

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I have travelled ed .	I have not travelled= I haven't	Have I travelled?
You have travelled.	You have not travelled.	Have you travelled?
<i>He has travelled.</i>	<i>He has not travelled =hasn't.</i>	<i>Has he travelled?</i>
<i>She has travelled.</i>	<i>She has not travelled.</i>	<i>Has she travelled?</i>
<i>It has travelled.</i>	<i>It has not travelled.</i>	<i>Has it travelled?</i>
We have travelled.	We have not travelled.	Have we travelled?
You have travelled	You have not travelled	Have you travelled?
They have travelled	They have not travelled	Have they travelled?

PRESENT PERFECT “yo he viajado”

You have travelled	They have not travelled.	Have they travelled?
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- Si el participio es regular, añado **-ed** al verbo.

Ej: I have clean**ed**, She has studi**ed**

- Si el participio es irregular, voy la tercera columna de la lista.

Ej: I have **eaten**, She has **seen**

1. Don't confuse the **present perfect** with the **past tense**. The present perfect is used with **unspecified periods of time** in the past or to show the passage of time.

She **has cleaned** her bathroom **yesterday**. (**incorrect**)

She **cleaned** her bathroom **yesterday**. (correct)

2. Action started in the past and connected to the present.

I **have read** a book.

Destaca el resultado. No especifica cuando ocurrió la acción!!!

3. New information.

She **has** got **married**

4. Time expressions: **This morning/ evening..., this week/month... all my life..**

I **haven't had** time to phone her **this morning**

EXPRESIONES TEMPORALES Y ADVERBIOS:

FOR	"durante"	I've slept here for two weeks	He dormido aquí (durante) dos semanas.
SINCE	"desde"	I've lived here since I was born	Vivo aquí desde que nací.
ALREADY	"ya"	I've already seen it I've seen it already	Ya lo he visto
YET	INTERROGATIVA "ya...?" "	Have you seen it yet ?	¿Ya lo has visto?

YET	NEGATIVA "aún no".	I haven't seen it yet	Aún no lo he visto.
JUST	"acabar de..."	She's just gone	Acaba de irse
EVER	"alguna vez"	Have you ever seen a flying saucer?	¿Has visto alguna vez un platillo volante?
NEVER	"nunca"	I've never seen a flying saucer	Nunca he visto un platillo volante.

STILL	"aún, todavía" NEGATIVE	I still haven't found them	Todavía no los he encontrado
The first time...that	"la primera vez"	That's the first time the phone has rung	
ALWAYS	"siempre"	You have always been her friend	
LATELY	"últimamente "	He hasn't been to the gym lately	
RECENTLY	"recientemente"	Has Lisa talked to you recently ?	
SEVERAL TIMES	"varias veces"	I have worked here several times	
SO FAR	"hasta el momento"	How long has the exam taken you so far ?	
HOW LONG	"durante cuánto tiempo"	'How long has the exam taken you ?	

for a period (from start to end) > = = = <	since a point (up to now) X = = = >
for 20 minutes for three days for 6 months for 4 years for 2 centuries for a long time for ever etc	since 9am since Monday since January since 1997 since 1500 since I left school since the beginning of time etc
all tenses	perfect tenses only

STILL ALREADY NOT...YET NOT...ANYMORE NO LONGER

It's **still** raining

John is **still at** work

Are you **still** in bed ?

We still don't know whether they are survivors from the plane crash.

ALREADY

I've **already** been to Paris

I'm **already** late...

You **already** told me that

Have you **already** written to your mother ?

I've already been to Paris / I've been to Paris already

YET

Have you finished your homework **yet** ?

I have not finished **yet** not...yet

I haven't received a letter from Tom yet

Are you ready ? No, not yet

NOT...ANYMORE NO LONGER

Lydia doesn't live here anymore

Lydia no longer lives here

People no longer drive carriages / People don't drive carriages anymore

ANYMORE en fin de phrase

NO LONGER en milieu de phrase

We are no longer friends

affirmative sentences	<i>Dad's just washed up.</i>	He finished a few minutes ago
affirmative sentences	<i>Dad's already washed up.</i>	It's done but we don't know when
negative sentences	<i>Dad still hasn't washed up.</i>	The dirty plates are still in the sink
negative sentences	<i>Dad hasn't washed up yet.</i>	The dirty plates are still in the sink
questions	<i>Has Dad washed up yet?</i>	You want to know

PRESENT PERFECT: Simple and Progressive// SIMPLE PAST

A) FINISHED ACTIONS: present perfect or simple past?

- **Present perfect** when we think about the past and present together:

I've written to John, so he knows what's happening now.

I've made a cake. Would you like some?

Look! I've bought a new dress.

- **Simple past:** we think about the past, not the present:

My grandfather wrote me a lot of letters.

I made a cake for the children but they didn't like it.

I bought a new dress for the party last Tuesday.

We do not normally use the present perfect with words for a finished time.

Gone(to)// been (to):

*"Where's John?" "He's **gone** to Italy". (He's there now).*

*Mary's **gone** swimming. She'll be back at 5.00.*

*I've **been** to England lots of times (and come back), but I've never **been** to Wales.*

B) NEWS: Present Perfect.

We often use the present perfect to give news: to tell people about new things that have happened.

The Prime Minister has arrived in Washington for talks with the President.

Ann has bought a new car.

Some new people have moved into the house next door.

C) NEWS AND DETAILS: Present perfect and simple past.

**1.- When we first give the news
we often use the Pres. Perf.**

*A plane **has crashed** in Yorkshire*

*The Prime Minister **has met** business leaders*

*Mary **has gone** to Australia.*

*"I've **found** your keys".*

**2.- When we give or ask for more
past details, we change to the
simple past.**

*It **came** down in a field outside York*

*They **talked** for hours.*

*She **left** last night.*

*"Thanks. Where **were** they?"*

REMEMBER: we don't normally use the **PRESENT PERFECT** when we **give or ask** about a finished time.

D) UP TO NOW (1) How Much? How often?

We often use the Present Perfect to say HOW MUCH we have done up to now:

I've done six different jobs since Christmas.

I've done no work at all so far(= up to now) today.

Joe is saving €20 a week. He started 8 weeks ago. Up to now he's saved €160.

We can use the present perfect to say HOW OFTEN things have happened up to now:

That's a wonderful film. I've seen it three times.

Sally has only been to Ireland once.

We've often wanted to come and see you.

We often use EVER with the present perfect to ask if things have happened up to now:

Have you ever seen a ghost?

We often use NEVER to say that things haven't happened up to now:

I've never seen one.

When we are talking about a **finished period of time**, we use **the simple past** to say **how much happened or how often things happened**.

*I haven't done any work **this afternoon**. (Said in the afternoon)*

*I didn't do any work **this afternoon**. (Said in the evening)*

ALREADY// YET and JUST

Already(= earlier than somebody expected). It comes after have:

"Newspaper?" " No, thanks. I've already read it".

You're late. We've already started.

Yet (= up to now), in questions and negatives. Usually at the end of the sentence.

"Have you spoken to John yet?" "No, not yet. He hasn't come in yet".

Just (= a short time ago). It comes after have.

I've just come back from Spain.

The rain has just stopped.

E) UP TO NOW (2) How long? Since, For

We use the present perfect, not the present, to say HOW LONG something has continued up to now. We use SINCE when we give the beginning of the time (since Tuesday) and FOR when we give the length of time (for three days).

I've been here since Tuesday.

I've known Peter for ten years.

I've had this car since November.

I've had this car for six months.

Be, know and have are non-progressive verbs. With most other verbs, we use the present perfect progressive to say how long things have continued up to now.

How long have you been waiting?

F) UP TO NOW (3): Present Perfect Progressive

We use the present perfect progressive to say HOW LONG things have been continuing up to now.

I've been learning English for four years.

Have you been waiting long?

It's been raining all day.

We've been travelling for six hours.

We often use the present perfect progressive when we say how we have been filling our time (up to now).

We've been playing a lot of tennis in the last few weeks.

Sorry I haven't written to you- I've been travelling.

" You look tired". " Yes, I've been working in the garden".

I lived in Minnesota for 10 years.

This is okay for past situations, but if a person still lives in that particular place, the present perfect tense should be used.

Here's another mistake:

I am living in Minnesota 10 years. (wrong)

I live in Minnesota 10 years. (wrong)

This person wants to say that he moved to Minnesota 10 years ago and is still there. In this case the present perfect is a good choice:

I have lived in Minnesota for 10 years. (correct!) or...I have lived in Minnesota since 1996.

Notice also that for and since are often used in the **present** perfect. For is used with numbers of days, weeks, months, years, centuries, etc., and since is used with specified days, months and years.