

Present perfect 3 – Form – interrogative

a) Lee atentamente estos apuntes:

INTERROGATIVA

Para convertir en interrogativa una oración en *present perfect* se coloca el auxiliar **have** o **has** delante del sujeto; después se pone el **verbo principal en participio**:

Have you seen Alice? = *¿Has visto a Alice?*

Have you read this book? = *¿Has leído este libro?*

Where have you been all day? = *¿Dónde has estado todo el día?*

Have there been any problems? = *¿Ha habido problemas?*

Have you had an accident? = *¿Has tenido un accidente?*

Se usa **hasn't** cuando el sujeto es 3^a persona singular (he, she, it, the car, that child,...):

Why hasn't he phoned? = *¿Por qué no ha llamado?*

Has your sister passed her driving test? = *¿Ha aprobado tu hermana el examen de conducir?*

Has there been enough money? = *¿Ha habido suficiente dinero?*

b) Escribe estas oraciones en forma interrogativa. Cambia los pronombres y posesivos de 1^a persona por 2^a, y viceversa. Ejemplos:

He has eaten his sandwich. → *Has he eaten his sandwich?*

Your parents have arrived. → *Have my parents arrived?*

1. I have finished my homework.

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2. My father has cooked rice with vegetables today.

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3. A lot of people have come to the theatre this evening.

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4. My teacher has explained the passive voice to our class.

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5. I have seen a bird in the classroom!

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6. Paul has taken my pencil sharpener.

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7. I have bought enough bread for everyone.

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8. My mother has talked to my teacher about my grades.

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9. You have made a mistake in the fourth sentence.

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10. This exercise has been easy.

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