

## WEEK 3 PARTIAL 1

INDICACIONES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>La tarea está habilitada en la Plataforma de LIVERWORKSHEETS hasta el viernes 17 de septiembre las 17:00.</li> <li>En caso de que haya estudiantes que no puedan acceder a la plataforma, debe realizar la ficha a mano (nada impreso) y guardarla para la entrega de portafolios físicos.</li> <li>En caso de que no realice la ficha a tiempo obtendrá la nota de 01.</li> <li>Atenderé gustosa sus inquietudes de acuerdo a horario establecido (información que se encuentra en la ficha enviada por el docente tutor).</li> </ul>
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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:	<b>SIMPLE PRESENT</b>	DESARROLLO DE LA ACTIVIDADES:	FECHA
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CLASSWORK # 1		FECHA
<b>SIMPLE PRESENT</b>		
<p><b>A. Read about Simple present: generalities, auxiliaries, conjugations.</b></p> <p><b>Present Simple</b></p>		
<b>PRESENT SIMPLE WITH OTHER VERBS</b>		Viernes 17 sept 2021

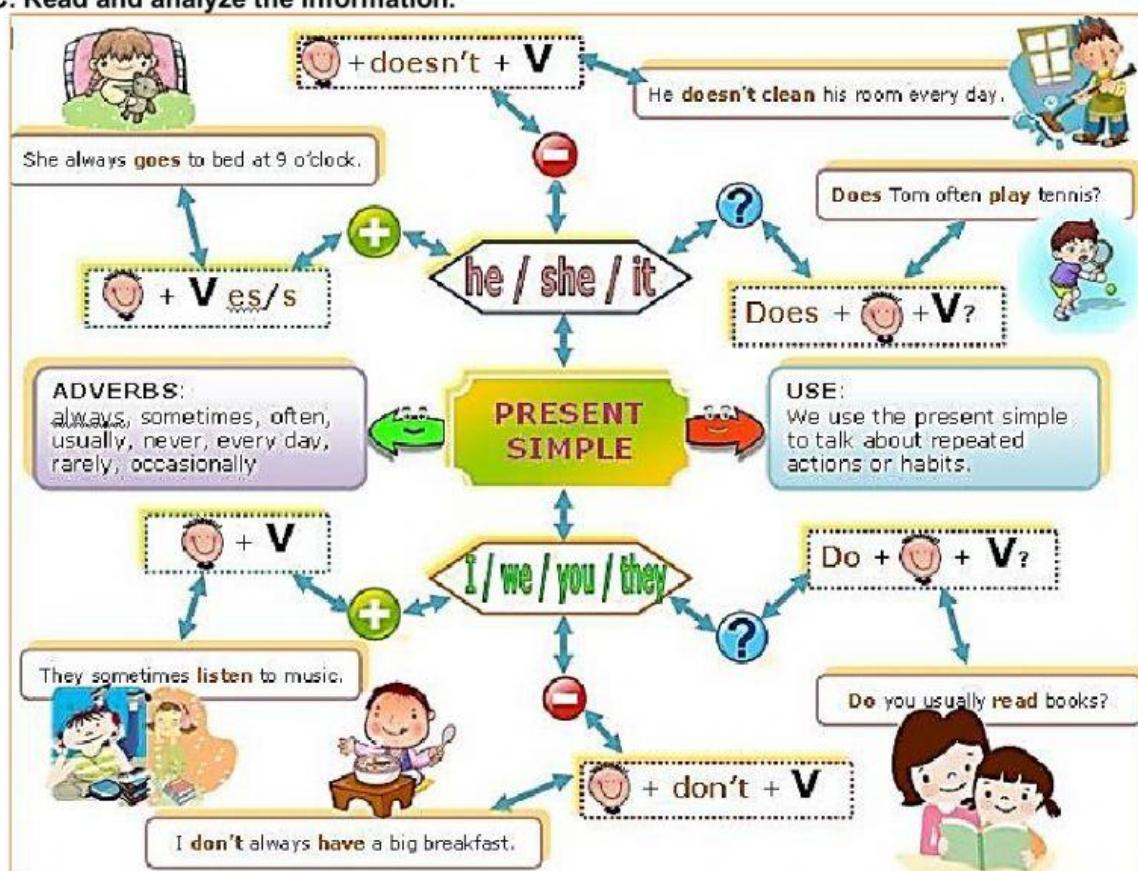
### **‘TO BE’ WITH SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE**

<p><b>WITH POSITIVE SENTENCES</b> (SUBJECT + TO BE (AM / IS / ARE) + ...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I am ( I'm ) sick.</li> <li>You are ( You're ) a policeman.</li> <li>She is ( She's ) lucky.</li> <li>We are ( We're ) at school.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WITH NEGATIVE SENTENCES</b> (SUBJECT + TO BE (AM / IS / ARE) + NOT + ...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I am not ( I'm not ) sick.</li> <li>You are not ( aren't ) a policeman.</li> <li>She is not ( isn't ) lucky.</li> <li>We are not ( aren't ) at school.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WITH QUESTIONS SENTENCES</b> (TO BE (AM / IS / ARE) + NOT + SUBJECT + ...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Am I sick? / Am I not sick?</li> <li>Is she lucky? / Isn't she lucky?</li> <li>Are you a policeman? / Aren't you a policeman?</li> <li>Are we at school? / Aren't we at school?</li> </ul>
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**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.**



<b>VERBS RULERS FOR THIRD PERSON IN PRESENT SIMPLE</b>	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	Kisses	fly	flies	walk	walks
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.

- 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  
2021

**Bibliografia:** Mariluz, Murcia Sierra (2016). English Teacher's Guide. Ecuador: Grupo Editorial Norma SA