

Inglés Intermedio

# Contractions Present Perfect



### Exercise 10. Warm-up: listening. (Chart 3-2)



CD 1  
Track 18

Listen for reduced speech in these sentences. How are *have* and *has* pronounced?

1. The Browns *have* decided to grow their own vegetables.
2. It's past midnight. *Where have* you been?
3. *Laura has* offered to help us move into our new apartment.
4. Is Nick in trouble again? *What has* he done this time?
5. *Janet has* traveled all over the world.
6. *Her parents have* traveled a lot too.



Read carefully. What is the difference between A and B?

Have you ever been to Disneyland?

- No, I have not. I think that is just for little children.
- No, I haven't. I think that's just for little children.

Where is Susan?

- She is in her room. She has been sad lately.
- She's in her room. She's been sad lately.

## Contractions

The contracted form of the perfect tense is quite common:  
We use contractions a lot when we are speaking.

Have	Contraction	Examples
I have	I've	<b>I've</b> spent all my money.
You have	You've	<b>You've</b> worn that dress before.
He has	He's	<b>He's</b> slept all morning.
She has	She's	<b>She's</b> lost her purse.
It has	It's	<b>It's</b> fallen off the wall.
We have	We've	<b>We've</b> chosen you for the job.
You have	You've	<b>You've</b> begun to annoy me.
They have	They've	<b>They've</b> drunk too much.

## 3-2 *Have and Has in Spoken English*

(a) **How have** you been?

Spoken: *How/v/* you been? OR  
*How/əv/* you been?

(b) **Jane has** already eaten lunch.

Spoken: *Jane/z/* already eaten lunch. OR  
*Jane/əz/* already eaten lunch.

(c) **Mike has** already left.

Spoken: *Mike/s/* already left. OR  
*Mike/əs/* already left.

In spoken English, the present perfect helping verbs **has** and **have** are often reduced following nouns and question words.\*

In (a): **have** can sound like /v/ or /əv/.

In (b): **has** can sound like /z/ or /əz/.

In (c): **has** can sound like /s/ or /əs/.\*\*

NOTE: *Jane/z/* eaten. **Jane's = Jane has**  
*Jane/z/* here. **Jane's = Jane is**

*Mike/s/* left. **Mike's = Mike has**  
*Mike/s/* here. **Mike's = Mike is**

<https://youtu.be/Nnvp3zEBEeU>

Watch some examples.....





Other forms  
of reduced  
speech with  
present  
perfect.

<https://youtu.be/iaMnYXh5Pd8>

Watch some examples.....



## THE PRESENT PERFECT

### Contractions

#### Affirmative and Negative Contractions of the AUXILIARY VERB "TO HAVE" in Present

I HAVE → I've  
YOU HAVE → YOU've  
HE HAS → HE's  
SHE HAS → SHE's  
IT HAS → IT's  
WE HAVE → WE've  
YOU HAVE → YOU've  
THEY HAVE → THEY've

I HAVE NOT → I HAVEN'T  
YOU HAVE NOT → YOU HAVEN'T  
HE HAS NOT → HE HASN'T  
SHE HAS NOT → SHE HASN'T  
IT HAS NOT → IT HASN'T  
WE HAVE NOT → WE HAVEN'T  
YOU HAVE NOT → YOU HAVEN'T  
THEY HAVE NOT → THEY HAVEN'T

## THE PRESENT PERFECT

### Contractions

#### Affirmative and Negative Contractions of the AUXILIARY VERB "TO HAVE" in Present

I HAVE	⇒	I've	I HAVE NOT	⇒	I HAVEN'T
YOU HAVE	⇒	YOU've	YOU HAVE NOT	⇒	YOU HAVEN'T
HE HAS	⇒	HE's	HE HAS NOT	⇒	HE HASN'T
SHE HAS	⇒	SHE's	SHE HAS NOT	⇒	SHE HASN'T
IT HAS	⇒	IT's	IT HAS NOT	⇒	IT HASN'T
WE HAVE	⇒	WE've	WE HAVE NOT	⇒	WE HAVEN'T
YOU HAVE	⇒	YOU've	YOU HAVE NOT	⇒	YOU HAVEN'T
THEY HAVE	⇒	THEY've	THEY HAVE NOT	⇒	THEY HAVEN'T



Do not confuse with

He's → He is

She's → She is

It's → It is



He's [he is] a teacher.

He's [he has] been a teacher for 6 years.



## Let's practice saying contractions.

I haven't \_\_\_\_\_  
today.

I haven't \_\_\_\_\_  
this week.

I haven't \_\_\_\_\_  
this month.

 **Exercise 11. Listening.** (Chart 3-2)



Listen to the sentences. You will hear reduced forms for *have*, *has*, and *is*, but you will write their full (non-reduced) forms and any other words you hear.

*Example:* You will hear: Sorry I'm late. How long have you been here?

You will write: How long have you been here?

1. My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.
2. Your teacher \_\_\_\_\_.
3. All of the other teachers \_\_\_\_\_ too.
4. You're late! Where \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Susan has a guilty look on her face. What \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Finally! The mail \_\_\_\_\_.
7. My neighbors \_\_\_\_\_ in the same apartment for over thirty years.

8. Vicky \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Brazil.
9. It's great to see you. How \_\_\_\_\_?
10. India \_\_\_\_\_ an independent country since 1947.
11. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ very nice.
12. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ warm lately.
13. The children \_\_\_\_\_ their drawings.
14. Ruth \_\_\_\_\_ four novels so far this month.

## Exercise 11, p. 42.

1. is
2. has already left
3. have already left
4. have you been
5. has she done
6. has come
7. have lived
8. is planning
9. have you been
10. has been
11. is
12. has been
13. have finished
14. has read

A: Do you know my brother?

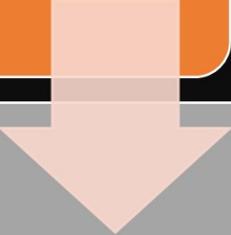
- B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. (I don't know your brother).

A: Does Jane eat lunch at the cafeteria every day?

- B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Jane eats lunch at the cafeteria every day).

A: Is this pen yours?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. (The pen doesn't belong to me).



A: Do the students in this class speak English well?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. (The students in this class speak English well.)

A: \_\_\_\_\_ you sleep well last night?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. (I slept well last night.)

A: \_\_\_\_\_ Ann and Jim come to class yesterday?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. (Ann and Jim didn't come to class yesterday.)

A: \_\_\_\_\_ you studying your grammar book?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. (I'm studying my grammar book).



A: \_\_\_\_\_ the children watching TV?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. (The children are playing in the garden.)

A: Is Bulmaro in your English class?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. (Bulmaro is in my English class).

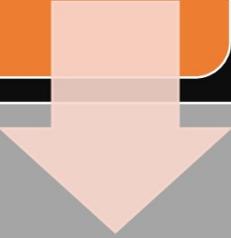


A: Was it rainy yesterday?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. (It was sunny yesterday).

A: Will you be at home tonight?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. (I will go out tonight.)



A: Is Jason going to be at work tomorrow?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Jason is on vacation.)