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Nombre del trabajo: Weekly Activity #4 Unit 3

Materia: ingles

Grado: 5 semestre

Grupo: A

GRAMMAR - The Present Perfect with “already”, “yet”, “ever”, “before” and “never”.

Ever

- The adverb “ever” expresses the idea of an unidentified time before now. It is always placed before the main verb (past participle).

- We use “ever” in questions.

Example: Have you ever been to England?

Example: Has she ever met the Prime Minister?

- We use “ever” in negative questions.

Example: Haven't they ever been to Europe?

Example: Haven't you ever eaten Chinese food?

- We use “ever” in negative statements using the pattern “nothing + ever” or “nobody + ever”.

Example: Nobody has ever said that to me before.

Example: Nothing like this has ever happened to us.

- We use “ever” with “the first time”.

Example: It's the first time that I've ever eaten snails.

Example: It's the first time that I've ever been to England.

Never

- Like “ever”, the adverb “never” expresses the idea of an unidentified time before now. It is always placed before the main verb (past participle). “Never” means “at no time before now”.

Be careful! You can't use “never” with a negative verb.

Example: I haven't never been to Italy. I have never been to Italy.

Example: I have never eaten snails.

Already

- We use “already” to refer to an action that has happened at an unspecified time before now.

“Already” can be placed either before the main verb (past participle) or at the end of the sentence.

Example: I've already drunk three coffees this morning.

Example: Don't write to John, I've already done it!

- We use “already” in questions.

Example: Have you already written to John?

Example: Has she finished her homework already?

Yet

- We use "yet" to say that something has not happened or been done up to the present time. It is usually placed at the end of the sentence.

- We use "yet" in negative statements.

Example: Kevin hasn't registered for class yet.

Example: I haven't finished my breakfast yet.

- We use "yet" in questions.

Example: Have the guests arrived yet?

Example: Have you toured Quito yet?

Before

- We use "before" to talk about a time from the past until now. We can use it with affirmative, negative and questions.

Example: I've seen that woman before but I can't remember where (affirmative).

Example: I haven't cooked this recipe before. I don't know how to do it! (negative).

Example: Have you done this before? (question).

Exercise 1. Use the words to write statements and questions in the Present Perfect.

1. you / go sightseeing / in London / before.

___ have you go sightseeing in london before? _____

2. she / already / try / Guatemalan food.

___ has she finished try guatemalan food? _____

3. they / ever / be / to Buenos Aires.

___ haven't they ever be to buenos aires? _____

4. we / not take a tour of Prague.

___ we have not take a tour of prague. _____



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Materia: Inglés

Grado: 5 semestre

Grupo: A

GRAMMAR - The Present Perfect with “for” and “since” and other uses.

Use “for” and “since” to describe periods of time that began in the past.

For

We use “for” to describe a length of time.

Example: How long have you been there? I've been here for ten minutes.

Example: How long have you been there? I've been here for many years.

Since

We use “since” with a specific time or date in the past.

Example: How long have you been here? I've been here since eight o'clock.

Example: How long have you been here? I've been here since August.

Other uses

- With “always”.

Example: I've always wanted to see Car Planet.

- With ordinals and superlatives.

Example: This is the third time I've seen Ping Pong. It's the best movie I've ever seen.

- With “lately”, “recently” or “just”.

Example: Have you seen a good movie recently/ lately? I've just seen The Beach- what a great movie!

- With “still” or “so far”.

Example: You still haven't seen Tomato Babies? I've seen it three times so far!

Exercise 1. Choose the correct words to complete the paragraph.

I've been a big fan of Penélope Cruz (1 for/ since) more than twenty years. I've followed her career (2 since / so far) I was in high school. That means I've watched every movie she's made (3 for / since) 1993, except for Vicky Cristina Barcelona. I (4 yet/ still) haven't seen that one, but I plan to see it soon. I've (5 still / always) loved Penélope's work. I've (6 since / always) been the first person in line at the theatre when her movies open. Of the movies Penélope has made (7 lately / always), the most interesting ones to me are To Rome with Love and I'm so excited. I think they're the (8 best / just) movies she's made (9 so far / still). I've (10 always / already) seen them twice.

Exercise 2. Complete with “for” or “since”.

1. I have been waiting ___for_____ 4 o'clock.
2. Sue has only been waiting __for_____ 20 minutes.
3. Tim and Tina have been learning English ___for_____ six years.
4. Fred and Frida have been learning French _since_____ 1998.
5. Joe and Josephine have been going out together __since_____ Valentine's Day.
6. I haven't been on holiday ___since_____ last July.
7. Mary has been saving her money ___for_____ many years.
8. I haven't eaten anything ___for_____ breakfast.
9. You have been watching TV __for_____ hours.
10. We have been living here __for_____ 2 months.

GRAMMAR - The Present Perfect Continuous.

- The Present Perfect Continuous shows that an action started in the past and is continuing at the present time or has finished recently.

- **It is formed using the construction has/have been + the present participle (base form + -ing).**

Example: I have been reading War and Peace for a month now.

In this sentence, using the Present Perfect Continuous conveys that reading War and Peace is an activity that began sometime in the past and is not yet finished in the present.

- “Recently” and “lately” are words that we often find with verbs in the Present Perfect Continuous.

Example: Mia has been competing in flute competitions recently. (And she will continue to do so.)

Example: I haven't been feeling well lately. (And I am still sick now.)

- The Present Perfect Continuous can be used with “for” and “since”.

Example: “I've lived here for five years” (emphasis is on the five year period. I still live here, so the action continues).

Example: “ I've been living here since 2001”.

"I've lived here since 2001" (is also correct but the Present Perfect Continuous emphasizes the continuing time.)

- Not all verbs are compatible with a continuous action. Some examples of such verbs are to "be", to "arrive", and to "own".

Example: ~~I have been owning my Mazda since 2007.~~

I have owned my Mazda since 2007. (Present Perfect Simple)

Example: ~~Gus has been being late for work recently.~~

Gus has been late for work recently. (Present Perfect Simple)

Exercise 3. Complete each statement with the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Rio ___playing_____ (play) at the Children's Classic Cinema every Saturday since 2010.
2. Robert ___waiting_____ (wait) in the ticket holders' line for a pretty long time.
3. People ___worrying about_____ (worry about) violence in movies since the sixties.
4. I' ___talking about_____ (talk about) that movie for weeks.
5. We' ___coming_____ (come) to this classic movie theatre for two years.

Exercise 4. Put the verbs into the correct form of the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. He (work) ___worked_____ in this company since 1985.
2. I (wait) ___waiting_____ for you since two o'clock.
3. Mary (live) _lived_____ in Germany since 1992.
4. Why is he so tired? He (play) ___playing_____ tennis for five hours.
5. How long (learn / you) ___learning you_____ English?
6. We (look for) ___looking for_____ the motorway for more than an hour.
7. I (live) ___living_____ without electricity for two weeks.
8. The film (run / not) ___running not_____ for ten minutes yet, but there's a commercial break already.
9. How long (work / she) ___working she_____ in the garden?
10. She (not / be) ___not being_____ in the garden for more than an hour.

VOCABULARY



an action film



a horror film



a science-fiction film



an animated film



a comedy



a drama



a documentary



a musical

Exercise 4. Translate to Spanish the vocabulary above.

1. una película de acción
2. una película de horror
3. una película de ciencia ficción
4. una película animada/o de animación
5. una comedia
6. un drama
7. un documental
8. un musical

GRAMMAR - "Would like", "would rather", "would rather not".

Would like

- We use "would like" + an infinitive to politely express or ask about wants.

Example: Would you like to go to the movies? Yes, I would.

Example: Would she like to see The Dancer? No, she wouldn't.

Would rather

- We use "would rather" + a base form to express or ask about a preference between two or more activities.

Example: Would your children rather see an animated film or an action film?

Example: What would you rather do: go to a movie or a play? I'd rather go to the movie.

Example: She'd rather see a less violent film than Gangs of New York.

Would rather not

- We use "would rather not" + a base form to express a negative preference.

Example: We'd rather not watch TV tonight.

Yes/ no questions

Example: Would you like to see a documentary?

Would they rather stay at home?

Short answers

Yes, I would. / No, I wouldn't.

Yes, they would. / No, they wouldn't OR

No, they'd rather not.

Exercise 5. Write sentences and questions using these words and phrases.

1. They / would like / see / the Woody Allen film.

__would like they see the woody allen film_____

2. What time / you / would rather / meet?

__what time would rather you meet_____

3. Who / would like / order / eggs for breakfast?

__who would like order eggs for breakfast_____

4. they / rather / Would / watch TV or go out?

__would rather they watch tv or go out_____

5. Jason / would like / have / a large container of popcorn.

__would like jason have a large container of popcorn_____

6. I'd rather / rent / a sci-fi film tonight.

___I'd rather rent a sci-fi film tonight_____

7. Her parents / rather / not / watch /anything too violent.

___her parents rather not watch anything too violent _____

8. Who'd rather / not / see / that silly animated film?

_who't rather not see that silly animated film_____

VOCABULARY - Adjectives to describe movies

Funny= something that makes you laugh

Hilarious= very, very funny

Silly = not serious, almost stupid

Boring= not interesting

Weird= very strange or unusual, in a negative way

Unforgettable= something you are going to remember

Romantic= about love

Thought= provoking= something that makes you think

Violent= bloody, with a lot of fighting and killing

Exercise 6. Write 9 sentences using the vocabulary above.

1. I think comedy is hilarious
2. She thinks drama scenes are boring
3. He saying that horror film is something unforgettable
4. I like musicals because they are romantic
5. The nature documentaries is something that makes you thought
6. Harry doesn't like to watch action film because it contains violence
7. Mike thinks science fiction film is weird
8. Kim Kardashian think animated film are silly
9. The people like the comedy because is funny