



RED EDUCACIONAL
**SANTO TOMÁS
DE AQUINO**
DESDE 1870

EDUCACIÓN DE EXCELENCIA BASADA
EN LA PEDAGOGÍA DE JESÚS



COLEGIO SANTA MARTA
CURSO: Octavo Básico
ASIGNATURA: Inglés
Profesora: Daniela Rey Z.
Fecha: Lunes 4 de Mayo, 2020

ATTENTION

Read ALL the instructions before starting.
It is very important to follow instructions.

ATENCIÓN

Lea TODAS las instrucciones antes de comenzar
Es muy importante que siga las instrucciones.



• Objectives:

- a. Comprehending the use and structure of the Present Simple in affirmative, negative and interrogative statements.
- b. Identifying adverbs of frequency and their position in sentences.
- c. Recognizing possessive forms to express ownership.

Instructions:

- a. Copy the information of this PPT in your copybook. (Copia la información de este PPT en tu cuaderno)
- b. Solve the activities (Solucione las actividades)
- c. Check the activities with the answers at the end of this PPT. (Revise las actividades con las respuestas que están al final de este PPT)



- d. You don't have to send the activities to me, you have to write everything in your copybook. Contact me via e-mail only if you have questions. (Usted no debe enviarme el desarrollo de las actividades. Contácteme vía correo electrónico solo si tiene preguntas)
- **8th A :** drey@secst.cl
 - **8th B :** varaneda@secst.cl
- e. Read the schedule about May that is on the web page: www.colegiosantamarta.cl
(Lea el cronograma acerca de Mayo que está en la página web).

PRESENT SIMPLE

The present simple is used to talk about:

➤ Habits or actions that happen regularly

We use the present simple for habits or actions that we repeat regularly.

(Utilizamos el presente simple para hábitos o acciones que repetimos regularmente)

Examples:

*I **wash** my hair every day.*

*You never **go** to the library.*

*He **goes** to the library on Saturdays.*

➤ Permanent situations or things that are always or often true

We use the Present Simple to talk about things that stay the same most of the time or general facts that are true. (Usamos el presente simple para hablar de cosas que permanecen igual la mayoría del tiempo o hechos generales que son verdaderos)

Examples:

*I **don't drink** coffee.*

*She **is** very tall.*

*I **have** two brothers.*

*Water **boils** at 100 degrees. (Es una verdad absoluta, nunca cambiará)*

*Water **freezes** at zero degrees. (Es una verdad absoluta, nunca cambiará)*

*The sky **is** blue. (Es una verdad absoluta, nunca cambiará)*

*The Earth **goes** round the Sun. (Es una verdad absoluta, nunca cambiará)*

PRESENT SIMPLE STRUCTURE

AFFIRMATIVE FORM		
Subject	+ verb	+ complement
I	play	the piano.
She	plays	the piano.

He / She / It : verbs that follow are modified in their ending.
(Los verbos que le **siguen a estos pronombre** modifican su terminación)

Most verbs just add –s

- take – takes
- listen – listens
- download - downloads

Verbs ending in **ch, s,**
sh, o, x
add – es

- watch – watches
- guess – guesses
- finish – finishes
- go – goes
- fix - fixes

Verbs ending in
consonant + Y
change **y** to **ies**

- study – studies
- carry – carries
- Fly - flies

More examples:

We **go** to the cinema every weekend.

He **goes** to the cinema once a week.

I **study** English.

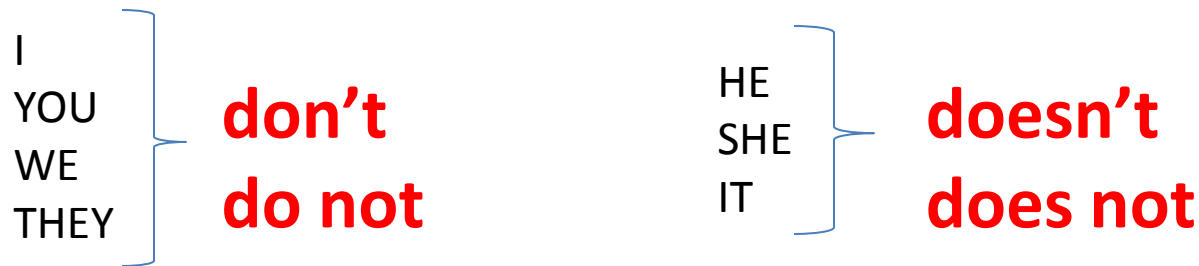
She **studies** English.

You **write** lovely poems.

He **writes** nice stories.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE VERBS!

NEGATIVE FORM			
Subject + don't / doesn't + verb + complement			
I	don't	play	the piano.
She	doesn't	play	the piano.



In the negative and interrogative form, the verbs are used without modification in their endings. All the pronouns use the same verb form.

(En las formas negativa e interrogativa, los verbos son utilizados sin modificación en su terminación. Todos los pronombres usan la misma forma del verbo.)

Examples:

We don't listen to rock music.

He doesn't listen to rock music.

I don't watch videos on YouTube.

She doesn't watch videos on YouTube.

INTERROGATIVE FORM			
Do / Does + subject + verb + complement			
Do	I	play	the piano.
Does	she	play	the piano.

Do {
I
YOU
WE
THEY

Does {
HE
SHE
IT

Examples:

Do we listen to rock music? → Yes, we do.
→ No, we don't.

Does he listen to rock music? → Yes, he does.
→ No, he doesn't.

Do you watch videos on YouTube? → Yes, I do.
→ No, I don't.

Does she watch videos on YouTube? → Yes, she does.
→ No, she doesn't.

ACTIVITY 1

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs.
(Completa las siguientes oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo).

- 1) She _____ her documents in her laptop. **(SAVE)**
- 2) We _____ our cell phones for video calls. **(USE)**
- 3) Tom _____ with his computer from home. **(WORK)**
- 4) I _____ great photos with my camera. **(TAKE)**
- 5) My little brother _____ with my video game console. **(PLAY)**

ACTIVITY 2

Now that you finished activity 2, CHOOSE 3 SENTENCES to change them into negative and interrogative form. Look at the example:

(Ahora que terminaste la actividad 2, escoge 3 oraciones para cambiarlas a oración negativa e interrogativa. Mira el ejemplo)

Sentence (oración): She _____ a song. (SING)

Answer (respuesta): She **SINGS** a song.

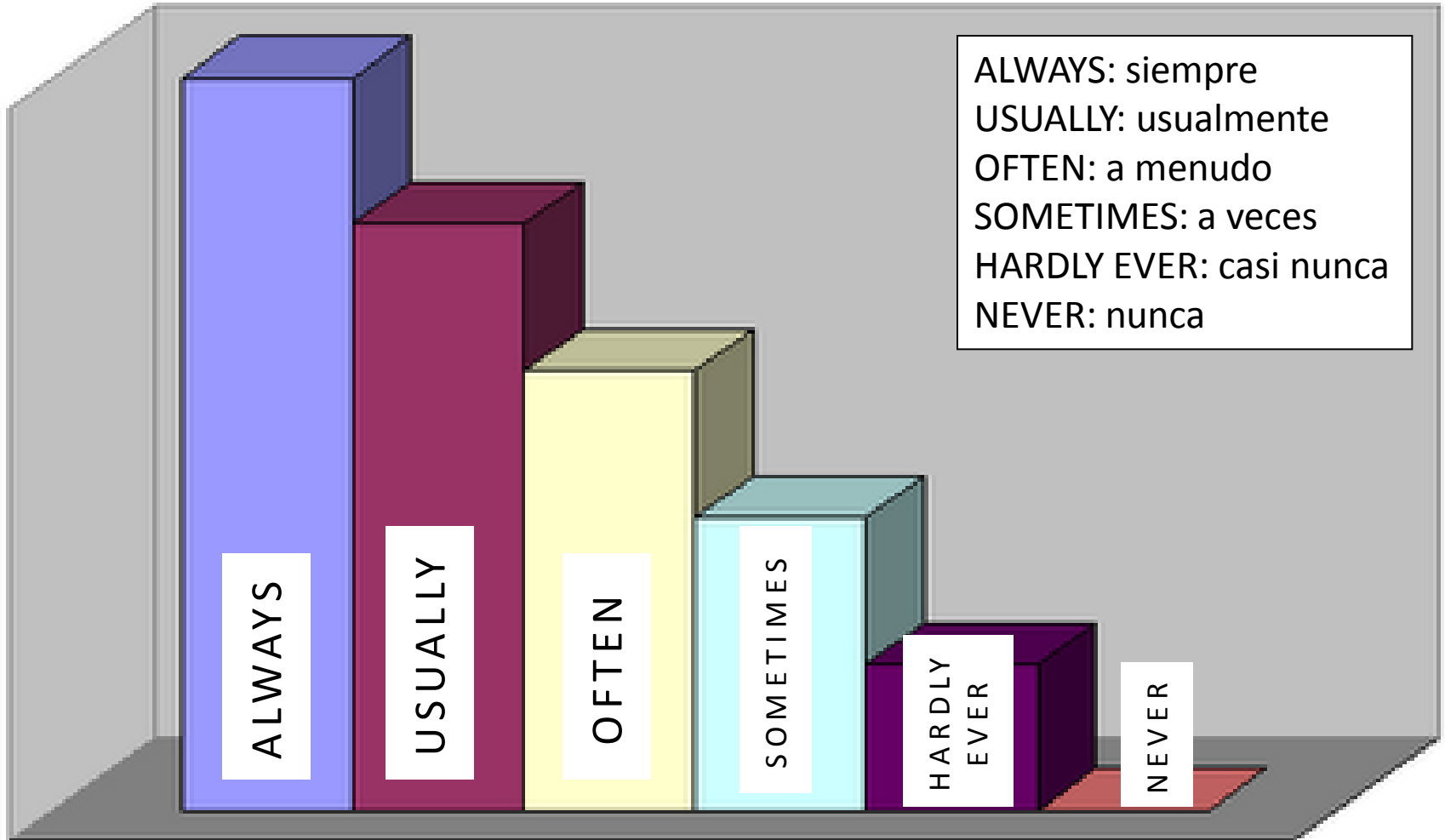
Now, using the information of the sentence rewrite it in negative and interrogative form. (Ahora, usando la información de la oración reescríbela en forma negativa e interrogativa)

Negative: She **doesn't sing** a song.

Interrogative **Does** she **sing** a song?

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

■ ALWAYS ■ USUALLY ■ OFTEN ■ SOMETIMES ■ HARDLY EVER ■ NEVER



The adverbs of frequency are used to express how often things happen.

(Los adverbios de frecuencia se usan para expresar cuán a menudo ocurren las cosas)

We use them:

- **Before the verb.** (Antes del verbo)

Example: I **usually** send messages to my friends.

She **always** sends messages to her friends.

- **After the verb to be (am/is/are).** (Después del verbo “to be”)

Example: She **is never** late for work.

We **are hardly ever** late for work.

I **am often** late for work.

The question **HOW OFTEN...?** is used to ask for frequency. (La pregunta *Cuán a menudo...?* Se utiliza para preguntar por frecuencia)

Examples:

How often do you play video games?

I **often play** video games.

How often does she take her video camera with her?

She **always takes** her video camera with her.

ACTIVITY 3

Read the texts about David and Tracy. (Lee los textos sobre David y Tracy)



DAVID

I love computers and I always play computer games. I never surf the internet for information. I don't read web pages, but I sometimes write emails. I never listen to an MP3 player because I don't like music!

I love my digital camera and I always take photos. I often listen to my MP3 player. I always use a webcam at the weekends. I sometimes surf the internet, too. I don't send text messages



TRACY

Now, answer the following questions. Give complete answer. (Ahora, responde las siguientes preguntas. Escribe respuestas completas)

Example: **What does Tracy love?**

Digital camera. (**Not** complete answer)

Tracy loves her digital camera. (Complete answer)

Questions:

- 1) How often does David play computer games?
- 2) What does David sometimes do?
- 3) Does David read web pages?.
- 4) How often does Tracy surf the internet?
- 5) Does Tracy listen to her MP3 player?

Este contenido es para que lo copie y desarrolle en su cuaderno, SIN EMBARGO NO SERA CONSIDERADO en la evaluación de la unidad 1.

FORMS TO EXPRESS POSSESSION

There are different words and forms to express that something belongs to someone. Look at the following chart. (Hay diferentes palabras y formas para expresar que algo le pertenece a alguien. Mira la siguiente tabla)

SUBJECT PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
I	MY (mi)	MINE (mío)
YOU	YOUR (tu)	YOURS (tuyo)
HE	HIS (su) (masculino)	HIS (suyo) (masculino)
SHE	HER (su) (femenino)	HERS (suyo) (femenino)
IT	ITS (su) (animales/cosas)	_____
WE	OUR (nuestro)	OURS (nuestro)
THEY	THEIR (su) (plural)	THEIRS (suyo)

A) POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES ARE USED BEFORE A NOUN. (Se usan antes de un sustantivo)

EXAMPLES:

- a) This is **my book**. (Este es **mi libro**)
- b) That is **her USB flash drive**. (Esa es **su memoria USB**)

B) POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AREN'T USED WITH ANOTHER NOUN. (NO se utilizan con otro sustantivo)

EXAMPLES:

- a) This book is **mine**. (Este libro es **mío**)
- b) That USB flash drive is **hers**. (Esa memoria USB es **suya**)
Se refiere a que es de ella.
- c) This cell phone charger is **his**. (Este cargador de celular es **suyo**)
Se refiere a que es de él.

C) WE USE ('S) TO SHOW THAT SOMETHING BELONGS TO A PERSON. (Usamos ('s) para mostrar que algo le pertenece a una persona)

<u>SINGULAR ('S)</u>	<u>PLURAL (')</u>
EXAMPLE: THIS IS <u>PETER'S</u> BROTHER. (Este es <u>el hermano de Peter</u>)	EXAMPLE: THIS IS THE <u>BOYS'</u> BALL. (Esta es <u>la pelota de los niños</u>)

ACTIVITY 4

A) Choose the right answer. (Escoge la respuesta correcta)

- 1) Alice met a friend of **her** / **hers**.
- 2) Are these book **yours** / **your** ?
- 3) Excuse me, is this **your** / **yours** seat?
- 4) We haven't eaten **ours**/ **our** sandwiches.
- 5) Tom has borrowed **my** / **mine** pen.
- 6) These keys aren't **my** / **mine**.

B) Write the missing (s') ('). (Escribe (s') o ('). Sin los paréntesis!)

- 1) David sister is a nurse.
- 2) These are the girls parents.
- 3) Those are the teachers cars.
- 4) This is my father office.

ANSWERS

Now that you finished all the activities, check your answers! (Ahora que terminaste todas las actividades, revisa tus respuestas!)

Activity 1

- 1) saves
- 2) use
- 3) works
- 4) take
- 5) plays

Recuerda que en esta actividad tú debías escoger las oraciones para formar la forma negativa e interrogativa. Aquí están todas las respuestas para que puedas corregir las que escogiste!

Activity 2

- 1) **Negative:** She **doesn't save** her documents in her laptop.
Interrogative: **Does** she **save** her documents in her laptop?
- 2) **Negative:** We **don't use** our cell phones for video calls.
Interrogative: **Do** we **use** our cell phones for video calls?
- 3) **Negative:** Tom **doesn't work** with his computer from home.
Interrogative: **Does** Tom **work** with his computer from home?
- 4) **Negative:** I **don't take** great photos with my camera.
Interrogative: **Do** I **take** great photos with my camera?
- 5) **Negative:** My little brother **doesn't play** with my video game console.
Interrogative: **Does** my little brother **play** with my video game console?

Activity 3

- 1) David always plays computer games.
- 2) He sometimes writes emails.
- 3) No, he doesn't.
- 4) She sometimes surfs the internet.
- 5) Yes, she does.

Activity 4

- A) 1.- hers
2.- yours
3.- your
4.- our
5.- my
6.- mine
- B) 1.- David's sister...
2.- ...girls' parents.
3.- ...the teachers' cars.
4.- ...father's office.



RED EDUCACIONAL
**SANTO TOMÁS
DE AQUINO**
DESDE 1870



EDUCACIÓN DE EXCELENCIA BASADA
EN LA PEDAGOGÍA DE JESÚS