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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,  
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání  
pro konkurenceschopnost

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Název školy	Gymnázium Josefa Ressela, Chrudim, Olbrachtova 291
Název a číslo OP	OP Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost, CZ. 1.5, <b>Název projektu:</b> Inovace ve vzdělávání na Gymnáziu Chrudim, reg.č.:CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0249
Název šablony klíčové aktivity	Zvyšování kvality výuky prostřednictvím ICT
Tematická oblast (předmět)	Anglický jazyk
Název sady vzdělávacích materiálů	Testing and evaluating in English
Jméno tvůrce vzdělávací sady	Mgr. Daniel Rop
Číslo sady	III/2–7–3–02
Anotace	Žáci na základě gramatického souhrnu provedou testové ověření svých znalostí – předpřítomného času, úroveň B1 SERR pro jazyky.
Ověřeno ve výuce: ročník, třída, dne, předmět	První ročník, 5. E, 21.5. 2013, Anglický jazyk

# Grammar summary

## *Present Perfect Tense*

### **Usage:**

- 1) something started in the past and continues to the present (the moment of the speech), and usually goes on to the future. Very often translated into Czech language in present tense.
- 2) something happened in the past but with the impact or results on the present. Importantly, we do not estimate the exact time when it happened.
- 3) when we focus on a lifetime experience till the time of the speech. Especially connected with the phrases – Have you ever .....? and I have never .....
- 4) with the time expressions yet, already – we use yet at the end of the sentence in negatives and questions, we use already with the same meaning but in positive sentences and it goes between an auxiliary and a past participle. Both of them mean till the time of the speech.
- 5) with the time expression just – it goes between an auxiliary and a past participle, and it means right now, a short time ago.
- 6) with the time expressions since and for – since means from the certain point in the past till the moment of the speech, for means the time from the past till now.

### **Present Perfect vs Past Tense vs Present Tense**

- A) Both of them (Present Perfect and Past tense) can be used for the past but we do not estimate the exact time for Present Perfect Tense on the other hand we do that for the Past Tense.
- B) There is markable connection between the past and present for the Present Perfect Tense while there is a „time gap“ between them for the Past tense.
- C) Do not confuse Present Perfect Tense with Present Tense since the translation in Czech is different. Present Perfect Tense indicates the duration of something on the contrary to Present tense which describes current state.

**PŘELOŽTE:**

- 1) Jill je už 3 dny v Irsku. Jela tam minulou středu.
- 2) Zním Susan 5 let. Potkali jsme se na univerzitě.
- 3) Byl jsi někdy v Austrálii? Ano, byl jsem tam před 2 lety.
- 4) Sára žije ve Francii 5 let.
- 5) Včera nikdo nebyl ve škole.
- 6) Carol se přestěhovala do Oxfordu v roce 1995. Žije tam již 10 let.
- 7) Viděl jsi včera Johna?
- 8) Nikdy jsem nebyl v Japonsku.
- 9) Viděl někdo dnes Ann?
- 10) Zním Mary celý život.

**NAPIŠTE SLOVESO V ZÁVORCE VE SPRÁVNÉM TVARU**

- 1) I .....(have) this car since Monday.
- 2) He .....(not watch) the ice-hockey match yesterday.
- 3) We .....( to be) here since January.
- 4) I .....(break) my arm six months ago.
- 5) She .....(buy) her car last month

### Preklad

- 1) Jill has been in Ireland for 3 days. She went there last Wednesday.
- 2) I have known Susan for 5 years. We met at university.
- 3) Have you ever been to Australia? Yes, I was there 2 years ago.
- 4) Sara has lived in France for 5 years.
- 5) There was nobody at school yesterday.
- 6) Carol moved to Oxford in 1995. She has been living there for 10 years.
- 7) Did you see John yesterday?
- 8) I have never been to Japan.
- 9) Has anybody seen Ann today?
- 10) I have known Mary all my life.

### Sloveso v závorce

- 1) Have had
- 2) Did not watch
- 3) Have been
- 4) Broke
- 5) Bought