

FORMA:

- El Present perfect Simple se forma con el presente simple del verbo to have + el participio pasado del verbo principal. El participio pasado de los verbos regulares se forma añadiendo ED al infinitivo sin el to si el participio pasado es irregular ver tercera columna de la lista de los verbos irregulares.

AFIRMATIVA	SUJETO + HAVE/HAS ('ve / 's)+ PARTICIPIO PASADO
NEGATIVA	SUJETO + HAVEN'T/HASN'T + PARTICIPIO PASADO
INTERROGATIVA	HAVE/HAS + SUJETO + PARTICIPIO PASADO?
RES. CORTAS	YES, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + HAVE/HAS NO, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + HAVEN'T/HASN'T

FORMACIÓN

TO EAT	I have eaten You've eaten She/he/it has eaten We have eaten You have eaten They have eaten	I haven't eaten You haven't eaten She/he/it hasn't eaten We haven't eaten You haven't eaten They haven't eaten	Have I eaten? Have you eaten? Has she/he/it eaten? Have we eaten? Have you eaten? Have they eaten?
TO WORK	I've worked You've worked She/he/it has worked We have worked You have worked They have worked	I haven't worked You haven't worked She/he/it hasn't worked We haven't worked You haven't worked They haven't worked	Have I worked? Have you worked? Have she/he/it worked? Have we worked? Have you worked? Have they worked?

EJEMPLOS

USO:

- Para hablar de acciones en el pasado que tienen importancia en el presente:
I have worked for Bizzyfilms for over two years.
Thursday: I've seen two films this week.
(the week hasn't finished yet).

- Acciones que ocurrieron en el pasado sin especificar el momento en que sucedieron:

I've found a wallet in the street. (me he encontrado...)

- Utilizamos el Present Perfect Simple para mostrar que una acción ha acontecido durante un periodo hasta ahora:

I've only seen six tigers (In my live up to now)

Have you been to Denmark? (In your live up to now).

- Utilizamos el Present Perfect Simple para acciones que acontecieron en el pasado y pueda que se realicen otra vez:

I have been to the Moscow State Circus (And I may go again).

- Utilizamos el Present Perfect Simple en las siguientes expresiones de tiempo:

- **JUST** expresan acciones que acaban de ocurrir :

Se utiliza unicamente en oraciones afirmativas:

SUJETO + HAVE/HAS + JUST + PART. PAS + COMPLEMENTO

We've just seen your brother. (acabamos de ver)

- **ALREADY** – se utiliza en oraciones afirmativas (ya):

SUJETO + HAVE/HAS + ALREADY + PART.PAS + COMPL.

I've already met Peter. (Ya he conocido a Peter)

- **YET** – se utiliza en oraciones interrogativas y se coloca al final de la oracion interrogativa (ya):

HAVE/HAS + SUJETO + PART. PAS + COMPL + YET?

Have you done your homework yet? (Ya has hecho tus deberes?)

- **YET** – se utiliza en oraciones negativas y se coloca al final de la oracion negativa (todavia no):

SUJETO + HAVEN'T/HASN'T + PART.PAS + COMPL + YET.

I haven't done it yet. (No lo he hecho todavía).

- **EVER** – se utiliza en oraciones interrogativas (alguna vez):

HAVE/HAS + SUJETO + EVER + PART.PASADO + COMPL?

Have you ever driven to London from here?

- **EVER** – se utiliza en oraciones positivas (que jamas / se suele utilizar con un superlativo)

SUJETO + HAVE/HAS + EVER + PARTICIPIO PASADO.

It's the best painting that I have ever seen!

- **FOR = DESDE HACE...** + periodo de tiempo (DURACION):
He has been in hospital for three days.
Está en el hospital desde hace tres días.
- **SINCE.... = DESDE QUE...** + comienzo de un periodo:
Since yesterday – desde ayer.

- Con expresiones de tiempo que indican un período incompleto:
Today – this week – this month – this year – this morning...
It's the first/second/... time – so far (hasta ahora) – recently - lately
– repeatedly....

It's the first time, I have seen so many birds.

Alex has answered every question correctly so far.

I haven't written any letters this morning.

No he escrito ninguna carta esta mañana.

(la mañana no ha acabado todavía).

Pero : I didn't write any letters this morning.

No escribi ninguna carta esta mañana

(estamos hablando por la tarde, por ejemplo).

- **BEEN – GONE:**

- CUIDADO: a la hora de traducir estos dos participios no tienen el mismo significado:

He has gone to Spain - He has left and is still there.

He has been to Spain - He has visited and come back.

He has been in Spain - He left a week ago and is still there.