



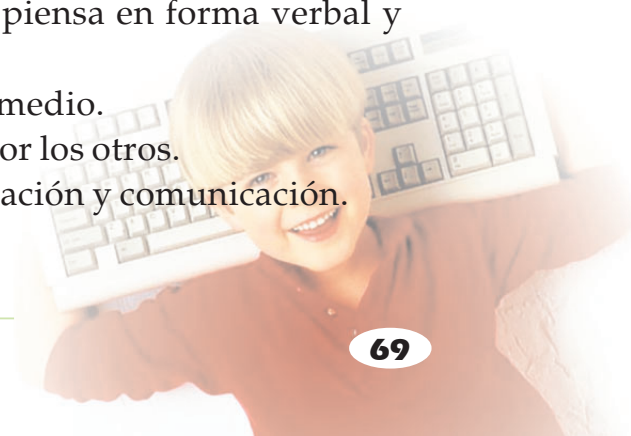
Handout 1

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE HAVE YOU EVER HAD A ROMANTIC DATE?



Indicadores de logros

- ✓ Identifica estructuras gramaticales referentes al tiempo presente perfecto.
- ✓ Elabora oraciones en Inglés utilizando since, for, already y yet y las traduce.
- ✓ Interpreta, analiza y produce diferentes tipos de textos según sus necesidades. (COMUNICACIÓN)
- ✓ Expresa con autonomía lo que quiere y lo que piensa en forma verbal y no verbal.
- ✓ Usa un lenguaje verbal y no verbal adecuado al medio.
- ✓ Demuestra respeto por los conceptos emitidos por los otros.
- ✓ Reconoce la diferencia entre procesos de información y comunicación.





DON'T FORGET IT

THE FRIENDSHIP HAS ALWAYS BEEN SPECIAL

I read and analyze the following idea that will be useful to improve my performance.

En las actividades de interacción es muy importante expresar con autonomía y respeto lo que se quiere y lo que se piensa, ya sea en forma verbal y no verbal; de igual manera es muy importante ser receptivos frente al comportamiento de quienes nos rodean. No sólo nos expresamos con palabras; también nos comunicamos con nuestras actitudes y hechos.

Let's do the following activity

- ❖ On my notebook I write the meaning of the following words, if I don't know the meaning I can guess it by mimics or listening carefully my friend's concepts.

Candle dinner date handsome tenderness music kiss.

- ❖ After that, I look for the words in the dictionary and I compare the right meaning.
- ❖ Now, I write some verbs that have some relation with the words that I look for the meaning. I complete the blanks, on my notebook.

Candle	encender	(light)	_____	_____
Dinner	comer	(eat)	_____	_____
Date	conocer	(meet)	_____	_____
Handsome	admirar	(admire)	_____	_____
Tenderness	amar	(love)	_____	_____
Music	disfrutar	(enjoy)	_____	_____
Kisses	besar	(kiss)	_____	_____

- ❖ I share my answers with my friends.



LET'S LEARN AND PRACTICE

HAVE YOU FELT SOMETHING STRANGE IN YOUR HEART? DON'T WORRY, IT CAN BE LOVE!!!



A continuación encontrarás información referente al tiempo presente perfecto. Como ves, en el aprendizaje de la lengua extranjera es necesario desarrollar las diferentes habilidades, teniendo en cuenta la diferencia entre procesos de información y de comunicación. Específicamente la siguiente actividad es un ejercicio de información, el cual consignarás en tu cuaderno de Inglés escribiendo tanto los cuadros como los ejemplos.

I write the following explanation on my notebook, I copy the charts and the examples too.

Present Perfect:



We use present perfect to talk about situations that started in the past and continue in the present.

- ❖ Utilizamos el Presente Perfecto para hablar acerca de algunas situaciones que empezaron en el pasado y continúan sucediendo en el presente.

Look at the example:

I have worked in the school all day
Yo he trabajado en la escuela todo el día.

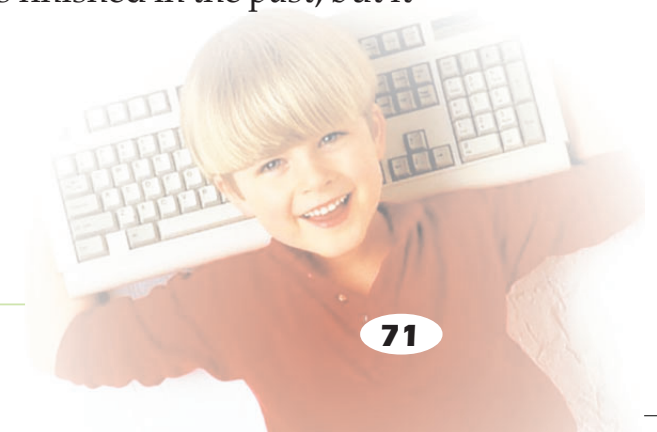
(Maybe she continues working at school)

She has called 7 times to his father



You can use the present perfect when a situation has finished in the past, but it has some consequences in the present. Let's see:

- Juan is sad.
- Yes, he has received bad news



You need Irregular verb chart to make sentences in **present perfect** because

You have to use the **past participle**

Tú necesitas el cuadro sobre verbos irregulares, para elaborar oraciones en Presente Perfecto porque tienes que utilizar la forma no verbal, llamada Participio pasado (Terminaciones -ado, -ido en Español).

Irregular verbs chart

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Meaning
To be	was / were	been	ser, estar
to beat	beat	beaten	golpear, batir
to become	became	become	convertirse, llegar a ser
to begin	began	begun	empezar
to bet	bet	bet	apostar
to bite	bit	bitten	morder
to blow	blew	blown	soplar
to break	broke	broken	romper

Regular verbs form the past participle adding ED to the regular verb like the simple past:

Infinitive	Past tense	past participle	Meaning
Work	worked	worked	trabajar
Jump	jumped	jumped	saltar
Live	lived	lived	vivir
Paint	painted	painted	pintar

Look carefully the following chart and copy it on your notebook, in order to make sentences in a very quickly way.

**Permanentemente te comunicas con los demás:
aprovéchalo para utilizar un lenguaje adecuado al medio.**

Affirmative sentences

Subject	Have - has	Past participle	Complement
I	HAVE	BEEN LIVED WORKED EATEN	HAPPY IN BOGOTÁ IN THE SCHOOL PIZZA
YOU			
WE			
THEY	HAS		
HE			
SHE			
IT			

Negative sentences

Subject	Have - has	Past participle	Complement
I	HAVEN'T	BEEN LIVED WORKED EATEN	HAPPY IN BOGOTÁ IN THE SCHOOL PIZZA
YOU			
WE			
THEY	HASN'T		
HE			
SHE			
IT			

Yes / No Questions

Have - Has	Past participle	Subject	Complement
HAVE	BEEN LIVED WORKED EATEN	I	HAPPY? IN BOGOTÁ? IN THE? SCHOOL? PIZZA?
		YOU	
		WE	
THEY		HAS	
HE			
SHE			
IT			



Affirmative answer

	Subject	Have - Has
Yes,	I	Have
	You	
	We	
	They	Has
	He	
	She	
	It	

Negative answer

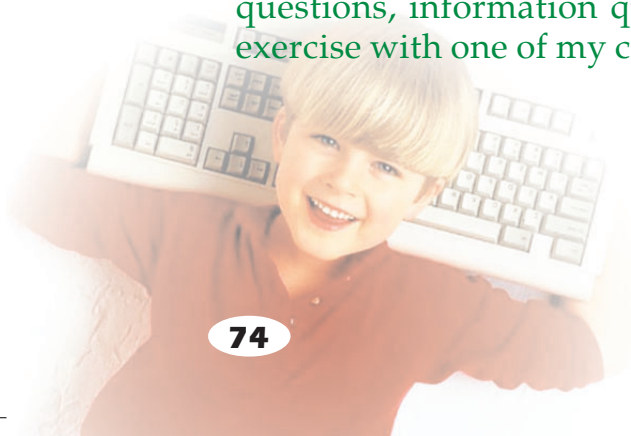
	Subject	Have - Has
No,	I	Haven't
	You	
	We	
	They	Hasn't
	He	
	She	
	It	



Information questions

Wh Word	Have - has	Subject	Past participle	Complement
How long Where Why	HAVE	I	BEEN LIVED WORKED EATEN	HAPPY? IN BOGOTÁ? IN THE? SCHOOL? PIZZA?
		YOU		
		WE		
	HAS	THEY		
		HE		
		SHE		
		IT		

I write examples using the present perfect in affirmative, negative, short questions, information question, with the verbs EAT and STUDY. I do this exercise with one of my classmates.



Important clue

Take into account the following expressions to make sentences using the present perfect.

SINCE: You use this word to talk about a specific time:

She has had long hair **since** she was a child
Ella ha tenido el cabello largo desde que era una niña.
I have lived in Manizales since 1985



FOR: You use this word to talk about an amount of time:

She has been here **for** a year
Ella ha estado aquí durante un año
I have waited for two hours

Activity one

I complete the following exercise with **Since or For**, on my notebook
Completo el siguiente ejercicio con since o for, en mi cuaderno

Yenny has known karl _____ two years.
We have been in class _____ 8:00 a.m.
Has David worked in the farm _____ he was 20?
Jonas has lived in the city _____ 15 years.
We have been the best friends _____ we were in the school.
Mrs. Restrepo has made cakes _____ 9 years.
Mario has worked in the factory _____ he finished the high school.
We haven't eaten _____ 5 hours.

Activity two

Write the following sentences in English

Yo he vivido en la finca durante dos años
Mi hermana no ha visitado a la abuela desde febrero
Nosotros hemos estudiado en este colegio desde 2001
Juan ha estado en la biblioteca durante tres horas
El perro ha estado enfermo durante un día.



Have you ever said "I'm sorry"?



Yes, I have!!!!!!!!!!

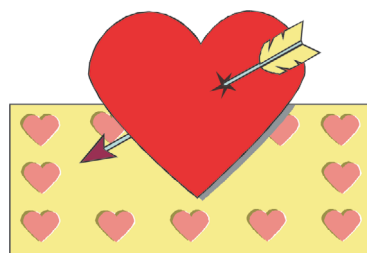
En todo momento debes demostrar respeto por los conceptos emitidos por los otros. Este es un aspecto muy importante para expresar nuestros conceptos personales con libertad y espontaneidad.

Activity three

Ask your classmates the following questions; complete the exercise.

Have you ever written a love poem? Yes I have
Has escrito alguna vez un poema de amor?

- _____ had a broken heart?
- _____ experienced "love first sight"?
- _____ given o received roses?
- _____ kissed someone in public?
- _____ had a secret love?



Yet – already

- ❖ **Already** (ya). Esta expresión se utiliza para formar oraciones afirmativas.
- ❖ Example: Researchers have **already** discovered cures for many diseases
- ❖ **Already** también puede ir al final de la frase.
- ❖ **Yet** : (Aún). Esta expresión se utiliza para formar preguntas y oraciones negativas.
- ❖ **Example**: They haven't discovered a cure for the common cold yet.
- ❖ **Yet** también puede estar ubicado entre have/has y el participio pasado.

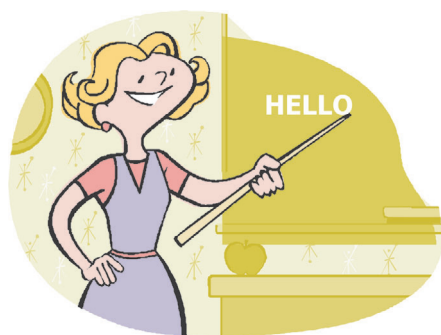


Have you watched the new movie **yet**?
Has Betty started to work **yet**?
Ha empezado Betty a trabajar **ya**?

Activity four

My turn, write the following sentences in English and using already or yet.

Pedro no ha comprado el libro aún
 Mi hermano ya ha estudiado para el examen
 Tú no has leído mi e-mail aún
 Yo ya he escogido mi nuevo suéter
 Ya has visitado al médico?
 Ya has viajado a Cali



Look at your teacher! she is waiting for you. She wants to know how much you are learning in this hand out.



LET'S VERIFY OUR KNOWLEDGE

I complete the following chart using my dictionary. Next, I write four verbs more in each list. They must be of common use. I do this exercise on my notebook.

Now, let's practice

Irregular Verbs Simple Form	Past participle	Translation	Irregular Verbs Simple Form	Past participle	Translation
See	Seen	Visto	Work	Worked	Trabajado
Buy	Bought	Comprado	Llive	Lived	Vivido
Tell			Love		
Have			Play		
Run			Watch		
Come			Walk		
Do			Paint		
Give			Receive		
Think			Paint		



Me dirijo a la Sala Virtual y ubico el English Discoveries (E.D.), nivel Intermediate 1, secciones LANGUAGE y SPEAKING, y desarrollo las siguientes actividades teniendo en cuenta que es importante reconocer la diferencia entre procesos de información y comunicación los cuales están íntimamente relacionados.

- ❖ En la sección LANGUAGE, leo el uso del tiempo presente perfecto y complemento la información dada en BC. Con esta información complemento mi propio resumen en mi cuaderno de Inglés.
- ❖ Selecciono algunas oraciones de los ejemplos, que contengan las palabras yet, already, since y for, y las traduzco a buen Español.
- ❖ En el menú principal, ubico la sección SPEAKING y ubico en el Post Office, couple # 2. Copio el diálogo en mi cuaderno. Grabo la pronunciación y me la aprendo de memoria para actuar con mi compañero de subgrupo.

Something important

I have ❖ I've been
You have ❖ You've been
We have ❖ We've been
They have ❖ They've been

Contractions: to have

She has ❖ She's done
He has ❖ He's had done

En el tiempo presente perfecto el auxiliar HAVE se traduce como HABER y se diferencia de la traducción usual del verbo tener, porque va seguido de un participio pasado: You've been: Tú has sido o Tú has estado.
He's had: El ha tenido.

A medida que vas identificando algunas estructuras gramaticales en Inglés, vas incrementando tu capacidad de comprender, interpretar y analizar; a la vez que producir diferentes tipos de textos según tus necesidades.

- ❖ Read the following story and answer the questions in your notebook.



It's difficult to say Good-bye

People often travel to other places to study or to work. Raul is going to get on the train to a new job. He's saying good-bye to his girl friend Stella and her brother Tom. These three friends have known each other for many years. They have been neighbors since they were children. Raul has lived next door to Stella and Tom for fifteen years. They have grown up together, they have gone to school together, and they have visited each other almost every day.

Stella and Raul have been an important part of each other's lives, so it's very difficult to say good-bye. They have studied journalism together, and they have worked as reporters for a small town newspaper. Now Raul has gotten a new job in a big city newspaper 500 kilometers away. Raul and Stella will miss each other very much but Raul will come home again on his vacation.

Questions

- Who is going to travel on the train?
- Who is saying good-bye to Raul?
- How long ago did they all know each other?
- Where has Raul lived for fifteen years?
- Who has grown up with Raul?
- Where have they gone every day?
- How often have they visited each other?
- Where have Raul and Stella worked?
- Where is Raul going to work now?
- Why is it difficult for them to say good-bye?
- How will Stella feel when Raul is gone?
- When will Raul come home?





Congratulations
You've already finished your
work.
Show it to your teacher, and
take a break.

Una buena comunicación basada en la confianza, fortalece las relaciones humanas.
¡Aprendamos a confiar!

COMUNICACIÓN



ESTUDIO Y ADAPTACIÓN DE LA GUÍA



