

## Perfect Tenses

### Present Perfect

he hablado	I have spoken
has hablado	you have spoken
ha hablado	he has spoken

hemos hablado	we have spoken
x	you have spoken
han hablado	they have spoken

### Past Perfect

había hablado	I had spoken
habías hablado	you had spoken
había hablado	he had spoken

habíamos hablado	we had spoken
x	you had spoken
habían hablado	they had spoken

### Future Perfect

habré hablado	I will have spoken
habrás hablado	you will have spoken
habrá hablado	he will have spoken

habremos hablado	we will have spoken
x	you will have spoken
habrán hablado	they will have spoken

2008, Hasseler Publishing. Reproducible.

## Most Common Errors

### decir

Should you translate *decir* as “to say” or “to tell”? In English they are different.

If *decir* has an object (me, te, le, etc.), use “tell.”  
Digame la verdad. *Tell* me the truth.

If *decir* does not have an object, use “say.”  
¿Qué deciste Anna? What did Anna *say*?

Now try these:

1. Dicho y hecho.
2. Me dijo que me ayudaría.
3. El maestro nos dijo la misma cosa.
4. “Abra la boca,” dijo el dentista.

There are a few exceptions, but this rule works in almost all situations.

### children

One child. Two children. “childrens” is not a word. I hear that mistake a cado rato.

### can't

*can't* is a perfectly good word. But unless your pronunciation is *perfect*, I cannot tell if you are saying “can” or “can't.” The difference in meaning can be very important. I recommend that you avoid the problem. There are two ways:

1. Never use *can't*. Instead, use *cannot*. That is easier to understand.
2. Add a *yes* or a *no* to the sentence to clarify.

Yes, I can meet you on Thursday.

No, I can't meet you on Thursday.