

ESCUELA: CENS SOLDADOS DE MALVINAS

PLAN FINES III – 3º CUATRIMESTRE – CICLO BÁSICO

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DÍAS Y HORARIOS DE CONSULTA: **sábados de 9 a 12 hs y jueves de 21 a 23hs.**

ÁREA CURRICULAR: **INGLÉS**

GUÍA Nº 5 - FECHA DE PRESENTACIÓN: 28 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2020

TÍTULO DE LA PROPUESTA: **UNIDAD 4 HABITOS Y RUTINAS**

- CONTENIDO SELECCIONADO: **PRESENTE SIMPLE: forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa: YES/NO QUESTIONS, Adverbios de frecuencia.**
- CAPACIDADES A DESARROLLAR:
- Desarrollar la capacidad de aprender la estructura del tiempo verbal: Presente Simple para expresar hábitos diarios y adverbios de frecuencia.
- Escribir textos sencillos con la ayuda de modelos
- Generar en los alumnos una capacidad y actitud para seguir aprendiendo de forma autónoma lo largo de toda su vida.

BIBLIOGRAFIA:

New English File – Student´s book – Elementary – Autores: Clive Oxenden.Cristina Latham Koenig- Paul Seligson. Oxford University Press.

<https://www.lewolang.com/gramatica-inglesa/3/present-simple>

https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_language/Simple_present/Simple_present_for_kids_ak618447kk

<https://www.aprenderinglesrapidoysfacil.com/2013/05/02/los-adverbios-de-frecuencia-en-ingles-con-pronunciacion-y-ejercicios/> <https://slideplayer.es/slide/3796867/>

Cuadernillo de inglés Plan Fines 2da etapa Inglés 2010/2011 Ministerio de Educación – Gobierno de San Juan

DESARROLLO DE ACTIVIDADES; Queridos estudiantes ya vamos culminando con el Cuadernillo de Inglés Fines III Estudiamos y realizamos los ejercicios de las páginas 63 al 66 y 71.

AUNQUE EN EL CUADERNILLO NOS MUESTRA ESTE NUEVO TIEMPO VERBAL VEAMOS UN RECORDATORIO DE LO QUE YA VIMOS



Presente Simple con todos los verbos. **FORMA AFIRMATIVA**

Reglas de ortografía para he/ she / it

I work	I work / play / live	He works / plays / lives
You work	I watch / finish / go / do	She watches / finishes / goes / does
He / She / It Works	I study	She studies
We work	Las reglas de ortografía para he / she / it son las mismas que usamos para la regla de plurales	
You work		
They work		

- ✓ Usamos el presente simple para cosas que generalmente son verdaderas o suceden habitualmente
- ✓ El *present simple* es un tiempo verbal equivalente al presente de indicativo de los verbos en español: *yo canto, tú cantas, él canta, etc.*



I live in that house

She runs every day

(yo) **Vivo** en esa casa

(ella) **Corre** cada día.

Recuerda que decimos: I HAVE **NO He-haves**– He has

I GO He goes

I DO He does

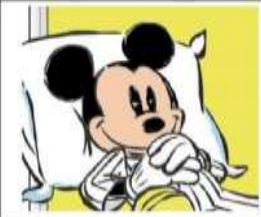












Exercise 1: Escribe oraciones usando la 1° pers del singular “I” y 3° pers.”HE”



SIMPLE PRESENT

REMEMBER:
WHEN YOU USE HE - SHE OR
IT IN SIMPLE PRESENTE TENSE
YOU HAVE TO ADD S/ES/IES
TO THE VERBS.
EXAMPLE:
I PLAY TENNIS
HE PLAYS TENNIS

1. Write sentences using the first person of singular: I
2. Write sentences using the third person of singular: HE

	GET UP - GETS UP I _____ HE _____		DO HOMEWORK - DOES HOMEWORK I _____ HE _____
	WASH MY FACE - WASHES HIS FACE I _____ HE _____		HAVE LUNCH - HAS LUNCH I _____ HE _____
	BRUSH MY TEETH - BRUSHES HIS TEETH I _____ HE _____		PLAY FOOTBALL - PLAYS FOOTBALL I _____ HE _____
	GET DRESSED - GETS DRESSED I _____ HE _____		PLAY VIDEO GAMES - PLAYS VIDEO GAMES I _____ HE _____
	BRUSH MY HAIR - BRUSHES HIS HAIR I _____ HE _____		HAVE DINNER - HAS DINNER I _____ HE _____
	HAVE BREAKFAST - HAS BREAKFAST I _____ HE _____		HAVE A BATH - HAS A BATH I _____ HE _____
	GO TO SCHOOL - GOES TO SCHOOL I _____ HE _____		GO TO BED - GOES TO BED I _____ HE _____

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ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY (paginas 65 a 67 y 72)

Los adverbios de frecuencia se ubican antes del verbo (excepto con el verbo TO BE)

Sujeto → Adverbio de Frecuencia → Verbo

I sometimes go to the park → A veces voy al parque

She usually reads in the morning → Ella usualmente lee en la mañana

- Si la oración está en negativo, igualmente, el adverbio de frecuencia se sitúa delante del verbo principal.
I don't **always** play football.
- También si la oración es interrogativa, el adverbio de frecuencia se sitúa delante del verbo principal.
Does she **always** have breakfast at 7?

Exercise 2: What do you do on your birthday? Tick (V) the correct column (Qué haces en tu cumpleaños? Tilde la columna del adverbio correcto)

Adverbios de frecuencia	Always	Often	Usually	Sometimes	Never
1-get presents	V				
2-have a party					
3-make a cake					
4-Invite friends					
5-Wear new clothes					
6-go to a restaurant					

2.a **Now write sentences based on the information in the chart.** (Ahora escriba 5 oraciones basadas en la información del cuadro)

Ejemplo: I always get presents on my birthday.

Presente simple con todos los verbos: **FORMA NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA.**

Acá presentamos a dos auxiliares: **DO - DOES**

Contracciones:

Don't = do not

Doesn't = does not

Para hacer oraciones negativas

Usamos don't / doesn't + el infinitivo

It doesn't **work** ~~NO He doesn't works~~

I don't work.
You don't work.
He / She / It doesn't work
We don't work
You don't work
They don't work

Do I work?		you do		you don't
Do you work?		I do		I don't
Does he / she / it work?	Yes,	he / she / it does	No,	he / she / it doesn't
Do we work?		we do		we don't
Do you work?		you do		you don't
Do they work?		they do		they don't

¡¡Recuerde!! El orden de las palabras = **ASV** (Auxiliar, Sujeto, verbo)

Ejemplos: I don't live in that house / **Yo no vivo** en esa casa.

She doesn't run every day / **Ella no corre** cada dia.

Do you live in that house? Yes, I do / No, I don't / **Vives tú** en esa casa? Si / No

Does she run every day? Yes, she does / No, she doesn't / **Corre ella** cada dia? Si / No

SABIAS QUE? Los auxiliares **DO y DOES** **no tienen ningún significado**, que solo se usan en el Presente Simple para negar y preguntar e indican tiempo presente.

Exercise 3: Circle the correct answer (Haz un circulo a la respuesta correcta) pag. 68 a 71

- 1- A lot of British people don't go/doesn't go to the cinema.
- 2- They doesn't smoke /don't smoke in coffee bars.
- 3- We don't read/doesn't read the newspaper on the train.
- 4- They doesn't like/don't like children in restaurants.
- 5- My father don't cook/doesn't cook.
- 6- In Britain, cars doesn't stop/don't stop at zebra crossings.
- 7- My mother doesn't watch/don't watch a lot of TV.
- 8- Your children doesn't eat/don't eat a lot of chips.
- 9- Susan don't play/doesn't play the piano.
- 10- Tom and Susan don't drink/ doesn't drink tea.

Exercise 4 – Write affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences. Use the pronoun given.
(Escriba oraciones afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas. Use el pronombre dado) pag. 73 a 75

1 a (+) **I** work in a zoo

b (-) _____

c (?) _____

2 a (+) _____

b (-) **You** don't like zoos

c (?) _____

3 a (+) **He** feeds the lions

b (-) _____

c (?) _____

4 a (+) _____

b (-) _____

c (?) Does **she** start work early?

5 a (+) _____

b (-) **It** doesn't bite.

c (?) _____

6 a (+) **We** like pandas

b (-) _____

c (?) _____

7 a (+) _____

b (-) _____

c (?) Do **they** like snakes?

REFERENTE: ROMINA PAEZ

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