

Present Perfect Tense

What is it

- “el pretérito perfecto compuesto” o “el antepresente”
- Compound Tense - uses 2 verbs
 - It is used to talk about things that started in the past and continue or repeat in the present
 - It is used to talk about things that have

How to form the Present Perfect

- Present indicative(present tense) of haber + past participle of another verb
- Haber means “to have” but not used like tener
- Past participle in English = “- ed” at the end —> talked, walked, etc.

He

Hemos

Has

Habéis

Ha, hay

Han

- To form the past participle:
- Add “-ado” to the infinitive stem of AR verbs
 - Ex. Hablado (Habl + ado)
- Add “-ido” to the infinitive stems of ER/IR verbs
 - Ex. Comido (Com +ido) , Vivido (Viv +ido)

Ejemplo - Hablar

He hablado - I had/have
talked

Hemos hablado - we had/
have talked

Has hablado - You had/have
talked

Habéis hablado - you all had/
have talked

Ha hablado - He/She/You
(form) has/had/have talked

Han hablado - they have/had
talked

- I have reserved the room.
- He reservado el cuarto.

- He has arrived at the hotel.
- Ha llegado al hotel.

- We have eaten.
- Hemos comido.

- He has already sold the car
- Ya ha vendido el carro.

- You´all have received your grades.
- Habéis recibido vuestras notas (calificaciones).

- Have they filled out the card?

- ¿Han llenado la ficha (tarjeta)?

- We have already paid the bill.
- Ya hemos pagado la cuenta (la nota).

- He has gone to the store.
- Ha ido a la tienda.