

WEEK 3 PARTIAL 1

INDICACIONES:	• La tarea está habilitada en la Plataforma de LIVERWORKSHEETS hasta el viernes 17 de septiembre las 17:00. • En caso de que haya estudiantes que no puedan acceder a la plataforma, debe realizar la ficha a mano (nada impreso) y guardarlo para la entrega de portafolios físicos. • En caso de que no realice la ficha a tiempo obtendrá la nota de 01. • Atenderé gustosa sus inquietudes de acuerdo a horario establecido (información que se encuentra en la ficha enviada por el docente tutor).
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DESTREZA:	Identify and understand the main points in straightforward texts on subjects of personal interest. EFL 5.3.8.
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OBJETIVO DE APRENDIZAJE PARA LA SEMANA: At the end of this lesson students will be able to recognize the simple present tense in context, according to their level.

TEMA:	SIMPLE PRESENT
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DESARROLLO DE LA ACTIVIDADES:

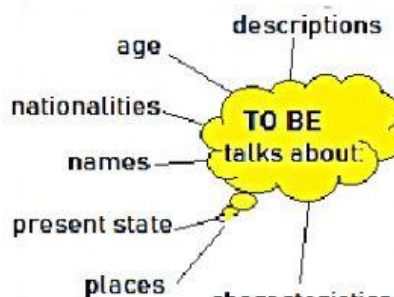
FECHA

CLASSWORK # 1

SIMPLE PRESENT

A. Read about Simple present: generalities, auxiliaries, conjugations.

Present Simple



PRESENT
SIMPLE WITH
OTHER VERBS

Use it
for ...

- Facts
- Habitual actions
- Things that don't/won't change.
- Describing yourself.

Signal
words

Adverbs of frequency, like:

- Often
- Usually
- Sometimes
- Never

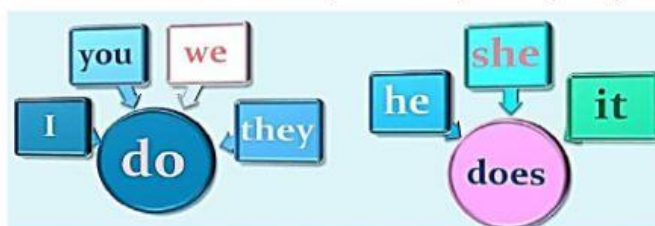
HELPFUL HINTS

BUT REMEMBER



*** The verb 'to be' is different ***

I + am (Australian.)
He/she/it + is (clever.)
you/we/they + are (nice.)



Viernes
17 sept
2021

'TO BE' WITH SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE



WITH POSITIVE SENTENCES

(SUBJECT + TO BE (AM / IS / ARE) + ...)

- I am (I'm) sick.
- You are (You're) a policeman.
- She is (She's) lucky.
- We are (We're) at school.



WITH NEGATIVE SENTENCES

(SUBJECT + TO BE (AM / IS / ARE) + NOT + ...)

- I am not (I'm not) sick.
- You are not (aren't) a policeman.
- She is not (isn't) lucky.
- We are not (aren't) at school.



WITH QUESTIONS SENTENCES

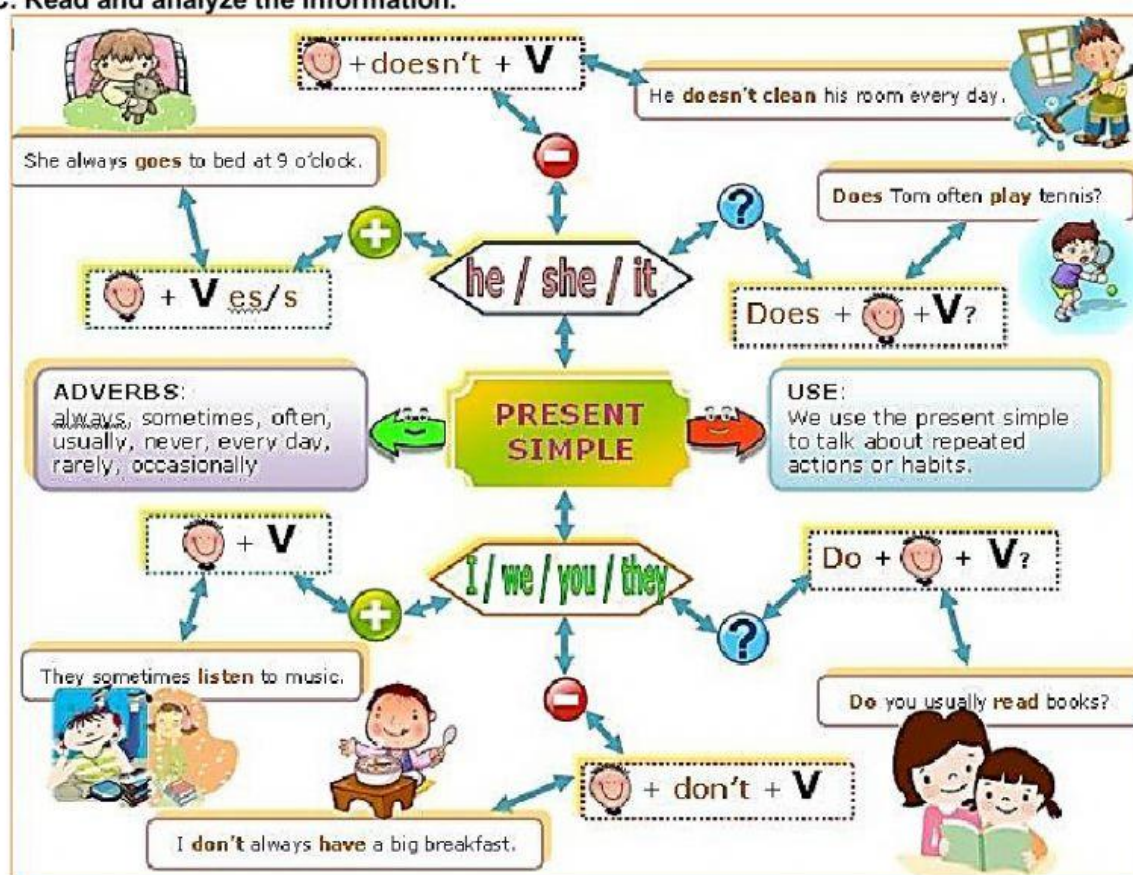
(TO BE (AM / IS / ARE) + NOT + SUBJECT + ...)

- Am I sick? / Am I not sick?
- Are you a policeman? / Aren't you a policeman?
- Is she lucky? / Isn't she lucky?
- Are we at school? / Aren't we at school?

B. Tick TRUE or FALSE according to the sentences.

No.	Sentence	TRUE	FALSE
1	Present simple talks about routines.		
2	The conjugations of the verb TO BE are: AM – IS – DO		
3	The auxiliaries of Simple Present with other verbs are: DO - DOES		
4	You can use Simple Present to describe yourself.		
5	A function of the verb TO BE is to talk about characteristics.		
6	Simple Present never uses adverbs of frequency.		
7	Simple Present doesn't talk about REAL FACTS.		
8	We use the auxiliary DO for: I – YOU – WE - THEY		
9	We don't use the auxiliary DOES for: HE – SHE - IT		
10	The verb TO BE can talk about nationalities.		

C. Read and analyze the information.



**VERBS RULERS
FOR THIRD
PERSON IN
PRESENT SIMPLE**

1. Add -s for most verbs	work- works
2. Add -es for words that end in -ch, -s, -sh, -x or -z.	watch- watches, pass- passes, relax- relaxes, rush- rushes
3. If the verb ends in consonant + y, change the -y to -i and add -es.	study- studies
If the verb ends in vowel + y, DON'T CHANGE THE -Y.	play- plays
4. Irregular forms	do- does, go- goes, be- am, is, are, have- has

D. Conjugate the following verbs in Simple present for third person.

PELLING RULES WITH HE- SHE - IT					
ES		IES		S	
kiss	Kiss <u>es</u>	fly	fl <u>ies</u>	walk	walk <u>s</u>
wash		carry		Swim	
match		Cry		write	
buzz		Try		feel	

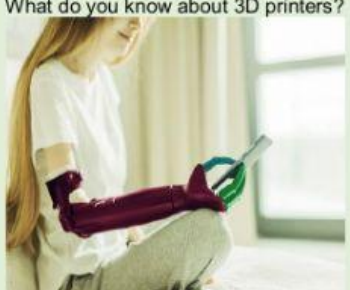
E. Change the verb into the correct form:

- I _____ (wash) her face in the morning.
- He _____ (not/ go) to work by train.
- They _____ (go) to the school every morning
- _____ you _____ (smoke) at nights?
- The cat _____ (eat) procan every morning.
- They never _____ (dance) bachata.
- _____ Carlos _____ (travel) to Italy?
- Ellen _____ (cook) well.
- _____ Mathew _____ (exercise) regularly?
- I _____ (not/study) well.

**HOMEWORK #1
READING ACTIVITY**

A. Read the passage and answer the questions at the bottom.

DISCOVERIES MAGAZINE JULY 2020

A HELPING HAND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY What do you know about 3D printers? 	Some people don't have a limb - such as a hand or an arm. They must use an artificial limb. But an artificial limb, called a prosthesis, costs a lot of money. It can cost \$15,000. People don't always have \$15,000 for a prosthesis. That's a big problem for them. Gino Tubaro is an inventor. He wanted to help people get prostheses. In 2014, he started making prostheses with a 3D printer. Now, he helps people get free prostheses. How? There are volunteers all over the world with 3D printers. People without a limb meet with these volunteers. Then, the volunteers print 3D prostheses for them. Sometimes, young children need a prosthesis. They often ask for special "superhero" colors. For example, one eight-year-old girl wanted to feel like Wonder Woman. She got a red and blue artificial hand! Tubaro is very happy about helping people get a prosthesis. He already helped more than 500 people. "Imagine what you can feel if you turn someone into a superhero," he says.
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- According to the article, prostheses can cost \$15,000.
 - True
 - False
 - We don't know.
- What do we know about Gino Tubaro?
 - He sells special 3D printers.
 - He wears a prosthesis.
 - He is an inventor.
 - He is a volunteer.
- How do volunteers help people without a limb?
 - They ask for money to buy limbs.
 - They make limbs on 3D printers.
 - They give people free 3D printers.
 - All of the above
- Children can get prostheses in different colors.
 - True
 - False
 - We don't know.
- In the article, Tubaro says he feels like a superhero.
 - True
 - False
 - We don't know.

Viernes
17 sept
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Bibliografía: Mariluz, Murcia Sierra (2016). English Teacher's Guide. Ecuador: Grupo Editorial Norma SA