

U N I D A D IV

TIEMPOS COMPUESTOS Y VOCABULARIO

TEMAS :

- I. PRESENTE PERFECTO SIMPLE Y CONTINUO.
- II. PASADO PERFECTO SIMPLE Y CONTINUO.
- III. FUTURO PERFECTO SIMPLE Y CONTINUO.
- IV. VOCABULARIO.

4.1 PARTICIPIO.

**OBJETIVO:** El alumno comprenderá el uso del participio en inglés y su significado.

El participio es una de las formas nominales del verbo y en inglés puede servir para: construir los tiempos compuestos simples, como adjetivo y para la voz pasiva. El participio en inglés (PAST PARTICIPLE) equivale en español a las terminaciones -ADO, -IDO, -TO, -SO, -CHO. El participio se usa como verbo solamente cuando lleva otro verbo o auxiliar.

A. Regular. Recuerda que el pasado de los verbos en inglés puede ser: regular o irregular. La misma clasificación se emplea para el participio. Pues todos los verbos que son regulares en pasado lo son en el participio.

Para cambiar un verbo regular al pasado, sólo se agrega la terminación -ED y sirve para todas las personas. Esta misma regla se emplea para el participio.

Lista de algunos verbos regulares:

INFINITIVO	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	= ESPAÑOL
TO ENJOY	ENJOYED	ENJOYED	= DISFRUTADO
TO RAIN	RAINED	RAINED	= LLOVIDO
TO VISITED	VISITED	VISITED	= VISITADO
TO THANK	THANKED	THANKED	= AGRADECIDO
TO OFFER	OFFERED	OFFERED	= OFRECIDO
TO LAND	LANDED	LANDED	= ATERRIZADO
TO LEARN	LEARNED	LEARNED	= APRENDIDO
TO TALK	TALKED	TALKED	= HABLADO
TO WAIT	WAITED	WAITED	= ESPERADO
TO CALL	CALLED	CALLED	= LLAMADO
TO BURN	BURNED	BURNED	= QUEMADO

Recuerda las reglas para agregar -ED.

1. Los verbos terminados en E. Se les agrega D:

TO STATE - STATED = AFIRMADO

2. Los verbos terminados en CONSONANTE + -Y, ésta cambia a i y se le agrega -ED.

TO APPLY = APLICAR = APPLIED = APLICADO

3. Algunos verbos duplican su última consonante:

TO PLAN	= PLANEAR	- PLANNED	= PLANEADO
TO SHOP	= COMPRAR	- SHOPPED	= COMPRADO
TO STOP	= DETENERSE	- STOPPED	= DETENIDO

B. Irregular.

Los participios irregulares deberás aprenderlos de memoria, en algunas ocasiones, la forma del pasado es igual a la del participio.

Ejemplos:

INFINITIVO	ESPAÑOL	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	ESPAÑOL
To become	= llegar a ser	became	become	= convertido
To begin	= empezar	began	begun	= empezado
To blow	= soplar	blew	blown	= soplado o inflado
To bring	= traer	brought	brought	= traído
To choose	= escoger	chose	chosen	= escogido
To come	= venir	came	come	= venido
To draw	= dibujar	drew	drawn	= dibujado
To drink	= beber	drank	drunk	= bebido
To drive	= manejar	drove	driven	= manejado
To eat	= comer	ate	eaten	= comido
To fall	= caer	fell	fallen	= caído
To fight	= pelear	fought	fought	= reñido
To find	= encontrar	found	found	= encontrado
To fly	= volar	flew	flown	= volado
To forget	= olvidar	forgot	forgotten	= olvidado
To forgive	= perdonar	forgave	forgiven	= perdonado
To get	= obtener	got	gotten (got)	= obtenido
To give	= dar	gave	given	= dado
To grow	= crecer	grew	grown	= crecido
To hide	= esconder	hid	hidden	= escondido
To hold	= sostener	held	held	= sostenido
To know	= conocer	knew	known	= conocido
To meet	= encontrar	met	met	= encontrado
To ride	= montar	rode	ridden	= montado
To read	= leer	read	read	= leído

INFINITIVO	ESPAÑOL	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	ESPAÑOL
To run	= correr	ran	run	= corrido
To see	= ver	saw	seen	= visto
To shake	= sacudir	shook	shaken	= sacudido
To sing	= cantar	sang	sung	= cantado
To sit	= sentarse	sat	sit	= sentado
To sleep	= dormir	slept	slept	= dormido
To smell	= oler	smelt (smelled)	smelt	= olido
To speak	= hablar	spoke	spoken	= hablado
To swear	= jurar	swore	sworn	= jurado
To swim	= nadar	swam	swum	= nadado
To take	= tomar	took	taken	= tomado
To teach	= enseñar	taught	taught	= enseñado
To understand	= entender	understood	understood	= entendido
To win	= ganar	won	won	= ganado
To write	= escribir	wrote	written	= escrito

NOTA: Esta lista NO incluye todos los verbos irregulares.

PRACTICAS.

4.1.1. WRITE THE PARTICIPLE OF THE FOLLOWING REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS. (Escribe el participio de los siguientes verbos regulares e irregulares):

Participio	Significado	Participio	Significado
1. To offer _____	_____	2. To land _____	_____
3. To find _____	_____	4. To be _____	_____
5. To bring _____	_____	6. To try _____	_____
7. To buy _____	_____	8. To explain _____	_____
9. To understand _____	_____	10. To play _____	_____
11. To fight _____	_____	12. To graduate _____	_____
13. To cost _____	_____	14. To benefit _____	_____
15. To teach _____	_____	16. To hurry _____	_____
17. To dance _____	_____	18. To sleep _____	_____
19. To hear _____	_____	20. To change _____	_____
21. To speak _____	_____	22. To swear _____	_____
23. To understand _____	_____	24. To take _____	_____

Participio	Significado
25. To write	
27. To begin	
29. To eat	
31. To sing	
33. To fight	
35. To forgive	
37. To sleep	
39. To get	

Participio	Significado
26. To win	
28. To drink	
30. To know	
32. To sit	
34. To drive	
36. To swim	
38. To swear	
40. To choose	

4.1.2. WRITE FIVE TIMES THE PARTICIPLE FORM OF: (Escribe 5 veces el participio de los siguientes verbos):

1. TO DRINK (beber)	drunk	drunk	drunk	drunk	drunk
2. TO DRIVE (manejar)					
3. TO BEGIN (empezar)					
4. TO BUY (comprar)					
5. TO BRING (traer)					
6. TO SING (cantar)					
7. TO SWEAR (jurar)					
8. TO TAKE (tomar)					
9. TO RUN (correr)					
10. TO UNDERSTAND (comprender)					
11. TO FORGIVE (perdonar)					
12. TO FIGHT (pelear)					
13. TO FLY (volar)					
14. TO WRITE (escribir)					
15. TO GIVE (dar)					
16. TO RIDE (montar)					
17. TO HIDE (esconder)					
18. TO TEACH (enseñar)					
19. TO FALL (caer)					
20. TO EAT (comer)					
21. TO WIN (ganar)					
22. TO FIND (encontrar)					
23. TO BLOW (soplar)					
24. TO CHOOSE (escoger)					
25. TO HOLD (sostener)					
26. TO SMELL (oler)					

27. TO SING (cantar)					
28. TO SPEAK (hablar)					
29. TO SIT (sentarse)					
30. TO COME (venir)					
31. TO SHAKE (sacudir)					
32. TO DRAW (dibujar)					
33. TO SLEEP (dormir)					
34. TO KNOW (conocer)					
35. TO GROW (crecer)					
36. TO MEET (encontrar)					
37. TO READ (leer)					
38. TO SWIM (nadar)					
39. TO BE (ser o estar)					
40. TO BECOME (llegar a ser)					

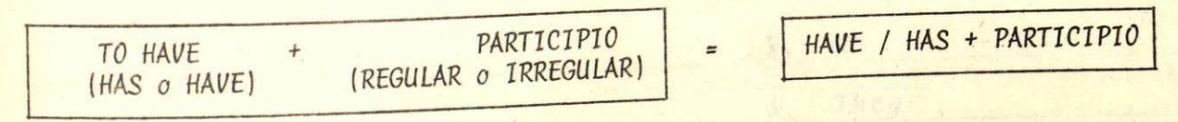
4.2. PRESENTE PERFECTO. **OBJETIVO:** El alumno comprenderá el presente perfecto en Inglés.

A. Simple.  
El presente perfecto simple se forma con el auxiliar TO HAVE = HABER, que se conjuga de la siguiente manera:

* HAVE:	I have	I've	Yo he
	We have	We've	Nosotros hemos
	You have	You've	Tú has, Ustedes han
	They have	They've	Ellos (as) han
HAS:	He has	He's	El ha
	She has	She's	Ella ha
	It has	It's	- - ha

\* El verbo TO HAVE, cuando NO funciona como auxiliar, significa: TENER.

Construcción del presente perfecto simple:



Con esta forma verbal no son esenciales las expresiones de tiempo, pero se pueden usar expresiones que indiquen duración como:

INGLES	ESPAÑOL	USOS
JUST	= (poco antes de hablar)	Después de HAVE o HAS.
RECENTLY	= recientemente	Al final de la frase.
ALREADY	= ya	Después de HAVE o HAS.
YET	= todavía (negativo)	Al final de negativo.
FOR	= por (durante)	Antes de tiempo específico.
SINCE	= desde	Antes de una palabra o frase.
BEFORE	= antes	Al final.

Examples. (Ejemplos):

Lina HAS already MET her art teacher.

I HAVE BEEN in an art museum recently.

Luisa HAS LEARNED Unit two before.

WE'VE BLOWN all the balloons..

She HAS LIVED by herself since January.

I HAVE already taken my medicina.

They HAVE BROUGHT the food for the party.

I HAVE just DECIDED to fly to Europa.

The students HAVE ASSURED the teacher that they will study.

We HAVE SEEN a beautiful sunrise recently.

Lina ya HA CONOCIDO (conoció) a su maestro de arte

(Yo) HE ESTADO en un museo de arte recientemente.

Luisa HA APRENDIDO (aprendió) antes la Unidad dos

(Nosotros) HEMOS INFLADO todos los globos.

(Ella) HA VIVIDO sola desde Enero.

(Yo) HE TOMADO ya mi medicina.

(Ellos) HAN TRAIIDO la comida para la fiesta.

HE DECIDIDO volar a Europa.

Los alumnos HAN ASEGURADO al (a) maestro (al) que

(ellos) estudiarán.

(Nosotros) HEMOS VISTO recientemente un bello

amanecer.

PRACTICAS.

4.2.1. CONJUGATE THE FOLLOWING VERBS IN PRESENT PERFECT. (Conjuga los siguientes verbos en presente perfecto en inglés).

TO GO

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ 5. We \_\_\_\_\_

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ 4. She \_\_\_\_\_ 6. They \_\_\_\_\_

TO WRITE

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ 5. We \_\_\_\_\_

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ 4. She \_\_\_\_\_ 6. They \_\_\_\_\_

TO DRINK

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ 5. We \_\_\_\_\_

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ 4. She \_\_\_\_\_ 6. They \_\_\_\_\_

TO FIND

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ 5. We \_\_\_\_\_

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ 4. She \_\_\_\_\_ 6. They \_\_\_\_\_

TO BLOW

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ 5. We \_\_\_\_\_

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ 4. She \_\_\_\_\_ 6. They \_\_\_\_\_

TO GIVE

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ 5. We \_\_\_\_\_

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ 4. She \_\_\_\_\_ 6. They \_\_\_\_\_

4.2.2. WRITE THE SIMPLE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE OF THE VERBS IN PARENTHESES. (Escribe el presente perfecto en inglés de los verbos que están en paréntesis):

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a motorcycle recently. (TO DRIVE)
2. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. (TO GROW)
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ to stay here. (TO DECIDE)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ my friends. (TO SEE)
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ to understand you. (TO BEGIN)
6. Your explanations \_\_\_\_\_ very easy to comprehend. (TO BE)
7. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ a new method of learning. (TO FIND)
8. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ in an office. (TO WORK)
9. May \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday present. (TO GET)
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ from Italy. (TO ARRIVE)
11. People \_\_\_\_\_ about witches. (TO TALK)
12. Grimm \_\_\_\_\_ some fairy tales. (TO WRITE)
13. Men and women \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge. (TO HIDE)
14. Witches \_\_\_\_\_ secret ceremonies. (TO HAVE)
15. You \_\_\_\_\_ the newest car. (TO DRIVE)
16. My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ their vacations. (TO ENJOY)
17. The mother \_\_\_\_\_ her children. (TO FORGIVE)
18. We \_\_\_\_\_ that delicious cake. (TO SMELL)
19. Students \_\_\_\_\_ an old story. (TO READ)
20. The oldest \_\_\_\_\_ the youngest. (TO TEACH)

4.2.3. TRANSLATE. (Traduce)

1. Miss Taylor has been in Mexico before. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I have written a long letter recently. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They've already learned that song. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He has forgiven his enemies. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The students have asked many questions about the participles. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They have won the lottery. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I've spoken to my parents. \_\_\_\_\_
8. They have created a mistaken impression. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Indians have fought for freedom. \_\_\_\_\_
10. This lesson has improved my knowledge. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Witchcraft has been popular since the middle ages. \_\_\_\_\_

12. Grimm has mentioned in his tales the description of witches. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Monks have described pagan gods as demons. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Dallas Cowboys have won the last game. \_\_\_\_\_
15. We have understood the present perfect. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Jaime has hunted some deer. \_\_\_\_\_
17. I have had that terrible sickness called "El dengue". \_\_\_\_\_
18. Carmen has believed in you. \_\_\_\_\_
19. They have called some knowledge "witchcraft". \_\_\_\_\_
20. She has looked on you as her worst enemy. \_\_\_\_\_

4.3. PRESENTE PERFECTO CONTINUO.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá el significado del presente perfecto continuo en inglés.

Continuo. El presente continuo se usa para especificar una acción que se desarrolló en el pasado y se sigue efectuando en el presente.

	PRESENTE		PERFECTO		CONTINUO	
INGLES:	HAVE HAS	+	BEEN	+	GERUNDIO (-ING)	= HAVE/HAS + BEEN +-ING
ESPAÑOL:	HABER	+	ESTADO	+	GERUNDIO (ANDO, -ENDO)	

Las expresiones de tiempo con esta estructura verbal son necesarias y generalmente se usa FOR=DURANTE que acompaña a una expresión de tiempo específico como:

FOR THREE WEEKS  
FOR AN HOUR  
FOR SIX YEARS, ETC.

O bien, SINCE = DESDE, que acompaña frases en pasado; o años, meses o días determinados:

SINCE LAST JULY = DESDE JULIO PASADO  
 SINCE 1945 = DESDE 1945  
 SINCE SHE CAME = DESDE QUE ELLA VINO  
 SINCE THEY ATE = DESDE QUE (ELLOS) COMIERON  
 SINCE INDEPENDENCE DAY = DESDE EL DIA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA

También se pueden usar expresiones menos específicas como: THIS WEEK = ESTA SEMANA, TODAY = HOY, RECENTLY = RECIENTEMENTE, que implican un presente.

EXAMPLES. (Ejemplos):

She HAS BEEN DOING her homework for three hours.  
 Tomas HAS BEEN WEARING glasses SINCE he had the accident.  
 I HAVE BEEN TAKING medicines, SINCE September.  
 The dishwasher HAS BEEN WORKING all morning.  
 Pedro HAS BEEN PRACTICING tennis SINCE eight o'clock.  
 Paul HAS BEEN SMOKING a cigar for an hour.  
 The students HAVE BEEN STUDYING hard SINCE last week.

My brothers HAVE BEEN WATCHING T.V. all afternoon.  
 The children HAVE BEEN PLAYING horseshoes for two hours.

It HAS BEEN RAINING all week.

PRACTICAS.

4.3.1. CONJUGATE THE FOLLOWING VERBS IN PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS. (CONJUGA LOS VERBOS EN PRESENTE PERFECTO CONTINUO).

1. TO TAKE:

I \_\_\_\_\_ . You \_\_\_\_\_ . He \_\_\_\_\_  
 She \_\_\_\_\_ . It \_\_\_\_\_ . We \_\_\_\_\_  
 They \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. TO SPEAK:

I \_\_\_\_\_ . You \_\_\_\_\_ . He \_\_\_\_\_  
 She \_\_\_\_\_ . We \_\_\_\_\_ . They \_\_\_\_\_

(Ella) HA ESTADO HACIENDO su tarea durante tres horas.  
 Tomás HA ESTADO USANDO lentes DESDE que tuvo el accidente.  
 (Yo) HE ESTADO TOMANDO medicinas DESDE Septiembre.  
 La lavadora de platos HA ESTADO TRABAJANDO toda la mañana.  
 Pedro HA ESTADO PRACTICANDO tennis DESDE las ocho en punto.  
 Paul HA ESTADO FUMANDO puro durante una hora.  
 Los alumnos HAN ESTADO ESTUDIANDO mucho DESDE la semana pasada.  
 Mis hermanos HAN ESTADO VIENDO televisión toda la tarde.  
 Los niños HAN ESTADO JUGANDO a tirar herraduras durante dos horas.  
 Ha ESTADO LLOVIENDO toda la semana.

3. TO WEAR:

I \_\_\_\_\_ . You \_\_\_\_\_ . He \_\_\_\_\_  
 She \_\_\_\_\_ . It \_\_\_\_\_ . We \_\_\_\_\_  
 They \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. TO SLEEP:

I \_\_\_\_\_ . You \_\_\_\_\_ . He \_\_\_\_\_  
 She \_\_\_\_\_ . It \_\_\_\_\_ . We \_\_\_\_\_  
 They \_\_\_\_\_ .

5. TO DREAM:

I \_\_\_\_\_ . You \_\_\_\_\_ . He \_\_\_\_\_  
 She \_\_\_\_\_ . It \_\_\_\_\_ . We \_\_\_\_\_  
 They \_\_\_\_\_ .

6. TO BUY:

I \_\_\_\_\_ . You \_\_\_\_\_ . He \_\_\_\_\_  
 She \_\_\_\_\_ . It \_\_\_\_\_ . We \_\_\_\_\_  
 They \_\_\_\_\_ .

4.3.2. WRITE THE CONTINUOUS PRESENT PERFECT OF THE VERBS IN PARENTHESIS. (Escribe en inglés el presente perfecto continuo):

- John \_\_\_\_\_ the piano for three hours. (TO PLAY) (Ha estado tocando)
- Liza \_\_\_\_\_ a dress all day. (TO SEW) (Ha estado cosiendo)
- Our parents \_\_\_\_\_ the meals. (TO COOK) (Han estado cocinando)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ beer all day. (TO DRINK) (Han estado bebiendo)
- Pedro \_\_\_\_\_ lies the everyone recently. (TO TELL) (Ha estado diciendo)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ three newspapers lately. (TO BUY) (Ha estado comprando)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ our homework for two hours. (TO DO) (Hemos estado haciendo)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ all my vacation. (TO OVERSLEEP = DORMIR DEMASIADO) (He estado durmiendo)
- My friends \_\_\_\_\_ all kind of invitations lately. (TO ACCEPT) (Han estado aceptando)
- Barbara \_\_\_\_\_ about you recently. (TO THINK) (Ha estado pensando)