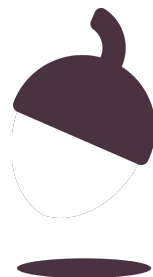


Talking about pros and cons of where you live [3/3]

- Using the perfect tense ('they')
- Using perfect & imperfect together

Señorita Vázquez



OAK
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La fonética

[ñ]



español

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mano



The perfect tense

We use the perfect tense to say what improvements have been made.

To refer to 'they' in the perfect tense, use 3rd person plural of the present tense of the verb **haber**, han, followed by the **past participle**.

haber

Past participle

han

mejorado

They have improved.

han

invertido

They have invested.

Irregular past participles

escribir → **escrito**

poner → **puesto**

hacer → **hecho**

romper → **roto**

To form the **past participle**, **-ar** verbs add **-ado** to the **stem**.

To form the **past participle**, **-er/-ir** verbs add **-ido** to the **stem**.



Perfect & Imperfect tense together

When talking about events in the past you will often need to use the **imperfect** and **perfect** together.

Use the **imperfect** tense to describe what **a place used to be like**.

Antes no **había** transporte público.

*Before **there wasn't** public transport.*

- Use the **perfect** tense for
- **changes that have been made**
- **recently.**
- **Han creado** una red de transporte
- más fiable.
- ***They have created*** a more
- ***reliable transport network.***



Empareja los números con las letras

1. To refer to 'they' in the perfect tense, use 3rd person plural of the present tense of the verb haber, han, followed by the past participle.

2. Han mejorado el transporte público.

3. To form the past participle, -er/-ir verbs add -ido to the stem.

4. Use the perfect tense for changes that have been made recently.

5. Antes mi ciudad era antigua pero ahora han construido muchos edificios.

a) -ido

b) Antes

c) que

d) mejorado

e) perfect

