



Guía de Inglés N°3
UNIT 1 FEELINGS AND OPINIONS
The Simple Present Tense

Nombres:	Apellidos:
Curso: 7th Grade Letra:.....	Fecha: April 6th, 2020

OBJETIVO: Reconocer estructura gramatical del presente simple en inglés a través de oraciones afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas en contexto.

OBS: En esta primera parte de la guía, vamos a copiar la materia que señalamos como introducción al presente simple en oraciones de uso cotidiano (página 1 y 2) y luego desarrollamos los ejercicios señalados más adelante en la misma guía que corresponden a los ejercicios del cuaderno de actividades.

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

This tense is related to actions that happen in a regular routine OR actions that show true or false facts. Of course, there are some words that help us to identify this tense. For example: always, never, on Mondays, etc.

I never go to school in February / Yo nunca voy al colegio en febrero

My Friends play videogames on Mondays / Mis amigos juegan videojuegos los lunes

Vamos a ver cómo hacemos preguntas en inglés...

Interrogative form.

We use DO / DOES at the beginning of the question depending on the subject:

Para los sujetos: I – YOU – WE – THEY,
iniciamos las preguntas con DO

Para los sujetos: HE – SHE – IT,
iniciamos las preguntas con DOES

EXAMPLES:

- ✓ Do you like sports?
- ✓ Do we study for the tests?
- ✓ Do they use the cellphone?

- *Does she watch TV at home?
- *Does he drive a Ferrari?
- *Does it need paper?

En la interrogación podemos identificar dos tipos de pregunta, una abierta y una cerrada. Esto se entiende debido al tipo de respuesta que podemos entregar, ya que las preguntas cerradas solo tienen la opción SI/NO como respuestas y las preguntas abiertas requieren una información desconocida. Veamos algunos ejemplos:

Do you like chocolates?

YES, I DO
NO, I DON'T



What do chocolate do you like?

I like Trencito chocolates

Negative form.

We use DON'T / DOESN'T for negative sentences next to the subject.

Para los sujetos: I – YOU – WE – THEY,
iniciamos las preguntas con DON'T

Para los sujetos: HE – SHE – IT,
iniciamos las preguntas con DOESN'T

EXAMPLES:

- ✓ I don't play sports.
- ✓ We don't study for the tests
- ✓ They don't go to the stadium
- ✓ You don't eat healthy food

- *She doesn't watch TV at home
- *He doesn't live in Rancagua
- *It doesn't need white paper

Affirmative form.

In this type of sentence, we use the verb conjugated (and no indicators) to refer to present affirmative.

sentences next to the subject.

En esta ocasión NO usamos
DO/DOES/DON'T/DOESN'T, ya que el verbo va
conjugado de acuerdo a la siguiente norma...



EXAMPLES:

- ✓ I live in Talca with my family
- ✓ She dances every day at home
- ✓ They play football on Saturdays
- ✓ He eats hamburgers on weekends
- ✓ You drink coffee in the morning
- ✓ It needs white paper for printing (se puede referir a una máquina)

Como podemos observar en los ejemplos, hay una pequeña diferencia en la forma escrita de los verbos con ligeros cambios en sus terminaciones, para ello aplicaremos las siguientes reglas de conjugación.

- ❖ Cuando los sujetos de una oración en presente simple afirmativo correspondan a I – YOU – WE – THEY, los verbos NO sufrirán cambios en su forma escrita.
- ❖ Cuando los sujetos de una oración en presente simple afirmativo correspondan a HE – SHE – IT, los verbos serán modificados en su forma escrita agregando ES/S o IES dependiendo de ciertas normas.



Si el verbo en su forma original termina en ss,
sh, ch, x, o se agrega ES al final.

Si el verbo en su forma original termina en Y se
reemplaza Y por IES.

Si el verbo en su forma original termina en E u
otra letra que no corresponda a las
mencionadas, se agrega solo S al final.

KISS= KISS**ES**
STUDY= STUD**IES**
WORK= WORK**S**
LOVE= LOVE**S**

Reading

1. Complete the phone conversation with the correct words.

tired - worried - well rested - anxious - busy

Antonio: Hello?

Jessica: Hi! Are you _____ ?

Antonio: Hey Jess, not at all, how are you?

Jessica: I'm ok, I guess, but I'm _____ about that History test!

Antonio: Hmm... have you studied? I feel a bit _____ , but I think we will be ok!

Jessica: Yes, I studied a lot, but still... maybe I'm overreacting.

Antonio: Maybe, but we can review tomorrow again, you should go to bed and be _____ to study again.

Jessica: Yes, you're right! I'm sure we will be happy at the end... You should rest, too!

Antonio: Yes, I'm going to bed now, I'm _____. See you tomorrow, Jess!

Jessica: See you! Don't forget the English dictionary!

Antonio: Don't worry, I won't! Good night...

2. Read the adjectives and write about what makes you feel that way.

- a. annoyed _____
- b. anxious _____
- c. relaxed _____
- d. delighted _____

Vocabulary

1. Use the following intensifiers and adjectives to make sentences.

so - really - a little - super - a bit - very

- a. _____ (afraid)
- b. _____ (annoying)
- c. _____ (worried)
- d. _____ (mean)
- e. _____ (lucky)

Language focus

1. Write the verbs in the correct form to complete the sentences.
 - a. Samantha _____ (play) football with her friends every Sunday.
 - b. Martin _____ (not / have) lunch at home.
 - c. I _____ (feel) tired this week. I think I will rest during the weekend.
 - d. Do you _____ (know) any good restaurants around town?
 - e. That plan _____ (not / sound) very good. I _____ (prefer) to stay home.
 - f. I _____ (not / eat) fish, or meat. Remember that I'm a vegetarian.

2. Write about your routine, use Present Simple and the clues from the box to write the ideas in order.

first - second - then - next - finally

