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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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...

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS