



# INGLÊS

com Marco Antônio

Perfect Tenses

# PERFECT TENSES

## PRESENT PERFECT

### USED IN

- ▶ Ações que aconteceram no passado sem especificar o momento em que elas ocorreram:

*I **have lived** in Jaboatão since I was born but now I live in Recife.*

*I **lived** there from 1973 to 2021.*

(O Past Simple é usado pois há menção a quando, exatamente, a atividade aconteceu)

- ▶ É usado para falar de ações que começaram no passado e continuam até o presente.

*I **have lived** in Recife for three years.*

### STRUCTURE

- ▶ **Afirm**    **Subject + have / has + Main verb (Past Participle) + complement.**

*I/ YOU/ WE/ THEY (‘VE) have travelled to Europe twice.*

*HE/ SHE/ IT (‘S) has left.*

- ▶ **Neg.**    **Subject + Have / has + NOT + Main Verb (Past Participle) + complement.**

*I/ YOU/ WE/ THEY (‘VE) HAVE NOT (HAVEN‘T) travelled to Europe twice.*

*HE/ SHE/ IT (‘S) HAS NOT ( HASN‘T) left.*

- ▶ **Inter.**    **Have / Has + Subject + Main verb (Past Participle) + complement?**

*HAVE I/ YOU/ WE/ THEY travelled to Europe twice?*

*HAS HE/ SHE/ left?*

- ▶ O **Particípio Passado** dos verbos **REGULARES** é igual a sua forma no Simple Past (-ed) (-d) e (-ied)

To talk – talked – talked

To love – loved – loved

To fry – fried – fried

- ▶ Já os verbos **IRREGULARES** podem variar no Passado Particípio ou não.

To feel – felt – felt

To get – got – got

To be – was/were/ - been

To do – did – done

To go – went – gone

To fall – fell – fallen

To lie – lay – lain

To hurt – hurt - hurt

- ▶ **Há duas formas de se traduzir o Presente Perfeito para o Português:**

1. Se a ação já acabou usamos o passado

*I‘ve worked for Colégio Atual. It closed its doors in 2016.*

(Eu trabalhei no Colégio Atual. Ele fechou as portas em 2016.)

2. Se a ação ainda continua usamos o presente ou pretérito perfeito composto

*I **have lived** in Recife since 2021.*

(Eu moro em Recife desde 2021.) ou (Eu tenho morado em Recife desde 2021.)

- ▶ **SINCE x FOR**

- Quando há a indicação da duração da ação usamos a preposição **FOR**

*Mary has been here for two hours.*

- Quando há a indicação de quando a ação começou a ser feita usamos **SINCE**

*Mary has been here since 10 o‘clock.*

- ▶ Com o advérbio **EVER** para saber se alguma vez aquela ação aconteceu  
*Have you ever been to Istanbul?*
  - Caso a resposta seja afirmativa, usa-se **already**:  
*I've already been to Istanbul.*
  - Caso a resposta seja negativa, usa-se **never**:  
*I've never been to Istanbul.*
- ▶ **ALREADY** (JÁ) – Afirmativas: *I have already finished lunch.*  
– Interrogativas: *Have you already finished lunch?*
- ▶ **YET** – Interrogativas (JÁ): *Have you finished lunch yet?*  
– Negativas (AINDA): *We haven't finished lunch yet.*
- ▶ Com o advérbio **JUST** para expressar ações que acabaram de acontecer:  
*I have just explained the Present Perfect Simple for you guys.*  
(Eu acabei de explicar o Presente Perfeito Simples para vocês.)

## PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE /CONTINUOUS

### USED IN

Indica que uma ação no passado continua se desenrolando no momento presente e pode ser comparado ao Present Perfect Simple.

É comum, nesse caso, expressar também desde quando (since...) ou há quanto tempo (for...) essa ação está se desenvolvendo.

- ▶ **Às vezes o Present Perfect Simple e o Present Perfect Continuous são equivalentes:**

***Charlie has been talking to his mom since he arrived home.***  
(Charlie está conversando com a mãe dele desde que ele chegou em casa. – a ação começou no passado e ainda está se desenvolvendo).

Essa frase, também, pode ser dita da seguinte forma:

***Charlie has talked to his mom since he arrived home.***  
(Charlie está conversando com a mãe dele desde que ele chegou em casa. - ação começou no passado e ainda está se desenvolvendo)

**OBSERVAÇÃO:** ALGUNS VERBOS NÃO ACEITAM A FORMA CONTÍNUA (LIKE, KNOW, UNDERSTAND, NEED, THINK, WANT, EXIST, LOVE, HATE...) PARA ELES SEMPRE USAREMOS O PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE.

*I HAVE BEEN WANTING TO TALK TO YOU FOR A WHILE.*  
*I HAVE WANTED TO TALK TO YOU FOR A WHILE.*

### STRUCTURE

- ▶ **Afirm Subject + have / has + particípio passado do verbo to be + verbo principal no gerúndio (-ing)**  
*WE HAVE BEEN RUNNING FOR AN OUR.*

- ▶ **Neg. Subject + have / has + NOT + particípio passado do verbo to be + verbo principal no gerúndio (-ing)**  
*WE HAVE NOT (HAVEN'T) BEEN RUNNING FOR AN OUR.*

- ▶ **Inter. have / has + particípio passado do verbo to be + verbo principal no gerúndio (-ing)?**  
*HAVE WE BEEN RUNNING FOR AN OUR?*

## PAST PERFECT

### USED IN

Para mostrar que uma ação acontece antes de outra, ambas no passado.

*I had read the book before i watched the movie.*

### STRUCTURE

É formado pelo verbo auxiliar "have" no passado (had) e o Past Participle do verbo principal.



**Write down**



**✓ Exercises**

**1.** Complete the sentences below:

- I - The baby \_\_\_\_\_ since noon.
- II - Alan \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise. He can go home now.
- III - Bob and Ted \_\_\_\_\_ much money. They'll have to get some more credit

- a) has cried - has finished - have spent
- b) have cried - has finished - has spent
- c) have cried - have finished - has spent
- d) has cried - have finished - have spent
- e) has been cry - has been finishing - have been spending

**2.** Qual é a forma interrogativa da frase "The children have visited their grandparents"?

- a) Has the children visited their grandparents?
- b) Have the children visited their grandparents?
- c) The children visited their grandparents?
- d) The have the children visited their grandparents?
- e) The children have visited their grandparents ?

**3.** Pamella \_\_\_\_\_ for a job since she left university. She hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ one yet.

- a) looks / founded
- b) is looking / finded
- c) has look / found
- d) have been looking / found
- e) 's been looking / found

**4.** 2Cellos \_\_\_\_\_ since 2011 when they started performing.

- a) have play
- b) has plays
- c) have been played
- d) have playing
- e) have been playing

**5.** The nurses \_\_\_\_\_ the front door that's why the patient escaped.

- a) hadn't lock
- b) not had lock
- c) hadn't locked
- d) had locked not
- e) haven't been locking

**+ Write down**





*Estamos juntos nessa!*



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