

INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA ANTONIO JOSÉ SANDOVAL GÓMEZ
GUÍA DE TRABAJO VIRTUAL 2- Tercer periodo

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ÁREA: Humanidades

ASIGNATURA: Inglés

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TALKING ABOUT EXPERIENCES (Present perfect tense)

Unfinished Actions

1: We use this tense when we want to talk about unfinished actions or states or habits that started in the past and continue to the present. Usually we use it to say 'how long' and we need 'since' or 'for'. We often use stative verbs.

I've known Karen since 1994. She's lived in London for three years. I've worked here for six months.

'Since' and 'For'

We use 'since' with a fixed time in the past (2004, April 23rd, last year). The fixed time can be another action, which is in the past simple (since I was at school, since I arrived).

I've known Sam since 1992. I've liked chocolate since I was a child. She's been here since 2pm.

We use 'for' with a period of time (2 hours, three years, six months).

I've known Julie for ten years. I've been hungry for hours. She's had a cold for a week.

Finished Actions

2: Life experience. These are actions or events that happened sometime during a person's life. We don't say when the experience happened, and the person needs to be alive now. We often use the words 'ever' and 'never' here.

I have been to Tokyo. They have visited Paris three times. We have never seen that film.

3: With an unfinished time word (this month, this week, today). The period of time is still continuing.

I haven't seen her this month. She's drunk three cups of coffee today. I've already moved house twice this year!

Been and Gone

In this tense, we use both 'been' and 'gone' as the past participle of 'go', but in slightly different circumstances. We use 'been' (often when we talk about life experience) to mean that the person we're talking about visited the place and came back.

I've been to Paris (in my life, but now I'm in London, where I live). She has been to school today (but now she's back at home). They have never been to California.

We use 'gone' (often when we are talking about an action with a result in the present) to mean that the person went to the place and is at the place now.

Where's John? He's gone to the shops (he's at the shops now). Julie has gone to Mexico (now she's in Mexico). They've gone to Japan for three weeks (now they're in Japan).

+ S + have/has + past participle
I have tried sushi.

- S + have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + past participle
I have not tried sushi.

? Have/Has + subject + past participle?
Have you tried sushi?

EXERCISES

1. Make sentences using the prompts, follow the example (1 point each, 5 marks)

(You / know / David for ten years) You have known David for ten years

1) (I / study / Portuguese) _____

2) (John / never / eat / octopus) _____

3) (They / go / to Ireland) _____

4) (We / not read / that magazine / yet) _____

5) (He / live / here for four years?) _____
 2. Choose the verb into the correct form of the past simple or present perfect according to the sentences (1 point each, 6 marks)

- 1) Last night I **lost/have lost** my keys - I had to call my flat mate to let me in.
- 2) I **lost/have lost** my keys - can you help me look for them?
- 3) I **visited/have visited** Paris three times.
- 4) Last year I **visited/have visited** Paris.
- 5) I **knew/have known** my great grandmother for a few years - she died when I was eight.
- 6) I **knew/ have known** Julie for three years - we still meet once a month.

3. Read the text about Amira and underline the sentences where she is expressing actions that started in the past and continue in the present (0,5 each, 2.5 marks).

Hi! My name is Amira. I am from Venezuela, but I live in Dallas. I have lived in Dallas for five years. I like it here very much because I can improve my English. I have always loved the English language. I have learned English since I was in high school. Living in the States has been very interesting! I have met so many nice people. They are from all over the world. It has been a great experience so far.

4. Write about your life experiences: (see the example, 2 points each, 10 marks)

Example: I **have travelled** to United States twice. I **have never travelled** to another country.
 Example: I **have eaten** crocodile in Amazon River. I **haven't eaten** any exotic food.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

PART 7

Responde las preguntas 48 a 64 de acuerdo con el siguiente texto. (1 point each, 9 marks)

TYPES OF FRIENDS

Different people have different tastes and (48)___ and (49)___ they make different types of friends. They have a tendency (50)___ with some and stay away from others. It is said that "A friend to all is a friend to none". We tend (51)___ new people almost every day but out of those numerous people, we want (52)___ friends with only those people (53)___ share some similar traits or attitudes. With time and growing trust, some people get really close to each other and remain true friends. They stand up for each other in times of need and provide full support (54)___ you lose confidence in yourself.

However, every friend is not the same type. We have different equations with different friends. Some friends are patient and (55)___ while some friends are cheerful and caring. This categorization will also help you (56)___ your relation with some individuals. Read on and explore more about the type of friendship you share with the different individuals in your circle.

Animal Friends

It has (57)___ said, 'Animals are such wonderful creatures, (58)___ they ask no questions'. Humans and animals have formed a special bond with each other (59)___ time immemorial. It is not without reason that has somebody has said that 'A dog is a man's best friend'. The relation we share with animals is a very warm and protective one.



Internet Friends

Internet has (60)___ become not only a vital necessity but (61)___ a virtual world for people. People use it (62)___ work connections, and it has also become a popular medium for social networking. With increasing Internet usage, the movement towards Internet friendship has also become popular. Online friends are those people who have met each other through the Internet. Making internet friends is similar to making pen pals.



Pen Friends

Pen friendship used (63)___ quite a popular way to make new friends. Pen friendship was developed (64)___ people wrote to each other regularly through postal mail. It was a popular means (65)___ friends in different parts of the world before the Internet came into scene. Pen pals are more or less like e-friends. Mostly, pen friendship aims at learning other cultures and different lifestyles.

<http://festivals.loveindia.com/friendship-day/types-of-friends/index.html>



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|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 48. (a) personal | (b) personally | (c) personalities | (d) persons | 57. (a) to be | (b) been | (c) Be | (d) being |
| 49. (a) for this reason | (b) in addition | (c) however | (d) also | 58. (a) however | (b) also | (c) because | (d) to |
| 50. (a) bond | (b) bonds | (c) bonding | (d) to bond | 59. (a) in | (b) since | (c) up to | (d) until |
| 51. (a) meet | (b) to meet | (c) meeting | (d) met | 60. (a) lately | (b) just | (c) already | (d) since |
| 52. (a) to be | (b) being | (c) Been | (d) be | 61. (a) also | (b) however | (c) consequently | (d) as a result |
| 53. (a) where | (b) whose | (c) Which | (d) who | 62. (a) made | (b) to make | (c) making | (d) make |
| 54. (a) that | (b) which | (c) When | (d) where | 63. (a) been | (b) being | (c) Be | (d) to be |
| 55. (a) helpful | (b) help | (c) helpless | (d) helpfully | 64. (a) which | (b) when | (c) Who | (d) where |
| 56. (a) improvingly | (b) improves | (c) improving | (d) improve | 65. (a) making | (b) make | (c) Made | (d) to make |

