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Parcial: Cuarto Parcial

Nombre De La Materia: Ingles 5

Nombre De La Licenciatura: Técnico En Administración
De Recursos Humanos



base form	simple past	past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bite	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned/burnt	burned / burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed / dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
fee	fed	fed
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got / gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left

base form	simple past	past participle
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read / rd/	read / rd/	read / rd/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
saw	sawed	sawn
shake	shook	shaken
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	sleep	sleep
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
strike	struck	struck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

- 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? (questions).

Exercise 4. Use the words to write statements and questions in the Present Perfect.

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

Have you gone sightseeing in London before

2. she / already / try / Guatemalan food.

She has already tried Guatemala food

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

They have ever been to Buenos Aires

4. we / not take a tour of Prague.

We haven't taken a tour of Prague

Exercise 1. Choose the correct form to complete each sentence.

1. We've _____ the 2:00 express train many times.

a. take b. took c. **taken**

2. I had breakfast at 9:00, but I haven't _____ lunch.

a. have b. **had** c. having

3. Allison has _____ to the mall.

- 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 2017".

"I've lived here since 2017" 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 happen", and "to love".

Example: I have been reading my books since 2017.

I have owned my books since 2017. (Present Perfect Simple)

Example: She has been being late for work recently.

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

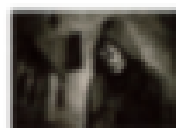
Exercise 3. Complete each statement with the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. He **has played** (play) at the Children's Classic Chess every Saturday since 2010.
2. Robert **has walked** (walk) to the "beach walkers" line for a pretty long time.
3. People **has worried about** (worry about) violence in movies since the 1970s.
4. I **have talked about** (talk about) that movie for weeks.
5. We **have come** (come) to the classic movie theater for two years.

VOCABULARY



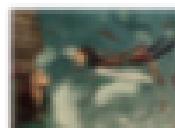
an action film



a horror film



an action-adventure film



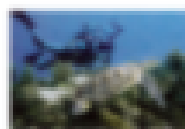
an animated film



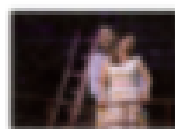
a comedy



a drama



a documentary

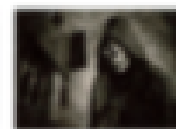


a thriller

Exercise 4. Translate to Spanish the vocabulary above.



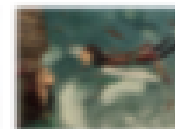
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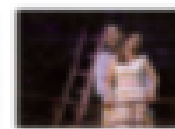
a comedy



a drama



a documentary



a thriller

Exercise 4. Translate to Spanish the vocabulary above.

1. Una película de acción

2. una película de terror

3. Una película de ciencia ficción

4. Una película animada

5. Una comedia

6. Un drama

7. Un documental

8. Un thriller