

<b>PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE TENSE</b>		
	<b>DOLG NAČIN</b>	<b>KRATEK NAČIN</b>
<b>TRDILNO</b>	<p>I have written an email.</p> <p>You have cooked lunch.</p> <p>He has read a book.</p> <p>She has watched TV.</p> <p>It has slept for hours.</p> <p>We have played basketball.</p> <p>You have parked the car.</p> <p>They have made coffee.</p>	<p>I've written an email.</p> <p>You've cooked lunch.</p> <p>He's read a book.</p> <p>She's watched TV.</p> <p>It's slept for hours.</p> <p>We've played basketball.</p> <p>You've parked the car.</p> <p>They've made coffee.</p>
<b>NIKALNO</b>	<p>I have not written an email.</p> <p>You have not cooked lunch.</p> <p>He has not read a book.</p> <p>She has not watched TV.</p> <p>It has not slept for hours.</p> <p>We have not played basketball.</p> <p>You have not parked the car.</p> <p>They have not made coffee.</p>	<p>I haven't written an email.</p> <p>You haven't cooked lunch.</p> <p>He hasn't read a book.</p> <p>She hasn't watched TV.</p> <p>It hasn't slept for hours.</p> <p>We haven't played basketball.</p> <p>You haven't parked the car.</p> <p>They haven't made coffee.</p>
<b>VPRAŠANJE</b>	<p>Have I written an email?</p> <p>Have you cooked lunch?</p> <p>Has he read a book?</p> <p>Has she watched TV?</p> <p>Has it slept for hours?</p> <p>Have we played basketball?</p> <p>Have they made coffee?</p>	

<b>KRATEK ODGOVOR</b>	Yes, I have. / No, I have not. Yes, you have. / No, you have not. Yes, he has. / No, he has not. Yes, she has. / No, she has not. Yes, it has. / No, it has not. Yes, we have. / No, we have not. Yes, you have. / No, you have not. Yes, they have. / No, they have not.	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. Yes, you have. / No, you haven't. Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't. Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't. Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't. Yes, we have. / No, we haven't. Yes, you have. / No, you haven't. Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.
<b>RABA</b>	<p><b>1. PRETEKLA DEJANJA, KI NISO ČASOVNO DOLOČENA (ni znano, kdaj se je dejanje zgodilo):</b></p> <p>She has lived in Germany.          They have been to Niagara before.</p> <p><b>2. PRETEKLA DEJANJA, KATERIH POSLEDICE ČUTIMO V SEDANJOSTI (pogosto dejanja, ki so se zgodila pred kratkim).</b></p> <p>She has locked the door. (<i>we can't go out</i>)          They have left the bag here. (<i>I must return it</i>)          Have you heard the news? (<i>it's bad</i>)</p> <p><b>3. DEJANJA, KI SO SE ZAČELA V PRETEKLOSTI IN ŠE VEDNO TRAJAJO (uporabimo prislova FOR ali SINCE)</b></p> <p>We have lived in London for 3 months.          I have known my friend since 2007.          She has been a musician for 20 years.</p>	

	<p><b>4. KO GOVORIMO O IZKUŠNJAH.</b> Pri vprašanjih lahko uporabimo <b>EVER</b>, pri zanikanju lahko uporabimo <b>NEVER</b>.</p> <p>I have seen The Rolling Stones three times.</p> <p>Have you <b>ever</b> eaten a snake?</p> <p>She has <b>never</b> been to England.</p> <p><b>5. DEJANJA ZA KATERA ŽELIMO POUĐARITI, DA SO SE ZGODILA PRED KRATKIM.</b> Pri tem pogosto uporabimo prislova <b>JUST</b> in <b>RECENTLY</b>.</p> <p>I have <b>just</b> finished my homework.</p> <p>We have <b>recently</b> read about it.</p> <p><b>6. DEJANJA, ZA KATERA PRIČAKUJEMO, DA BODO IZVRŠENA IN NAS ZANIMA, ČE SO ŽE IZVRŠENA.</b></p> <p>Have you cleaned your room <b>yet</b>? (<i>We agreed you will clean your room and I want to know if you have cleaned it yet.</i>)</p> <p>Have you passed the driving test <b>yet</b>? (<i>you said you were studying for it</i>)</p> <p><b>7. DEJANJA, ZA KATERA PRIČAKUJEMO, DA BODO IZVRŠENA, A PRAVIMO, DA ŠE NISO.</b></p> <p>We haven't done our homework <b>yet</b>. (<i>but we will</i>)</p> <p>She hasn't washed the car <b>yet</b>. (<i>but she will</i>)</p> <p><b>8. DEJANJA, KI SO SE ZGODILA ŠE PREDEN SOGOVORNIK PRIČAKUJE, DA SE BODO ZGODILA.</b> Pri tem uporabimo <b>ALREADY</b>.</p> <p>A: Please, clean your room. B: Mum, I have <b>already</b> cleaned it!</p> <p>A: Can you buy the tickets? B: I have <b>already</b> bought them.</p>
<p><b>KLJUČNE BESEDE</b></p>	<p>ever, never, just, recently, already, yet, for, since</p>