

Teaching notes

This set of worksheets is designed to revise the formation and use of the perfect tense within the context of the school topic.

The Pelmanism game at the end is designed to focus on recognition of past participles (although there are some pairs where the person of *haber* is the key distinction) and could be used as a starter and/or plenary. Print each of the two pages in different colours, and cut them up to make one full set of cards. You will need enough sets for students to work in pairs or small groups.

Instructions:

- Students shuffle the pack and spread all the cards across the table, face down.
- They then take it in turns to turn over one card of each colour to try and find a pair.
- If they get a pair (i.e. the Spanish and English match) they keep the cards and have another turn.
- If they do not get a pair, both cards are put back in the same positions face down.
- The student with the most pairs at the end is the winner.

Answers

Ex.1

<i>D</i> hemos	E you (plural) have	A I have	<i>E</i> habéis
B you (singular) have	A <i>he</i>	F they have	C he / she has
<i>C</i> ha	D we have	<i>B</i> has	<i>F</i> han

Ex.2

- Habéis **escuchado** una conversación entre Luc y Pierre y luego habéis **inventado** un diálogo similar.
- Hemos **estudiado** algunas poesías de Lorca.
- Habéis **utilizado** un microscopio para mirar la estructura de las células.
- Habéis **aprendido** la diferencia entre el hinduismo y el budismo.
- He **explicado** las ecuaciones simultáneas.
- Hemos **hablado** de la industria en China.
- Habéis **mirado** algunas pinturas impresionistas y luego habéis **pintado** cuadros al estilo de Monet.
- Hemos **discutido** las causas de la Guerra Civil.
- Habéis **tocado** varios instrumentos.
- Hemos **investigado** la reacción entre el oxígeno y el hidrógeno.
- Habéis **seguido** una receta con muchos ingredientes.
- Habéis **trabajado** en grupos y habéis **improvisado** una escena emotiva.

Ex.3

música	geografía	arte dramático	biología	cocina	dibujo
i	f	l	c	k	g
religión	química	francés	matemáticas	literatura	historia
d	j	a	e	b	h

Ex.4

Verb	Meaning	Past participle
abrir	to open	abierto
decir	to say / to tell	dicho
describir	to describe	descrito
devolver	to give back	devuelto
escribir	to write	escrito
hacer	to do / to make	hecho
leer	to read	leído
morir	to die	muerto
poner	to put	puesto
romper	to break	roto
ver	to see	visto
volver	to return	vuelto

Ex.5

a. What has the student not done?	His/her homework.
b. What do you think <i>una chincheta</i> might be?	A drawing pin.
c. What have they done as a result of the fumes?	Opened all the windows in the lab.
d. What has the student written?	A song.
e. What has happened to the test tube?	Juan Ramón has broken it.
f. What was the film about?	Drugs.
g. What has the teacher still not returned?	Exercise books.
h. How much of the play have they read?	The first act.
i. What has Felipe told his friend?	He wants to go out with Rosa.
j. What has the student described?	His/her ideal school.
k. What has happened to the plants in the biology lab?	They have died during the holidays.
l. Why is it surprising that the student has returned to school?	She is still ill.

Ex.6

Individual answers.

Ex.7

- ¿Qué ha pasado?
- ¡He olvidado mi diccionario!
- ¿Cuántos grupos han terminado el experimento?
- ¿Habéis visto al director esta mañana?
- ¿Dónde has escondido mis gafas?
- ¿Qué asignaturas optativas has escogido?
- ¡Ya hemos hecho este ejercicio!
- ¿Hemos jugado al baloncesto este trimestre?

The **perfect tense** is used to talk about something that **has happened** in the recent past. It works very much like the same tense in English. Look at these examples:

<i>He terminado el ejercicio.</i>	I have finished the exercise.
<i>Has trabajado mucho.</i>	You have worked hard.
<i>Ha hablado con el profesor.</i>	He has spoken with the teacher.
<i>Hemos comido en la cantina.</i>	We have eaten in the canteen.
<i>Habéis llegado muy tarde.</i>	You have arrived very late.
<i>Han decidido ir a la universidad.</i>	They have decided to go to university.

You need **two words** to form this tense in Spanish. The first word is part of the verb **to have**. But you don't use *tener* (as you would in sentences like '*tengo una clase de geografía*'). In Spanish there is another verb specially used for this purpose: **haber**.

The form of **haber** you choose depends on the person you are talking about. Check that you have understood how this works by colouring in the pairs below. The first one has been done as an example.

Ex.1

<i>hemos</i>	you (plural) have	I have	<i>habéis</i>
you (singular) have	<i>he</i>	they have	he/she/it has
<i>ha</i>	we have	<i>has</i>	<i>han</i>

The second word you need is a **past participle**, which is easy to form from the infinitive:

- If the infinitive ends in **-ar**, replace this ending with **-ado**.
E.g. *estudiar* → *estudiado*. This is the biggest group of infinitives.
- If it ends in **-er** or **-ir**, replace the ending with **-ido**.
E.g. *aprender* → *aprendido*; *discutir* → *discutido*.

To say something **hasn't** happened, simply put **no** in front of both parts of the verb:
No he terminado el ejercicio. I haven't finished the exercise.

If you ask a question, this makes no difference to the form of the verb:
¿Por qué habéis llegado tan tarde? Why have you arrived so late?

With a reflexive verb, you simply put the reflexive part in front:
Te has concentrado muy bien. You have concentrated very well.

Ex.2 Change the verbs given in brackets into past participles to complete this summary of what one class of students has studied recently across different subjects.

- a. Habéis escuchado una conversación entre Luc y Pierre y luego habéis _____ un diálogo similar. (~~escuchar~~, inventar)
- b. Hemos _____ algunas poesías de Lorca. (estudiar)
- c. Habéis _____ un microscopio para mirar la estructura de las células. (utilizar)
- d. Habéis _____ la diferencia entre el hinduismo y el budismo. (aprender)
- e. He _____ las ecuaciones simultáneas. (explicar)
- f. Hemos _____ de la industria en China. (hablar)
- g. Habéis _____ algunas pinturas impresionistas y luego habéis _____ cuadros al estilo de Monet. (mirar, pintar)
- h. Hemos _____ las causas de la Guerra Civil. (discutir)
- i. Habéis _____ varios instrumentos. (tocar)
- j. Hemos _____ la reacción entre el oxígeno y el hidrógeno. (investigar)
- k. Habéis _____ una receta con muchos ingredientes. (seguir)
- l. Habéis _____ en grupos y habéis _____ una escena emotiva. (trabajar, improvisar)

Ex.3 Match each sentence above to the subject it relates to in the grid below:

música	geografía	arte dramático	biología	cocina	dibujo
religión	química	francés	matemáticas	literatura	historia
		a			

Ex.4 There are a few past participles which don't follow the regular patterns. Use the bold past participles in sentences a-l to complete the grid below.

- a. Hemos **abierto** todas las ventanas del laboratorio a causa del humo. ✓
- b. ¿Por qué no has **hecho** tus deberes?
- c. ¡Jaime ha **puesto** una chincheta en la silla del profe!
- d. He **escrito** una canción.
- e. Juan Ramón ha **roto** una probeta.
- f. Hemos **visto** una película sobre las drogas.
- g. El profesor todavía no ha **devuelto** nuestros cuadernos.
- h. Hemos **leído** el primer acto de *La casa de Bernarda Alba*.
- i. Felipe me ha **dicho** que quiere salir con Rosa.
- j. He **descrito** mi colegio ideal.
- k. ¡Todas las plantas en el laboratorio de biología han **muerto** durante las vacaciones!
- l. ¿Por qué has **vuelto** al colegio? Todavía estás enferma.

Verb	Meaning	Past participle
abrir	to open	abierto
decir	to say / to tell	
describir	to describe	
devolver	to give back	
escribir	to write	
hacer	to do / to make	
leer	to read	
morir	to die	
poner	to put	
romper	to break	
ver	to see	
volver	to return	

Ex.5 Now answer these questions in English about each of the sentences in Ex.4:

- a. What has the student not done? _____
- b. What do you think *una chincheta* might be? _____
- c. What have they done as a result of the fumes? _____
- d. What has the student written? _____
- e. What has happened to the test tube? _____
- f. What was the film about? _____
- g. What has the teacher still not returned? _____
- h. How much of the play have they read? _____
- i. What has Felipe told his friend? _____
- j. What has the student described? _____
- k. What has happened to the plants in the biology lab? _____
- l. Why is it surprising that the student has returned to school? _____

Ex.6 Write your own answers to the questions below (in your exercise book). Then ask a partner to interview you in Spanish.

- a. ¿Qué asignaturas optativas has escogido?
- b. ¿Qué idiomas has aprendido?
- c. ¿Qué ciencias has estudiado?
- d. ¿Has aprendido a tocar algún instrumento musical?
- e. ¿Has ido alguna vez de excursión con el colegio?
- f. ¿Has hecho intercambio con un chico / una chica español(a)?
- g. ¿Has ganado muchos premios?

Ex.7 Translate the following school phrases into Spanish by reordering the muddled words in the square brackets. For more challenge, cover the muddled words with a sheet of paper that you slide gradually down the page as you complete this task independently.

a. **What has happened?**

Example: ¿Qué ha pasado?

[¿ha Qué pasado?]

b. **I have forgotten my dictionary.**

[¡diccionario olvidado mi He!]

c. **How many groups have finished the experiment?**

[¿grupos experimento han Cuántos terminado el?]

d. **Have you (pl) seen the headmaster this morning?**

[¿esta visto director Habéis mañana al?]

e. **Where have you hidden my glasses?**

[¿mis escondido has Dónde gafas?]

f. **What optional subjects have you chosen?**

[¿escogido Qué optativas has asignaturas?]

g. **We've already done this exercise!**

[¡ejercicio hemos este Ya hecho!]

h. **Have we played basketball this term?**

[¿trimestre jugado al Hemos este baloncesto?]

Pelmanism game

Hemos vuelto	He hecho	Habéis trabajado
Han puesto	Habéis visto	He roto
Ha escuchado	Has aprendido	Hemos dicho
He comido	Hemos terminado	Habéis comido
Han escrito	Has estudiado	Ha aprendido
Has abierto	Han trabajado	Ha leído
He hablado	Ha mirado	Hemos discutido

We have returned	I have done	You have worked
They have put	You have seen	I have broken
He has listened	You have learned	We have said
I have eaten	We have finished	You have eaten
They have written	You have studied	He has learned
You have opened	They have worked	He has read
I have spoken	He has looked at	We have discussed