



English Worksheet Unit: 0

Instrucciones:

Complete los ejercicios de esta guía de trabajo en su cuaderno. Puede escribir sólo las respuestas indicando el número de ítem y la letra según corresponda pero se recomienda escribir las respuestas completas para lograr un mayor nivel de comprensión.

Esta guía de trabajo será calificada.

A continuación encontrará el contenido gramatical a utilizar durante el desarrollo de este instrumento:

Present perfect

El “**present perfect**” se crea con la forma en presente del verbo **have*** y el **participio**** de algún verbo.

Utilizamos el present perfect:

- Para algo que **comenzó en el pasado y continúa en el presente**:

They have been married for fifty years. (Ellos han estado casados por 50 años)

She has lived in Valparaíso since 1990. (Ella ha vivido en Valparaíso desde 1990)

- Cuando hablamos de nuestra **experiencia hasta el presente**:

I have worked in here before. (Yo he trabajado aquí antes)

I have played the guitar since I was a teenager. (Yo he tocado la guitarra desde que era un adolescente)

He has travelled to Chile many times. (Él ha viajado a Chile muchas veces)

Adicionalmente, podemos entregar mayor información utilizando **FOR** y **SINCE**.

- For: Utilizamos **for** cuando queremos entregar información sobre un período de tiempo:

ex: *They have been married **for** fifty years. (Ellos han estado casados **por** 50 años)*

- Since: Utilizamos **since** cuando queremos entregar información sobre el punto de partida de lo que estamos contando:

ex: *She has lived in Valparaíso **since** 1990. (Ella ha vivido en Valparaíso **desde** 1990)*

* La forma del verbo “**have**” en presente varía dependiendo del sujeto de la oración, tomando la forma “**has**” cuando nuestro sujeto es una tercera persona singular (He, she, it).

** Para verbos regulares, el verbo en participio se crea al agregar las terminaciones **-ed**, **-d** y **-ied** según corresponda, para mayor información, refiérase a la tabla al final de esta guía de trabajo.

I. Fill in the gaps with the right form of the verb in brackets. (Complete el texto con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis). → [Have/has + participle]

John the singer

John Has been (be) a singer since he was a teenager. During his life, he _____ (visit) many countries. John and his band _____ (record) a lot of hits during their careers. They _____ (travel) to many countries and _____ (perform) in front of millions of people. Jack loves his fans and _____ (sign) many autographs. Jack is a singer but he _____ (play) the guitar in some concerts too. Some members of his band _____ (study) to be professionals in other areas but they _____ (decide) to stay in the band until they finish their tours.

II. Complete the sentences using the right form of the verbs in the box. (Complete las oraciones con la forma correcta de los verbos en el recuadro) → [Have/Has + Participle]

Change – Look – Call – Work – Talk – Play – Watch – Live

1. Jimmy and Steve have played together since they were kids.
2. I _____ all the marvel movies since I became a fan.
3. My sister _____ on the phone all day!
4. Frank and I _____ together in the same company for years.
5. My brother _____ himself in the mirror all morning.
6. Paul _____ his phone number so many times.
7. I _____ in Casablanca since I was a kid.
8. He _____ more than 10 times today!



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III. Complete the sentences with FOR or SINCE accordingly. (Complete las oraciones con FOR o SINCE según corresponda).

1. I have lived in Valparaíso **SINCE** I was 11 years old.
2. I have studied ____ I was a child.
3. My dad has worked in here ____ three months.
4. I have earned a lot of money ____ I started my new job.
5. They have played together in the same team ____ 5 years.
6. He has worked in the hospital ____ several years.
7. I haven't visited my parents ____ last summer.
8. Jessie has travelled around the country ____ more than six months.

Regular verbs rules

Para formar el participio de un verbo regular, se debe agregar “-ed” al final del verbo en la mayoría de los casos.

ex: Work → Work**ed** / Visit → Visit**ed**

Sin embargo, si el verbo termina en una “e” que **NO** se pronuncia, se agrega solamente “-d”.

ex: Like → Lik**d** / Close → Clos**d**

Adicionalmente, si el verbo termina en una “y” precedida por una consonante, debemos eliminar dicha “y” y agregar “-ied”.

ex: Study → Stud**ied** / Marry → Mar**ried**

Para mayor información sobre los contenidos a trabajar en esta guía de trabajo, visite el siguiente link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N9V48CLLS6g>