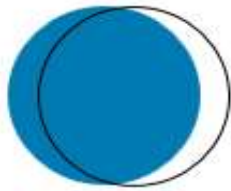
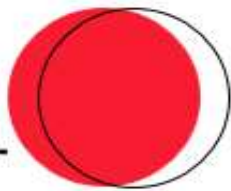
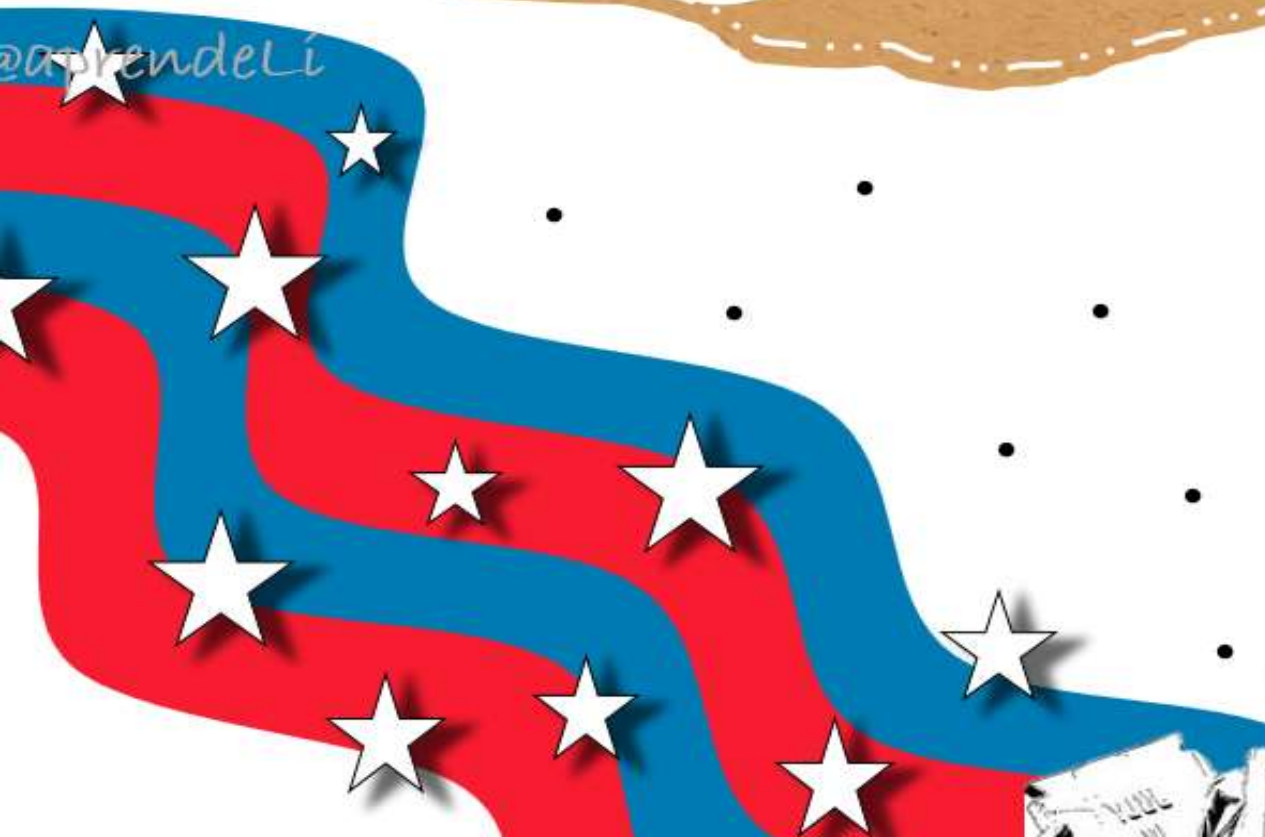


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ingles

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27 08 2024

Propósito Reconocer información en textos y diferentes contextos en lengua extranjera.

Motivación

PRESENTE PERFECTO SIMPLE (Verbo Regular)

Work → Worked → Worked (trabajar)

+

-

?

I have Worked
You have Worked
He has Worked
She has Worked
It has Worked
We have Worked
You have Worked
They have Worked

I haven't worked
You haven't worked
He hasn't worked
She hasn't worked
It hasn't worked
We haven't worked
You haven't worked
They haven't worked

¿Have I Worked?
¿Have You Worked?
¿Has he Worked?
¿Has she Worked?
¿Has it worked?
¿Have we worked?
¿Have you worked?
¿Have they worked?

PRESENT PERFECT

(Pronoun + Have/Has + Past Participle)

AFFIRMATIVE

I have played
You have played
He has played
She has played
It has played
We have played
You have played
They have played

NEGATIVE

I haven't play
You haven't play
He hasn't play
She hasn't play
It hasn't play
We haven't play
You haven't play
They haven't play

INTERROGATIVE

Have I play?
Have you play?
Has he play?
Has she play?
Has it play?
Have we play?
Have you play?
Have they play?

Explicación

¿Qué es el presente perfecto y cómo se forma?

El Presente Perfecto en inglés se forma usando "has" o "have" y el participio pasado del verbo.
Por Ejemplo, "I have watched the movie" o "She has watched the movies".

THE PRESENT PERFECT IN ENGLISH

Subject + **have** + Participle (-ed) + the rest.

Sujeto + haber + Participio (-ado/-ido) + el resto.

I **have accepted** the Offer.
He Aceptado la Oferta.

You **have accepted** the offer.
Has aceptado la oferta.

We **have accepted** the offer.
Hemos aceptado la oferta.

They have accepted the offer
Ellos han aceptado la oferta

He has accepted the offer
Él ha aceptado la oferta

She has accepted the offer
Ella ha aceptado la oferta

It has accepted the offer
Ha aceptado la oferta.

¿Cuándo usar el presente perfecto en inglés?

Lo primero que tienes que recordar es que el presente perfecto se usa para hablar sobre una acción que ocurrió en el pasado y que también concluyó en el pasado (en otras palabras, finalizó antes del momento en el que se está hablando). Este tiempo verbal no indica cuándo ocurrió exactamente la acción.

¿Cómo se forma el presente perfecto en inglés?

Formación del "Present Perfect"

El "Present Perfect" de cualquier verbo está compuesto por dos elementos: la forma apropiada del verbo auxiliar to have (en presente) y el "Past Participle" del verbo principal. La forma del "Past Participle" de un verbo regular es raíz + ed, e.g.

Played, arrived, looked

Pronoun

I

He
She
it

You
We
They

Conjugation

Have

Has

Have

Present Perfect Forms

Positive

I have traveled
You have traveled
We have traveled
They have traveled
He has traveled
She has traveled
It has traveled

Negative

I have not traveled
You have not traveled
We have not traveled
They have not traveled
he has not traveled
She has not traveled
It has not traveled

Questions

Have I traveled?
Have you traveled?
Have we traveled?
Have they traveled?
Has he traveled?
Has she traveled?
Has it traveled?

Ejercicios

UNIT >> 1

OUR BEAUTIFUL NATURAL WORLD

Lesson 1 >> Colombia: A Country Of Wonders

① Look at the pictures and complete the words.

① RIVERS

② RAINFORESTS

③ LAKES

④ MOUNTAIN RANGES

⑤ OCEANS

⑥ JUNGLES

② Complete the text with the words from the box.

amphibians

biodiversity

bird

condor

hummingbirds

orchid

palm tree

Biodiversity in Colombia

The national symbols of Colombia illustrate the country's unique **biodiversity**. The national tree of Colombia is the wax **palm tree** that grows in the Cocora Valley in Quindío. It is the tallest in the world. Another symbol is a beautiful **orchid** called Cattleya trianae or May flower. The national **bird** is the Andean **condor** which is the largest flying bird in the world. There are many other interesting facts about Colombia's natural resources, for example, Colombia has a wide variety of **amphibians**, such as the golden poison frog, the world's most poisonous animal, which lives in the Pacific rainforest of Colombia. Colombia has also confirmed the presence of the blue-bearded helmet crest, a very rare **hummingbird**. Scientists thought these little birds were extinct, but they are living in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta!

③ Answer the questions about the text. Write full sentences.

① What is Colombia's national tree?

It's a wax palm tree.

② What type of flower is the May Flower?

The May Flower is an orchid.

③ What is the largest flying bird in the world?

The largest flying bird in the world is the Andean Condor.

④ What is the main characteristic of the golden poison frog?

The main characteristic is that it is the most poisonous in the world and it is found in the Pacific jungle of Colombia.

⑤ Why do think the blue-bearded helmet crest has that name?

It has that name since it is a small hummingbird, known to science as *Oxygogon cyanolaemus*, with a wingspan of a little more than 12 centimeters, a prominent white crest and elongated feathers at throat level and lives in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in Colombia.

Lesson 2 >> Our Diverse Natural World

① Match the animals 1-5 with the correct body covering A-E

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Spectacled bear | A. Feathers |
| 2. Andean condor | B. Skin |
| 3. Pink dolphin | C. Fur |
| 4. Sloth | D. Scales |
| 5. blue anole lizard | E. Fur |

② Why are these animals endangered? Read the texts and choose a possible reason. Then write in the prediction box.

Animal	Prediction	Possible reasons
1. Pink dolphin	long gestation and breeding. Illegal Fishing. Pollution.	destruction of habitat. introduction of exotic species. Pollution. Illegal hunting or fishing.
2. Spectacled bear	Destruction of habitat. Illegal hunting. Climate change.	climate change. Overexploitation. long gestation and breeding.
3. blue anole Lizard	Introduction of exotic species. Illegal hunting. Over exploitation. destruction of habitat.	

① Fishing has contributed to the endangerment of the pink dolphin because the dolphins compete with the fishing industry for the same fish. Dolphins get tangled in fishing nets and damage them. For this reason, fishermen kill the dolphins and use them as bait. Sometimes they die in the nets. In addition to the killing, dolphin gestation and breeding is long, so dolphin numbers don't increase quickly.

② The main reasons why the spectacled bear is endangered are illegal hunting and habitat loss. People hunt these bears for superstitious reasons and use their body parts to make traditional medicine. In addition, farming has contributed to the destruction of their natural habitat.

③ The blue anole lizard has become endangered because it is now prey to the more exotic Western basilisk lizard, which is a species of lizard brought from other parts of the country. Also, deforestation is causing their habitat to disappear.

③ Answer the questions

1. Has pollution contributed to the decline of the pink dolphin?

R/ Yes, it has.

2. How has the fishing industry led to problems for the pink dolphin?

Q | Because it competes with the fishing industry for the same fish, then they get entangled in fishing nets and damage them.
Then the fishermen kill it and bait it.

3 - What has caused the spectacled bear to become endangered?

Q | Illegal hunting and loss of habitat.

④ What risks do the blue anole lizards face nowadays?

Q | They face being preyed upon by the exotic western basilisk lizard and the deforestation that is causing the disappearance of their habitat.

EVALUATION

PRESENT PERFECT EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Fill the gaps with "have" or "has"

- ① I **Have** answered the questions.
- ② She **Has** opened the window.
- ③ They **Have** called us.
- ④ You **Have** carried a box.
- ⑤ It **Has** rained a lot.
- ⑥ We **Have** washed the car.
- ⑦ He **Has** closed the window.
- ⑧ Jenny **Has** locked the door.
- ⑨ The girls **Have** visited the museum.
- ⑩ John and Sophie **Have** helped in the garden.

Exercise 2

Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use Present Perfect.

Example: I _____ my father's car. (to wash)

Answer: I **have washed** my father's car.

① Karen **has sent** me an e-mail every day. (to
 send)

② Dave and Pat **have visited** the Louvre Museum. (to
 visit)

③ I **have been** at the pet shop. (to be)

④ They **have** already **eaten** dinner. (to eat)

⑤ Marcus **has had** an accident. (to have)

⑥ We **have done** the shopping for our grandmother (to do)

⑦ I **have** just **cleaned** my bike. (to clean)

⑧ Emily **has painted** her room twice. (to paint)