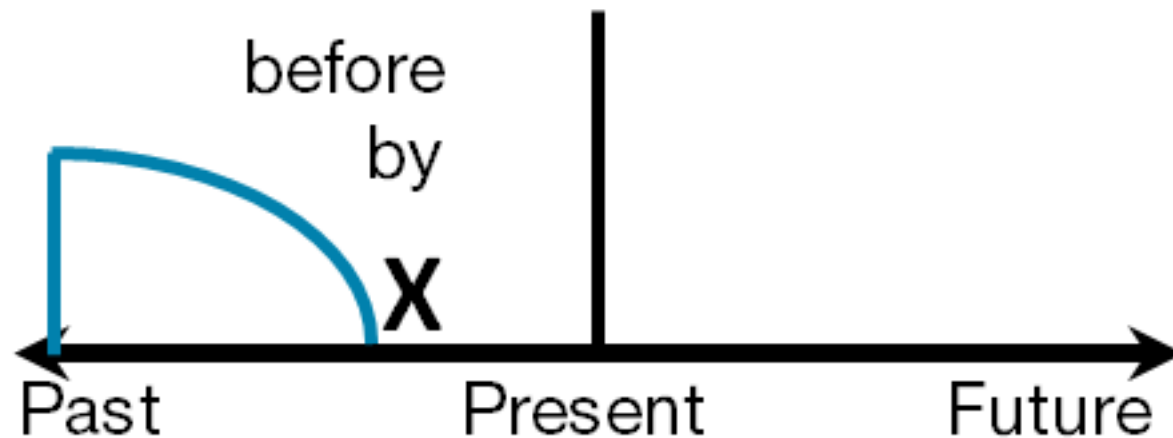
Past Perfect Continuous Tense

The plumber had
been fixing the water
tape for two hours.



Past Perfect Continuous - формула

Past Perfect Continuous Tense



had been + Verb-ing

She **had been sleeping** for 5 hours before her mother came.

Boys **had been playing** football for about 20 minutes when it started to rain.

Употребление Past Perfect Continuous

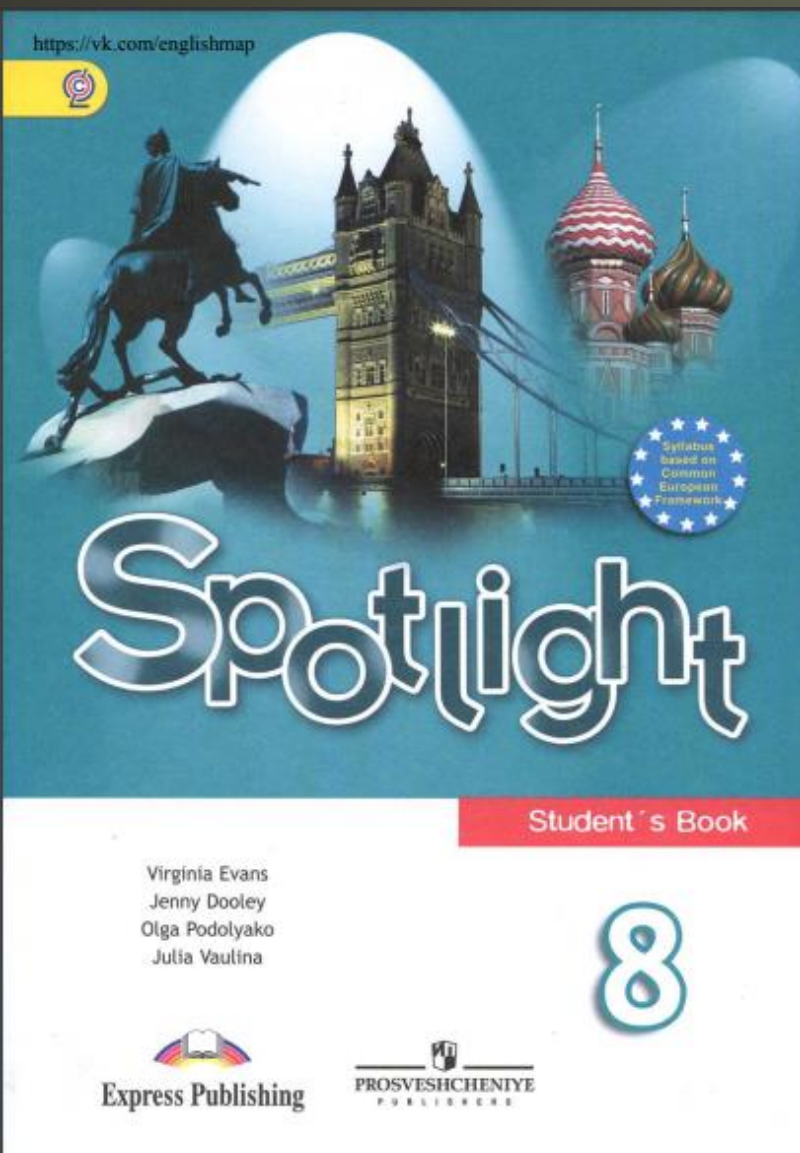
Past Perfect Continuous — это эквивалент *Present Perfect Continuous* в прошлом, то есть это время выполняет все те же задачи, что и *Present Perfect Continuous*, только в прошлом.

1. *Past Perfect Continuous* употребляется, если действие началось в прошлом и продолжалось до определенного момента в прошлом. Этот момент обозначается другим действием и специальными словами: *for* (в течение), *since* (с тех пор как), *by the time* (к тому времени как), *before* (перед тем как), *after* (после того как).

She **had been cooking** a lemon pie **for an hour before** I came. — Она **готовила** лимонный пирог **в течение часа перед тем, как** я пришел. (я пришел — момент в прошлом, до этого момента она один час готовила пирог)

By the time she woke up, her husband **had been fixing** the car **for 2 hours**. — **К моменту, когда** она проснулась, ее муж **чинил** машину **2 часа**.

ВВОДИТСЯ В 8 классе



We use the Past Perfect (**had + past participle**) for

- a past action which happened before another past action. *He **had left** when Jane called.*
- a past action which finished in the past and whose results were visible in the past. *She **was upset** because she **had failed** her test.*

We use the Past Perfect Continuous (**had + been + -ing form**) for

- a past action in progress putting emphasis on the duration which finished before another past action. *He **had been driving** for three hours before he reached the village.*

The Past Perfect Continuous is the past equivalent of the Present Perfect Continuous.

*He **had been waiting** for the bus for half an hour before it arrived.* (He wasn't waiting for the bus at the moment described)

*He **has been waiting** for the bus for half an hour.* (He's still waiting for the bus)



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6

Make full sentences using the *Past Perfect Continuous* and the *Past Simple*.

- 1 she/wait for/an hour/before/Helen/arrive
▶ *She had been waiting for an hour before Helen arrived.*
- 2 Larry/look for his glasses/for over an hour/before/he/find them
- 3 they/play football/over an hour/before/Tom/score
- 4 Jane/drive/for over two hours/before/she/reach/ the Smiths' cottage
- 5 Mr Smith/work/in the company/for ten years/before/ he/decide/to leave

7 Think of reasons for those situations. Complete the sentences. Use the *Past Perfect* or the *Past Perfect Continuous*.

- 1 He was unhappy because ► *he had failed his tests.*
- 2 Our teacher was angry because
- 3 She had a terrible headache because
- 4 The children came back home very tired because
- 5 She was late because
- 6 They were wet because

8

Put the verbs in brackets into the *Past Perfect* or the *Past Perfect Continuous*.

- 1 A: John was really tired yesterday.
B: Sure he was. He (work) in the garden all day.
- 2 A: Did you meet Jerry?
B: No. By the time I arrived, he (leave).
- 3 A: Why was Mr Smith angry with Sue?
B: Because she (not/finish) her work.
- 4 A: Pat was really mad at me.
B: I bet she was. She (wait) for two hours before you called.
- 5 A: Did you talk to Mark?
B: No. By the time I got home, he (go) to bed.

9

Put the verbs in brackets into the *Past Perfect*, *Past Perfect Continuous*, *Past Simple* or *Past Continuous*.



Dear Sam,

How are you? You won't believe what 1)
(**happen**) to me last Saturday.

I 2) (**walk**) along the beach with my dog, Sam, when

he 3) (**spot**) something in the sand. He 4)

(**start**) digging it up and waving his tail happily. It 5)

(**turn**) out to be a wooden box with coins in it. I quickly

6) (**grab**) it from Sam who 7) (**try**) to chew

it and 8) (**take**) it straight to my history teacher, Mr

Brown. As soon as I 9) (**see**) the look in his eyes, I

10) (**know**) we 11) (**find**) something

special. Together, we 12) (**go**) to the local

museum. They 13) (**examine**) the coins and they

14) (**announce**) that they were 250 years old. Can

you believe it? A box full of valuable coins 15)

(**wait**) for someone to find it for so many years!

The people at the museum 16) (**come**) to

investigate. They 17) (**dig**) all around the area,

but they 18) (**not find**) anything else. It's still a bit

of a mystery how the box 19) (**come**) to be there.

Attached is the article from the local paper. What do you

think of the photo? Write back soon.

Pete

Теперь сами. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму.

1) I ____ (work) at the company for five years when I got the promotion.

2) He ____ (throw) rocks at her window for five minutes before she finally came out on the balcony and said, "Hey, Romeo."