



# Institución Educativa Abraham Reyes

## Guías de Trabajo

II Periodo Académico Año 2021

### GUIA DE INGLES SEGUNDO PERIODO GRADO 10

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#### MEDIO DE ENTREGA:

Enviar al correo [jensengomezteacher@gmail.com](mailto:jensengomezteacher@gmail.com)

#### INDICADORES:

##### SER

Construye y valora su propio proyecto de vida y el de sus compañeros en pro del medio ambiente.

Es organizado con su tiempo y planes inmediatos.

##### SABER

Identifica las causas del cambio climático y las consecuencias a futuro.

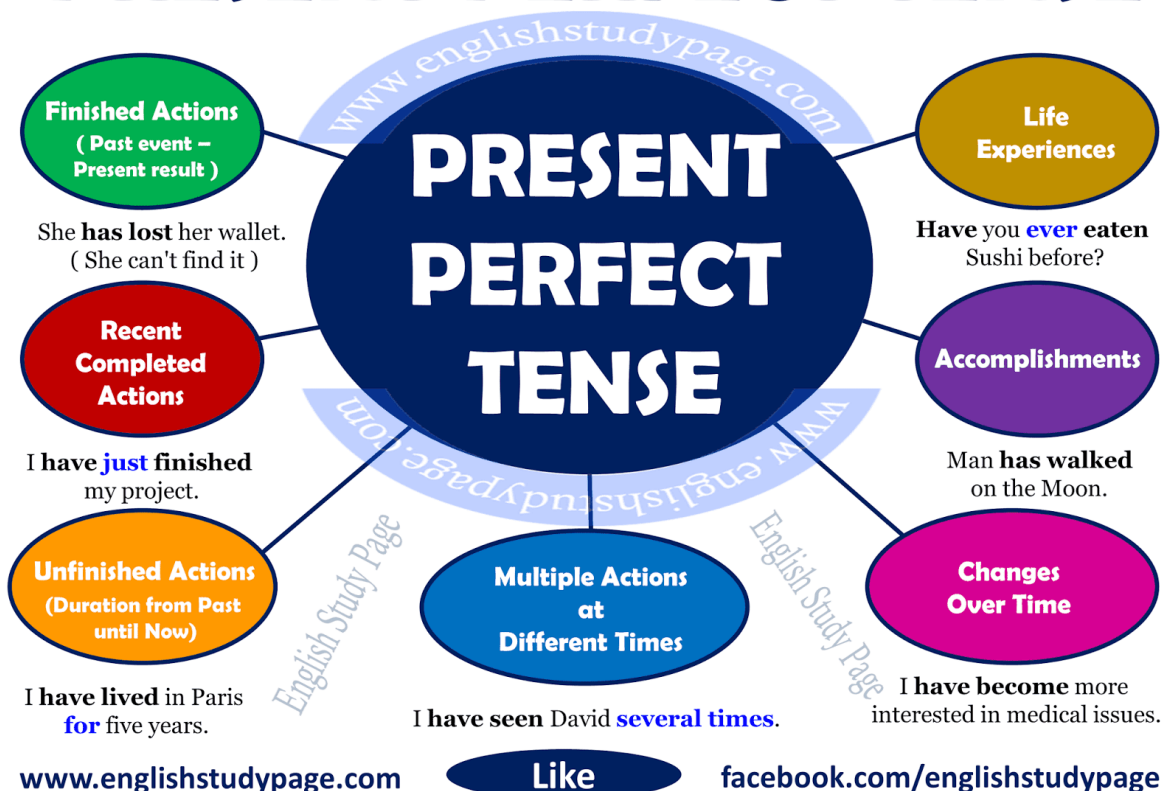
Casifica las acciones que están enfocadas al cuidado del medio ambiente.

##### HACER

Establece unas normas para su institución para el cuidado del medio ambiente.

Argumenta los beneficios y consecuencias del cuidado del medio ambiente.

# PRESENT PERFECT TENSE



FECHA LÍMITE:

## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

+

**S + have/has + past participle**

I have tried sushi.

-

**S + have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + past participle**

I have not tried sushi.

?

**Have/Has + subject + past participle?**

Have you tried sushi?

Usage

Example

El presente perfecto equivale más o menos al pretérito perfecto del español. Veremos las diferencias en la sección sobre usos. En general, es una mezcla entre el presente y el pasado. Lo usamos para acciones en el pasado que tienen importancia en el presente.

## Grammatical Rules (Reglas gramaticales)

### Form (Forma)

Para formar el presente perfecto, se usa el verbo auxiliar “to have” en el presente y el participio pasado del verbo. Para verbos regulares, el participio pasado es la forma simple del pasado. Ver la lección sobre el pasado simple para más información sobre como formar el pasado.

### Sujeto Verbo auxiliar Forma Corta Participio Pasado

I, you, we, they        have    I've, you've, we've, they've    talked, learned, traveled...

he, she, it        has    he's, she's, it's        talked, learned, traveled...

Nota: Ten en cuenta que hay muchos participios pasados irregulares en inglés. A continuación tienes una lista de unos de los participios pasados irregulares más comunes.

### Verbo Pasado Simple        Participio pasado

be    was/were        been

do    did        done

go    went        gone

make    made    made

see    saw    seen

### Structure (Estructura)

#### 1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to have) + participio pasado...

Ejemplos:

I have [I've] talked to Peter.(He hablado con Peter.)

She has [She's] gone to work.(Ha ido a su trabajo.)

We have [We've] been to London.(Hemos ido a Londres.)

They have [They've] learned English.(Han aprendido inglés.)

#### 2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to have) + “not” + participio pasado...

Ejemplos:

I haven't talked to Peter.(No he hablado con Peter.)

She hasn't gone to work.(No ha ido a su trabajo.)

We haven't been to London.(No hemos ido a Londres.)

They haven't learned English.(No han aprendido inglés.)

### 3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

Verbo auxiliar (to have) + sujeto + participio pasado...?

Ejemplos:

Have you talked to Peter?(¿Has hablado con Peter?)

Has she gone to work?(¿Ha ido a su trabajo?)

Have you been to London?(¿Has ido a Londres?)

Have they learned English?(¿Han aprendido inglés?)

### Uses (Usos)

Se usa el presente perfecto para acciones que ocurrieron en un tiempo no concreto antes de ahora. El tiempo específico no es importante. Por lo tanto, no solemos usar expresiones de tiempo específicas (“this morning”, “yesterday”, “last year”...) con el presente perfecto. Se puede usar el presente perfecto con expresiones de tiempo no concretas (“never”, “ever”, “many times”, “for”, “since”, “already”, “yet”...). Este concepto de tiempo no específico es bastante difícil de comprender, por este motivo, a continuación tienes los usos particulares del presente perfecto.

1. Se usa el presente perfecto para describir una experiencia. No lo usamos para acciones específicas.

Ejemplos:

I have never flown in a plane.(Nunca he volado en un avión.)

He has worked in many different museums.(Ha trabajado en muchos museos diferentes.)

We have been to Río de Janeiro.(Hemos ido a Río de Janeiro.)

2. Se utiliza el presente perfecto para un cambio en el tiempo.

Ejemplos:

I have become more timid in my old age.(Me he vuelto más tímido en mi vejez.)

Their English has improved a lot this year.(Su inglés ha mejorado mucho este año.)

He has learned to be more patient.(Ha aprendido a ser más paciente.)

3. Se usa para los éxitos o logros.

Ejemplos:

Our football team has won the championship three times.(Nuestro equipo de fútbol ha ganado el campeonato tres veces.)

Dan has finished writing his first novel.(Dan ha terminado de escribir su primera novela.)

Scientists have succeeded in curing many illnesses.(Los científicos han tenido éxito en la curación de muchas enfermedades.)

4. Usamos el presente perfecto para acciones que todavía no han sucedido. El uso del presente perfecto en estos casos indica que aún estamos esperando la acción, por eso, frecuentemente usamos los adverbios “yet” y “still”.

Ejemplos:

The plane hasn't arrived yet.(El avión no ha llegado todavía.)

Our team still hasn't won a championship.(Nuestro equipo aún no ha ganado un campeonato.)

You haven't finished your homework yet?(¿No has acabado todavía los deberes?)

5. Se utiliza el presente perfecto para hablar sobre acciones en diferentes momentos en el pasado. El uso del presente perfecto en estos casos indica que son posibles más acciones en el futuro.

Ejemplos:

We have spoken several times, but we still can't reach an agreement.(Hemos hablado varias veces, pero todavía no podemos llegar a un acuerdo.)

Our team has played 4 games so far this year.(Nuestro equipo ya ha jugado 4 partidos este año.)

I love New York! I have been there 5 times already and I can't wait to go back.(¡Me encanta Nueva York! Ya he estado allí 5 veces y no puedo esperar para regresar.)

6. En general, usamos el presente perfecto continuo para situaciones que han empezado en el pasado pero siguen en el presente. Pero como hemos visto, hay algunos verbos que no podemos usar en los tiempos continuos. En estos casos, usamos el presente perfecto.

Ejemplos:

How long has Michael been in Barcelona?(¿Cuánto tiempo ha estado Michael en Barcelona?)

I have loved you since the day I met you.(Te he querido desde el día que te conocí.)

<https://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-avanzado/verb-tenses-present-perfect/present-perfect>

## **EVER, NEVER, ALREADY, YET, JUST, SINCE, FOR EN INGLÉS**

Estas palabras regularmente se usan con el presente perfecto en inglés.

Explicaciones y ejemplos

1. Ever: alguna vez

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

Have you ever been to Brazil? (¿Alguna vez has estado en Brasil?)

Have you ever ridden a camel? (¿Alguna vez has montado en camello?)

2. Never: nunca

Se usa en oraciones afirmativas, después del auxiliar “have” y antes del pasado participio. Ejemplos:

I have never seen that movie. (Nunca he visto esa película)

He has never drunk Tequila. (Él nunca ha bebido Tequila)

3. Already: ya (para afirmativo)

Se utiliza en oraciones afirmativas para indicar que algo ocurrió antes de lo esperado; escribes después del auxiliar “have” y antes del pasado participio. Ejemplos:

We have already bought the book. (Ya le comprado el libro / Ya compré el libro)

They have already booked the hotel. (Ya he reservado el hotel / Ya reservé el hotel)

4. Yet: ya (para negativo) y aún (para interrogativo)

4.1. En oraciones negativas el significado de esta palabra es “aún” y se ubica al final de la oración. Ejemplos:

She hasn't finished the homework yet. (Ella aún no ha terminado la tarea.)

You haven't driven your brand new car yet. (Ustedes aún no han conducido su nuevo auto.)

4.2. En oraciones interrogativas esta palabra significa "ya" y se ubica al final de la pregunta.  
Ejemplos:

Have you written the report yet? (¿Ya has escrito el reporte? / ¿Ya escribiste el reporte?)

Has he arrived yet? (¿Él ya ha llegado? / ¿Él ya llegó?)

5. Just: apenas o acabar de

Se usa para mostrar que una acción terminó hace unos pocos instantes o minutos.  
Ejemplos:

I have just called her. (La acabo de llamar)

They have just announced the nominees. (Acaban de anunciar los nominados)

6. For= Significaría en español "Por" o "durante" algún tiempo dado. Se usa para hablar de un tiempo en específico, una duración de tiempo en el que se ha desarrollado una acción.

Por ejemplo. Yo he vivido en Guadalajara por 5 años. I have lived in Guadalajara for 5 years

Mi mamá ha trabajado en Chiapas por 6 meses. My mother has worked in Chiapas for 6 months.

7. Since: Significa en español "desde hace" hablando de tiempo. Se refiere a que una acción comenzó en un punto en específico en el pasado y sin embargo aún se sigue realizando en el presente.

Por ejemplo. Yo he vivido en España desde hace 23 años. I have lived in Spain since 23 years.

María ha sido mi novia desde hace 8 meses. María has been my girlfriend

Explicaciones.

<https://www.aprenderinglesrapidoysfacil.com/2014/06/28/ever-never-already-yet-y-just-en-ingles/>

<http://inglescetis52.blogspot.com/2013/05/since-for-yet-ever-never.html>

Lista de verbos irregulares

<http://www.mansioningles.com/gram53.htm>

## Comparatives and superlatives with adjectives

[https://es.educaplay.com/recursos-educativos/3876822-comparative\\_and\\_superlative.html](https://es.educaplay.com/recursos-educativos/3876822-comparative_and_superlative.html)

### Comparatives & Superlatives



Comparatives and Superlatives are used to **compare** people, places, or things.

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

### Comparatives & Superlatives



**COMPARATIVE** A dog is **faster** than an elephant.  
A comparative compares two things.

**SUPERLATIVE** The horse is **the fastest**. (of the three animals)  
A superlative compares one thing to all the others in the same group.

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### Comparatives & Superlatives



|              | ADJECTIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE  |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
|              |           | <b>- ER</b> | <b>- EST</b> |
| ONE syllable | fast      | faster      | the fastest  |
|              | young     | younger     | the youngest |

**COMPARATIVE** A dog is **faster** than an elephant.  
adjective + er  
**more fast** ✗

**SUPERLATIVE** The horse is **the fastest**. ✓ (of the three animals)  
the adjective + est



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### Comparatives & Superlatives



|              | ADJECTIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE   |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
|              |           | <b>- R</b>  | <b>- ST</b>   |
| ONE Syllable | nice      | nicer       | the nicest    |
| Ending in -E | strange   | stranger    | the strangest |

**COMPARATIVE** Harry is **nicer** than Frank.  
adjective + r

**SUPERLATIVE** Dean is **the nicest**.  
the adjective + st



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### Comparatives & Superlatives



|                                     | ADJECTIVE | COMPARATIVE                       | SUPERLATIVE  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
|                                     |           | <b>- ER</b>                       | <b>- EST</b> |
| ONE Syllable                        |           | Double the last consonant and add |              |
| Consonant + Short Vowel + Consonant | big       | bigger                            | the biggest  |
|                                     | hot       | hotter                            | the hottest  |

**biggest**  
C V C

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### Comparatives & Superlatives



|                                     | ADJECTIVE | COMPARATIVE                       | SUPERLATIVE  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
|                                     |           | <b>- ER</b>                       | <b>- EST</b> |
| ONE Syllable                        |           | Double the last consonant and add |              |
| Consonant + Short Vowel + Consonant | big       | bigger                            | the biggest  |
|                                     | hot       | hotter                            | the hottest  |

**COMPARATIVE** Monday was **hotter** than Sunday.  
Sunday Monday Tuesday

**SUPERLATIVE** Tuesday was **the hottest** day.



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## Comparatives & Superlatives



### ADJECTIVE

### COMPARATIVE

### SUPERLATIVE

TWO Syllables  
Ending in -Y

happy  
crazy

Remove the -Y and add

**- IER**

happier  
crazier

**- IEST**

the happiest  
the craziest

# happiest



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## Comparatives & Superlatives



### ADJECTIVE

### COMPARATIVE

### SUPERLATIVE

TWO Syllables  
Ending in -Y

happy  
crazy

Remove the -Y and add

**- IER**

happier  
crazier

**- IEST**

the happiest  
the craziest

### COMPARATIVE

Mary is **happier** than Susan.

### SUPERLATIVE

Mike is **the happiest**.

Susan

Mary

Mike



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## Comparatives & Superlatives



### ADJECTIVE

### COMPARATIVE

### SUPERLATIVE

TWO or MORE  
Syllables

famous  
expensive

**MORE +**

more famous  
more expensive

**THE MOST +**

the most famous  
the most expensive

# famousest

# the most famous

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## Comparatives & Superlatives



### ADJECTIVE

### COMPARATIVE

### SUPERLATIVE

TWO or MORE  
Syllables

famous  
expensive

**MORE +**

more famous  
more expensive

**THE MOST +**

the most famous  
the most expensive

COMPARATIVE **more + adjective**

A car is **more expensive** than a bike.

SUPERLATIVE **the most + adjective**

The plane is **the most expensive** way to travel.



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## Comparatives & Superlatives



### ADJECTIVE

### COMPARATIVE

### SUPERLATIVE

Common  
Exceptions

good  
bad

better  
worse

the best  
the worst

### COMPARATIVE

You are a **better** singer than John.

~~more good~~ X

~~gooder~~ X

### SUPERLATIVE

It was **the worst** decision she had ever made.

~~most bad~~ X

~~baddest~~ X



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## ACTIVIDADES PARA ENTREGAR

**A. Escucha y lee el texto de la canción Earth de Michael Jackson y responde las preguntas:**

[https://youtu.be/\\_tz3UcG2RRg](https://youtu.be/_tz3UcG2RRg)

letra <https://www.letras.com/michael-jackson/73210/>

1. Have you ever watched this video clip or have you ever listened to this song?

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2. What were you impressed by?

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3. Did the song make you think of the eco-problems on our planet?

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4. What does the question mean "What have we done to the world?". Prove your ideas.

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5. What happened to animals, elephants, whales, forests?

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6. What must people do to make a better world?

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Complete the sentences and questions with *ever* and *never*.

- a. Some children have \_\_\_\_\_ been to the beach.
- b. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ stayed in an eco-lodge?
- c. My cousins have \_\_\_\_\_ climbed Nevado del Ruiz.
- d. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ been kayaking?
- e. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ tried paragliding?
- f. I've \_\_\_\_\_ seen a shark.

B. Mira la lista de cosas que Larry quiere hacer. ¿Cuáles ha hecho? Pregunta y responde usando *ever* y *never*. Utilice las palabras del recuadro para realizar la actividad.

*Example: Has he ever seen a jaguar?*  
*Yes, he has.*

*Has he ever played baseball?*  
*No. He's never played baseball.*

see a jaguar ✓  
play baseball  
meet a person from a native tribe  
stay in an eco-cabin ✓  
swim with whales  
go paragliding ✓  
take a photo of a famous person  
climb a mountain ✓

### Useful language

#### Irregular past participles

- Lots of past participles in English are irregular. You have to learn them.

|                   |                     |                    |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <i>see - seen</i> | <i>meet - met</i>   | <i>swim - swum</i> |
| <i>go - gone</i>  | <i>take - taken</i> |                    |

**C. Lee sobre los destinos ecológicos y emparéjalos con las imágenes que correspondan**

 **Read**

Read five travel reviews about eco-friendly destinations. Match the reviews with the pictures.

**Eco-destinations around the world**

1 This country has a fantastic variety of flora and fauna, with thousands of species of insects, reptiles, mammals and amphibians. I am crazy about all kinds of animals, so for me, it's a paradise! If I had the chance to live anywhere, I'd live here.

*Christian*

2 This country is home to some of the most spectacular wildlife in the world, including elephants, rhinoceroses, lions and leopards. You can also learn from the local people, who build their own eco-friendly homes by hand and conserve every drop of water.

*Melanie*

3 If you want to have a relaxing time, you will enjoy your holiday here. This place is full of contrasts. You can go hiking and see some amazing scenery, or if you prefer, you can stay by the sea and enjoy the cool breeze. You would stay forever if you didn't have to go home!

*Lucas*

4 If you come to this country, you will get the chance to live like local people on houseboats called "Kettuvallams". If you're interested in eco-friendly products, you can see how local furniture-makers make and design their own furniture using sustainable resources such as bamboo sticks and palm leaves.

*Kevin*

5 This rainforest is the most incredible place I've ever visited. The waterfalls are spectacular. It's a long way to travel, but if you get the chance to visit, you won't regret it. The local people work hard to take care of the environment and preserve this amazing place.

*Hannah*

a. **KENYA**



b. **INDIA**



c. **COSTA RICA**



d. **AUSTRALIA**



e. **COLOMBIA**



**D. Lee el texto nuevamente y responde las siguientes preguntas**

**a. What tourists can do there?**



b. Why are they eco-friendly destinations?

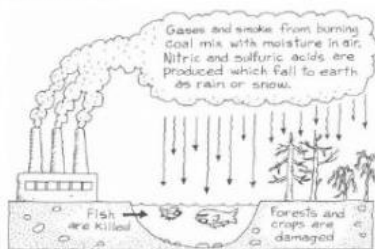
c. Which of these places would you most like to visit, and why.

E. Leer los textos y responder las preguntas.

### Environmental Pollution - Air

There are three types of environmental pollution: air, ground, and water pollution. We are going to focus on the first one.

#### *Acid rain*



Historically, air pollution comes from industries and transport. Factories, power stations and cars burn oil and coal. This rises into the air as different forms of sulphur and nitrogen. The sulphur and nitrogen combine with water in the air to make sulphuric or nitric acid. This falls to the ground as acid rain.

We burn large quantities of coal and oil, and this creates millions of tonnes of acid rain. The wind carries the rain long distances, and this creates problems. One country makes acid rain, and it falls to the ground in another country, for example, Canada gets a lot of acid rain from the USA, and Norway gets a lot of acid rain from Britain.

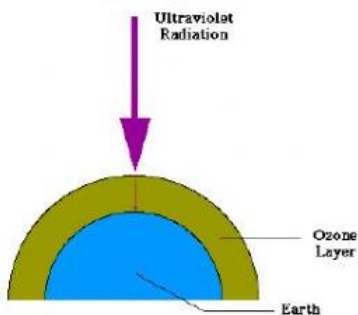
#### *The greenhouse effect*

Industrial countries also cause the greenhouse effect (also called “global warming” or “climate change”). Burning coal and oil produces carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). The (CO<sub>2</sub>) increases in the Earth’s atmosphere, and retains heat from the sun (it works like the glass of a greenhouse- it lets heat in, but doesn’t let the heat out).



The Earth is getting hotter. Weather patterns are changing: some places have no water for years, and some places have floods. When a country has no water, the effects are very hard- in Chile in 1999, the result was electricity cuts around the country. There was no water for the hydro-electric power stations.

#### *Ozone layer depletion*



The ozone layer is a band of gas around the Earth. It protects us from dangerous ultra-violet (UV) radiation from the sun. It is important for human and animal survival.

Unfortunately, we are producing chemicals which destroy the ozone layer. The damage starts in the Antarctic and spreads. Sheep in the south of Chile (close to the South Pole) are becoming blind because the ozone layer is getting thinner. Also, in Australia, a lot of people are getting skin cancer from the sun because of it.

## Exercises:

1. *Read the texts quickly. Which problems are described here?  
Is it important to reduce the damage we make to the atmosphere?  
Do you personally help protect the environment in any way?*
2. *Find these words in the text. Match them with their meanings.*

|                      |                                                                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) pollution         | .... a factory which produces electricity                             |
| b) climate           | .... world's weather patterns                                         |
| c) power station     | .... energy from the sun                                              |
| d) acid rain         | .... rising temperatures around the world                             |
| e) greenhouse effect | .... rain containing chemicals which pollute the environment          |
| f) radiation         | .... something that makes the earth, air or water dirty and dangerous |
3. *Are the statements **True or False**?*

The text describes different types of ground pollution  
Canada sends acid rain to the USA  
Global warming is also called climate change  
Industrial countries cause the "greenhouse effect"  
You can see the effects of ozone layer depletion in Chile  
Sheep are damaging the ozone layer

**F. Escriba en máximo 20 renglones como ha cambiado el medio ambiente haciendo una comparación entre antes y ahora, además dar algunas recomendaciones para su cuidado. Usando el presente perfecto.**

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H. Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).

1. My house is (big) \_\_\_\_\_ than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful) \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.
3. This is the (interesting) \_\_\_\_\_ book I have ever read.
4. Non-smokers usually live (long) \_\_\_\_\_ than smokers.
5. Which is the (dangerous) \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the world?
6. A holiday by the sea is (good) \_\_\_\_\_ than a holiday in the mountains.
7. It is strange but often a coke is (expensive) \_\_\_\_\_ than a beer.
8. Who is the (rich) \_\_\_\_\_ woman on earth?
9. The weather this summer is even (bad) \_\_\_\_\_ than last summer.
10. He was the (clever) \_\_\_\_\_ thief of all.

I: Use either **as ... as** or **not as ... as** in the sentences below.

1. The blue car is \_\_\_\_\_ the red car. (**fast**)
2. Peter is \_\_\_\_\_ Fred. (**not/tall**)
3. The violin is \_\_\_\_\_ the cello. (**not/low**)
4. This copy is \_\_\_\_\_ the other one. (**bad**)
5. Oliver is \_\_\_\_\_ Peter. (**optimistic**)
6. Today it's \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. (**not/windy**)
7. The tomato soup was \_\_\_\_\_ the mushroom soup. (**delicious**)
8. Grapefruit juice is \_\_\_\_\_ lemonade. (**not/sweet**)
9. Nick is \_\_\_\_\_ Kevin. (**brave**)
10. Silver is \_\_\_\_\_ gold. (**not/heavy**)

### J: Reading Comprehension

Read the following text. Circle the best answer for each question. There is one example.

In recent years, climatic phenomena such as El Niño and La Niña have increased the lack of water in several countries. Fog catchers are nets between two wooden poles that capture water without polluting the environment. Scientists are starting to think that fog catchers can help us collect water in an efficient way. They are especially effective in deserts, mountains and other places that have a lot of fog. In the Atacama Desert in Chile, fog catchers are used for water supply and agriculture with wonderful results. A team of engineers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) is working to improve fog catchers. Scientists believe that, because they are easy to assemble and effective, fog catchers could become a globalized solution for water supply and agriculture all over the world.

0. Where have El Niño and La Niña increased the lack of water?

a. In the Atacama Desert   b. In places that have a lot of fog   c. In several countries

11. What are El Niño and La Niña?



- a.** They are objects that collect water
- b.** They are climatic phenomena.
- c.** They are a solution to the lack of water.

12. What is a fog catcher?

- a.** A type of agriculture.
- b.** An object that pollutes water.
- c.** A net that collects water.

13. Why are fog catchers helpful?

- a.** Because are useful for collecting water.
- b.** Because they are easy to make.
- c.** Because they are made of wood and a net.

14. Where are fog catchers especially efficient?

- a.** Near the ocean.
- b.** In places with a polluted environment.
- c.** In deserts and mountains.

15. What is the MIT team doing?

- a.** They are working in the Atacama Desert in Chile.
- b.** They are studying El Niño and La Niña.
- c.** They are working to improve fog catchers.