

FRENTE: INGLÊS

PROFESSOR(A): ANQUISIS MOREIRA

ASSUNTO: TEMPOS VERBAIS (PERFECT TENSES)

EAD – ITA/IME

AULA 18



Resumo Teórico

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Form: Subject + Have (Has) + Past Participle*

* The past participle form of regular verbs is the same as the simple past form. The irregular verbs have different forms of past participle.

- The Present Perfect Tense describes actions that happened (or never happened) before now, at an unspecified time in the past. The exact time the actions happened is not important. If there is a specific time being mentioned, the simple past tense must be used.
Ex.: The students **have moved** to a new classroom.
Have you ever **seen** snow in your life?
I **have** already **eaten** Thai food. Have you?
- The Present Perfect Tense describes the repetition of activities before now. The exact time of each repetition is not important.
Ex.: We **have attended** five classes so far today.
I **have sent** an email to my parents every other day for the last three months.
The new students **have met** many new friends since they came here in January.
- The Present Perfect Tense describes actions that began in the past and continue up to the present. *for* or *since* are normally used with this kind of situation. *since* indicates the beginning of the action at a particular time. *for* indicates the duration of time that the action has been in progress.
Ex.: My family **has lived** in the same house since my parents got married in 1992.
We **have had** classes for two hours.
Christie **has known** Brian since she was child.

SOME TIME EXPRESSIONS COMMONLY USED WITH THE PRESENT PERFECT

- Ever, Never – We use ever and never when we ask or talk about our life experiences.
Ex.: Have you **ever** been to an Asian country?
No, I have **never** been to Asia in my entire life.
- Yet and already, so far – we use yet in questions and negative sentences. Yet must be placed at the end of the sentence. It has a similar meaning to so far. So far is used in positive sentences. We use already to describe an action that happened before.

Ex.: Have you finished your homework **yet**? No, not **yet**.
How many questions have you answered **so far**? I've answered only three **so far**.
When are you going to finish reading the book? I have **already** finished it.

- just* – we use *just* when we talk about a very recent event.
Ex.: Let's go! The plane has **just** landed.
I've **just** called my father but he couldn't talk to me.
- Frequency Adverbs (*always, often, etc*) – We can use frequency adverbs with the present perfect.
Ex.: She has **always** loved her husband. (a state)
My friend Jack has **often** visited New York City. (Repeated Action)

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Form: Subject + Have (Has) + Been + Verb(ing)

- The Present Perfect Continuous Tense describes actions that started in the past, continuous over a period of time leading up to the present.
Ex.: I **have been studying** for six hours. I am so tired!
They **have been waiting** for the doctor for over twenty minutes now.
Listen. The burglar alarm **has been ringing** since eight o'clock this morning.
- The Present Perfect Continuous Tense describes repeated actions up to now.
Ex.: Natalie **has been playing** the piano since she was four.
I **have been studying** English for eight years.
The teacher **has been talking** about the exams since the beginning of the year.
- The Present Perfect Continuous Tense describes actions which end just before the present.
Ex.: **I've been swimming**. That's why my hair is all wet.
He **has been running** for 30 minutes. This explains why he is tired.
They **have been drinking** for hours. They can barely walk now.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Form: Subject + Had + Past Participle

- The Past Perfect Tense describes actions that are completed before other actions or time in the past.
Ex.: The teacher **had talked** about the test before the students took it.
My friends **had** already **had** dinner by the time I got to the restaurant.
The thief simply came in the house. Someone **had forgotten** to lock the front door.

- Sometimes it is not necessary to use the past perfect simple if we use before or after to make the time clear.
Ex.: We **left** school before the teacher **arrived**.
The men **arrived** at the airport after the plane left.
- The Past Perfect Tense is also normally used with the verb *realize* and with verbs of thinking (*think, know, be sure, remember, suspect, understand, etc.*)
Ex.: When I saw my wallet, I **realized I had forgotten** my money.
I thought I had talked about the situation with you, but I **hadn't**.
Chris **knew** she **had read** that text before.
My father was sure he **had filled** the tank with petrol.
The police **suspected** that the two men **had committed** the horrible murder.

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Form: Subject + Had + Been + Verb(ing)

- The Past Perfect Continuous describes actions which happened over a period of time, emphasizing the continuation of these actions.
Ex.: I **had been waiting** for two hours when the doctor finally called me in.
The teacher noticed the students **hadn't been paying** attention to what he was saying.
That's why he got so upset.
The authorities **had been investigating** the terrorist cell for several months before they broke into their house.
- The Past Perfect Continuous Tense describes actions which were in progress recent to another time or activity in the past.
Ex.: When Michael got home, his hair was still wet because he **had been swimming**.
The baby's eyes were very red because he **had been crying** for a while.
My clothes were very dirty because I **had been painting** my bedroom.



Exercícios

- Choose the correct option to complete the sentences below:
 - I **live / have lived** here since I was born.
 - A strange man **has just stolen / has just been stealing** my purse.
 - I suppose the last plane **took off / has taken off** an hour ago.
 - Yesterday, I **lost / have lost** my cell phone.
 - I appreciated your offer, but **I've decided / I'm deciding** not to take it.
 - Take a raincoat with you. **It's started / it starts** raining.
 - We're having a great time in Europe. We **have visited / we have been visiting** six wonderful cities in four countries so far.
 - I'm standing here / I've been standing** here for ages and I feel so tired.
 - This **has been / was a difficult** week and it isn't over yet.
 - I feel exhausted. We **went / have been** to a party last night.
- Have you usually _____ breakfast at seven or eight o'clock?
 - eats
 - eaten
 - to eat
 - drink
 - drinks
- Mark _____ before John.
 - has come
 - come
 - to come
 - goes
 - go
- How many days _____ to build your house?
 - have you spend
 - have you spended
 - have you spent
 - have you spending
 - did you spent
- In his lectures, the professor _____ about the new applications of solar energy.
 - talked
 - talk
 - is talking
 - talking
 - has talked
- Mark the question to which the following sentence could be the answer:
"He has decided to get out of the car every time he becomes sleepy."
 - Whose direction was that?
 - Where does he decide to get out of the car?
 - When does he decide to get out of the car?
 - What has he decided to do?
 - How did he decide to get out of the car?
- I _____ it today because I _____ the material to be copied.
 - don't finish – did find
 - didn't finish – finded
 - don't finish – to find
 - haven't finished – haven't found
 - didn't finish – finded
- Your father _____ here since 1992.
 - has worked
 - have worked
 - work
 - working
 - haves worked
- Considering that you _____ with us for so much time, we will give you an increasing in your wage.
 - have been
 - has been
 - are
 - is
 - have being
- " _____ you ever _____ a dress ? " "Yes, I _____ one last month."
 - Have, sewn, sewed
 - Have, saw, sewed
 - Did, sew, have swen
 - Did, saw, have sawed
 - Do, sew, will sew



11. "You look tired." "Yes, I _____ non-stop all day."
 A) am working
 B) work
 C) have been working
 D) will work
 E) will have worked
12. The manager had _____ left when I arrived.
 A) since
 B) already
 C) yet
 D) still
 E) until
13. Complete:
 – Have you finished your book _____?
 – Yes, I've _____ done it.
 A) already / still
 B) yet / yet
 C) already / ever
 D) ever / yet
 E) yet / already
14. She told me she _____ that movie with an old friend of hers.
 A) had seen
 B) saw
 C) sees
 D) is seeing
 E) has seen
15. The fact that he _____ his mother helped him get home safely.
 A) calls
 B) has called
 C) had called
 D) is calling
 E) called

Gabarito

01	02	03	04	05
–	B	A	C	E
06	07	08	09	10
D	D	B	A	A
11	12	13	14	15
C	B	E	A	C

– Demonstração



Anotações

