



INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE CALDAS

"Dignificando la escuela transformamos el mundo"

Guía de recuperación

Remedial activities 3rd term Course: 10AD Date:
Handing date: Before November the first (1 | 11 | 2021)
Teacher: Jorge Adalver Murcia

Learn English not because you have to...
But because you really want to.

Topics

1. Present continuous. (Review)
2. Past perfect. (Review)
3. Imperatives. . (Review)
4. passive voice.
5. Modal verbs (must/mustn't/have to / don't have to.

Engage / warm up

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.



Imagine a world where air pollution is no longer a problem. Clean air is all around us. People do not have to worry about polluting the air every time they drive their cars. Fuel shortages are no longer a problem either.

Although scientists have been trying for decades to develop a new kind of car that does not need gasoline, they have been unsuccessful. Recently, however, automobile engineers have succeeded in creating a new kind of car that runs on gasoline and electricity. This is the famous " hybrid car." This car gets

its name from the fact that it has a gasoline engine and an electric motor inside. Hybrid cars do less harm to the environment and cost drivers less money because they require less fuel than ordinary cars.

Hybrid cars are becoming widely popular in the United States. They are soon expected to become widely used around the world. If scientists and engineers continue to work on car development, perhaps the world with clean air that we imagined earlier just might become a reality someday.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>1) The main idea of this passage is that _____.</p> <p>A. we must stop air pollution</p> <p>B. people like electric cars</p> <p>C. hybrid cars will become more popular in the future</p> | <p>2) The best title for this passage would be:</p> <p>A. The Meaning of Hybrid</p> <p>B. The Car of the Future</p> <p>C. How to Solve Air Pollution</p> | |
| <p>3) Hybrid cars _____.</p> <p>a. run only on electricity</p> <p>b. do much harm to the environment</p> <p>c. require less fuel than ordinary cars</p> | <p>4) Air pollution is _____.</p> <p>a. becoming a big problem</p> <p>b. more serious than fuel shortages</p> <p>c. popular in the United States</p> | <p>5) Hybrid cars are becoming popular because _____.</p> <p>a. people like electricity</p> <p>b. they cause less air pollution</p> <p>c. they have a nice name</p> |

Study/ Explanation Present progressive or continuous

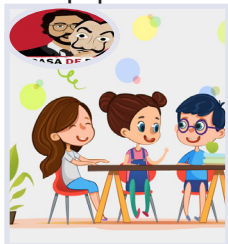
We can use the present continuous to explain the idea that something is happening now, at this moment.

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	
She	is
It	
We	
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 = ie + 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

Look at the pictures, write affirmative and negative sentences by using the present continuous.

1



She **is eating** an apple.

She **isn't eating** cherries

2



They _____.

They _____.

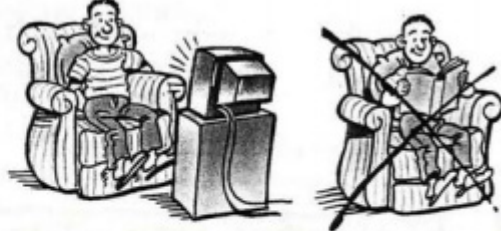
3



I _____.

I _____.

4



He _____ TV.

He _____ a book.

5



We _____ a soda.

We _____ coffee.

6



She _____ her teeth.

She _____ her face.

Study/ Past perfect.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

ESL.COM

Form

Affirmative

S + had + past participle
He had finished the test when the bell rang.

Negative

S + had + not + past participle
He had not finished the test when the bell rang.

Interrogative

Had + S + past participle
Had he finished the test when the bell rang?

Evaluation 3

Look at the pictures, write affirmative and negative sentences by using the past perfect.

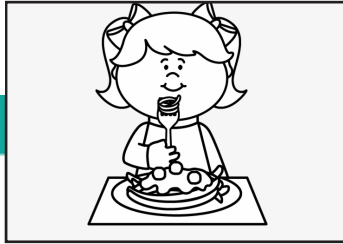
I have worked all day.

(He trabajado todo el día.)

PAST PERFECT AFFIRMATIVE

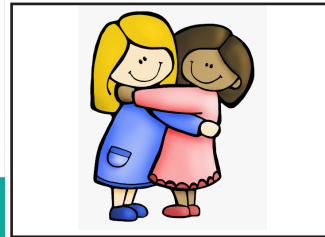
Singular	I	had	found
	you		seen
	he she it		been
	you we they		closed thought talked cleaned bought

subject + had + past participle



I ate cherries from the tree that my grandfather _____ (plant) many years before.

When we arrived, the show _____ (already / start)



Yesterday I met a friend that I _____ for ages. (not see)

Study/ imperatives

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

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.

Evaluation 4

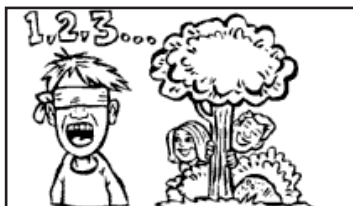
Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box. Some of these imperative forms are negative (-)

- ~~Speak~~ Help Get Play Clean Drink Come Run

 1) Don't <u> speak </u> Spanish in my class. (-)	 2) _____ her in the kitchen.	 3) Please _____ in, you don't have to knock.	 4) I don't want to see you again, _____ out of here.
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5) _____
in the corridor. (-)



6) Let's _____
hide and seek.



7) _____
and drive. (-)



8) _____ your
shoes.

Study/ Passive voice (Simple present and simple past)

The Passive is used

When the agent (the person who does the action) is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context.

- This church was built in 1995. (unimportant agent)
- He has been arrested. (obviously be the police)
- Jane was called. (we don't know who called)

To make more polite or formal statements.

- The car hasn't been cleaned. (more polite)
- You haven't cleaned the car. (less polite)

When the action is more important than the agent, as in processes, instructions, events, reports, headlines, news items, and advertisements.

- 30 people were killed in the earthquake.
- Taking pictures is not allowed. (written notice)
- Bread is baked in an oven for 45 minutes. (process)

To put emphasis on the agent.

- The new library will be opened by the Queen.
- The Pyramids were built by the ancient Egyptians.

Basic steps to form the passive voice:

- 1 The object of the active becomes the subject of the passive.
- 2 We add the auxiliary "to be" – "is/are" when the main verb of the active is present, and "was/were" when it is past.
- 3 In negative or interrogative sentences the auxiliary "to do" is replaced by "to be": - do(n't) / does(n't) become is(n't) / are(n't); - did(n't) becomes was(n't) or were(n't).
- 4 We turn the main verb of the active into the **past participle**.
- 5 If we need or want to add the agent of the passive, we must use "by".

Let's practice

Active

Magazines use pop singers as models.

When did Tom write this letter?

Passive

Pop singers are used as models by magazines.

When was this letter written by Tom



Passive voice:

- My computer was repaired by Ben yesterday.

Passive voice:

- My computer was repaired by Ben yesterday.

Passive voice:

- Are these shoes designed in Portugal?

Passive voice:

- English is spoken all over the world.

Passive voice:

- When is the dog fed by Betty?

Evaluation 5

A. Complete the blanks with the present simple passive voice. Pay attention because there are questions, affirmative and negative sentences. **Complete los espacios usando la voz pasiva en presente simple. Ponga atención porque hay preguntas, oraciones afirmativas y negativas.**

Computers _____ (sell) in many different stores.
English _____ (speak) almost everywhere.
School uniforms _____ (No/wear) in this school.
Less ice-cream _____ (eat) in the winter.
_____ your breakfast _____ (Prepare) by your mom?
French _____ (teach) in my school too.
Fashionable clothes _____ (wear) both by boys and girls.
_____ Fashion clothes _____ (buy) on-line?
Fashion changes _____ (No/accept) by many people.
Many people _____ (influence) by the media.
Lots of TV _____ (watch) nowadays.

Evaluation 6

Complete the blanks with the past simple passive voice then match the column A with the column B to create a logical sentence. Pay attention because there are affirmative and negative sentences. **Complete los espacios usando la voz pasiva en pasado simple. Ponga atención porque hay oraciones afirmativas y negativas.**

The ball	1	A	_____ (call) after the accident.
Smoking	2	B	_____ (find) guilty of vote trading.
The police	3	C	was hit (hit) out of the stadium.
Taxes	4	D	_____ (stinguish) by employees.
The school uniform	5	E	_____ (No / allow) in this room.
These two politicians	6	F	_____ (raise) to pay debts from the pandemic.
The fire	7	G	_____ (buy) by the new student.

Evaluation 7

A. Complete the blanks with the past simple passive voice. **Complete los espacios usando la voz pasiva en pasado simple.**

A DIFFICULT CHOICE

During a sea trip on board a steamer a young girl _____ (court) by five young men. The poor thing was at a loss whom she should choose. She _____ (advice) to jump overboard and then marry the one who would jump in after her. The girl did as she _____ (tell). Next morning when all the five admirers were on deck she jumped into the sea. She _____ immediately _____ (follow) by four of the men. When the girl and her admirers _____ (fish) out of the water she found herself even more at a loss than before. "What should I do with these four wet men?" she asked the captain. "Take the dry one", was his advice. This time again the girl did as she was told.

B. Look at the sentence and decide if they are active or passive and choose the right form of the verb. **Mire las siguientes oraciones y decida si son activas o pasivas y seleccione la forma correcta del verbo.**

- A) England **makes** / **were made** the best computers.
- B) Ann and Paul **visit** / **were visited** by her parents.
- C) Edgar Allan Poe **wrote** / **was written** the black cat.
- D) The rent **pays** / **was paid** last week.
- E) Flies **catch** / **are caught** by spiders.
- F) My grandfather **grows** / **is grown** blackberries in his farm.

Study/ Modal verbs (Must / Have to / Has to)

Must

- Express personal obligation.
- Express what the speaker thinks is necessary.
- Express subjective obligation

example

- I must go to bed earlier.
- You must answer all the questions.

Have to, Has to

- Express impersonal obligation
- The subject is obliged or forced to act by separate, external power (for example rules, law, school rules)
- Express objective obligation

Example

- I have to arrive at work at 9 sharp. My boss is very strict.
- In Britain, you have to drive on the left.

Evaluation 8

According to the explanation, complete the following sentences by using must or have to / has to.



I must get up early today, I want to do my job.



He _____ to do the laundry, his mother told him to do so.



We _____ help our parents with the housework. we think it is necessary!



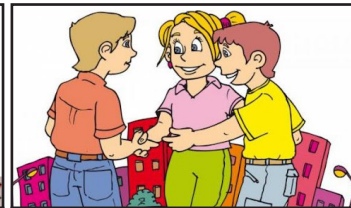
I _____ go home early, my parents don't let me stay until late.



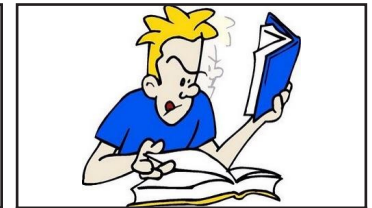
I can't go to the cinema tomorrow, I _____ study. or I'll fail again.



You _____ buy two more eggs for the cake.



You _____ meet Allison, she is Great!



To have a good grade, Paul _____ revise well for the test.

Study/ Modal verbs (Must / Have to / Has to)

Must not / Mustn't

It is prohibited, it is not allowed. it is important that you don't do something.

The prohibition can be subjective (the speaker's opinion) or objective

example

- In the army, you mustn't go out after 9.
- You mustn't drink wine.

Don't have to / Doesn't have to

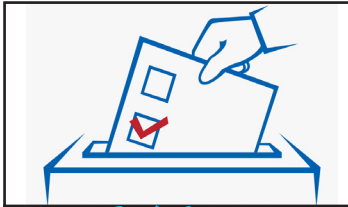
There is no obligation; you are not required to do something, especially if you don't want to.

Example

- You don't have to drive. I can do it.
- He doesn't have to turn here. He can turn at the next intersection.

Evaluation 9

According to the explanation, complete the following sentences by using *mustn't* or *don't have to* / *doesn't have to*.



People *don't have to* vote, but it is a right and a duty citizen have.



You _____ drink alcohol if you have to drive somewhere.



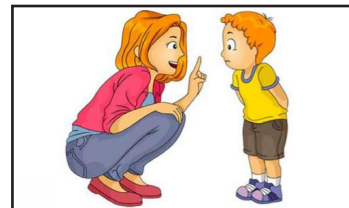
Dany _____ work at the weekend and he can play with his friends.



People _____ fish in polluted rivers, it is very dangerous.



You _____ smoke, if you do, your life will be shorter.



Children _____ obey their parents and teachers.



Ann _____ wash the dishes, her husband is washing them for her.



Little George _____ write or paint on the walls.

"Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated."
— R Collier