

## EXPLICACIÓN PRESENT PERFECT

### Estructura

En presente perfecto los verbos auxiliares son "has" y "have". El primero se utiliza para **she, he o it**, y el segundo para **I, we, they y you**.

**Afirmación** → sujeto + has/have + verbo en participio pasado.

Ejemplos:

*I have cooked something special for you.* → He cocinado algo especial para vos.

*He has finished his work.* → Él ha terminado su tarea.

**Negación** → sujeto + **hasn't/haven't** + verbo en participio pasado.

Ejemplos:

*She hasn't bought a new car yet.* → Ella no ha comprado un auto nuevo todavía.

*We haven't played football since we were children.* → Nosotros no hemos jugado al fútbol desde que eramos pequeños.

**Interrogación** → who/what/where/how/which/why/when + has/have + sujeto + verbo en participio pasado  
→ have/has + sujeto + verbo en participio pasado

Ejemplos:

*Where have you been?.* → ¿Dónde has estado?.

*How many times has he driven on Manhattan?.* → ¿Cuántas veces ha manejado por Manhattan?.

*Have you ever been to Canada?.* → ¿Has estado alguna vez en Canada?

En el presente perfecto también existen verbos regulares y verbos irregulares. Los primeros se conjugan en agregando "-ed", "-d" o "-ied" según su terminación; los irregulares se conjugan en pasado participio (la tercera columna de la lista de conjugación de verbos).

Ejemplos con verbos regulares:

*She has **cleaned** her kitchen.* → "Ella ha limpiado su cocina.

*They haven't **studied** for the exam".* → Ellos no han estudiado para el examen.

### Usos

- El presente perfecto puede utilizarse para hacer referencia a distintas situaciones. Estas son algunas: Se utiliza para **acciones que comenzaron en el pasado y que todavía no terminaron** en el presente.  
Ej: "*How long has Susan been in Munich?.*" → "¿Cuánto tiempo ha estado Susana en Múnich?."

- Se utiliza para hablar de **acciones que ocurrieron en diferentes momentos del pasado**.  
Ej: "*We have spoken several times, but we still can't reach an agreement".* → "Hemos estado conversando varias veces, pero todavía no llegamos a ningún acuerdo".

- Se utiliza para **describir una experiencia**, que se llevó a cabo en un momento no específico.  
Ej: "*I have been to Denmark".* → "He ido a Dinamarca"

### **Partículas usadas en "Present Perfect" ever/ never/just/already/yet**

#### **Ever (alguna vez)**

**Ever** se usa en oraciones interrogativas con la estructura "Have you ever ...?" y este se coloca antes del verbo principal (en "past participle")

#### **Have you ever seen a camel crying?**

¿Has visto alguna vez un camello llorando?

- **Never (nunca)** se usa en oraciones afirmativas para hablar de una acción que nunca haces, se usa para negar algo y éste se coloca antes verbo principal (en "past participle")

**I have never met anyone famous.** Nunca he conocido a nadie famoso.

- **Just (acabar de)** se utiliza en oraciones afirmativas para indicar que una acción acaba de ser terminada y éste se coloca antes verbo principal (en "past participle")

**we have just eaten and we are not hungry**

Nosotros acabamos de comer y no tenemos hambre

**Already (ya)** Se utiliza en oraciones afirmativas para indicar que algo ocurrió antes de lo esperado y éste se coloca antes verbo principal (en "past participle")

**I have already ordered the books**

ya he pedido los libros

**Yet** se usan en oraciones negativas y en oraciones interrogativas

En oraciones **negativas** el significado de esta palabra es "aún/ todavía" en cambio en oraciones

**Interrogativas** el significado es "ya". Ambas se colocan al final de la oración.

**Have you ordered her book yet?**

¿Ya has pedido su libro?

**No, I have not ordered her book yet**

No, todavía no he pedido su libro

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# COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

BARE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PARTICIPLE	BARE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PARTICIPLE
• awake	• awoke	• awoken	• hold	• held	• held
• be	• was, were	• been	• keep	• kept	• kept
• beat	• beat	• beaten	• know	• knew	• known
• become	• became	• become	• lay	• laid	• laid
• begin	• began	• begun	• lead	• led	• led
• bend	• bent	• bent	• leave	• left	• left
• bet	• bet	• bet	• lend	• lent	• lent
• bid	• bid	• bid	• let	• let	• let
• bite	• bit	• bitten	• lie	• lay	• lain
• blow	• blew	• blown	• lose	• lost	• lost
• break	• broke	• broken	• make	• made	• made
• bring	• brought	• brought	• mean	• meant	• meant
• broadcast	• broadcast	• broadcast	• meet	• met	• met
• build	• built	• built	• pay	• paid	• paid
• buy	• bought	• bought	• put	• put	• put
• catch	• caught	• caught	• read	• read	• read
• choose	• chose	• chosen	• ride	• rode	• ridden
• come	• came	• come	• ring	• rang	• rung
• cost	• cost	• cost	• rise	• rose	• risen
• cut	• cut	• cut	• run	• ran	• run
• dig	• dug	• dug	• say	• said	• said
• do	• did	• done	• see	• saw	• seen
• draw	• drew	• drawn	• sell	• sold	• sold
• drive	• drove	• driven	• send	• sent	• sent
• drink	• drank	• drunk	• sing	• sang	• sung
• eat	• ate	• eaten	• sit	• sat	• sat
• fall	• fell	• fallen	• sleep	• slept	• slept
• feel	• felt	• felt	• speak	• spoke	• spoken
• fight	• fought	• fought	• spend	• spent	• spent
• find	• found	• found	• stand	• stood	• stood
• fly	• flew	• flown	• swim	• swam	• swum
• forget	• forgot	• forgotten	• take	• took	• taken
• forgive	• forgave	• forgiven	• teach	• taught	• taught
• get	• got	• got (gotten)	• tear	• tore	• torn
• give	• gave	• given	• tell	• told	• told
• go	• went	• gone	• think	• thought	• thought
• grow	• grew	• grown	• throw	• threw	• thrown
• hang	• hung	• hung	• understand	• understood	• understood
• have	• had	• had	• wake	• woke	• woken
• hear	• heard	• heard	• win	• won	• won
• hit	• hit	• hit	• write	• wrote	• written



## UNIT 1. PRESENT PERFECT (part 1)

### Vocabulary: Holiday activities

#### 1. Classify these holiday activities and put them in four groups.

go swimming- go climbing- go mountain biking – go shopping – go sightseeing – go skiing – go snowboarding – go sunbathing – go to a museum – go to the beach – go windsurfing – play beach volleyball

IN THE SEA	ON THE BEACH	IN THE MOUNTAINS	IN TOWN

### TED'S TRAVEL BLOG

This week Ted gives one reader some ideas for an unusual winter holiday.

Hi Ted,

I've had a lot of great summer holidays in the USA with my family. We've been mountain biking in the Rockies, I've played beach volleyball on a sports holiday and I've windsurfed in Florida. But I'm jealous of my friend, Paul, in France. He's never been windsurfing, but he's been snowboarding and skiing in the Alps. And he's seen a bear in the snow. I haven't!

I've never tried any winter sports. I'd like a winter holiday this year. Where can we go?

Kirsty, California, USA



Hi Kirsty,

Wow! You've done a lot of interesting things. But I agree – winter holidays can be amazing. Have you ever been to Canada? It's a great place for winter sports. Have you ever ridden a snowmobile? Have you ever tried dog sledding? Well, you can do both those things in Alberta, Canada.

Have fun and don't forget to pack your warmest clothes!

*Ted*



### Comprehension

#### 2. Read Ted's Travel Blog and answer the questions.

- Who is Kirsty jealous of?
- What did Kristy do on a sports holiday?
- Where does Paul live?
- What type of holiday does Kristy want?
- What country does Ted suggest?
- What activity can you do there?

### 3. Write the past participle de the verbs.

play	played	Drive	
Eat		Do	
Try		Speak	
See		Be	
Have		Ride	
Swim		Go	
Meet		Walk	

### 4. complete the sentences with the correct past participle from exercise 3.

- Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ yoga?
- I've never \_\_\_\_\_ a car.
- Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to someone in skype?
- My mum has never \_\_\_\_\_ in an ocean.
- Have you ever **tried** windsurfing?
- She has never \_\_\_\_\_ beach volleyball.
- My friend has never \_\_\_\_\_ a snowmobile.

### 5. Use the prompts to write sentences.

a. My dad/ go to Nepal ✓ / but/ climb the Himalayas X ) NO OLVIDAR DE ESCRIBIR EL ADVERBIO NEVER

*Ejemplo* → *My dad has been to Nepal, but he's never climbed the Himalayas.*

b. I/ go/ to Spain ✓ / but/ swim/ in the Mediterranean X

c. My friends/ ride/ a motorbike ✓ / but/drive a car X

d. My parents/ eat/ Chinese food ✓/ but / visit China X

e. My aunt/ go to the mountains ✓/ but / go skiing X

### 6. Use the prompts to write questions and answers. NO OLVIDAR ED ESCRIBIR EL ADVERBIO EVER

a. you/ever/ eat/ a whole pizza? ✓ *Ejemplo* → *Have you ever eaten a whole pizza? Yes, I have*

b. your dad/ ever/ play/ beach volleyball? X

c. your mum/ ever/ be/ in the mountains? X

d. They/ ever/ visit / a museum? ✓

## PRESENT PERFECT part 2: I'VE JUST TOLD YOU

1. Read the dialogue. Why does Jodie need her calculator?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

Luke: **Have you been** in my room, Jodie?  
Jodie: Yes, I was looking for my calculator.  
Luke: **I've already looked**. It isn't in there.  
Jodie: How do you know? Your room's a mess. **Have you ever made** your bed?  
Luke: Of course I **have**. Anyway, yours isn't much better. **I've never seen** it tidy.  
Jodie: Actually, I'm sorting it out right now.  
Luke: Well, good for you! **Have you found** the carpet **yet**?  
Jodie: Oh, ha ha, very funny. I'm going to take some old clothes to a charity shop in a minute.  
Luke: OK, you do that and I'll finish my Maths homework. I bet you **haven't started** yours **yet**.  
Jodie: True, I **haven't**. But that's because I can't.  
Luke: Why? What do you mean?  
Jodie: **I've just told** you. I can't find my calculator.



### Comprehension

2. Answer true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS)

- 1 Jodie can't find her calculator.
- 2 Luke had it yesterday.
- 3 Jodie's room is always tidy.
- 4 They've both got Maths homework.
- 5 Luke has got the calculator.

3. Circle the correct option.

1- you look tired.

a) yes, I've already tidied my room.

b) yes, I've just tidied my room.

2- Do your homework!

a) I haven't done it yet.

b) I've already done it.

3- Have you ever lost something important?

a) No, never

b) No. not yet.

4- Have you done the washing-up yet?

a) No, I've already walked in the door.

b) No, I've just walked the door.

4. Put the word in brackets in the correct place in the sentence.

1. Have you cooked a cake? (ever) Ejemplo → *Have you ever cooked a cake?*

2. have you broken a bone? (ever)

3. I have had lunch. (just)

4. Have you learnt to drive? (yet)

5. The train hasn't arrived. (yet)

6. The cat has caught a bird. (just)

7. They have booked the hotel. (already)