

## Guía de Estudio—Presente Perfecto

Estoy segura que ya conoces este tiempo verbal, Abi. Esta guía solo servirá como recordatorio y práctica. Pero si tienes alguna duda o dificultad, avísame.

### Temas:

- presente perfecto: forma y función
- *never / ever / already / yet*

### Formación del "present perfect"

El presente perfecto de cualquier verbo está compuesto por dos elementos: la forma apropiada del verbo auxiliar **to have** (en presente) y el "past participle" del verbo principal. La forma del "past participle" de un verbo regular es **raíz + ed**, e.g. *played, arrived, looked*. En cuanto a los verbos irregulares, revisa una tabla de verbos irregulares.

### El presente perfecto se utiliza para describir

- Una acción o situación iniciada en el pasado y que continúa en el presente: *I have lived in Bristol since 1984* (= todavía vivo allí.)
- Una acción realizada durante un periodo de tiempo aún no concluido: *She has been to the cinema twice this week* (= la semana todavía no ha terminado.)
- Una acción repetida en un periodo temporal inespecífico situado entre el pasado y el presente: *We have visited Portugal several times*.
- Una acción que ha concluido en un pasado muy reciente, lo que se indica mediante '**just**': *I have just finished my work*.
- Una acción para la cual no es importante el momento preciso en que aconteció: *He has read 'War and Peace'*. (= lo relevante es el resultado de la acción)

### Present perfect + *ever, never, already, yet*

**Ever / Never.** Los adverbios "ever" y "never" se refieren a un tiempo no identificado, *anterior al presente*. "Ever" y "never" siempre se colocan antes del verbo principal (en "past participle").

"Ever" se utiliza:

- en preguntas: *Have you ever been to England? / Has she ever met the Prime Minister?*
- En oraciones negativas con "nothing + ever" o "nobody + ever": *Nobody has ever said that to me before. / Nothing like this has ever happened to us.*
- Con "The first time": *It's the first time that I've ever eaten snails. / This is the first time I've ever been to England.*

"Never" significa *nunca antes de ahora* y equivale a "not (...) ever": (*I have never visited Berlin*). Se usa en oraciones afirmativas. **¡CUIDADO!**: "Never" y "not" no deben usarse juntos: ~~I haven't never been to Italy~~. / *I have never been to Italy*.

**Already.** "Already" se refiere a una acción que ha ocurrido en un tiempo anterior al presente pero no especificado. Sugiere que no es necesario repetir la acción. Por ejemplo:

I've **already** drunk three coffees this morning. (= ¡y me estás ofreciendo otro!)  
Don't write to John, I've **already** done it.

También se utiliza para preguntar:

Have you **already** written to John?  
Has she finished her homework **already**?

"Already" puede colocarse antes del verbo principal (en "past participle") o al final de la frase:

I have **already** been to Tokyo.

**I have been to Tokyo** already.

**Yet.** "Yet" se utiliza en oraciones negativas e interrogativas, con el significado de *(no) en el periodo temporal entre el pasado y el ahora, (no) hasta el momento presente, incluido éste*. Suele colocarse al final de la frase. Por ejemplo:

Have you met Judy **yet**?  
I haven't visited the Tate Gallery **yet**.  
Has he arrived **yet**?  
They haven't eaten **yet**.

## El uso de adverbios como *just* y otros

(Esta información no está incluida en tu examen, pero es bueno repasar todo.) Algunos adverbios de tiempo suelen acompañar al present perfect para enfatizar el momento en que sucedió la acción. Los principales son:

- just (apenas)
- for (desde hace/hace)
- since (desde)
- how long (cuánto tiempo, cuánto tiempo hace que)

A continuación puedes ver algunos ejemplos del present perfect con estos adjetivos:

- I have just finished my exam (Apenas terminé mi examen.)
- They have been in a relationship for 12 years (Ellos han estado en una relación por 12 años.)
- We have worked in this shop since January (Nosotros hemos trabajado en esta tienda desde enero.)
- How long have you been in this gym? (¿Por cuánto tiempo has estado en este gimnasio?)

Ahora practicamos...

Directions: Complete the dialogues with the given verbs and any words in parentheses. Use the PRESENT PERFECT.

1. eat A: (you, ever) Have you ever eaten pepperoni pizza?  
B: Yes, I have. I have eaten pepperoni pizza many times. OR:  
No, I haven't. I (never) have never eaten pepperoni pizza.

2. talk A: (you, ever) \_\_\_\_\_ to a famous person?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ to a lot of famous people. OR:  
No, I \_\_\_\_\_. I (never) \_\_\_\_\_ to a famous person.

3. rent A: (Erica, ever) \_\_\_\_\_ a car?  
B: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_ a car many times. OR:  
No, she \_\_\_\_\_. She (never) \_\_\_\_\_ a car.

4. see A: (you, ever) \_\_\_\_\_ a shooting star?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of shooting stars. OR:  
No, I \_\_\_\_\_. I (never) \_\_\_\_\_ a shooting star.

**Choose the most appropriate forms to complete the following present perfect sentences.**

1) \_\_\_\_ to Rome?

Have ever you been      Have you ever been      Have you been ever

2) Have you had lunch \_\_\_\_?

yet      ever      already

3) I \_\_\_\_ the keys that I lost yet.

haven't find      haven't finded      haven't found

4) I \_\_\_\_ Peter since I was 5 years old.

know      've known      've knew

5) I \_\_\_\_ my pen. Can I use yours?

've losed      lose      have lost

6) A: 'Where's Celine?' B: 'She \_\_\_\_.'

's just left

just has left

has left just

7) I've been here \_\_\_\_.

since a week ago

since a week

for a week

8) We \_\_\_\_ insects before.

never have ate

've never eaten

never have eaten

9) We've known each other since we \_\_\_\_ children.

were

have been

are

10) \_\_\_\_ raining yet?

Has it stop

Does it stopped

Has it stopped

Directions: Complete the sentences with the PRESENT PERFECT of the verbs in the list and any words in parentheses. Use each verb only one time.

eat	look	save	use
give	play	sleep	wear
improve	rise	speak	win

1. People have used sheep's wool to make clothing for centuries.

2. The night is over. It's daytime now. The sun \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I (*never*) \_\_\_\_\_ golf, but I'd like to. It looks like fun.

4. Our team is great. They \_\_\_\_\_ all of their games so far this year. They haven't lost a single game.

5. Amy must be mad at me. She (*not*) \_\_\_\_\_ one word to me all evening. I wonder what I did to make her angry.

6. The cat must be sick. He (*not*) \_\_\_\_\_ any food for two days. We'd better call the vet.

7. Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us a lot of tests and quizzes since the beginning of the term.

8. We put a little money in our savings account every month. We want to buy a car, but we (*not*) \_\_\_\_\_ enough money yet. We'll have enough in a few more months.

9. (*you, ever*) \_\_\_\_\_ outdoors for an entire night? I mean without a tent, with nothing between you and the stars?

10. My aunt puts on a wig whenever she goes out, but I (*never*) \_\_\_\_\_ a wig in my whole life.

11. Paul's health \_\_\_\_\_ a lot since he started eating the right kinds of food, exercising regularly, and handling the stress in his life. He's never felt better.

12. I can't find my keys. I \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere—in all my pockets, in my briefcase, in my desk. They're gone.

**Choose the correct word—already or yet—to complete these sentences.**

We have \_\_\_\_\_ eaten dinner.

We haven't eaten dinner \_\_\_\_\_.

It's very early but I'm \_\_\_\_\_ hungry.

It's dinner time but I'm not very hungry \_\_\_\_\_.

Have you washed your car \_\_\_\_\_?

I have \_\_\_\_\_ washed my car.

Directions: Complete the sentences with the SIMPLE PAST or the PRESENT PERFECT.

1. A: When are you going to call Jane?

B: I (*call, already*) have already called her. I (*call*) called her a half an hour ago.

2. A: When are you going to begin working at the candy store?

B: I (*begin, already*) \_\_\_\_\_ working there. I (*begin*) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday morning.

3. A: Are you going to eat lunch soon?

B: I (*eat, already*) \_\_\_\_\_. I (*eat*) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch an hour ago.

4. A: When are you going to get a new computer?

B: I (*buy, already*) \_\_\_\_\_ one. I (*buy*) \_\_\_\_\_ it last week.

5. A: When is Steve going to leave for the concert?

B: He (*leave, already*) \_\_\_\_\_. He (*leave*) \_\_\_\_\_ an hour ago.