



**PROFESORA DI PASQUO VIRGINIA**

Curso: 4to año ECONOMÍA/SOCIALES- INGLÉS

**Present Perfect Tense**

In this lesson we look at the **structure** and **use** of the Present Perfect tense.

The Present Perfect tense is really a very interesting tense, and a very useful one.

**PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

**We have sung.**

subject	auxiliary <b>have</b> (in present tense)	main verb <b>sing</b> (past participle V3)
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English Club

**How do we make the Present Perfect tense?**

The structure of the Present Perfect is:

subject	+	Auxiliary verb <i>have/ has</i>	+	main verb <b>past participle</b>
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The auxiliary verb (have) is conjugated in the Present Simple: *have, has*

The main verb is invariable in past participle form: *-ed or irregular verb.* (IN THIS CASE WE USE THE THIRD COLUMN OF THE VERBS THAT IS IN THE LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS)

For negative sentences we insert **not** between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.

For question sentences, we **exchange** the subject and the auxiliary verb.

Look at these example sentences with the Present Perfect tense:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	have		seen	ET.
+	You	have		eaten	
-	She	has	not	been	to Rome.
-	We	have	not	played	football.
?	Have	you		finished?	
?	Have	they		done	it?

#### Contraction with Present Perfect

When we use the Present Perfect in speaking, we often contract the subject and auxiliary verb. We also sometimes do this in informal writing.

I have	I've
You have	You've
He has She has It has John has	He's She's It's John's

We have	We've
They have	They've

- You've told me that before.
- John's seen *Harry Potter*.

In negative sentences, we may contract the auxiliary verb and "not":

- You haven't won the contest.
- She hasn't heard from him.

### How do we use the Present Perfect tense?

This tense is called the **Present** Perfect tense. There is always a connection with the past *and* with the **present**.

We use the Present Perfect to talk about:

- experience
- change
- continuing situation

### Present Perfect for experience

We often use the Present Perfect to talk about **experience** from the past. We are not interested in **when** you did something. We only want to know **if** you did it:

I <b>have seen</b> an alien. He <b>has lived</b> in Bangkok. <b>Have you been</b> there? We <b>have never eaten</b> caviar.		
<b>past</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>future</b>
!!!		

The action or state was in the past.	In my head, I have a memory now.	
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**Connection with past:** the event was in the past

**Connection with present:** in my head, **now**, I have a memory of the event; I **know** something about the event; I have **experience** of it

### Present Perfect for change

We also use the Present Perfect to talk about a **change**, or **new** information:

I <b>have bought</b> a car.		
<b>past</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>future</b>
-	+	
Last week I didn't have a car.	Now I have a car.	

John <b>has broken</b> his leg.		
<b>past</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>future</b>
+	-	
Yesterday John had a good leg.	Now he has a bad leg.	

Has the price <b>gone up</b> ?		
<b>past</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>future</b>
+	-	

Was the price \$1.50 yesterday?	Is the price \$1.70 today?	
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The police <b>have arrested</b> the killer.		
<b>past</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>future</b>
-	+	
Yesterday the killer was free.	Now he is in prison.	

**Connection with past:** the past is the opposite of the present

**Connection with present:** the present is the opposite of the past

#### Present Perfect for continuing situation

We often use the Present Perfect to talk about a **continuing situation**. This is a state that started in the **past** and continues in the **present** (and will probably continue into the future). This is a **situation** (not an action). We usually use **for** or **since** with this structure.

I <b>have worked</b> here since June. He <b>has been</b> ill for 2 days. How long <b>have</b> you <b>known</b> Tara (for)?		
<b>past</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>future</b>
The situation started in the past.	It continues up to now.	(It will probably continue into the future.)

**Connection with past:** the situation started in the past.

**Connection with present:** the situation continues in the present.

### For and Since with Present Perfect tense

We often use **for** and **since** with perfect tenses:

- We use **for** to talk about a **period** of time: *five minutes, two weeks, six years*
- We use **since** to talk about a **point** in past time: *9 o'clock, 1st January, Monday*

for	since
<b>a period of time</b>	<b>a point in past time</b>
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20 minutes	6.15pm
three days	Monday
6 months	January
4 years	1994
2 centuries	1800
a long time	I left school
ever	the beginning of time
etc	etc

Look at these example sentences using *for* and *since* with the Present Perfect tense:

- I have been here **for** twenty minutes.
- I have been here **since** 9 o'clock.
- John hasn't called **for** six months.

- John hasn't called **since** February.
- He has worked in New York **for** a long time.
- He has worked in New York **since** he left school.

**For** can be used with all tenses. **Since** is usually used with perfect tenses only.

## FUNCIONES DEL "PRESENT PERFECT"

El "present perfect" se emplea para señalar un vínculo entre el presente y el pasado. El tiempo en que transcurre la acción es **anterior al presente pero inespecífico** y, a menudo, recae un mayor interés sobre el **resultado** que sobre la propia acción.

### ACCIONES INICIADAS EN EL PASADO Y QUE CONTINÚAN EN EL PRESENTE

- They **haven't lived** here for years.
- She **has worked** in the bank for five years.
- We **have had** the same car for ten years.
- **Have you played** the piano since you were a child?

### CUANDO SE HACE REFERENCIA A UN PERIODO TEMPORAL INACABADO

- **I have worked** hard **this week**.
- It **has rained** a lot **this year**.
- We **haven't seen** her **today**.

### ACCIONES REITERADAS EN UN PERIODO INESPECÍFICO, ENTRE EL PASADO Y EL PRESENTE.

- They **have seen** that film six times
- She **has visited** them frequently.
- We **have eaten** at that restaurant many times.

### ACCIONES CONCLUIDAS EN UN PASADO MUY RECIENTE (+JUST)

- **Have you just finished** work?
- **I have just eaten**.
- We **have just seen** her.
- **Has he just left?**

### CUANDO LA DIMENSIÓN TEMPORAL NO ES RELEVANTE O CONOCIDA

- Someone **has eaten** my soup!
- **Have you seen** 'Gone with the Wind'?
- **She's studied** Japanese, Russian, and English.

## EVER

Los adverbios "**ever**" y "**never**" se refieren a un tiempo no identificado, **anterior al presente** (*Have you **ever** visited Berlin?*). "**Ever**" y "**never**" siempre se colocan **antes del verbo principal (en "past participle")**. "Ever" se utiliza:

### EN PREGUNTAS

#### EJEMPLOS

Have you **ever** been to England?  
Has she **ever** met the Prime Minister?

### EN PREGUNTAS NEGATIVAS

#### EJEMPLOS

Haven't they **ever** been to Europe?  
Haven't you **ever** eaten Chinese food?

### EN ORACIONES NEGATIVAS CON "NOTHING+EVER" O "NOBODY+EVER"

#### EJEMPLOS

Nobody has **ever** said that to me before.  
Nothing like this has **ever** happened to us.

### CON "THE FIRST TIME"

#### EJEMPLOS

It's the first time that I've **ever** eaten snails.  
This is the first time I've ever been to England.

## NEVER

"Never" significa *nunca antes de ahora* y equivale a "*not (...) ever*": (*I have **never** visited Berlin*)

**¡CUIDADO!** "**Never**" y "**not**" no deben usarse juntos.



I haven't ~~never~~ been to Italy.  
I have **never** been to Italy.

## ALREADY

"Already" se refiere a una acción que ha ocurrido en un tiempo anterior al presente pero no especificado. Sugiere que no es necesario repetir la acción.

### EJEMPLOS

Don't write to John, I've **already** done it.

También se utiliza para preguntar:

Have you **already** written to John?  
Has she finished her homework **already**?

"Already" puede colocarse antes del verbo principal (en "past participle") o al final de la frase:

I have **already** been to Tokyo.  
I have been to Tokyo **already**.

## YET

"Yet" se utiliza en oraciones negativas e interrogativas, con el significado de *(no) en el periodo temporal entre el pasado y el ahora, (no) hasta el momento presente, incluido éste*. Suele colocarse al final de la frase.

### EJEMPLOS

Have you met Judy **yet**?  
I haven't visited the Tate Gallery **yet**  
Has he arrived **yet**?  
They haven't eaten **yet**

## Activity 1

Present perfect simple -Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. I (not / work)  today.
2. We (buy)  a new lamp.
3. We (not / plan)  our holiday yet.
4. Where (be / you)  ?
5. He (write)  five letters.
6. She (not / see)  him for a long time.
7. (be / you)  at school?
8. School (not / start)  yet.
9. (speak / he)  to his boss?
10. No, he (have / not)  the time yet.

## Activity 2-

- 1.-Who/buy the newspaper ?
- 2.-he/meet your family yet ?
- 3.-My parents/not eat dinner yet..
- 4.-she/drink her glass of water ?
- 5.-you/ever miss the bus ?

- 6.-She/decide where to go on holidays.
- 7.-Why he/not finish his homework.
- 8.-Where/you park the car ?
- 9.-The man/ shut the door.
- 10.-Why/ the police arrest that boy ?

Here you have the answers to check your activities

#### Activity 1

1. I **have not worked** today.
2. We have bought a new lamp.
3. We have not planned our holiday yet.
4. Where have you been ?
5. He has written five letters.
6. She has not seen him for a long time.
7. Have you been at school?
8. School has not started yet.
9. Has he spoken to his boss?
10. No, he has not had the time yet.

#### Activity 2

1Who has bought the newspaper ?

2has he met your family yet ?

3my parents have not eaten dinner yet.

4has she drunk her glass of water ?

5have you ever missed the bus ?

6she has decided where to go on holidays.

7Why has not he finished his homework ?

8where have you parked the car ?

9the man has shut the door.

10why have the police arrested that boy ?