

GIMNASIO SABIO CALDAS (IED)

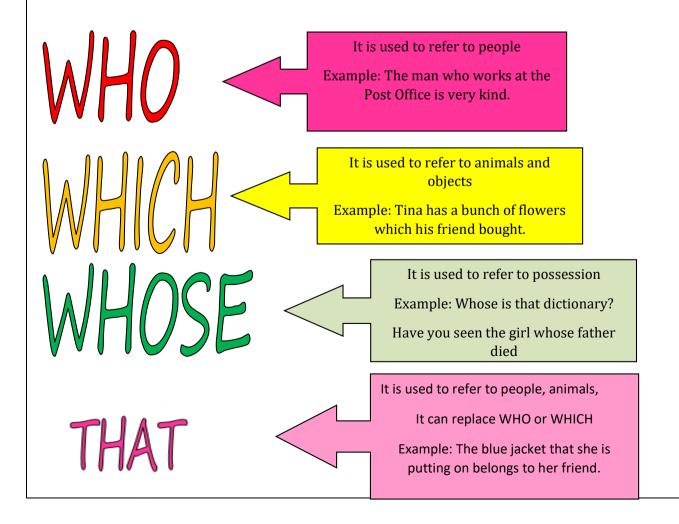
Nuestra escuela: una opción para la vida PLAN ESCOLAR NO PRESENCIAL

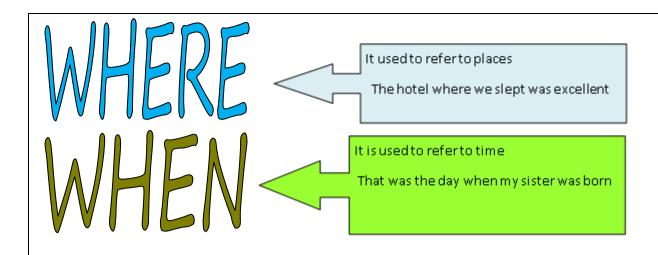
Código	PENP - 01
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Versión	001
Fecha	18/03/2020
	10,00, ====
Proceso	Gestión Académica

DOCENTES		JOHANNA SARMIENTO TOVAR, GINA ESPERANZA GRADO Noveno					
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ASIGNATURA INGLÉS (I, II, III,Y IV)							
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Fecha de	Fecha de envío 9 Noviembre Fecha de entrega 13 Noviembre		embre				
Tiempo d	e ejecuc	ción de la activ	idad	Una hora			
TEMA	TEMA Final evaluation						
Contextualización							

What is a relative clause?

A relative clause is one kind of dependent clause. It has a subject and verb, but can't stand alone as a sentence. It is sometimes called an "adjective clause" because it functions like an adjective—it gives more information about a noun. A relative clause always begins with a "relative pronoun," which substitutes for a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun when sentences are combined.





Past Simple Present Perfect

FORM

Subject+Verb -ed/
irregular verb
Subject+didn't+infinitive
He watched TV.
He didn't watch TV.
Did he watch TV?
She wrote a poem.
She didn't write a poem.
Did she write a poem?

USAGE

Yesterday, a week ago, last year...

- a) an action is already over We visited a museum yesterday.
- b) repeated action in the past Every morning she did her exercises.
- c) a succession actions in the past One hour ago he locked his door and left the house.

FORM

Subject+have/has+past
participle
He has watched TV.
He hasn't watched TV.
Has he watched TV?
They have written a poem.
They haven't written a
poem.
Have they written a poem?

USAGE

Just, yet, already, of late, since; when, until, before, after...

- a) a completed action connected with the present

 I have lost my keys, I'm sad now.
- b) an action isn't finished We have lived here for 3 years. (we still live here)
- <mark>c) no time marker</mark> He has been to Greece.

Descripción de la actividad sugerida

	✓	Students can into the class in the chat of the class in meet will be share the link to develop the final test.					
	✓	Students cannot into the class must develop the exercises.					
		the gaps with the right relative clause where necessary. If it is not necessary to use the relative then fill in ${\bf x}$ (small ${\bf x}$).					
		B. Decide whether What or Which is correct?					
	1.	colour is your pencil case?					
	2.	picture did Henry paint, the left one or the right one?					
	3.	language does Mr. Miller teach, French or Italian?					
	4.	hobbies does your friend have?					
	5.	subject do you like better, Art or Music?					
		Choose the correct relative pronoun (who, which, whose).					
	1.	A man mobile was ringing did not know what to do.					
	2.	A woman daughter was crying tried to calm her.					
	3.	The car the bank robbers escaped in was orange.					
	4.	The robber mask was obviously too big didn't drive.					
	5.	The man drove the car was nervous.					
CO	MP	LETE THE SENTENCES USE PAST SIMPLE TENSE					
	1.	Our company (start) business in 1995.					
	2.	We (order) the goods two months ago.					
	3.	I (send) you the letter last week.					
	4.	We (receive) your order yesterday.					
	5.	The postman (come) in, (give) me the documents and (leave)					
	6.	When I (arrive), Anne was talking on the phone.					
		I (get / not) your letter yesterday.					
		Mister O'Brian (be / not) in the office last week.					
		(Sarah / go) to the trade fair on Thursday?					

10. (you / ring) me ten minutes ago?
MAKE THE PRESENT PERFECT - IT COULD BE POSITIVE, NEGATIVE OR QUESTION.
1. (we / not / hear that song already)
2. (he / not / forget his books)
3. (she / steal all the chocolate)
4. (I / explain it well)?
5. (who / he / meet recently)?
6. (how / we / finish already)?
WRITE SENTENCES USING THESE PRESENT PERFECT - WRITE
1The boys many problems. (give)
2 It warm this week. (be)
3They a lot of food. (prepare)
4The pupils for their exam. (study)
5The boy off his bike. (fall)
6Hejust out. (go)
WRITE SENTENCES USING PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST SIMPLE TENSE
1. Jane (stay)at home yesterday.
2. Your letter (arrive)two days ago.
3. I (live)here for ten years.
4. Last week we (go)to the cinema.
5. The game (start)They are playing now.
6. I (phone)you at five and you weren't there.
7. I (lose)my watch, I can't find it.
8. Last month Sarah (travel)to Italy.
9. I (work)all day and now I'm tired.

10. We (buy) a new house last week.			
Webgrafía/material fotocopiado (Anexo)			
https://www.englishpage.com/minitutorials/sosuch.html			
Criterios de Evaluación			

- Students can apply the correct relative clause in different contexts, giving additional information.
- Students can express your opinion of one interest topic in past or present perfect.