*"BICENTENARIO DE LA DECLARACION*
*DE LA INDEPENDENCIA"*

*"Martin Miguel de Güemes*
*Héroe de la Nación Argentina"*

**Ministerio de Educación, Ciencia y Tecnología**
**– Colegio Secundario: Nº 5051 –"Ntra. Sra. de La Merced"**
**- Escuela Promotora de Salud -**
*colegiosecundario5051_lamerced@yahoo.com.ar*
**www.colegiolamerced5051.com.ar.**
**Localidad: La Merced – Dpto.: Cerrillos**

**MATERIA:** LENGUA EXTRANJERA
**TURNO:** MAÑANA
**CURSO:** 4° AÑO          **CICLO:**ORIENTADO          **DIVISION:**1ra,2da,3ra,4ta
**DOCENTES:** Silvia Soto , Gustavo Burgos y Pompeya Contreras.
**ACTIVIDAD N° 4**:
**DESDE**: 11 de mayo al 22 de Mayo
**CONSULTAS y ENVIO DE TAREAS RESUELTAS**:

4to 1ra Profesora Silvia Soto. silbeatriz64@gmail.com

4to 2da Profesor Gustavo Burgos.  brielstoner@gmail.com

4to 3ra Profesora Pompeya Contreras. pompeyacontreras@gmail.com

4to 4ta Profesora Pompeya Contreras. pompeyacontreras@gmail.com

**TEMA: Past Simple vs Past Continuos.**

| Fecha de presentación de los alumnos | Temas   a trabajar   TAREA N° 4 |
|---|---|
| Mayo 2020<br><br><br>TAREA N°4 | 1_Aprender vocabulario importante en inglés sobre el Coronavirus.<br> 2-Practicar pronunciación y ejemplos<br>3- Entender la información publicada por la OMS y las noticias sobre el Coronavirus.<br>4- Uso del diccionario para traducir<br>5-Practica gramatical con el tiempo de verbo past simple and past Continuous<br>6-Comprensión lectora<br>7- Lecturas sobre coronavirus |

ACTIVIDADES:

Task 1: Abrir el siguiente link .Open the following link

https://blog.amazingtalker.com/es-es/ingles-2/coronavirus/30721/

Task 2:copy the text

Copiar el texto:

# "Lo que dice la OMS sobre el coronavirus"

Task 3: Copy the vocabulary and practise the pronounciation about:

> **Vocabulario sobre el virus**
> **Vocabulario sobre el tratamiento**
> **Vocabulario sobre las precauciones**

Task 4:Copiar y practicar la pronunciación de las siguientes oraciones

**1-Novel Coronavirus is highly infectious.**

**2-If you have a cough or even a fever, please go to the hospital as soon as possible.**

**3-If you have just returned from Italy recently, you should quarantine yourself at home for 14 days.**

**4-I am relieved that my friend tested negative for coronavirus.**

**5-Cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.**

**6-We could take precautions to prevent infection, such as washing hands regularly and avoiding touching eyes, nose or mouth.**

**7-Wear a surgical mask when you go to crowded public spaces.**

## Task 5: Read the following discussion and answer the questions

**DISCUSSION**

**Question:** What is the actual clinical impact of coro-naviruses on infectious disease prevalence and severity in the child and adult population?

**Kenneth McIntosh, MD:** Coronaviruses are common, and they are generally related to the upper respiratory tract family of disorders. They also trigger asthma in children and adults and severe respiratory disease in the elderly. Under the bell-shaped curve of respiratory infection, they probably cause pneumonia and bronchiolitis infections in the infant and child population. The clinical impact of coronaviruses has not yet been fully determined because much still remains to be discovered, despite recent research advances.

**Question:** Overwhelmingly SARS (SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME )seemed to have its greatest problems in the adult population, which probably has a lot to do with how it entered the human population and was spread. Did SARS present to be as much of a problem for babies and children?

**Kenneth McIntosh, MD:** No, interestingly enough SARS did not seem to be as much of a threat to infants and children. The infection appeared to be less severe in babies, and babies were also less infectious. This was evident by looking at the trend of secondary cases that developed. This is in marked contrast to the age-related severity of most respiratory viral infections. These data have provoked con-siderable interest and discussion, but no good explanation has surfaced. My own theory relates to the fact that almost all respiratory viral infections in adults are reinfections, and these occur on a background of partial immunity. Theoreti-cally, if you took a virus like RSV or parainfluenza and introduced it for the first time into the human population, adults, who are infected and have no preexisting immunity, might develop more severe disease than babies. However, until further research can verify this, it can only be seen as a theory.

1- What is SARS?.....................................................
2- What can cause coronaviruses?...............................................
3- Has The clinical impact of coronaviruses been fully determined yet?.................................
4- Did SARS present to be as much of a problem for babies and children?...............................

## Task 6: Complete the following sentences and translate them into spanish

1-Coronaviruses are generally………………………………………………………….of disorders.

_____

2- The infection ……………… to be less severe…………………, and babies ……… also less infectious

_____

3- My ………………………………….. relates to the fact that ……………………………………………adults are reinfections, and ………………………………..of partial immunity

_____

Task 7: What do these underlined words refer to? A qué hacen referencia las siguientes palabras subrayadas del texto?

1-**They** also trigger asthma in children._____

2- Overwhelmingly SARS  (severe acute respiratory syndrome )seemed to have **its** greatest problems in the adult population.  _____

3- how **it** entered the human population and was spread._____

4  **This** was evident by looking at the trend of secondary cases that developed _____

Task 8: Read the following text

The field of coronavirology has advanced significantly in recent years. The SARS epidemic was a dramatic reminder that animal coronaviruses are potential threats to the human population, although the exact mechanism of species-to species spread of the SARS coronavirus remains obscure.NL63 has been identified in many countries. This virus and the related viruses NL and HCoV-NH are likely the cause of a substantial proportion of respiratory tract disease in infants and children. The impact of HKU1 is not yet known. It seems clear that the coronaviruses infecting humans and causing respiratory disease are heterogeneous and quite widely distributed among groups I and II. It may be that some of the newer coronaviruses represent strains similar to the originalB814 and OC strains that could not be further characterized in the 1960s. Additional human coronavirus strains will very likely be discovered, which stresses the need for further investigation into the virology and etiology of these infectious organisms

Task 9: Translate the following sentences

1-The field of coronavirology has advanced significantly in recent years

_____

2- although the exact mechanism of species-to species spread of the SARS coronavirus remains obscure

_____

3- It seems clear that the coronaviruses infecting humans and causing respiratory disease are heterogeneous and quite widely distributed among groups I and II

_____
_____

4- The SARS epidemic was a dramatic reminder that animal coronaviruses are potential threats to the human population

## GRAMMAR PRACTISE:    PAST SIMPLE   AND   PAST CONTINUOUS

REMEMBER:

### Simple Past                Past Progressive Practice 2

**Simple Past**                          **Past Progressive**

**use with the action that interrupts**  **use with the ongoing action**

My husband **called**                   while I **was making** dinner.
   **(Verbo 2 da. Columna)**

persona+was-were+ verbo con ing

### PRESTAR ATENCCION

**\*WHILE(MIENTRAS)**

**\*WHEN (CUANDO)**

**While ____Pasado Continuo_____, _____Pasado Simple _____**

**_____Pasado Simple _____while _____Pasado Continuo_____**

**_____Pasado Continuo_____When _____Pasado Simple_____**

**When _____Pasado Simple_____, ____Pasado Continuo_____**

### EJEMPLO 1

**John _____( sleep)  when  his parents _____(arrive)**

**John WAS SLEEPING when his parents ARRIVED**

**(john estaba durmiendo cuando sus padres llegaron)**

### EJEMPLO 2

**When I _____( finish ) my homework, It _____(rain)**

**When I FINISHED my homework, It WAS RAINING**

**(Cuando yo termine mi tarea , estaba lloviendo)**

Task 10: Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses: Past Simple or Past Continuous

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Angela (call) _____. She said she (call) _____ me on her cell phone from her biology classroom at UCLA. I asked her if she (wait) _____ for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she (talk) _____ to me. I couldn't believe she (make) _____ a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students (sleep, actually) _____ in class. Some of the students (talk) _____ about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her (draw) _____ a picture of a horse. When Angela (tell) _____ me she was not satisfied with the class, I (mention) _____ that my biology professor was quite good and (suggest) _____ that she switch to my class.

While we were talking, I (hear) _____ her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I (hang) _____ up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner. As I (cut) _____ vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It (be) _____ Angela, but this time she wasn't

Complete with **past simple or past continuous**

1. While the forest ranger _____ in the woods, a fire _____. (walk/start)

2. A murder of crows _____ by while the farmer _____ a scarecrow. (fly/build)

3. While I _____ my clothes, I _____ my favourite shirt was gone. (unpack/realize)

4. While I _____ down the stairs, I _____ the phone ring. (run/hear)

5. When her husband _____ Sally _____ dinner. (arrive/cook)

6. There _____ an earthquake while Jeff _____ to work. (be/drive)

7. Just as Frank _____ his homework, he _____ another assignment he had to do. (finish/remember)

8. My husband _____ the dishes when I finally _____ back home. (wash/come)

9. Someone _____ Simon's picture while he _____ on a bench. (take/sit)

10. Ted [＿＿＿] about the previous day when I [＿＿＿] into the room. (think/come)

11. What [＿＿＿] she [＿＿＿] (wear) when you [＿＿＿] (see) her? Her favourite top, I think.

12. They [＿＿＿] (get) up early that morning so they [＿＿＿] (go) for a swim.

13. We [＿＿＿] (find) the keys we [＿＿＿] (look) for yesterday.

14. The car [＿＿＿] (crash) against the wall and a lot of people [＿＿＿] (come) round.

15. [＿＿＿] it [＿＿＿] (rain) when you left for school? Yes, it [＿＿＿], quite heavily.

16. It [＿＿＿] (be) a quiet morning: the birds [＿＿＿] (sing) in the trees and the cows [＿＿＿].(eat) We [＿＿＿] (walk) happily when a terrible storm [＿＿＿] (start) 100 ms away from us. The wind [＿＿＿] (blow)a big tree down and a black cloud [＿＿＿] (appear) in the sky.

17. We [＿＿＿] (can) hear you because we [＿＿＿] (sing) in the music classroom.

18. The police [＿＿＿] (discover) that a criminal gang [＿＿＿] (buy) luxury cars with stolen credit cards and [＿＿＿] (organize) an incredible operation to stop them.