

GAME DEVELOPMENT AND GAME DEVELOPMENT TEAMS

The Present Simple

2. READING

Read the text carefully and...



Video game development **is** the process of creating a video game. The process **usually involves** the work of a development team. This team **generally consists** of designers, artists, programmers, and audio specialists.

Designers **design** the gameplay, the rules and the structure of a game. Development teams **usually have** a lead designer. He or she **coordinates** the work of other designers. A designer **often writes** the story and the dialogues.

Game artists **are** visual artists and they **create** the video game art. They **produce** 2D or 3D models and animation.

A game programmer **is often** a software engineer. He or she **develops** the game software, **programs** the game engine, **produces** user interface elements, etc.



a. True or false?

1. Video game development usually involves the work of a development team.
2. Designers are not members of a game development team.
3. A lead designer writes the story and the dialogues.
4. Game artists create the video game art.
5. A game programmer coordinates the work of other designers.



b. Name the members of a game development team:

3. GRAMMAR

a. Look at the words in blue and choose the best option.

They are: a. nouns b. verbs c. adjectives d. articles

b. Mirá de nuevo las palabras en azul. Varias de ellas tienen algo en común, ¿podés encontrar qué es? Podés realcionar eso que tienen en común con la persona/ sujeto de la oración?

c. Complete the table with the correct form of 'produce'

THE PRESENT SIMPLE – AFFIRMATIVE FORMS		
I	produce	user interface elements.
He She It		2D animation.
We You They		3D models.

Estudiemos ahora el present simple o presente simple. En realidad, ya habíamos visto algo de este tiempo verbal con el verbo be, dado que las formas 'is', 'am' y 'are', son las tres conjugaciones del presente simple del verbo be. En esta lección estamos aprendiendo cómo se comportan los demás verbos, (los que no son be) en el 'present simple', forma afirmativa. Vemos que solo hay 2 conjugaciones en este tiempo verbal:

- una para I, we, you y they: el verbo en su forma base.
- y otra para he, she, it: el verbo terminado en 's'.

Es decir, los verbos conjugados con he, she, it agregan una 's' al final: design → designs, esta sería la regla general. Pero hay algunas sub-reglas:

1. Si el verbo termina en 'z', 's', 'sh', 'ch', 'x': V + es
Process → This system processes all the information.
Fix → Tom fixes my computer.
2. Si el verbo termina en consonante + 'y', como en study, copy: V + ies (el verbo cambia 'y' por 'i' y agrega -es).
Study → She studies English at university.
Importante: esta regla no se aplica cuando el verbo termina en vocal + y como en play, stay, buy.
plays, stays, buys.
3. Verbos que terminan en 'o', como go y do: V + es
Go → He goes to the gym every day.

1. Practiquemos las reglas:

Rewrite the sentences with the given subject.

a. I play video games every day.

She

b. Game artists create video games art.

A video game artist

c. We buy music online.

Sam

d. We study video games development at university.

He

e. I watch TV in the evening.

Sara

f. The new computers copy files in seconds.

The new computer

g. The boys go to school in the morning.

He

h. These programs process statistics

The new program

Volvamos ahora al estudio del presente simple. Es importante saber que este tiempo verbal se usa hablar de acciones que se repiten regularmente, estados permanentes y leyes naturales y físicas, lo que sucede siempre.

Mira el texto de nuevo y presta atención a las palabras en negritas: **generally, often, usually**. Son adverbios de frecuencia, es decir, palabras que indican la cantidad de veces que sucede algo en un período de tiempo. Los adverbios de frecuencia más comunes son:

%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	Always	I always study after class
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work
80%	Normally / Generally	I normally get good marks
70%	Often / Frequently	I often read in bed at night
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	Seldom	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I hardly ever get angry
0%	Never	Vegetarians never eat meat
Subject + Adverb + Main Verb		Subject + BE + Adverb
Daniel always passes his exams.		He is always happy.

Estos adverbios se colocan antes del verbo principal pero después del verbo “to be”.

- They **usually** watch TV in the morning.
- She **never** eats sweets.
- They are **usually** in bed by 11:30.

Estos adverbios son muy comunes en el ‘present simple’ porque señalan la idea de frecuencia, hábito o regularidad de la acción.

Otras palabras que acompañan al presente simple son:

Every day, every morning, every afternoon, every evening.

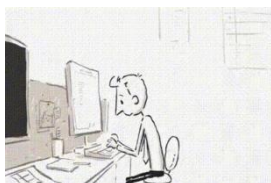
Every Monday, every weekend.

On Monday, on Tuesday, on Wednesday.

At the weekend, etc.

2 Practiquemos todo.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb:



David ... (be) a programmer. He ... (work) for Microsoft in the USA. On a typical day he... (write), ... (update) and ... (maintain) computer programs. He also ... (check) programs and ... (correct) errors to ensure good results. At weekends David ... (sleep) late, ... (ride) his bicycle, ... (watch) series on Netflix and ... (listen) to music. He sometimes ... (go) to the cinema too.