

Complete the e-mail with verbs in the present perfect tense. Use affirmative and negative forms.

Complete el correo electrónico con el verbo en presente perfecto. Utilice formas afirmativas y negativas.

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from Subject Doe 1/5 0 0

Dear Lilly

I still can't believe that they 1. Chosen (choose)

Lindy to be the new manager of the company. I don't agree with that decision. I am the one who deserves that job. You know I 2. worked (work)

for the company for more than 10 years and I have achieved many awards. Besides that, I 3. had

(have) any problems. On the other hand

Lindy 4. worked (work) in this field. It's her first

time. And she 5. been (be) absent for two weeks

now!!! I am so disappointed that I think I'm

going to quit. What do you think?

These people have been working too much. Write sentences using the cues and the present perfect Tense.

Esta gente ha estado trabajando demasiado.
Escribir oraciones usando las claves y el presente perfecto.

a. They / operate / a very sick patient
They have operated a very sick patient

b. nurse / help / patients.
nurse has helped patients

c. therapist / teach / now / exercises / patients.
therapist has taught now exercises patients

d. doctor / tell / family / Patient / well
doctor has told family Patient well

e. anaesthetist / applied / local / anaesthetic / patient.

anaesthetist applied local anaesthetic patient.

Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verb in parentheses.
completa las oraciones con el presente perfecto de verbo entre paréntesis.

1. Lucy invited (invite) me to Australia many times, but I not gone (not go) because I don't have money.

2. " have you bought (buy) a new phone?"

"No it's the same"

3. The students played (play) very well, However, they not won (not win) the cup.

4. "Why you (you) not done (not do) your homework yet?" "Because I not had (not have) the time. I am very busy."

5. Mary not tidy (not tidy) her room but she finished (finish) the washing up.

6. " has Robert Passed (pass) his driving test?" "Oh, I don't know"

Fill in the present perfect form.

In the garden

The Browns started to (to start) working in the garden.

Mr. Brown cut already to (to cut) the grass...
...but they not tidied (not to tidy) the flower beds.
They not had ^{up to} (not to have) the time.

have they bought ^{to} (to buy) any plants?

Yes, Mrs. Brown to bought (to buy) a lot of vegetable plants...

...but they not to planted (not to plant) them yet.
Why to do they not (not to do) that yet?

Mr. Brown not to finish ^{shed} (not to finish) digging the vegetable garden yet.

Look! He has to just sit (to sit) down. He is tired. poor Mr. Brown!

PRESENT PERFECT - EXERCISES

Positive sentence present perfect: She has met a friend.
Oración positiva presente perfecto: ella conoce a un amigo.

Question present perfect: Has she met a friend?
Pregunta presente perfecto: ¿Ha conocido a un amigo?

Negative sentence present perfect: She hasn't met a friend.
Oración negativa presente perfecto: Ella no ha conocido a un amigo.

Fill in the present perfect form.

Question present perfect.

1. has she invited the neighbours? (to invite)

Positive sentence present perfect

2. The players finished to the game. (~~not~~ to win) finish

Question present perfect.

3. has the girl passed her driving test? (to pass)

Negative sentence present perfect

4. They not won a game. (not to win)

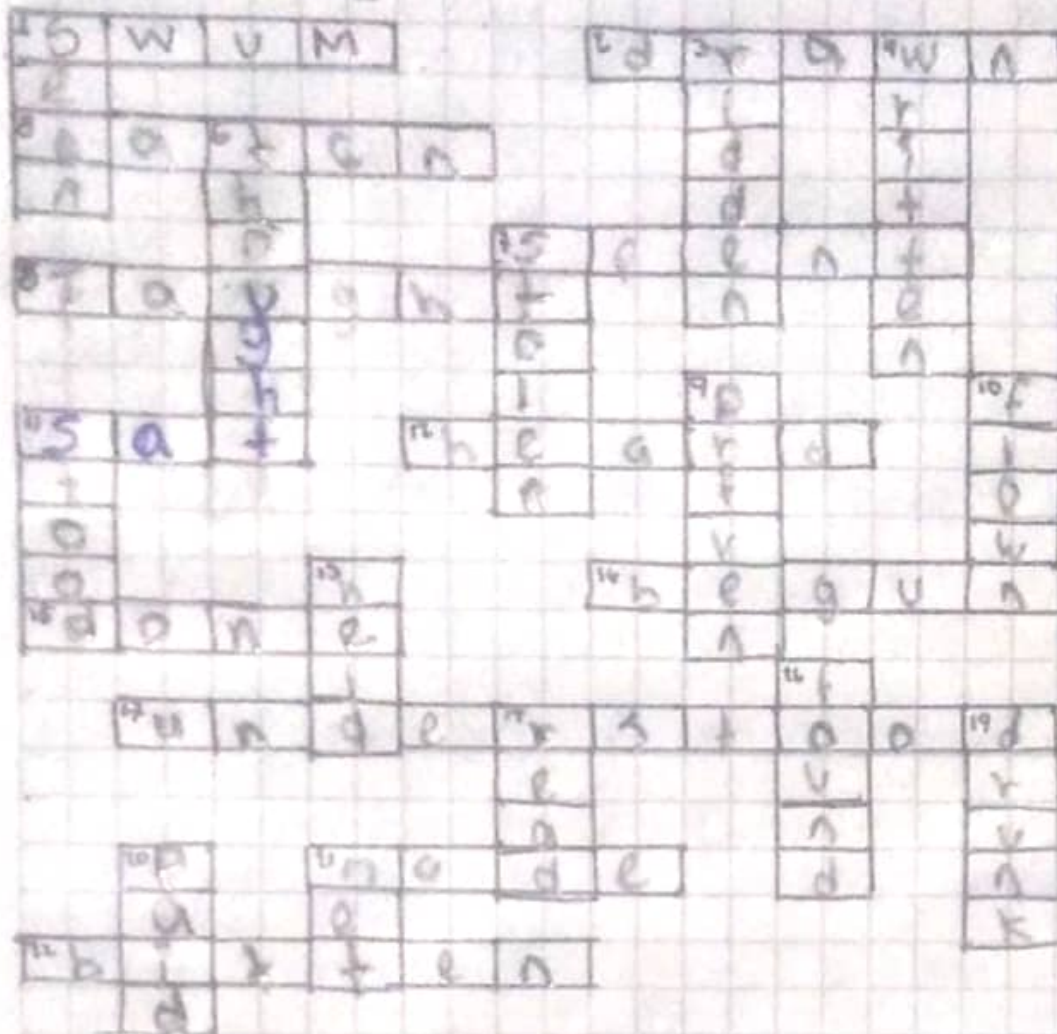
Negative sentence present perfect

5. The parents not bought her a car. (not to buy)

GRAMMAR CROSSWORD

PRESENT PERFECT

- Change the verbs present perfect and fill in the missing words.



Across words

- 1 swim = swum
- 2 draw = drawn
- 5 eat = eaten
- 7 teach = taught
- 8 sit = sat
- 11 hear = heard
- 14 begin = begun
- 15 do = done
- 16 understand
- 18 make = made
- 21 bitten = bitten

17. Understood

Down words

- 1 see = seen
- 3 ride = ridden
- 4 write = written
- 6 think = thought
- 7 steal = stolen
- 9 drive = driven
- 10 fly = flown
- 11 stand = stood
- 13 hold = held
- 16 find = found
- 18 read = read
- 19 drink = drunk
- 20 pay = paid
- 21 meet = met

La palabra loch en escocés significa lago. El lago Ness tiene unos 37 km de largo y extremadamente profundo la parte más profunda es de 226m.

La gente del lago Ness piensa que es un monstruo amistoso, una leyenda, pero todos los años turistas de todo el mundo vienen al lago Ness y esperan ver al monstruo.

1. Tourists from all over the world (el) been visiting de todo el mundo to Loch Ness.

2. Most of them (see/not) sees not Nessie, however. La mayoría de ellos (ver/no) Nessie,

3. Only very few people say that Loch Ness monster (appear) appeared in front of them. sin embargo. muy poca gente dice que el monstruo (aparece) frente a ellos.

4. Even scientists (come) coming to Loch Ness incluso los científicos (vienen) al lago Ness to find the monster.

5. And the boss of the Guinness brewery (promise) promised to pay 50000 pounds to the person el jefe de la cervecería Guinness (promete) pagar 50.000 libras a la persona who catches Nessie que atrape a Nessie

10. (he / do / the essay / yet) He has done the essay yet.
El ha hecho el ensayo todavía.

11. (She / pass the exam?) She has passed the exam.
Ella ha pasado el examen.

Activity 2

Read the text and write the verbs in present perfect simple.
Leer el texto y escribir los verbos en presente perfecto simple.

LOCH NESS

Lago Ness

Loch Ness is a lake between the Scottish towns of Inverness and Fort Augustus. The word loch is Scottish for lake. Loch Ness is about 37 km long and extremely deep, the deepest part is 226m.

Loch Ness is famous for its friendly monster, Nessie. Most people think that this is only a legend, but every year tourists from all over the world come to Loch Ness and hope that they will see the monster.

• Loch Ness es un lago entre las ciudades escocesas de Inverness y Fort Augustus.

Activity 1

Make the present perfect - Choose positive, negative or question:
 (Hoy que el presente sea perfecto. Elige positivo, negativo o pregunta.)

1. (I/go/to the library/yet) I haven't gone to the library, yet.
 (Yo voy a la biblioteca todavía. Yo no he ido a la biblioteca todavía.)
2. (She/have/lunch/just) She has lunched just.
 (Ella acaba de almorzar. Ella ha almorzado ya.)
3. (You/eat/Thai food/before?) You have eaten Thai food before?
 (¿Has comido comida tailandesa antes? ¿Tú has comido comida tailandesa antes?)
4. (It/rain/all day?) It has been raining all day?
 (¿Ha llorado todo el día? ¿Ha estado lloviendo todo el día?)
5. (Who/~~not~~/forget to invite?) Who we have got to invite?
 (¿A quién tenemos que invitar? ¿A quién tenemos que invitar?)
6. (We/not/hear that song/already) We haven't listened to that song already.
 (¿No hemos escuchado esa canción ya? ¿No hemos escuchado esa canción ya?)
7. (What countries/they/visit in - what countries they have visited in Europe?)
 (¿Qué países han visitado en Europa? ¿Qué países han visitado en Europa?)
8. (I/explain in well?) I have explained in well.
 (¿He explicado bien? ¿He explicado bien?)
9. (You/be/ever/to Africa?) You have been ever to Africa?
 (¿Has estado alguna vez en África? ¿Has estado alguna vez en África?)

Norma