CBTis 122, English II Module 5 TIME OUT.

a) Present Simple.

Topics:



b) Formation of the 3rd person singular (he/she/it).

30 años

c) Adverbs of Frequency.



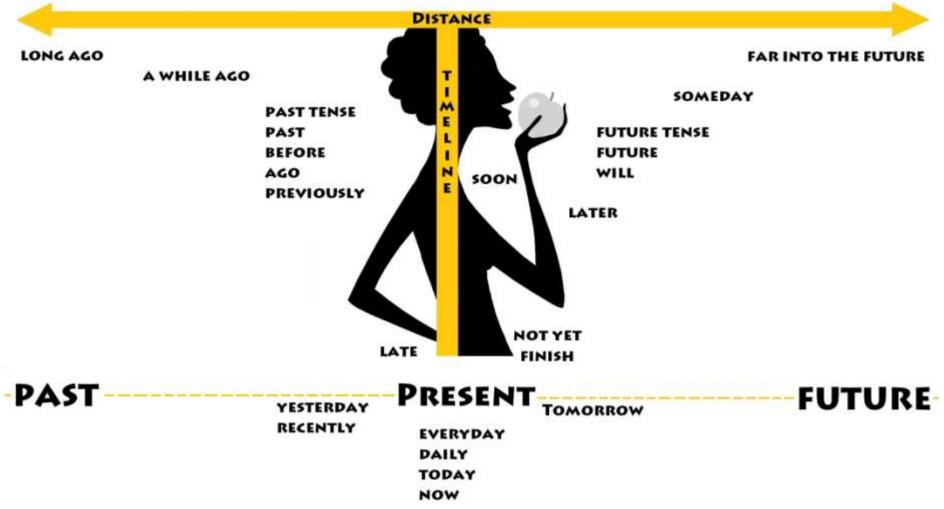
- d) Love, Enjoy, Like & Hate.
- e) <u>The verb can</u>.

COMPETENCIAS A EVALUAR:

- Genérica: 2 <u>Se expresa y se</u> <u>comunica</u>.
- **4.-** Escucha interpreta y emite mensajes pertinentes en distintos contextos mediante la utilización de medios, códigos y herramientas apropiados).
- 6.- Participa con responsabilidad en la sociedad(10 – 10.2).

- Disciplinares: 4 <u>comunicación.</u>
- **1**.- Identifica, ordena e interpreta las ideas, datos y conceptos explícitos e implícitos en un texto.
- **11 .-** Aplica estrategias de lectura y escritura.
- **12.-** Utiliza tecnologías de la información y comunicación.

PRESENT SIMPLE



Present Simple: We use present simple for...



Habits or actions that happen regulary.

Example:

I <u>watch</u> TV everyday.

You <u>drink</u> milk in the mornings.
We <u>go</u> to the school on monday.
They <u>play</u> tennis on weekends.
He <u>drinks</u> water all days.
She <u>eats</u> fruit after lunch.

It (school ring bell) <u>sounds</u> at 7:30 AM

Present Simple Time Expressions:

- ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY... always/usually/often/ sometimes/seldom / rarely /never.
 P.P. + A. of F. + Verb (base/modify)
- EVERY... day/week/month/year, etc.
- MOMENTS... In the ... afternoon/morning/evening.
- SEASONS... In the spring, summer, fall, winter.
- On Mondays, on the weekend, etc.

Formation of the 3rd person singular (he/she/it). Modify VERBS.



Eat -Eat<u>s</u>



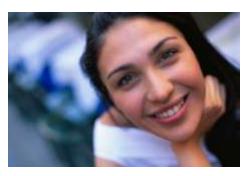


Dance -Dance<u>s</u>

Cry -Cr<u>ies</u>



Fly -Fl<u>ies</u>





Smile -Smile<u>s</u>

Wake up – Wake<u>s</u> up

V E R B S ...

REGULAR

BASE FORM >>> MODIFY

- Answer >>> answer<u>s</u>.
- Borrow>>> borrow<u>s</u>.
- Copy >>> cop<u>ies</u>.
- Destroy >>> destoy<u>s</u>.
- Explain >>> explain<u>s</u>.
- Finish>>> finish<u>es</u>.
- Pass >>> pass<u>es</u>.
- Stretch >>> Stretch<u>es</u>.

IRREGULAR

BASE FORM >>> MODIFY

- Begin >>> begin<u>s</u>.
- Buy >>> buy<u>s</u>.
- Catch >>> catch<u>es</u>.
- Fall >>> fall<u>s</u>.
- Fry >>> fr<u>ies</u>.
- Run >>> run<u>s</u>.
- Sleep >>> Sleep<u>s</u>.
- Told>>> told<u>s</u>.

NOTE: verb have not apply "heves" it uses has

Formation rules:

<u>Base Form</u>: Speak. Drive.

- Call.
- Eat.



To use the verb in present simple (he, she, it):
To modify the verb to present simple mode: add...<u>-s</u>.

add...

- She speaks.
- He drive<u>s</u>.
- Lisa call<u>s</u>.
- John eat<mark>s</mark>.







• To use the verb in present simple (he, she, it):

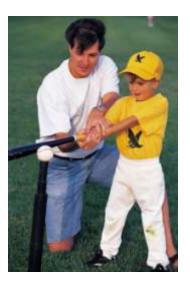
Formation rules:

- End of the verb: <u>ch</u>, <u>sh</u>, <u>ss</u>, <u>x</u>, <u>o</u>.
- Modify form: add <u>-es.</u>
- <u>Base Form :</u>
- Teach.
- Push.
- Kiss.
- Fix.
- Do.



- She push<u>es</u>.
- Ana kiss<u>es</u>.
- My dad fix<u>es</u>.
- Jennifer go<u>es</u>.









Cry Try Fly Worry Study



• To use the verb in present simple (he, she,it): Formation rules: • End of the verb: CONSONANT + \mathbf{y} .

Base Form: • Modify form: change y to i, add <u>-es.</u>

- The baby cries.
- He tries.
- The eagle flies.
- She worries.
- John studies.











Formation rules:

<u>Base Form</u>: Pay. Enjoy. Pray.

Buy.

Stay.



- To use the verb in present simple (he, she,it):
 End of the verb: VOWEL (a,e,i,o,u) + y.
- Modify form: add <u>-s.</u>
- She pays.
- He enjoy<u>s</u>.
- Bety prays.
- Daniel buys.
- Caroline stays.

add.







Write the modify form of these verbs to <u>he</u>, <u>she</u>, <u>it</u>.

1.	Read	
2.	Repair	
3.	Natch	
	_isten	
	_ove	
	Have	
	Push	
8.	_	
9.	Think	
10.Kiss		
11.	11.Buy	
12.	Go	

- 1. Read<u>s</u>
- 2. Repair<u>s</u>
- 3. Watch<u>es</u>
- 4. Listen<u>s</u>
- 5. Love<u>s</u>
- 6. <u>Has</u>
- 7. Push<u>es</u>
- 8. Do<u>es</u>
- 9. Think<u>s</u>
- 10.Kiss<u>es</u>
- 11. Buy<u>s</u> 12. <u>Go**es**</u>

The PERSENT SIMPLE structure.

Correct form of the PRESENT SIMPLE...

- Base form of the Verb (I, you, we, they)
 Modify verb (he, she, it)
 - AFFIRMATIVE



- **Don't** = Do not
- **Doesn't** = Does not

- Do...?
- Does...?





- (s.a) Short Answer
- Yes,...do/does.
- No,... don't/doesn't.



- I <u>eat</u> (yo como)
- YOU <u>accept</u> (tu aceptas)
- We <u>cut</u> (nosotros cortamos)
- They <u>dance</u> (ellos bailan)
- He <u>pays</u> (el paga)
- She <u>crashes</u> (ella choca)
- It <u>copies</u> (eso/aquello copia)





- I don't <u>eat</u>
- You don't <u>accept</u>
- We don't <u>cut</u>
- They don't <u>dance</u>
- *He* doesn't <u>pay</u>
- She doesn't <u>crash</u>
- It doesn't <u>copy</u>

a) s, es, ies = only 3^{rd} person

b) do not =don't

c) does not =doesn't



- Do *I* <u>study</u> ...?
- Do **you* <u>swim</u> ...?
- Do *we* <u>**run</u> ...?</u>**
- Do *they* <u>fix</u> ...?

(s.a.) Short Answer:

- (+)*Yes*, *I* do.
- (-)No, I don't.
- *(+) Yes, I do.
- *(-) No, I don't.
- (+) Yes, we do.
- (-) *No, we don't*.
- (+) *Yes, they do.*
- (-) *No, they don't*.



Does he <u>finish</u> ?

Does she joke ?

Does it <u>throw</u>?

(s.a.) Short Answer:

- (+)*Yes*, *he* does.
- (-)*No, he doesn't*.
- Yes, she does.
- No, she doesn't.
- Yes, it does.
- No, it doesn't.

LOOK THE CORRECT FORM ...



REMEMBER...

<u>Modify verb</u> (-s, -es, -ies) only in 3rd person affirmative form (+) and <u>Base</u> <u>form of the verb</u> for (*I*, you, we, they)

Use <u>don't</u> + verb (base form) and <u>doesn't</u> + verb (base form) in negative form (-)

To ask questions with... <u>Do</u> (I, you, we, they) verb (base form) ? and <u>Does</u> (he, she, it) verb (base form) ?

<u>N E V E R...</u>

"P.P. + doesn't + modify verb (s, es, ies)" "Does+ P.P. + modify verb (s, es, ies)?" EXAMPLES:

- The eagles <u>fly</u> high in the mountains.
- It <u>doesn't cost</u> \$20 dollars.
- My father <u>listens</u> jazz music.
- We <u>don't read</u> magazines.
- Karen <u>doesn't drink</u> coffee.
- <u>Does</u> she <u>eat</u> fruit?
 <u>Yes</u>, she does. No, she doesn't.
- **They** <u>don't play</u> soccer, they play basketball.
- Mary <u>works</u> in the school.
- <u>Do</u> | <u>clean</u> my room<u>?</u> *Yes, I do. No, I don't*.
- **He** <u>doesn't buy</u> candies, he buys fruit.
- <u>**Do you like</u>** English class? (*your answer*)</u>

COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES ...

EXAMPLES:

1 Joe and Sue	<u>(walk)</u> everyday.
2 My camera	(not take) good photos.
3 My cousin	(drink) tea on Fridays.
4 We	(not play) soccer.
5 She	(eat) dinner at nights.
6 Michael	(not run) fast.
71	(have) lunch at home every day at 12:00 hrs.
8 <u>Bill</u>	(read) books? Yes,does. No, he
9 They	(not do) their homework on the weekend.
10 Mary	<u>(like)</u> long hair.
11I	(smile) ? Yes, / Na,dan't.
12 Rice	(not grow) in cold countries.
13 My father	(drink) coffee.
14 your sister	(live) in Toronto? Yes, daes. No, she
15 She	(speak) English very well.
16 you	(drive) a car? (<i>your answer</i>)

COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES ...

ANSWERS:

- 1.- Joe and Sue <u>walk</u> everyday.
- 2.- My camera doesn't take good photos.
- **3.- My cousin <u>drinks</u>** tea on Fridays.
- 4.- We <u>don't play</u> soccer.
- 5.- She <u>eats</u> dinner at nights.
- **6.- Michael <u>doesn't run</u>** fast.
- 7.- I <u>have</u> lunch at home every day at 12:00 hrs.
- 8.- Does Bill read books? Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.
- 9.- They don't do their homework on the weekend.
- 1**0.- Mary <u>likes</u> long hair**.
- 11.- <u>Do</u> | <u>smile</u>? <u>Yes</u>, / <u>do</u>. <u>No</u>, / <u>don't</u>.
- 12.- Rice doesn't grow in cold countries.
- 1**3.- My father <u>drinks</u> coffee.**
- 14.- <u>Does</u> your sister live in Toronto? Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.
- 15.- She <u>speaks</u> English very well.
- 16.- <u>Do</u> you <u>drive</u> a car? (*your answer*)

Adverbs of frequency.

- We use the adverbs of frequency to talk about how often we do something.
- BEFORE the main verb:
- [P.P. + "Ad. Of Frequency" + VERB (Base/Modify)]
- John "often" plays soccer on Saturdays. Peter doesn't "always" have breakfast.
- AFTER verb TO BE:
- [P.P. + <u>VERB (am, is, are)</u> + "Ad. Of Frequency"]
- Sherly <u>is</u> *"never"* late for school. My parents <u>aren't</u> *"sometimes"* on vacations.

always(100%) usually often sometimes(50%) seldom rarely never_(0%).

Love, Enjoy, Like & Hate.

"He loves playing in the park"

He loves to play in the park.





"She loves listening music"

"She loves to listen music"

"She hates clanning the kitchen"

"She hates to clean the kitchen"



• I, You, We, They

• He, She, It.

Personal Pronouns



• enjoy

• like

hate

• <u>NOUN</u> (People, Things, Places)

• VERB(ing)/+ to (VERB) (see rules)



Formation Rules to "- ing" form.

RULE	END OF THE VERB:	Base form	- <i>ing</i> Form.	VERB-ING
1	CONSONANT + e	Smil <mark>e</mark> Write	Drop (e) _x and ADD - <i>ing</i>	Smil ing Writ ing
2	VOWEL + CONSONANT*	R <mark>un</mark> Swim	DOUBLE THE CTE. + ADD - ing	Runn <i>ing</i> Swimming
2.1	Exception - w, -x, - y. Do not doble cte.	Snow Fix Say	ADD - <i>ing</i>	Sno wing Fi xing Sa ying
3	2 VOWELS + CONSONANT	Read Sleep	ADD - <i>ing</i>	Reading Sleeping
4	2 CONSONANTS	Work Watch	ADD - <i>ing</i>	Wo rking Wat ching

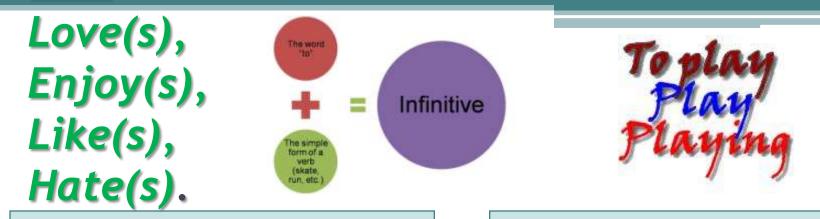
EXAMPLES: Love(s), Enjoy(s), Like(s), Hate(s).

P.P.+ VERB4+ A NOUN*.

- I love my family, you, etc.
- You enjoy the school.
- We like English class.
- They hate homework.
- He loves rock music.
- She likes basketball.
- My cat likes fish.

*NOUN: People, Things, Places.





P.P.+ VERB4+ AN INFINIT

- I love to listen music.
- You enjoy to play the guitar.
- We *like* to dance at night.
- They hate to eat vegetables.
- He loves to swim.
- My dog hates to walk.

*INFINITIVE: to + verb (base form).

P.P.+ VERB4+ ING FORM.

- I love listening music.
- You enjoy playing the guitar.
- We like dancing at night.
- They hate eating vegetables.
- He loves swimming.
- She enjoys to talk on the cell.
 She enjoys talking on the cell.
 - My dog hates walking.

<u>UNDERLINE</u> the correct form VERB4, and WRITE the verb in the right form (...ing) or (to...):

1.	l [enjoy/enjoys]	(dance).	EXA
2.	She [<i>hate/hates</i>] to	(lose) a game.	<u><i>P.P</i></u> I en
3.	He [<i>love/loves</i>] to	(<i>talk)</i> to her.	Ann Pete
4.	You [enjoy/enjoys]	(<i>play</i>) soccer.	I ha
5.	My dog [<i>like/likes</i>] to	(<i>jump)</i> in the street.	
6.	They [hate/hates]	<i>write)</i> poems.	
7.	Kelly [<i>like/likes</i>]	(travel).	
8.	John and Sue [<i>love/loves</i>] to	(watch) TV.	<u>P.P.</u>
9.	The monkey [enjoy/enjoys]_	(eat) bananas.	I lik Ann
10.	l [<i>love/loves</i>] to	(be) Mexican.	Pete

EXAMPLES: <u>P.P. + VERB4 + Verb (ing)</u> I enjoy learning. Ann loves cooking. Peter likes cleaning his car. I hate getting up in the morning.







P.P. + VERB4 + to + verb (base form)
I like to learn.
Ann loves to cook.
Peter likes to clean his car.
I hate to get up in the morning.

ANSWERS:

- 1. | [<u>enjoy</u>/enjoys] <u>dancing</u>.
- 2. She [*hate/<u>hates</u>*] to *lose* a game.
- 3. He [*love*/<u>loves</u>] to <u>talk</u> to her.
- 4. You [enjoy/enjoys] playing soccer.
- 5. My dog [*like/likes*] to *jump* in the street.
- 6. They [*hate/hates*] *writing* poems.
- 7. Kelly [*like/<u>likes</u>] <u>traveling</u>.*
- 8. John and Sue [*love/loves*] to *watch* TV.
- 9. The monkey [enjoy/enjoys] eating bananas.
- 10. I [love/loves] to be Mexican.

EXAMPLES:

<u>P.P. + VERB4 + Verb (ing)</u> I enjoy learning. Ann loves cooking. Peter likes cleaning his car. I hate getting up in the morning.



P.P. + VERB4 + to + verb (base form)
I like to learn.
Ann loves to cook.
Peter likes to clean his car.
I hate to get up in the morning.



The VERB CAN structure.

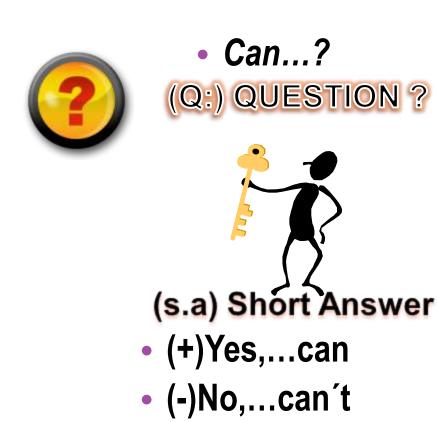
Correct form of the VERB CAN

• Base form of the verb can (I, you, we, they, he, she, it)



Can't = cannot = can not

WE USE THE VERB CAN TO EXPRESS ABILITY.





- I <u>can</u> (yo puedo)
- You can (tu puedes)
- We can (nosotros podemos)
- They can (ellos pueden)
- He can (el puede)
- She can (ella puede)
- It can (eso/aquello puede)



- I <u>can't</u> (yo <u>no</u> puedo)
- You <u>can not</u> (tu <u>no</u> puedes)
- We <u>can't</u> (nosotros <u>no</u> podemos)
- They <u>can't</u> (ellos <u>no</u> pueden)
- He <u>can't</u> (el <u>no</u> puede)
- She <u>can't</u> (ella <u>no</u> puede)
- It <u>cannot</u> (eso/aquello <u>no</u> puede)

a) One single group⁷.

b) can't = cannot = can not





- Can <u>I study...?</u>
- Can *we* <u>**run**...?</u>
- Can *they* **fix...?**
- Can he finish...?
- Can <u>she</u> <u>joke</u>...?
- Can it throw...?

- (+)Yes, I can.(-)No, I can't.
- Can *you <u>swim...?</u> *(+) Yes, I can.*(-) No, I can't.
 - (+) Yes, we can. (-) No, we can't.
 - (+) Yes, they can. (-) No, they can't.
 - (+) Yes, he can. (-) No, he can't.
 - (+) Yes, she can. (-) No, she can't.
 - (+) Yes, it can. (-) No, it can't.

LOOK THE CORRECT FORM...

REMEMBER...

<u>Can +</u> (verb) affirmative form (+) and there is only <u>one group</u> for (*I*, you, we, they, he she, it)

Use <u>can't</u> + verb (base form) in negative form (-)

To ask questions with... <u>Can</u> (*I*, *you*, *we*, *they*, *he*, *she*, *it*) + *verb* (*base form*) ?

<u>YOU CAN USE in neg. form.</u> can't = cannot = can not



EXAMPLES:

- The penguins *can* <u>swim</u> very fast.
- It (the computer) **Can** <u>use</u> extra memory.
- My father can play the piano.
- We *cannot* <u>fly</u>, the eagles can.
- Mary can't <u>drink</u> regular milk.
- <u>Can</u> she <u>eat</u> fruit?
 <u>Yes</u>, she can. No, she can't.
- They can <u>run</u> 10 kilometers.
- My mother can <u>speak</u> four lenguages.
- <u>Can</u> | <u>eat</u> candies? <u>Yes</u>, I can. No, I can't.
- He can not <u>come</u> to the party.
- <u>Can</u> you <u>change</u> a \$10 dollar bill?

(your answer)

• You can't/can do it.