

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE	
Form	
Affirmative	I + have/has + past participle I have finished my work.
Negative	S + have/has + not + past participle I have not finished my work.
Interrogation	Have/has + S + past participle Have you finished your work?

PRESENT PERFECT. THEORY

- With present perfect we express actions in the...
 - PRESENT
 - PAST
 - FUTURE
- With present perfect we express actions in the past and we know exactly when they happened.
 - TRUE
 - FALSE
- With present perfect we express life experiences.
 - TRUE
 - FALSE
- Meaning: Finished past action and we know when it happened.
 - PRESENT PERFECT
 - PAST SIMPLE
- Meaning: Successive past actions
 - PRESENT PERFECT
 - PAST SIMPLE
- Meaning: Recent activities
 - PRESENT PERFECT
 - PAST SIMPLE
- Meaning: Activities that began in the past and continue up to the present
 - PRESENT PERFECT
 - PAST SIMPLE

8. Meaning: The focus is on the result of the action

- ☐ (A) PRESENT PERFECT
- ☐ (B) PAST SIMPLE

9. Meaning: The focus is on WHEN the action happened.

- ☐ (A) PRESENT PERFECT
- ☐ (B) PAST SIMPLE

10. The auxiliary for the present perfect is...

- ☐ (A) DO
- ☐ (B) DID
- ☐ (C) HAVE/HAS
- ☐ (D) WILL

11. With the present perfect we need to use the auxiliary verb in all types of sentences (affirmatives, negatives and interrogatives)

- ☐ (A) TRUE
- ☐ (B) FALSE

12. FOR: This time adverbial is most characteristic of...

- ☐ (A) PRESENT PERFECT
- ☐ (B) PAST SIMPLE

13. YESTERDAY: This time adverbial is most characteristic of...

- ☐ (A) PRESENT PERFECT
- ☐ (B) PAST SIMPLE

14. SINCE: This time adverbial is most characteristic of...

- ☐ (A) PRESENT PERFECT
- ☐ (B) PAST SIMPLE

15. EVER is mainly used in...

- ☐ (A) AFFIRMATIVES
- ☐ (B) NEGATIVES
- ☐ (C) QUESTIONS

16. NEVER is mainly used in...

- ☐ (A) AFFIRMATIVES
- ☐ (B) NEGATIVES
- ☐ (C) QUESTIONS

17. JUST is mainly used to express...

- ☐ (A) RECENT ACTIONS
- ☐ (B) AN ACTION IS FINISHED AND WE HIGHLIGHT IT

18. ALREADY means...

- ☐ (A) TODAVÍA
- ☐ (B) ALGUNA VEZ
- ☐ (C) YA
- ☐ (D) No option is correct

19. YET is used between the subject and the auxiliary.

- ☐ (A) TRUE
- ☐ (B) FALSE

20. HAVE BEEN is used to express...

- ☐ (A) Someone has gone somewhere, but he/she is already back.
- ☐ (B) Some has gone somewhere, but he/she is still there and has not come back yet.

21. HAVE GONE is used to express...

- ☐ (A) Someone has gone somewhere, but he/she is already back.
- ☐ (B) Some has gone somewhere, but he/she is still there and has not come back yet.

22. With present perfect, time expressions are often used at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

- ☐ (A) TRUE
- ☐ (B) FALSE

23. We use it to express duration, that is, to refer to a period of time.

- ☐ (A) FOR
- ☐ (B) SINCE

24. We use it to express duration, but it emphasizes the beginning of the time span.

- ☐ (A) FOR
- ☐ (B) SINCE

25. DURANTE...

- ☐ (A) FOR
- ☐ (B) SINCE
- ☐ (C) ALREADY
- ☐ (D) YET
- ☐ (E) STILL

26. YA...(affirmative sentences)

- ☐ (A) FOR
- ☐ (B) SINCE
- ☐ (C) ALREADY
- ☐ (D) YET
- ☐ (E) STILL

27. ACABAR DE HACER ALGO

- ☐ (A) FOR
- ☐ (B) SINCE
- ☐ (C) ALREADY
- ☐ (D) YET
- ☐ (E) JUST

28. NUNCA...

- ☐ (A) NEVER
- ☐ (B) EVER
- ☐ (C) ALREADY
- ☐ (D) YET
- ☐ (E) STILL

29. ÚLTIMAMENTE...

- ☐ (A) SO FAR
- ☐ (B) LATELY
- ☐ (C) ALREADY
- ☐ (D) YET
- ☐ (E) STILL

30. DESDE...

- ☐ (A) FOR
- ☐ (B) SINCE
- ☐ (C) ALREADY
- ☐ (D) YET
- ☐ (E) STILL