



INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE CALDAS

"Dignificando la escuela transformamos el mundo"

Guía de recuperación

Remedial activities 3rd term Course: SABC Date:
Handing date: Before November the first (1 | 11 | 2021)
Teacher: Jorge Adalver Murcia

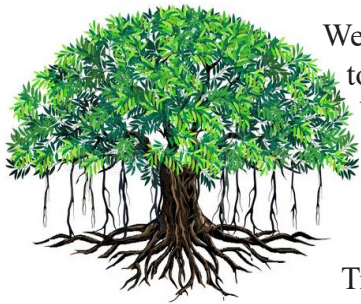
Learn English not because you have to...
But because you really want to.

Topics

1. Present perfect.
2. First conditional sentences.

Engage / warm up Evaluation 1

Read the short paragraph and choose the best option for each question. Lea el siguiente párrafo y elija la mejor respuesta para cada pregunta



“ _____ ”
We get many useful things from trees. Wood comes from trees. The wood can be used to make houses, desks, and chairs. Rubber comes from trees. Rubber is used to make balls and boots. We also get fruit and nuts from trees.

Birds and other animals like these tree treats, too. Trees can be helpful. Some medicines are made from tree bark. These medicines help sick people get well.

Trees also give us shade on a sunny day. Many animals make their homes in trees. Birds build nests on tree branches. Owls, foxes, and other animals can live in tree holes.

1) What is a good title (name) for this story? A) Growing Trees. B) Animals and Trees. C) Trees are important.	2) What do people and animals use from trees? A) desks. B) food. C) rubber.	3) What animal can make its home in a tree? A) the fox. B) the horse. C) the elephant.	4) What other thing might you make from a tree? A) a car. B) a baseball bat. C) a computer.
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Study/ Present perfect

We use the present perfect:



- for something that started in the past and continues in the present:
 - They've been married for nearly fifty years.
 - She has lived in Liverpool all her life.
- when we are talking about our experience up to the present:
 - I've seen that film before.
 - I've played the guitar ever since I was a teenager.
 - He has written three books and he is working on another one.
- We often use the adverb ever to talk about experience up to the present:
 - My last birthday was the worst day I have ever had.
- And we use never for the negative form:
 - Have you ever met George? Yes, but I've never met his wife.

Study/ Present perfect (has or have)

The present perfect is formed from the present tense of the verb have and the past participle of a verb.

El presente perfecto esta formado por un auxiliar el cual es la forma presente del verbo have (have / has) y el participio pasado del verbo.

Have {
I
YOU
WE
THEY
PLURAL NOUNS

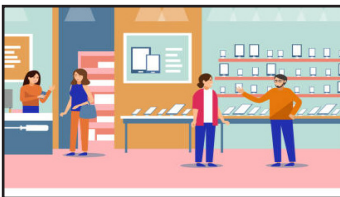
They **have** written three letters already.
We **have** been to Canada.
I **have** worked here since I graduated school.
Have you done your homework?

Has {
HE
SHE
IT
SINGULAR NOUNS

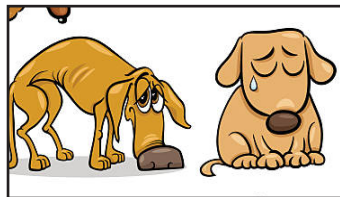
My sister **has** already made a big cake.
My baby **has** slept since all night.
Alex **has** studied two foreign languages.
She **has** learned to speak Spanish.
Why **has** she said like that?

Evaluation 2

Look at the last explanation, then complete the questions, affirmative and negative sentences by using has or have. **Mire la explicación anterior, luego complete las preguntas y las oraciones afirmativas y negativas usando has o have.**



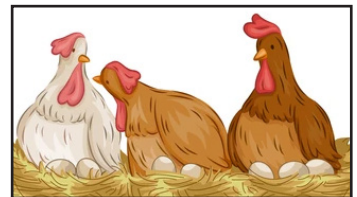
They **have** bought Laptops



My dogs _____ not eaten anything.



He _____ entered in a restaurant.



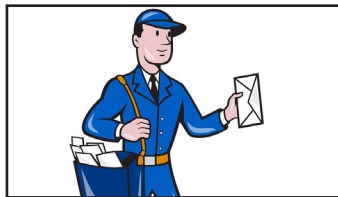
The hens _____ laid plenty of eggs.



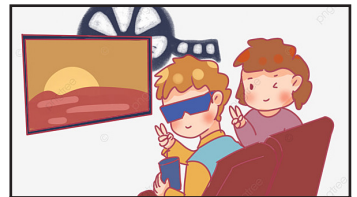
She _____ written four letters.



_____ you been to this place before?



_____ the post arrived yet?



They _____ watched this movie several times.

Study/ Present perfect (past participle)






Past participles

It is the form of a verb, typically ending in -ed (regular verbs), which is used in forming perfect and passive tenses and sometimes as an adjective

Verb past participle

Study	Studied
Tell	Told
Live	Lived

Alex has **studied** two foreign languages.

	Carry Carried	??? ??	Ask Asked
	Catch Caught		Cook Cooked
	Bake Baked		Clap Clapped

Past participle Irregular verbs

Past participle Regular verbs

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	was/were	been
break	broke	broken
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
do	did	done
dream	dreamt	dreamt

Spelling rules	Examples
base form + ed	walk → walked play → played
verbs ending in -e + d	like → liked move → moved
verbs ending in a consonant + y ↓ change y → i + ed	carry → carried study → studied
Some verbs ending in a single consonant + the second last letter is a vowel → double the last letter + ed	plan → planned stop → stopped

Study/ Present perfect (negative sentences)

In negative sentences we have to negate the auxiliary by using not or the abbreviation (hasn't or haven't)

En oraciones negativas debemos negar el auxiliar usando la negación (Not) o la abreviación (hasn't o haven't)

Have not
Haven't

I
YOU
WE
THEY
PLURAL NOUNS

I **haven't** seen Mary recently.
Ann and Patrick **have not** done the laundry.
My brothers **haven't** ever gone to Spain.
You **have not** sent a postcard to your friends.

Has not
Hasn't


HE
SHE
IT
SINGULAR NOUNS

My pet **hasn't** drunk the water.
It **hasn't** snowed since 1980.
Rose **has not** watched 'Titanic' yet.
He **hasn't** talked to her since yesterday.

Evaluation 3




I **have eaten** Thai food. (eat)




_____ a bear ever _____ you? (scare)




I _____ French. (Study)




He _____ here for three years. (live)



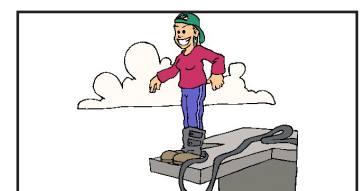
My friend _____ his keys. (lose)



They _____ the bus. (miss)



She _____ to Paris (No / be)




I _____ bungee jumping. (No/Try)

Complete the following sentences by using the auxiliary and the past participle form of the verbs in parentheses. Complete las oraciones usando el auxiliar y el participio pasado de los verbos en paréntesis.

- I _____ (watch) this movie many times.
- My sister _____ (Be) to New York.
- The students _____ (Finish) the English homework.
- I _____ (No / See) Mary this morning.
- The cow is hungry, it _____ (No / have) anything to eat for hours.
- Danny _____ (Live) in Manizales since 2010.
- Daniela _____ (write) to me two letters since I met her last year.
- Miriam is so tired, but she _____ (Clean) her house.

Evaluation 4

Complete these two short stories by using the auxiliary and the past participle of the verbs in parentheses. Complete las 2 historias usando el auxiliar y el participio pasado de los verbos en paréntesis.




Linda and her grandmother

Linda _____ just _____ (walk) outside with Grandmother. She wears an apron. So far, she _____ (finish) cleaning and washing. She has also gathered seeds and crumbs.

Now Linda and Grandmother are outside. Linda _____ just _____ (drop) some seeds on the ground to feed the birds. The birds _____ (No / come) yet.

Recently, Grandmother _____ (move) in with Linda's family. She now enjoys living with them. Grandmother _____ already _____ (sit) down on the bench. She also wears an apron. She _____ just _____ (finish) cooking.

Grandmother and Linda wait for the birds. They _____ (see) birds in the yard before. Grandmother _____ always _____ (like) to watch the birds. Linda _____ always _____ (like) to feed them.



Sparky's first time

Recently, it _____ (snow) in Maria's town. In the last week, it _____ (snow) three times. Maria _____ always _____ (love) the snow. She _____ (play) in the snow many times before.

Maria's dog, Sparky, _____ never _____ (play) in the snow. This is Sparky's first snow. He _____ (No / feel) the cold yet.

Maria _____ just _____ (receive) a new sled for Christmas. She puts on her warm clothes and snow boots. She pulls the sled up the hill. Sparky _____ (run) outside with Maria. Sparky _____ (follow) Maria up the hill. He feels good!

Maria _____ finally _____ (reach) the top. She sits on her sled. She rides down the hill. Sparky runs beside the sled. They _____ finally _____ (reach) the bottom. Sparky _____ (follow) Maria all the way down the hill. Sparky _____ (decide) that he likes the snow too!

Study/ First conditional

First conditional sentences are composed by two different sentences, one of them is the condition and the other is the result.

Condition: If I study for the test,
Result: I will get a good grade.

If I study for the test, I will get a good grade

Condition

Result

The condition is also called if clause, and it is in simple present.

The result is called main clause, and it is in future.

If I study for the test, I will get a good grade

The condition can be at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. When the condition is at the beginning, we have to use a comma to separate the 2 sentences, but when it is at the end, we don't have to use the comma.

If I study for the test, I will get a good grade

I will get a good grade if I study for the test

Las oraciones en el primer condicional están compuestas por dos oraciones, una de ellas es la condición y la otra es el resultado.

Condición: Si yo estudio para la evaluación,
Resultado: Yo obtendré una buena nota.

Si yo estudio para la evaluación, obtendré una buena nota.

Condición

Resultado

La condición también es llamada (if clause) y va en presente simple.

El resultado también se llama (main clause) y va en futuro

Si yo estudio para la evaluación, obtendré una buena nota.

La condición puede estar al principio o al final de la oración, cuando la condición esta al principio, debemos usar una coma para separar las 2 oraciones, pero cuando esta al final no debemos usar la coma.

Si yo estudio para la evaluación, obtendré una buena nota.
obtendré una buena nota si yo estudio para la evaluación.

Evaluation 5

Identify the condition and the result in the following first conditional sentences. **Identifique la condición y el resultado en los siguientes condicionales.**

If you press the button, the lift will go up.
Condition Result

We won't stop for lunch if we don't have time.

If you eat all your dinner, we will watch the movie

If you pay for lunch, I will pay for dinner.

He will do well if he practices every day.

If it rains today, we will take an umbrella.

Study/ Condition (simple present)

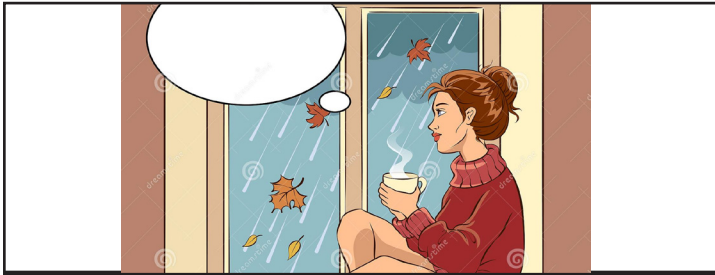
THE SIMPLE PRESENT	
AFFIRMATIVE FORM (+)	NEGATIVE FORM (-)
I like	FULL FORM I do not like SHORT FORM I don't like
You like	You do not like You don't like
He/She/It likes	He/She/It does not like He/She/It doesn't like
We like	We do not like We don't like
You like	You do not like You don't like
They like	They do not like They don't like

Simple Present Tense Verbs for He/She/It and Singular Nouns

Spelling Rules	Examples
With most verbs, add s	live - lives sit - sits stay - stays
Ending in consonant + y change y to i and add s	try - tries carry - carries
Ending in s, z, ch, or x add es	miss - misses buzz - buzzes catch - catches fix - fixes
Exceptions	go - goes do - does

Evaluation 6

Complete the following conditional sentences (the condition) by using the simple present form. Complete los siguientes condicionales usando el presente simple.



I will stay at home if it rains (rain) this morning.



If my family _____ (argue) a lot, I will be upset.



I will get into trouble if I _____ (talk) in class.



If we _____ (go) to the swimming pool, I will be tired



If they _____ (run) fast, they will win the race.



We will feel sick if we _____ (drink) too much soda.

Study/ Result (future)

FUTURE with 'WILL'

- How do we form statements, questions and answers with 'will'? Study the grammar reference chart below.

Affirmative and Negative Statements with 'will'

I	will	go (tomorrow).
You	will	
He / She / It	will not (won't)	
We	will not (won't)	
They	will not (won't)	
	will not (won't)	

I	will	do it.
We	will	play a game.
She	will	go out.
Mark	will	tell her.
Sue	will	see him.
They	won't	take it.
You	will not	have a party.

Evaluation 7

Complete the following conditional sentences (the result) by using future. Complete los siguientes condicionales usando el futuro.

superstitions

1. If a cat washes behind its ears, it **will rain** (rain).
2. If the bride makes her own dress, it _____ (bring) bad luck.
3. You _____ (catch) a cold if a cat sneezes three times.
4. If you open an umbrella indoors, it _____ (bring) bad luck.
5. Something bad _____ (happen) to you if you walk under the ladder.
6. If you take the last piece of bread on the plate, you _____ (be) unlucky.
7. If you have an itchy nose, you _____ (have) an argument with someone soon.

Evaluation 8

Complete the following conditional sentences. Complete los siguientes condicionales

My teacher **will get** (get) angry if I **don't do** (No/do) my homework.

If a snake _____ (come) into the house, I _____ (scream) and run away.

If I _____ (have) time, I _____ (take) you shopping.

If my mother _____ (get) lost, I _____ (call) her.

They _____ (get) married in June if all _____ (go) well.

If we _____ (No / leave) now, we _____ (be) late.

If we _____ (No / protect) environment, lots of animals _____ (be) endangered.

You _____ (save) energy if you _____ (change) your bulbs in your house.

He _____ (No / get) a better job if he _____ (No / pass) that exam.

If the weather _____ (No / improve), we _____ (No / have) a picnic.

If I _____ (find) your book, I _____ (give) it to you.

That glass _____ (break) if you _____ (drop) it.

