

BIENVENIDOS AL AÑO ESCOLAR 2021.

Instrucciones generales para las guías de trabajo de Inglés del grado Séptimo.

Estimado estudiante, estas guías de Inglés se presentan como una estrategia pedagógica para trabajar fuera de las aulas, con el objetivo de dar inicio al desarrollo de los temas planteados en la programación del curso correspondiente al primer periodo académico del año 2021.

Debes asistir a las clases virtuales de Inglés en Google Meet para recibir orientación de los temas de estudio y las actividades que se asignan en cada guía de trabajo. Para asistir a las clases de Inglés debes entrar en la plataforma Google Classroom usando tu correo institucional. Las actividades propuestas en las guías de trabajo de Inglés debes responderlas en el respectivo cuaderno, escribir el tema (**Topic**) y la información del tema que se presenta en la guía.

Todo lo que hayas respondido, lo vas a escribir en tu cuaderno (o en archivos digitales) y puedes enviarlo en una de estas formas:

1. Si tienes acceso a internet y puedes entrar en la plataforma “Google Classroom” simplemente escaneas las actividades realizadas, las colocas en un solo archivo y le colocas tu nombre, curso y el nombre del taller y las subes en el lugar correspondiente.
2. Si no tienes acceso a internet o tus datos no te permiten acceder a la plataforma de “Google Classroom”, lo envías al correo institucional de tu profesora correspondiente.
3. Recuerda que en el segundo caso también debes colocarle nombre a tu archivo y también debes colocar tu nombre y curso dentro del archivo para evitar confusiones.
4. Contáctanos en el grupo de WhatsApp de la asignatura, a las horas establecidas, por meet en el horario establecido o por correo electrónico.

**DIOS LES BENDIGA
ÉXITOS**

PRIMER PERIODO 2021

Área: Idioma Extranjero
Primer Periodo

Asignatura: Inglés

Grado: Séptimo

Fecha: 1 – 12 Febrero

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TOPIC: VERB TO BE

VERB "TO BE"		
Repasa antes de empezar.		
FORMA AFIRMATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA	FORMA INTERROGATIVA
I am (I'm) <i>soy, estoy</i>	I am not (I'm not) <i>no soy, no estoy</i>	am I? <i>¿soy yo?, ¿estoy yo?</i>
you are (you're) <i>eres, estás</i>	you are not (you aren't) <i>no eres, no estás</i>	are you? <i>¿eres tú?, ¿estás tú?</i>
he is (he's) <i>él es, está</i>	he is not (he isn't) <i>él no es, no está</i>	is he? <i>¿es él?, ¿está él?</i>
we are (we're) <i>somos, estamos</i>	we are not (we aren't) <i>no somos, no estamos</i>	are we? <i>¿somos?, ¿estamos?</i>
you are (you're) <i>sois, estáis</i>	you are not (you aren't) <i>no sois, no estáis</i>	are you? <i>¿sois?, ¿estáis?</i>
they are (they're) <i>ellos son, están</i>	they are not (they aren't) <i>ellos no son, no están</i>	are they? <i>¿son, están ellos?</i>

El verbo **TO BE** es uno de los más importantes de la lengua inglesa. Su significado equivale a los verbos *ser* y *estar* del español, por lo que dependiendo del contexto de la frase se interpretará con un significado u otro.

1. COMPLETE WITH VERB TO BE: AM_IS_ARE.

Peter Baker ____ from Manchester, but Paul and John ____ from London. Manchester and London ____ cities in England. Hamburg ____ a city in Germany. Sandra ____ at school today. Jack and Peter ____ her friends. They ____ in the same class. Mr and Mrs Baker ____ on a trip to the USA to visit their cousin Anne. She ____ a nice girl. Peter says: "My grandfather ____ in hospital. I ____ at home with my grandmother." What time ____ it? It ____ 8 o'clock. ____ you tired? No, I ____ not.

I am, she is, he is, it is, they are



I **am** Anna.
I **am** a ballerina.
I **am not** a teacher.
I **am** seven. I **am not** five.



It **is** a radio.
It **is not** a TV.
It **is** blue.
It **is not** black.



They **are** twins.
They **are** sisters.
They **are not** brothers.
They **are** Kate and Jane.



It _____ a car.
It _____ a plane.
It _____ red.
It _____ black.



It _____ a cake.
It _____ a lemon.
It _____ pink.
It _____ blue.



He _____ a genie.
he _____ a boy.
He _____ blue.
He _____ red.



They _____ apples.
They _____ oranges.
They _____ red and yellow.



He _____ Tom.
He _____ a clown.
He _____ a genie.
He _____ ten. He _____ eleven.



She _____ Emma.
She _____ a baby.
She _____ a doll.
She _____ one.



She _____ Amelia.
She _____ a mother
She _____ a father.
She _____ nice.



Is **he** a Spiderman?
Yes, he is. He **is** a Spiderman.
Is **he** a doctor?
No, he is not. He **is not** a doctor.



Is **he** Peter Pen?
Yes, _____.
Is _____ Aladdin?
No, _____. He _____ **not** Aladdin.



2. WRITE 10 SENTENCES RELATED TO YOU, YOUR FAMILY OR FRIENDS USING THE VERB TO BE

Ejemplo: I **AM** from Valledupar.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



TOPIC: PRESENT SIMPLE

Fecha : 15-19 Febrero

USAMOS PRESENTE SIMPLE PARA:

- Referirnos a hábitos y rutinas, eventos habituales, hechos generales, acciones repetidas o situaciones, emociones y deseos permanentes:

She brushes her teeth daiy. (rutina)

I smoke (hábito); **I work in London** (permanencia); **London is a large city** (hecho general)

- Dar instrucciones o indicaciones:

You walk for two hundred meters, then **you turn** left.

- Hablar de eventos programados, presentes o futuros:

Our class begins at 12:30. Your exam **starts** at 09.00.

*** El "simple present" NO se utiliza para hablar de lo que está ocurriendo en el momento que estamos hablando***

EXAMPLES:

- **Hábitos y rutinas**

He drinks orange juice at breakfast.

She only eats fish.

They usually watch television .

- **Eventos y acciones repetidos**

We catch the bus every morning.

It rains every afternoon in the hot season.

They drive to work every day.

- **Hechos generales**

Water freezes at zero degrees.

The Earth revolves around the Sun.

Her mother is Peruvian.

- **Eventos programados**

His mother arrives tomorrow.

Our holiday starts on the 26th March.

NOTAS SOBRE LA TERCERA PERSONA DEL SINGULAR DEL PRESENT SIMPLE:

- En la tercera persona del singular, el verbo **siempre termina en -s**:
he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.
- Para las formas **NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA**, se emplea **DOES** (he. She, it) **'DO'** (I, you, we, they) + el infinitivo del verbo.
I do not get up early.
She does not go to school by bus.
- He wants ice cream. **Does** he want strawberry? He **does** not want vanilla.
- Verbos que terminan en **-y** : en la tercera persona del singular, se cambia la **-y** por **-ies**:
fly --> flies, cry --> cries **Excepción:** cuando una vocal precede a la **-y**:
play --> plays, pray --> prays
- Añadimos **-es** a los verbos que terminan en: **-sh, -ch, -x -z -o**
she washes, he passes, she catches, he fixes, he goes

EXAMPLES:

- He goes** to school every morning.
- He tries** very hard.
- She enjoys** playing the piano.

LET'S PRACTICE !

3. WRITE THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS.

play	_____	go	_____
wash	_____	teach	_____
drive	_____	carry	_____
fly	_____	start	_____
help	_____	kiss	_____
watch	_____	tidy	_____
like	_____	enjoy	_____



4. COMPLETE WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS.

- I _____ (get up) at 6:00 am. I _____ (not get up) at 5:00am.
- My father _____ (shave) every day.
- Margot _____ (not take) a shower in the afternoons.
- My sister _____ (brush) her teeth every day.
- My parents _____ (not watch) TV in the evenings.
- Karina _____ (put on) makeup at 6:30 every day.
- Flor _____ (watch) movies on Saturdays.
- My mother _____ (not make) dinner on weekend.
- They _____ (study) math on Fridays.
- My child _____ (take) a bath every day.





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5. WRITE YOUR OWN ROUTINE AND A FRIEND'S ROUTINE USING PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE. WRITE AT LEAST TEN (10) SENTENCES FOR EACH ONE.

Example: I GET UP AT SIX O'CLOCK - MY SISTER GETS UP VERY EARLY.

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6. READING: EMMA'S DAILY ROUTINE.

Fecha : 22-26 Febrero

Hi! My name is Emma. I'm ten years old and I'm English. I live with my family in Brighton in the south of England.

My day usually starts quite early. I always get up at 7.30 on weekdays, but at the weekends I sleep an hour and a half longer. When I get up, I go to the bathroom first. I wash my face to wake me up, brush my teeth and then I have a shower.

After that I comb my hair and get dressed. I usually wear casual clothes, mainly jeans, shorts, T-shirts and trainers. I always have breakfast with my mum and my little brother, Tommy. My dad never has breakfast with us because he starts work early on weekdays. I usually have a bowl of cornflakes with hot milk and toast with marmalade.

Before I go to school, I have to walk our dog, Leo. I usually walk to school because I don't live very far. Classes start at 8.30. I like Maths best but I'm also good at Science and English. I have two breaks, at 11 and at 1 o'clock. I eat a sandwich and drink orange juice. I also play with my classmates in the playground. School finishes at 3.30 and my dad picks me up and we come back home by car. Then we have lunch together.

After lunch I play with my brother for a while and then I do my homework and study. Twice a week I have a basketball practice. I love doing sports.

Before dinner I sometimes meet my friends or watch a TV quiz. I seldom play computer game, I simply find them boring. We have dinner at 7.30 and I often set the table. After dinner I read a book or surf the Internet for a while.

At 9.30 I go to the bathroom to have a shower, brush my teeth and put on my nightdress. Before I go to sleep I listen to music on my MP3 player because it makes me feel relaxed.



1. How old is Emma?
2. Where does she live?
3. How many brothers and sister has she got?
4. What kind of clothes does she like?
5. How does Emma usually get to school?
6. Where does she spend her breaks?
7. What time do classes finish?
8. Where does she go twice a week?
9. What does she have for breakfast?
10. What does she do after dinner?

TOPIC: FREQUENCY ADVERBS

Fecha : 1- 5 Marzo



Los adverbios de frecuencia son palabras que indican qué tan seguido, cada cuánto (con qué intensidad o frecuencia) se realiza una actividad cualquiera. Generalmente se colocan delante del verbo principal o en uso.

Frequency	Adverb of Frequency	Example Sentence
100%	Always	I always go to bed before 11pm.
90%	Usually	I usually have cereal for breakfast.
80%	Normally / generally	I normally go to the gym.
70%	Often* / frequently	I often surf the internet.
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes forget my wife's birthday.
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally eat junk food.
10%	Seldom	I seldom read the newspaper.
5%	Hardly ever / rarely	I hardly ever drink alcohol.
0%	Never	I never swim in the sea.



1.- La regla general para estos adverbios, es que se colocan delante del verbo. La estructura básica de la oración sería: Sujeto + Adverbio de frecuencia + Verbo Principal + Complemento.

Por ejemplo:

- I **always** wake up at 7am. → Siempre me despierto a las 7am.
- She **never** says "good morning" when she arrives at the office. → Ella nunca dice "buenos días" al llegar a la oficina.
- They **usually** go to the mall on Sundays.

2.- En el caso de que los adverbios que acompañen al verbo *TO BE*, debes colocarlos luego de éste, entonces la fórmula quedaría: Sujeto + Verbo to be + Adverbio + Complemento.

Por ejemplo:

- She is **always** happy. → Ella siempre está feliz.
- You are **never** on time. → Nunca estás a tiempo.
- They are **usually** at home in the afternoons.

7. CHOOSE FIFTEEN (15) QUESTIONS FROM THE CHART AND ANSWER THEM IN YOUR NOTEBOOK.

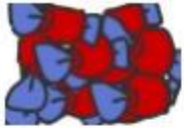
1		Ask any question!	What do you seldom do in English class?	What do you often do on the weekends?	Where do you usually go on holidays?	What kinds of things do you never do in your free time?	What sports do you sometimes play?
2		Where do you sometimes go shopping?	What do you always do in the mornings?	What do you almost always do after class?	Ask any question!	How do you usually travel to work or school?	What kinds of clothes do you usually wear?
3		What kinds of food do you rarely eat?	What kinds of books do you sometimes read?	Who do you sometimes meet on the weekends?	What kinds of movies do you hardly ever watch?	What kinds of YouTube videos do you often watch?	Ask any question!
4		What do you always do in the evenings before bed?	Ask any question!	What do you never do in the mornings?	What things do you sometimes worry about?	What kinds of clothes do you never wear?	What kinds of things often make you laugh?
5		What things sometimes make you feel nervous?	What kinds of food do you seldom eat?	What things do you never worry about?	What things sometimes make you feel angry?	Ask any question!	What do you often do to feel more relaxed?



Fecha: 8-12 Marzo

1. True or False.

Read and circle True or False.



I always go to the cinema on Sunday mornings because it's cheaper. I usually go with my friends but sometimes I go with my parents. I always take sweets with me but I buy a drink there. I never get popcorn because I hate it! How often do you go to the cinema?

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| a. | I go to the cinema on Sundays. | <u>True</u> | False |
| b. | I sometimes go with my friends. | True | False |
| c. | I go with my parents every time. | True | False |
| d. | I don't buy sweets at the cinema. | True | False |
| e. | I take a drink from home. | True | False |
| f. | I get popcorn every time I go. | True | False |



We can use *adverbs of frequency* to talk about how often we do something.

Remember to put the adverb of frequency before the main verb.

2. Match them up!

Match the adverbs of frequency with the examples.



- | | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| always | | I go swimming only if I have nothing else to do. |
| usually | | I don't go swimming – I can't swim! |
| sometimes | | I go swimming every chance I can – I love it! |
| never | | I go swimming a lot, but not when I have extra homework. |



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8. Da clic en el siguiente enlace y juega hangman:

[Adverbs of Frequency Hangman Spelling Game for ESL, EFL Practice](#)

Fecha: 15-26 Marzo

TOPIC: PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Lo usamos para describir acciones que **están ocurriendo** en este momento, es decir, **en el momento en el que se está hablando**. También se puede usar para hablar del futuro.

EL "PRESENT CONTINUOUS" SE UTILIZA:

- Para describir una acción que está teniendo lugar en este momento:
He is sleeping now.
You are using the Internet.
You are studying English grammar.
- Para describir una tendencia o una acción que está sucediendo en la actualidad:
Are you still working for the same company?
More and more people **are becoming** vegetarian.
- Para describir una acción o evento futuros que ya están programados:
We're going on holiday tomorrow.
I'm meeting my boyfriend tonight.
Are they visiting you next winter?
- Para describir una situación o evento temporales:
He usually plays the drums, but **he's playing** bass guitar tonight.
The weather forecast was good, but **it's raining** at the moment.
- Con "always, forever, constantly", para describir y enfatizar una sucesión de acciones repetidas:
Harry and Sally **are always arguing**!
You're constantly complaining about your mother-in-law!





English grammar - VERBS

to be + ing (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

	Positive	Negative	Question	
SINGULAR	I am walking. I'm walking. You are walking. You're walking. He is walking. He's walking. She is walking. She's walking. It is walking. It's walking.	I am not walking. I'm not walking. You are not walking. You aren't walking. He is not walking. He isn't walking. She is not walking. She isn't walking. It is not walking. It isn't walking.	Am I walking ? Are you walking ? Is he walking ? Is she walking ? Is it walking ?	go - going do - doing live - living have - having sleep - sleeping slip - slipping heat - heating stop - stopping run - running lend - lending cry - crying play - playing lie - lying die - dying Can you find another grammar rule with the same spelling rules ?
PLURAL	We are walking. We're walking. You are walking. You're walking. They are walking. They're walking.	We are not walking. We aren't walking. You are not walking. You aren't walking. They are not walking. They aren't walking.	Are we walking ? Are you walking ? Are they walking ?	

9. COMPLETE WITH A VERB FROM THE BOX .

LISTEN	SWIM	EAT	SLEEP	STUDY	DRINK	RAIN
GO	HELP	HAVE	WATCH	STUDY	WASH	

1. You can't talk to Janet now. She is sleeping in her bedroom.
2. Look at the weather. It _____. Take your umbrella with you.
3. The children _____ a cartoon on TV now.
4. She _____ to music and _____ in her room at the moment.
5. Oh, Mary! Where _____? To school or to the library?
6. Larry and Peter _____ hamburgers and _____ coke in the school cafeteria now.
7. My mother _____ the dishes and my sister is _____ her in the kitchen at the moment.
8. I'm _____ for my university exam this year
9. We _____ in the lake at the moment. The water is warm and nice.
10. Helen _____ problems with her classmates this semester. Nobody likes her.



10. **LOOK, READ AND WRITE.**



shoes – washing – pink – playing – spiders
next to – between – kitchen – orange – sitting

May and Sam are on the floor. They are
 with some . Jill, the mum, is
 the dishes. May is wearing a T-
shirt and Jill is wearing shoes. The children aren't
wearing . The box is May and
Sam and there are some flowers the window. It is
sunny today but they are in the .



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11. ORGANISE THE WORDS CORRECTLY TO MAKE SENTENCES.

1. Friends /swinging /not /are /our
2. Not /daddy /reading /my /newspaper /a / is
3. Eating /sandwich /a /am /I /not
4. Parents /our /watching /are / TV
5. Dog /his /walking /he /not /is
6. A /throwing /he /ball /is?
7. Sweater /she /knitting /a /is?
8. You /climbing /a /are /mountain?
9. Fishing /grandpa /is/ your?
10. He /listening /room /in /to /music /his/
11. Painting /they /a /are /portrait
12. Am /a/ cleaning /I/ window
13. Paula /dancing /are /Tim /and
14. Flying /the /is / bird



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TOPIC: CAN – CAN'T

Fecha: 5- 16 abril

El verbo modal **"Can"** corresponde al español a **"Poder"**, este verbo es ampliamente utilizado en inglés para expresar lo siguiente:

- 1.- Posibilidad de ciertos sucesos.
- 2.- La habilidad o capacidad de personas / cosas.
- 3.- Para pedir / dar permiso.
- 4.- Para pedir / ofrecer cosas.

Como se puede ver, es un verbo muy flexible que **podemos utilizar en una enorme cantidad de situaciones**

Oraciones afirmativas con "Can"

Como puede verse en los ejemplos la estructura básica consiste en:

Pronoun / name + can + action verb + Complement

Nótese que estas oraciones a pesar de que están formuladas como presente simple, no se cambia el verbo en la tercera persona del singular (He, She, It). En los siguientes ejemplos se puede ver esta explicación:

He can work today.
He can works today **X**

She can wash the dishes.
She can washes the dishes. **X**

It can play videos.

Oraciones negativas con "Can't"

Este tipo de oraciones de naturaleza negativa conserva las propiedades del verbo de acción que las oraciones afirmativas, es decir, el verbo no cambia en función de la persona de quien se hable.

Nota: Es muy común en el inglés (al hablar y escribir) usar la contracción "Can't" en lugar de "Can not".

Oraciones Interrogativas con "Can"

Para preguntas de "Can":

Can + Pronoun / name + action verb + Complement?

Ahora que hemos visto la forma correcta de estructurar estas oraciones, volvamos al principio para explicar en qué consisten cada una de las 4 formas en que podemos usar "Can" y "Can't".

1- Posibilidad de ciertos sucesos

- a) I can go to the market in the afternoon.
(Puedo ir al mercado en la tarde.)



- b) We can visit Christian next week
(Nosotros podemos visitar a Cristian la próxima semana.)

2.- La habilidad o capacidad de personas / cosas

- a) Laura can swim very well.
(Laura puede nadar muy bien.)
- b) They can play the piano.
(Ellos pueden tocar el piano.)

3.- Para pedir / dar permiso

3.1.- Para pedir permiso

- a) Can she come with me?
(¿Puede ella venir conmigo?)
- b) Can I come in?
(¿Puedo entrar?)

3.2.- Para dar permiso

- a) You can stay.
(Te puedes quedar.)
- b) They can visit their grandparents tomorrow.
(Ellos pueden visitar a sus abuelos mañana.)

4.- Para pedir / ofrecer cosas

4.1- Para pedir cosas

- a) Can you help me, please?
(¿Puedes ayudarme, por favor?)
- b) Can you work in our team?
(¿Puedes trabajar en nuestro equipo?)

4.2- Para ofrecer cosas

- a) Can I help you?
(¿Puedo ayudarte?)
- b) Can I take your order?
(¿Puedo tomar su orden?)



12.



Jack



Sally



1. Jack can ride a bike.

TRUE

FALSE

2. Sally can't skate.

TRUE

FALSE

3. Jack can't play basketball.

TRUE

FALSE

4. Jack can't play football.

TRUE

FALSE

5. Sally can swim.

TRUE

FALSE

6. Sally can skateboard.

TRUE

FALSE

7. Sally can ride a horse.

TRUE

FALSE

8. Jack can play tennis.

TRUE

FALSE



CAN OR CAN'T

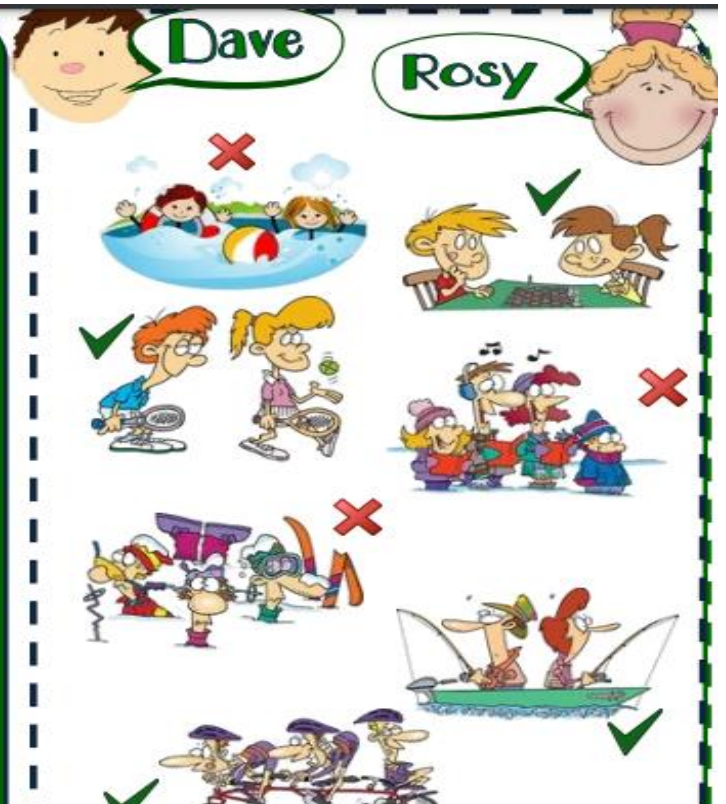


A. Complete the sentences with **can** or **can't**.

1. Sarah _____ play the guitar.
2. Simon _____ drive.
3. Rosy and Dave _____ swim.
4. They _____ play tennis.
5. Sarah _____ paint.
6. She _____ (ski).
7. Simon _____ ride a horse.
8. He _____ skateboard.

B. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. Rosy and Dave can _____, _____, _____ and _____.
2. They can't _____, _____ or _____.
3. Sarah can _____, _____ and _____.
4. She can't _____, _____ or _____.
5. Simon can _____, _____ and _____.
6. He can't _____, _____ or _____.





C. Look and answer the questions.

1. Can Simon play basketball? _____
2. Can Rosy and Dave ski? _____
3. Can Sarah play volleyball? _____
4. Can Sarah and Simon play the guitar? _____
5. Can Rosy and Dave play chess? _____
6. Can Simon drive? _____
7. Can Sarah sing? _____
8. Can Rosy and Dave ride a bike? _____

D. Change the affirmative sentences into negative and interrogative sentences.

1. Sarah can windsurf.
_____.
_____?
2. Rosy and Dave can play the trumpet.
_____.
_____?
3. Simon can speak Spanish.
_____.



E. Put the words in order to make sentences.

1. play / Sarah / guitar / . / can't / the

2. Rosy and Dave / ? / tennis / can / play

3. car / Simon / can / drive / a / ?

4. can / play / Rosy and Dave / ? / chess

5. violin / Sarah / . / can't / the / play

F. Write true (T) or false (F).

1. Dave and Rosy can't ride a bike. ____
2. Sarah can paint pictures. ____
3. Simon can ride a horse. ____
4. Simon and Sarah can't play the guitar. ____
5. Sarah can't sing very well. ____



G. Correct the mistakes.

1. Simon can't play basketball.

2. Can Dave and Rosy playing chess?



H. What can you do? What can't you do?
Write eight sentences about yourself.





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“Con educación, trabajo y amor construimos un CASD mejor”

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