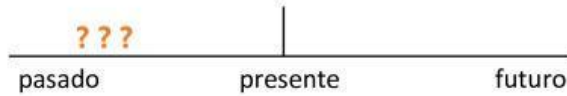


Presente Perfecto

USOS. Utilizamos el presente perfecto para hablar de:

- un acontecimiento/actividad que ocurrió en un momento indeterminado antes de ahora



Someone has broken a window in the classroom.
I have travelled by plane, but I haven't flown in a helicopter.
Has Martha studied French?

- un acontecimiento/actividad que comenzó en el pasado y continúa hasta ahora



They have been married for nearly thirty years.
Mary hasn't liked chocolate since she was a little girl.
How long have you had that sweater?

OJO: El presente perfecto se utiliza para hablar de algo que ha ocurrido en algún momento antes de ahora. El tiempo exacto no es importante; lo importante es que ocurrió antes de ahora. **No se pueden utilizar palabras o frases específicas de tiempo con el presente perfecto. Sólo se pueden utilizar palabras/frases de tiempo inespecíficas.** Los adverbios del texto naranja deben colocarse entre los verbos.

Específica

yesterday
one year ago
last night
last week / year
when I was a child
that day

No específica

always
ever? never
once, many times, several times
just
recently
for / since
so far, up till now
already
yet?, not...yet
still
in the last week / month / year

*

* Las frases el año pasado y en el año pasado tienen significados diferentes. El año pasado significa "el año anterior al actual" y se considera un tiempo específico que requiere el uso del pretérito simple. En el último año significa "desde hace 365 días hasta ahora". No se considera un tiempo específico y, por lo tanto, utiliza el presente perfecto. (Lo sé. Lo sé. ¡A veces el inglés apesta!) Por ejemplo, "I went to Mexico last year" significa que fui a México en el año natural anterior a este año. "I have been to Mexico in the last year" significa que he estado en México al menos una vez en algún momento entre hace 365 días y ahora.

Dado que el concepto de "tiempo indeterminado" puede resultar confuso, puede ser útil asociar el presente perfecto con los siguientes temas...

- **Realizaciones / Logros:** El presente perfecto puede utilizarse para hablar de los logros de un individuo o de la humanidad. No se puede mencionar un momento concreto.

*Man **has walked** on the Moon. (Man walked on the Moon in 1969.)*
*Our son **has learned** to read. (Our son learned to read when he was 5 years old.)*
***Have** scientists **split** the atom? (When did scientists split the atom?)*

- **Experiencias:** Usar el presente perfecto simple es como decir que una persona "tiene la experiencia de algo" (o, en negativo, que no se tiene la experiencia de algo).

*I travelled by plane last year, but I **have never flown** in a helicopter.*
***Has** Martha **studied** French? (Did Martha study French in high school?)*

- **Cambios en el tiempo:** El presente perfecto se utiliza a menudo para hablar de cambios que se han producido a lo largo de un periodo de tiempo.

*Our climate **has become** much warmer.*
***Has** your English **improved** this year?*

- **Acciones esperadas:** Usar el presente perfecto sugiere que todavía estamos esperando que ocurra una acción.

*Ben **has not finished** his homework yet.*
*The rain **hasn't stopped**.*

been vs. gone

Los alumnos suelen tener problemas con estos verbos. Utiliza *been* cuando el sujeto haya regresado; utiliza *gone* cuando el sujeto aún no haya regresado.

Florence has been to the bank. (= ya volvió)
Florence has gone to the bank. (= todavía está allí)

Spanish equivalent. In Spanish, **haber + V** $\begin{cases} \text{-ado} \\ \text{-ido} \end{cases}$ is used.

I have forgotten your number.	He olvidado tu número.
You have worked...	Vos has trabajado...
He has gone to Germany.	Él se ha ido a Alemania.
She has broken her arm.	Ella se ha roto su brazo.
It has not arrived yet.	No ha llegado todavía.
We haven't played football since...	No hemos jugado al fútbol desde...
They have studied for the exam.	Ellos han estudiado para el examen.

AFIRMATIVO. El presente perfecto se forma con **have / has + el participio** pasado del verbo. El participio pasado de los verbos regulares es el mismo que el pasado simple, es decir, la forma *-ed*. El participio de los verbos irregulares debe memorizarse.

Afirmativo		
I	have	worked travelled closed eaten seen spoken
He	has	
She		
It		
We	have	
You		
They		

NEGATIVO. Para formar la negativa, añadimos *not* entre los verbos.

Negativo			
I	have not	haven't	worked travelled closed
He She It	has not	hasn't	
We You They	have not	haven't	eaten seen spoken

INTERROGATIVO. Las preguntas cerradas (*sí / no*) siguen el siguiente esquema:

Have / Has + subject + verb + object?

Has Mike bought a new car?

Las preguntas abiertas (las que piden una respuesta más detallada) siguen el siguiente patrón:

Interrogative + have / has + subject + verb + object?

Why has he bought a new car?

Short Answers		
Yes,	I	have.
	we	
	you	
	they	
Yes,	he	has.
	she	
	it	

Short Answers		
No,	I	haven't.
	we	
	you	
	they	
No,	he	hasn't.
	she	
	it	

1 Complete the sentence using a verb from the list in present perfect simple form.

collect install organize paint plant
put up recycle replace send show

What we have done to make our school a greener place

- a We have sent information leaflets to all parents.
- b We _____ information posters in every classroom.
- c We _____ over five tonnes of litter for recycling.
- d We _____ fifteen trees in front of the school.
- e We _____ 50 light bulbs with energy-saving bulbs.
- f We _____ 25 ink cartridges from computer printers.
- g We _____ three films about how to save energy.
- h We _____ signs on all the doors reminding people to turn off the lights.
- i We _____ five new energy-saving heaters.
- j We _____ teams of students to turn off unused lights.

2 Read these sentences about fish. Then put the verb in brackets into present perfect simple form.

- a About 15% of protein eaten by humans
(always come) has always come from fish.
- b Recently, however, the number of fish (fall) _____
- c Several things (cause) _____ this problem.
- d Most scientists agree that governments (not do) _____ enough to stop overfishing.
- e This means that fish populations (grow) _____ smaller.
- f Many fish (not reproduce) _____ fast enough to replace their numbers.
- g The population of North Sea cod, for example, (reach) _____ a dangerous level.
- h EU laws (reduce) _____ the numbers of fishing boats.
- i As a result, many fishermen in traditional fishing ports (lose) _____ their jobs.
- j In recent years, fish in the UK (become) _____ expensive, and many people (stop) _____ eating it.

3 Use the prompts to make a question.

- a you / ever / see a humming bird? Have you ever seen a humming bird? ?
- b you / ever / read *War and Peace*? _____ ?
It's one of the longest 19th-century novels.
- c you / ever / visit San Marino? _____ ?
It's Europe's second smallest country.
- d you / ever / swim in the Pacific Ocean? _____ ?
It's the largest ocean in the world.
- e you / ever / take a trip to the Sahara Desert? _____ ?
It's one of the hottest places in the world.

- 4 Complete each sentence with one of the time words in the list. You will need to use some words more than once.

yet for already since

In the laboratory

- a 'Haven't you left yet ?'
- b 'No. I've been here _____ 8.00 this morning.'
- c 'Have you checked the results of the experiment _____ ?'
- d 'Yes, I've _____ done that.'
- e 'We've worked on this project _____ three weeks. Unfortunately we haven't discovered anything interesting _____.'
- f 'No, nothing has happened _____ last Tuesday.'
- g 'Yes, I know. I've _____ seen your report.'
- h 'So I'm going to do the experiment again. But I haven't started it _____.'
- i 'Don't bother. I've _____ started it. I haven't checked _____, but I think we're going to get the same results.'