

# PRESENT PERFECT

FORMA			ORTOGRAFÍA
AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA	
<p>Para formar el present perfect (pretérito perfecto) se usa como auxiliar <b>have</b> y después un verbo principal en participio:</p> <p><i>I have broken my leg.</i></p> <p><i>We have been on holiday.</i></p> <p><i>They haven't been able to come.</i></p> <p>Si el sujeto es 3ª persona singular, (he, she, it, the car, that child) se usa <b>has</b>:</p> <p><i>She has bought a pair of jeans.</i></p> <p><i>That man has had an accident.</i></p>	<p>Se forma la negativa del present perfect usando <b>haven't</b> y añadiendo el participio:</p> <p><i>I haven't finished my homework.</i></p> <p><i>The weather hasn't been very good lately.</i></p> <p>En 3ª persona del singular se usa <b>hasn't</b>:</p> <p><i>The film hasn't started yet.</i></p> <p><i>There hasn't been an earthquake in Japan.</i></p>	<p>Se forma la interrogativa del present perfect con <b>have + S + V-en</b> (el verbo en participio):</p> <p><i>Have you read this book?</i></p> <p><i>Why haven't you phoned?</i></p> <p><i>Have there been any problems?</i></p> <p>En 3ª persona del singular se usa <b>has</b>:</p> <p><i>Where has he been all day?</i></p> <p><i>Has your sister passed her driving test?</i></p> <p><i>Has there been enough money?</i></p>	<p>Para formar el participio de los verbos regulares se añade <b>-ed</b> al infinitivo:</p> <p><i>look – looked; play – played; ask – asked; walk – walked; climb – climbed</i></p> <p>- Si el verbo termina en -e sólo se añade -d:</p> <p><i>move – moved; arrive – arrived; die – died</i></p> <p>- Si el verbo termina en consonante + y se cambia por -ied:</p> <p><i>try – tried; marry – married; copy – copied</i></p> <p>- Si el verbo termina en -CVC (consonante + vocal + consonante), se duplica la última consonante:</p> <p><i>stop – stopped; plan – planned; admit – admitted;</i></p> <p>- Pero si la sílaba acentuada no es la última del verbo, entonces la última consonante no se duplica (excepto si es una "l"):</p> <p><i>listen – listened; open – opened; happen – happened</i></p> <p><i>travel – travelled</i></p>

## USO

<p><b>1)</b> Se usa el present perfect para dar una noticia, sin mencionar cuándo ocurrió:</p> <p><i>I have won the lottery!</i></p> <p><i>The president has announced new reductions in the budget.</i></p>	<p><b>2)</b> También se usa para informar de algo que ha ocurrido en el pasado (sin especificar cuándo) y tiene consecuencias en el presente:</p> <p><i>I can't play football today, I have twisted an ankle.</i></p>	<p><b>3)</b> También se usa para decir cuánto tiempo llevamos haciendo algo; con frecuencia se usa junto con "since" (=desde) y "for" (=durante):</p> <p><i>I have lived in London since 2002.</i></p> <p><i>She has worked for the BBC for three years.</i></p>	<p><b>4)</b> También se usa para informar de algo que acaba de ocurrir, colocando "just" en posición adverbial (entre el auxiliar y el verbo principal):</p> <p><i>I have just seen a bear!</i></p> <p><i>He has just lost his job.</i></p>	<p><b>5)</b> También se usa para hablar de experiencias pasadas (sin especificar cuándo), colocando "ever" o "never" en posición adverbial:</p> <p><i>Have you ever visited Egypt?</i></p> <p><i>I've never travelled by plane.</i></p> <p><i>Have you never been abroad?</i></p>
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## PRONUNCIACIÓN

## PRESENT PERFECT / PAST SIMPLE

<p>Si el verbo termina en /t/ o /d/ el participio se pronuncia /ɪd/:</p> <p><i>start – started; end – ended</i></p> <p>Si el verbo termina en una de estas consonantes sordas: /p/, /k/, /tʃ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, entonces el participio se pronuncia como una /t/ sorda:</p> <p><i>stopped, asked, reached, passed, crashed, laughed</i></p> <p>Si el verbo termina en un sonido sonoro (cualquier otra consonante o una vocal), el participio se pronuncia como una /d/ sonora:</p> <p><i>continue – continued; call – called; change – changed; play – played</i></p> <p>La -s final es sonora /z/ cuando va precedida de un sonido sonoro, y si no es sorda /s/. Si es sorda tras una vocal, se escribe -ss.</p>	<p>Cuando nos interesa más lo que ha sucedido que cuándo ha sucedido, usamos el present perfect (incluso si decimos durante cuánto tiempo ha sucedido, o desde cuándo sucede):</p> <p><i>I have studied English <b>for</b> three years / <b>since</b> 2010.</i></p> <p>Pero si preguntamos o decimos cuándo sucedió, y ese momento se refiere a un período de tiempo ya terminado, entonces empezamos a usar el past simple:</p> <p><i>When did you start to learn French? I started three years <b>ago</b>.</i></p> <p>De modo parecido, se usa el pasado simple para pedir y dar más detalles sobre una noticia que nos han dado en present perfect:</p> <p>– <i>I have had an accident.</i></p> <p>– <i>When did it happen? Were you hurt?</i></p> <p>– <i>It was half an hour ago, but I wasn't hurt.</i></p>
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**EJERCICIOS** (haz estos ejercicios en una hoja separada. Usa esta hoja y tus respuestas corregidas para practicar de vez en cuando.)

**1) Copia estos verbos regulares y su participio. Copia al lado la pronunciación de -ed.**

close	talk	occur	change	complain
reach	stop	mix	happen	earn
mark	work	splash	turn	move
risk	wash	look	select	breathe
open	clean	drop	appear	undress
stay	dust	play	cause	cancel
live	dry	agree	repeat	extend
type	cook	die	phone	defend
plan	crash	fill	return	pretend
cry	study	listen	travel	compare
copy	pass	walk	paste	transport
retire	comb	burn	cough	practise
press	bottle	fix	sneeze	complete
water	plug	try	borrow	sunbathe

**3) Completa estas oraciones con el present perfect de uno de los verbos de la lista:**

arrest / arrive / be / cause / eat  
finish / infect / live / print / visit

1. The train \_\_\_ late today.
2. The police \_\_\_ three bank robbers.
3. The snow \_\_\_ many accidents in this area.
4. A virus \_\_\_ my computer.
5. I \_\_\_ just \_\_\_ that list of hotels you needed.
6. My father \_\_\_ never \_\_\_ at a Chinese restaurant.
7. My grandmother \_\_\_ always \_\_\_ an excellent cook.
8. My family \_\_\_ in this house for three generations.
9. I \_\_\_ my grandmother three times since she had her accident.
10. We \_\_\_ already \_\_\_ the third exercise.

**5) Imagina una conversación y haz preguntas usando las palabras entre paréntesis. Presta atención a las palabras subrayadas.**

Ejemplo:

I have watered the plants in the kitchen. (the plants in the garden?)

Answer: Have you watered the plants in the garden, too?

1. She has made her bed. (my bed?)
2. He's forgotten his maths homework. (English homework?)
3. They've given us Monday's timetable. (Tuesday's?)
4. I have already read today's mail. (newspaper?)
5. He's talked to Susan about the Japan project. (China?)
6. I've seen the first film in the series. (last?)
7. She's watched the football match. (basketball?)
8. It's rained all afternoon. (evening?)
9. She's written a postcard. (e-mail?)
10. We've finished the fourth exercise. (fifth?)

**2) Escribe preguntas en present perfect para que te repitan la información subrayada. Usa estas "wh- words":**

how far / how many / how much / what / where / which / who / why

1. I have found this book at the library.
2. My sister has hidden my homework.
3. I have bought a new computer because my old one was too slow.
4. We have brought some wine and cheese.
5. She's won £2,000 at the lottery.
6. Three people have died in the accident.
7. I have chosen the blue shirt. (Answer: the blue one)
8. He has travelled fifty miles through the desert.
9. Yes, he has just watered the plants.
10. No, we haven't finished all the exercises yet.

**4) Escribe estas oraciones en forma negativa, sustituyendo el sujeto por el que aparece entre paréntesis.**

Ejemplo: My father has cooked dinner today. (I)  
Answer: I haven't cooked dinner today.

1. My English teacher has lived in London. (we)
2. My sister has passed all her exams. (my brother)
3. He has gone to the doctor's. (she)
4. Kevin has always been very good at sport. (Susan)
5. I have brought you a sandwich. (Bob)
6. I have paid him what I owed him. (Bill and George)
7. I have asked the bank for a loan. (my parents)
8. My computer has broken down. (my headphones)
9. The president has cancelled his visit. (the vicepresident)
10. The boss has gone home early today. (the secretaries)

**6) Completa las oraciones con el present perfect o el past simple de los verbos entre paréntesis. Fíjate bien en el contexto y recuerda:**

• Si la acción se realizó en un período de tiempo pasado concreto, usa el past simple.

• Si se terminó en un tiempo indefinido, usa el present perfect.

- \_\_\_ (you / see) the new James Bond film?  
— Yes, \_\_\_ (I / see) it last weekend. \_\_\_ (I / go) to the cinema with my brother.  
— What \_\_\_ (you / think) of it?  
— Well, \_\_\_ (I / see) better films. \_\_\_ (I / find) it a bit too slow.  
— Yes, I agree with you. \_\_\_ (I / see) it, too, with Susan, and we both \_\_\_ (think) it is the worst of all the films in the series. \_\_\_ (you / see) Susan today, by the way?  
— Yes, \_\_\_ (I / see) her earlier this morning, \_\_\_ (she / be) in the cafeteria, having a cup of tea.  
— \_\_\_ (I / not / have) lunch, by the way. Would you like to have something, too?  
— Sorry, but \_\_\_ (I / have) lunch half an hour ago, and \_\_\_ (I / not / finish) the report for tomorrow's meeting, so I must go.  
— Phone me when \_\_\_ (you / finish) that, could you?  
— OK, see you.  
— Bye.