

	GIMNASIO SABIO CALDAS (IED) Nuestra escuela: una opción para la vida PLAN ESCOLAR NO PRESENCIAL	Código	PENP - 01
		Versión	001
		Fecha	18/03/2020
		Proceso	Gestión Académica

DOCENTES		JOHANNA SARMIENTO TOVAR, GINA ESPERANZA GÉLVEZ, IVÁN CALDERÓN Y JHON CENDALES		GRADO	Noveno
ASIGNATURA		INGLÉS (I, II, III, Y IV)			
Correo electrónico de contacto		Johanna.sarmiento@sabiocaldas.edu.co Esperanza.gelvez@sabiocaldas.edu.co Ivan.calderon@sabiocaldas.edu.co Jhon.cendales@sabiocaldas.edu.co			
Fecha de envío		9 Noviembre	Fecha de entrega		13 Noviembre
Tiempo de ejecución de la actividad			Una hora		
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.

WHO

It is used to refer to people

Example: The man who works at the Post Office is very kind.

WHICH

It is used to refer to animals and objects

Example: Tina has a bunch of flowers which his friend bought.

WHOSE

It is used to refer to possession

Example: Whose is that dictionary?
Have you seen the girl whose father died

THAT

It is used to refer to people, animals,

It can replace WHO or WHICH

Example: The blue jacket that she is putting on belongs to her friend.

WHERE

WHEN

It used to refer to places

The hotel where we slept was excellent

It is used to refer to time

That was the day when my sister was born

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 of 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)
- c) *no time marker*
He has been to Greece.

- ✓ **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.**

Fill in the gaps with the right relative clause where necessary. If it is not necessary to use the relative clause then fill in **x** (small **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.

COMPLETE 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.
7. I (get / not) _____ your letter yesterday.
8. Mister O'Brian (be / not) _____ in the office last week.
9. (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

- 1.-The boys _____ many problems. (give)
- 2.- It _____ warm this week. (be)
- 3.-They _____ a lot of food. (prepare)
- 4.-The pupils _____ for their exam. (study)
- 5.-The boy _____ off his bike. (fall)
- 6.-He _____ just _____ 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/miniututorials/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.