

4. PRESENTE PERFECTO

4.1 FORMA DEL PRESENTE PERFECTO

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA
<i>I have worked</i>	<i>I haven't worked</i>	<i>Have I worked?</i>
<i>You have worked</i>	<i>You haven't worked</i>	<i>Have you worked?</i>
<i>He has worked</i>	<i>He hasn't worked</i>	<i>Has he worked?</i>
<i>She has worked</i>	<i>She hasn't worked</i>	<i>Has she worked?</i>
<i>It has worked</i>	<i>It hasn't worked</i>	<i>Has it worked?</i>
<i>We have worked</i>	<i>We haven't worked</i>	<i>Have we worked?</i>
<i>You have worked</i>	<i>You haven't worked</i>	<i>Have you worked?</i>
<i>They have worked</i>	<i>They haven't worked</i>	<i>Have they worked?</i>

RECUERDA:

1. La forma general es **have + participio**.
2. El participio se forma:
 - Si el verbo es regular, añadiendo -ed al verbo (con los cambios ortográficos que puedan hacer falta).
 - Si el verbo es irregular, debes aprenderte el participio de memoria.

Adverbios que lo acompañan:

1. **for**: indica el período en el que se ha realizado la acción.
I've lived here for two years. = He vivido aquí durante dos años.
2. **since**: indica el inicio del período en el que se ha realizado la acción
I've lived here since 2007. = He vivido aquí desde el 2007.
3. **Already**: indica que la acción ya ha sido realizada.
I have already read that book. = Ya he leído ese libro.
4. **Just**: indica que la acción ha sido realizada hace muy poco tiempo.
I have just read that book. = Acabo de leer ese libro.
5. **Yet**: suele aparecer en oraciones negativas, indicando que la acción aún no se ha realizado.
I haven't read that book yet. = Aún no he leído ese libro.

RECUERDA: already y just deben ir antes del verbo principal, pero yet se sitúa al final de la frase

EJERCICIO 1. Pon el verbo en paréntesis en presente perfecto y completa las repuestas cortas (repetiendo el auxiliar).

1. Where (you / be)? – I (be) to the dentist.
2. (you / have) breakfast? – Yes, I.....
3. The post (come)? – Yes, it.....
4. You (see) my watch anywhere? – No, I'm afraid I.....

5. Someone (wind) the clock? – Yes, Tom.....
6. I (not finish) my letter yet.
7. He just (go) out.
8. Someone (take) my bicycle.
9. The phone (stop) ringing.
10. You (hear) from her lately? – No, I.....

EJERCICIO 2. Completa con *for* o *since*.

1. We've been fishing two hours.
2. I've been working in this office a month.
3. They've been living in France 1970.
4. He has been in prison a year.
5. I've known that a long time.
6. That man has been standing there six o'clock.
7. She has driven the same car 1975.
8. The kettle has been boiling a quarter of an hour.
9. Things have changed I was a girl.
10. The central heating has been on October.

EJERCICIO 3. Completa las oraciones de B utilizando *just/already/yet* y el presente perfecto.

A	B
1 Would you like something to eat?	No, thanks. <i>I've just had lunch.</i> (I / just / have / lunch)
2 Do you know where Julia is?	Yes, (I / just / see / her)
3 What time is David leaving? (he / already / leave)
4 What's in the newspaper today?	I don't know. (I / not / read / it yet)
5 Is Sue coming to the cinema with us?	No, (she / already / see / the film)
6 Are your friends here yet?	Yes, (they / just / arrive)
7 What does Tim think about your plan? (we / not / tell / him yet)

4.2 USO DEL PASADO SIMPLE

El pasado simple se usa:

- Para expresar acciones que sucedieron en el pasado. Si se usa este tiempo, se está describiendo la acción como algo empezado y acabado, como un hecho ya completado.

Yesterday, I played tennis in the park.

- Las expresiones de tiempo que lo acompañen han de referirse al pasado explícitamente (especificando el momento en que ocurrió): yesterday, last year, when I was young...

4.3 USO DEL PRESENTE PERFECTO

- Con acciones ya terminadas sin que sepamos o digamos cuándo.

I have already eaten. (¿cuándo? No se sabe ni es importante)

- Con acciones que, o bien aún no han acabado, o bien tienen consecuencias en el presente.

We have known each other for years (acción no acabada)

I have bought some bread. Here it is. (acción con consecuencias aún visibles)

EJERCICIO 4. Completa las oraciones con pasado simple o presente perfecto.

1. I (be) there when you bought it.
2. I (live) here since I was a baby.
3. Ten years ago, I (meet) Claire for the first time.
4. We (visit) Cornwall every summer since I was twelve!
5. I (never see) you look so happy!
6. Last week, I (take) my exams.

EJERCICIO 5. Escribe las frases usando el pasado simple o el presente perfecto.

- 1 (it / not / rain / this week) *It hasn't rained this week.*
- 2 (the weather / be / cold / recently) The weather
- 3 (it / cold / last week) It
- 4 (I / not / read / a newspaper yesterday) I
- 5 (I / not / read / a newspaper today)
- 6 (Emily / earn / a lot of money / this year)
- 7 (she / not / earn / so much / last year)
- 8 (you / have / a holiday recently?)