PROPÓSITO:

The end of mind for this guide is

Students will refresh information about present perfect.

MOTIVACIÓN:

Dear students the present guide has the pedagogical intention, to refresh information about present perfect.

Have you traveled the world?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o1_0Gz4uRKo

EXPLICACIÓN:

Read careful the information provided.

Present perfect

Definition of the present perfect tense

The present perfect is used to indicate a link between the present and the past. The time of the action is **before now but not specified**, and we are often more interested in the **result** than in the action itself.

BE CAREFUL! There may be a verb tense in your language with a similar form, but the meaning is probably NOT the same.

The present perfect is used to describe

- An action or situation that started in the past and continues in the present. *I **have lived** in Bristol since 1984* (= and I still do.)
- An action performed during a period that has not yet finished. *She **has been** to the cinema twice this week* (= and the week isn't over yet.)
- A repeated action in an unspecified period between the past and now. *We **have visited** Portugal several times.*
- An action that was completed in the very recent past, expressed by 'just'. *I **have just finished** my work.*
- An action when the time is not important. *He **has read** 'War and Peace'.* (= the result of his reading is important)

Note: When we want to give or ask details about when, where, who, we use the simple past. Read more about **choosing between the present perfect and the simple past tenses**.

Actions started in the past and continuing in the present

They ***haven't lived*** here for years.

She ***has worked*** in the bank for five years.

We ***have had*** the same car for ten years.

Have you played the piano since you were a child?

When the time period referred to has not finished

I have worked hard ***this week***.

It ***has rained*** a lot ***this year***.

We ***haven't seen*** her ***today***.

Actions repeated in an unspecified period between the past and now.

They ***have seen*** that film six times

It ***has happened*** several times already.

She ***has visited*** them frequently.

We ***have eaten*** at that restaurant many times.

Actions completed in the very recent past (+just)

Have you just finished work?

I ***have just eaten***.

We ***have just seen*** her.

Has he just left?

When the precise time of the action is not important or not known

Someone ***has eaten*** *my soup*!

Have you seen 'Gone with the Wind'?

She's studied Japanese, Russian, and English.

Retrieved from

https://www.ef.com/wwen/english-resources/english-grammar/present-perfect/

When should I use the Present Perfect Simple Tense

We use this tense for unfinished and finished actions.

Unfinished Actions
1: We use this tense when we want to talk about unfinished actions or states or habits that started in the past and continue to the present. Usually we use it to say 'how long' and we need 'since' or 'for'. We often use stative verbs.

I've known Karen since 1994.

She's lived in London for three years.

I've worked here for six months.

'Since' and 'For'
We use 'since' with a fixed time in the past (2004, April 23rd, last year). The fixed time can be another action, which is in the past simple (since I was at school, since I arrived).

I've known Sam since 1992.

I've liked chocolate since I was a child.

She's been here since 2pm.

We use 'for' with a period of time (2 hours, three years, six months).

I've known Julie for ten years.

I've been hungry for hours.

She's had a cold for a week.

Finished Actions

2: Life experience. These are actions or events that happened sometime during a person's life. We don't say when the experience happened, and the person needs to be alive now. We often use the words 'ever' and 'never' here.

I have been to Tokyo.

They have visited Paris three times.

We have never seen that film.

3: With an unfinished time word (this month, this week, today). The period of time is still continuing.

I haven't seen her this month.

She's drunk three cups of coffee today.

I've already moved house twice this year!

We CAN'T use the present perfect with a finished time word.

NOT:~~I've seen him yesterday.~~

4: A finished action with a result in the present (focus on result). We often use the present perfect to talk about something that happened in the recent past, but that is still true or important now. Sometimes we can use the past simple here, especially in US English.

I've lost my keys (so I can't get into my house).

She's hurt her leg (so she can't play tennis today).

They've missed the bus (so they will be late).

5: We can also use the present perfect to talk about something that happened recently, even if there isn't a clear result in the present. This is common when we want to introduce news and we often use the words 'just / yet / already / recently'. However, the past simple is also correct in these cases, especially in US English.

The Queen has given a speech.

I've just seen Lucy.

The Mayor has announced a new plan for the railways.

Been and Gone

In this tense, we use both 'been' and 'gone' as the past participle of 'go', but in slightly different circumstances. We use 'been' (often when we talk about life experience) to mean that the person we're talking about visited the place and came back.

I've been to Paris (in my life, but now I'm in London, where I live).

She has been to school today (but now she's back at home).

They have never been to California.

We use 'gone' (often when we are talking about an action with a result in the present) to mean that the person went to the place and is at the place now.

Where's John? He's gone to the shops (he's at the shops now).

Julie has gone to Mexico (now she's in Mexico).

They've gone to Japan for three weeks (now they're in Japan).

Retrieved from: https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-perfect-use.html

EJERCICIOS:

Here you can find some exercises to be solved, read carefully and do it.

EXERCISES

EVALUACIÓN:

What have you learnt from the lesson?

What have been difficult for you?

Whay have been easy for you?

BIBLIOGRAFÍA:

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