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|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| TEACHER: Luz Myriam Saavedra L. | SUBJECT: English          | GRADE: 9th  |
| WEEK 11                         | DATE: Abril 19 al 23      | TRIMESTER 1 |
| TOPIC: PRESENT PERFECT TENSE    | SKILLS: Reading – Writing |             |
| STUDENT'S NAME:                 |                           |             |

## INTRODUCTION

Estimados padres de familia y estudiantes un cordial saludo deseándoles éxitos en sus labores, a continuación encontrarán las actividades sugeridas para esta semana.

### 1. PRESENT PERFECT – GRAMMAR APPLICATION

#### THE PAST PARTICIPLE

The past participle of regular verbs ends in *-ed*. The past participle is the same as the past form for regular verbs.

| FORMS     |           |                 | EXAMPLES                       |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Base Form | Past Form | Past Participle |                                |
| work      | worked    | worked          | I <b>work</b> every day.       |
| improve   | improved  | improved        | I <b>worked</b> yesterday.     |
|           |           |                 | I <b>have worked</b> all week. |

The past participle of many irregular verbs is the same as the past form.

| FORMS     |           |                 | EXAMPLES                                       |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|--|
| Base Form | Past Form | Past Participle |  |
| have      | had       | had             | We <b>have</b> a new car now.                  |
| buy       | bought    | bought          | We <b>had</b> an old car, but we sold it.      |
|           |           |                 | We <b>have had</b> our new car for two months. |

For the following verbs, the base form, past form, and past participle are all different.

| Base Form | Past Form | Past Participle | Base Form | Past Form | Past Participle       |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| become    | became    | become          | arise     | arose     | arisen                |
| come      | came      | come            | bite      | bit       | bitten                |
| run       | ran       | run             | drive     | drove     | driven                |
| blow      | blew      | blown           | ride      | rode      | ridden                |
| draw      | drew      | drawn           | rise      | rose      | risen                 |
| fly       | flew      | flown           | write     | wrote     | written               |
| grow      | grew      | grown           | be        | was/were  | been                  |
| know      | knew      | known           | eat       | ate       | eaten                 |
| throw     | threw     | thrown          | fall      | fell      | fallen                |
| swear     | swore     | sworn           | forgive   | forgave   | forgiven              |
| tear      | tore      | torn            | give      | gave      | given                 |
| wear      | wore      | worn            | mistake   | mistook   | mistaken              |
| break     | broke     | broken          | see       | saw       | seen                  |
| choose    | chose     | chosen          | shake     | shook     | shaken                |
| freeze    | froze     | frozen          | take      | took      | taken                 |
| speak     | spoke     | spoken          | do        | did       | done                  |
| steal     | stole     | stolen          | forget    | forgot    | forgotten             |
| begin     | began     | begun           | get       | got       | gotten                |
| drink     | drank     | drunk           | go        | went      | gone                  |
| ring      | rang      | rung            | lie       | lay       | lain                  |
| sing      | sang      | sung            | prove     | proved    | proven<br>(or proved) |
| sink      | sank      | sunk            | show      | showed    | shown<br>(or showed)  |
| swim      | swam      | swum            |           |           |                       |



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**Write the past participle of these verbs.**

**EXAMPLE** eat eaten

- |                 |                  |                 |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. go _____     | 11. live _____   | 21. write _____ |
| 2. see _____    | 12. know _____   | 22. put _____   |
| 3. look _____   | 13. like _____   | 23. begin _____ |
| 4. study _____  | 14. fall _____   | 24. want _____  |
| 5. bring _____  | 15. feel _____   | 25. get _____   |
| 6. take _____   | 16. come _____   | 26. fly _____   |
| 7. say _____    | 17. break _____  | 27. sit _____   |
| 8. be _____     | 18. wear _____   | 28. drink _____ |
| 9. find _____   | 19. choose _____ | 29. grow _____  |
| 10. leave _____ | 20. drive _____  | 30. give _____  |

**CONTRACTIONS AND NEGATIVES**

| EXAMPLES  | EXPLANATION   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>I've</b> had a lot of experience with computers.<br/> <b>We've</b> read the story about Google.<br/> <b>He's</b> been interested in computers since he was a child.<br/> <b>There's</b> been an increase in searching over the years.</p>   | <p>We can make a contraction with subject pronouns and <i>have</i> or <i>has</i>.</p> <p>I have = I've      He has = He's<br/>           You have = You've      She has = She's<br/>           We have = We've      It has = It's<br/>           They have = They've      There has = There's</p> |
| <p><b>Larry's</b> lived in the U.S. all his life.<br/> <b>Sergey's</b> been in the U.S. since he was five years old.</p>  | <p>Most singular nouns can contract with <i>has</i>.</p>  |
| <p>I <b>haven't</b> studied programming.<br/>           Brin <b>hasn't</b> returned to college.</p>   | <p>Negative contractions:<br/> <i>have not</i> = <i>haven't</i><br/> <i>has not</i> = <i>hasn't</i></p>   |
| <p><b>Language Note:</b> The 's in <i>he's</i>, <i>she's</i>, <i>it's</i>, and <i>there's</i> can mean <i>has</i> or <i>is</i>. The word following the contraction will tell you what the contraction means.<br/>           He's working. = He <b>is</b> working.<br/>           He's worked. = He <b>has</b> worked.</p> |   |

[https://nqi.cengage.com/assets/downloads/grcontext\\_pro0000000013/in\\_context\\_2\\_su.pdf](https://nqi.cengage.com/assets/downloads/grcontext_pro0000000013/in_context_2_su.pdf)

**Fill in the blanks to form the present perfect. Use a contraction.**

**EXAMPLE** You **'ve** \_\_\_\_\_ bought a new computer.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ learned a lot about computers.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ read the story about Google.
- Larry \_\_\_\_\_ known Sergey since they were at Stanford University.
- They (not) \_\_\_\_\_ known each other since they were children.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ been easy for me to learn about computers.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ used the Internet many times.
- Larry and Sergey (not) \_\_\_\_\_ finished their degrees.

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## 2. READING SECTION

Since its start in 1998, Google **has become** one of the most popular search engines. It **has grown** from a research project in the dormitory room of two college students to a business that now employs approximately 20,000 people.

Google's founders, Larry Page and Sergey Brin, met in 1995 when they were in their twenties and graduate students in computer science at Stanford University in California. They realized that Internet search was a very important field and began working together to make searching easier. Both Page and Brin left their studies at Stanford to work on their project. Interestingly, they **have never returned** to finish their degrees.

Brin was born in Russia, but he **has lived** in the U.S. since he was five years old. His father was a mathematician in Russia. Page, whose parents were computer experts, **has been** interested in computers since he was six years old.

When Google started in 1998, it did 10,000 searches a day. Today it does 235 million searches a day in 40 languages. It indexes<sup>2</sup> 1 trillion Web pages.

How is Google different from other search engines? **Have** you ever **noticed** how many ads and banners there are on other search engines? News, sports scores, stock prices, links for shopping, mortgage rates, and more fill other search engines. Brin and Page wanted a clean home page. They believed that people come to the Internet to search for specific information, not to be hit with a lot of unwanted data. The success of Google over its rivals<sup>3</sup> **has proved** that this is true.

Over the years, Google **has added** new features to its Web site: Google Images, where you can type in a word and get thousands of pictures; Google News, which takes you to today's news; Google Maps; and more. But one thing **hasn't changed**: the clean opening page that Google offers its users.

In 2009, Forbes.com listed Page and Brin as having net worths of \$12 billion each, at 36 and 35 years old.

<sup>2</sup>To index means to sort, organize, and categorize information.  
<sup>3</sup>Rivals are competitors.



Larry Page and Sergey Brin



**Underline the present perfect tense in each sentence. Then tell if the sentence is true or false.**

**EXAMPLE** Google has become a very popular search engine. T

1. Google has grown over the years.
2. Sergey Brin has lived in the U.S. all his life.
3. Larry Page and Sergey Brin have known each other since they were children.
4. Larry Page has been interested in computers since he was a child.
5. Brin and Page have returned to college to finish their degrees.
6. Brin and Page have become rich.
7. The noun "Google" has become a verb.

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### 3. WRITING

Choose the correct verb from the list below to complete the following sentences. Put the verb in the present perfect tense.

take / work / find / see / speak / know / begin  
do / learn / eat / have / write / give / live / buy / be

- I met Barbara when we were in elementary school. We \_\_\_\_\_ each other for over twenty years.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ many new words since we started this course.
- That's a wonderful movie. I \_\_\_\_\_ it three times.
- Mr. and Mrs. Tonner \_\_\_\_\_ married for 10 years.
- You are late! The class \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_.
- Robert is my neighbor. He \_\_\_\_\_ next door to me for five years.
- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ several letters to her parents since she left home.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ in that restaurant several times.
- Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us a lot of help with the homework assignment.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ to her landlord many times about the broken window.
- We have a new camera. We \_\_\_\_\_ some beautiful pictures of the grandchildren.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ all their homework already.
- Mrs. Baxter \_\_\_\_\_ all her groceries for the week.
- Tommy \_\_\_\_\_ a bad cold for two weeks.
- Frank \_\_\_\_\_ for that company for many years.
- After three months of looking, she \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful apartment to rent.

#### Present Perfect Tense - Negative

A. Choose the correct verb from the list below to complete the following sentences. Put the verb in the negative form of the present perfect tense.

fix / begin / arrive / be / see / stop / speak / buy / read / visit

- Mathew is waiting on the corner for his girlfriend, but she \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
- My brother lives in a different country. I \_\_\_\_\_ him for two years.
- Ellie and Bill got a divorce five years ago. They \_\_\_\_\_ to each other since then.
- It is only 8:45. The class \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
- It started to snow last night and it still \_\_\_\_\_.
- She has finally decided which car she wants, but she \_\_\_\_\_ it yet.
- I heard that the movie at the Roxy Theater is great, but I \_\_\_\_\_ it yet.
- I bought a newspaper today, but I still \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- He took his car to the service station yesterday, but they \_\_\_\_\_ it yet.
- The Andersons moved out of New York ten years ago and they \_\_\_\_\_ back to the city since then.



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**B. Match the questions on the left with the correct answer on the right.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Has he finished university yet?          | A) No, he hasn't. He's still talking.         |
| 2. Have you eaten breakfast yet?            | B) No, I haven't. My wife's still reading it. |
| 3. Have they gotten married yet?            | C) No, he hasn't graduated yet.               |
| 4. Has the president finished speaking yet? | D) No it hasn't. The teacher isn't here yet.  |
| 5. Has Mary watered the plants yet?         | E) No, they haven't finished yet.             |
| 6. Has the doctor seen you yet?             | F) No, they haven't. They're still engaged.   |
| 7. Has the sun come out yet?                | G) No, she hasn't. They are still dry.        |
| 8. Have they finished their homework yet?   | H) No, I haven't. I'll eat in a few minutes.  |
| 9. Has the class begun yet?                 | I) No, he hasn't. He is with another patient. |
| 10. Have you read the paper yet?            | J) No, it hasn't. It's still raining.         |

**AUTOEVALUACIÓN**

De acuerdo a la actividad realizada responde de manera personal estas preguntas respecto al trabajo desarrollado  
Que te gustó de la actividad?

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Que dificultades presentaste al desarrollar la actividad?

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Que aprendiste de las actividades realizadas?

---

Que valoración mereces por tu trabajo?

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