



INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA CASD SIMÓN BOLÍVAR
"Con educación, trabajo y amor construimos un CASD mejor"

Aprobada por Resolución No 001005 del 13 de Agosto de 2019
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Fecha: 19 Abril -30 Abril

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

¿Cuándo se usa el present simple?

Podemos emplear el presente simple para referirnos **a cosas que siempre son verdad**, o que consideramos como hechos:

Chocolate tastes good. (El chocolate está bueno).
It gets dark at about six o'clock. (Anochece hacia las seis).
It's hot here in summer (Aquí hace calor en verano).

También se puede usar el presente simple para **hablar de nuestros hábitos**, igualmente porque son cosas que no cambian:

Every day, I get up at 7, have breakfast and then catch the bus to work at 7.45 (Todos los días me levanto a las 7, desayuno y cojo el autobús a las 7.45 para ir a trabajar).
I go to dance classes every Thursday evening (Voy a clase de baile todos los jueves por la tarde).

Para aportar más información sobre las rutinas podemos añadir **adverbios de frecuencia**, como *always, sometimes, hardly ever, never* (siempre, a veces, casi nunca, nunca), con el fin de indicar **con qué periodicidad hacemos algo**:

She always has a cup of tea in the morning (Siempre se toma una taza de té por la mañana).
I sometimes go to the cinema to see a film (A veces voy al cine a ver una peli).
I never go to the gym but I still pay every month (Nunca voy al gimnasio, aunque sigo pagando todos los meses)



LET'S PRACTICE!

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

1. Peter and his friends _____ to school by bus. (go)
2. Elephants _____ leaves and grass. (eat)
3. David's father _____ in a hospital. (work)
4. The bank opens at 9.30 and _____ at 4.30. (close)
5. Tom and Jim _____ (play) football every day after school
6. Mr Jones is a teacher. He _____ History. (teach)
7. Our lessons _____ at 9.00 and _____ at 3.30. (start / finish)
8. My pen friend _____ in Japan. (live)
9. Mary and her brother _____ cartoons every Sunday morning. (watch)
10. John _____ his room every day. (tidy)

B. READING COMPREHENSION

Alfred is an American boy. He lives in Los Angeles, California. He lives with his family in a modern house. He is eleven years old and he has got an older brother, David, and a younger sister, Emma.

He starts his day at about half past seven. He gets up, goes to the bathroom, takes a shower, brushes his teeth and get dressed. Then he has breakfast and at a quarter to eight he leaves home and catches the bus to school.

Classes begin at half past eight. He usually has lunch at the school canteen at half past twelve. After school, at a quarter past five, he goes home. There he does his school homework and when he finishes it he helps his Mum laying the table. At half past seven the family dines together.

Alfred is a very helpful boy, so he helps his mother cleaning up everything after dinner.

He usually watches TV for a while after dinner and at about ten o'clock the most he brushes his teeth again, puts on his Spider Man pajamas and goes to bed. His parents always kiss him good night before he gets asleep. Alfred is a very happy boy!



Answer the questions.

1. Where does Alfred live?
2. What's his sister's name?
3. What time does he wake up?
4. Does he have breakfast at home?
5. What time does he leave home?
6. Where does he have lunch?
7. When does he return home?
8. Does he make homework at school or at home?
9. Is he a helpful boy?
10. What about you? What's your daily routine like?

True or False

1. Alfred is an American boy. _____
2. He lives in a modern flat. _____
3. He is eleven years old. _____
4. He has got two brothers. _____
5. Alfred wakes up at eight o'clock. _____
6. He walks to school. _____
7. His classes begin at half past eight. _____
8. Alfred and his family have dinner at half past seven. _____

C. QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU.

Answer the questions about the things you usually do. Use the present simple in your answers

1. What time do you get up on weekdays?

2. Where do you eat lunch?

3. What do you do on weekends?

4. Where do you go shopping?

5. What books or magazines do you read?



6. What TV programs do you watch?

7. What do you eat for dinner?

8. How do you relax in the evening

D. WRITE THE SENTENCES IN NEGATIVE.

Example: She goes to the gym.

She doesn't go to the gym

1. I study French.

2. School finishes at two o'clock.

3. You copy from other students.

4. We think English is easy.

5. My friends play volleyball.

6. I watch TV on Saturday morning.

7. She speaks Chinese.

8. The dog likes cats.

9. They listen to pop music.

10. I play with my hamster every day.



E. COMPLETE USING PRESENT SIMPLE AND A VERB FROM THE BOX.

| | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|--------|-----|-------|-------|
| FIX | STAND | SPEAK | DRINK | EAT | BRUSH | WEAR |
| HAVE | WASH | MAKE | LISTEN | BUY | TAKE | WATCH |

1. I _____ breakfast at 7:00 every morning.
2. He always _____ a suit to work.
3. The teacher _____ at the front of the classroom.
4. He _____ his teeth three times a day.
5. We usually _____ our groceries on the weekend.
6. He _____ a meeting every morning.
7. She often _____ chicken for dinner.
8. They _____ the bus to school everyday.
9. We often _____ television in the evenings.
10. He _____ to the radio on his way to work.



TOPIC: SHOULD/SHOULDN'T

Fecha: 3 – 14 Mayo

SHOULD/SHOULDN'T : Should es un verbo modal que se usa para decir que algo es correcto o apropiado. Se usa para dar consejos.

En esta lección aprenderemos cómo se usa SHOULD/SHOULDN'T y cómo se diferencia de otros modales cuando hablamos de lo que es correcto o incorrecto hacer.

SHOULD (*Debería*): Es un verbo especial conocido como modal. Lo usamos para expresar consejos o sugerencias.

FORM: La estructura gramatical de oraciones con SHOULD tiene las siguientes características:

- En oraciones afirmativas el verbo SHOULD nunca cambia de forma: *They should travel now. = Ellos deberían viajar ahora.*
- En oraciones negativas nunca se usa un verbo auxiliar, sólo basta componer SHOULD + NOT o también la contracción SHOULDN'T:
They shouldn't travel now. = Ellos no deberían viajar ahora.
- Para hacer preguntas sólo basta invertir la posición del sujeto y el verbo, quedando así: SHOULD + *sujeto* + *un verbo* + ?
Should they travel now? = ¿Deberían ellos viajar ahora?
- Para responder preguntas cortas debemos también emplear *should* o *shouldn't*: *Should they travel now? Yes, they should. / No, they shouldn't.*



El siguiente recuadro resume lo explicado.

| | SHOULD | Examples | Spanish |
|----------|--|--|--|
| Positive | I should ... You should ... He should ... | I <u>should</u> get up early. You <u>should</u> sleep 7 hours. He <u>should</u> eat more vegetables. | Yo debería levantarme temprano. Tú deberías dormir 7 horas. Él debería comer más verduras. |
| Negative | I shouldn't ... You shouldn't ... He shouldn't ... | I <u>shouldn't</u> go to bed late. You <u>shouldn't</u> eat chocolate. He <u>shouldn't</u> drink coffee. | Yo no debería ir a dormir tarde. Tú no deberías comer chocolate. Él no debería tomar café. |
| Question | Should I ...? Should you ...? Should he ...? | <u>Should</u> I go to the gym? <u>Should</u> you drink more water? <u>Should</u> he do sports? | ¿Debería yo ir al gimnasio? ¿Deberías tú tomar más agua? ¿Debería él hacer deporte? |

Mira el siguiente video y ubica un consejo donde se haga uso del verbo should o shouldn't.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ssk6FBUpw7g>

EXERCISE 1

1. WRITE SHOULD OR SHOULDN'T.
2. She has the flu, She stay at home.
3. He has a backache. He ___ carry heavy things.
4. She has a headache, she ___ take a painkiller.
5. Steve has a stomachache, he ___ eat too many candies.
6. It is going to rain, you ___ take your umbrella.
7. Daisy has dirty hands, she ___ wash them.
8. Jenifer has a broken arm. She ___ play volleyball.
9. My sister is tired, she ___ take a rest.
10. Mark toothache, he ___ go to the
11. Isabel is fat, she ___ eat junk food



HEALTHY HABITS

fill in the blanks using **SHOULD** or **SHOULDN'T**
and one verb from the word bank

smoke
visit
wash
sleep
wear
go
brush
eat(2)
watch
drink(2)
play
do



You _____
some exercise every
day.



You _____ to bed late.



You _____
five fruits and
vegetables every day



You _____
too much alcohol.



You _____
too many sweets.



You _____
your teeth after every
meal.



You _____
your hands before
every meal.



You _____
eight hours every
day.



You _____
your coat in winter.



You _____
the dentist once a
year.



You _____
video games all day.



You _____



You _____ lots of water.



You _____ too much tv.



HAVE TO y HAS TO

Fecha: 17 – 28 de Mayo


Vamos a hablar de cómo expresar obligaciones con have to y has to en inglés.

La verdad es que para hablar de la obligación, tenemos varias palabras y estructuras. El más sencillo, de todos modos, es con have to.

I have to get up early tomorrow. = Tengo que levantarme temprano mañana.

She has to go to the doctor. = Ella tiene que ir al médico.

Have to se usa para hablar de una obligación que nos viene desde fuera. No es algo que queremos hacer, pero es algo que trae consecuencias si no lo hacemos, es una obligación externa.



HAVE TO / DON'T HAVE TO

HOW TO USE IT

Use **have to** when you think it is necessary to do something or are obliged to do it. In negative sentences it means it is not necessary to do it.

EXAMPLES

- I **have to** do my homework
- You **don't have to** work tomorrow.
- Sandra **has to** go to the dentist's.
- She **doesn't have to** go now.

STRUCTURE

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

| | | |
|---------------|---------|------|
| I/you/we/they | have to | work |
| HE/SHE/IT | has to | work |

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Use **don't** or **doesn't**

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------|
| I/you/we/they | don't have to | work |
| HE/SHE/IT | doesn't have to | work |

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Use **do** or **does**


Do I/you/we/they **have to** work? Yes, I do. No, I don't

Does HE/SHE/IT **have to** work? Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.

WH-QUESTIONS

What do you **have to** do tomorrow? I **have to** work.

What does she **have to** do tonight? She **has to** do her homework.



Ejemplos de obligaciones con HAVE TO en inglés

Fíjate que no son cosas que quieres hacer, sino cosas que tienes que hacer. Hay consecuencias si no las haces.

You have to wear a uniform to go to school.

You have to get a visa to go to the US.

She has to lose weight or she'll have health problems.



He has to pay his rent tomorrow.

Las estructuras son parecidas al Presente Simple, con un verbo en infinitivo después del HAVE TO. Recordemos la conjugación del verbo

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| I have to brush my teeth. | Yo tengo que cepillar mis dientes |
| You have to brush your teeth. | Tú tienes que cepillar tus dientes. |
| He has to brush his teeth. | Él tiene que cepillar sus dientes. |
| She has to brush her teeth. | Ella tiene que cepillar sus dientes. |
| We have to brush our teeth. | Nosotros tenemos que cepillar nuestros dientes. |
| They have to brush their teeth. | Ellos tienen que cepillar sus dientes. |

Negaciones con HAVE TO en inglés

Las negativas se hacen con **don't y doesn't** más el infinitivo: **have to**.

She doesn't have to get up early. = Ella no tiene que levantarse temprano.
I don't have to go to school on Sundays. = Yo no tengo que ir al colegio los domingos.
They don't have to take the exam. = Ellos no tienen que tomar el examen.
Mary doesn't have to work on Saturdays. = María no tiene que trabajar los sábados.

Ten en cuenta que una negativa con **have to** expresa que **no hay obligación**.

Puedes hacerlo siquieres, no es igual que una prohibición

1. WRITE "HAVE TO" – "HAS TO"

- A. They _____ write a test.
- B. She _____ clean her desk.
- C. Ken and Liz _____ learn English words.
- D. Andy _____ help his brother.



- E. We _____ do our homework.
- F. He _____ write with a pencil.
- G. I _____ feed the hamster.
- H. You _____ take photos.
- I. Victoria _____ read the newspaper.
- J. The teacher _____ send a text message

2. ACCORDING TO EACH SITUATION, MATCH THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. WRITE THE CORRECT LETTER.

Look at the time! It is really late. _____
All passengers flying to Spain. _____
He can't go out tonight because _____
He is too fat _____
She has a toothache _____
She wants to go to the concert _____
I have an English test tomorrow _____

- A. We have to take your umbrella
B. You have to study hard
C. We have to practice a lot
D. You have to wake up right now
E. He has to buy a guitar
F. You have to look for a job.
G. He has to go on a diet

EXERCISE ONE Fill the gaps with HAVE TO / DON'T HAVE TO / HAS TO / DOESN'T HAVE TO

- 1-Mary can't go to the cinema. She _____ look after her sister tonight.
- 2-My parents can't go to Italy. They _____ work this summer.
- 3-My friends _____ get up early tomorrow because it's Sunday.
- 4-Caroline _____ clean her car today because it's raining.
- 5-Children _____ work. First they have to go to school.
- 6-Sorry, I can't come tomorrow. I _____ go to the doctor's.
- 7-Peter _____ read a lot of books because he's studying literature.
- 8-That woman _____ carry all those bags. Her husband can help her.
- 9-You _____ get up early tomorrow if you want to be there at seven.
- 10-My father is an import-export manager. He _____ travel a lot.
- 11-You _____ do the ironing. I'll do it for you. I love ironing.
- 12-Teresa can't see very well so she _____ wear glasses.



Fecha: 31 Mayo – 11 Junio

FUTURE SIMPLE – WILL

Future Simple Tense



Future Tense indicates the actions which will occur in the future. "will", "shall" and "be going to" are auxiliary verbs of Simple Future Tense.

| POSITIVE (+) | NEGATIVE (-) | QUESTION (?) |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| I will come | I will not come | Will I come |
| You will come | You will not come | Will you come |
| He will come | He will not come | Will he come |
| She will come | She will not come | Will she come |
| It will come | It will not come | Will it come |
| We will come | We will not come | Will we come |
| You will come | You will not come | Will you come |
| They will come | They will not come | Will they come |

Future Simple con *will* es el futuro en inglés que permite expresar decisiones espontáneas sobre acciones futuras, predicciones o acontecimientos futuro que no puede alterarse. Se forma con el verbo auxiliar *will* y el infinitivo del verbo principal.

Uso

El *future simple* con *will* se emplea en inglés para expresar:

- una decisión espontánea;

Ejemplo:

Come on, I will help you sort the files.

- una opinión, un deseo, una incertidumbre o una suposición acerca del futuro;

- *Ejemplo:*

You won't finish it in just one day.

It will rain tomorrow anyway.

- promesas o intenciones;

Ejemplo:

I will do it tomorrow.



Tom



Becky



Activar Window:
Ver Configuración...

WRITE WILL OR WON'T ACCORDING TO THE CHART.

- Tom _____ jump.
- Becky _____ fish.
- Becky _____ drink.
- Tom _____ paint.
- Becky _____ hug her teddy bear.
- Tom _____ sleep.
- Tom _____ sell tickets.
- Becky _____ swim.
- Becky _____ bake a cake.
- Tom _____ deliver pizza.
- Tom _____ hop in the sea.
- Becky _____ run



FUTURE: WILL

- What time **will** our class finish?
- What time **will** you go to bed tonight?
- What time **will** you get up tomorrow morning?
- What **will** you eat for breakfast tomorrow morning?
- What **will** you do tomorrow? **Will** you have a busy day?
- What **will** you do this coming weekend?
- **Will** you travel next summer? If 'yes', where **will** you travel to?
- How old **will** you be in 10 more years? What job **will** you have?
- **Will** you be famous in the future? Why? / Why not?
- **Will** robots replace teachers in the future? Why? / Why not?
- **Will** people live on the moon in the future? Why? / Why not?
- Do you think it **will** rain tomorrow? Why? / Why not?
- What TV program **will** you watch tonight?
- **Will** you cook dinner tomorrow night? Why? / Why not?
- Do you think we **will** have an English test next week?
- How many grandchildren do you think you **will** have?



HOW MUCH – HOW MANY

Fecha: 14 Junio – 25 Junio

Las expresiones "*how much*" (cuánto) y "*how many*" (cuántos) pueden resultar un poco confusas al principio, en parte porque no tienen nada que ver con el adverbio interrogativo que contienen, "*how*" ("cómo"). Pero su uso es bastante sencillo. Sigue leyendo para averiguar cómo y cuándo usar cada una de ellas, y qué errores frecuentes debes evitar.

¿Cuándo se usan estas estructuras?

Utilizamos "*how much*" y "*how many*" para hablar de la **cantidad de las cosas**, ya sea en términos precisos o generales:

- *How much aspirin shall I administer to the patient? 400 milligrams.*
¿Cuánta aspirina debo administrar al paciente? 400 miligramos.
- *How many times has she been late to class? Oh, loads!*
¿Cuántas veces ha llegado tarde a clase? ¡Uff, muchísimas!

Reglas

Para saber si debes poner "*how much*" o "*how many*" tienes que fijarte en si aquello de lo que hablas es contable o incontable.

Con los **sustantivos contables** usamos "*how many*":

- *How many episodes have you seen?*
¿Cuántos capítulos has visto?
- *How many chairs do we need?*
¿Cuántas sillas necesitamos?

Con los **sustantivos incontables** usamos "*how much*":

- *How much traffic was on the road?*
¿Cuánto tráfico había en la carretera?
- *How much time do we have left?*
¿Cuánto tiempo nos queda? (los minutos son contables, pero el tiempo no, aunque hablaremos más sobre este tema a continuación).

Podemos **hacer preguntas cerradas** con "*much*" y con "*many*", pero sin "*how*":

- *Have you seen many episodes?*
¿Has visto muchos capítulos?



- *Was there much traffic on the road?*
¿Había mucho tráfico en la carretera?

En las **oraciones negativas** tampoco usamos "how":

- *I haven't seen many episodes.*
No he visto muchos capítulos.
- *There wasn't much traffic on the road.*
No había mucho tráfico en la carretera.

Si quieres ampliar detalles, échale un vistazo a nuestra entrada sobre los **nombres contables e incontables en inglés**.

Excepciones y variantes

Para saber el coste de algo se puede decir "*How much is this?*" ("¿Cuánto cuesta esto?"), **sin necesidad de mencionar el dinero**, los euros o las libras en la propia pregunta:

- *How much was your car, if you don't mind me asking?*
¿Cuánto te costó el coche, si me permites la pregunta?
- *How much is a ticket to Manchester?*

| many | much |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| too many | too much |
| + plural noun | + singular noun |
| for example: | for example: |
| people men | salt debt |
| cars sandwiches | time water |
| DVDs hours | money sugar |
| children newspapers | breakfast noise |
| you can count these nouns | you cannot count these nouns |
| e.g. 5 cars, 10 people | e.g. not '5 water'. just 'water' |



1.

COUNTABLE/UNCOUNTABLE

1 Fill the gaps with A/AN/SOME/ ANY and match the sentences to the pictures

1-There is _____ apple.

3-There aren't _____ eggs.

5-There isn't _____ sandwich.

7-There is _____ pineapple juice.

9-There aren't _____ cakes.

11-There isn't _____ rice.

13-There is _____ jam.

2-There aren't _____ oranges.

4-There is _____ butter.

6-There isn't _____ milk.

8-There are _____ bananas.

10-There is _____ bread.

12-There are _____ tomatoes.

14-There isn't _____ cheese.

2 Fill the gaps with HOW MUCH or HOW MANY

1-How many potatoes are there?

3-_____ butter is there?

5-_____ pizza is there?

7-_____ honey is there?

9-_____ bottles of milk are there?

11-_____ strawberries are there?

2-_____ meat is there?

4-_____ peaches are there?

6-_____ ham is there?

8-_____ salad is there?

10-_____ fish is there?

12-_____ slices of bread are there?

3 Make questions. Example: *How much fruit is there? There is some fruit.*

1- _____ ?

2- _____ ?

3- _____ ?

4- _____ ?

5- _____ ?

6- _____ ?

7- _____ ?

? There are a lot of eggs.

? There isn't any tomato juice.

? There is a packet of pasta.

? There are three red peppers.

? There are a lot of beans.

? There is some pizza.

? There is a little salt.

4 Fill the gaps with
a/an/some/any/is/are/much/many

Lisa: I'm hungry. _____ there any crisps?

Tom: No, there _____ any but there is _____ ham sandwich.

Lisa: Great, I'll have the ham sandwich and then _____ orange. Is there _____ ice-cream left?

Tom: No, there _____ any ice-cream. I'll go to the supermarket. How _____ tomatoes are there?

Lisa: There _____ only one. We should buy _____ more tomatoes. Oh! How _____ butter is there?

Tom: There isn't _____. And we need _____ sugar, too.

COUNTABLE OR UNCOUNTABLE?

Write C for countable or U for uncountable

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1-Oil _____ | 2-Carrots _____ |
| 3-Sugar _____ | 4-Chocolate _____ |
| 5-Chicken _____ | 6-Prawns _____ |
| 7-Peas _____ | 8-Lemons _____ |
| 9-Flour _____ | 10-Cucumbers _____ |
| 11-Cheese _____ | 12-Fish _____ |
| 13-Vinager _____ | 14-Onions _____ |
| 15-Pepper _____ | 16-Lettuce _____ |
| 17-Pasta _____ | 18-Pears _____ |
| 19-Honey _____ | 20-Croissants _____ |
| 21-Tea _____ | 22-Cup of tea _____ |
| 23-Eggs _____ | 24-Bottle of milk _____ |
| 25-Toast _____ | 26-Can of coke _____ |



2. WRITE HOW MUCH – HOW MANY

1. _____ stars are there in the sky?
2. _____ people live on islands?
3. _____ birds are there?
4. _____ water is in the ocean?
5. _____ money is in a bank?
6. _____ countries are there in the world?
7. _____ bread is eaten per day?
8. _____ bones are there in the human body?
9. _____ sand is in the deserts?
10. _____ information is on the internet?



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