

## PRESENT PERFECT

## Time Words

<b>JUST</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Used in Affirmative sentences, between have/has and the Participle.</li> <li>❖ Translation: <i>acabar de.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ I have <b>just</b> finished my homework. (<i>Acabo de terminar los deberes</i>)</li> <li>➢ They have <b>just</b> arrived from the airport. (<i>Acaban de llegar del aeropuerto</i>)</li> <li>➢ My mother has <b>just</b> made a cake. (<i>Mi madre acaba de hacer un pastel</i>)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>ALREADY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Used in Affirmative sentence, between have/has and the Participle.</li> <li>❖ Translation: <i>ya.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ I have <b>already</b> finished my homework. (<i>Ya he terminado los deberes</i>)</li> <li>➢ They have <b>already</b> arrived from the airport. (<i>Ya han llegado del aeropuerto</i>)</li> <li>➢ My mother has <b>already</b> made a cake. (<i>Mi madre ya ha hecho un pastel</i>)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>YET</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Used in Negative and Interrogative sentences, at the end of it.</li> <li>❖ Translation: <i>ya, todavía.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ I <b>haven't</b> finished my homework <b>yet</b>. (<i>No he terminado los deberes todavía</i>)</li> <li>➢ <b>Have</b> they arrived from the airport <b>yet</b>? (<i>¿Han llegado del aeropuerto ya?</i>)</li> <li>➢ <b>Hasn't</b> your mother made the cake <b>yet</b>? (<i>¿Todavía no ha hecho tu madre el pastel?</i>)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>EVER</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Used in Interrogative sentences, before the Participle.</li> <li>❖ Translation: <i>alguna vez.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Have you <b>ever</b> been to England? (<i>¿Alguna vez has estado en Inglaterra?</i>)</li> <li>➢ Has she <b>ever</b> driven a car? (<i>¿Alguna vez ha conducido ella un coche?</i>)</li> <li>➢ She <b>hasn't ever</b> driven a car. (<i>Ella nunca ha conducido un coche</i>)(We can use ever in negative sentences, but <b>never</b> is the most used).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>NEVER</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Used in Affirmative sentences, between have/has and the Participle.</li> <li>❖ Translation: <i>nunca.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ I have <b>never</b> ridden a horse. (<i>Nunca he montado a caballo</i>)</li> <li>➢ She has <b>never</b> kissed a boy. (<i>Nunca ha besado a un chico</i>)</li> <li>➢ She <del>hasn't never</del> driven a car. (<i>We don't use never with a negative sentence</i>)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Prepositions: For and Since

(Mind the translation, in Spanish the translation is different)

## FOR

We use FOR with a duration of time:

- I have studied English **for three years**.  
(*Llevo tres años estudiando inglés*)
- They have lived in Paris **for two months**.  
(*Ellos llevan dos meses viviendo en Paris*)

## SINCE

We use SINCE with a particular moment in the past time:

- I have studied English **since 2001**.  
(*Estudio inglés desde 2001*)
- They have lived in Paris **since December**.  
(*Ellos viven en Paris desde diciembre*)