

PRESENT PERFECT

STRUCTURE:

- I have eaten sushi.
- We haven't been to Brazil.
- Has she eaten apricot jam?
- Have you used this dictionary? Yes, I have //No, I haven't.
- What countries have you been to?

AFFIRMATIVE- SUBJECT + HAVE/HAS + Past Participle

NEGATIVE- SUBJECT + HAVEN'T/HASN'T + Past Participle

INTERROGATIVE- HAVE/HAS + SUBJECT + Past Participle?(*)

SHORT ANSWER- Yes, I have // No, I haven't

(*) - Regular Verb: base form + ED
- Irregular Verb: 3rd Column)

CONTRACTIONS:

I haven't eaten	She hasn't eaten
I've eaten	She's eaten

COMMUNICATIVE USES

REMEMBER: PAST SIMPLE is a definite time in the past: yesterday, last night, last summer, two hours ago.

1. **We can use Present Perfect to talk about an indefinite time in the past, to talk or ask about life experiences.** (Hablar de una experiencia en un tiempo indefinido pasado).

- I have been to Mexico three times.
- She has never been to Australia.
- They have eaten Chinese food several times.
- Have you been to Alabama? : No me interesa saber cuándo, sino obtener información sobre si fuiste o no a Alabama. Es interesante para abrir conversaciones.
- Mary has had many different jobs and has been in many places: Cuándo, cuáles,...no me importa la información particular sino la información en general.
- I've seen that woman before but I can't remember where: No me importa cuándo.
- How many times has Brasil won the World Cup?
- Have you read this book? No me interesa cuántas veces ni cuándo.

- **QUIERO DECIR QUE ALGUNA VEZ EN MI VIDA HE HECHO ALGO O QUIERO SABER SI ALGUNA VEZ EN LA VIDA HA PASADO ALGO, PERO NO MENCIONAMOS CUÁNDO EN CONCRETO.**

- **We use EVER to emphasize the experience, pero no es obligatorio:**

- Have you **ever** played golf?

- My mother has **never** (**not ever**) travelled by plane.
- I've **never** ridden a horse.
- Have you **ever** lost your passport?
- Have you **ever** flown by helicopter?

2. **We can use Present Perfect + JUST in positive sentences to say that something has happened very recently, a short time ago. Key Word JUST (Acciones que acaban de suceder hace poco tiempo).**

- Would you like a coffee?
Oh, no, thanks. I've **just** had one.
- Did Joey and Marc arrive?
Yes, they've **just** arrived.
- Are you thirsty?
No, I've **just** had a glass of water.
- I don't see Tom!
I'm afraid he's **just** left.
- (Dos chicas acaban de entrar en una fiesta y yo digo....) They've **just** arrived!
- (Veo un hombre por la mañana levantándose de la cama y yo digo....) He has **just** got up.
- (Hay una carrera, dicen "Start", yo digo..)
The race has **just** started.

3. **We can use Present Perfect when we keep some expectations about somebody or something. Key Word: YET // ALREADY.**

(Cuando tenemos expectativas de que pase algo)

- Have you done your homework **YET**? (Yo tengo la expectativa de que ya hayas completado la tarea cuando te lo pregunte)
- Of course, I have **ALREADY** done it (oye,...que yo ya cumplí con tus expectativas)

Si me expreso en pasado simple: Did you do your homework? ... Entonces solo busco la información, no estaba esperando que lo hiciera o no.

- Haven't you seen Captain America **YET**, the movie?
- NO, I haven't seen it /you have to see it, it's very good.
- Hey, Morris, have you sent the e-mail **YET**?
- NO, sorry.....
- Ouch, You have to do it!
-

ALREADY: Afirmativa (va delante del verbo participio)

- Already to express "sooner than expected" : ii Cumpliste con la expectativa!!
- She has already paid for her laptop. They have already ordered.

YET: Negativa e interrogativa (siempre va al final)

- Have you done your homework yet?
- NO, I haven't done my homework yet (no lo he hecho aún pero tengo la expectativa de hacerlo)
- Si contesto en PAST SIMPLE *I didn't do it* (informo de que no lo hice pero transmito que tampoco tengo intenciones de hacerlo).

For/since

The words **for** and **since** are used in sentences where the speaker wants to talk about something that started in the past and continues into the present.

For is used when specifying the amount of time (how long):(cuando especificamos la cantidad de tiempo, cuánto tiempo)

- I've had this watch **for** more than 40 years.
- I've only known her **for** a few weeks.
- He's been here **for** 6 months and still can't speak a word of German.
- She's been smoking **for** a long time. No wonder she coughs so much!

Since is used when specifying the starting point:(cuando especificamos el punto de partida)

- I've had this watch **since** 1965.
- I've only known her **since** the beginning of last week.
- He's been here **since** April and he still can't speak a word of German.
- She's been smoking **since** she started grade 5. No wonder she coughs so much!

Note: The present perfect or present perfect continuous are needed in such sentences. It is **wrong** to say:

- I know her for two years. ✗
- I know her since 2006. ✗

Es cierto que podemos oír en la radio o en TV o leer un PAST SIMPLE en lugar de un PRESENT PERFECT, en ese caso estamos oyendo o leyendo AMERICAN ENGLISH, pero lo académico, lo correcto es lo que os he contado, tal y como se usa en BRITISH ENGLISH.