Lesson 38 www.inglesparaespanoles.com

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## Free English Grammar \* Gramática Inglesa Gratis

## **Present Perfect** = pretérito perfecto

I have worked You have worked He has worked

= Yo he trabajado = Tú has trabajado

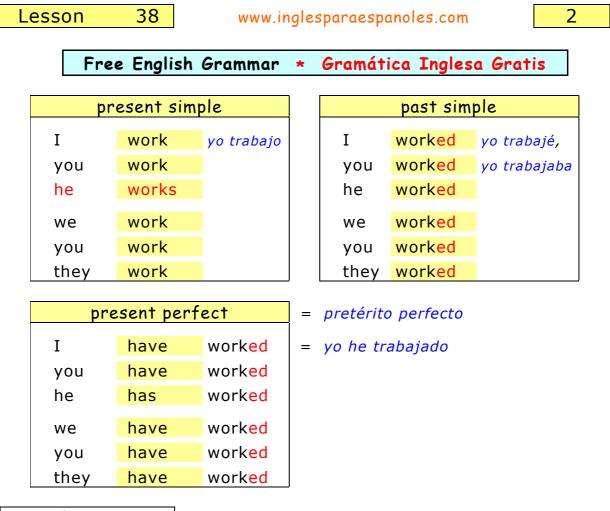
= Él ha trabajado etc.

| Forma Afirmativa |      |        |  |
|------------------|------|--------|--|
| т                | have | worked |  |
| -                | have | worked |  |
| you              |      |        |  |
| 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 |         |        |  |  |
|-----------------|---------|--------|--|--|
| Ι               | haven't | worked |  |  |
| you             | haven't | worked |  |  |
| he              | hasn't  | worked |  |  |
| we              | haven't | worked |  |  |
| you             | haven't | worked |  |  |
| they            | haven't | worked |  |  |
|                 |         |        |  |  |



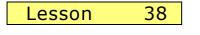
nota importante

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.

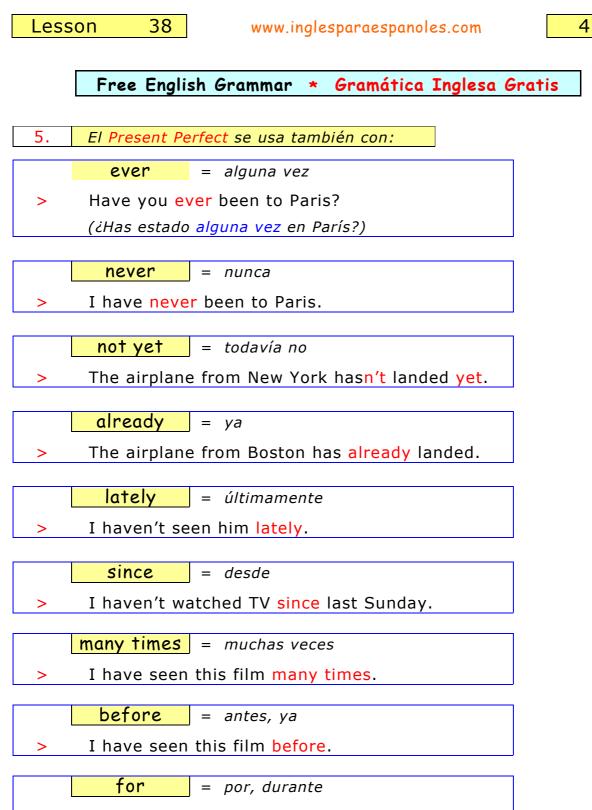
(...y continúo viviendo aquí)

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



> I have known her for many years.



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notas importantes

past simple= pretérito indefinido - imperfectoTom lived in California for fifteen years.(Indica que Tom ya no vive más en California.)present perfect= pretérito imperfectoTom 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 <mark>ha terminado</mark>.)

present perfect

George says: "I have worked for five hours this morning." (George está hablando la misma mañana.) (La mañana no ha terminado.)