



INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE CALDAS

"Dignificando la escuela transformamos el mundo"

Guía de recuperación

Remedial activities 2nd term Course: 10AD Date:
Handing date: Before November the first (1 | 11 | 2021)
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Learn English not because you have to...
But because you really want to.

Topics

1. Present continuous.
2. Past perfect.
3. Imperatives.

Evaluation 1

Understanding the main idea and understanding details, Read the text and then select the best answer for each question according to the reading. Entendiendo la idea principal y los detalles, lea el texto y seleccione la mejor respuesta para cada pregunta de acuerdo a la lectura.



“ _____ ”

Many of us nowadays like to watch science fiction movies at the theater. Although it may seem that science fiction stories were introduced in modern times, they have been around for over a hundred years.

The French writer Jules Verne (1828-1905) was one of the first authors to write about science fiction. Born in Nantes, France, Verne first studied law in obedience to his father’s wishes. However, he later found his passion in story-telling and became an author. Verne first introduced science to his stories in the novel “Five Weeks in a Balloon.” He also predicted man’s journey to the moon in “From the Earth to the Moon.”

Jules Verne gained wide popularity from the public for his creative writing. Some of his most famous works include “Journey to the Center of the Earth,” “Around the World in 80 Days,” and “20,000 Leagues Under the Sea.” His books are still read and loved around the world today.

1) The main idea of this passage is that _____.

A. Science fiction stories were introduced in modern times
B. Jules verne was one of the first authors to write science fiction
C. Jules Verne predicted man’s journey to the moon

2) The best title for this passage would be:

A. One Hundred Years of Science Fiction
B. Science Fiction and Movies
C. Jules Verne: The Father of Science Fiction

3) Jules Verne’s father wanted his son to study _____.

a. law
b. movies
c. writing

4) JulesVerne first introduced science fiction in his novel, _____.

a. From the Earth to the Moon
b. Journey to the Center of the Earth
c. Five Weeks in a Balloon

5) Jules Verne’s books are _____.

a. still read and loved today
b. no longer read by people
c. sold only in Nantes, France

Study/ Explanation Present progressive or continuous

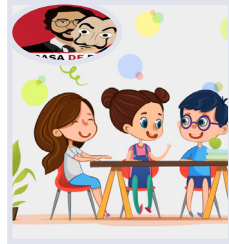
We can use the present continuous to explain the idea that something is happening now, at this moment.

I'm studying maths



We can use it to express longer actions not at this moment but in progress.

I'm watching a Netflix serie called "la casa de papel"



The present continuous is also called present progressive, We form the present continuous with the verb to be in simple present and the -ing form of the verb.

to be	
I	am
You	are
He	is
She	is
It	
We	are
You	are
They	



Study/ Repasemos la forma ing de los verbos

y + ing = ying



play = playing
fly = flying
study = studying

e = e + ing



dance = dancing
fake = faking
rhyme = rhyming

ee + ing = eeing



see = seeing
flee = fleeing
agree = agreeing

ie = i + e + ying



die = dying
lie = lying
tie = tying

c/v/c* = double final c + ing



run = running
put = putting
stop = stopping

-ING spelling rules

1. In general we add -ing to the end of the verb.
2. Verbs ending in consonant + E. We remove the E from the end of the verb and add -ing.
3. Verbs ending in IE. We remove the IE from the end of the verb and add -ying.
4. One syllable verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant. We double the final consonant. except for the verbs ending in W, X, Y.
5. Two syllable verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant and the last syllable is stressed. We double the final consonant. except for the verbs ending in W, X, Y.

Reglas para adicionar el -ing a los verbos

1. En general le agregamos ing al final de los verbos.
2. Si el verbo termina en e, se la quitamos y le agregamos -ing. (**eat** => **eating**)
3. Si el verbo termina en IE, se las quitamos y le agregamos -ying. (**die** => **dying**)
4. los verbos de una sílaba que terminan en una consonante + una vocal + una consonante, le duplicamos la última consonante y le agregamos -ing. excepto si terminan en W, X, Y. (**cut** => **cutting**)

5. Los verbos de 2 sílabas que terminan en una consonante + una vocal + una consonante y tienen el acento en la última sílaba, le duplicamos la última consonante y le agregamos -ing. excepto si terminan en W, X, Y. (**begin** => **beginning**)

Evaluation 2

Drag and drop the present continuous form of verbs to complete the jokes.

are trying

are flying

are looking

1)

Bill: The police for a man with one eye called Smith.

Charles: What's his other eye called?

2)

Pilot: Tell the passengers that I have both good news and bad news for them.

Flight attendant: What's the good news?

Pilot: We in perfect weather and we are making excellent time.

Flight attendant: And what's the bad news?

Pilot: We're lost.

3)

A man is having a meal in a restaurant.

Man: waiter, this meat is very tough. what's it?

Waiter: The problem isn't the meat, Sir. You to eat the plate.

am waiting

am not telling

am drowning

1)

A small boy is standing next to the escalator. He is looking at the handrail.

Shop assistant: Is there something wrong?

Small boy: No, I for my chewing gum to come back.

2)

Police officer: Come out of the water. Swimming is not allowed here.

Andrew: but I'm not swimming, I .

3)

Two sisters are in bed together.

Diana: Are you asleep?

Hilary: I you.

Evaluation 3

Complete the column A with the present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses, then, match the column A with the column B to create a complete sentence. look at the example.

Column A

- A) We **are talking** (talk)... **A**
- B) It _____ (sleep)... **B**
- C) They _____ (play)... **C**
- D) I _____ (watch)... **D**
- E) Paul _____ (do)... **E**
- F) Ann _____ (read)... **F**
- G) My aunt _____ (sing)... **G**
- H) The dog _____ (run)... **H**
- I) It _____ (snow)... **I**
- J) George _____ (speak)... **J**

Column B

- 1) ... an interesting TV serie.
- 2) ... a song.
- 3) in the mountains.
- 4) ... German.
- 5) ... in the bed.
- 6) ... very fast.
- 7) ... in class.
- 8) ... a book.
- 9) ... volleyball.
- 10) ... his homework.

Evaluation 4

Read the letter, Identify the 9 mistakes and write the correction at the bottom of the letter. (write the whole text)
One of them is made for you:

Dear Ann,

This is a photograph of my family on holidays. We is having a good time in France. The weather is sunny and hot today. In the picture, we are at the beach in Coliere, a little village in the South of France.

I am swimming in the sea because the water is very hot. I love it. My brother are playing with the sand. He likes building sandcastles when he goes to the beach. My sister is sunbath because she loves the sun. My dad are fishing with the fishing rod. Also, he is listenning to the radio. My mum is read a book next to my sister. She is really happy when we are on holidays in the beach.

And you Ann ? What is you doing ? Are you have a good time ?

Kisses,
Albert.

Dear Ann,

This is a photograph of my family on holidays. We are having a good time in France. The weather _____

Study/ Explanation Past perfect

Look at the following video and then complete the questions.

The past perfect is very similar to the present perfect: the auxiliary verb “have” goes one step back in time and becomes had.

The past perfect tense is for talking about something that happened before something else.

The Past Perfect is used:

1) to express an action accomplished before a given past moment and viewed back from that past moment. It may be a single point action, an action of some duration or a recurrent action.

It was long afterwards that I found out what had happened.

2) to express an action which began before a given past moment and continues into it or up to it:

a) With stative verbs where its use is compulsory.

She began to do all the things that she had wanted to do for years.

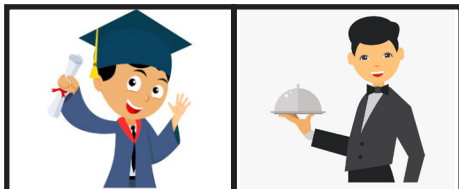
He suddenly understood that she had loved him all her life.

b) With some dynamic verbs of durative meaning where the Past Perfect (Non-Continuous) may be used instead of the Past Perfect Continuous with little difference in meaning.

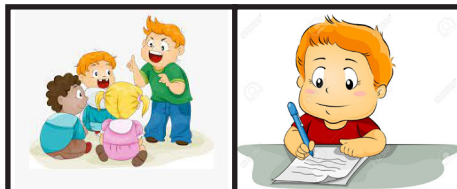
Roy mentioned that he had dined at home since his return.

Evaluation 5

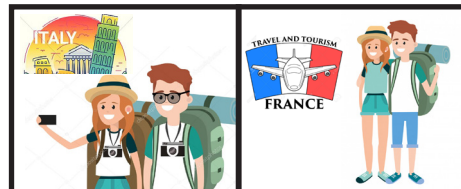
Complete the sentences by using the past perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.



Daniel got a job in a restaurant after he _____
(graduate)



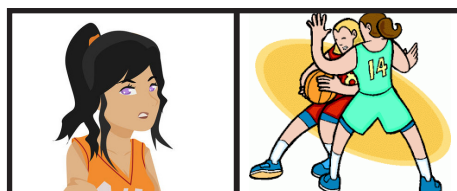
Charles told everybody how he _____ the test
(pass)



They went to Italy last summer. Before they _____ to France
(be)



He called his brother when he _____ his homework
(do)



She wasn't happy about the basket match because her team _____
(lose)



Mary cleaned his bedroom after her mother _____ to her.
(talk)

Study/ Past perfect time markers

Time markers can be used with the past perfect simple and connect (or relate to) two different times in the past.

Before

Before + **simple past**, **past perfect**
Past perfect, before + **past simple**

Example:

Before they **met** their friends, they **had ridden** their bikes
The train **had left** before I **arrived** at the station.

when

when + **simple past**, **past perfect**
Past perfect when + **simple past**

Example:

When I **arrived** at the station, the train **had** already **left**
The plane **had** already **landed** when we **got** to the airport

after

After + **past perfect**, **simple past**
Simple past, after + **past perfect**

Example:

I **arrived** at the station after the train **had left**.
After Eric **had made** breakfast, he **phoned** his friend.

by the time

By the time + **simple past**, **past perfect**
Past perfect By the time + **simple past**

Example:

By the time I **arrived** at the station, the train **had** already **left**.
The film **had started** by the time we **arrived** to the cinema.

Because

Because + **past perfect**, **simple past**
Simple past, Because + **past perfect**

Example:

I **was** very tired because I **had studied** too much.
Because their favorite program **had finished**, the kids **turned** off the

Evaluation 6

Look at the last charts and then complete the sentences below.

1. When they come (come) out of the bank, their car had disappeared (Disappear)
2. My toothache _____ (disappear) after I _____ (take) some medicine.
3. By the time he _____ (arrive) to the airport, the plane _____ (take) off.
4. After she _____ (eat) breakfast, she _____ (go) to school.
5. The thief _____ (leave) the bank before the police _____ (come)
6. When I _____ (Get) back, nobody _____ (do) the washing up.
7. His computer _____ (crash) on, because He _____ (download) a virus.
8. The post office _____ already _____ (close) by the time I _____ (get).

Study/ Imperatives

<p>Orders</p>  <p>Clean your teeth, now!</p>	<p>Instructions</p>  <p>Open your books.</p>	<p>Warnings</p>  <p>Don't feed the animals.</p>
<p>Invitations</p>  <p>Come to the party tonight.</p>	<p>Requests</p>  <p>Please Help!</p>	<p>Advices</p>  <p>Be polite to your father.</p>

The imperative is used to give orders, instructions, warnings, invitations, requests and advices. The form of the verb used for the imperative is the base form of the main verb, which is used without a subject.

Although the main feature of sentences in the imperative is that they have no grammatical subject, they do have an understood subject, 'you'.

The basic form of the imperative remains the same whether it is addressed to one or more people.

- Come on, Mary; I'm waiting.
- Come on, girls; you're late.

There is also a special type of imperative, using let's, that is used when you need to include the speaker.

- Let's go out tonight!
- Let's not talk about it.

The word order of a sentence in the imperative is:
verb + object (if needed).

The negative imperative is made with do + not or don't.

- Don't lose that key.
- Do not come back without it!

When you use the imperative to make a request, you should use "please" before the verb to be more polite.

- "Please take a seat."
- "Please wait here."

Evaluation 7

Look at the pictures then complete the imperative sentences by using the following verbs.

Mire las imágenes, luego complete los imperativos usando los siguientes verbos.

Let's not smoke

Call

Let's watch

Don't play

Don't talk

Look



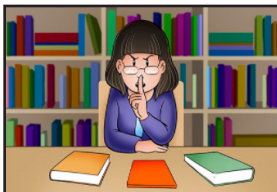
_____ inside
the house



_____ a film.



_____ here.





_____ the police!



_____!

Evaluation 8

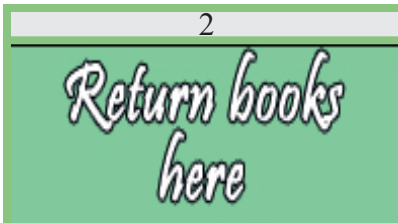
Where can you see these Warnings? choose the best option. ¿Dónde puede ver las siguientes advertencias? elige la mejor opción.



A. in a women's restroom

B. in a restaurant

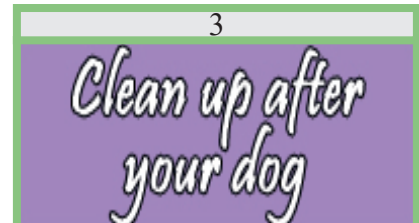
C. in a pond



A. in a clothes shop

B. in a library

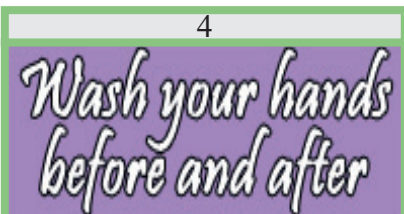
C. in a hospital



A. at home

B. at the park

C. at the restaurant



A. in a subway

B. in a hospital

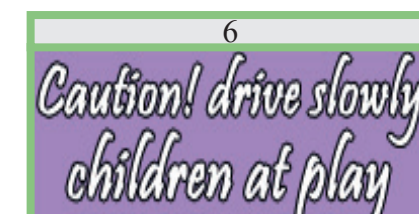
C. on a menu



A. in a library

B. in a bookstore

C. in a grocery store



A. in a sport stadium

B. outside an apartment building

C. in a shop

Evaluation 9

Look at the last charts and then complete the sentences below. **Mire los siguientes cuadros y complete las oraciones. Ponga atención cuando dice **We**, se incluye la persona que dice la oración, y cuando dice **You**, no se incluye la persona que habla. mire los ejemplos.**



1) **Go** _____ upstairs.
(**You** / to go)



2) **Let's not swim** _____
in this lake.
(**We** / not/to swim)



3) _____
football in the yard.
(**You** / not/to play)



4) _____
our homework.
(**We** / to do)



5) _____
your teeth.
(**You** / to brush)



6) _____
during the lesson.
(**You** / not/to talk)



7) Please _____
the animals in the zoo.
(**You** / not/to feed)



8) _____
the instructions.
(**We** / to read)



9) _____
late for school.
(**You** / not/to be)



10) Please _____
your mobiles.
(**You** / to turn off)

