

# COLEGIO DE BACHILLERES DE TABASCO

PRESENTA: DRA. NELLY DEL CARMEN CORDOVA PALOMEQUE

MAIL: [nelly.cordova.palomeque@gmail.com](mailto:nelly.cordova.palomeque@gmail.com)

PÁGINA WEB: [www.nellypalomeque.weebly.com](http://www.nellypalomeque.weebly.com)

## 2° English Activities 4° SEMESTER “F”



TABASCO



**COBATAB**

COLEGIO DE BACHILLERES  
DE TABASCO

PLANTEL 26

# PRESENTACIÓN



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](http://nellypalomeque.weebly.com) en el apartado de COBATAB PLANTEL 26)
- Las actividades las pueden imprimir y resolver de forma impresa o bien transcribirlas en la libreta, según las posibilidades que tengan. A COMO SE TRABAJO LA PRIMERA GUIA. Si es de forma impresa deberán entregarla en un folder de preferencia COLOR AZUL. JUNTO CON LA PRIMERA GUIA PARA QUE SEA UNA SOLA.
- **SOLO LA ACTIVIDAD INTEGRADORA ES LA QUE SE VA A ENVIAR POR CORREO: [nelly.cordova.apalomeque@gmail.com](mailto: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.**
- Recuerden que esto debido al gran numero de alumnado y para identificarlos de manera rápida. Asimismo deberá llevar una portada con los datos del alumno tales como NOMBRE COMPLETO, GRADO Y GRUPO. Si en caso no encontrarán carpeta de ese color FAVOR DE PONERLE UN DISTINTIVO AZUL A LA CARPETA PARA SU IDENTIFICACIÓN DE GRUPO.
- Esperando el realizar las actividades en línea sea una grata experiencia, comenzamos.

# 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.)*

## Complete the correct verb phrase in parenthesis

Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo que se encuentra entre paréntesis.

Sample

*Have you been* (be) to Asia?

Q1 of 8

She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/study) for the exam.

Q2 of 8

Adam and Natalie \_\_\_\_\_ (live) together for 3 years.

Q3 of 8

Where \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (go)?

Where \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (go)?

Q4 of 8

We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/leave) yet.

Q5 of 8

I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) a new car for a long time.

Q6 of 8

\_\_\_\_\_ the bus \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) yet?

\_\_\_\_\_ the bus \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) yet?

Q7 of 8

They \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) their children with them.

Q8 of 8

\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a shooting star?

\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a shooting star?



1 Complete the tables with the correct past participles for these irregular verbs.

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was / were	(1) <i>been</i>
do	did	(2) _____
take	took	(3) _____
drink	drank	(4) _____
break	broke	(5) _____
see	saw	(6) _____
eat	ate	(7) _____

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
write	wrote	(8) _____
forget	forgot	(9) _____
ride	rode	(10) _____
become	became	(11) _____
stand	stood	(12) _____
give	gave	(13) _____
go	went	(14) <i>gone</i> / (15) _____

2 Write the sentences in the negative.

- a) I've been on television.      c) I've driven a sports car.      e) I've climbed a mountain.  
*I haven't been on television.*      d) I've met a famous person.      f) I've phoned a TV programme.  
 b) I've sung karaoke.

Tick the sentences that are true for you.

3 Write present perfect questions with *you* for the sentences in Exercise 2.

- a) *Have you been on television?*

Ask your partner the questions.

4 Underline the correct tense.

- a) I've never been / never went to Australia. .  
 b) I haven't done / didn't do my homework last night.  
 c) My parents haven't phoned / didn't phone me recently.  
 d) I've never eaten / didn't eat sushi.  
 e) I've been / went skiing last winter.  
 f) I've had / had a PlayStation when I was a child.

Tick the sentences that are true for you.



Complete the chart in past and past participle the next verbs

Present	Past	Past participle
Be	_____	_____
Write	_____	_____
See	_____	_____
Teach	_____	_____
Go	_____	_____
Buy	_____	_____
Swim	_____	_____
Think	_____	_____
Stay	_____	_____
Fly	_____	_____

Search the word square for fifteen different verbs in the past participle form and circle them

E	V	W	O	N	Q	W	O	R	N
A	M	W	B	O	U	G	H	T	T
T	A	K	E	N	Y	S	I	S	A
E	F	F	D	H	J	U	T	K	U
N	E	E	D	E	D	N	K	P	G
G	D	X	R	W	R	G	U	L	H
H	O	Z	I	Z	U	W	P	U	T
G	D	N	V	R	N	F	E	L	T
C	R	L	E	Z	K	N	O	W	N
S	E	E	N	S	W	U	M	T	X

## Reading

1 Read about Kate and Helena. Are these statements true or false?

- a) Kate is older than Helena.
- b) Kate and Helena are both successful.
- c) Kate and Helena both like to keep fit.
- d) Kate and Helena do the same job.
- e) Kate and Helena wear the same sort of clothes.

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- a) Who earns more money?
- b) How does Kate exercise?
- c) How often does Helena go to the gym?
- d) Do Kate and Helena both have to dress smartly at work?
- e) Is their relationship good?
- f) Has their relationship always been good?
- g) Which sister is a good listener?

Leer el artículo otra vez y contestar las preguntas

As different as

# chalk and cheese



Sisters Kate and Helena Stewart talk about each other and how they get on together

**Kate:** 'Helena and I have always been very different. She's a typical older sister – she's four years, four months and four days older than me. She's ambitious, but I'm more relaxed about life and work.'

5 Helena is the director of a small but successful company. She earns a lot of money and drives a beautiful car, but her job is more stressful than mine.

10 Helena has always been very sophisticated – you would never see her in a T-shirt – and normally buys designer clothes. She loves keeping fit and spends her free time in the gym. Walking to work and climbing the stairs is my exercise. I find it more interesting than the gym, and cheaper, too.

15 The best thing about Helena is her kindness. She always buys beautiful presents for everyone and never thinks about how much they cost. We've become much closer in the last five years but we're still completely different people.'

**Helena:** 'My relationship with Kate hasn't always been easy. When we were younger I had to look after her because I was her older sister. These days it's different. She's more confident, and our relationship is easier. She's been very successful in her work and her life. She works for a TV company as a researcher. She doesn't earn as much as I do, but I think she's happier. She doesn't have to go to the office every day, like I do.'

20 Kate isn't very interested in looking smart. She usually wears jeans and a T-shirt – she can wear anything she likes at work. She isn't very fit, either. I like to work out at the gym four times a week, but Kate hates the gym. She never goes.

25 Kate is a great listener. If I have a problem I know I can always talk to her. Kate is very different from me, but she's my sister and I love her.'

## I have done (present perfect )



His shoes are dirty.



He is cleaning his shoes.



He **has cleaned** his shoes.  
(= his shoes are clean *now*)



They are at home.



They are going out.



They **have gone** out.  
(= they are not at home *now*)













■ **has cleaned/have gone** etc. is the *present perfect* (**have/has** + *past participle*★):

I we you they	} <b>have ('ve)</b> <b>have not (haven't)</b>	cleaned finished <b>done</b> been bought taken begun
he she it		

<b>have</b>	{ I we you they	cleaned?
		finished?
<b>has</b>	{ he she it	<b>done?</b>
		been?
		bought?
		taken?
		<b>begun?</b>

- We use the present perfect for *an action in the past* with a result *now*:
- I've **lost** my passport. (= I can't find my passport *now*)
  - She's (= she **has**) **gone** to bed. (= she is in bed *now*)
  - We've **bought** a new car. (= we have a new car *now*)
  - It's Kay's birthday tomorrow and I **haven't bought** her a present.
  - 'Hob is on holiday.' 'Oh, where **has he gone**?'
  - 'Are they still having dinner?' 'No, they've **finished**.'

15.1 Look at the pictures. What has happened?

	<i>before</i>	<i>now</i>	
1			(he / clean / his shoes) He <u>has cleaned his shoes.</u>
2			(she / close / the door) She .....
3			(they / go / to bed) .....
4			(it / stop / raining) .....
5			(he / have / a bath) .....
6			(the picture / fall / down) .....

15.2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the list. Use the present perfect (**have/has** + the past participle of the verb).

break buy finish do go go lose paint read take

- 1 'Are they still having dinner?' 'No, they have finished.
- 2 I ..... some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
- 3 'Is Tom here?' 'No, he ..... to work.'
- 4 '..... you ..... the shopping?' 'No, I'm going to do it later.'
- 5 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I ..... it.'
- 6 Look! Somebody ..... that window.
- 7 Your house looks different. .... you ..... it?
- 8 I can't find my umbrella. Somebody ..... it.
- 9 I'm looking for Sarah. Where ..... she ..... ?
- 10 'Do you want the newspaper?' 'No, thanks. I ..... it.'

16.1 You are asking Ann questions beginning **Have you ever ...?** Write the questions.



- 1 (Paris?) *Have you ever been to Paris* .....
- 2 (play/golf?) *Have you ever played golf* .....
- 3 (Australia?) Have .....
- 4 (lose/your passport?) .....
- 5 (sleep/in a park?) .....
- 6 (eat | Chinese food?) .....
- 7 (New York?) .....
- 8 (win/a lot of money?) .....
- 9 (break/your leg?) .....

- No, never.  
 Yes, many times.  
 No, never.  
 Yes, once.  
 No, never.  
 Yes, a few times.  
 Yes, twice.  
 No, never.  
 Yes, once.

16.2 Look at Ann's answers in Exercise 1. Write sentences about Ann and yourself.

*Ann*

*You*

- 1 *Ann has never been to Paris.* .....
- 2 *Ann has played golf many times.* .....
- 3 She .....
- 4 She .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....

- 1 *I have been to Paris twice.* .....
- 2 I .....
- 3 I .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....

16.3 Mary is 65 years old. She has had an interesting life. Write sentences about the things she has done. Use the **present perfect**.

- 1 (she/do/many different jobs) *She has done many different jobs.* .....
- 2 (she/travel/to many places) She .....
- 3 (she/do/a lot of interesting things) .....
- 4 (she/write/ten books) .....
- 5 (she/meet/a lot of interesting people) .....
- 6 (she/be/married five times) .....

16.4 Put in **gone** or **been**.

- 1 He's on holiday at the moment. He's **gone** to Spain.
- 2 'Where's Jill?' 'She's not here. I think she's ..... to the bank.'
- 3 'Hello, Pat. Where have you .....?' 'I've ..... to the bank.'
- 4 'Have you ever ..... to Mexico?' 'No, never.'
- 5 My parents aren't at home this evening. They've ..... out.
- 6 There's a new restaurant in town. Have you ..... to it?
- 7 Paris is a wonderful city. I've ..... there many times.
- 8 Helen was here earlier but I think she's ..... now.

# 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 an arrow pointing to the right. A vertical tick mark is labeled 'two hours ago' and another is labeled 'now'. A dashed line with an arrowhead at the 'now' mark spans the distance between the two tick marks.</p>	<p>She has been working since ten o'clock.</p> <p>A horizontal timeline with an arrow pointing to the right. A vertical tick mark is labeled '10 o'clock' and another is labeled 'now'. A dashed line with an arrowhead at the 'now' mark spans the distance between the two tick marks.</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.





