



Modalidad: a distancia, mediante material impreso o whatsapp –plataforma del colegio

MATERIA: LENGUA EXTRANJERA

Curso: 2°1°, 2°2°, 2°3°, 2°4°, 2°5,

TURNO: Mañana y Tarde

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Tema La hora- Presente Simple- verbos de rutina

Temas Las tareas serán corregidas cuando regresemos a clases después de la cuarentena. Quédate en casa y cuidate!

Referencia Gramatical

En inglés, el **presente simple**¹ (en inglés, *simple present* o *present simple*)² —también denominado **presente indefinido**— es el tiempo verbal presente (de aspecto no perfecto).

Es uno de los tiempos verbales del presente utilizados en inglés, además del presente progresivo, el presente perfecto y el presente perfecto progresivo. Se utiliza para hablar de cosas, hábitos diarios o actividades que suelen hacerse todos los días y siempre son verdad.³ Con: *I*, *you*, *we* y *they* se utiliza la base léxica del verbo, y con *he*, *she* y *it* se añade una *-s*.³

Uso correcto[[editar](#)]

Expresa afirmaciones o «verdades» (*The sun rises in the East* — El Sol sale en el este); o permanencia (*Her parents live in Madrid* — Sus padres viven en Madrid); hábitos o rutinas en la vida cotidiana (*I get up late on Sundays* — Me levanto tarde los domingos o *I eat a lot of fruit* — Yo como mucha fruta).

También se utiliza para hablar de eventos futuros y al igual que en el español, aquellos que estén sujetos a un horario: *The train leaves at nine* — El tren sale a las nueve.

Ejemplos:

- Afirmativo: *I speak English and French* — Yo hablo inglés y francés; *She speaks English and French* — Ella habla inglés y francés.
- Negativo: *I don't (do not) smoke* — Yo no fumo; *He doesn't (does not) smoke* — Él no fuma.
- Interrogativo: *Do you speak Spanish?* — ¿Hablas español?; *Does she speak Spanish?* — ¿Ella habla español?

Observaciones[[editar](#)]

Hay tres aspectos importantes que deben tenerse en cuenta a la hora de utilizar el presente simple:

1. En la tercera persona del singular debe añadirse una *s* al verbo principal. *She talks a lot with her friends* — Ella habla mucho con sus amigos.
2. En oraciones negativas y en preguntas debe usarse el verbo auxiliar *do*:⁴ *I don't live in Madrid* — Yo no vivo en Madrid; *Do you speak Spanish?* — ¿Hablas español?
3. El auxiliar *do* toma la forma *does* para la tercera persona del singular:⁵ *She doesn't speak French* — Ella no habla francés; *Does he live in Madrid?* — ¿Él vive en Madrid?

Grafías[[editar](#)]

Hay varias reglas aplicables a la grafía de la tercera persona del singular:

Debe añadirse *-s* o *-es*, según la terminación del infinitivo:⁶

1. **Se agrega *s* con verbos cuyo infinitivo termina en *b, d, e, f, g, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, o w***:³

[Escriba texto]



She likes the orange juice — A ella le gusta el jugo de naranja. *It looks easy.* — Parece fácil. *He lives in New York* — Él vive en Nueva York. *It gets more difficult.* — Se pone más difícil.

2. **Se agrega es con verbos cuyo infinitivo termina en *-ss, -zz, -sh, -ch, -x, -o* (pero no *-oo*):** [3nota 1](#)

*kisses/misses, washes, watches/catches, boxes, does/goes,*⁷ etc., pero: *boos/moos*;

3. **Con verbos cuyo infinitivo termina en consonante más y se convierte esta letra en *i* y se añade es:**

carry — *carries/marry* — *marries*; *fly* — *flies*;⁷ *cry* — *cries/try* — *tries*;

4. **Con verbos cuyo infinitivo termina en vocal/diptongo más y no se convierte la *y* en *i* y simplemente se añade *s*:**

play — *plays, enjoy* — *enjoys*.

5. **Si el verbo acaba en consonante *y*, la terminación es *-ies*:**³

they fly — *it flies*

you study — *he studies*

Ejemplos de conjugación [\[editar\]](#)

Afirmativo [\[editar\]](#)

I like cheese. — Me gusta el queso

You like cheese. — Te gusta el queso

He/She/(It) likes cheese. — Le gusta el queso.

We like cheese. — Nos gusta el queso.

You like cheese. — Te gusta el queso.

They like cheese. — Les gusta el queso.

Negativo [\[editar\]](#)

I don't like cheese. — No me gusta el queso.

You don't like cheese. — No te gusta el queso.

He/She/(It) doesn't like cheese. — No le gusta el queso.

We don't like cheese. — No nos gusta el queso.

They don't like cheese. — No les gusta el queso.

Para recordar la hora te pongo el siguiente reloj:



Telling the time



2:00 - It's two o'clock .	2:30 - It's half past two.
2:05 - It's five past two.	2:35 - It's twenty-five to three.
2:10 - It's ten past two.	2:40 - It's twenty to three.
2:15 - It's quarter past two.	2:45 - It's quarter to three.
2:20 - It's twenty past two.	2:50 - It's ten to three.
2:25 - It's twenty-five past two.	2:55 - It's five to three.

We use **AT + TIME** when giving the time of a specific event.

- The class starts at nine o'clock.
- The flight leaves at ten to three.

We use **IT IS** or **IT'S** to answer a question that asks for the time right now.

- What time is it? - It is half past four.
What's the time? - It's twenty to five.

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

Los verbos de rutina (Vocabulary) para estudiar

DAILY ROUTINES



Wake up



Get up



Make the bed



Have a shower



Get dressed



Have breakfast



Read the news



Listen to the radio



Go to school



Go to work



Wait for the bus



Take a taxi



Work



Study



Do the cleaning



Do the washing



Have a break



Go shopping



Do the cooking



Wash the dishes



Phone people



Watch TV



Have a walk



Surf the net



Go to bed



Actividades:

Debes resolver todos los ejercicios de las imágenes



It's half past three



3:15
12:15
12:45



1:15
2:45
2:15



3:45
9:15
3:15



3:45
7:15
7:45



6:45
9:45
6:15



12:45
9:45
12:15



3:45
10:15
10:45



3:15
6:15
3:45



4:45
5:15
5:45



3:45
9:15
3:15

Name _____ date _____

In the morning...



I wake up.
 I get up.
 I take a shower.
 I brush my teeth.
 I get dressed.
 I brush my hair.
 I eat breakfast.
 I go to school.



Read and match

www.voyaprenderingles.com

My Routine: Simple Present

Instructions: Read the following paragraph and complete it with the correct form of the verbs



Hi! Everybody! My name is *Gerald*. This is my first year at the University. I _____ 1(*be*) from England. I _____ 2(*not - work*). I just _____ 3(*study*) to be Computer software Engineer. I _____ 4(*have*) two sisters. I _____ 5(*not - have*) any brother. Karla, the oldest, _____ 6(*work*) as a pharmacist. She _____ 7(*have*) one daughter. Marian, the youngest, _____ 8 (*attend*) to kinder garden.

Mr Anderson is my Computer teacher. He _____ 9(*be*) 50 and he _____ 10 (*live*) in Chicago with his parents and his twin siblings - Denise and Mike, who _____ 11 (*be*) 20 years old.

On weekdays, Mr Anderson _____ 12 (*wake up*) at half past seven. He _____ 13 (*wash*) his face, he _____ 14 (*not- comb*) his hair because he is bald, and 15 _____ (*put on*) his tie, which he _____ 16(*hate*).

My parents _____ 17 (*not - be*) from England. They _____ 18 from (*come*) Canada. My father _____ 19(*not-work*) because he's retired. My mother _____ 20 (*represent*) people in a court. She's a lawyer.



II. Part. Read the paragraph again and answer the following question in a long way. Share your answer.

1. What is his name?

2. Where does he come from?

3. How old is *Gerald*?

4. What does he do?

5. How many siblings does he have?

- Is Marian a pharmacist?

7. Does *Gerald* come from Canada?

 8. Does *Gerald's* father work as a lawyer?

 9. Does Mr Anderson comb his hair? Why?

 10. Are the twins older than Mr Anderson?



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Lee el texto

Sarah's daily routine

I'm Sarah and I live in London. I work for a radio station. I love my job because every day is different. Every weekday I wake up at half past four in the morning because the programme starts at six o'clock. I get up, I have a shower and then I get dressed. I do not eat breakfast until eight o'clock. I leave my house at five o'clock and I usually catch the bus.

On Fridays, I get home at three o'clock in the afternoon and I relax. I like to watch the television or read a book. On Friday evenings, I like to go for a drink with my friends although sometimes I am very tired.

On Saturday morning, I wake up at ten o'clock and I read the paper. At twelve o'clock I have lunch. Usually I eat a sandwich. In the evenings I like to go to the cinema or theatre.

On Sundays I go to my Mum's house. She lives in London too. We usually have lunch together. Sometimes my sister goes to my mum's house with her children. I like playing with my niece and nephew. On Sundays I usually go to bed at eight o'clock.

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Escribi uno similar sobre vos.

[Escriba texto]