

## Le Present Perfect

### Formation

To have (présent) + participe passé

RAPPEL :

**I have**  
**you have**  
**s/he has**  
**we have**  
**you have**  
**they have**

*Exercice de rappel : Complète les phrases avec une forme de have au présent*

a. Bruce and Ben \_\_\_\_\_ a dog  
Jack \_\_\_\_\_ short hair  
I \_\_\_\_\_ a sore throat (mal à la gorge)  
Ben \_\_\_\_\_ a broken ankle (une cheville cassée)

*Formation du participe passé :*

Radical +ed ( ! règles d'orthographe)

rappel : le radical c'est l'infinitif sans le 'to'

ex :

To play --> played

to cry --> cried (y précédé d'une consonne -> i)

to stop --> stopped (syllabe brève accentuée se terminant pas une consonne simple -> 2X consonne)

to write --> written (irrégulier)

*Exercice : trouve le participe passé : (liste de TP dispo sur internet ou dans un dictionnaire papier)*

to cut

to change

to say

to care

to close

to choose

to carry

to eat

to open

to close

to send

<b><u>Forme affirmative</u></b>	<b><u>Forme négative</u></b>	<b><u>Forme interrogative</u></b>
I have stopped complaining about it	I have not stopped complaining about it	Have I stopped complaining about it ?
you have stopped complaining about it	You have not stopped complaining about it	Have you stopped complaining about it ?
He has stopped complaining about it	She has not stopped complaining about it	Has he stopped complaining about it ?
We have stopped complaining about it	We have not stopped complaining about it	Have we stopped complaining about it ?
You have stopped complaining about it	you have not stopped complaining about it	Have you stopped complaining about it ?
They have stopped complaining about it	They have not stopped complaining about it	Have they stopped complaining about it ?

Remarques :

- to complain= se plaindre
- Have not = haven't
- has not = hasn't
- Question avec mot interrogatif : Why has she stopped complaining about it ? (cf. Cours de 5e sur la formation des questions : ch 1 getting to know each other)
- Exemple avec un irrégulier :
  - you have eaten too much chocolate
  - They haven't written their assignment
  - what have they thought about it ?

*Exercices :*

1) Mets les verbes entre parenthèses au present perfect

- she (look) - regarder
- he (stare) – fixer des yeux
- it (grow) - pousser
- I (build) - construire
- we (run) - courir
- It (blow) - souffler
- they (visit) - visiter
- you (live) - vivre

2) Surligne les phrases avec un verbe au present perfect

- We are decimating our forests
- Acres of woods have disappeared (acres = une mesure de surface c'est égal à 40ares)
- Old oaks are being killed by disease (an oak= un chêne / disease = maladie)
- the country was totally different 50 years ago
- the look of the countryside has been ruined (to be ruined = être ruiné, détruit)

3) Insère le bon verbe dans la bonne phrase et conjugue le au present perfect

acheter/finir /neiger/dépenser/écouter/revenir

- He \_\_\_\_\_ returned from his holidays yesterday
- They \_\_\_\_\_ all their money in the casino
- you \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio for 3 hours, stop now !
- It \_\_\_\_\_ for 2 days, there's enough to make a snowman
- She \_\_\_\_\_ the dress for her wedding
- I \_\_\_\_\_ renovating my house yet.