

INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA.

Jornada Nocturna

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PRESENT PERFECT

Estudiante: _____

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Buena Noche Estudiantes de Ciclo 4 de la Institución Educativa Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Favor resolver la guía y enviarla de regreso a SINAPSIS.
Gracias

PRESENT PERFECT

Uses *(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.

La estructura del 'present perfect' en forma afirmativa es:

Sujeto + have/has + past participle del verbo + ...

El **past participle** de los **verbos regulares** tiene la siguiente estructura:

Infinitivo sin "to" + terminación -ed.

La formación y pronunciación será la misma que en el pasado simple.

Forma larga	Forma corta
I have worked	I've worked
You have worked	You've worked
He has worked	He's worked
She has worked	She's worked
It has worked	It's worked
We have worked	We've worked
You have worked	You've worked
They have worked	They've worked

Con los verbos irregulares hay que estudiar la lista de los 'past participles'

Ejemplos

I've brought my bicycle	Me he traído mi bicicleta
You have broken the vase	Has roto el jarrón
He's visited his aunt	Ha visitado a su tía
She has passed all her exams	Ha aprobado todos los exámenes
It's grown in my garden	Ha crecido en mi jardín
We've travelled around the world	Hemos viajado por todo el mundo
You have forgotten your books	Os habéis olvidado vuestros libros
They've chosen her	La han elegido

Ejercicios

1 Completa las siguientes oraciones usando la forma larga del presente perfecto del verbo subrayado en forma afirmativa:

1 Patrick do judo for many years.

2 My teacher live in Paris for five months.

3 My parents meet on their way home.

4 I Sleep three hours.

5 Your brother eat a pasta salad.

2 Completa las siguientes oraciones usando la forma contraída del presente perfecto del verbo subrayado en forma afirmativa:

6 I read the newspaper.

7 She watch the news.

8 This watch cost a thousand dollars.

9 My brother isn't at home, he go to the gym.

10 It's enough! We drive for five hours!

> 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?)*

Ejercicios

Completa con *have* o *has* para formar el *present perfect simple* en las oraciones siguientes:

1. I printed a document.
2. He asked a question.
3. We bought some biscuits.
4. Alan and Kerrie danced.
5. Lance carried that heavy bag all the way home.

Formula oraciones en *present perfect simple*.

1. (you/dial/the wrong number)  _____
2. (I/read/just/the book)  _____
3. (they/answer/not/my question)  _____
4. (he/speak/not/to me/yet)  _____
5. (she/finish/her work/already)  _____

Formula oraciones interrogativas en *present perfect simple*.

1. (you/be/to England/yet)  _____
 2. (How often/she/call/you)  _____
 3. (the kids/tidy up/their rooms)  _____
 4. (How often/you/travel/abroad)  _____
 5. (How many letters/he/write)  _____
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EJERCICIO

COMPLETAR LOS PASADOS PARTICIPIOS DE LOS VERBOS IRREGULARES DE LA SIGUIENTE TABLA.



**TABLA DE 50 VERBOS IRREGULARES EN INGLÉS:
LOS BÁSICOS**

	traducción	infinitivo	"SIMPLE PAST"	"PAST PARTICIPLE"
1	ser/estar	be	was/were	
2	empezar	begin	began	
3	romper	break	broke	
4	traer	bring	brought	
5	construir	build	built	
6	quemar	burn	burnt	burnt
7	comprar	buy	bought	
8	poder	can	could	been able to
9	coger	catch	caught	
10	elegir	choose	chose	
11	venir	come	came	
12	costar	cost	cost	
13	cortar	cut	cut	
14	hacer	do	did	
15	soñar	dream	dreamt	
16	beber	drink	drank	
17	conducir	drive	drove	
18	comer	eat	ate	
19	caer (se)	fall	fell	
20	sentir (se)	feel	felt	felt
21	luchar/ pelear	fight	fought	
22	volar	fly	flew	flown
23	olvidar	forget	forgot	
24	obtener	get	got	got
25	dar	give	gave	
26	ir (se)	go	went	
27	tener/ haber	have	had	
28	oir	hear	heard	
29	saber	know	knew	
30	aprender	learn	learnt	
31	irse/ dejar	leave	left	left
32	perder	lose	lost	
33	hacer	make	made	
34	tener que	must	had to	had to



TABLA DE 50 VERBOS IRREGULARES EN INGLÉS: LOS BÁSICOS

	traducción	infinitivo	"SIMPLE PAST"	"PAST PARTICIPLE"
35	pagar	pay	paid	paid
36	poner	put	put	put
37	leer	read	read	read
38	correr	run	ran	run
39	decir	say	said	said
40	ver	see	saw	seen
41	mostrar/ enseñar	show	showed	shown
42	cantar	sing	sang	sung
43	dormir	sleep	slept	fallen
44	hablar	speak	spoke	spoken
45	gastar	spend	spent	spent
46	tomar	take	took	taken
47	enseñar	teach	taught	taught
48	pensar	think	thought	thought
49	entender	understand	understood	understood
50	ganar	win	won	won