

9. Joe might finish his homework early.
9. _____
10. May I go to the theater?
10. _____
11. Joseph can run very fast.
11. _____
12. May I come in?
12. _____
13. Martha might eat in a Chinese restaurant.
13. _____
14. Laura and Robert can do everything that they want.
14. _____
15. They could pass the exam but they didn't study enough.
15. _____

2do. SEMESTRE

INGLES

UNIDAD IV

INTRODUCCION:

Como ya has observado el material que estamos estudiando requiere de constante estudio y de no -- faltar a tus clases ya que de ello depende que comprendas todo lo necesario para salir bien en tus -- exámenes.

OBJETIVOS:

1. Identificar el participio de los verbos regulares e irregulares.
2. Manejar la construcción y significado del presente perfecto.
3. Traducir enunciados que contengan los temas vistos en la unidad.

PROCEDIMIENTO:

Estudia cuidadosamente cada una de las explicaciones dadas.

Contesta todo lo relacionado con el material de refuerzo que se te da en la unidad.

Asiste puntualmente al Laboratorio de Idiomas.

Realiza correctamente el requisito que tu maes-

tro (a) te indicará.

MATERIAL ADICIONAL:

1. El participio pasado de los verbos nos indica que una acción ha sido ya realizada y equivale a la terminación: *ado, ido, to, so, cho*, en español. En inglés el participio pasado se forma de la misma manera que el pasado simple en los verbos regulares.

Presente	Pasado	Participio
<i>study</i>	<i>studied</i>	<i>studied</i>
<i>play</i>	<i>played</i>	<i>played</i>
<i>walk</i>	<i>walked</i>	<i>walked</i>

En cambio en los irregulares, el participio se forma de distintas maneras:

Presente	Pasado	Participio
<i>cut</i>	<i>cut</i>	<i>cut</i>
<i>send</i>	<i>sent</i>	<i>sent</i>
<i>sell</i>	<i>sold</i>	<i>sold</i>
<i>think</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>thought</i>
<i>buy</i>	<i>bought</i>	<i>bought</i>
<i>write</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>written</i>
<i>see</i>	<i>saw</i>	<i>seen</i>
<i>am, is, are</i>	<i>was, were</i>	<i>been</i>

Consulta la lista de verbos irregulares al final de esta unidad para mayor información.

2. El tiempo antepresente (present perfect en inglés) se compone del auxiliar *have* (haber) en sus formas *has* o *have* y del verbo en participio pasado y se utiliza para indicar que:

a) la acción comienza en el pasado y continúa en el presente.

Ejemplo: John *has* been here for ten minutes.
Juan *ha* estado aquí por diez minutos

b) la acción descrita por el verbo puede repetirse en el presente o en el futuro.

Ejemplo: John *has* visited New York three times.
Juan *a* visitado Nueva York tres veces.

3. La siguiente estructura es muy valiosa para aprender la construcción del antepresente o present perfect:

sujeto + auxiliar *have* + verbo en participio + complemento

I *have gone* to Europe.

He ido a Europa.

4. La estructura interrogativa se forma así:

auxiliar *have* + sujeto + verbo en participio + complemento

Have you bought the English book?

¿Has comprado el libro de Inglés?

5. La respuesta corta del antepresente sigue esta secuencia:

Have you sent your letters?

¿Has enviado tus cartas?

Afirmativo:

Yes + sujeto + auxiliar

Yes, I have

Negativo:

No + sujeto + auxiliar + not

No, I have not

MATERIAL DE REFUERZO:

Traduce las siguientes oraciones al español.

1. Paul has studied English since April 1982.

2. Mary's sent a lot of letters this week.

3. Jack hasn't sung in this party.

4. The children have gone to church already (ya)

5. You have explained the class very well.

6. Ralph hasn't failed any examination.

7. Roxana has been a good student all year.

8. Joseph has bought three books this week.

9. That famous author has written four best sellers.

10. The boys haven't eaten yet (todavía).

LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES

PRESENTE	PASADO	PARTICIPIO PASADO
am, is, are	was, were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought

PRESENTE		PASADO	PARTICIPIO PASADO
choose		chose	chosen
come		came	come
cut		cut	cut
do		did	done
draw		drew	drawn
drive		drove	driven
eat		ate	eaten
feel		felt	felt
find		found	found
fly		flew	flown
forget		forgot	forgot (ten)
get		got	got (ten)
give		gave	given
go		went	gone
grow		grew	grown
have		had	had
hold		held	held
keep		kept	kept
leave		left	left
make		made	made
meet		met	met
put		put	put
read		read	read
ring		rang	rung

PRESENTE	PASADO	PARTICIPIO PASADO
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sitten
speak	spoke	spoken
swim	swam	swum
teach	taught	taught

TRADUCE:

WHAT JIM HAS DONE TODAY.

Jim is a very active boy. Today Jim has done a lot of things. As usual, he has gotten up early and has gone to school. He has taken and studied all his classes. After Jim has gotten home, he has eaten and done his homework. Later, he has watched television and helped his father wash the car. Jim likes to play foot-ball. So this afternoon Jim has practiced hard with his friends. In the evening, he has had a delicious supper which has consisted of meat, salad, toast and orange juice. Jim has done many things today.