

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Form

Affirmative

S + have/has + past participle
I have tried sushi before.

Negative

S + have/has + not + past participle
I have not tried sushi before.

Interrogative

Have/has + S + past participle
Have you tried sushi before?

Forma Afirmativa (*Affirmative Form*)

Para a construir frases afirmativas no Present Perfect Simple, utiliza-se a seguinte estrutura:

Sujeito + verbo auxiliar *to have* no Simple Present + verbo principal no Participio Passado + complemento

Exemplo:

My parents **have visited** Portugal three times. (Meus pais visitaram Portugal três vezes)

Affirmative form

I have visited
You have visited
He has visited
She has visited
It has visited
We have visited
You have visited
They have visited

Negative Form

As frases negativas no Present Perfect Simple incluem o "not" após o verbo auxiliar e seguem a seguinte estrutura:

Sujeito + verbo auxiliar *to have* no Simple Present + not + verbo principal no Particípio Passado + complemento

Exemplo:

My parents **have not visited** Portugal three times. (Meus pais não visitaram Portugal três vezes)

Negative form

I have not visited
You have not visited
He has not visited
She has not visited
It has not visited
We have not visited
You have not visited
They have not visited

Interrogative Form

Para fazer perguntas no Present Perfect Simple, é necessário inverter a ordem do verbo auxiliar na frase, ou seja, ele é posicionado antes do sujeito.

A forma interrogativa do Present Perfect segue a seguinte estrutura:

Verbo auxiliar *to have* no Simple Presente + sujeito + verbo principal no Particípio Passado + complemento

Exemplo:

Have my parents visited Portugal three times? (Meus pais visitaram Portugal três vezes?)

Interrogative form

Have I visited?
Have you visited?
Has he visited?
Has she visited?
Has it visited?
Have you visited?
Have we visited?
Have they visited?

1) Complete com HAS ou HAVE:

My sister ___ eaten my cakes

Your friend ___ been happy all day.

We ___ cut our hair today.

I ___ just had a shower.

Someone ___ taken my pen.

2) Complete da forma correta, colocano o verbo no tempo verbal correto para o Present perfect Simple:

(you / keep a pet for three years)

(you / eat Thai food before)?

(I / explain it well)?

(how / we / finish already)?

(I / know him for three months)

(what countries / they / visit in Europe)?

Present Perfect Continuous

O Present Perfect Continuous é usado para ações contínuas que iniciaram no passado e continuam no presente.

Ele é formado pelo verbo *to have* (have/has) conjugado no Simple Present (presente simples) + o verbo *to be* conjugado no Present Perfect (presente perfeito) + o gerúndio (-ing) do verbo principal.

Exemplo:

“ I have been reading this book for two hours. (Eu tenho estado a ler esse livro por duas horas.)

Present perfect continuous

Formando o "Present Perfect Continuous"

O "present perfect continuous" é composto por dois elementos: o "present perfect" do verbo 'to be' (have/has been), e o "present participle" do verbo principal (radical + "ing").

Sujeito	has/have been	radical + "ing"
She	has been	swimming

Afirmativa: She has been / She's been running.

Negativa: She hasn't been running.

Interrogativa : Has she been running?

Interrogativa negativa: Hasn't she been running?

Funções do "present perfect continuous"

O tempo verbal "present perfect continuous" se refere a um **período de tempo não específico** situado entre o passado e o presente. O orador faz referência a algo que se iniciou, mas que talvez não tenha sido concluído naquele período de tempo. Ele está interessado tanto no **processo quanto no resultado**, e esse processo ainda poderá estar ocorrendo ou ter acabado de se encerrar.

Ações iniciadas no passado e que continuam ocorrendo no presente

She **has been waiting** for you all day (= ela ainda está esperando).

I've **been working** on this report since eight o'clock this morning (= e eu ainda não o finalizei).

They **have been travelling** since last October (= e ainda não voltaram para casa).

Ações que acabaram de ser concluídas, mas nosso interesse está nos seus resultados

She **has been cooking** since last night (= e a comida à mesa parece deliciosa).

It's **been raining** (= e as ruas ainda estão molhadas).

Someone's **been eating** my chips (= e eles estão na metade).

1) Complete da forma correta de acordo com o Present perfect continuous.

She _____ (work) here for five years.

You _____ (eat) a lot recently.

He _____ (play) football, so he's tired.

You _____ (sleep) for twelve hours.

She _____ (not/study).


He _____ (not/play) football for five years.

It _____ (not/snow).

They _____ (not/watch) TV much recently.

Connections

2 Orientação para trabalho em grupo.

1. Look at the words and phrases below. Write MG for music genre, MI for musical instrument, and O for occupation. Then listen and check your answers.  Track 19

(MI) harmonica

(MI) clarinet

(O) producer

(MG) classical music

(O) songwriter

(MG) reggae

(O) composer

(MG) blues

(MG) jazz

(MG) hip hop

(MI) cello

(MI) trumpet

(O) conductor

(O) music therapist

(MG) pop

(O) choir director

(MG) rhythm and blues
(R&B)

(MI) accordion

(O) pianist

(MI) saxophone

(MI) violin

(O) personal manager

(MI) double bass

(MG) electronic music

(O) singer

(MG) country music

(MI) drums

(MI) piano

(MI) guitar

(O) backup singer