

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE SINALOA

UNIDAD ACADÉMICA PREPARATORIA
CENTRAL DIURNA

GUÍA DE INGLÉS IV



ELABORADO POR LA ACADEMIA DE INGLÉS

PLAN 2018

NOMBRE: _____

GRUPO: _____

FECHA: _____

UNIT 1

SIMPLE PRESENT

Mira el siguiente video sobre el tema SIMPLE PRESENT

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0kTGL6Flzg>



GRAMÁTICA

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (Presente Simple)		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I play Yo juego	Do I play? ¿Juego yo?	I do not play Yo no juego
You play Tú juegas	Do you play? ¿Juegas tú?	You do not play Tú no juegas
He plays Él juega	Does he play? ¿Juega él?	He does not play Él no juega
She plays Ella juega	Does she play? ¿Juega ella?	She does not play Ella no juega
It plays Él/Ella juega	Does it play? ¿Juega él / ella?	It does not play Él / Ella no juega
We play Nosotros jugamos	Do we play? ¿Jugamos nosotros?	We do not play Nosotros no jugamos
You play Ustedes juegan	Do you play? ¿Juegan ustedes?	You do not play Ustedes no juegan
They play Ellos juegan	Do they play? ¿Juegan ellos?	They do not play Ellos no juegan

EJERCICIOS

Modo Afirmativo	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/present/affirmative-forms-1
Modo Negativo	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/present-negative
Modo Interrogativo	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/do-does-exercises/present-simple.htm

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

VERB BE (PRESENT)

VER VIDEO:

Explicación: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2jabuswvH3M>

GRAMÁTICA:

TO BE Simple Present Tense

AFFIRMATIVE

SINGULAR	I	am	happy.
	You	are	at school.
	He	is	hungry.
	She	is	a nurse.
	It	is	big.

PLURAL

We	are	early.
You	are	students.
They	are	quiet.

NEGATIVE

SINGULAR	I	am not	sad.
	You	aren't	at home.
	He	isn't	thirsty.
	She	isn't	a pilot.
	It	isn't	small.

PLURAL

We	aren't	late.
You	aren't	teachers.
They	aren't	noisy.

QUESTIONS

+ Affirmative	They are happy.	She is rich.
? Question	Are they happy ?	Is she rich ?
Short Answer	Yes, they are / No, they aren't	Yes, she is / No, she isn't

CONTRACTIONS

I am not...	He is not...	You are not...	We are not...	They are not...
I'm not...	He's not...	You're not...	We're not...	They're not...
X (not possible)	He isn't...	You aren't...	We aren't...	They aren't...

www.grammar.cl
 www.woodwardenglish.com
 www.vocabulary.cl

EJERCICIOS.

Modo afirmativo	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/tobe-present.htm
Modo negativo	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/to-be/present-negative-1
Modo interrogativo	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/to-be/questions-2

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

VER VIDEO

Reglas para el ING del verbo: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rjj1-y53d8M&t=589s>

Uso del presente progresivo: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHLL5U8G5w0>

GRAMÁTICA:

MODO AFIRMATIVO		MODO INTERROGATIVO		MODO NEGATIVO	
I am playing	Yo estoy jugando	Am I playing?	¿Estoy yo jugando?	I am not playing	Yo no estoy jugando
You are playing	Tú estás jugando	Are you playing?	¿Estás tú jugando?	You are not playing	Tú no estás jugando
He is playing	Él está jugando	Is he playing?	¿Está él jugando?	He is not playing	Él no está jugando
She is playing	Ella está jugando	Is she playing?	¿Está ella jugando?	She is not playing	Ella no está jugando
It is playing	Él / Ella está jugando	Is it playing?	¿Está él / ella jugando?	It is not playing	Él / Ella no está jugando
We are playing	Nosotros estamos jugando	Are we playing?	¿Estamos nosotros jugando?	We are not playing	Nosotros no estamos jugando
You are playing	Ustedes están jugando	Are you playing?	¿Están ustedes jugando?	You are not playing	Ustedes no están jugando
They are playing	Ellos están jugando	Are they playing?	¿Están ellos jugando?	They are not playing	Ellos no están jugando

EJERCICIOS

Modo afirmativo	https://agendaweb.org/verbs/present-continuous/index.html
Modo negativo	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/present-continuous-progressive/negative-forms
Modo interrogativo	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/present-continuous-progressive/question-forms

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

SIMPLE PAST

VER VIDEO

Identificar verbos regulares e irregulares: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8kUyDtk0Yjw>

Explicación pasado simple: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wLuNOWXw96c>

GRAMÁTICA:

MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I played Yo jugué	Did I play? ¿Jugué yo?	I did not play Yo no jugué
You played Tú jugaste	Did you play? ¿Jugaste tú?	You did not play Tú no jugaste
He played Él jugó	Did he play? ¿Jugó él?	He did not play Él no jugó
She played Ella jugó	Did she play? ¿Jugó ella?	She did not play Ella no jugó
It played Él/Ella jugó	Did it play? ¿Jugó él / ella?	It did not play Él / Ella no jugó

EJERCICIOS

Regular verbs	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/past-simple-regular
Modo afirmativo (regular)	https://agendaweb.org/verbs/past-simple-regular/index.html
Mezcla de los 3 modos (regular)	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/past-simple/affirmative-negative-interrogative-write
Irregular verbs	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/simple-past-irregular-1
Modo negativo (irregular)	http://elovivo.com/introenglish/en/intro_english/lessons_wordlist/basic_english_lesson_12/lesson12b_ex.html
Mezcla de los 3 modos (irregular)	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/past-simple/affirmative-negative-questions

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

USED TO

VER VIDEO

Explicación: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Y9auMK4Zts>

GRAMÁTICA:

used to – form

+ He **used to play** football.

- He **didn't use to play** football.

? **Did** he **use to play** football?

Short Answer Yes, he **did** / No, he **didn't**

EJERCICIOS

Ejercicio 1.-

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/used-to-exercise-1.html>

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

ZERO CONDITIONAL

VER VIDEO

Explicación: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PDtUTAwMGDQ>

GRAMÁTICA:


ENGLISH GRAMMAR **ZERO CONDITIONAL** Woodward ENGLISH

IF + CONDITION, + RESULT

PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE

✓ If you leave ice in the sun, it melts.

↑ IF ↑ CONDITION ↑ / ↑ RESULT



Zero conditionals are used for facts that are generally true and do not change. It refers to a general situation that always happens if a condition is met.

© Woodward English

CONDITION RESULT


IF CLAUSE, + MAIN CLAUSE

If you stand in the rain, you get wet. ← COMMA IS NECESSARY

RESULT CONDITION

MAIN CLAUSE + IF CLAUSE

You get wet if you stand in the rain. ← NO COMMA



EJERCICIOS

Ejercicio 1	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/conditional/zero-conditional-forms
Ejercicio 2	https://www.tolearnenglish.com/cgi2/myexam/voir2r.php?id=112834

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

VER VIDEO

Explicación: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hT5PWuuxaKM>

GRAMÁTICA:

FIRST CONDITIONAL

- +** If I **study**, I **will pass** my exams.
- If I **don't study**, I **won't pass** my exams.
- ?** If I **study**, **will I pass** my exams?

- +** If he **studies**, he **will pass** his exams.
- If he **doesn't study**, he **won't pass** his exams.
- ?** If he **studies**, **will he pass** his exams?

EJERCICIOS

Ejercicio 1	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/conditional/first-conditional-1
Ejercicio 2	https://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/1cond1.htm
Ejercicio 3	Página 19 de tu libro de inglés 4.

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES OF TIME

VER VIDEO

Explicación: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ySHwKj2kYPs>

GRAMÁTICA Y EJERCICIOS:

D Grammar in Context Study the chart.

Subordinate clauses of time	
Examples	Explanations
After students finish elementary school, they can enroll in middle school.	Use <i>after</i> , <i>when</i> , <i>before</i> , <i>while</i> , and <i>until</i> to show time relationships.
Marcy finished middle school before she went to high school.	These sentences have a main clause and a subordinate clause of time.
When students attend a technical college, they learn practical job skills.	Use a comma when the subordinate clause comes first.
Justin will attend a public school while his sister attends a private school. I'm going to study until my roommate gets home.	In time clauses about the future, use the simple present, not <i>will</i> or <i>be going to</i> .

Use *while* for two or more things that happen at the same time.
Use *until* for something that happens up to a point in time and then stops.

E Grammar in Action Circle the correct time expression.

- Gisela plans to enroll in a technical college (when / before) she graduates from high school.
- Students in the US go to high school (before / after) they finish middle school.
- Adán went to a private school (until / while) the tuition got too high. Then he went to a public school.
- Students in the US go to elementary school (before / while) they go to middle school.
- Clara is at home right now. She is taking care of the children (while / after) her husband is giving a lecture at the university.
- I can't talk now because I'm in the car. I'll call you back (until / when) I get home.

F Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

- Gabriela will graduate after she finishes this course. (finish)
- They'll go to the store before they _____ home. (go)
- Fabio will stay in Puebla until his uncle _____ from Uruguay. (return)
- I'm going to live with my parents until I _____ a good job. (find)
- The teaching assistant will give lectures while the professor _____ ill. (be)
- She's going to be upset when she _____ the truth. (learn)

When this class ends, I'm going to go to my next class.

Not me. I'm going to go to the library.

G Communicate Talk to your partner about your plans. What are you going to do . . .

- when this class ends?
- before you leave school today?
- while you're at home this weekend?
- after you graduate?

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

SECOND CONDITIONAL

VER VIDEO

Explicación: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=61Oou-WbGfQ>

GRAMÁTICA:

D Grammar in Context Study the chart.

Second conditional	
Examples	Explanations
If I had enough money, I would buy that jacket. (I don't have enough money.)	Use the second conditional to talk about unreal or untrue conditions in the present or future.
They would be happier if they moved to Monterrey. (They haven't moved to Monterrey.)	Use an if clause with a verb in the simple past and a result clause with would to form the second conditional.
If I were you, I would attend a different school. I would like mathematics if it were a more exciting subject.	Use were with all subjects when the verb in the if clause is be .

In informal speaking, people sometimes use **was** instead of **were** in the **if** clause with *I, he/she*.

E Grammar in Action Match the beginning of each sentence to the correct ending.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ___ If I learned Portuguese, | a. if I had enough money for music lessons. |
| 2. ___ If you sent her an email, | b. if you studied more. |
| 3. ___ I would learn to play the guitar | c. I would be able to speak to Brazilians. |
| 4. ___ The teacher would be happy | d. she would probably read it. |
| 5. ___ If you never traveled, | e. you would never learn about other places. |
| 6. ___ You would get better grades | f. if all of the students did well on the test. |

F Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. I would enjoy my classes more if we did more group projects. (do)
2. If I won the lottery, I would _____ a new house for my family. (buy)
3. I would spend more time with my sister if she _____ closer to me. (live)
4. If you _____ a computer technician, they would pay you more money. (be)
5. If Jorge got a haircut, he would _____ a lot better. (look)
6. Learning would _____ easier if we always remembered everything. (be)

I would like to learn how to make Chinese food. It's my favorite.

EJERCICIOS:

Ejercicio 1.-

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/conditional/second-conditional-1>

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.



unit
2

PASSIVE VOICE IN PRESENT

VER VIDEO

Explicación: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VUzVrjr3pFM>

GRAMÁTICA Y EJERCICIO:

D Grammar in Context Study the chart.

Using the passive	
Examples	Explanations
Forest fires damage the forest habitat every summer. (active; emphasis is on the fire) The forest habitat is damaged by forest fires every summer. (passive; emphasis is on the forest habitat)	Use the passive to emphasize the receiver or the result of the action.
Many different bird species are found (by people) in the reserve. Jaguars are seldom seen (by people) in the wild nowadays.	Use the passive when the agent (the doer) is not important or not known.
I see my neighbor's cat every day.	Use active sentences if there is no reason to use the passive.

E Grammar in Action Rewrite each active sentence as a passive sentence.

1. Logging threatens forest habitats.

Forest habitats are threatened by logging.

2. Federal laws protect many species.

3. Tourists need roads and hotels.

4. Roads damage natural areas.

5. Thousands of tourists visit Sian Ka'an each year.

6. Ecotourism brings in a lot of money.

EJERCICIOS:

Ejercicio 1.- <https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/passive-write-1>

Ejercicio 2.- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/passive/exercises?simple-present>

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

PASSIVE VOICE IN THE PAST

VER VIDEO

Explicación: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zodGXBfvYKs>

GRAMÁTICA Y EJERCICIO:

The passive in the past	
Examples	Explanations
Our home was built by my grandfather. The road to the beach was opened in 2009. People in the area were asked to conserve drinking water last August.	Form the past passive with was/were + the past participle form of the verb.

D Grammar in Action Complete each sentence with the past passive form of the verb in parentheses.

1. That land was owned by my family until the 1970s. (own)
2. Last month, several beaches _____ because of water pollution. (close)
3. Wonderful Mayan ruins _____ here in the early 1900s. (discover)
4. Sustainable development _____ at the meeting last week. (discuss)
5. This area _____ in the past for hiking, but nowadays nobody comes here. (use)
6. In the past, development of this area _____ by government policies. (encourage)

E Read the events in the chart. Then complete the sentences below with the past passive.

Development of the Baja California peninsula	
1700s	Catholic priests built missions.
1800s	Miners extracted gold, silver, and copper.
1900s (early)	Mining companies constructed roads.
1930	The Mexican government divided the peninsula into Northern and Southern territories.
1900s (late)	Jobs attracted people to northern cities such as Mexicali and Tijuana.
Recently	Developers have built vacation homes and hotels near southern cities such as Cabo San Lucas and La Paz.

1. In the 1700s, missions were built by Catholic priests
2. In the 1800s, metals such as gold and silver _____ by _____
3. In the early 1900s, roads _____ by _____
4. In 1930, the peninsula _____ into Northern and Southern territories by _____
5. In the late 1900s, people _____ to northern cities such as Mexicali and Tijuana by _____

Ejercicio 1.- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/passive/exercises?02>


Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

TAG QUESTION IN SIMPLE PRESENT

VER VIDEO

Explicación: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OZ_M3XUTxgQ

GRAMÁTICA:



Question Tags

A question tag is a small question at the end of a statement. Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag

You are a student, aren't you?

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Mary isn't a teacher, is she?

A subject pronoun comes after an auxiliary or a form of the verb To Be

A subject pronoun is used to replace the noun or noun phrase

If the statement is in...	...the Tag Question uses...	Example
Simple Present	<i>Do / Does</i>	You eat fast food everyday, <i>don't you?</i> Their uncle works in a factory, <i>doesn't he?</i>
Simple Past	<i>Did</i>	The President went to USA, <i>didn't he?</i>
Simple Future	<i>Will</i>	We won't arrive on time, <i>will we?</i>
Present Perfect	<i>Has / Have</i>	She has been here before, <i>hasn't she?</i> Your parents have lived in Bogota, <i>haven't they?</i>

EJERCICIOS	
Ejercicio 1.-	https://learningapps.org/187038
Ejercicio 2.-	http://www.focus.olsztyn.pl/en-grammar-question-tags.html#.XtV41VVKjiw

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

PAST PROGRESSIVE

VER VIDEO

Explicación del Pasado Progresivo: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mZ5ibmL8S-w>

Pasado Simple Vs Pasado Progresivo: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eAbttZ9JQEY>

GRAMÁTICA

POSITIVE FORM				NEGATIVE FORM			
Sbj + was/were + Ving				Sbj + was/were NOT + Ving			
I				I			
He	+	was	+	He	+	was not	+
She				She			
It				It		wasn't	+
You				You			
We	+	were	+	We	+	were not	+
You				You			
They				They		weren't	+
+ Ex: I was sleeping. Ex: We were sleeping.				- Ex: I was not (wasn't) sleeping. Ex: We were not (weren't) sleeping.			

QUESTION FORM			
Was/Were + Sbj + Ving			
Was	+		
		I	
		He	+
		She	
		It	
			+
Were	+		
		You	
		We	+
		You	
		They	
? Ex: He was sleeping. --> Was he sleeping? Ex: They were sleeping. --> Were they sleeping?			

EJERCICIOS	
Ejercicio 1.-	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/past-continuous/exercise-1
Ejercicio 2.-	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/past-continuous/write-2
Ejercicio 3.- Simple past Vs Past progressive.	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/past-continuous/simple-continuous-1

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

PRESENT PERFECT

VER VIDEO

Explicación: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ATi9Do_RL8

GRAMÁTICA

Present Perfect										
FORM										
<i>has/have</i> + past participle										
<i>Positive</i>			<i>Question</i>			<i>Negative</i>				
I We You They	have (<i>ve</i>)		Have	I we you they		I We You They	have not (<i>haven't</i>)			finished.
He She It	has (<i>'s</i>)	finished.	Has	he she it	finished?	He She It	has not (<i>hasn't</i>)			finished.

E Grammar in Action Complete each sentence with the present perfect form of the verb in parentheses.

1. The pilot has flown this kind of airplane many times. (fly)
2. I _____ several TV programs about space exploration. (watch)
3. The astronauts will return on Thursday. They're happy because the mission _____ very successful. (be)
4. Mike and Tina _____ the bill, so we can leave any time. (pay)
5. Raul _____ optimistic about the future since the day he got his job. (be)
6. Astronauts _____ ways to deal with weightlessness in space. (learn)

←

Past participles
Regular: talked, traveled, watched, explored
Irregular: spoken, gone, paid, gotten, seen

F Write short answers to the questions. Use your own knowledge.

1. Have astronauts ever walked on the moon?
Yes, they have. _____
2. Have you ever been a passenger on an airplane?

3. Have human beings ever walked on Mars?

4. Have you ever seen a satellite in the night sky?

5. Have people from several different countries worked on the International Space Station?

6. Have you ever wanted to travel in space?

EJERCICIOS

Ejercicio 1.-	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/present-perfect/exercise-1
Ejercicio 2.-	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/present-perfect-simple
Ejercicio 3.-	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/present-perfect-multiple

D Grammar in Context Study the chart.

Simple past vs. present perfect

Examples	Explanations
Leandro climbed El Pico de Orizaba in 2011. We went to the café for a sandwich last night.	Use the simple past tense to talk about completed actions or states in the past.
Lucia has gone to Acapulco before, so she wants to go to a different city for her vacation.	Use the present perfect tense to talk about past actions or states that impact the present.
We have walked a long way this morning. Maybe we should stop and rest now.	Use the present perfect to talk about a time period that began in the past and includes the present.

E Grammar in Action Complete each sentence with the simple past or present perfect form of the verb in parentheses.

- I have eaten a lot today, so I'm not hungry now. (eat)
- Camila _____ Mount Fuji when she visited Japan in 2009. (climb)
- Paco and Javier _____ to Belize three times. I think they really like going there. (travel)
- I _____ to call Marta yesterday, but she didn't answer her phone. (try)
- My brother _____ to Austria last year, and he liked it a lot. (go)
- Ramona _____ camping for a long time. Her family went camping when she was a baby, and now she takes her children on camping trips. (enjoy)

EJERCICIOS

Ejercicio 4.-	https://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/upperf2.htm
Ejercicio 5.-	http://www.spraz-ila.de/grammar/ppspquiz1.htm

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

Unit

three



PAST PERFECT

VER VIDEO

Explicación: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PQ6s89XUvz4>

El **past perfect** es un tiempo verbal que se utiliza principalmente para expresar que una acción se realizó con anterioridad a otra acción que ocurrió en el pasado. En español equivale a: yo había cantado, tú habías cantado, etc.



- So when you got to the party...
- Así que cuando llegaste a la fiesta...

En este ejemplo la acción que tenemos de referencia es la que está en pasado simple, es decir, el momento de llegar a la fiesta.



- I realized I **had forgotten** the gift.
- Me di cuenta de que me **había olvidado** el regalo.

La acción de olvidarse del regalo ocurrió con anterioridad a la de llegar a la fiesta.



- **Had** she **read** the documents before she signed them?
- ¿Se **había leído** los documentos antes de firmarlos?



- Yes, she **had**.
- Sí.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

+

S + had + past participle + ...
I **had arrived** home when you **called** me.


past perfect


past action

Había llegado a casa cuando me llamaste.

-

S + had not/hadn't + past participle + ...
I **hadn't arrived** home when you called me.

No había llegado a casa cuando me llamaste.

She **had not arrived** home when you called me.

Ella no había llegado a casa cuando me llamaste.

?

Had + S + past participle + ...?

Had you arrived home when you called me?

¿Habías llegado a casa cuando me llamaste?

Short answers

+

Yes, I had.

Yes, he had.

Yes, she had.

Yes, it had.

Yes, you had.

Yes, we had.

Yes, they had.

Short answers

-

No, I hadn't.

No, he hadn't.


No, she hadn't.

No, it hadn't.

No, you hadn't.

No, we hadn't.

No, they hadn't.


Al igual que el resto de tiempos verbales, las oraciones interrogativas en past perfect también cuentan con sus propias respuestas cortas.

EJERCICIOS

Ejercicio 1.- http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/past_perfect/past_perfect.html

Ejercicio 2.- <https://www.montsemorales.com/gramatica/PastPerfect1.htm>

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

PAST PERFECT VS SIMPLE PAST

D Grammar in Context Study the chart.

Past perfect with simple past	
Examples	Explanations
When they arrived at the train station, the train had left .	Form the past perfect tense with <i>had</i> + the past participle of a verb.
The American explorer Hiram Bingham told the world about Machu Picchu in 1911. Few people knew about the village at that time because no one had lived there since 1572.	Use the past perfect tense with the simple past tense to make the sequence of past events or situations clear. The event or situation in the past perfect happened earlier—before another past time.
The Chinese (had) fought in many wars before they built The Great Wall.	When words such as <i>before</i> or <i>after</i> make the sequence of past events clear, the simple past is often used instead of the past perfect.
Had you seen pictures of the Great Pyramid at Giza before today? How long had Machu Picchu been abandoned when Hiram Bingham first saw it? We hadn't been there very long when it began to rain.	Form Yes/No questions, <i>Wh-</i> questions, and negative statements with the past perfect.

E Grammar in Action Complete each sentence with the simple past or past perfect of the verb in parentheses.

- In 2002, workers discovered (discover) parts of the ancient Thang Long Citadel in Hanoi, Vietnam.
- This was a problem because the government _____ (want) to construct a new building on the site.
- They decided to let archeologists explore the site. The archeologists _____ (find) the ruins of ancient palaces as well as thousands of interesting objects.
- The archeologists were surprised because they _____ (expect) to find very little at the site.
- The Thang Long Citadel _____ (become) an official World Heritage Site in 2010.
- At that time, modern people _____ (know) about the citadel ruins for only eight years.

Past participles

Regular:

asked
discovered
closed
believed

Irregular:

found
built
known
taken

EJERCICIOS



Ejercicio 1.- https://www.english-grammar.at/online_exercises/tenses/t079-past-past-perfect.htm

Ejercicio 2.- https://www.english-grammar.at/online_exercises/tenses/t110-past-past-perfect.htm

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH PAST PERFECT

ALWAYS, NEVER, ALREADY y YET se utilizan a menudo con el pasado perfecto.

 <p>Pasado Presente</p> <p>- The snow had already melted by midday. - Al mediodía la nieve ya se había derretido.</p>	 <p>Pasado Presente</p> <p>- He had never seen the sea before that day - Antes de aquel día él nunca había visto el mar.</p>
--	--

EXPLICACIONES Y EJEMPLOS:

1. **Ever**: alguna vez

Se usa en **preguntas**, después del **sujeto** y antes del **pasado participio**. Ejemplos:

- Had you **ever** been to Brazil? ¿Alguna vez habías estado en Brasil?
- Had you **ever** ridden a camel? ¿Alguna vez habías montado en camello?

2. **Never**: nunca

Se usa en oraciones **afirmativas**, después del auxiliar "**had**" y antes del **pasado participio**.

Ejemplos:

- I had **never** seen that movie. Nunca había visto esa película
- He had **never** drunk Tequila. Él nunca había bebido Tequila

3. **Already**: ya

Se utiliza en oraciones **afirmativas** para indicar que algo había ocurrido antes de lo esperado; se usa después del auxiliar "**had**" y antes del **pasado participio**.

Ejemplos:

- We had **already** bought the book. Nosotros ya habíamos comprado el libro
- They had **already** booked the hotel. Ellos ya habían reservado el hotel

4. **Yet**: ya y aún

*En oraciones **negativas** el significado de esta palabra es "**aún**" y se utiliza al final de la oración.

Ejemplos:

She hadn't finished the homework **yet**. Ella aún no ha terminado la tarea.

You had not driven your brand new car **yet**. Ustedes aún no habían conducido su auto nuevo.

*En oraciones **interrogativas** esta palabra significa "**ya**" y se utiliza al final de la pregunta.

Ejemplos:

Had you written the report **yet**? ¿Ya habías escrito el reporte?

Had he arrived **yet**? ¿Él ya había llegado?

THIRD CONDITIONAL

Ver video

Explicación: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UO2op3sVQ5E>

Third conditional o tercer condicional. Este tipo de condicional se utiliza para pensar en situaciones del pasado que no ocurrieron e imaginarnos qué resultados hubiesen tenido.



If you had put yeast, the cake would have risen.

Si tú hubieras puesto más levadura, el pastel habría subido.



If I had asked you, would you have helped me?

Si te lo hubiera pedido, ¿me hubieras ayudado?

Gramática.-

CONDITION
IF + Past Perfect,

RESULT
Perfect Conditional
(Would/wouldn't + have + Past Participle)

Recordemos que para el participio de los verbos debemos tener en cuenta si el verbo es **regular** (se formará añadiendo la partícula -ed al final del verbo) o **irregular** (Revisa la lista de verbos irregulares).



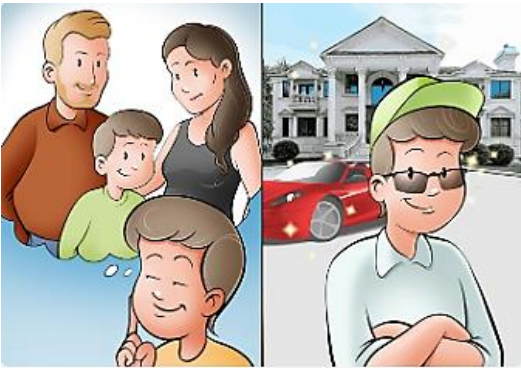
Otra característica de los condicionales es que el orden de las dos frases se puede cambiar. Si empezamos por la condición (**if**) las separaremos por una **coma**. Si empezamos con la frase que expresa el resultado no hace falta poner la **coma**.

If I had known your reaction, I wouldn't have told you.
Si hubiera sabido tu reacción, no te lo hubiera dicho.

I wouldn't have told you if I had known your reaction.
No te lo hubiera dicho si hubiera sabido tu reacción.

Recapitulando, el tercer condicional lo utilizaremos para referirnos a situaciones hipotéticas que nunca sucedieron e imaginamos los resultados que hubiesen tenido y para expresar arrepentimiento por no haber realizado una acción en el pasado.

Veamos otros ejemplos:



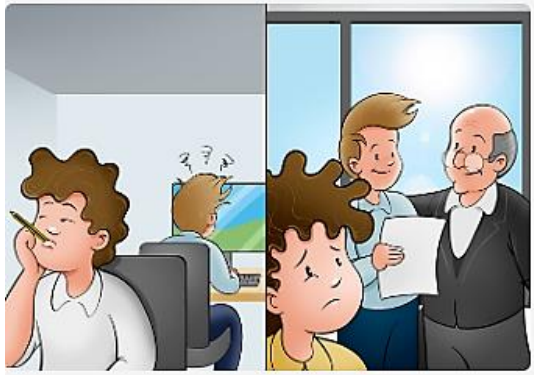
If I had had famous parents, I would have had an amazing life.

Si hubiera tenido unos padres famosos, habría tenido una vida increíble.



If you had helped me, I wouldn't have failed the exam.

Si me hubieras ayudado, no hubiera suspendido el examen.



If he had worked harder, he had have got a promotion.

Si él hubiera trabajado más, habría conseguido un ascenso.



If she had been careful, she wouldn't have cut herself.

Si ella hubiera sido cuidadosa, no se habría cortado.

Cómo has observado, la situación hipotética es la que se expresa en PAST PERFECT (pasado perfecto), y el resultado que imaginamos se expresa utilizando después del sujeto WOULD/WOULDN'T + EL VERBO EN PAST PARTICIPLE.

EJERCICIOS

Ejercicio 1.-	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/conditional/third-conditional-1
Ejercicio 2.-	https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/if_clauses/type_3_mix3.htm

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

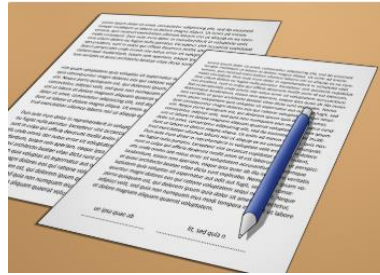
VER VIDEO

Explicación: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ibmMybaXq4U>

Los **relative pronouns** sirven para dar o añadir información sobre la persona o cosa de la cual se está hablando, introducen una oración subordinada (**relative clause**) dentro de una oración principal.



The boy **who** has a cap is my brother.
*El chico **que** tiene una gorra es mi hermano.*



This is the contract **which** has to be signed.
*Este es el contrato **que** se tiene que firmar.*

EXISTEN DOS TIPOS DE **RELATIVE CLAUSES**:

DEFINING

Son oraciones subordinadas que nos dan información imprescindible para identificar a quién o a qué nos estamos refiriendo.

NON-DEFINING

Son oraciones subordinadas que nos dan información adicional sobre la persona o cosa a la que nos referimos. Esta información no es necesaria para identificar al sujeto de la oración.

Está separada por comas. (,)



The girl **who** lives next door is always making noise.



Peter, **who** lives next door, plays the guitar ←

*Peter, **quien** vive al lado, toca la guitarra.*

La chica **que** vive al lado siempre está haciendo ruido.

Tenemos una **defining** relative clause introducida por **who**. En este caso, la información introducida es de vital importancia para saber que es la mujer que vive al lado y no otra la que hace ruido.

En este ejemplo, tenemos una **non-defining** relative clause introducida por **who**. En este caso, la información es adicional, ya que tenemos un nombre propio, el cual nos identifica al sujeto.

TIPOS DE **RELATIVE PRONOUNS** LOS CUALES INTRODUCEN TANTO **DEFINING** COMO **NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES**:

WHO (quien/ que / el cual / la cual / los cuales / las cuales)

Se utiliza cuando el sujeto al cual nos referimos es una **persona**.



Those **who** want to take part in the school play raise your hands.

Aquellos **que** quieran participar en la obra de teatro de la escuela levanten las manos.



Está separada por comas. (,)

Michelangelo, **who** was both a painter and a sculptor, also wrote poems.

Miguel Ángel, **el cual** fue pintor y escultor, también escribió poemas.

WHICH (que / el cual / la cual / los cuales / las cuales)

Se utiliza cuando el sujeto al cual nos referimos es una **cosa**.



The cottage **which** we rented was lovely.

La casita (de campo) **que** alquilamos era preciosa.



Está separada por comas. (,)

This clock, **which** is from 1886, is worth \$4,300.

Este reloj, **el cual** es de 1886, vale \$4.300.

*Podemos sustituir **who** y **which** por la partícula **THAT**, pero solo en defining relative clauses.
Está separada por comas. (,)

DEFINING

The woman **who/that** is giving the lecture is from Sweden.

La mujer **que** está dando la conferencia es de Suecia.

The letter **which/that** is on the table is for Adam.

La carta **que** está encima de la mesa es para Adam.

who

personas

which

animales y cosas

that

ambos

NON-DEFINING

That woman, **who/that** is from Sweden, is giving an interesting lecture.

Aquella mujer, **la cual** es de Suecia, está dando una conferencia interesante.

The letter, **which/that** is for Adam, is on the table.

La carta, **la cual** es para Adam, está encima de la mesa.

WHOSE (cuyo / cuya / cuyos / cuyas)

Se utiliza para decir que algo pertenece a una persona o cosa (posesión).



The man **whose** dog is a dalmatian is my father.

El hombre **cuyo** perro es un dálmata es mi padre.



Está separada por comas. (,)

This place, **whose** beach is gorgeous, is in Milos.

Este lugar, **cuya** playa es preciosa, está en Milos.

WHERE (donde / al cual / a la cual...)

Se utiliza cuando nos referimos a un lugar y se coloca después del sustantivo referido al lugar.



The box **where** the old toys are is in the garage.

La caja **donde** están los juguetes viejos está en el garaje.



Está separada por comas. (,)

That library, **where** I used to go after school, is going to be restored.

Esa biblioteca, **a la cual** yo iba después de la escuela, va a ser reformada.

WHEN (Cuando)

Se utiliza cuando nos referimos a un periodo de tiempo. Se coloca después del sustantivo referido al periodo de tiempo.



I still remember the day **when** you proposed.

Todavía recuerdo el día **cuando** te declaraste.



Está separada por comas. (,)

The year 2010, **when** I went to study abroad, was the best of my life.

El año 2010, que fue **cuando** fui a estudiar al extranjero, fue el mejor de mi vida.

OMISIÓN DE LOS RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Los relative pronouns se pueden omitir cuando estos no son sujeto de la oración, sino que son complemento. Observa con atención estos ejemplos y compara.

NO SE PUEDE OMITIR	SÍ SE PUEDE OMITIR
The boy kissed Laura. He was handsome. El chico besó a Laura. Era guapo.	Laura kissed a boy. He was handsome. Laura besó a un chico. Era guapo.
The boy who kissed Laura was handsome. ✓ El chico que besó a Laura. Era guapo.	The boy who Laura kissed was handsome ✓ El chico al que Laura besó era guapo.
The boy kissed Laura was handsome ✗ El chico besó a Laura era guapo. (INCORRECTO)	The boy who Laura kissed was handsome ✓ The boy Laura kissed was handsome (CORRECTO) El chico al que Laura besó era guapo.

En el primer caso **who** **NO se puede omitir** porque el chico es el sujeto de la oración, ya que él es el que hace la acción de besar.

En el segundo caso, podemos omitir **who** porque quien hace la acción de besar es Laura y, por lo tanto, el chico para ser complemento de la oración.

¡Recuerda!



RELATIVE PRONOUNS	USO	EJEMPLOS
Who / that	personas	The lawyer who/that is handling the case is very good. <i>El abogado que lleva el caso es muy bueno.</i>
Which / that	cosas	The sweater which/that I'm wearing is handmade. <i>El suéter que llevo está hecho a mano.</i>
Whose	posesión	That's the woman whose photos are on display at the Dyson Gallery. <i>Esa es la mujer cuyas fotos están expuestas en la Galería Dyson.</i>

RELATIVE PRONOUNS	USO	EJEMPLOS
Where	lugares	The theatre where we performed was very old. <i>El teatro donde actuamos era muy antiguo.</i>
When	tiempo	Do you remember the night when the accident happened? <i>¿Recuerdas la noche cuando ocurrió el accidente?</i>

EJERCICIO 1.-

E Grammar in Action Choose the correct relative pronoun to complete each sentence.

- I have an uncle (**who** / which) works in a laboratory.
- We made a hypothesis (who / which) turned out to be incorrect.
- I read an article (who / that) Dr. Gallego published in a medical journal.
- My friend Teresa, (who / which) speaks French, translated the article.
- The professor (whom / which) I talked to will retire after this semester.
- Einstein reached a conclusion (who / that) changed the field of physics.

F Read each pair of sentences and write the complex sentence.

- The professor told us something. It surprised everyone in the class.
The professor told us something that surprised everyone in the class.
- I have a friend. My friend does research at the university.

- She gave me a book. The book had a chapter about Mario Molina.

- Molina did research. The research helped us to understand air pollution.

Nota: en caso de que la guía sea para entregar a tu maestro deberás anotar por atrás de la hoja los ejercicios resueltos.

EJERCICIO 2.-

D Grammar in Context Study the chart.

Relative Clauses: Identifying and Non-identifying

Examples	Explanations
The woman whose smart phone I found was very happy to get it back.	Use whose as a relative pronoun to show possession.
That's the place where your mother and I met.	Use where and when as relative pronouns to talk about places and times.
We were surprised when we had twins.	
Parents that have twins usually get less sleep and experience more stress than other parents.	If a relative clause is necessary to identify a noun, no special punctuation is needed. This type of relative clause is called identifying .
Manzanillo, where I grew up, is on the Pacific coast.	If the noun is identified in some other way, the relative clause just provides extra information about the noun. This type of clause is called non-identifying , and it requires commas.
I have two brothers and one sister. My sister, who lives in Jalapa, has three children.	
Bishkek, that which is the capital of Kyrgyzstan, is in the northern part of the country.	The relative pronoun that is not used in non-identifying relative clauses.

E Grammar in Action Complete each sentence with *whose*, *where*, or *when*.

1. Professor Díaz, whose class I took last year, is an excellent instructor.
2. Last year, _____ I was 15 years old, my family traveled to Costa Rica.
3. The hotel _____ we stayed had a huge swimming pool.
4. He is the person _____ car was stolen last night.
5. Durango, _____ my aunt and uncle live, is a great city to visit.
6. The day _____ my daughter was born was cold and rainy.

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