

## UNIT

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## El Present Perfect Simple

AFIRMATIVA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA	
I have talked	I've talked	You have talked	You've talked
You have talked	You've talked	He has talked	He's talked
He has talked	He's talked	She has talked	She's talked
It has talked	It's talked	We have talked	We've talked
You have talked	You've talked	They've talked	
NEGATIVA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA	
I have not talked	I haven't talked	You have not talked	You haven't talked
He has not talked	He hasn't talked	She has not talked	She hasn't talked
It has not talked	It hasn't talked	We have not talked	We haven't talked
You have not talked	You haven't talked	They have not talked	They haven't talked
INTERROGATIVA		RESPUESTAS BREVES	
		AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
Have I talked ... ?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.	
Have you talked ... ?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.	
Has he talked ... ?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.	
Has she talked ... ?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.	
Has it talked ... ?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.	
Have we talked ... ?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.	
Have you talked ... ?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.	
Have they talked ... ?	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 en las

páginas 110-111.

*We have painted our bedroom.*

(Hemos pintado nuestra habitación.)

• **Negativa:** sujeto + **has / have** + la partícula **not** o la

contracción **n't** + un verbo en participio.

*Bill hasn't been to Paris.*

(Bill no ha estado en París.)

- **Interrogativa:** **Has / Have** + sujeto + un verbo en participio.
- *Have you won any medals?*  
(¿Has ganado alguna medalla?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **has / have** sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído con la partícula **not** en negativa.  
*Have you moved house?* Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.  
(¿Os habéis mudado de casa? Sí. / No.)
- Con el *Present Perfect Simple* se suelen usar las siguientes expresiones temporales y adverbios:

	ever	interrogativa:		never	always	already	just	yet	for	since	recently	lately	several times	so far	over the years
		"algunas veces"	negativa: "nunca", "jamás"		"siempre"	afirmativa: "ya"	afirmativa: "acabar de"	negativa: "todavía", "aún"		"desde"	"recientemente"	"últimamente"	"varias veces"	"hasta el momento"	"a lo largo de los años"
	Have you ever travelled abroad?		I haven't ever watched that film.	She has never called me.	You've always been her friend.	We've already finished the exam.	They have just arrived here.	He hasn't found his glasses yet.	My brother has lived in Manchester for five years.	I haven't heard from him since 2002.	Has Lisa talked to you recently?	Jim hasn't been to the gym lately.	They have worked for us several times.	I have read two of the books in this series so far.	Many children have read that book over the years.

- 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, **for** va seguida de un periodo de tiempo porque indica la duración de la acción, y **since** va delante del momento en que empezó la misma. El resto pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.