

- ❖ **ever** (que se traduce por **alguna vez, en alguna ocasión**) normalmente en preguntas del tipo ...



*Have you **ever** been to London?* (¿Has estado **alguna vez** en Londres?)
*Have you **ever** eaten sushi?* (¿Has comido sushi **en alguna ocasión**?)

Hazle preguntas a Matt sobre las cosas que ha hecho usando el

present perfect + ever

- 0. you / fail / an exam? Have you ever failed an exam?
- 1. you / meet / a celebrity? _____
- 2. you / be / to prison? _____
- 3. you / sleep / in a park? _____
- 4. you / drive / a Ferrari? _____
- 5. you / see / a ghost? _____

- ❖ **just** para acciones muy, muy recientes (hace que nuestro *present perfect* se traduzca por **acabar de ...**)



*The referee has **just** whistled the end.*
 (El árbitro **acaba de** pitar el final.)
*Their plane has **just** landed.*
 (Su vuelo **acaba de** aterrizar.)

Mira los dibujos y escribe una oración diciendo lo que acaba de ocurrir usando el

present perfect + just.



- 0. the plane / land The plane has just landed.
- 1. the little girl / fall off / her bike _____
- 2. they / get married _____
- 3. she / hear / some good news _____
- 4. Iniesta / score / a goal _____
- 5. Villa / miss / a penalty _____

❖ **yet** fíjate que siempre se coloca al final de la frase, pero ...

➤ en **preguntas** (se traduce por **ya** o **todavía no**)



*Has the match finished **yet**?* (¿Ha acabado **ya** el partido?)

*Have they arrived **yet**?* (¿**Todavía no** han llegado?)

➤ en **oraciones negativas** (se traduce por **todavía** o **aún**)

*No, the match hasn't finished **yet**.* (No, ... no ha terminado **todavía**.)

*No, they have not arrived **yet**.* (No, **aún** no han llegado.)

Es casi la hora de cenar y Paco todavía está sentado "haciendo los deberes". Completa estos mini-diálogos entre Paco y su madre usando el

present perfect y las partículas yet y/o already.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------------------------|
| 0. | <u>Have you finished your homework yet?</u>
<u>No, I haven't finished yet.</u> | (finish / homework)
✗ |
| 1. | _____ | (do / Maths problems)
✓ |
| 2. | _____ | (revise ¹ History)
✓ |
| 3. | _____ | (learn / Irregular verbs)
✗ |
| 4. | _____ | (write / essay ²)
✗ |
| 5. | _____ | (study / French test)
✓ |

❖ **already** (se traduce por **ya**) se usa normalmente en oraciones afirmativas y siempre va colocado entre el auxiliar y el verbo.

*Yes, the match has **already** finished.* (Si, el partido **ya** ha acabado.)

*Yes, they have **already** arrived.* (Si, **ya** han llegado.)

❖ **never** (que se traduce por **nunca**)

*I have **never** met anyone famous.* (**Nunca** he conocido a nadie famoso.)

*We have **never** seen a ghost.* (**Nunca** hemos visto un fantasma.)



Completa la conversación utilizando

just, already, yet, ever and never.

- Julie Hi, mum! I've (1) _____ arrived in Santiago.
Mum Santiago? Where's that?
Julie It's the capital of Chile.
Mum Have you been to Argentina (2) _____ ?
Julie No, not (3) _____ , but we've (4) _____ visited Ecuador and Peru.
Mum You're so lucky.
Julie Why?
Mum Well, I've (5) _____ been to Peru or Chile.
Julie Have you (6) _____ been to Argentina?
Mum No dear, you know I've (7) _____ been to South America.
Julie You should come with me. I've (8) _____ decided I'm coming back next year.
Mum I don't know, dear. It's a long way to travel.

Completa las oraciones utilizando

ever, never, just, already and yet.

1. Have you _____ been in America?
2. Do you hear the noise? The train has _____ arrived.
3. No. Your cousin hasn't come to the party _____.
4. Your daughter has _____ returned home. You don't have to worry anymore.
5. Haven't you finished your food _____? No, I am still eating mom.
6. I am a very lucky person. I have _____ had nightmares.
7. Are you going to meet me at the shop? Yes, I am _____ there.
8. I have _____ realized how beautiful you are.
9. Would you like to have dinner with us? No thanks, I have _____ had dinner.
10. Have you _____ seen such a big ant?

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