

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE VS PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (-ing)

<p>1. We use the present perfect SIMPLE to talk about an activity that is now completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We've painted the room. (Hemos pintado el cuarto) • Anna has repaired her bike, she can use it now. (Anna ha reparado su bicicleta) 	<p>1. We use the present perfect CONTINUOUS to emphasize the activity, which may or not be completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We've been painting the flat. That's why it smells. (Hemos estado pintando el departamento) • Anna's hands are dirty because she has been repairing her bike all morning. (ha estado reparando)
<p>2. The present perfect asks and answers the question. How much? and How many? (times)</p> <p>How many rooms have you painted? • I've painted three rooms. (Yo he pintado tres cuartos)</p> <p>How many times have you visited New York? • I have travelled to New York twice. (Yo he viajado a New York 2 veces)</p> <p> + have /has (he/has/hemos) + v.p.p. Yo he comido muchos pasteles estos días. I have eaten to many cakes these days. I have sent 30 emails to possible employers all week. I have taken 3 classes today. (Yo he tomado 3 clases hoy) (ya terminé las 3 clases)</p>	<p>2. The present perfect continuous asks and answers the question. How long? (duration/since/for)</p> <p>How long have you been painting the flat? • I have been painting the flat all week. (Yo he estado pintando el departamento toda la semana)</p> <p>How long have you been travelling in New York? • I have been travelling in New York for 2 months. (Yo he estado viajando en New York por 2 meses)</p> <p> + have /has (he/has/hemos) + been (estado) + -ing (ando/endo) Yo he estado comiendo demasiado estos días. I have been eating a lot these days. I have been sending emails to possible employers all week. I have been sending 30 emails to possible employers all week. I have been taking 3 classes today. (Yo he estado tomando 3 clases hoy) (sigo tomando las clases)   </p>
<p>7-8 8-9</p>	<p>M 7-1 G 7-3 I 10-11</p>

I have cut my finger while cooking (Me he cortado el dedo mientras cocinaba)

~~I have been cutting my finger while cooking (Me he estado cortando el dedo mientras cocino)~~



I HAVE STUDIED ENGLISH FOR 3 YEARS.

+) 😊 + have / has + verb past participle + rest.

She has visited six flags three times.

Ella ha visitado six flags 3 veces.

I have met John's girlfriend.

-) 😕 + have / has + not + v.p.p. + rest.

She hasn't visited six flags.

(Ella no ha visitado six flags.)

She has never visited six flags.

(Ella nunca ha visitado six flags)

have not = haven't has not = hasn't

?) Have/Has + 😊 + verb p.p. + rest ?

Has she visited six flags?

I HAVE BEEN STUDYING ENGLISH FOR THREE YEARS.

+) 😊 + have / has + been + -ing + rest.

Sarah has been studying English for 3 years.

You have been talking on the phone for an hour.

-) 😕 + have / has + not + been + -ing + rest.

Sarah hasn't been studying English for 3 years.

You haven't been talking on the phone for an hour.

?) Have/Has + 😊 + been + -ing + rest ?

Has Sarah been studying English for 3 years?

Have you been talking on the phone for an hour?

Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

Yes, I have / No, I haven't

¿Ella ha visitado six flags? Has she ever visited six flags? ¿Alguna vez ella ha visitado six flags? Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.	
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EVER / NEVER / SINCE / FOR / JUST / ALREADY / YET

1. EVER = alguna vez. (questions)

Have you EVER visited Canada? (¿Alguna vez has visitado Canadá?)

2. NEVER = nunca (negatives)

I have NEVER visited Canada. (Yo nunca he visitado Canadá)

3. SINCE = desde

I have lived in this house SINCE 1980.

4. FOR = por

I have lived in this house FOR 20 years.

5. JUST = apenas / "acabar de"

I have JUST finished my homework. (Yo apenas he terminado mi tarea.)

6. ALREADY = ya

I have ALREADY finished my homework. (Yo ya he terminado mi tarea)

7. YET = aún / todavía (no)

I haven't finished my homework yet. (Yo no he terminado mi tarea aún)