

Fecha de entrega: viernes 4 de septiembre

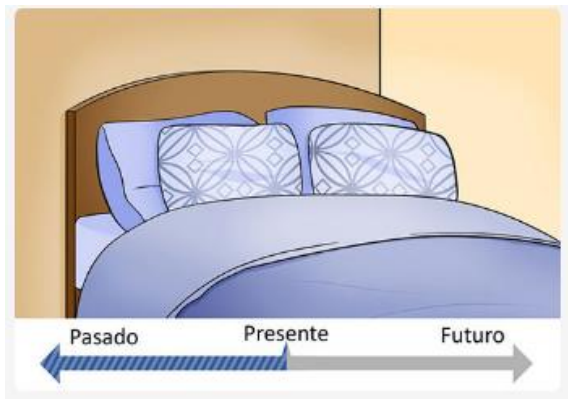
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### Trabajo nº9

#### ¿Cómo se utiliza el PRESENT PERFECT?

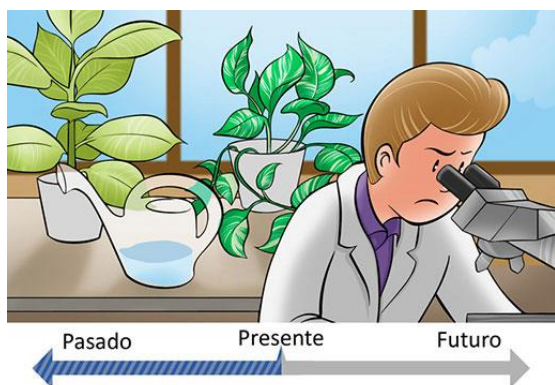
El **present perfect** se utiliza para:

1. Expresar una **acción** que se ha realizado en algún **punto indeterminado del pasado** que **tiene un resultado en el presente**. **No es importante** saber en qué **momento exacto** ocurrió la acción.



She **has made** her bed.  
(Ella ha hecho la cama.)

*En un principio la cama se encontraba sin hacer pero en algún momento del pasado, no sabemos cuándo, se ha hecho y el resultado actual es que la cama está hecha.*



He **has watered** the plants.

El ha regado *las plantas*.

*En algún momento del pasado, no es importante cuándo, se han regado las plantas ya que la regadera está casi vacía. El resultado actual es que alguien ha regado las plantas.*

2. Expresar **experiencias**.



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

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

*Todas estas actividades las ha hecho en algún momento del pasado, pero no especifica cuándo se han realizado exactamente por no ser un hecho relevante dentro de este contexto. Es decir, se enfatiza la acción pero no el momento concreto en el que la acción ha tenido lugar.*





## STRUCTURE

## EXAMPLES

AFFIRMATIVE	Sujeto + <b>have / has + verbo (past participle)</b> + (complemento)	<b>I have ridden</b> a horse many times. <i>He montado</i> a caballo muchas veces.
NEGATIVE	Sujeto + <b>haven't / hasn't + verbo (past participle)</b> + (complemento)	<b>We haven't finished</b> our homework. <i>No hemos terminado</i> nuestros deberes.
INTERROGATIVE	<b>Have / Has + sujeto + verbo (past participle)</b> + (complemento.)?	<b>Have you seen Joe? No, I haven't.</b> (tú) ¿ <i>Has visto</i> a Joe? <b>No.</b>

I / YOU / WE / THEY	→ HAVE= 'VE	HAVE NOT=HAVEN'T
HE / SHE / IT	→ HAS= 'S	HAS NOT= HASN'T

## El participio

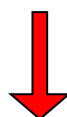
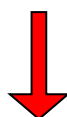
- **Verbos regulares**

Para formar el participio de los verbos regulares basta con añadir la terminación *-ed*, sin necesidad de modificar la ortografía de la palabra.

- **Verbos irregulares**

Para formar el participio de los verbos irregulares, debemos fijarnos en la 3er columna de la lista de verbos

## IRREGULAR VERBS



infinitive to ...	past simple	past participle have/has ...	infinitive to ...	past simple	past participle have/has ...	infinitive to ...	past simple	past participle have/has ...
be	was/were	been	grow	grew	grown	set	set	set
beat	beat	beaten	hang	hung	hung	sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
become	became	become	have	had	had	shake	shook	shaken
begin	began	begun	hear	heard	heard	shine	shone	shone
bite	bit	bitten	hide	hid	hidden	shoot	shot	shot
blow	blew	blown	hit	hit	hit	show	showed	shown/showed
break	broke	broken	hold	held	held	shrink	shrank	shrunk
bring	brought	brought	hurt	hurt	hurt	shut	shut	shut
build	built	built	keep	kept	kept	sing	sang	sung
buy	bought	bought	know	knew	known	sink	sank	sunk
catch	caught	caught	lay	laid	laid	sit	sat	sat
choose	chose	chosen	lead	led	led	sleep	slept	slept
come	came	come	leave	left	left	smell	smelt	smelt
cost	cost	cost	lend	lent	lent	speak	spoke	spoken
cut	cut	cut	let	let	let	spend	spent	spent
do	did	done	lie	lay	lain	spread	spread	spread
draw	drew	drawn	light	lit	lit	stand	stood	stood
dream	dreamt (-ed)	dreamt (-ed)	lose	lost	lost	steal	stole	stolen
drink	drank	drunk	make	made	made	stick	stuck	stuck
drive	drove	driven	mean	meant	meant	strike	struck	struck
eat	ate	eaten	meet	met	met	swim	swam	swum
fall	fell	fallen	pay	paid	paid	swing	swung	swung
feed	fed	fed	put	put	put	take	took	taken
feel	felt	felt	read	read [red]*	read [red]*	teach	taught	taught
fight	fought	fought	ride	rode	ridden	tear	tore	torn
find	found	found	ring	rang	rung	tell	told	told
fly	flew	flown	rise	rose	risen	think	thought	thought
forget	forgot	forgotten	run	ran	run	throw	threw	thrown
forgive	forgave	forgiven	say	said	said	understand	understood	understood
freeze	froze	frozen	see	saw	seen	wake	woke	woken
get	got	got	seek	sought	sought	wear	wore	worn
give	gave	given	sell	sold	sold	win	won	won
go	went	gone	send	sent	sent	write	wrote	written

## Ejercicios

### A. Completa con *have* o *has* para formar el *present perfect simple* en las oraciones siguientes:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ printed a document.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ asked a question.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ bought some biscuits.
4. Alan and Kerrie \_\_\_\_\_ danced.
5. Lance \_\_\_\_\_ carried that heavy bag all the way home.

### B. Encierra la opción correcta

1. Have / Has your dad sent an email?
2. He has spent/ has spend all her money.
3. She has talked / have talked to my friend
4. Carol and I have shared / has shared a lot of files.
5. Have you saw / seen any films by Ricardo Darin?
6. Look! He has eaten / has eated the whole cake!

### C. Formula oraciones en *present perfect simple*.

1. (you / dial/ the wrong number) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (I/ read / the book) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (they/ not /answer / my question) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (he / not speak/ to me ) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (she / finish /her work /) \_\_\_\_\_

### D. Formula preguntas en *present perfect simple*.

1. (you/be/to England/?) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (How often/she/call/you?) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (the kids/tidy up/their rooms?) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (How often/you/travel/abroad?) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (How many letters/he/write?) \_\_\_\_\_