

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE VS PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (-ing)

1. We use the present perfect SIMPLE to talk about an activity that is now completed. • We've painted the room. (Hemos pintado el cuarto) • Anna has repaired her bike, she can use it now. (Anna ha reparado su bicicleta)	1. We use the present perfect CONTINUOUS to emphasize the activity, which may or not be completed. • 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)
2. The present perfect asks and answers the question. How much? and How many? (times) How many rooms have you painted? • I've painted three rooms. (Yo he pintado tres cuartos) How many times have you visited New York? • I have travelled to New York twice. (Yo he viajado a New York 2 veces) 😊 + 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) 7-8 8-9	2. The present perfect continuous asks and answers the question. How long? (duration/since/for) 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) 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) 😊 + 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) 😊😊😊 M 7 1 — G 7 3 — I 10 11

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.

I HAVE BEEN STUDYING ENGLISH FOR THREE 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?

+) 😊 + 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.	

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)