



2020

GUÍA DE ESTUDIO INGLÉS IV

PRESENT PERFECT (PRESENTE PERFECTO): El presente perfecto se utiliza para hablar de cosas que comenzaron en el pasado pero aún no terminan o pueden volver a suceder.

Utiliza: subject+ have/has + verb past participle + complement

Ejemplo: I have gone to Canada two times in my life.(en español sería como decir: *He ido a Canadá dos veces en mi vida.*)

En la forma negativa se hace la negación del auxiliar “have” o “has”, “haven’t” o “hasn’t”.

Ejemplo: I haven’t gone to Paris yet. (*No he ido a Paris.*)

PRESENT PERFECT: Complete the next sentences using the appropriate form of present perfect.

1. I (not / work) **haven’t worked** today.
2. We (buy) _____ a new lamp.
3. We (not / plan) _____ our holiday yet.
4. Where (be / you) _____ ?
5. He (write) _____ five letters.
6. She (not / see) _____ him for a long time.
7. (be / you) _____ at school?
8. School (not / start) _____ yet.
9. (speak / he) _____ to his boss?
10. No, he (have / not) _____ the time yet.

ADVERBIOS EN EL PRESENTE PERFECTO: Los adverbios que se utilizan en el presente perfecto son:

For: se utiliza para hablar del período de tiempo en que se ha realizado la acción.

I have studied for 5 hours.

Since: se utiliza para indicar el inicio de la acción. Puede ser un día en específico, día, fecha o algún evento en específico.

I have lived in Queretaro since I was a child.

I have studied since 4pm.

Yet: se utiliza para indicar que la acción aún no ha sido realizada pero se piensa realizar en algún momento. Sólo se utiliza en acciones negativas y al final de la oración.

I haven’t done my homework yet.

I haven’t gone to Canada Yet.

Already: se utiliza para indicar que la acción ya ha sido realizada. Se utiliza entre el auxiliar y el verbo o al final de la oración.

I have already studied for the test.

They have learnt English already.

Never: se utiliza para indicar que la acción nunca ha sido realizada. Se utiliza entre el auxiliar y el verbo.

I have never gone to Paris.

She has never studied French before.

Ever: se utiliza para preguntar si alguna vez la acción ha sido realizada.

Have you ever been in love?

Has she ever been late for class?

IV. FOR, SINCE, YET, ALREADY, EVER, NEVER: Complete the sentences with either *for, since, yet, already, ever* or *never*.

1. Peter hasn't gone on vacation **yet**.
2. Have you _____ been to a foreign country?
3. They have worked together _____ ten years.
4. Tania hasn't finished her work _____.
5. We have _____ watched that TV show.
6. Jane has lived in the same place _____ 2001.
7. He has _____ done that before.
8. She says she has _____ played the piano before.
9. I haven't been to New York _____.
10. We have lived together _____ two years.

EXPRESAR GUSTOS: A los verbos que expresan gustos o disgustos, como por ejemplo: *like, love, enjoy, hate, dislike*, les sigue una acción en la forma del gerundio, que en inglés es con la terminación “-ing”

I like doing my homework.

I hate eating onions.

She loves writing novels.

LIKES AND DISLIKES: Organize the next words to form sentences.

1. cleaning / I / like / don't / my / room

2. hamburgers / like / I / eating / don't

3. would / I / like / artist / my / favorite / meet / to

4. my / like / doesn't / brother / homework / doing / his

LIKES AND DISLIKES: Write 3 things you like and three things you don't like.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 3. _____ |

EXPRESANDO PREFERENCIAS: Para expresar preferencias se utilizan dos formas: “**wouldrather**” o “**wouldprefer**”. Ambos significan lo mismo pero tienen diferencias en su estructura.

Cuando se utiliza el “would rather” el verbo que sigue a continuación va en su forma infinitiva sin el “to”.

Ejemplo: *I **wouldratherlearn** English than **learn** Maths.*

*She **wouldrathersleep** than **go** to school.*

Cuando se utiliza el “would prefer” el verbo que sigue a continuación va en su forma infinitiva con el “to”.

Ejemplo: *I **would prefer to** study than **to** work.*

WOULD RATHER OR WOULD PREFER: From the three previous likes and dislikes, use *wouldrather* or *wouldprefer* to explain which would you prefer.

- | |
|----------|
| 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ |

WOULD RATHER OR WOULD PREFER: Look at the two options given, then form sentences with *would rather* or *would prefer* according to your preferences.

- Go to the beach / go to the forest

1. **I would rather go to the beach than go to the forest.**

- Listen to music / watch a movie

- Do the homework / study for the test

- Send a text / call

- Work in an office / have my own office

- Study / work

- Use a computer / use a laptop

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB: El uso de un adjetivo es para describir a una persona o cosa. El adverbio

de modo modifica a un verbo, o sea a la acción que ocurre. Cuando se le agrega ,normalmente, “-ly” al adjetivo, lo convertimos en adverbio.

Ejemplos: Beautiful → beautifully
Serious → seriously
careful → carefully

Entonces, los adjetivos modifican a una persona, y los adverbios en la forma en que se hizo esa acción.

Choose either the adjective or adverb to complete the sentences.

1. The bus driver was **seriously** injured.
a. seriously
b. serious
2. Kevin is _____ clever.
a. extremely
b. extreme
3. This hamburger tastes _____.
a. awfully
b. awful
4. Be _____ with this glass of milk. It's hot.
a. carefully
b. careful
5. Robin looks _____. What's the matter with him?
a. sadly
b. sad
6. Jack is _____ upset about losing his keys.
a. terribly
b. terrible

INFINITIVE OR GERUND: Existe muchos verbos que a continuación llevan la conjugación del verbo en gerundio o en infinitivo.

Ejemplo: **“-ING”**

*I love **playing** soccer.*

En el enunciado anterior, la conjugación que le sigue a “love” se conjuga en gerundio, esto es, con la terminación “-ing”

Los siguientes son algunos ejemplos de los verbos que les sigue la conjugación “-ing”.

enjoy	like	love
give up	dream about	hate

“TO”

Existen otros verbos que en vez de llevar la conjugación del gerundio, se quedan en la forma infinitiva con el "to".

Ejemplo: *She wanted **to become** a doctor.*

Los siguientes son algunos ejemplos de los verbos que les sigue la conjugación en infinitivo con "to".

have got	want	decide
would like	know	try
hope	wish	expect

Choose the correct form (infinitive with or without to, or gerund).

1. We decided **to buy**(buy) a new car.
2. They've got some work _____ (do).
3. Peter gave up _____ (smoke).
4. He'd like _____ (fly) an aeroplane.
5. I enjoy _____ (write) picture postcards.
6. Do you know what _____ (do) if there's a fire in the shop?
7. Try not to _____ (make) silly mistakes.
8. My parents wanted me _____ (be) home at 11 o'clock.
9. I dream about _____ (build) a big house.
10. I'm hoping _____ (see) Lisa.

PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS: Los pronombres relativos se utilizan para sustituir al sujeto del cual ya se habló previamente. Y son:

who: se utiliza sólo para personas.

She is the girl who I like.

which: se utiliza solo para cosas.

That is the house which was robbed.

whose: se utiliza para sustituir la forma posesiva. (his, her)

That is the guy whose dog bit me.

That: se utiliza para personas o cosas, como "who" o "which".

She is the girl that loves playing soccer.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS: Combine the sentences using defining relative pronouns (who, which, that, whose).

1. That's the girl. She lives in Spain.

2. That's the building. It was on fire.

3. That's the boy. His mother works in the post office.

4. That's the dog. It bit me.

5. She worked for a man. The man used to be an athlete.

6. They called a lawyer. The lawyer lived nearby.

7. I sent an email to my brother. My brother lives in Australia.

8. The customer liked the waitress. The waitress was very friendly.

9. We broke the computer. The computer belonged to my father.

10. I dropped a glass. The glass was new.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. Now write 4 sentences using the relative pronouns.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____