

# A) GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES

1.2.1. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding verbal form of the **present tense** according to the verbs in parenthesis and then translate the sentences to Spanish.

1. On January First the year \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. (TO BEGIN)
2. People, primitive and civilized \_\_\_\_\_ the new year. (TO CELEBRATE)
3. The Iranians \_\_\_\_\_ that the Ayatollah is the representative of God. (TO BELIEVE)
4. Gaby and Gina \_\_\_\_\_ their friends to dine. (TO INVITE)
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ his teachers very well. (TO KNOW)
6. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ early to class. (TO ARRIVE)
7. Henry and Paul \_\_\_\_\_ football on Saturday. (TO PLAY)
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ to Europe frequently. (TO TRAVEL)
9. Ernest \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper in the morning. (TO READ)
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to my friends every week. (TO WRITE)

1.2.2. Form the past tense and the participle of the following regular verbs and translate them to Spanish.

INFINITIVE -	SPANISH	PAST TENSE -	SPANISH	PARTICIPLE -	SPANISH
1. To excite	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. To alter	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. To suppose	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. To measure	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

5. To erase \_\_\_\_\_
6. To plan \_\_\_\_\_
7. To reflect \_\_\_\_\_
8. To try \_\_\_\_\_
9. To employ \_\_\_\_\_
10. To omit \_\_\_\_\_

1.2.3. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding verbal form of the **past tense** according to the **regular verbs** in parenthesis.

1. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the exercises from the blackboard yesterday. (TO ERASE)
2. U.S.A. \_\_\_\_\_ that Afganistan is a defenseless country. (TO STATE)
3. Many scientists \_\_\_\_\_ to save the "Ixtoc I" well last year. (TO TRY)
4. The lack of petroleum \_\_\_\_\_ the prices of the gasoline. (TO ALTER)
5. France and Mexico \_\_\_\_\_ an international treaty. (TO CELEBRATE)
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ all of the lessons to take the exam. (TO TRANSLATE)
7. The Ayatollah \_\_\_\_\_ many explanations about the American hostages. (TO OMIT)
8. Marie Curie, alone, \_\_\_\_\_ the research of radium when her husband died. (TO CONTINUE)
9. The conversations \_\_\_\_\_ around the world economic problems. (TO REVOLVE)
10. Sister Teresa \_\_\_\_\_ the undernourished Hindu children very much. (TO HELP)



I. 2.4. Form the **past tense** and the **participle** of the following **irregular verbs** and translate them to Spanish.

INFINITIVE - SPANISH	PAST TENSE - SPANISH	PARTICIPLE - SPANISH
1. To grow		
2. To wear		
3. To break		
4. To blow		
5. To shout		
6. To tell		
7. To forgive		
8. To find		
9. To fight		
10. To begin		

I. 2.5. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding verbal form of the **past tense** according to the **irregular verbs** in parenthesis, and then translate the sentences to Spanish.

- The Bolshoi ballet \_\_\_\_\_ away tickets for their next show. (TO GIVE)
- Mexico \_\_\_\_\_ a good price for its petroleum. (TO GET)
- Walt Whitman and Edgar A. Poe \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful poems. (TO WRITE)
- Indira Ghandi \_\_\_\_\_ the elections in her country. (TO WIN)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ all of the Units perfectly. (TO KNOW)
- Lucie and Richard \_\_\_\_\_ between them. (TO FIGHT)
- James \_\_\_\_\_ too much New Year's Eve. (TO DRINK)
- Brigitte Bardot \_\_\_\_\_ a great actress. (TO BE)
- The airplane \_\_\_\_\_ directly from Mexico to Paris. (TO FLY)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ the Christmas gifts for your parents. (TO BUY)

B) FUNCIONES DE TO HAVE.

• **TO HAVE = TENER, HABER.** Cuando es verbo **activo** va acompañado de un complemento directo, tácito o expreso y significa **TENER**. Como verbo irregular que es, sufre variantes en las distintas formas que presenta su conjugación.

	PRESENT	PAST	PARTICIPLE
I	HAVE - tengo	HAD - tenía	HAD - tenido
you	HAVE - tienes	HAD - tenías	
we	HAVE - tenemos	HAD - teníamos	
they	HAVE - tienen	HAD - tenían	
he	HAS - ella tiene	HAD - él tenía	
she	HAS - él tiene	HAD - ella tenía	
it	HAS - tiene	HAD - tenía	

examples:

- |                                                  |                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. I <b>have</b> all of Elvis Presley's records. | Yo <b>tengo</b> todos los discos de Elvis Presley. |
| 2. Rosie <b>has</b> beautiful eyes.              | Rosie <b>tiene</b> unos ojos preciosos.            |
| 3. Mark <b>has</b> a painting of Picasso.        | Mark <b>tiene</b> una pintura de Picasso.          |
| 4. You <b>had</b> my witch costume.              | Tú <b>tenías</b> mi disfraz de bruja.              |
| 5. He <b>had</b> the cigarettes.                 | El <b>tenía</b> los cigarros.                      |
| 6. Jim and I <b>had</b> much money.              | Jim y yo <b>teníamos</b> mucho dinero.             |

• **El tiempo futuro** se construye anteponiendo a la forma verbal have, el **auxiliar will** (shall).

examples:

- |                                                         |                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Mick <b>will have</b> the toys by next week.         | Mick <b>tendrá</b> los juguetes la semana próxima.        |
| 2. Tomorrow I <b>will have</b> a Biology exam.          | Mañana <b>tendré</b> examen de Biología.                  |
| 3. You <b>will have</b> 10 days in Monterrey next week. | Tú <b>tendrás</b> 10 días en Monterrey la semana próxima. |
| 4. She <b>will have</b> that red dress.                 | Ella <b>tendrá</b> ese vestido rojo.                      |



- **HAVE = HABER.** Cuando es auxiliar siempre va antes del participio de otro verbo, ya sea éste regular o irregular. Como auxiliar significa **HABER** y con él se forman todos los tiempos compuestos en inglés. Es auxiliar de su propia forma activa y no necesita de otros auxiliares más que en contadas excepciones. Como podremos ver, una de estas excepciones es el caso de la construcción del futuro.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE			
TO WRITE = escribir		TO LEARN = aprender	
I	HAVE written - he escrito	HAVE learned - he aprendido	
you	HAVE written - has escrito	HAVE learned - has aprendido	
we	HAVE written - hemos escrito	HAVE learned - hemos aprendido	
they	HAVE written - han escrito	HAVE learned - han aprendido	
he	HAS written - él ha escrito	HAS learned - ella ha aprendido	
she	HAS written - ella ha escrito	HAS learned - él ha aprendido	
it	HAS written - ha escrito	HAS learned - ha aprendido	

examples:

1. Alice and I **have written** all of the letters. Alice y yo **hemos escrito** todas las cartas.
2. You **have learned** very well Unit I. **Has aprendido** muy bien la Unidad I.
3. Raul **has written** his theme about Agronomy. Raúl **ha escrito** su tema sobre Agronomía.
4. They **have learned** a good methodology. Ellos **han aprendido** una buena metodología.

PAST PERFECT TENSE			
TO TEACH = enseñar		TO FOLLOW = seguir	
I	HAD taught - había enseñado	HAD followed - había seguido	
you	HAD taught - habías enseñado	HAD followed - habías seguido	
we	HAD taught - habíamos enseñado	HAD followed - habíamos seguido	
they	HAD taught - habían enseñado	HAD followed - habían seguido	
he	HAD taught - él había enseñado	HAD followed - él había seguido	
she	HAD taught - ella había enseñado	HAD followed - ella había seguido	
it	HAD taught - había enseñado	HAD followed - había seguido	

examples:

1. The sick person **had followed** medical instructions before the heart attack. El enfermo **había seguido** las instrucciones del médico antes del infarto.
2. Mary **had taught** well her class. María **había enseñado** bien su clase.
3. Guillermo and Josie **had followed** the right road. Guillermo y Josie **habían seguido** el camino correcto.
4. Elsa and you **had taught** the child to walk. Elsa y tú **habían enseñado** al niño a caminar.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE			
TO SEE = ver		TO BELIEVE = creer	
I	WILL HAVE seen - habré visto	WILL HAVE believed - habré creído	
you	WILL HAVE seen - habrás visto	WILL HAVE believed - habrás creído	
we	WILL HAVE seen - habremos visto	WILL HAVE believed - habremos creído	
they	WILL HAVE seen - habrán visto	WILL HAVE believed - habrán creído	
he	WILL HAVE seen - él habrá visto	WILL HAVE believed - él habrá creído	
she	WILL HAVE seen - ella habrá visto	WILL HAVE believed - ella habrá creído	
it	WILL HAVE seen - habrá visto	WILL HAVE believed - habrá creído	

examples:

1. I **will have seen** you by 12 o'clock. Te **habré visto** para las 12 en punto.
2. Paul and Glen **will have believed** in you after the conference. Paul y Glen **habrán creído** en tí después de la conferencia.
3. Rosie **will have seen** all of the window shops by 7:00 P.M. Rosie **habrá visto** todos los aparadores para las 7:00 P.M.
4. We **will have seen** the doctor by tomorrow. Nosotros **habremos visto** al doctor para mañana.

- Para construir el negativo de los tiempos compuestos, únicamente agregamos la partícula **NOT** al auxiliar **HAVE**; si éste va acompañado de otro auxiliar (el caso del futuro), la partícula **NOT** sigue a este último.

1. John **has not seen** his friend Josie. Juan **no ha visto** a su amiga Josie.
2. You **have not written** all of the letters. **No has escrito** todas las cartas.
3. The sick person **had not followed** the medical instructions. El enfermo **no había seguido** las instrucciones del médico.
4. You **will not have come** by then. Tú **no habrás venido** para entonces.



- La construcción del interrogativo se logra colocando al principio de la oración el auxiliar.

Has John seen his friend Josie?

Have you written all of the letters?

Had the sick person followed medical instructions?

Will you have come by then?

¿Ha visto Juan a su amiga Josie?

¿Has escrito todas las cartas?

¿Había seguido el enfermo las instrucciones del médico?

¿Habrás venido para entonces?

- \* OBSERVACION: Hay que recordar que la forma corta de TO HAVE se construye con apóstrofe y contracción de la siguiente manera:

I've	- yo he	He's	- él ha
We've	- nosotros hemos	She's	- ella ha
You've	- tú, uds. han	It's	- ha
They've	- ellos han		

En las terceras personas del singular, solo se contrae cuando va seguido de un participio.

## B) GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES

- I. 2.6. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbal form of the verb **to have** that corresponds, present or past tense, and then translate the sentences to Spanish.

1. John Lennon \_\_\_\_\_ a white Rolls-Royce in 1968.

2. Actually the U.S.A. \_\_\_\_\_ a great problem.

3. You \_\_\_\_\_ my Biology notes of today's work.

4. George and Melody \_\_\_\_\_ an automobile accident last year.

5. Jules Verne \_\_\_\_\_ fabulous ideas in his time.

6. Silva Herzog \_\_\_\_\_ many political commitments.

7. The school's principal \_\_\_\_\_ too much work this week.

8. I already \_\_\_\_\_ the necessary bibliography.

9. Last night you \_\_\_\_\_ a terrible headache.

10. We \_\_\_\_\_ to face a monetary devaluation in 1982.

- I. 2.7 Fill in the blanks with the corresponding verbal form of the present perfect tense, according to the verbs in parenthesis, and then translate the sentence to Spanish.

1. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ in Arabia and Persia since 1980. (TO LIVE)

2. Russia and the U.S.A. \_\_\_\_\_ diplomatic relations. (TO BREAK)

3. This year \_\_\_\_\_ the decade of the 80's. (TO BEGIN)

OBJETIVO: El alumno por escrito, sin cometer errores, demostrará el reconocimiento adquirido de TO HAVE.



4. Agatha Christie and Helena Poniatowska \_\_\_\_\_ about interesting topics. (TO WRITE)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ Apollo 8 as a spacecraft. (TO DESCRIBE)
6. James and Frank \_\_\_\_\_ all of Ray Bradbury's books. (TO READ)
7. The United Nations \_\_\_\_\_ to the world's welfare. (TO CONTRIBUTE)
8. Berkley's High School \_\_\_\_\_ always to improve its academic level. (TO TRY)
9. Alfredo \_\_\_\_\_ a strong disappointment. (TO HAVE)
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ the best grades this year. (TO OBTAIN)

I. 2.8. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding verbal form of the **past perfect tense** according to the verbs in parenthesis and then translate the sentences to Spanish.

1. Borg \_\_\_\_\_ the championship last time he played with Connors. (TO LOSE)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ my class before you arrived. (TO FINISH)
3. Nixon \_\_\_\_\_ a famous president of the U.S.A. before the Watergate scandal. (TO BECOME)
4. The Philadelphia Eagles \_\_\_\_\_ all their games before playing with the Dallas Cowboys. (TO WIN)
5. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ very cold during the winter. (TO BLOW)
6. The fisherman \_\_\_\_\_ the rays of the sun reflected on the water. (TO SEE)

7. You \_\_\_\_\_ the topic just for today. (TO STUDY)
8. With the separation of the atom, Einstein \_\_\_\_\_ atomic energy. (TO DISCOVER)
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ the viruses which caused common cold. (TO IDENTIFY)
10. The cashier \_\_\_\_\_ \$100,000. at the time of the hold-up. (TO COUNT)

I. 2.9. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding verbal form of the **future perfect tense** according to the verbs in parenthesis, and then translate the sentences to Spanish.

1. The chemistry students <sup>will have</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the process of destillation after Lab. practice. (TO KNOW)
2. By 1985, technology \_\_\_\_\_ new systems of communication. (TO DISCOVER)
3. The dentist \_\_\_\_\_ you by 11 o'clock. (TO EXAMINE)
4. The results of cancer research \_\_\_\_\_ much by the next decade. (TO ADVANCE)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ a better educational program by tomorrow. (TO MAKE)
6. The English measure system of the U.S.A. \_\_\_\_\_ in a few years. (TO CHANGE)
7. Many authors \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of definitions of on term "Science Fiction" by the year 2000. (TO WRITE)
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ all of your money by the end of the year. (TO SPEND)
9. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ the defendant by next week. (TO SENTENCE)



10. The modern methods of agricultural production \_\_\_\_\_ the harvest next season. (TO IMPROVE)

I. 2.10. Change to negative and interrogative form the following sentences, and then translate to Spanish the interrogative sentences:

1. I have had to go to the bank every day this week.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
¿ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

2. Rosie has always lived in Mexico city.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
¿ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. We have visited the Louvre Museum twice.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
¿ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. Peter has gone to Spain several times.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
¿ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. Blanca had bought the tickets for everybody.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
¿ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

6. You and I had studied very much the past few days.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
¿ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

7. Gina had been sick that day.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
¿ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

8. We will have written the doctoral thesis by next summer.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
¿ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

9. Diana will have visited many places next month.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
¿ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

10. The next semester you will have finished high school.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
¿ \_\_\_\_\_ ?