

TENSE REVISION



PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

HAVE/HAS + past participle (-ed / 3ª columna)

FORM		
Affirmative I / You have gone → He ido, has ido... He / She / It has gone We / You / They have gone	Negative I / You have not (haven't) gone He / She / It has not (hasn't) gone We / You / They have not (haven't) gone	Interrogative Have I / you gone ? Has he / she / it gone ? Have we / you / they gone ?
Uses	Examples	Time expressions
An action that began in the past and continues until the present	<i>We have lived in Ireland for two years.</i> (Levamos viviendo en Irlanda (durante) dos años.)	alguna vez en tu vida, never, ever?, how long ... ?, desde hace cuánto
An action that took place at an undetermined time in the past but is connected to the present	<i>She has called her friend recently.</i> (Chamou á súa amiga hai pouco.) Ha llamado a su amiga hace poco	ya, afirmativas, acabo de, aun no (negativas), ya (preguntas), just, yet, recently, lately, for, since, in recent years, desde, desde hace

Forma

Afirmativa: suxeito + **have / has** + participio do verbo principal.

O participio fórmase engadindo **-ed** aos verbos regulares e é o mesmo en todas as persoas. Lembra que os verbos irregulares non seguen ningunha regra e, por iso, cómpre aprendelos de memoria. Podes consultar a listaxe das páxinas 40-41.

Negativa: suxeito + **have / has** + **not** (ou **n't**) + participio do verbo principal.

Interrogativa: **have / has** + suxeito + participio do verbo principal.

USOS

➔ I **have been** a teacher for 20 years (soy profe desde...)

• Falar de accións que comezaron no pasado e aínda continúan. Por iso, adóitase traducir o verbo en presente.

• Con accións pasadas cuxos efectos son visíbeis no momento actual. ➔ I **have lost** my key (he perdido la llave)

+ Expresar que unha acción vén de ocorrer. Daquela engádese **just** entre o auxiliar (**have / has**) e o participio.

➔ I **have just received** a text message. (Acabo recibir unha mensaxe de texto.)

Never, ever, already e just póñense entre o auxiliar e o participio do verbo, mentres que **yet** sempre aparece ao final da frase.

*They **have already** talked face-to-face.* (Xa faláron cara a cara.)

*Has she **informed** you about the new social media site **yet**?* (Informáronte xa sobre o novo medio social?)

En afirmativa, empréganse **just, never e already**; en negativa, **yet**; e en interrogativa, **already, ever, yet e just**.

*I **have never** created an Instagram account.* (Nunca creei unha conta de Instagram.)

*Molly **hasn't visited** my new website **yet**.* (Molly non visitou a miña nova páxina web aínda.)

*Have you **ever been** terrified of something?* (Algunha vez tiveches medo de algo?)

How long ... ? emprégase para preguntar canto tempo pasou desde que a acción, que aínda continúa, comezou.

*How long **has he lived** abroad?* (Canto tempo leva vivindo no estranxeiro?)

For sinala canto dura unha acción, e **since**, cando comezou.

*I **have worked** with computers **for** 20 years / **since** I was young.* (Traballo con ordenadores desde hai 20 anos / desde que era novo.)

EXAMPLES

Have you **ever** cheated on an exam? ¿alguna vez?
 No, I **have never** cheated on an exam. nunca
 Yes, I **have already** cheated on an exam. ya (AFIRM)

Have you finished your homework **yet**? ya? (PREGUNTA)
 Yes, I **have already** finished ya (AFIRM)
 No, I **haven't** finished **yet**. todavía no (NEG)

How long have you studied English? ¿desde hace cuánto?
 I **have studied** English **for** 10 years desde hace + cantidad de tiempo
 I **have studied** English **since** 2000 desde + momento

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

HAD + past participle (-ED, 3ª columna)

FORM		
Affirmative I / You had come "había venido" He / She / It had come We / You / They had come	Negative I / You had not (hadn't) come He / She / It had not (hadn't) come We / You / They had not (hadn't) come	Interrogative Had I / you come? Had he / she / it come? Had we / you / they come?
Use	Example	Time expressions
A completed action which took place before another action in the past	<i>By the time we arrived, the concert had already started.</i> (Para cando chegamos, o concerto xa comezara.)	ya para cuando después antes hasta que already, by the time, after, before, until, never, just

Forma

Afirmativa: suxeito + **had** + participio do verbo principal.

Negativa: suxeito + **had not** (ou **hadn't**) + participio do verbo principal.

Interrogativa: **had** + suxeito + participio do verbo principal.

Uso

- En oracións, o *Past Perfect Simple* adoita ir acompañado doutro verbo en *Past Simple*. O *Past Perfect Simple* sinala que a acción ocorreu antes que a que vai en *Past Simple*.

When I arrived, the class had finished.



EXTRA ACTIVITIES

1. Make sentences. Use the present perfect.

- (you / ever / eat octopus)?
- (I / never / skip classes)
- (The train / already / arrive)
- (The class / not finish / yet)
- (you / read the book / yet)?
- (How long / you / live / in Ourense)?
- (I / not be / in Italy / since August)
- (She / study / for 3 hours).
- Oh! (The shop / just / close).

2. Translate the sentences in exercise 1 into your own language.

3. Complete with already, ever, just, yet, for or since.

She has seen this film. She says it's a waste of time.
 Have you found a new flat? No, I haven't found it
 Have you failed a test?
 She's studied Biology 3 years.
 They have been friends they wear 3 years old.

4. Answer the questions with the words in brackets.

- Have you been to New York? (yet)
- How long have you known your best friend? (for)
- How long have you been in this school? (since)
- Have you finished the exercise? (already)

5. Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple or the Present Perfect.

- I love this book. (you / ever / read) it?
- Adam (fail) the test yesterday because he was tired.
- Last week the teacher (give) us an assignment.
- The teacher (not come) to school today.
- you (finish) the project yet?

6. Write sentences. Use the past perfect.

- The teacher was angry because Tom (cheat) on the exam.
- By the time we arrived at school, the class (already / finish)
- Until I started university, I (always / wear) a school uniform.
- He didn't pass the exam because he (not / study).

7. Translate the sentences in exercise 6 into your own language.