

Idioma Inglés A2.2

5° semestre

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Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo





Unidad 1

PRESENT PERFECT

Talking about experiences.

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Objetivo del bloque

- **1. Experiences and achievements**

- Describir experiencias y logros haciendo uso correcto de las categorías y estructuras gramaticales.

Aprendizaje esperado

Los alumnos puedan describir experiencias y logros haciendo uso correcto de las categorías y estructuras gramaticales.

Competencias a desarrollar

Competencia de comunicación:

✓ Se exprese y comunica:

4. Escucha, interpreta y emite mensajes pertinentes en distintos contextos mediante la utilización de medios, códigos y herramientas apropiados.

4.1 Se comunica en una segunda lengua en situaciones cotidianas.

Resumen

The **present perfect** is a grammatical combination of the present tense and perfect aspect that is used to express a past event that has present consequences.

The forms are *present* because they use the present tense of the auxiliary verb *have*, and *perfect* because they use that auxiliary in combination with the past participle of the main verb.

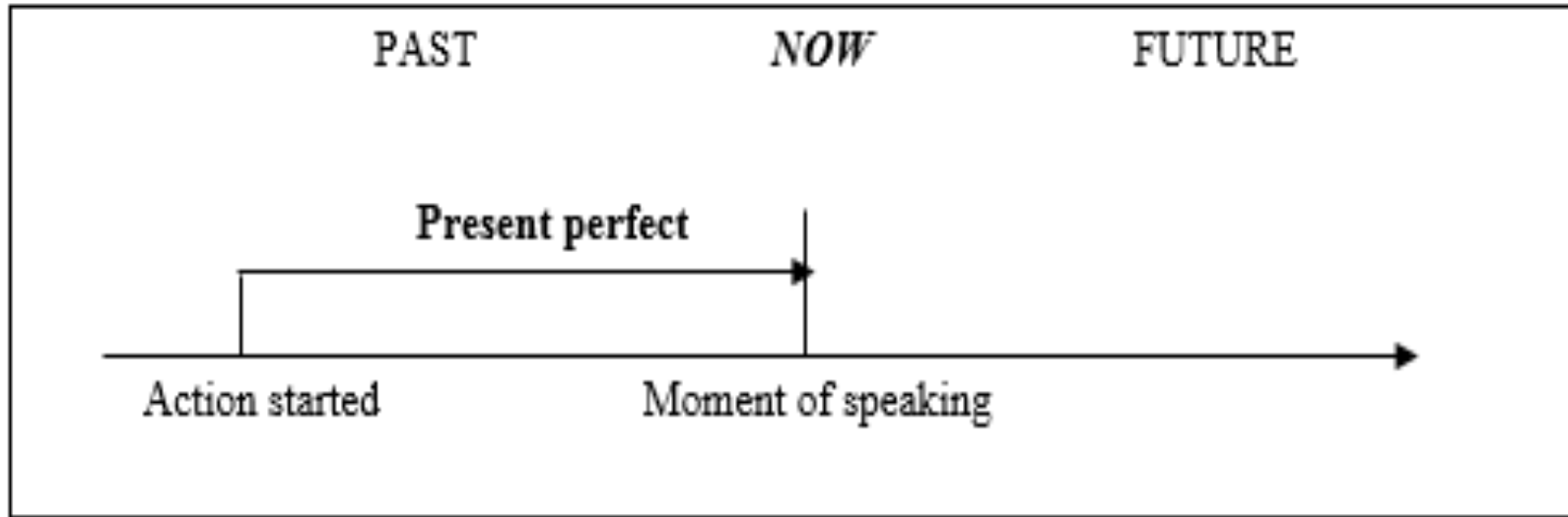
We use the present perfect simple (*have* or *has* + past participle) to talk about past actions or states which are still connected to the present.

Palabras clave

Present, perfect, have, has, already, just, yet, since.



Present Perfect



Present Perfect (Simple)

- Talks about action started in the past but the action continues.
- When we talk or ask about experiences.
- To talk about an action that happened at an unspecified time in the past.

Affirmative +

- We form the **present perfect affirmative** with have ('ve) or has ('s) and the past participle of the verb.

I / You/ We/ They	have	eaten	Chinese food
He/ She/ It	has	climbed	a mountain

Examples

- I have been to France.



- I have eaten worms.



- I have ridden a horse.



- I have read that book twice.



Examples

• She has worked here since 2015.



• He has been in Paris three times.

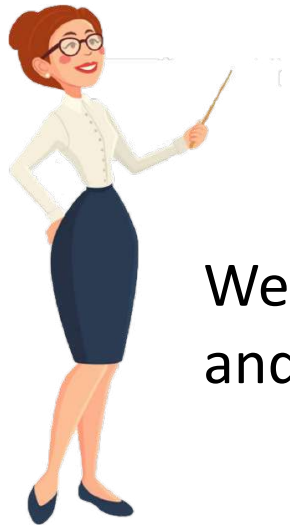


• She has driven a car since she was young.



• He has eaten worms and insects.





Negative -

We form the **present perfect negative** with haven't (have not) or hasn't (has not) and the past participle of the verb

I / You/ We/ They

haven't

driven

a car.

He/ She/ It

hasn't

driven

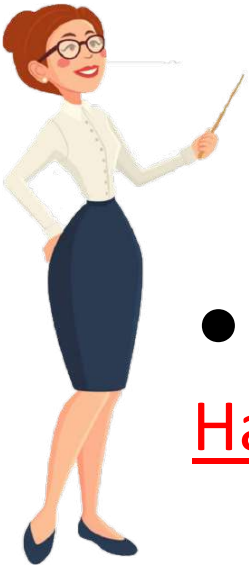
a car.

Examples

- I haven't finished my work.
- I haven't eaten worms.
- I haven't ridden a horse.
- I haven't read that book twice.

Examples

- She hasn't worked here since 2015.
- He hasn't been in Paris three times.
- She hasn't driven a car.
- He hasn't eaten worms and insects.



Questions ?

- We form the **present perfect interrogative** with Have or Has + subject + the past participle of the verb.

Have | I / you/ we/ they | ever | **been** | abroad?

Has | he/ she/ it | ever | **seen** | a ghost?

Examples

- Have you ever travelled by plane?
 - Yes, I have
 - No, I haven't



- Have you ever cheated on an exam?
 - Yes, I have
 - No, I haven't



- How many times have you watched this movie?
- Which books have you read?



Examples

- Has he ever spoken in public?
 - Yes, he has
 - No, he hasn't



- Has she won any race competition?
 - Yes, I have
 - No, I haven't



- How many times has he been abroad?
- Which dishes has she cooked?

Conclusion

We use Present Perfect

1. When talking about past events and the time is unimportant, unknown, or a secret.

I have already seen this film

2. To describe your experience

I have done this before

3. To talk about change that has happened over a period of time

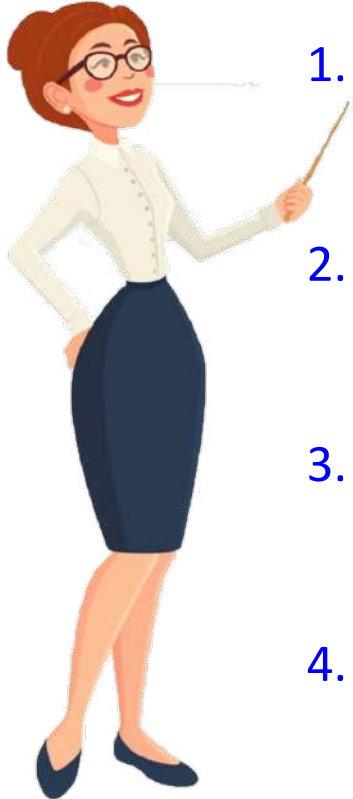
You have gained weight since I last saw you

4. To list the accomplishments of individuals and humanity. You cannot mention a specific time

Man has walked on the Moon. Our son has learned how to read

5. To say that an action which we expected has not happened yet

He has not done his homework yet.



Referencias

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