

COLEGIO DE BACHILLERES DE TABASCO

PRESENTA: DRA. NELLY DEL CARMEN CORDOVA PALOMEQUE

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2° English Activities 4° SEMESTER “E”



PRESENTACIÓN



COLEGIO DE BACHILLERES
DE TABASCO

PLANTEL 26

- En la presente guía de actividades están contenidos y los ejercicios de los temas para regularizarse y mantener la continuidad del aprendizaje. Dada la situación es necesario continuar practicando y mejorar en la comprensión del mismo.
- La guía esta organizada de la siguiente manera: primero esta la explicación del tema y posteriormente los ejercicios para resolver.
- Si aun con ello no quedara claro. Observar el video o el audio según este indicado para aclarar las dudas o retroalimentar. Es importante revisar el sitio web las diversas herramientas tales como el blog, los videos o los documentos con las explicaciones, que se ofrecen para que todo quede entendido. (nellypalomeque.weebly.com)
- Las **actividades las pueden resolver en el LIBRO, O EN EL ARCHIVO IMPRESO** y resolver AHÍ MISMO o bien transcribirlas en la libreta, **según las posibilidades que tengan.**
- **SI LO VAN A ENTREGAR IMPRESO deberán INTEGRARLO A LA CARPETA DE LA GUIA UNO.**
- **SI YA TIENEN EL LIBRO EN FISICO NO ES NECESARIO TRANSCRIBIR A LA LIBRETA. O IMPRIMIR DE NUEVO SERÍA SOLO RESOLVER EN EL LIBRO**
- **LA FECHA DE ENTREGA ES REGRESANDO A CLASES. MENOS LAS ACTIVIDADES INTEGRADORAS.**
- **SOLO LA ACTIVIDAD INTEGRADORA ES LA QUE SE VA A ENVIAR POR CORREO: nelly.cordova.apalomeque@gmail.com** en caso de que no se pudiera por correo, por via whatsapp. Esto debido a que luego se satura el teléfono y se puede perder la información y en el correo no.
- **LAS ACTIVIDADES QUE NO SON DEL LIBRO LAS ENTREGARAN JUNTO CON EL LIBRO IMPRESAS O EN LA LIBRETA. REGRESANDO**
- Esperando el realizar las actividades en línea sea una grata experiencia, comenzamos.

Dra. Nelly del Carmen Cordova Palomeque

THE PRESENT PERFECT

HAVE / HAS + PAST PARTICIPLE



Present perfect tense

El presente perfecto equivale más o menos al pretérito perfecto del español. Veremos las diferencias en la sección sobre usos. En general, es una mezcla entre el presente y el pasado. **Lo usamos para acciones en el pasado que tienen importancia en el presente.**

Grammatical Rules (Reglas gramaticales)

Form (Forma)

Para formar el presente perfecto, se usa el verbo auxiliar “to have” en el presente y el participio pasado del verbo. Para verbos regulares, el participio pasado es la forma simple del pasado. Ver la lección sobre [el pasado simple](#) para más información sobre como formar el pasado.

Sujeto	Verbo auxiliar	Forma Corta	Participio Pasado
I, you, we, they	have	I've, you've, we've, they've	talked, learned, traveled...
he, she, it	has	he's, she's, it's	talked, learned, traveled...

Nota: Ten en cuenta que **hay muchos participios pasados irregulares en inglés**. A continuación tienes una lista de unos de los participios pasados irregulares más comunes.

Verbo	Pasado Simple	Participio pasado
be	was/were	been
do	did	done
go	went	gone
make	made	made
see	saw	seen

> Structure *(Estructura)*

1. Affirmative Sentences *(Frases afirmativas)*

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to have) + participio pasado...

Ejemplos:

- ▶ I have [I've] talked to Peter. *(He hablado con Peter.)*
- ▶ She has [She's] gone to work. *(Ha ido a su trabajo.)*
- ▶ We have [We've] been to London. *(Hemos ido a Londres.)*
- ▶ They have [They've] learned English. *(Han aprendido inglés.)*

2. Negative Sentences *(Frases negativas)*

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to have) + "not" + participio pasado...

Ejemplos:

- ▶ I haven't talked to Peter. *(No he hablado con Peter.)*
- ▶ She hasn't gone to work. *(No ha ido a su trabajo.)*
- ▶ We haven't been to London. *(No hemos ido a Londres.)*
- ▶ They haven't learned English. *(No han aprendido inglés.)*

3. Interrogative Sentences *(Frases interrogativas)*

Verbo auxiliar (to have) + sujeto + participio pasado...?

Ejemplos:

- ⦿ **Have you talked to Peter?** *(¿Has hablado con Peter?)*
- ⦿ **Has she gone to work?** *(¿Ha ido a su trabajo?)*
- ⦿ **Have you been to London?** *(¿Has ido a Londres?)*
- ⦿ **Have they learned English?** *(¿Han aprendido inglés?)*

USOS

Se usa el presente perfecto para acciones que ocurrieron en un tiempo no concreto antes de ahora. El tiempo específico no es importante. Por lo tanto, no solemos usar expresiones de tiempo específicas (“**this morning**”, “**yesterday**”, “**last year**”...) con el presente perfecto. Se puede usar el presente perfecto con expresiones de tiempo no concretas (“**never**”, “**ever**”, “**many times**”, “**for**”, “**since**”, “**already**”, “**yet**”...). Este concepto de tiempo no específico es bastante difícil de comprender, por este motivo, a continuación tienes los usos particulares del presente perfecto:

1. Se usa el presente perfecto para describir una experiencia. No lo usamos para acciones específicas.

Ejemplos:

- ⦿ I have **never flown in a plane.** *(Nunca he volado en un avión.)*
- ⦿ He has **worked in many different museums.** *(Ha trabajado en muchos museos diferentes.)*
- ⦿ We have **been to Río de Janeiro.** *(Hemos ido a Río de Janeiro.)*

2. Se utiliza el presente perfecto para un cambio en el tiempo.

Ejemplos:

- ⦿ I have **become more timid in my old age.** *(Me he vuelto más tímido en mi vejez.)*
- ⦿ Their **English has improved a lot this year.** *(Su inglés ha mejorado mucho este año.)*
- ⦿ He has **learned to be more patient.** *(Ha aprendido a ser más paciente.)*

3. Se usa para los éxitos o logros.

Ejemplos:

- ④ Our football team **has won the championship three times.** *(Nuestro equipo de fútbol ha ganado el campeonato tres veces.)*
- ④ Dan **has finished writing his first novel.** *(Dan ha terminado de escribir su primera novela.)*

4. Usamos el presente perfecto para acciones que todavía no han sucedido. El uso del presente perfecto en estos casos indica que aún estamos esperando la acción, por eso, frecuentemente usamos los adverbios "yet" y "still".

Ejemplos:

- ④ The plane **hasn't arrived yet.** *(El avión no ha llegado todavía.)*
- ④ Our team **still hasn't won a championship.** *(Nuestro equipo aún no ha ganado un campeonato.)*
- ④ You **haven't finished your homework yet?** *(¿No has acabado todavía los deberes?)*

5. Se utiliza el presente perfecto para hablar sobre acciones en diferentes momentos en el pasado. El uso del presente perfecto en estos casos indica que son posibles más acciones en el futuro.

Ejemplos:

- ④ We **have spoken several times, but we still can't reach an agreement.** *(Hemos hablado varias veces, pero todavía no podemos llegar a un acuerdo.)*
- ④ Our team **has played 4 games so far this year.** *(Nuestro equipo ya ha jugado 4 partidos este año.)*
- ④ I love New York! I **have been there 5 times already and I can't wait to go back.** *(¡Me encanta Nueva York! Ya he estado allí 5 veces y no puedo esperar para regresar.)*

PRESENT PERFECT

- She has been my neighbor all the life
- I have worked in this car company for many years
- They have bought this Brand of cellphones since I was at secondary

Auxiliaries

I	You	we	they	He	She	It
---	-----	----	------	----	-----	----

Affirmative: have or 've
Negative: haven't

Afirmative: Has or 's
Negative: hasn't

More examples:

- I have cleaned my room twice today
- They have been in Mexico many times since 2009
- Miss Hernandez has taught spanish for 15 years in this School
- Mr. Hunter has won the School prize of science for 5 years
- I have seen Captain America three times
- Mary and Joe have sung in the same choir

1. Read the text aloud and underline the present perfect tenses. R W

Scarlet lives in Montreal, Canada. But her parents live in Rome, Italy. She has lived in Montreal for six years, she got married with a Canadian Actor. Scarlet hasn't seen her parents in over a year. She has talked to them by skype and she has sent many e-mails. They are planning to go to Italy this December and spend Christmas there.

She is very happy for that and her parents have called her almost every day since they knew they are planning to go.

Scarlet has a son, he has grown up so much since the last time he saw his grandparents.

Scarlet's parents have many pictures of their grandson all around the house. This Christmas will be very especial for this family, they will have so much fun.

Now write the examples you found.

■	
■	
■	
■	
■	
■	
■	
■	
■	
■	
■	
■	
■	

II. Look at the pictures and say how many times you have done each action. **L S**

Picture one:

- I have eaten Chinese food only two times.

Picture two:

- I have travelled by plane three times.



Eaten Chinese food



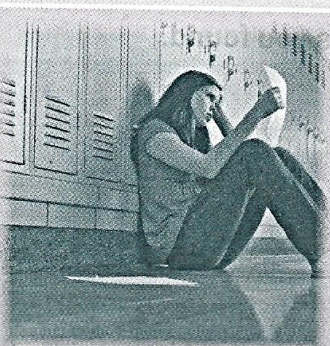
Flown by plane



Played video games





Gone to a party



Failed an exam



Been in a Hospital

III. Complete the sentences with your own words.  

1. I am happy, because I will see my family again after two years since I went to study in Europe. Many things have changed, _____

2. My team is not playing well since the last season, we are in a very bad moment, _____

3. George is a very talented guy, he has a lot of experience, _____

_____, I think he is the best option to the job.

4. They boys have grown up, they are 22 years now, and they have many opportunities to get a great job because of their experience, _____

IV. Read the conversation in pairs.  



Principal: The time is almost over and we have to make a decision, we need to get the new English teacher, the course is about to start.



Coordinator: Yes I know, I have many applicants in my list. So far I have interviewed 5 people, they have enough experience.



Principal: Let me see their names and papers. We need to make a decision today.



Coordinator: Harry Howard is the best option. He has worked as an English teacher for 15 years, and he has lived in England and The United States. He has written articles to a very important Newspaper in London.



Principal: Sounds interesting. I think, he is the one.



Coordinator: Sure, I'm sure, we are making the right decision, we need a teacher with international experience, and he has it.




Principal: Why don't you send him an email? We need to talk to him as soon as possible.

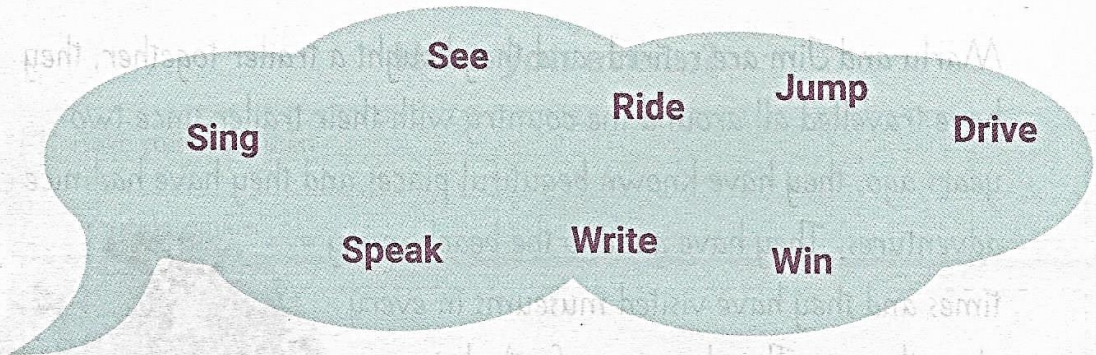


Coordinator: Don't worry, I have already sent him a text message. He says he will be here tomorrow morning.



Principal: Excellent, let's talk tomorrow then.

V. In teams of three, say present perfect tenses with each verb. 




Present Perfect


Negative

Haven't / Have not

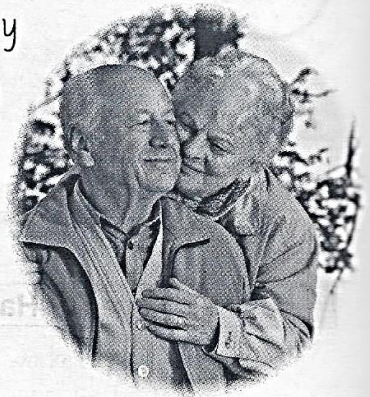
Hasn't / Has not

VI. Write the correct negative auxiliary. 


1. Pam _____ arrived yet.
2. Harold and Samantha _____ eaten since yesterday.
3. Freddy and I _____ met the new coach yet.
4. I _____ played in a professional team.
5. We _____ seen this movie before.
6. The students _____ finished the exam yet.
7. Hurry up! The game _____ started yet.
8. We _____ been in Mexico since 2010.
9. I _____ talked to my brother for 2 years.
10. As far as I know, she _____ this certification exam.
11. The second edition of this album _____ changed too much.
12. I _____ bought my new cell phone.
13. We _____ seen this concert.
14. Mexico _____ won an international event.

VII. Rewrite the text in negative form. 

Marlu and Jim are retired, and they bought a trailer together, they have travelled all around the country with their trailer since two years ago, they have known beautiful places and they have had nice adventures. They have gone to the beach many times and they have visited museums in every place they go. They have seen festivals in almost all the cities they have been. They are not planning to stop yet, they say they will continue traveling for one more year.



A large rectangular area with a spiral binding on the left side, containing multiple horizontal lines for writing the negative form of the text.

VIII. Complete the questions with your own ideas, then ask a classmate. 

Have you ever...?

1. Have you ever eaten _____ ?

You: _____

Your classmate: _____

2. Have you ever seen _____ ?

You: _____

Your classmate: _____

3. Have you ever gone _____ ?

You: _____

Your classmate: _____

4. Has your mother been _____ ?

You: _____

Your classmate: _____

5. Has your father bought _____ ?

You: _____

Your classmate: _____

6. Have you ever drunk _____ ?

You: _____

Your classmate: _____

7. Have you ever participated _____ ?

You: _____

Your classmate: _____

8. Have you ever written _____ ?

You: _____

Your classmate: _____

IX. Read the text, then answer the questions. **R** **W**



I think, my career as an actor has been interesting. I am 70 years old and I have been an Actor for 45 years. I've worked for TV and the movies industry. I have been to so many countries. I have even worked in Europe. By the way, everything is different there, but I liked it, it was a great experience.

People in Europe say that my movies are great, I was really glad to hear that. I have never won an Oscar, but I have won some other international awards. Now that I remember, I've worked on the radio once. It was a program about future talents. I met presidents in different countries and I met a lot of famous people because I've travelled a lot. I don't want to retire, I think I can work for a couple of years. I really enjoy what I do, acting is my passion acting is everything for me.

1. How long has he been an Actor?

2. Has he filmed movies?

3. When did he retire?

4. Has he won an Oscar?

5. Has he been in Europe?

FOR - SINCE



FOR + period of time
+ number + time word

When we measure the duration of something or how long it lasts.

It has a start point and an end point and can be used in different tenses.

- I studied English in Ireland **for** 2 years.
- I will be there **for** around two months.
- We have been married **for** 14 years.

for ten minutes
for eight hours
for five days
for six months
for three years
for two centuries

FOR

SINCE + starting point
+ a time / a date

When something started in the past and continues until now.

Since is mostly used in the present perfect and perfect progressive tense.

- He hasn't eaten **since** 7 o'clock.
- I have been working here **since** June.
- We have been married **since** 2002.

since 8 o'clock
since Monday
since February
since 1982
since I left school
since the end of last century

SINCE

SINCE & FOR



- We use **FOR** to talk about a length of time, a period of time.
- We use **SINCE** to talk about a point in the past, a specific point in time.

- I have worked here **for** 8 years.
- You have played football **for** ten years.
- We have taught at this school **for** a long time.
- He has been a student **for** eight years.
- They've been married **for** 30 years.
- She has been in prison **for** 6 months.
- I haven't been on holiday **for** ages.

- He has lived here **since** 1993.
- They have been at the hotel **since** last week.
- I haven't ridden a horse **since** I was 9.
- You have worked here **since** you left your school.
- I haven't been on holiday **since** last year.
- **Since** his wife went away, he has been waiting for her.



FOR and SINCE

FOR	SINCE
<p>She has been working for two hours.</p> <p>A horizontal timeline with a solid line starting at a point labeled 'two hours ago' and ending at a point labeled 'now'. A dashed line is drawn above the solid line, starting from the 'two hours ago' point and ending at the 'now' point. An arrow points to the right from the 'now' point.</p>	<p>She has been working since ten o'clock.</p> <p>A horizontal timeline with a solid line starting at a point labeled '10 o'clock' and ending at a point labeled 'now'. A dashed line is drawn above the solid line, starting from the '10 o'clock' point and ending at the 'now' point. An arrow points to the right from the 'now' point.</p>

- Complete the sentences below with 'for or 'since'.

- I've been working at this company for five years.
- That restaurant has been open since this morning.
- Kate has lived here _____ 2012.
- It has been raining _____ a long time.
- The TV has been on _____ five o'clock.
- I have wanted to be a doctor _____ I was a kid.
- Sam has studied at this college _____ only a week.
- The telephone has been ringing _____ a few minutes.
- Maria and Eduardo have been married _____ three months.
- My uncle has been in the hospital _____ last Tuesday.
- Dinosaurs have been extinct _____ 65 million years.
- I've had this job _____ June.
- I haven't seen my friend _____ last week.
- We've been waiting for our flight _____ an hour.
- Stewart hasn't eaten any junk food _____ several months.



