ESCUELA COMERCIAL CAMARA DE COMERCIO

PROFESOR: RICARDO PÉREZ RETIS

GRUPOS: 1000PS y 600-PS

Actividades a realizar para entregar el viernes 6 de octubre:

Enseguida encontrarás la explicación del uso del Presente Perfecto; estudia los patrones gramaticales y resuelve los ejercicios.

El "present perfect" de cualquier verbo está compuesto por dos elementos: la forma apropiada del verbo auxiliar **to have**(en presente) y el "past participle" del verbo principal. La forma del "past participle" de un verbo regular es **raíz+ed**, e.g. played, arrived, looked.

FUNCIONES DEL "PRESENT PERFECT"

El "present perfect" se emplea para señalar un vínculo entre el presente y el pasado. El tiempo en que transcurre la acción es anterior al presente pero inespecífico y, a menudo, recae un mayor interés sobre el resultado que sobre la propia acción.

EL "PRESENT PERFECT" SE UTILIZA PARA DESCRIBIR

Una acción o situación iniciada en el pasado y que continúa en el presente. I have lived in Bristol since 1984 (= todavía vivo allí.)

Una acción realizada durante un periodo de tiempo aún no concluido. Shehas beento the cinema twice this week (= la semana todavía no ha terminado.)

Una acción repetida en un periodo temporal inespecífico situado entre el pasado y el presente. We have visited Portugal several times.

Una acción que ha concluido en un pasado muy reciente, lo que se indica mediante 'just'. I have just finished my work.

Una acción para la cual no es importante el momento preciso en que aconteció. He has read 'War and Peace'. (= lo relevante es el resultado de la acción)

Nota: Cuando queremos dar o pedir información sobre cuándo, dónde o quién, empleamos el "simple past". Consulta cómo elegir entre el "simple past" y el "present perfect".

Debemos estudiar los verbos en su forma de Pasado Participio para poder formar el Presente Perfecto.

Afirmativa

Sujeto to have past participle

She has visited.

Negativa

Sujeto to have + not past participle

She has not (hasn't) visited.

Interrogativa

to have sujeto past participle

Has she visited?

Interrogativa negativa

to have + not sujeto past participle

Hasn't she visited?

EXERCISES

1. Our class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3 grammar quizzes so far this semester.

? has having

? had

? has had

? have had

1. My sister is still studying. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her homework yet.

? haven't finished

? has not finished

? not finished

? hasn't finished

1. My neighbor's dog is barking. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for 2 hours now.

? barked

? has barked

? have barked

? has barking

1. Since moving to Alberta, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot about the oil industry.

? have learning

? have learned

? has learned

? learned

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The Di Vinci Code? It's an interesting book.

? Have you ever reading

? You ever read

? Have you ever read

? Has you ever read

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the famous American movie, The Gladiator.

? have never seen

? have not seen

? has never seen

? never seen

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my best friend, have you?

? have not met

? not met

? hasn't met

? haven't met

1. My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ golf.

? has not playing

? has never played

? have never played

? never played

1. Every year for the past five years, my family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Hawaii for a summer vacation.

? has traveling

? have traveled

? traveled

? has traveled

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English for 10 years, but I still have a lot to learn.

? have studied

? have studying

? has studied

? studied