

Grammaire

Le present perfect

Emploi du present perfect

• Le present perfect est utilisé pour rendre compte d'un **événement passé quand on veut mettre en valeur le résultat, le bilan de l'action elle-même.**

☛ I've lost my keys! **J'ai perdu mes clés !** (résultat : maintenant, je ne peux plus rentrer chez moi)

• On emploie fréquemment le present perfect avec des adverbes comme **often** (souvent), **never** (jamais), **always** (toujours), **already** (déjà), **just** (juste, à l'instant), **yet** (encore), **so far** (jusqu'à maintenant). Le plus souvent, ces adverbes se placent entre l'auxiliaire et le participe passé.

☛ I've never been to Australia. **Je ne suis jamais allé en Australie.**

They have already broadcast that program. **Ils ont déjà diffusé ce programme.**

☛ We haven't seen that film yet. **Nous n'avons pas encore vu ce film.**

Formation du present perfect

• Construction : **Have** au **présent** + **participe passé.**

• On forme le participe passé d'un verbe régulier en ajoutant la terminaison **-ed** à la base verbale.

De nombreux participes passés sont irréguliers et figurent dans la liste, page 91.

Michael has switched to another channel. **Michael a changé de chaîne.**

☛ We have never seen that series. **Nous n'avons jamais vu cette série.**

Have you finished to watch that program? No, I haven't: they haven't arrested the murderer yet.

As-tu fini de regarder cette émission ? Non, ils n'ont pas encore arrêté le meurtrier.

3 Conjugue au present perfect les verbes entre parenthèses.

Exemple : Mark already (see) that program. **Mark has already seen that program.**

- a. Judith (lose) the remote.
- b. Dave never (use) a computer before.
- c. You (read) the article about the president?
- d. No, I (not/open) the newspaper today.
- e. Oh, dear! I (not switch on) my Smartphone.

4 Construis la question correspondant à chaque réponse en la faisant commencer par le pronom entre parenthèses.

Exemple : I have been to a rock concert. (where) → **Where have you been?**

- a. I've made a stupid mistake. (what)
- b. Tom's been punished because he hasn't done his homework. (why)
- c. John has seen the Lunatiks on BBC1. (who)
- d. Bill has rung at the door. (who)

Exercices d'entraînement

1 Remets les mots dans l'ordre pour faire des phrases correctes.

a. journalist / a / been / He / always / has / good

.....

b. 3D / Have / ? / taken / glasses / your / you

.....

c. file / You / the / haven't / attached / sent

.....

d. website / We / on / been / never / have / that

.....

e. stupid / enough / Haven't / program / you / had / ? / that / of

.....

.....

2. A quelle image correspondent les phrases suivantes?

1. Vicky has been on holiday at the seaside.
2. Michael has found a bank note on the pavement.
3. Cindy has broken the remote.
4. Mr Cook has left his car keys at his office.



a.



b.



c.



d.

3 Mets les phrases à la forme interrogative ?, puis à la forme négative -.

Exemple : They have finished to watch the news.

? Have they finished to watch the news?

- They haven't finished to watch the news.

a. The journalist has written two columns so far.

?

-

b. You have bought a weekly magazine.

?

-

c. The reporter has finished his article.

?

-

d. The Lunatiks have recorded their second album.

?

-

5. Lis la conversation puis coche les phrases correctes

"Good morning Cindy! What are you doing?"

"I'm Watching the clip which Vicky recorded last Sunday."

"Very nice. But have you done your homework?"

"Of course Mom! I did it this afternoon when you were at the supermarket."

"But I haven't been to the supermarket yet! Let's have a look at your work, shall we?"

a. Cindy is watching a live concert on television. ☐

b. Her friend recorded the clip on Sunday. ☐

c. Mrs Cook hasn't been to the supermarket. ☐

d. Cindy has done her homework. ☐

e. Cindy has a problem now. ☐