

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE): Revise the theoretical concepts of the different types of verbs in English and their characteristics in *Gramática Básica*, page 27. State if the following sentences are T (True) or F (False).

1. En el presente simple, los verbos en tercera persona singular (he/she/it) terminan en "-s".
2. Los verbos en tercera persona del singular nunca terminan en "-es".
3. El presente simple de los verbos regulares no cambian en su forma base, excepto en tercera persona singular.
4. En las oraciones negativas, "do not" o "does not" se usan después del verbo principal.
5. El presente simple se utiliza para expresar planes futuros usando palabras como "tomorrow" o "next week".
6. El presente simple puede usarse para describir hechos científicos o verdades universales.
7. La voz pasiva se forma con el verbo "to be" (is/are) + verbo lexical en participio pasado (-ed)
8. La voz pasiva se usa cuando es importante resaltar el autor de la acción.

Let's revise how the **PRESENT TENSE** is formed and the form of the **ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE**. In the following sentences, identify the example in the *present tense active voice* and the present tense passive voice:

1. 2 "The central processing unit (CPU) consists of six main components"
1. 6 "All components work together..."
1. 20 "The ALU performs calculations and makes logical decisions."
1. 22 "They are used by the processor to store small amounts of data that are needed during processing."
1. 38 "It is used to temporarily hold data and instructions that the processor is likely to reuse."
- 1.38 "... the processor does not have to wait for the data and instructions..."
1. 42 "Buses are used to send control signals and data between the processor and other components."
1. 46 "Data bus carries the actual data between the processor and other components."
1. 49 "The frequency of the pulses is known as the clock speed."
1. 50 "The clock speed is measured in hertz."

