

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 vivindo en Irlanda (durante) dous anos.)	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 hace desde

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	By the time we arrived, the concert had already started . (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.