

ENGLISH

4th
SECONDA
BY
SESSION B

ONLINE
CONSULTING
(CHAPTERS 1, 2 & 3)



 **SACO OLIVEROS**

MOTIVATING STRATEGY

Listen carefully and fill in the blank spaces with the verbs from the box in the correct form:



scale – city – kiss – run x2 – climb – find

climbed _____ highest mountain.

run _____ through the fields.

be with you x2

run _____.

wled.

aled _____ these city walls.

ity _____ walls.

with you.

But it still haven't _____ found _____ what i'm looking for.

I have _____ kissed _____ honey lips.
Felt the healing in her fingertips.



HELICO | THEORY

Simple Past

We use it to talk about finished actions in the past.



REMEMBER!

Regular Verbs:

- If the verb ends in “-e”, add a “-d”:
love = loved **arrive = arrived** **dance = danced**
- If the verb ends: “vowel + y”, add “-ed”:
stay = stayed **enjoy = enjoyed** **annoy = annoyed**
- If the verb ends: “consonant + y”, drop the “y” and add “-ied”:
study = studied **cry = cried** **try = tried**
- Monosyllables that end in “consonant + vowel + consonant”, double the consonant and add “-ed”:
chat = chatted **stop = stopped**
- Verbs that end in “consonant + vowel + consonant” and the accent falls on the last syllable, double the consonant and add “-ed”:
admit = admitted **permit = permitted**

Irregular Verbs:

A verb whose conjugation follows a different pattern is called an irregular verb.

- Examples:
go = went **see = saw**
take = took **become = became**
meet = met **drive = drove**

List of verbs: Students Book page 126.

EXERCISE 1: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs using the rules we've just remembered.

1. Did Jake **study** _____ with you last weekend? (study)
2. Amelia and I **went** _____ to the cinema with two guys. They were so gorgeous! (go)
3. What? I **didn't buy** _____ any tomatoes. You asked me to buy onions. (not buy)
4. After a long time, Marco **became** _____ the best employee of the Company. (become)
5. I **arrived** _____ at eight o'clock and I **saw** _____ him crying. I don't know what **didn't want** _____ to tell me the reason. (arrive - see - not want)



Simple Past

USED TO

We use "used to + verb in infinitive" to talk about past habits and repeated action in the past.

USED TO	USE TO	
Affirmative sentences:	Negative sentences:	Questions:
*I <u>used to</u> go to the beach with my cousins.	*I didn't <u>use to</u> go to the beach with my cousins.	* Did you <u>use to</u> go to the beach with your cousins? <i>Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.</i>
*He <u>used to</u> work in a big Company.	*I didn't <u>use to</u> work in a big Company.	* Did he <u>use to</u> work in a big Company? <i>Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.</i>
*They <u>used to</u> travel to Japan.	*They didn't <u>use to</u> travel to Japan.	* Did they <u>use to</u> travel to Japan? <i>Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.</i>

HELICO | PRACTICE

EXERCISE 2: Complete the conversation using use to/used to:

EXCELLENT

A: Hi, Lisa. When you were younger, did you use to enjoy school days?

B: Yes! I used to have a lot of fun with my classmates. What about you?

A: Well, I didn't use to enjoy those days.

B: I'm sorry to hear that but what about gym class? Did you use to like it?

A: No way! I used to hate gym.

B: Really? So did I!



EXERCISE 3: Choose the correct option to complete the statements:



1. Jake used to _____ his friends before the pandemic.
a. visit b. visited c. visits d. visitted

2. I _____ use to _____ French.
a. did - were b. did - didn't c. did - enjoy d. did - like

3. Did they _____ to _____ together? They didn't.
a. used - live b. use - worked c. use - work d. use - work

4. We didn't _____ celebrate. Louis used to _____ it.
a. use to - did b. used to - do c. use to - do d. use to - done

5. What _____ you _____ to do on holidays? Tell me about it.
a. did - used b. did - use c. do - use d. have - use

GREAT JOB

How can I express agreement or disagreement?

<u>AGREEING</u>	<u>DISAGREEING</u>
So ... I	Neither ... I
If we have an affirmative sentence , we use: "So + the auxiliary verb (<u>do, can, have, did, verb to be {am, was, etc}</u>) + the subject"	If we have a negative sentence , we use: "Neither + the auxiliary verb (<u>do, can, have, did, verb to be {am, was, etc}</u>) + the subject".
Examples:	* WE CAN'T USE THE AUXILIARY VERB IN NEGATIVE!!
I <u>can</u> remember my first word = So <u>can</u> I.	Examples:
I <u>used</u> to enjoy my school days = So <u>did</u> I.	I <u>can't</u> remember when I started walking = Neither <u>can</u> I.
I <u>have</u> bought a ticket for The Neighborhood concert = So <u>have</u> I.	I <u>didn't</u> use to play soccer with my friends on vacation = Neither <u>did</u> I.
I <u>study</u> at Saco Oliveros School = So <u>do</u> I.	I <u>have</u> never been to Italy = Never <u>have</u> I.



HELICO | PRACTICE

EXERCISE 4: Match the sentences with the correct option to show agreement or disagreement:

1. I think cheating on exams is wrong.
2. I haven't bought my mom's gift yet.
3. I don't miss the days I spent in Brazil.
4. I used to miss my school days.
5. I can speak English and French.
6. I didn't use to like ceviche when I was a child.

- A. So did I.
- B. Neither do I.
- C. Neither did I.
- D. So do I.
- E. Neither have I.
- F. So can I.



It's a Match!

HELICO | THEORY

Present Perfect

We use the Present Perfect for actions in the past which have a connection to the present. The time when these actions happened is not important.

Present Perfect



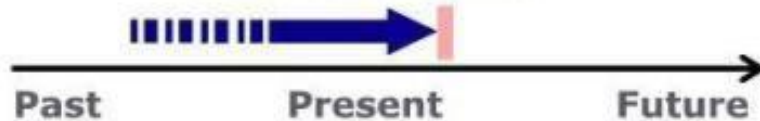
We use the Present Perfect for recently completed actions.

Present Perfect



We use the Present Perfect for actions beginning in the past and still continuing.

Present Perfect



We always use the verb in **PAST PARTICIPLE!**

Structures:

Affirmative:

Subject + have/has + (never, already) + verb in past participle + complement.

He has already taken a shower.
I have visited my boyfriend.

Negative:

Subject + haven't/hasn't + verb in past participle + complement.

He hasn't taken a shower.
I haven't visited my boyfriend.

Interrogative:

Have/Has + subject + (ever, already) + verb in past participle + complement?

Has Liam already taken a shower?
Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
Have you visited your boyfriend?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.



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Present Perfect



SINCE AND FOR:

SINCE:

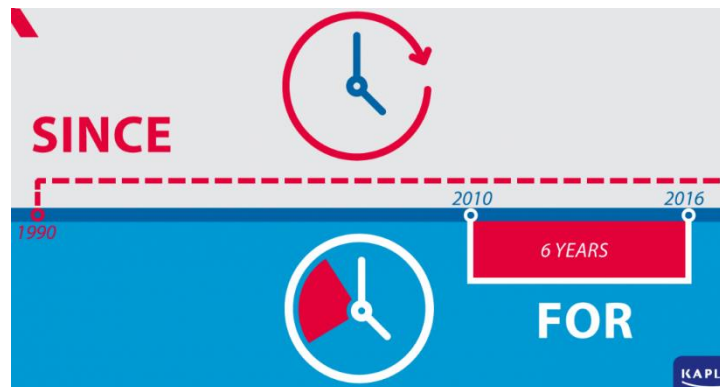
If the starting point is given (two o'clock, last month, 2011).

He has been here since 4 o'clock.

FOR:

If the period of time is given (twenty minutes, two years, five days).

We have dated for two years.



YET AND NEVER:

YET:

We use it commonly in questions and negatives sentences to talk about things have not happened.

We haven't talked yet.

Have you finished yet?

NEVER:

Not ever not one time.

Have you ever been to Australia? No,

never.

I have never tried zuri.



EXERCISE 5: Complete the chart writing the verbs in Past Participle, Simple Past or Infinitive.



KNOW – F[🔥] – EN[🔥] – ET[🔥] – OUC[🔥] – CH[🔥] – E[🔥] – ME[🔥] – NO[🔥] – V[🔥] – T[🔥] – L[🔥] – CAME

INFINITIVE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
BUY	BOUGHT	BOUGHT
FALL	FELL	FALLEN
KNOW	KNEW	KNOWN
LET	LET	LET
GET	GOT	GOTTEN
CHOOSE	CHOSE	CHOSEN
COME	CAME	COME

HELICO | PRACTICE

EXERCISE 6: Make questions using the Present Perfect and these words:

1. this / you / take / already / vacation / year / a / ?

Have you already taken a vacation this year?

2. you / visit / safari / ever / a / park / ?

Have

3. sing / in the karaoke bar / you / what song / ?

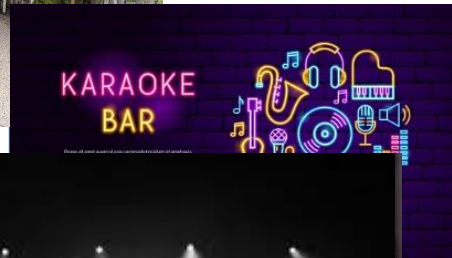
What songs have you sung in the karaoke bar?

4. Take / already / shower / ?

Have you already taken a shower?

5. Concert / she / buy / the / ticket / for / ?

Has she bought the ticket for the concert?



It's speaking time!!

Rules:

1. Use the grammar we've learned in class!
2. Turn on your microphone
3. Do your best and have fun.

Do you have a good memory? Tell me about it.



Example: I remember i used to go to the beach every weekend. It was so relaxing, we had so much fun. I really miss those days.



READING:

Read the text and answer the questions:

We have five paragraphs so we need five volunteers. Come on, guys!

- 1 Jason Lewis, from London, has just completed an amazing journey. He traveled around the world, but he didn't use any form of motor transport. He did it all on his own: on a bicycle, by boat, and on roller skates.
- 2 He recently arrived back where he started 46,405 miles, 37 countries and 13 years later. He didn't think he would be away for so long or that it would be so difficult. However, he didn't start out alone. The trip was the idea of a friend, Stevie Smith. Smith got as far as Hawaii and has written a book about it. He decided to stop because he wasn't enjoying it any more. "For me it wasn't about finishing, it was about what we learned on the way," Smith said. Jason and Stevie are still good friends, and Stevie was at Greenwich to welcome him home.

- 3 Along the way, Jason had many exciting adventures and some dangerous accidents. "I broke both my legs in Colorado, I fell in the ocean twice and I nearly died several times," he said. He's also crossed the Himalayas by bike and the Atlantic Ocean by pedal boat, which took him 111 days.
- 4 But Jason thinks it's been a wonderful experience: "I've met some fantastic people and I've visited many schools and talked to the students about looking after the world."
- 5 How does he feel now his trip is over? "I can't imagine doing a normal job but I can't keep traveling forever. I'm going to spend some time with my family and think about the future."





READING:

It's time to answer the questions!

1. Did Jason expect to be away for thirteen years?

No. He didn't think he would be away for so long.

2. Did Stevie Smith finish the journey with Jason?

No, he didn't. He finished earlier than Jason and he was happy for it.

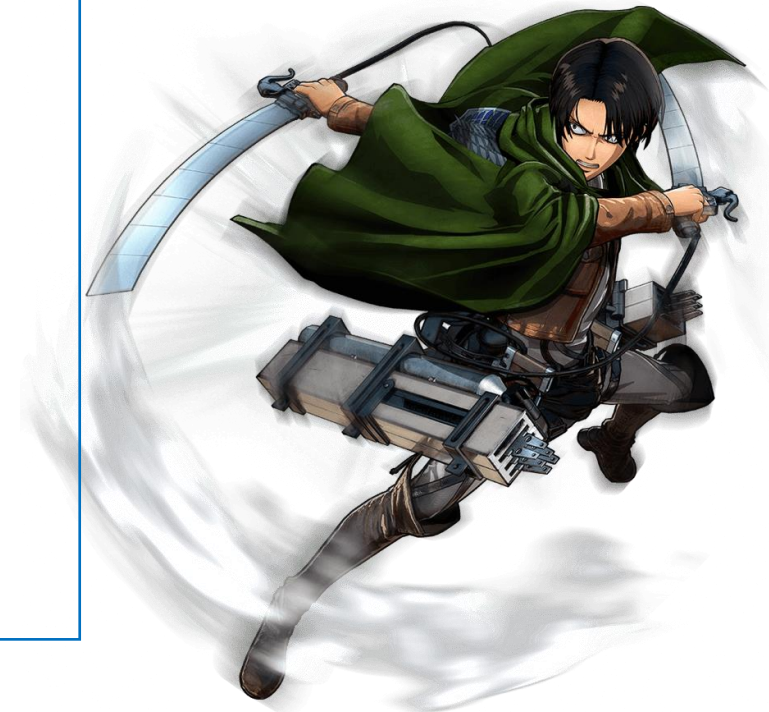
3. How long did Jason take to cross the Atlantic Ocean?

Crossing the Atlantic took him nearly four months.

4. Has the trip been safe?

No, it hasn't. The trip has been dangerous at times.

5. Complete the quote: "I can't imagine doing a normal job but I can't keep traveling _____ forever. I'm going to spend some time with family _____ and think about the future".





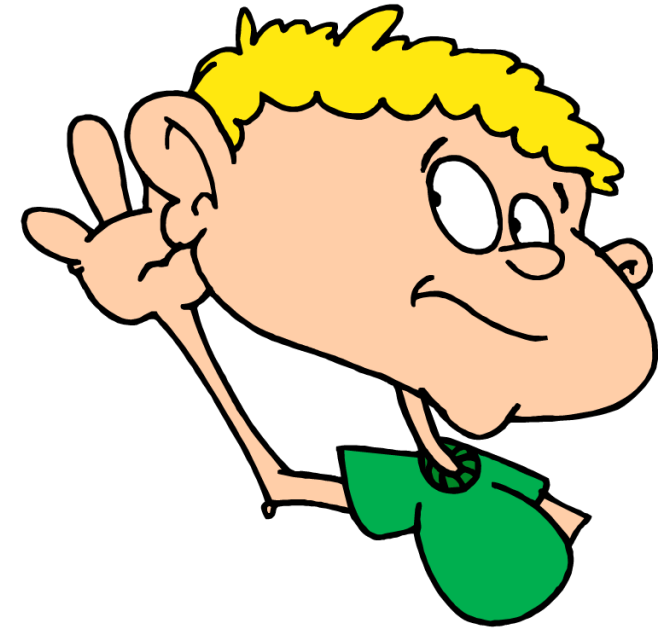
LISTENING

Listen carefully to Hitomi talking about her life changes.
Then, complete the sentences:

GREAT JOB



1. Hitomi has lived in USA since she was eight years old.
California her father's job.
2. She moved to surfing because of surfing.
3. She didn't like in high school.
4. She last year elementary school because everything was so different that she last year understand anyone.
5. She got married to Steve have just moved.
6. Hitomi and Steve have just moved into a new apartment downtown.





Are you ready?
It's time to play!

