

- **Interrogativa:** *Would* + sujeto + predicado de la oración principal + oración subordinada.
Would you buy a house in the city if you had money?
(¿Compraría una casa en la ciudad si tuvieras dinero?)

- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *would* o *wouldn't*.
Would you do volunteer work if you had free time? Yes, I would. / No, I wouldn't. (¿Trabajarías como voluntario si tuvieras tiempo libre? Sí. / No.)

UNIT 7

El Present Perfect Simple

AFIRMATIVA	FORMA CONTRAÍDA
I have played	I've played
You have played	You've played
He has played	He's played
She has played	She's played
It has played	It's played
We have played	We've played
You have played	You've played
They have played	They've played

NEGATIVA	FORMA CONTRAÍDA
have not played	I haven't played
You have not played	You haven't played
He has not played	He hasn't played
She has not played	She hasn't played
It has not played	It hasn't played
We have not played	We haven't played
You have not played	You haven't played
They have not played	They haven't played

INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS BREVES	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Have I played ...?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Have you played ...?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has he played ...?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she played ...?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it played ...?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we played ...?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have you played ...?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have they played ...?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

Afirmativa: sujeto + *has / have* + un verbo en participio. El participio se forma añadiendo *-ed* a los verbos regulares y es igual en todas las personas. Los verbos irregulares no siguen ninguna regla y por eso hay que aprenderlos de memoria. Puedes consultar la lista de las páginas 108-109.

We have milked the cows. (Hemos ordeñado las vacas.)

- **Negativa:** sujeto + *has / have* + la partícula *not* o la contracción *n't* + un verbo en participio.
Megan hasn't swum with sharks.
(Megan no ha nadado con tiburones.)
- **Interrogativa:** *Has / Have* + sujeto + un verbo en participio.
Have you had any unusual pets?
(¿Has tenido alguna mascota poco común?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *has / have*, sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído con la partícula *not* en negativa.
Have they discovered anything? Yes, they have. / No, they haven't. (¿Han descubierto algo? Sí. / No.)
- Con el *Present Perfect Simple* se suelen usar los siguientes adverbios y expresiones:

ever	interrogativa: "alguna vez"	<i>Have you ever held a snake?</i>
	negativa: "nunca", "jamás"	<i>I haven't ever fed lions.</i>
never	afirmativa: "nunca"	<i>She has never trained dogs.</i>
always	"siempre"	<i>They've always had that car.</i>
already	afirmativa: "ya"	<i>We've already been to Berlin.</i>
just	afirmativa: "acabar de"	<i>We have just met them.</i>
yet	negativa: "aún", "todavía"	<i>She hasn't tried your cake yet.</i>
	interrogativa: "ya"	<i>Have you watched that film yet?</i>
recently	"recientemente"	<i>Have they been here recently?</i>
lately	"últimamente"	<i>He hasn't been to the gym lately.</i>
several times	"varias veces"	<i>They have volunteered there several times.</i>
so far	"hasta el momento"	<i>How much of the country have you explored so far?</i>

Hay que tener en cuenta que *just*, *already*, *always*, *ever* y *never* se ponen entre el auxiliar *have* y el participio del verbo principal. *Yet* se coloca al final de la frase. El resto pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.

for / since

Con el *Present Perfect Simple* también se utilizan las expresiones temporales que comienzan con:

- La preposición *for* seguida de un periodo de tiempo que indica la duración de la acción. Se traduce como "durante" o no se traduce.
Your sister has lived in the USA for one year.
(Tu hermana ha vivido en EE. UU. durante un año.)
(Tu hermana ha vivido un año en EE. UU.)