



ENGLISH

The present perfect simple



What is it?

The present perfect simple

USES:

1. A past action with consequences in the present.
2. Experiences
3. Recent finished actions



1. A past action with consequences in the present

EXAMPLES

Ocurre la acción

La acción continúa teniendo lugar



Pasado

Presente

Mary has worked in a bank since 1999.

Mary trabaja / ha trabajado en un banco desde 1999.

2. Experiences

EXAMPLES



Pasado

Presente

She has flown in a balloon, she has done parachuting and she has swum with dolphins.

Ha volado en globo, ha hecho paracaidismo y ha nadado con delfines.

3. Recent finished actions

EXAMPLES



He has watered the plants.
Ha regado las plantas.



She has made her bed.
Ha hecho la cama.

The present perfect simple

How do we **form** the present perfect simple?



Affirmative

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	VERB (PAST PARTICIPLE)	EXAMPLES	
I	have	been	I have been to Mexico. <i>(yo) he estado en México.</i>	
You	've		You have been to Mexico. <i>(tú) Has estado en México.</i>	
He	has		He has been to Mexico. <i>(él) Ha estado en México.</i>	
She			's	She has been to Mexico. <i>(ella) Ha estado en México.</i>
It			It has been to Mexico. <i>(-ello) Ha estado en México.</i>	
We	have		We have been to Mexico. <i>(nosotros/as) Hemos estado en México.</i>	
You			've	You have been to Mexico. <i>(vosotros/as) Habéis estado en México.</i>
They			They have been to Mexico. <i>(ellos/as) Han estado en México.</i>	

Negative

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	VERB (PAST PARTICIPLE)	EXAMPLES
I	have not haven't	been	I haven't been to Mexico. <i>(yo) No he estado en México.</i>
You			You haven't been to Mexico. <i>(tú) No has estado en México.</i>
He	He hasn't been to Mexico. <i>(él) No ha estado en México.</i>		
She	has not hasn't		She hasn't been to Mexico. <i>(ella) No ha estado en México.</i>
It			It hasn't been to Mexico. <i>(ello) No ha estado en México.</i>
We	have not haven't		We haven't been to Mexico. <i>(nosotros/as) No hemos estado en México.</i>
You			You haven't been to Mexico. <i>(vosotros/as) No habéis estado en México.</i>
They			They haven't been to Mexico. <i>(ellos/as) No han estado en México.</i>

Interrogative

AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	VERB (PAST PARTICIPLE)	EXAMPLES
Have	I	been?	Have I been to Mexico? <i>(yo) ¿He estado en México?</i>
	you		Have you been to Mexico? <i>(tú) Has estado en México?</i>
Has	he		Has he been to Mexico? <i>(él) ¿Ha estado en México?</i>
	she		Has she been to Mexico? <i>(ella) ¿Ha estado en México?</i>
	it		Has it been to Mexico? <i>(-ello) ¿Ha estado en México?</i>
Have	we		Have we been to Mexico? <i>(nosotros/as) ¿Hemos estado en México?</i>
	you		Have you been to Mexico? <i>(vosotros/as) ¿Habéis estado en México?</i>
	they		Have they been to Mexico? <i>(ellos/as) ¿Han estado en México?</i>

FORM

STRUCTURE

EXAMPLES

AFFIRMATIVE

Sujeto + **have / has** + **verbo (past participle)** +
(compl.)

I have ridden a horse many times.
He montado a caballo muchas veces.

NEGATIVE

Sujeto + **have / has** + **verbo (past participle)** +
(compl.)

We haven't finished our homework.
No hemos terminado nuestros deberes.

INTERROGATIVE

Have / Has + sujeto + **verbo (past participle)** +
(compl.)?

Have you seen Joe? No, I haven't.
(tú) ¿Has visto a Joe? No.

The PRESENT PERFECT



Activity 1

Complete with: PRESENT PERFECT

1. I (not / work) _____ today.
2. We (buy) _____ a new lamp.
3. We (not / plan) _____ our holiday yet.
4. Where (be / you) _____ ?
5. He (write) _____ five letters.
6. She (not / see) _____ him for a long time.
7. (be / you) _____ at school?
8. School (not / start) _____ yet.
9. (speak / he) _____ to his boss?
10. No, he (have / not) _____ the time yet.



Complete with: **PRESENT PERFECT**

1. I have not worked today.
2. We have bought a new lamp.
3. We have not planned our holiday yet.
4. Where have you been ?
5. He has written five letters.
6. She has not seen him for a long time.
7. Have you been at school?
8. School has not started yet.
9. Has he spoken to his boss?
10. No, he has not had the time yet.

Common expressions

JUST (Acabar de)

- Used mainly in affirmative sentences.
- have/has **JUST** past participle



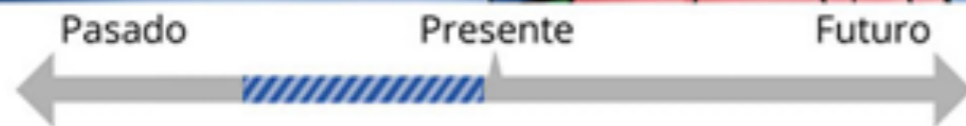
Sally has **just** washed her hair.
Sally acaba de lavarse el pelo.



They have **just** done an exam.
Acaban de hacer un examen.

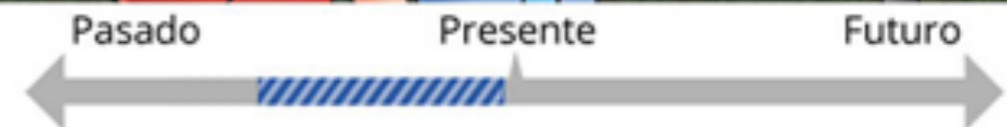
ALREADY (ya)

- Used mainly in affirmative sentences.
- have/has **ALREADY** past participle



Mary has **already** washed the dishes.

Mary ya ha lavado los platos.



We have **already** been here.

Ya hemos estado aquí.

YET (Todavía / ya)

- Used mainly in interrogative (ya) or negative (todavía) sentences.
- have/has past participle **YET**



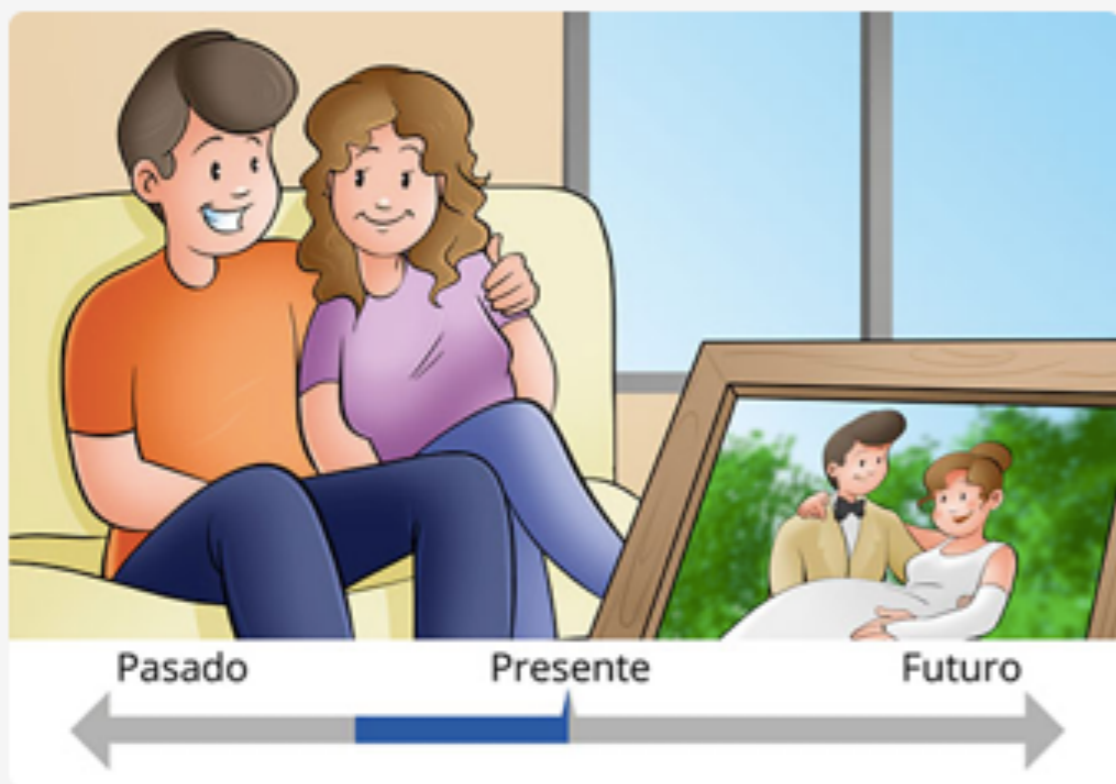
My sister hasn't arrived in London **yet**.
Mi hermana todavía no ha llegado a Londres.



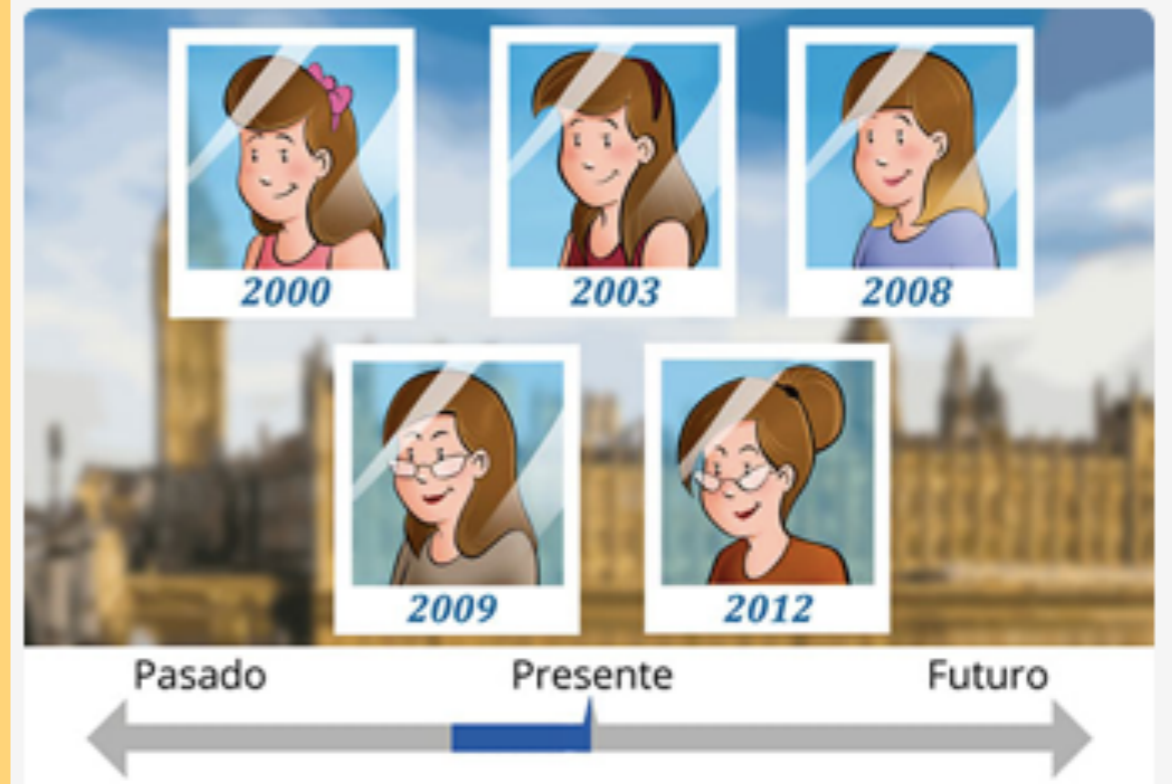
Has Mr. Jones corrected the exams **yet**?
¿El señor Jones ya ha corregido los exámenes?

FOR (Desde hace)

- Followed by a period of time to indicate the duration
 - have/has past participle **FOR ...**



We have been married **for** two years.
Hace dos años que estamos casados.



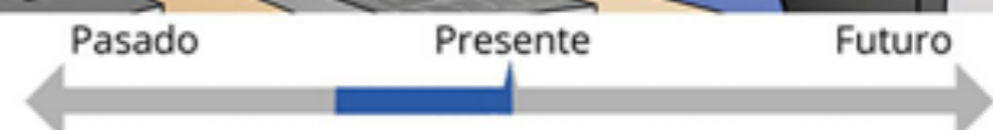
She has lived in London **for** 12 years.
Vive en Londres desde hace 12 años.

SINCE (Desde)

- Followed by a specific time to indicate the beginning
 - have/has past participle **SINCE ...**



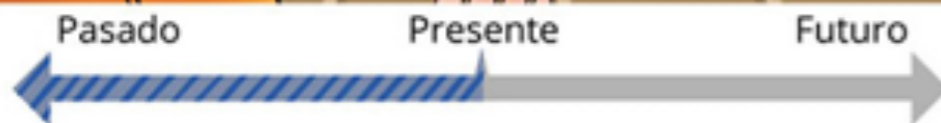
I haven't smoked **since** last week.
No fumo desde la semana pasada.



She has worked in the company **since** April.
Trabaja en esta empresa desde abril.

EVER (alguna vez)

- Used mainly in questions
- have/has **EVER** past participle ?



Have you ever eaten snake meat?

(tú) *¿Alguna vez has comido carne de serpiente?*

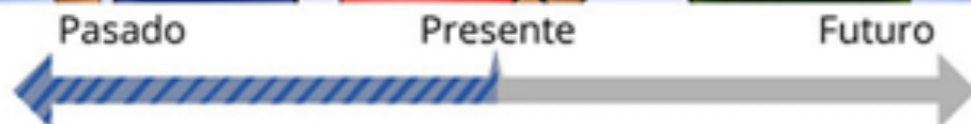


Has he ever played volleyball?

(él) *¿Alguna vez ha jugado al voleibol?*

HOW LONG ...?

¿Cuánto tiempo...? ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que...? ¿Cuánto tiempo lleva...?



How long have you been together?

(vosotros/as) ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que estáis juntos?

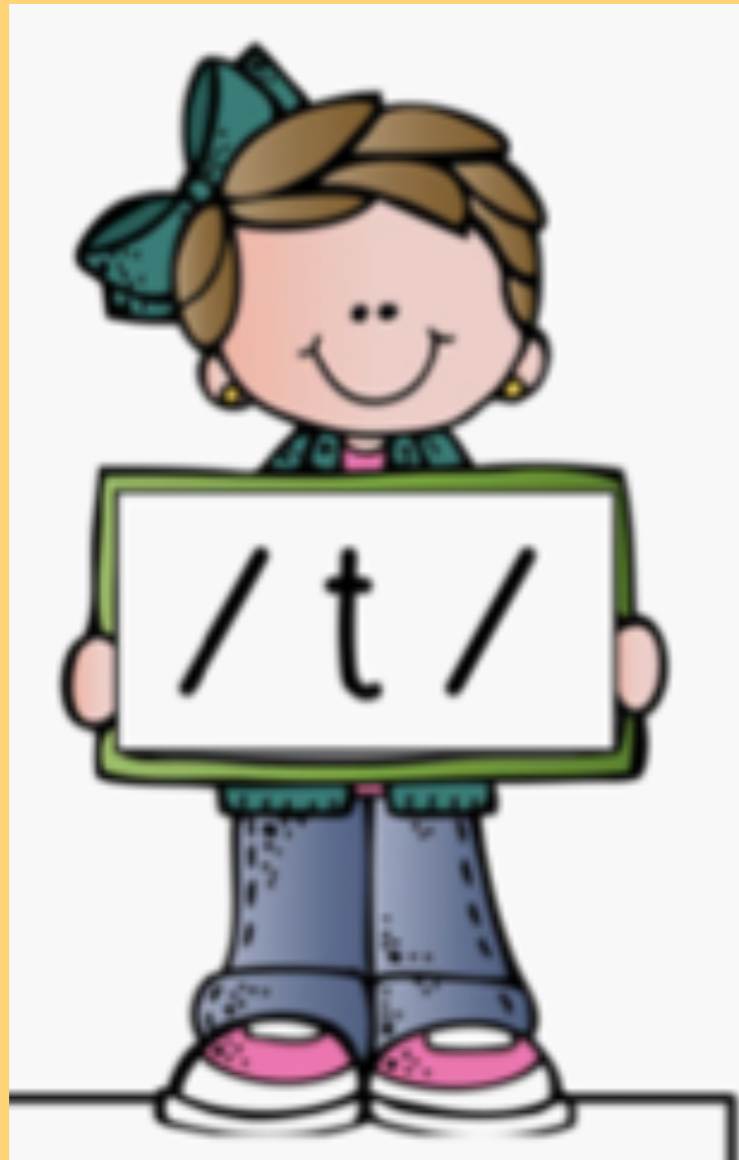


How long has Paul taught in this school?

¿Cuánto tiempo lleva Paul enseñando en esta escuela?

**-ED ending
pronunciation**

The present perfect simple



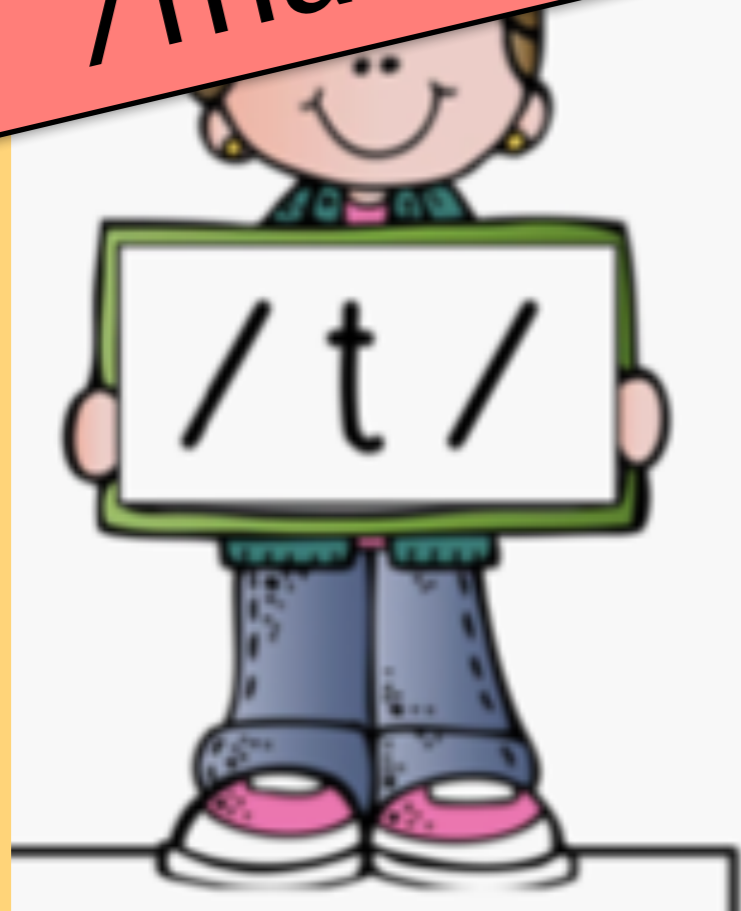
Voiceless sounds
are pronounced
with /t/:

P-S-SH-CH-F-P-K-X

The present perfect simple

Marked

/markt/



Voiceless sounds
are pronounced
with /t/:

P-S-SH-CH-F-P-K-X

The present perfect simple



Voice sounds are pronounced with

/d/:

M-R-N-L-B-V-Z-Y-
G-W and VOWELS

The present perfect simple

Hugged

/hagd/

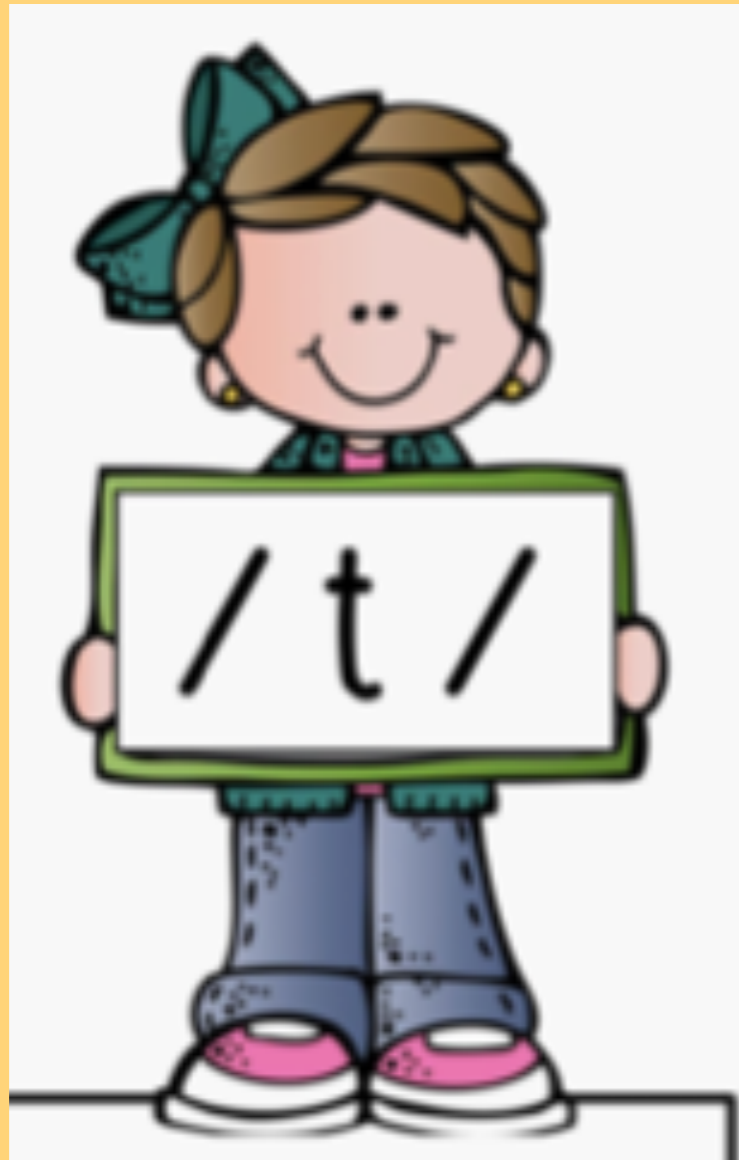


Voice sounds are pronounced with

/d/:

M-R-N-L-B-V-Z-Y-
G-W and VOWELS

The present perfect simple



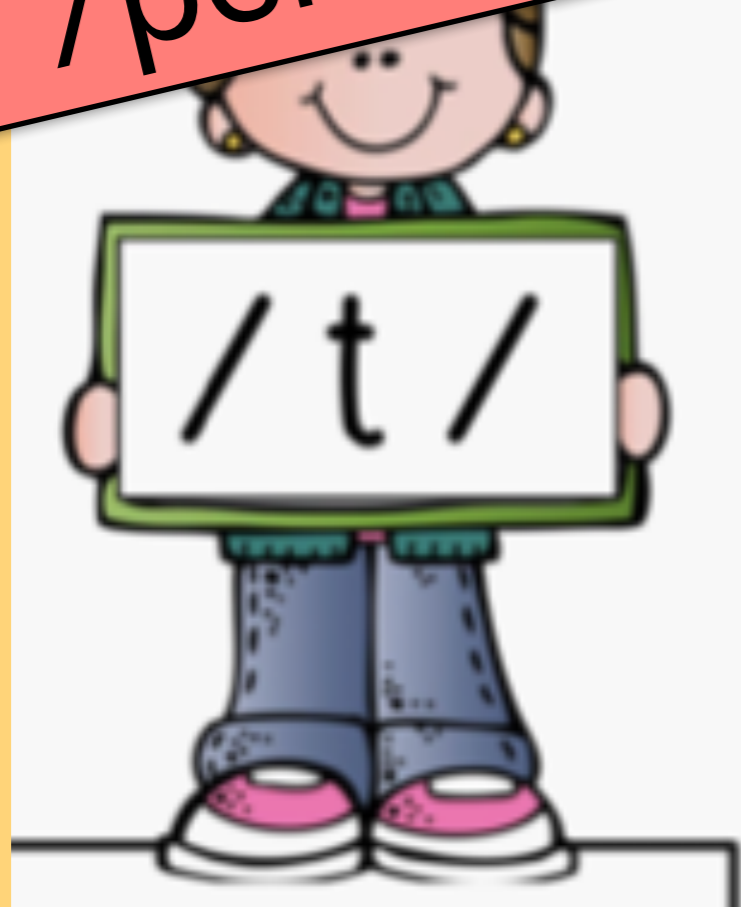
Verbs with -t or -d
as a final sound are
pronounced as /id/:

T-D

The present perfect simple

Painted

/peintid/

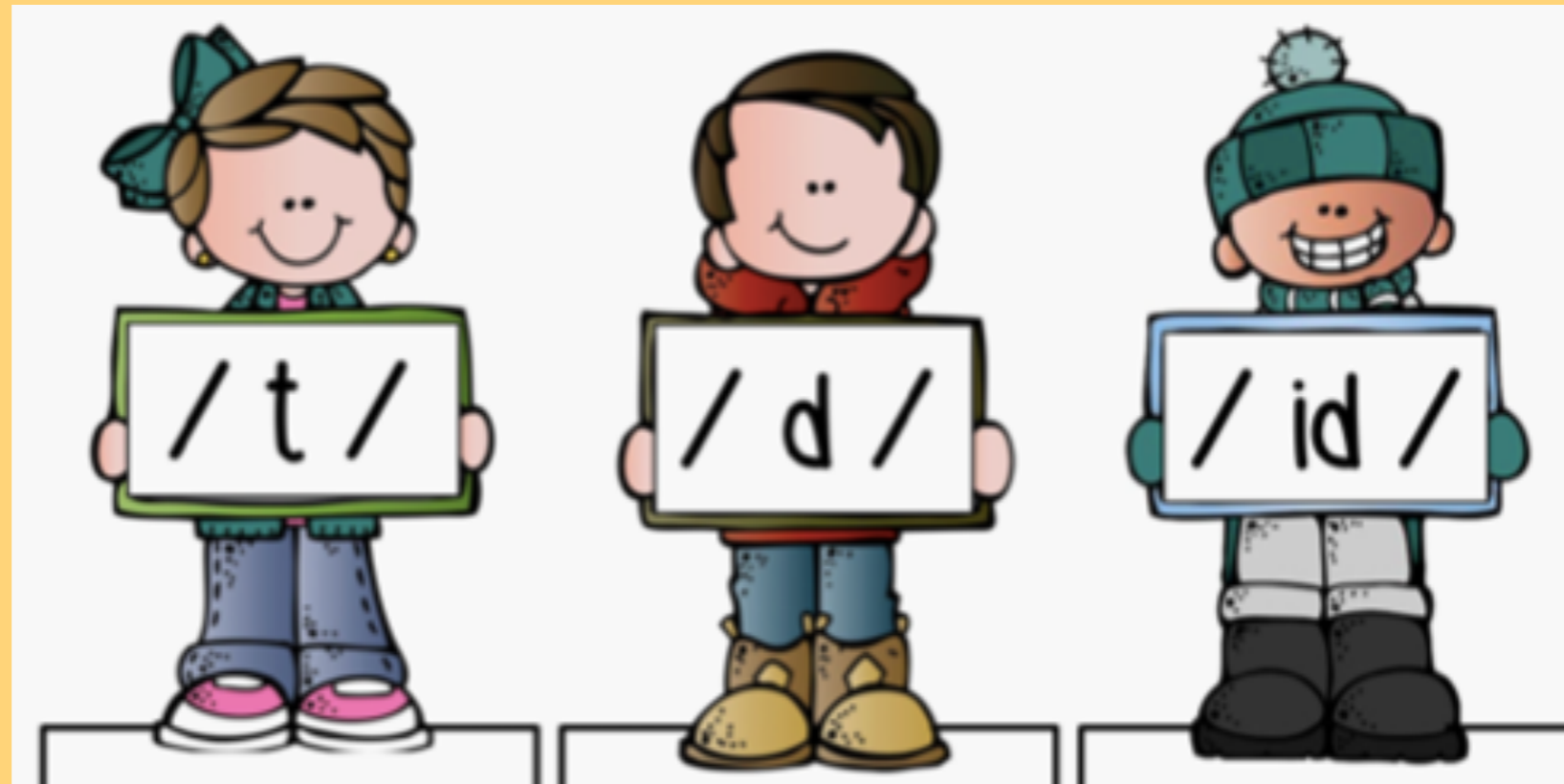


Verbs with -t or -d
as a final sound are
pronounced as /id/:

T-D

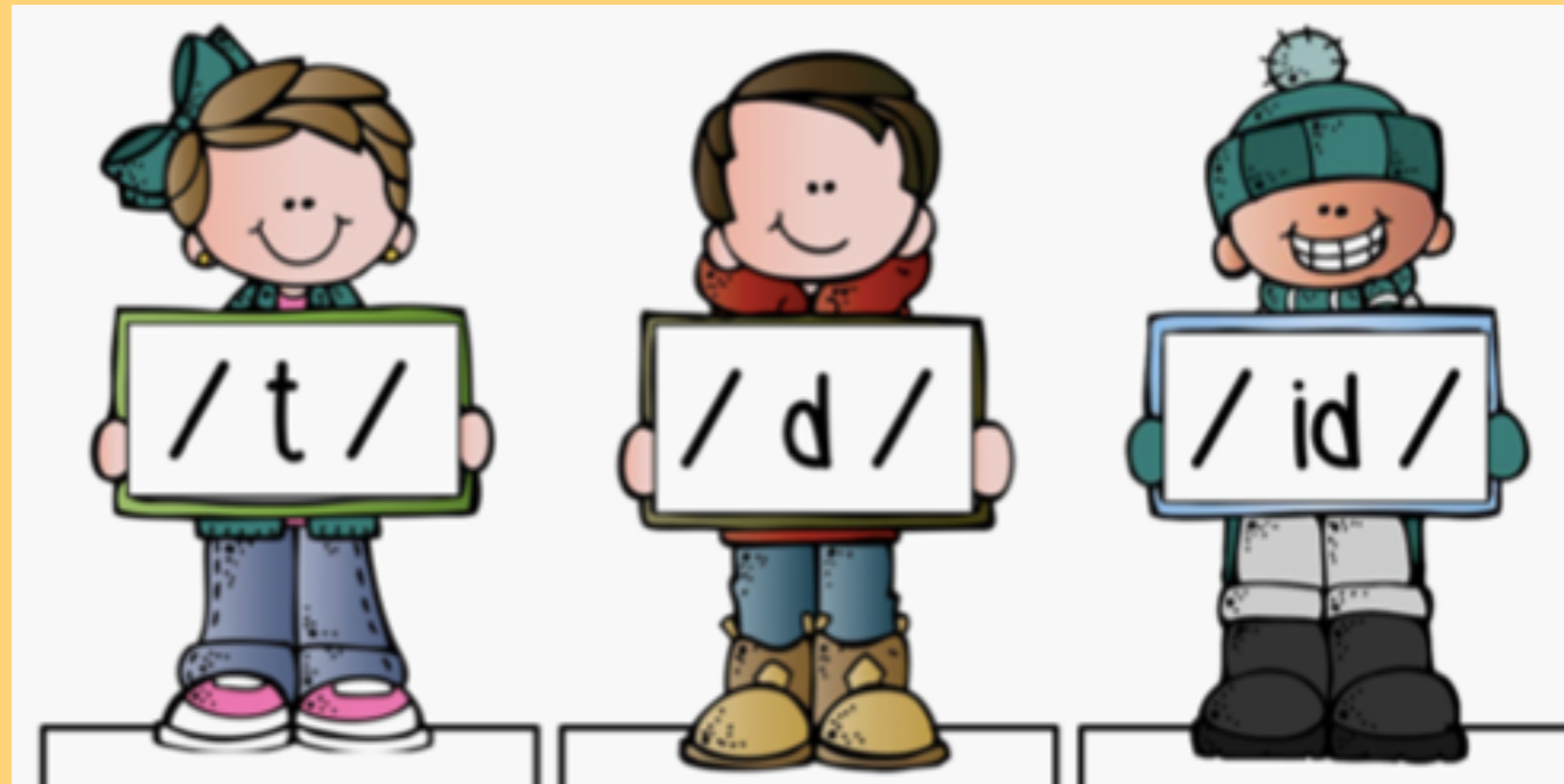
The present perfect simple

NEEDED / CLOSED / FIXED / WAITED / CALLED /
COOKED



The present perfect simple

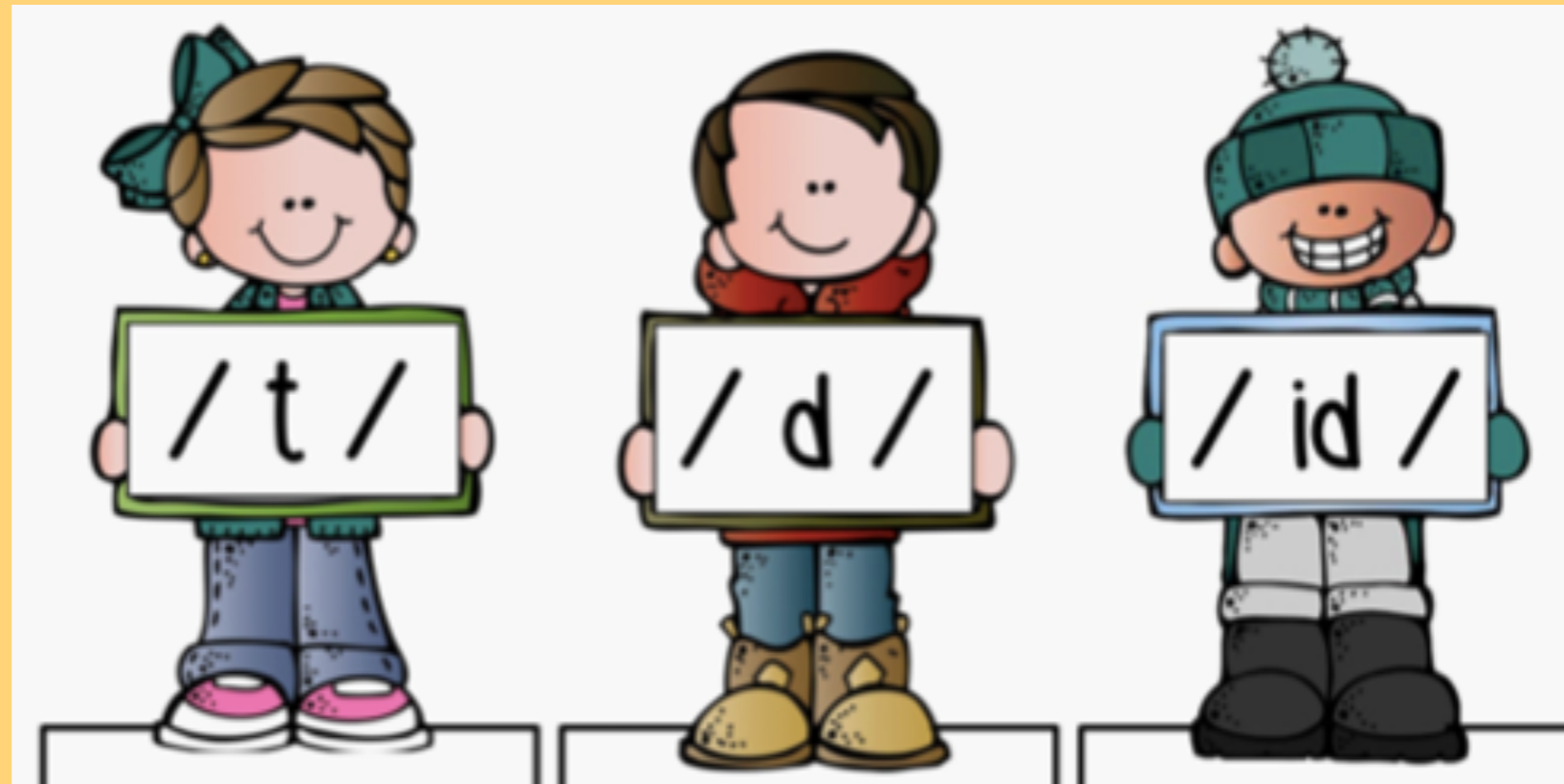
NEEDED / CLOSED / FIXED / WAITED / CALLED /
COOKED



NEEDED

The present perfect simple

NEEDED / CLOSED / FIXED / WAITED / CALLED /
COOKED

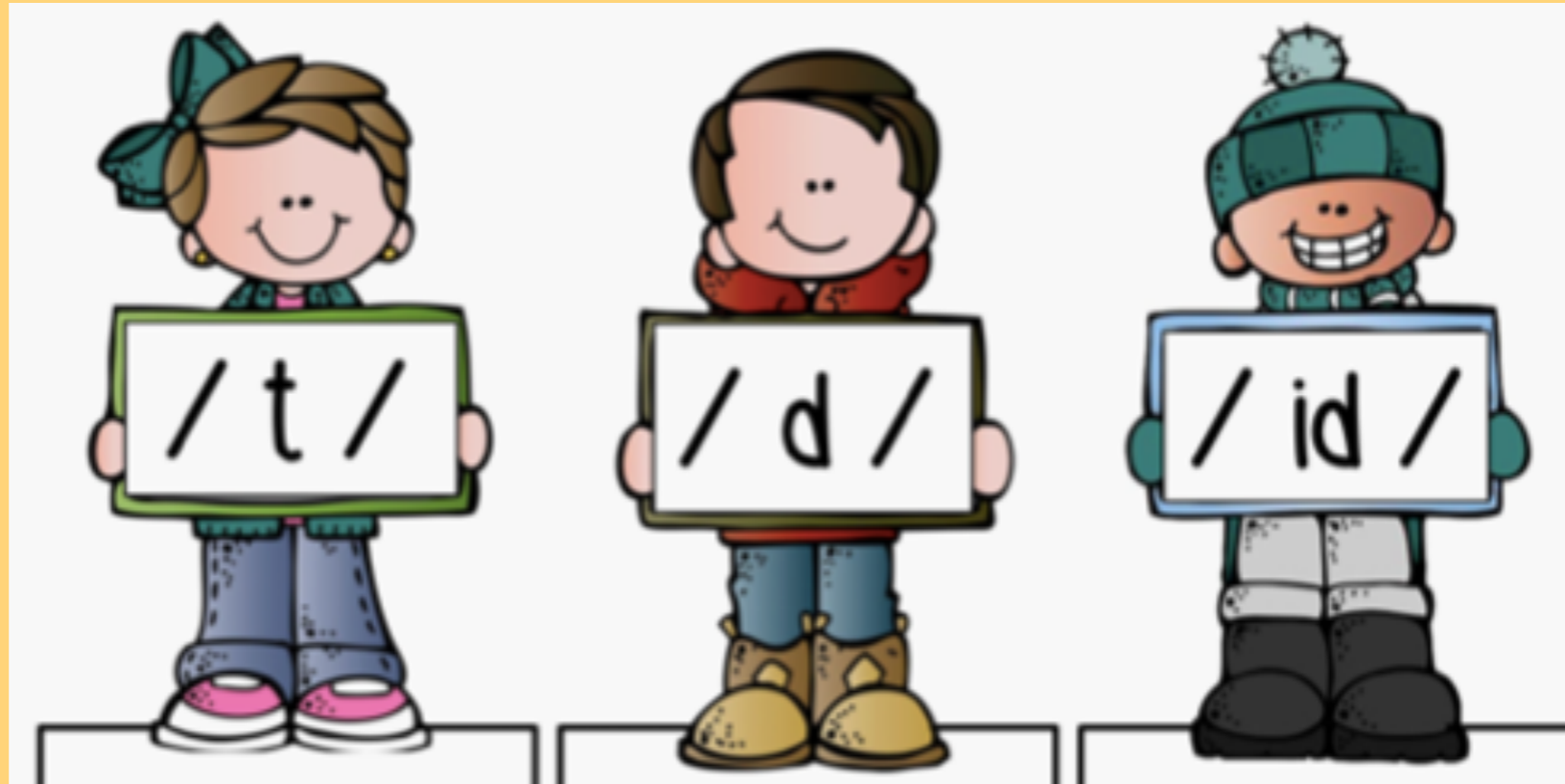


CLOSED

NEEDED

The present perfect simple

NEEDED / CLOSED / FIXED / WAITED / CALLED /
COOKED



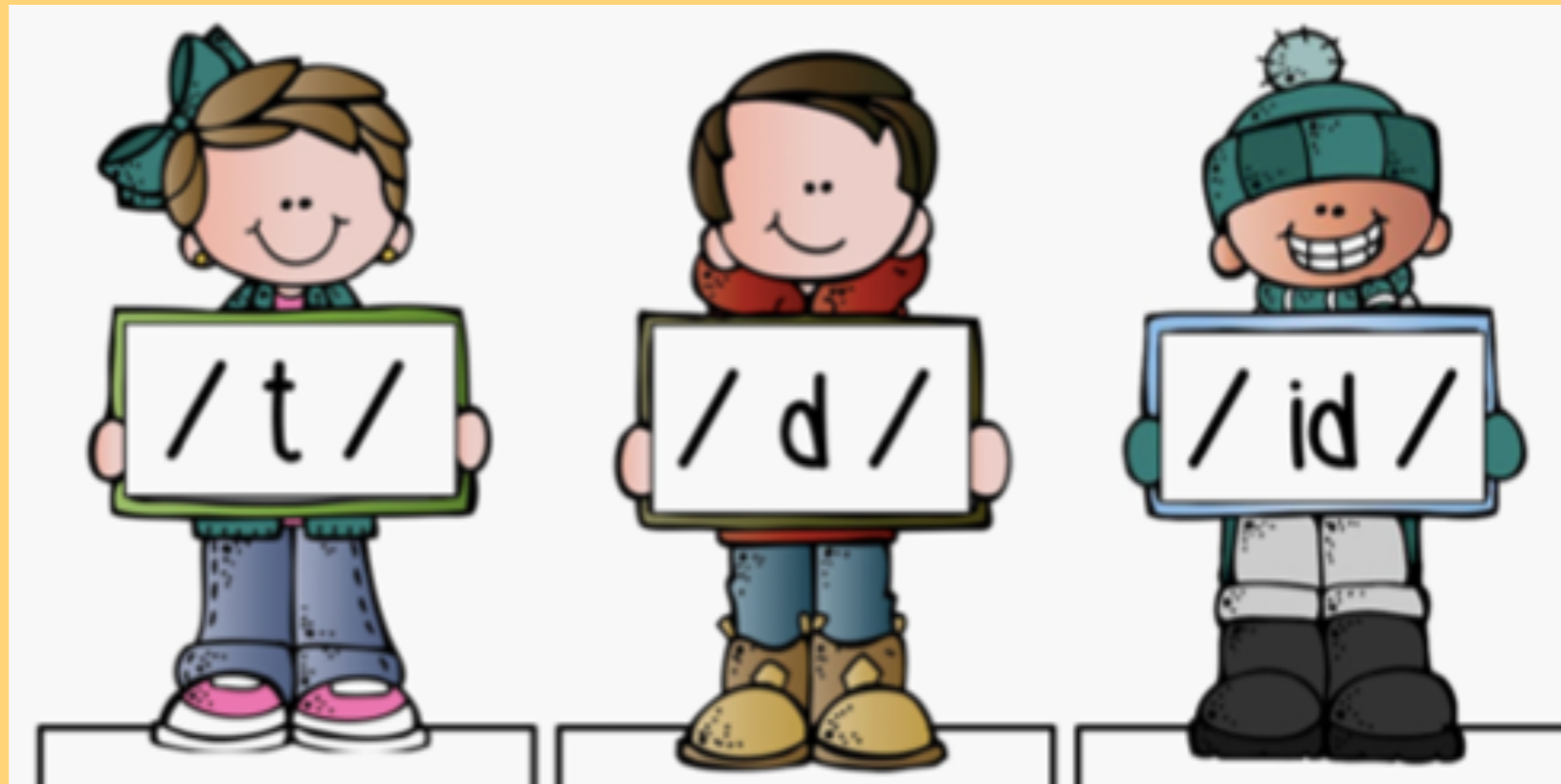
FIXED

CLOSED

NEEDED

The present perfect simple

NEEDED / CLOSED / FIXED / WAITED / CALLED /
COOKED



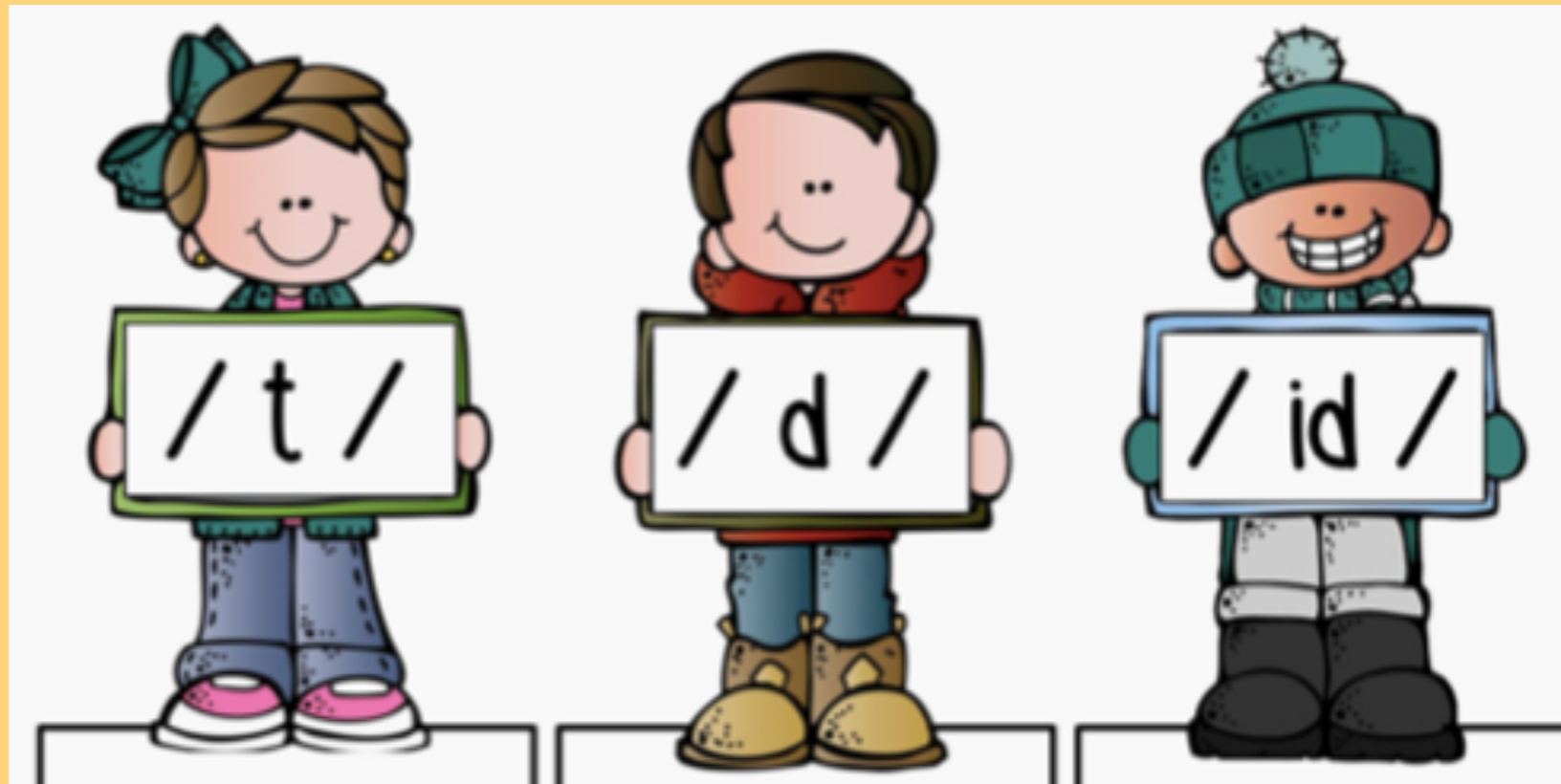
FIXED

CLOSED

**NEEDED
WAITED**

The present perfect simple

NEEDED / CLOSED / FIXED / WAITED / CALLED /
COOKED



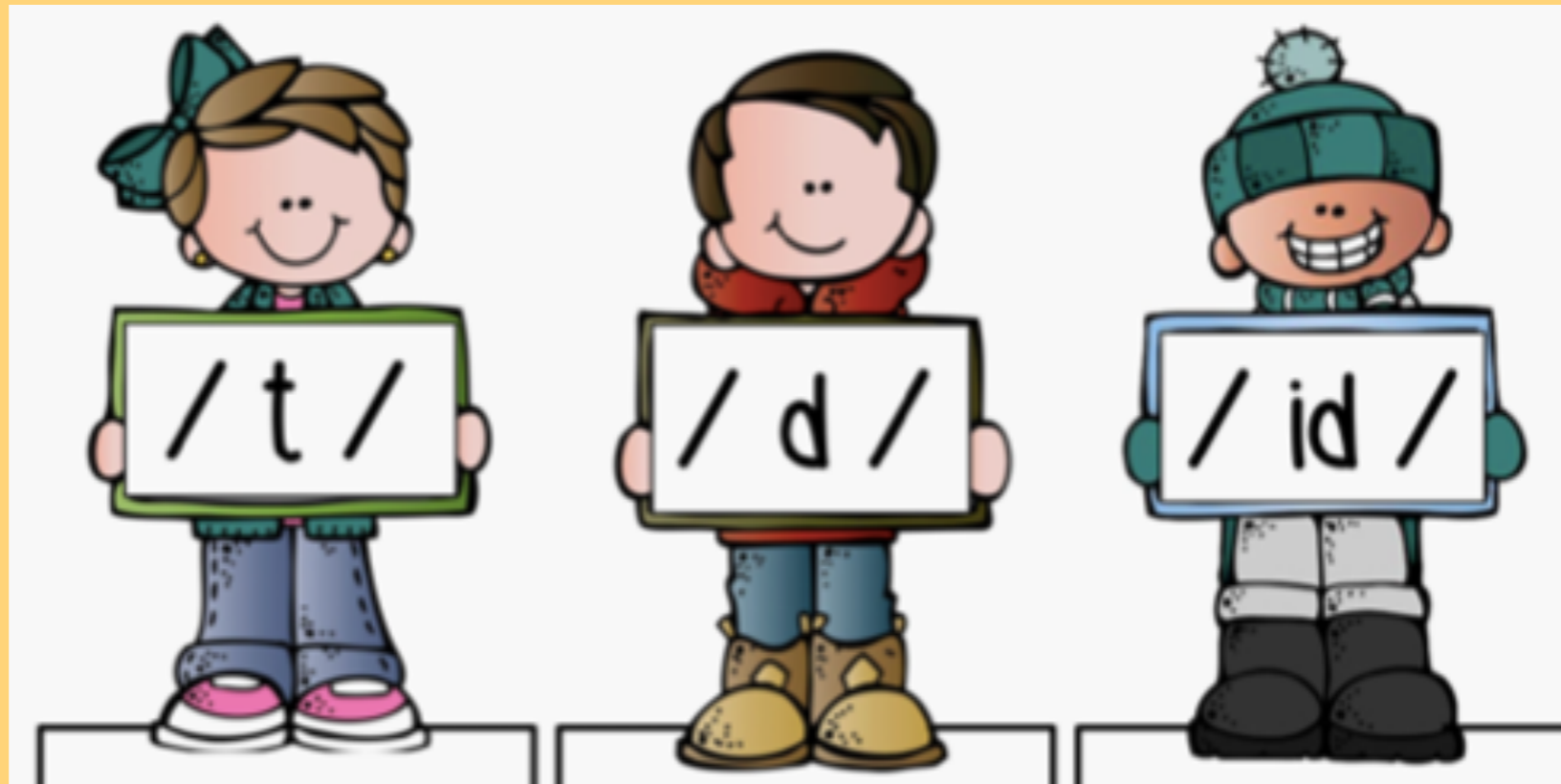
FIXED

**CLOSED
CALLED**

**NEEDED
WAITED**

The present perfect simple

NEEDED / CLOSED / FIXED / WAITED / CALLED /
COOKED



FIXED
COOKED

CLOSED
CALLED

NEEDED
WAITED