COLEGIO ALBERTO HURTADO CRUCHAGA

EDUCANDO EN ARMONIA, SOLIDARIDAD Y ESPERANZA

Guía Nº 3…

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2°MEDIO

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| **Indicadores de Evaluación** |
| Usan el lenguaje correctamente en textos escritos . |

Present perfect

The present perfect is formed by using \* ***‘has’****(for she – he – it****) or \*****‘have’ (for I – you – we- they)* and the ***past participle*** of the verb. (En present perfect el verbo Have / has significa “haber” )

For example:

“*I* ***have watched*** *the movie”* or “*She* ***has watched*** *the movies*.”

We use the present perfect for an action started in the past with a result in the present.

“I have been to India.”

Subj. have / past complement

has participle of

be

In questions. To make questions in present perfect, we set have / has at the beginning.

For example: Bob is away on holiday. Oh, where **has he gone**?

In negative sentences we add “not” after has or have.

For example: Bob has not gone to the North. (Bob **hasn’t gone** to the North)

Exercises: Complete with present perfect form. Use the verb in parenthesis.

1. I have lost my passport (= I can’t find my passport now)
2. Where is Rebecca? She has gone to bed (= she is in bed now)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car (= we have a car now)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drink) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) food from all over the world because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (travel) a lot.
5. Humans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (trade) goods and services since long before recorded history.

Past perfect

The past perfect is formed by using \* ***‘had”*** *(past of have*) and the ***past participle*** of the verb. (en past perfect “had” significa había, habías, habíamos, habían, depende de la conjugación con el sujeto).

For example:

“*I* ***had watched*** *the movie”* or “*She* ***had watched*** *the movies*.”

The past perfect is very similar to the present perfect because the event also started in the past. However, the difference between the events is that the past perfect event also ended in the past. This can be used with a specified time. For example, “I had studied in China last year”. This also implies the event happened a long time ago.

We use the past perfect for an action started and ended in the past

“I had been to India.”

Subj. had past complement

participle of

the verb

Questions and negative sentences in past perfect have the same structure than present perfect. For example: “My friend told me the final of the film, and I hadn’t seen it yet!

Exercises: Complete the stories with Past perfect.

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| 1. When I arrived at the cinema, the film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (start) 2. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) in China before she went to Thailand. 3. After they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) the seafood, they began to feel sick. 4. The garden was dead because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) dry all summer. 5. When he saw her, he knew, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her somewhere before. 6. We were late because we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lose) our passport. 7. Now create your own story using “past perfect”   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
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| Here you have the past participle of the irregular verbs used in this Worksheet. Remember in the case of Regular verbs, you add “ed” or “d” at the end of the verb as in past simple. |  |
| buy: bought drink: drank eat: eaten go: gone meet: met lose: lost |