

Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect Continuous

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PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

El *Present Perfect Simple* se forma con ***have / has*** + el participio de pasado del verbo principal.

Forma

+	I / You / We / They have / 've bought a laptop. She / He has / 's bought a laptop.
-	I / You / We / They have not / haven't bought a laptop. She has not / hasn't bought a laptop.
?	Have I / you / we / they bought a laptop? Has he / she bought a laptop?

Usos

- Una acción que empezó en el pasado y continúa en el presente (acción no acabada).
I've known her for years.
- Noticias de acontecimientos recientes.
She's passed her exam.
- Acciones pasadas que afectan al momento presente.
Oh, no, the class has already started.
- Para hablar de experiencias de la vida.
They've lived in New York and London.

Present Perfect Simple versus Past Simple

Past Simple:	Present Perfect:
<p>1. Para acciones que ocurrieron en un momento específico en el pasado (sabemos cuándo).</p> <p>He sold his car two weeks ago. (When? Two weeks ago.)</p>	<p>1. Para acciones que ocurrieron en un momento que no sabemos en el pasado.</p> <p>He has sold his car. (When? We don't know.)</p>
<p>2. Para expresar un estado o hábito en el pasado.</p> <p>When she was young she lived in a small flat.</p>	<p>2. Para expresar acciones que han terminado tan recientemente que hay pruebas o resultados en el presente.</p> <p>He has just painted the room. (The paint is wet.)</p>
<p>3. Para acciones pasadas que sucedieron una detrás de la otra.</p> <p>She put on her coat, took her bag and left the house.</p>	<p>3. Para acciones que empezaron en el pasado y continúan en el presente.</p> <p>She has lived in this house for two years. (She still lives in this house) BUT: He lived in Australia for one year (He doesn't live in Australia now)</p>

HAVE GONE TO / HAVE BEEN TO / HAVE BEEN IN

He's **gone to** London. (He hasn't come back. he is still in London.)

He's **been to** Paris once. (He's visited Paris. He's back now.)

I've **been in** Athens for a month. (I am in Athens.)

BEEN TO = fueron y han vuelto
GONE TO = aún no han vuelto

Expresiones temporales con el Present Perfect Simple

Time adverbs and expressions used with Past Simple:	Time adverbs and expressions used with Present Perfect:
Yesterday, last week / month/ year / Monday etc, Ago, how long ago, just now, then, when, in 1980	Just, ever, never, always, already, yet, for, since, so far, how long, recently, today, this week/month/ year, once, several times etc.

FOR, SINCE, HOW LONG

- **For** (durante) se utiliza para expresar duración.
*We've lived in this house **for** two years.*
- **Since** (desde) se utiliza para indicar el momento en el que empezco la acción.
*We've lived here **since** October 2017.*
- **How long...?** (cuanto tiempo / canto hace que) se utiliza para preguntar sobre la duración de una acción o situación.
***How long** have you known Alice? I've known her for three years.*

JUST, ALREADY, YET

- **Just** se refiere a una acción reciente (acabar de).
*He's **just** finished his homework. His books are still on the table* (Acaba de terminar los deberes. Sus libros a'un están encima de la mesa)
- **Already** (ya) se utiliza en frases afirmativas (normalmente detrás del auxiliar *have*) para indicar que la acción ha sucedido antes de lo que se esperaba.
*No, he's not here. He's **already** left.*
- En frases interrogativas, **already** indica sorpresa (porque la acción se ha realizado antes de lo que se esperaba).
*Has the play **already** started? I thought it started at half past!*
- **Yet** (aún, todavía) se usa al final de las oraciones negativas para indicar que todavía estamos esperando que pase algo.
*I haven't found my keys **yet**. I'm sure they're somewhere.*
- También se usa **yet** al final de las preguntas para saber si ha ocurrido la acción esperada.
*Haven't they arrived **yet**? I thought they were coming at half past two.*
*His new film sound great. Have you seen it **yet**?*

NEVER, EVER

- **Never** se usa para hablar de acciones que no han ocurrido nunca. Va entre el verbo auxiliar el principal.
*She has **never** watched that film.*

- **Ever** se usa en frases interrogativas para preguntar si alguien ha hecho algo alguna vez en su vida.
*Have you **ever** tried playing the guitar?*

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

HAVE / HAS + BEEN + verb -ING

Forma

+	I / You / We / They have / 've been studying all day. She / He has / 's been studying all day.
-	I / You / We / They have not / haven't been studying all day. She has not / hasn't been studying all day.
?	Have I / you / we / they been studying all day? Has he / she been studying all day?

Usos

- Resaltar la **duración** de una acción que empezó en el pasado y continúa en el presente. Equivale a la expresión “llevar” = gerundio.
*He's **been learning** Italian since he was ten years old.* (Lleva estudiando italiano desde que tenía diez años)
- *Expresar acciones prolongadas muy recientes que tienen **efectos visibles en el presente.***
*She's tired because she's **been exercising** all day.*