

Present perfect indicative and subjunctive

In English The **present perfect indicative** is used to say what has or has not happened in a period of time up to the present. It is formed with the present tense of the verb **to have** and the **past participle** of the main verb:

(I, you) **have**, (he, she, it) **has**, (we, you, they) **have** + **past participle**.

Isabel **has changed** her e-mail address.

The students **have broken** the computer.

Regular past participles are formed by adding **-ed** to the verb stem. Irregular past participles must be memorized.

The **present perfect** is often used in the subordinate clause of a sentence where the main clause makes some kind of comment on a *recent action*.

It surprises me that they **have separated**.

It is sad that Luisa **has not seen** her boyfriend.

A Circle the form of the verb **to have** and underline the **past participle** in the following sentences.

1. Emma and Pablo have planned the wedding.
2. They have finished everything.
3. She has found a dress.
4. Her sisters have picked the invitations.
5. We have looked at places for the reception.
6. Emma has never been so happy.

In Spanish The **present perfect indicative** describes what has or has not happened in a period of time up to the present. It is formed with the present tense of the verb **haber** and the **past participle** of the main verb:

he, has, ha, hemos, habéis, han + **past participle**.

Isabel **ha cambiado** su dirección de correo electrónico.

Los estudiantes **han roto** la computadora.

Regular past participles are formed by adding **-ado** (-ar verbs) or **-ido** (-er/-ir verbs) to the verb stem. Irregular past participles must be memorized.

The **present perfect subjunctive** is often used in the subordinate clause when the main clause expresses feelings or judgments about something that has or has not happened. It is formed with the **present subjunctive** of the verb

haber and the **past participle** of the main verb: **haya, hayas, haya,**

hayamos, hayáis, hayan + **past participle**.

Me sorprende que ellos **se hayan separado**.

Es triste que Luisa **no haya visto** a su novio.

PRESENT PERFECT INDICATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE

B Circle the form of **haber** and underline the **past participle** in each sentence. Then, indicate whether the verb is in the **indicative (I)** or **subjunctive (S)** mood.

1. Juan y Ana se (han) comprometido.
2. Me sorprende que hayan decidido casarse tan pronto.
3. Es bueno que ellos hayan hablado con sus familias.
4. La mamá de Juan ha pasado mucho tiempo con Ana.
5. Me alegra que ellas se hayan hecho amigas.
6. Ellas han discutido mucho en el pasado.
7. Es una lástima que hayan tenido problemas.
8. Pero por fin todos han hecho las paces.

I	S
✓	

C Combine the two sentences using the present perfect indicative or subjunctive.

1. Mónica y Jorge se han casado. Es lógico.
Es lógico que Mónica y Jorge se hayan casado.
2. Su padrastro les ha dado consejos sobre la boda. Eso creo.

3. Sus padres han dejado de hablarse. Es triste.

4. Ellos se han separado. Es verdad.

5. La madre no viene a la boda. Me sorprende.

D The present perfect and the simple past (preterite) are both used to talk about the past. What is the difference in meaning? Use the sample sentences as a guide.

PRESENT PERFECT

He viajado a España.
 He visto a la profesora.

PRETERITE

Viajé a España el verano pasado.
 Vi a la profesora.