

## Unit 2 Handout 3

### I. We use Present Perfect to talk about past experiences at an indefinite or unfinished time.

#### I - You - We - They

They **have been** caught speeding many times.  
We **have studied** in this university for 2 years.

You **have not paid** your fine yet. (haven't)  
You **have never paid** a fine!

**Have** you **been** pickpocketed?  
**Have** you **ever been** pickpocketed?

#### He - She - It

She **has reported** the robbery but nothing has happened yet.  
The judge **has** already **sentenced** the defendant with life prison.

The crime rate **has not decreased** in the last 10 years. (hasn't)  
The crime rate **has never been** higher than now.

**Has** he **seen** a crime in her neighbourhood?  
**Has** he **ever seen** a crime in his neighbourhood?

### II. Complete the following sentences using the Present Perfect in affirmative, negative or interrogative forms.

1. She thinks Santiago is a very safe city because she \_\_\_\_\_ (never-see) any crime so far.
2. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) them many times due to drug trafficking.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (represent) over 10 victims of theft in the last 6 months.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (ever be) a victim of a crime?
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (never drunk drive) but she \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) alcohol in the street several times.
6. What \_\_\_\_\_ the government \_\_\_\_\_ (do) to decrease the crime rate?
7. The authorities \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of money to fight crime in Chile.
8. Drug and alcohol consumption within adolescents \_\_\_\_\_ (become) an important issue for the authorities.
9. After a long trial, the criminal \_\_\_\_\_ (finally be convicted) to life sentence.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not experience) any dangerous situation in our neighborhood, but we feel scared anyway.