

Free English Grammar * Gramática Inglesa Gratis

Present Perfect = *pretérito perfecto*

I have worked = *Yo he trabajado*
 You have worked = *Tú has trabajado*
 He has worked = *Él ha trabajado etc.*

Forma Afirmativa

I	have	worked
you	have	worked
he	has	worked
we	have	worked
you	have	worked
they	have	worked

Forma Interrogativa

have	I	worked?
have	you	worked?
has	he	worked?
have	we	worked?
have	you	worked?
have	they	worked?

Forma Negativa

I	have not	worked
you	have not	worked
he	has not	worked
we	have not	worked
you	have not	worked
they	have not	worked

Forma Contracta

I	haven't	worked
you	haven't	worked
he	hasn't	worked
we	haven't	worked
you	haven't	worked
they	haven't	worked

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present simple		
I	work	<i>yo trabajo</i>
you	work	
he	works	
we	work	
you	work	
they	work	

past simple		
I	worked	<i>yo trabajé,</i>
you	worked	<i>yo trabajaba</i>
he	worked	
we	worked	
you	worked	
they	worked	

present perfect		
I	have	worked
you	have	worked
he	has	worked
we	have	worked
you	have	worked
they	have	worked

= *pretérito perfecto*= *yo he trabajado*

nota importante

Yesterday I worked for 8 hours.

Today I have worked for 8 hours.

En la primera frase se usa el "Past Simple" porque la acción *ha empezado* y *ha terminado* en el pasado: "yesterday".

En la segunda frase se usa el "Present Perfect" porque se habla de un tiempo que *aún no ha terminado*: "today".

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past simple - present perfect

1. El "Past Simple" se usa para acciones que *empezaron* y *terminaron* en el pasado.
Normalmente hay una expresión de tiempo que indica cuando ha tenido lugar la acción.
A veces, está sobreentendido el tiempo en el que ha tenido lugar la acción.

> Abel *went* to America *last summer*.
He *had* a wonderful holiday. ("*last summer*" está sobreentendido)
Five years ago, Abel's family *lived* in Spain.
On Sunday morning Abel *went* to the park with Barbara.
He *came* back from the park *at two o'clock*.

2. El "Present Perfect" se usa cuando una acción *empieza en el pasado y continúa en el presente*.

I *have lived* in Florence for ten years.
(...y *continúo viviendo aquí*)

3. Para una acción *pasada* cuyo resultado tiene relación con el *presente*.

I am unemployed; I *have lost* my job.
(*Estoy parado; he perdido mi trabajo.*)

4. Para indicar una acción que acaba de terminar.

My father has *just arrived* from London.
(*Mi padre acaba de llegar de Londres.*)
===
just = *acaba de*

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5. El Present Perfect se usa también con:

ever = alguna vez

- > Have you **ever** been to Paris?
(¿Has estado *alguna vez* en París?)

never = nunca

- > I have **never** been to Paris.

not yet = todavía no

- > The airplane from New York hasn't landed **yet**.

already = ya

- > The airplane from Boston has **already** landed.

lately = últimamente

- > I haven't seen him **lately**.

since = desde

- > I haven't watched TV **since** last Sunday.

many times = muchas veces

- > I have seen this film **many times**.

before = antes, ya

- > I have seen this film **before**.

for = por, durante

- > I have known her **for** many years.

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notas importantes

past simple = pretérito indefinido - imperfecto

Tom **lived** in California for fifteen years.

(Indica que Tom **ya no vive más** en California.)

present perfect = pretérito imperfecto

Tom **has lived** in California for fifteen years.

(Tom **vive todavía** en California.)

past simple

George says, "I **worked** for five hours this morning."

(George **está hablando** por la tarde o por la noche.)

(La mañana **ha terminado**.)

present perfect

George says: "I **have worked** for five hours this morning."

(George **está hablando la misma mañana**.) (La mañana **no ha terminado**.)