




Ter 11 Inglês Armando Present perfect 17:00-18:15 Sala 4

## THE PRESENT PERFECT

O presente perfeito é usado para expressar:

- ações que começaram no passado e continuam até o presente.  
Ex: I have worked here since 2017.
- ações que aconteceram num tempo indefinido no passado.  
Ex.: Cabral has discovered Brazil.  
Cabral Discovered Brazil *in 1500*. (Simple Past)
- ações que aconteceram repetidas vezes no passado.  
Ex.: He has visited black stone city many times.
- ações que nunca aconteceram.  
Ex. Paraguay has never won the World Cup
- ações que acabaram de acontecer (JUST)  
Ex.: She has just done the exercise.
- ações que acabaram de acontecer.  
Ex.: She has already eaten the cake.  
Has she ever eaten the cake?  
Has she eaten the cake yet?
- ações que acontecem recentemente  
Ex.: We have had an election dispute recently/lately

### Negative Form

Para se fazer a forma negativa do *present perfect*, basta se acrescentar **NOT** após o verbo *to have*.

Ex.: The satellites have taken pictures of the city.  
*The satellites have **not** taken pictures of the city.*  
The company has made some changes in its personnel.  
*The company has **not** made some changes in its personnel.*

Pode-se também utilizar a contract form: (HAVEN'T ou HASN'T)

### Interrogative Form

Para se fazer a forma interrogativa do *present perfect*, basta se fazer a inversão do verbo *to have* (has) com o sujeito da oração.

Ex.: The satellites have taken pictures of the city.  
Have the satellites taken pictures of the city?  
The company has made some changes in its personnel.  
Has the company made any changes in its personnel?

## THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

O presente perfeito é usado para expressar:

- ações que começaram no passado e continuam até o presente.  
Ex: The kids have been playing outside.
- ações que começaram no passado e terminaram recentemente.  
Ex.: You're so dirty. What have you been doing?

### 01. Complete using the *Simple Past* or *Present Perfect*:

- Jeff \_\_\_\_ (to drink) too much last night.
- I \_\_\_\_ (to forget) your name.

- Jeff \_\_\_\_ (to feel) really bad lately.
- The cops \_\_\_\_ (to catch) the thief last night.
- Melissa \_\_\_\_ (to be) to London.
- Melissa \_\_\_\_ (to be) to London last year.
- She \_\_\_\_ (to eat) a lot at lunch.
- She \_\_\_\_ (to come) by bus to school.
- Thomas \_\_\_\_ (to cut) his finger.
- Mike and Ashley \_\_\_\_ (to break) the window.
- The plane \_\_\_\_ (to fly) under the bad weather.
- He \_\_\_\_ (to see) the accident.
- The helicopter \_\_\_\_ (to fall) in Sao Vicente.
- Pam \_\_\_\_ (to go) to the party last Saturday.
- Thomas \_\_\_\_ (to leave) to school 2 minutes ago.
- This girl \_\_\_\_ (to grow) a lot.
- I \_\_\_\_ (to hurt) my hand.
- We \_\_\_\_ (to hear) a noise.
- I \_\_\_\_ (to know) what they \_\_\_\_ (to found) last year.
- The kid \_\_\_\_ (to draw) a big house.
- Melissa \_\_\_\_ (to buy) a new blouse yesterday.

### 02. Write the sentences using the Present Perfect using the words given and filling the ones missing:

- I – study – for the test – yesterday
- John – watch TV – in the bedroom – two hours
- Sally – work – at this factory.
- Pamela – do – her job.
- Mike – get – the money – take it – to the bank.
- Melissa – leave – to Noble City.