

	<b>GIMNASIO SABIO CALDAS (IED)</b> <b>Nuestra escuela: una opción para la vida</b> <b>PLAN ESCOLAR NO PRESENCIAL</b> <b>GUÍAS INTEGRADAS</b>	Código	PENP - 01
		Versión	001
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		Proceso	Gestión Académica

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Área	Inglés			
Eje Temático	English review			
Fecha de envío	7 de Septiembre	Fecha límite para el desarrollo	11 de septiembre	
Tiempo de ejecución de la guía	1 hora aprox.			
NOMBRE DE LA GUÍA	English review			
Contextualización (REFERENTES TEÓRICOS, RECURSOS DE TRABAJO...)				
El presente perfecto				
Para formar el presente perfecto, se usa el verbo auxiliar “to have” en el presente y el participio pasado del verbo. Para verbos regulares, el participio pasado es la forma simple del pasado.				
Sujeto	Verbo auxiliar	Forma Corta	Participio Pasado	
I, you, we, they	have	I’ve, you’ve, we’ve, they’ve	talked, learned, traveled...	
he, she, it	has	he’s, she’s, it’s	talked, learned, traveled...	

example of irregular verbs.

Verbo	Pasado Simple	Participio pasado
be	was/were	<b>been</b>
do	did	<b>done</b>
go	went	<b>gone</b>
make	made	<b>made</b>
see	saw	<b>seen</b>

Structure

## 1. Affirmative Sentences

**Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to have) + participio pasado...**

I **have [I've] talked** to Peter

She **has [She's] gone** to work.

We **have [We've] been** to London

They **have [They've] learned** English

## 2. Negative Sentences

**Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to have) + "not" + participio pasado...**

Examples:

I **haven't talked** to Peter.

She **hasn't gone** to work

She **hasn't gone** to work

They **haven't learned** English

### 3. Interrogative Sentences

¿Verbo auxiliar (to have) + sujeto + participio pasado...?

- a. **Have** you **talked** to Peter?
- b. **Has** she **gone** to work?
- c. **Have** you **been** to London?

TIME EXPRESSIONS PRESENT PERFECT

"never", "ever", "many times", "for", "since", "already", "yet" ...).

#### 1. Se usa el presente perfecto para describir una experiencia.

Examples:

I **have** never **flown** in a plane.

He **has worked** in many different museums.

We **have been** to Río de Janeiro.

PART 2.

## The Simple Future Tense

The simple future tense is very easy to make and is very useful.

Here's the **positive** form (it's just 'will' + infinitive):

I will meet him later (I'll ..)

You will come (you'll..)

It will rain tomorrow (it'll)

She will be late (she'll..)

He will help us later (he'll..)

We will get married in September (we'll)

They will cook dinner (they'll..)

The short form: **'ll** is very, very common, and is almost always used when speaking. It's really much more natural to say 'I'll' instead of 'I will'. Here's some help with the pronunciation:

I'll meet him later

You'll come

It'll rain tomorrow

Next, here's the **negative** form (just add 'not' - remember will not = won't):

I will not go (I won't ..)

You will not be late (you won't ..)

It will not snow tomorrow (it won't..)

She will not get the job (she won't..)

He will not pass the exam (he won't ..)

We will not come (we won't..)

They will not stop (they won't ..)

### **Here's an exercise about the negative future simple**

Finally, here's the **question**:

'yes / no' questions:

Will I go?

Will you come early?

Will it be cold?

Will she dance?

Will he arrive soon?

Will we cook?

Will they leave?

'wh' questions:

Where will I go?

Why will you come early?

When will it be cold?

Who will she dance with?

What time will he arrive?

What will we cook?

When will they leave?

## Form: Be going to

Subject	am/is/are		Going to	Verb	
I	am		going to	open	the door.
You	are		going to	meet	Jane tonight.
He	is		going to	be	at school tomorrow.
She	is	not	going to	clean	the floor.
It	is		going to	be	there tomorrow.
They	are	not	going to	make	dinner.
We	are		going to	make	some sandwiches.



### When asking a question

Are	You		going to	meet	Jane tonight?
Is	he	not	going to	do	his homework?

## Descripción de las actividades

### 1. present perfect exercises.

- Make the present perfect - it could be positive, negative or question.

- Adam and Natalie \_\_\_\_ (live) together for 3 years.
- Where \_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_ (go)?
- We \_\_\_\_ (not/leave) yet.
- I \_\_\_\_ (want) a new car for a long time.
- \_\_\_\_ the bus \_\_\_\_ (arrive) yet?
- you / \_\_\_\_ keep a pet for three years
- you / \_\_\_\_ eat Thai food before)?
- it / \_\_\_\_ (rain) all day)?
- (he / not / \_\_\_\_ (forget) his books)
- (she / \_\_\_\_ (steal) all the chocolate.

### Make the future simple

Choose the correct option.

1. I ..... my old friends when I go to summer house. It's my only intention.

- a. 'm going to seeing
- b. 'll see
- c. 'm going to see

2. **Mel:** Jane needs help. She can't carry her suitcases.

**Joe:** OK. I ..... her now.

- a. 'll help
- b. 'll helping
- c. 'm going to help

3. Look! The car is coming very fast. It

the  
child on the road.

- a. 'll hit
- b. 's going to hit
- c. going to hit

4. I think our school team ..... the other team. They haven't trained enough for the match.

- a. won't beat
- b. not going to beat
- c. isn't going to beat

5. Wow! I ..... today. I've got 100 from the English exam.

- a. 'll forget
- b. won't forget
- c. 'm not going to forget

6. **JANE:** Sarah, .... your friend, today?  
**SARAH:** No, I have no plans of visiting her.

- a. won't you visit
- b. will you visit
- c. are you going to visit

7. I ..... her a bouquet of flowers because I ..... in Berlin at the weekend.

- a. 'll probably send, 'm going to be
- b. am going to send, 'll probably be
- c. not going to send, going to be

8. Emily is not very hard-working. I doubt

she....  
her exams.

- a. 's going to pass
- b. isn't going to pass
- c. 'll pass

9. We can't deny there is a knife at the crime scene. The police ..... it's a murder.

- a. going to think
- b. is going to think
- c. will think

10. Look! The old man ..... from his chair. I .... him.

- a. won't fall, going to catch
- b. 'll fall, am going to catch
- c. is going to fall, 'll catch

### **Webgrafía/MATERIAL SUGERIDO O COMPLEMENTARIO PARA CONSULTA (OPCIONAL)**

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-perfect-exercise-4.html>

<https://www.google.com/search?q=future+going+to+estructura&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=>

### **Criterios de Evaluación**

Students can do the feedback of the different topics that we worked during the term.

Students understand the correct use of present perfect and future, and can use them in a real context, telling possible future.

