

- Lengua Extranjera – Inglés
- Quinto año

Guía de actividades

Presente Perfecto en inglés:

Conjugación de verbos

Al igual que en en otros tiempos verbales, en el presente simple también existen verbos regulares y verbos irregulares. Los primeros se conjugan en agregando “-ed”, “-d” o “-ied” según su terminación; los últimos se conjugan en pasado participio (la tercera columna de la lista de conjugación de verbos).

Ejemplos con verbos regulares:

- *She has **cleaned** her kitchen.* → “Ella ha limpiado su cocina.
- *They haven't **studied** for the exam”.* → Ellos no han estudiado para el examen.
- *I haven't **attached** the document yet”.* → No he adjuntado el documento todavía.

Ejemplos con verbos irregulares:

- *I have **forgotten** your number.* → He olvidado tu número.
- *My husband has **gone** to Germany on a business trip.* → Mi pareja se ha ido a Alemania en un viaje de negocios.
- *I have **chosen** the best writers.* → He elegido a los mejores escritores.
- *She has **broken** her arm.* → Ella se ha roto su brazo.

Estructura

En presente perfecto los verbos auxiliares son “has” y “have” (forma corta has - ‘s / have – ‘ve) . El primero se utiliza para *she, he o it*, y el segundo para *I, we, they y you*.

1- Afirmación → sujeto + has (‘s) + verbo en participio pasado

Sujeto + have (‘ve) + verbo en participio pasado.

Ejemplos:

- *I have cooked something special for you.* → He cocinado algo especial para vos.
- *He has finished his work.* → Él ha terminado su tarea.

2- Negación → sujeto + **has not / hasn't** + verbo en participio pasado.

sujeto + **have not / haven't** + verbo en participio pasado.

Ejemplos:

- *She hasn't bought a new car yet.* → Ella no ha comprado un auto nuevo todavía.
- *We haven't played football since we were children.* → Nosotros no hemos jugado al fútbol desde que eramos pequeños.

3- Interrogación → who/what/where/how/which/why/when + has/have + sujeto + verbo en participio pasado + ?.

Ejemplos:

- *Where have you been?.* → ¿Donde has estado?.
- *How many times has he driven on Manhattan?.* → ¿Cuántas veces ha manejado por Manhattan?.

Usos

El presente perfecto puede utilizarse para hacer referencia a distintas situaciones. Estas son algunas:

Se utiliza para **acciones que comenzaron en el pasado y que todavía no terminaron** en el presente.

Ej: "*How long has Susan been in Munich?.*" → "¿Cuánto tiempo ha estado Susana en Múnich?."

Se utiliza para hablar de **acciones que ocurrieron en diferentes momentos del pasado.**

Ej: "*We have spoken several times, but we still can't reach an agreement.*" → "Hemos estado conversando varias veces, pero todavía no llegamos a ningún acuerdo".

Se utiliza para **acciones que todavía no ocurrieron, pero que esperamos que sucedan.** En este caso, es donde más se utilizan los adverbios "yet" y "still".

Ej: "*The train hasn't arrived yet.*" → "El tren no ha llegado todavía".

Se utiliza para **describir una experiencia**, que se llevó a cabo en un momento no específico.

Ej: "*I have been to Denmark.*" → "He ido a Dinamarca".

Adverbios

Un buen conocimiento de los [adverbios](#) en inglés para cada tiempo verbal puede ayudar a entender mucho mejor el idioma. El presente perfecto no hace referencia a momentos específicos. Por por este motivo expresiones como “yesterday”, “this morning”, “last week”, entre otras, no se utilizan.

Para este tiempo verbal, se utilizan adverbios que describen acciones que se realizaron en momentos no concretos.

- **Never** (nunca), se utiliza para oraciones afirmativas.

Ej: *I have **never** been in Ireland.* → **Nunca** he estado en Irlanda.

- **Always** (siempre).

Ej: *She has **always** lived in this house.* → Ella **siempre** ha vivido en esta casa.

- **Since** (desde).

Ej: *He hasn't visited his family in California **since** he was young.* → El no ha visitado a su familia en California **desde** que era adolescente.

- **Ever** (alguna vez).

Ej: *Have you **ever** drunk a margarita?.* → Has bebido **alguna vez** una margarita?.

- **Just** (recién).

Ej: *She has **just** finished the exam.* → “Ella **recién** ha terminado el examen”.

- **Yet** (todavía), se utiliza sólo para oraciones negativas y de interrogación y siempre va al final de la oración.

Ej: *“They haven't gone to the theatre **yet**”.* → “Ellos no han ido al teatro **todavía**”.

- **For** (por/durante) + periodo de tiempo.

Ej: *“I have studied **for** three days”.* → “He estudiado **durante** tres días”.

- **Already** (ya), se utiliza sólo para afirmaciones e interrogantes.

Ej: *“I have **already** cooked our dinner”.* → “**Ya** he cocinado nuestra cena”.

*“Has she **already** finished the lesson?”.* → “¿Ella **ya** terminó la lección?”.

- Actividad 1: completar las oraciones con la forma correcta del auxiliar (have/haven't; has/hasn't) y la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis (tercera columna de la lista si es verbo irregular o -ed si es regular)
- Actividad 2: completar las oraciones con la forma correcta del auxiliar (have/haven't; has/hasn't) y la forma correcta del verbo que está arriba de las oraciones (tercera columna de la lista si es verbo irregular o -ed si es regular)
- Actividad 3: completar con **been** las oraciones en las que muestren que la persona ha estado en un lugar, pero ya ha regresado. Utilizar **gone** en las oraciones que el sujeto se ha ido, pero no ha regresado aún.

Present perfect

Affirmative and negative

Subject	have / has	Past participle
I / you / we / you / they	have ('ve) / haven't	finished
he / she / it	has ('s) / hasn't	finished

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct words.

She's seen Demi Lovato.

They've visited Mexico.

- 1 We **know** / **don't know** when she saw Demi Lovato.
- 2 We **know** / **don't know** when they visited Mexico.
- 3 We use the present perfect when we **know** / **don't know** when a past action happened.

Rules p.68

Past participles

Regular verbs		
Base form	Past simple	Past participle
finish	finished	finished
visit	visited	visited
Irregular verbs		
Base form	Past simple	Past participle
see	saw	seen
eat	ate	eaten

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- 1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (✓) or negative (X) present perfect of the verbs in brackets.

I've read (read) this book three times. (✓)

Roberta hasn't met (meet) Diego. (X)

- 1 Dad _____ (lose) his glasses. (✓)
- 2 I _____ (invite) Sarah to the barbecue. (X)
- 3 We _____ (see) this film before. (X)
- 4 My parents _____ (visit) Australia three times. (✓)
- 5 You _____ (hear) her new song. (X)
- 6 I _____ (do) my homework. (X)
- 7 My uncle _____ (be) on TV. (✓)

- 2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect of the verbs in the box.

buy not-eat not fly lose not meet read

- I haven't eaten Indian food before. Let's try it!
- 1 I _____ this book twice. It's great!
 - 2 Eiji _____ in a plane before.
 - 3 We _____ Chloe's new boyfriend.
 - 4 Tom's parents _____ him a tablet for his birthday.
 - 5 I _____ my mobile phone. I can't find it anywhere.

been / gone

Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- 1 Adam's **been** to Mexico. He really enjoyed it. Is Adam in Mexico now? _____
- 2 Adam's **gone** to Mexico. He's coming home on Friday. Is Adam in Mexico now? _____

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- 3 Complete the sentences with **been** or **gone**.

'Are Jack and Sarah at home?' 'No, they've gone to the cinema.'

- 1 Simon loves Italy. His family has _____ there six times.
- 2 'Where's Greta?' 'She's _____ to bed.'
- 3 My dad's _____ to Chicago. He's staying there until Monday.
- 4 Ben's _____ to Spain. He showed me his photos.
- 5 'Is Mrs Wilson in her office?' 'No, she's _____ to lunch.'

Game!

- 4 In groups talk about the experiences on page 12. Who has done the most things?

I've ridden a horse and I've flown in a plane.

Finished?

Write about your experiences using the ideas in the box. Then compare your experiences with a partner.

climb a mountain eat sushi ride a camel
stay in a hotel swim with a dolphin
travel abroad win a competition

I haven't eaten sushi.



- Unir los nombres de las experiencias con la foto correcta.

Experiences

- 1 5 Match the experiences and the pictures. Listen and check.
Then listen and repeat.

be in the newspaper climb a mountain do a parachute jump fly in a plane
go whitewater rafting meet a famous person ride a horse sleep in a tent
visit a foreign country win a competition



do a parachute jump



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

- Actividad A: escribir las mismas oraciones, pero utilizando la forma contraída: **'s /hasn't** o **'ve /haven't**.
- Actividad B: escribir oraciones afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas según se lo indique en el símbolo al comienzo de las mismas.

Ejemplo: I have been in Europe once. (+)

She hasn't broken the window. (-)

Have you ever eaten Japanese food? (?)

12A

a Write the sentences with contractions.

I have seen the film. *I've seen the film.*

- 1 She has not read the book.
- 2 You have not washed the dishes.
- 3 We have done the housework.
- 4 He has been ill.
- 5 They have not eaten Japanese food before.

b Write , , and sentences in the present perfect.

I / meet a famous actor.

I've met a famous actor.

- 1 I / forget your name
 - 2 my boyfriend / wear his new shirt
 - 3 you / speak to your boss
 - 4 they / do their homework
 - 5 your brother / work in New York
 - 6 the train / leave the station
 - 7 we / take any photos
 - 8 the children / eat all the biscuits
 - 9 my girlfriend / call me today
 - 10 Janet / leave her book at home
-

LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES

INFINITIVO	PASADO SIMPLE	PARTICPIO PASADO	ESPAÑOL
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Surgir, Levantarse
Awake	Awoke	Awoken	Despertarse
Be/ am, are, is	Was / Were	Been	Ser / Estar
Bear	Bore	Borne / Born	Soportar, dar a luz
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Golpear
Become	Became	Become	Llegar a Ser
Begin	Began	Begun	Empezar
Bend	Bent	Bent	Doblar
Bet	Bet	Bet	Apostar
Bind	Bound	Bound	Atar, encuadernar
Bid	Bid	Bid	Pujar
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Morder
Bleed	Bled	Bled	Sangrar
Blow	Blew	Blown	Soplar
Break	Broke	Broken	Romper
Breed	Bred	Bred	Criar
Bring	Brought	Brought	Traer Llevar
Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast	Radiar
Build	Built	Built	Edificar
Burn	Burnt / Burned	Burnt / Burned	Quemar
Burst	Burst	Burst	Reventar
Buy	Bought	Bought	Comprar
Cast	Cast	Cast	Arrojar
Catch	Caught	Caught	Coger
Come	Came	Come	Venir
Cost	Cost	Cost	Costar
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cortar
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Elegir
Cling	Clung	Clung	Agarrarse
Creep	Crept	Crept	Arrastrarse
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	Tratar
Dig	Dug	Dug	Cavar
Do (Does)	Did	Done	Hacer
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Dibujar
Dream	Dreamt / Dreamed	Dreamt / Dreamed	Soñar
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Beber
Drive	Drove	Driven	Conducir
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Comer
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Caer
Feed	Fed	Fed	Alimentar
Feel	Felt	Felt	Sentir
Fight	Fought	Fought	Luchar
Find	Found	Found	Encontrar
Flee	Fled	Fled	Huir
Fly	Flew	Flown	Volar
Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden	Prohibir
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Olvidar
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Perdonar
Freeze	Froze	Frozen	Helar

Get	Got	Got / Gotten	Obtener
Give	Gave	Given	Dar
Go (Goes)	Went	Gone	Ir
Grow	Grew	Grown	Crecer
Grind	Ground	Ground	Moler
Hang	Hung	Hung	Colgar
Have	Had	Had	Haber o Tener
Hear	Heard	Heard	Oír
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Ocultar
Hit	Hit	Hit	Golpear
Hold	Held	Held	Agarrar Celebrar
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Herir
Keep	Kept	Kept	Conservar
Know	Knew	Known	Saber Conocer
Kneel	Knelt	Knelt	Arrodillarse
Knit	Knit	Knit	Hacer punto
Lay	Laid	Laid	Poner
Lead	Led	Led	Conducir
Lean	Leant	Leant	Apoyarse
Leap	Leapt	Leapt	Brincar
Learn	Learnt / Learned	Learnt / Learned	Aprender
Leave	Left	Left	Dejar
Lend	Lent	Lent	Prestar
Let	Let	Let	Permitir
Lie	Lay	Lain	Echase
Light	Lit	Lit	Encender
Lose	Lost	Lost	Perder
Make	Made	Made	Hacer
Mean	Meant	Meant	Significar
Meet	Met	Met	Encontrar
Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken	Equivocar
Overcome	Overcame	Overcome	Vencer
Pay	Paid	Paid	Pagar
Put	Put	Put	Poner
Read	Read	Read	Leer
Ride	Rode	Ridden	Montar
Ring	Rang	Rung	Llamar
Rise	Rose	Risen	Levantarse
Run	Ran	Run	Correr
Say	Said	Said	Decir
See	Saw	Seen	Ver
Seek	Sought	Sought	Buscar
Sell	Sold	Sold	Vender
Send	Sent	Sent	Enviar
Set	Set	Set	Poner(se)
Sew	Sewed	Sewed / Sewn	Coser
Shake	Shook	Shaken	Sacudir
Shear	Shore	Shorn	Esquilar
Shine	Shone	Shone	Brillar
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Disparar
Show	Showed	Shown	Mostrar
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	Encogerse
Shut	Shut	Shut	Cerrar

Sing	Sang	Sung	Cantar
Sink	Sank	Sunk	Hundir
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sentarse
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Dormir
Slide	Slid	Slid	Resbalar
Smell	Smelt	Smelt	Oler
Sow	Sowed	Sowed / Sown	Sembrar
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Hablar
Speed	Sped	Sped	Acelerar
Spell	Spelt	Spelt	Deletrear
Spend	Spent	Spent	Gastar
Spill	Spilt / Spilled	Spilt / Spilled	Derramar
Spin	Spun	Spun	Hilar
Spit	Spat	Spat	Escupir
Split	Split	Split	Hender / partir / rajar
Spoil	Spoilt / Spoiled	Spoilt / Spoiled	Estropear
Spread	Spread	Spread	Extender
Spring	Sprang	Sprung	Saltar
Stand	Stood	Stood	Estar en pie
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Robar
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	Pegar Engomar
Sting	Stung	Stung	Picar
Stink	Stank/Stunk	Stunk	Apestar
Stride	Strode	Stridden	Dar zancadas
Strike	Struck	Struck	Golpear
Swear	Swore	Sworn	Jurar
Sweat	Sweat	Sweat	Sudar
Sweep	Swept	Swept	Barrer
Swell	Swelled	Swollen	Hinchar
Swim	Swam	Swum	Nadar
Swing	Swung	Swung	Columpiarse
Take	Took	Taken	Coger
Teach	Taught	Taught	Enseñar
Tear	Tore	Torn	Rasgar
Tell	Told	Told	Decir
Think	Thought	Thought	Pensar
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Arrojar Tirar
Thrust	Thrust	Thrust	Introducir
Tread	Trod	Trodden	Pisar, hollar
Understand	Understood	Understood	Entender
Undergo	Underwent	Undergone	Sufrir
Undertake	Undertook	Undertaken	Emprender
Wake	Woke	Woken	Despertarse
Wear	Wore	Worn	Llevar puesto
Weave	Wove	Woven	Tejer
Weep	Wept	Wept	Llorar
Wet	Wet	Wet	Mojar
Win	Won	Won	Ganar
Wind	Wound	Wound	Enrollar
Withdraw	Withdrew	Withdrawn	Retirarse
Wring	Wrung	Wrung	Torcer
Write	Wrote	Written	Escribir