**Clase 1**

Present simple tense

We use present simple to talk about:

1. Present actions or feeling: I want a cup of coffee (now)
2. Routine or habits: things or actions that reply. Adverbs of frequency

I go to work from Monday from Friday

1. Scientific truths: The sun rises in the east.

1. Events that are programmed: timetables: The train leaves at ten o clock.

*Adverbs of frequency:* a**lways, every day, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, hardly ever,   never.**

Position of the adverbs of frequency: after To Be verb: I am often tired.

Other verbs: Verb + adverb of frequency

Structure

*Affirmative sentences*: Subject + verb + …. We live in the countryside.

But with the 3 person of singular *He She It* add to the end of the verb:

“s” when the verb end in vowel or consonant: She works in a bank. / She changes her mind.

“es” when the verb end: Ch: He watches tv every night.

Y: He studies at her home every afternoon. O: “She goes to work by bus”.

Sh: “He usually fishes in a beautiful lake”. X: “He fixes computers”.

*Interrogative sentences*: Auxiliary + subject + verb in infinitive + ...

Does she go to work by bus? Do you know this address?

With an Interrogative Pronoun: Interrogative pronoun + auxiliary + subject + verb + ...

Where do you go by bus? When does she study at her home?

*Negative sentences*: Subject +auxiliary + not + ... She does not go to work by bus

I do not know this address.

Interrogative pronouns

They are words we use to start a question

What: What is your name?

Which: Which car do you prefer, the red or the blue ones?

Who / Whom: Who is your friend? Whom are your friend?

Why: Why are you so tired? Because…

When: When do you read this letter?

Where: Where are you?

How: How are you?

Whose: Whose is this?

How many: countable nouns: How many CD have you got? / How many CD do you have?

How much: uncountable nouns: How much money have you got? / How much money do you have?

How long –time-: How long does it take by plane?

How far –distance-: How far is your house?

How old: How old are you?

How often: How often do you go on holiday?

**Speaking**

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| Where are you from? / Where do you come from? I’m from … I come from … |
| What’s your surname / family name? Smith.  Do you spell it? |
| What’s your first name? Tom. |
| What’s your address? 7865 NW Sweet Street |
| Where do you live? I live in San Diego. |
| What’s your (tele)phone number? 209-786-9845  What is your e-mail address? @= at sign |
| How old are you’ I’m twenty-five years old. |
| When were you born? I was born in 1958  Where were you born? I was born in Argentine |
| Are you married? What’s your marital status? I’m single. |
| What do you do? What’s your job? I’m a librarian. |
| Where did you go? I went to a friend’s house. |
| What did you do? We played video games. |
| Where were you last week? I was in New York for the weekend. |
| Have you got a car / job / house / etc.? Yes, I’ve got a good job. |
| Have you got any children / friends / books? Yes, I’ve got three children – two boys and a girl. |
| Can you play tennis / golf / football / etc.? Yes, I can play golf. |

**Activity:**

***Read the text on page …. And then, answer these questions***

1. What is a computer?
2. Have you got a computer?
3. Do you like to use a computer?
4. Has your brother or sister a computer?
5. How many hours a day do you use a computer?
6. How does operate a computer?
7. What is the most influential component in a computer?
8. What is its function?
9. What does the main memory hold?
10. What are peripherals devices?
11. What are input devices?
12. What are output devices?
13. What are storage devices?
14. What are there on the rear panel of the computer?

**Clase 2** Present simple verb To Be

Structure:

*Affirmative sentences*: Subject + verb to be + …. You are a teacher. She is my sister.

*Interrogative sentences*: Verb to be + subject + ... Is he a cleaver student? Are they my friends?

*Negative sentences*: Subject + verb to be + not + ... They are not workers.

Past simple verb To be

*Affirmative sentences*: Subject + verb to be + …. You were a teacher. She was my sister.

*Interrogative sentences*: Verb to be + subject + ... Was he a cleaver student? Were they…

*Negative sentences:* Subject + verb to be in past simple + not + ….

Simple Present verb TO HAVE

**British English: Have got / has got**

*Affirmative sentences*: Suject + verb to have got + …

I have got a great pet. /// She has got a wonderful life.

*Interrogative sentences:* Have o has + sujeto + got + ….

Have you got a great pet? Has she got a wonderful life?

*Negative sentences*: Subject + have o has + not + got + ….

I have not got a great pet. She has not got a wonderful life.

**American English: have o has**

*Affirmative sentences*: Subject + have o has + …..

They have some time to see you. He has few friends.

*Interrogative sentences*: Auxiliary –Do or Does- + Subject + have + …

Do they have any time to see you? Does he have few friends?

*Negative sentences*: Subject + auxiliary + have + …

They do not have any time to see you. He does not have few friends.

Past simple verb to have

*Affirmative sentences*: Suject + verb to had + …

I had a great pet. /// She had a wonderful life.

*Interrogative sentences:* Auxiliary + subject + verb in present infinitive + ….

Did you a great pet? Did she have a wonderful life?

*Negative sentences*: Subject + auxiliary+ not + verb in infinitive + ….

I did not have a great pet. She did not have a wonderful life.

Demonstrative articles

We use them when we can show the relationship between a noun – person or thing- and to determine the position of things.

Singular near: This is my friend. Is this my friend? This is not my friend.

Far: That is your car. Is that your car? That is not your car.

Plural near: These are useful books. Are these useful books? These are not useful books.

Far: Those are my parents. Are those your parents? Those are not my parents.

Determinative article: There

Singular: There is a mortal silent. Is there a mortal silent? There is not a mortal silent.

Plural: There are many students in this class. Are there many students in this class?

There are not many students in this class.

**Speaking**

1. Have you got a computer at home?
2. How often do you use a computer?
3. What do you use a computer for?
4. What are the main components of your computer system?
5. What is the mouse used for?
6. How do you select a file?

**Activity:**

**Clase 3** Present continuous

We use it:

1. To express an activity that is happening no: She is reading an exited book.
2. To express a temporary activity or situation: I am living with my friend until I find a flat.
3. To express a planed future arrangement: We are meeting at 5 pm tomorrow.

Structure

*Affirmative sentences*: Subject + verb to be + main verb ended in ing + ….

*Interrogative sentences*: Verb to be + subject + main verb eded in ing + …

*Negative sentences*: Subject + verb to be + not + main verb ended in ing + …

Terminación ing: verbos que terminan en e se pierde: smoke soking;

Verbos que terminan “ee” no las piede: agreeing; seeing;

Verbos de una sola sílaba que terminan en consonante, la duplican:

Stop stopping; travel travelling; run running

Pero: play playing show showing.

Definite and indefinite article

A An The

Quantitative adjectives

**Some**  frases afirmativas o en interrogativas cuando quieras pedir u ofrecer algo.

I bought some orang . Would you like some tea?

**Any**  frases negativas o  interrogativas para preguntar por la posesión de algo o la existencia.

Dou you have any sheet? Does she know any better club?

I don’t have any pet. She does not know any better club .I won’t have any pet

Possessive adjectives

Hacen referencia a quien posee y no a lo poseído. En general preceden a sustantivos.

[**my**(mái)](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/adjectives-possessive.php#my) [**your**(iór)](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/adjectives-possessive.php#your) [**his**(jis)](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/adjectives-possessive.php#his) [**her**(jer)](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/adjectives-possessive.php#her) [**its**(its)](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/adjectives-possessive.php#its) [**our**(áuar)](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/adjectives-possessive.php#our) [**your**(iór)](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/adjectives-possessive.php#your2) [**their**(dér)](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/adjectives-possessive.php#their)

Speaking

**Activity:**

**Read the text Living in a digital age –** Page 1and answer these questions

1. Are we living in a digital age? Why
2. Have you grown up with PC and mobile phone?
3. What are computers used for?
4. Did you use computers at secondary school?
5. How do you thins computers will be uses in school in the future?
6. Can students enroll for course via website at this university?
7. What kind of things mobile phone lets you make?
8. How are computers used in a bank?
9. What does Personal Identification Number mean?
10. How are computers used by airline pilots?
11. How are computers used by travel agencies?

**Clase 4**

Past simple tense

We use the past simple:

1. To express a finished action in the past: I met Susan in 1993.
2. To express actions with follow each other in a story: Mary walked, suddenly stopped and listened carefully.
3. To express a past situation or habit: When I was a child, I lived in a small house.

Structure

*Affirmative sentences*: Subject + verb in past simple + ... I lived in a small house

She bought an expensive car.

*Interrogative sentences*: Auxiliary + subject + verb in present simple + .. Did for all people.

Did you live in a small house? Did she buy an expensive car?

*Negative sentences*: Subject + did + not + verb in present simple + ...

I did not live in a small house. She did not buy an expensive car.

*With Interrogative pronouns*:

Interrogative pronoun + auxiliary + subject + verb in present simple + ...

When did you buy that book? Where did she go on holiday last summer?

Past continuous

**S**e utiliza para acciones que ocurrieron en un momento específico en el pasado.

*Affirmative sentences:* Subject + verb to be in past simple + main verb ended in Ing. + …

They were living in Madrid when she was a child.

When the phone rang, he was watching tv.

*Interrogative sentences*: Verb to be in past simple + subject + main verb ended in Ing + …

Were they living in Madrid when she was a child?

When the phone rang, was he watching tv?

*Negative sentences*: Subject + verb to be in past simple + not + main verb ended in Ing. + ..

They were not living in Madrid when she was a child.

When the phone rang, he was not watching tv.

Personal pronouns like subject and object

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | |  | |
| Singular | **I** | (yo) | **ME** | (me, mi) |
| **YOU** | (tú, usted) | **YOU** | (te, ti) (le, usted) |
| **HE** | (él) | **HIM** | (le, lo, él) |
| **SHE** | (ella) | **HER** | (le, la, ella) |
| **IT** | (eso) | **IT** | (le, lo, la, él, ella, ello) |
| Plural | **WE** | (nosotros/as) | **US** | (nos, nosotros/as) |
| **YOU** | (vosotros/as, ustedes) | **YOU** | (os, vosotros/as,) (les, los, ustedes) |
| **THEY** | (ellos/as) | **THEM** | (les, los, las, ellos/as) |

Look at that dog! It’s big. It’s Friday

She **phoned**Peter and Jane → Sarah phoned them   
 I think **of Peter** → I think of him  She is as tall as me They are taller than*us*

Possessive pronouns

Indican posesión y son invariables. Nunca van precedidos de un artículo.

Adjetivos posesivos Pronombres posesivos

My + noun - [**mine**(máin) - (el/la/lo/los/las) mío/a míos/as](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/pronouns-possessive.php#mine)

Your + noun [**yours** (iórs) - (el/la/lo/los/las) tuyo/a tuyos/as](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/pronouns-possessive.php#yours)  
 his + noun [**his**(jis) - (el/la/lo/los/las) suyo/a suyos/as](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/pronouns-possessive.php#his)  
 her + noun [**hers** (jers) - (el/la/lo/los/las) suyo/a suyos/as](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/pronouns-possessive.php#hers)  
 our + noun [**ours**(áurs) - (el/la/lo/los/las) nuestro/a, nuestros/as](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/pronouns-possessive.php#ours)  
 your + noun [**yours**(iórs) - (el/la/lo/los/las) de ustedes](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/pronouns-possessive.php#yours2)  
 their + noun [**theirs** (dérs) - (el/la/lo/los/las) suyo/a suyos/as](http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronouns/pronouns-possessive.php#theirs)

Is this your book? Is this yours?

Is this my pencil? Is this mine?

She forgot her book. Can you lend her yours?

Speaking

**Bits and bytes** – Page

1. What do computers do?
2. What does a computer use to do all calculations?
3. What is the binary code?
4. What does a bit represent?
5. What is the RAM chip?

**Unit 5** Simple future tense

Se utiliza para describir acciones que se van a desarrollar en el futurosin necesidad de aclarar en que momento se producirán. Promesas y predicciones

*Affirmative sentences*: Subject + will + verb in infinitive + … It will rain son.

*Interrogative sentences*: Will + subject + verb in infinitive + … Will it rain soon?

*Negative sentences*: Subject + will + not + verb in infinitive + … It will not rain soon.

I will not forget you.

Structure going to

El uso de "going to" para referirse a eventos futuros sugiere un vínculo muy sólido con el presente, dicho evento depende de algo que sabemos sobre la situación actual. Se emplea sobre todo para hablar de nuestros planes e intenciones, o para realizar predicciones basadas en evidencias actuales.

*Affirmative sentences*: Subject + verb to be + going to + main verb in infinitive + …

I am going to visit my mum this week.

*Interrogative sentences*: Verb to be + subject + going to + main verb in infinitive + …

Is she going to study computing?

*Negative sentences*: Subject + verb to be + not + main verb in infinitive + …

They are not going to live abroad.

Present continuous for future

It is used to make arrange for the future.

*Affirmative sentences*: Subject + verb to be + main verb ended in Ing + … + time adveb.

He is working for another company next year.

*Interrogative sentences*: Verb to be + subject + main verb ended in Ing + … + time adber.

Are they visiting that country tomorrow?

*Negative sentences*: Subject + verb to be + not + main verb ended in Ing + … time adverb.

I am not cooking a great dinner next week.

Noun

Un sustantivo alude a p**ersona**: man, woman, teacher, John, Mary. **Lugar**: home, office, town, countryside, América. **Objeto**: car, book, money, music, love, food.

Countable nouns:

Uncountable Nouns: no es posible dividirlos en elementos separados para su posterior conteo. Por ejemplo, no es posible contar “milk” (leche), salvo que se refiera a una botella de leche (a bottle of milk). Otros ejemplos son: music, art, love, happiness, advice, information, news, furniture, luggage, rice, sugar, butter, water, electricity, power, money.

Generalmente, este tipo de sustantivo es considerado en su forma singular:

This news is very important. Your luggage looks heavy.

Se puede utilizar “some”, “any”, “little” y “much”:

I have got some Money. Have you got any Money?

I have got a little of Money. I have not got much rice.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| COUNTABLE | NOUN | UNCOUNTABLE |
| There are two hairs in my coffee | **Hair** | I do not have much hair. |
| There are two lights in our bedroom. | **Light** | There is too much light in this room. |
| I think I hear a noise. | **Noise** | It is difficult to work when there is too much noise. |
| Have you got a paper to read? (newspaper) | **Paper** | I want to draw a picture. Have you got any paper? |
| Her house has got sever rooms | **Room** | Is there room for me to sit here? |
| We had a great time at the party | **Time** | Have you got time for a coffee? |
| Macbeth is one of Shakespeare´s greatest works. | **Work** | I have no money. I should work. |

**Unit 6**

Imperative

Es una forma verbal sin marcas de persona o de tiempo que se utiliza normalmente para dar instrucciones, advertir, exigir una acción, animar, etc. Esta forma es, por lo tanto, invariable para todas las personas del singular y del plural. Las frases imperativas son uno de los pocos contextos en inglés en que el sujeto no es expresado.

Instrucción: Open your books.

Advertencia: Look out! ! Don’t do that again! Do not mention it!

Invitación: Come in.

Ofrecimiento: Have some tea.

Consejo: Stay in bed. Do not go to work today. Don’t worry!

Pedido: Pass the salt, please.

Speaking

**Mouse actions** – Page

1. What does a mouse allow you to do?
2. What is a keyboard?
3. How many buttons have a mouse got?
4. What is also a mouse used for?
5. What do you have to do if you want to move an image?

**Unit 7**

Los prefijos y sufijos son letras o grupos de letras que se añaden al principio de una palabra (prefijo) o al final de una palabra (sufijo) para cambiar el significado y/o función de la palabra. Muchos prefijos y sufijos tienen raíces latinas. La comprensión de los diversos significados de prefijos y sufijos puede ayudarnos a determinar el significado de palabras nuevas que nos encontremos.

Prefijos

**Los prefijos** se adjuntan al principio de una palabra para cambiar su significado.

Ejemplos:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | moral → amoral *(moral → amoral)* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | modern → postmodern *(moderno → postmoderno)* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | wrap → unwrap *(envolver → desenvolver)* |

Sufijos

Son vocablos agregados al final de sustantivos, adjetivos, y verbos.   
  
**ABLE: verbo en adverbio**  to drink/drinkable = beber/bebible; to reason/reasonable = razonar/rasonable

**Ful: sustantivo**: **sustantivo en adjetivo** wonder/wonderful = maravilla/maravilloso  
color/colorful = color/colorido  
  
**Ness:**  **adjetivos en sustantivos**: Sick/sickness = enfermo/enfermedad  
Dark/darkness = oscuro/oscuridad; Sad/sadness = triste/tristeza

**Less:** **sustantivos en adjetivos** (sin): worth/worthless = útil/inútil  
  
hope/hopeless = esperanza/sin esperanza; home/homeless = casa/sin casa  
  
friend/friendless = amigo/desvalido; use/useless = util/sin uso, sin utilidad**.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Adjectives**  Son palabras que describen a un sustantivo o a un pronombre, modificando a una persona u objeto en una oración. Aparecen, casi siempre, inmediatamente antes del sustantivo o de la frase a la cual modifican:  The **young** man is very **cleaver**. I like **big** cars. My car is **big**.  Pueden estar en cadena, pero siempre en un orden establecido:     |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | *Adjetivos* | | | | | *Sustantivo* | | *Cantidad* | *Opinión* | *Hecho* | | | |  |  | *edad* | *forma* | *color* | | *Two* | *Nice/awful* | *old/young* | *round/square* | *red/ blue* | *candles/ parks* |   ***Adjetivos Comparativos****: se utilizan para comparar dos o más personas u objetos entre sí. Existen tres clases de comparativos:*   1. ***Comparativos de igualdad****: se forma con el adjetivo intercalado entre la construcción "****as...as****" (tan...como) para frases afirmativas e interrogativas y "****not as...as****" o "****not so...as****" para las frases negativas:*   ***I'm as young as you.*** ***Am I as young as you?******I'm not so young as you***  ***She Works as much as she should. She does not work as much as she should***  *Para la forma singular o incontables:* ***"as much as****"* ***I have as much work as my boss***  *Para la forma plural y contables:* ***“as many as”*** *I have got* ***as many pencils as you***  ***We have as many books as them***  ***2. Comparativos de inferioridad****: se forma con el adjetivo intercalado entre la construcción "****less...than****" (menos...que), aunque es más usual encontrar la comparación de igualdad en forma negativa (que tiene el mismo significado).*  ***He's less young than you****.* ***He's not as young as you***  ***3. Comparativos de superioridad:*** *se agrega la sílaba “er” al final del adjetivo neutro cuando este tiene 5 letras y luego se agrega la palabra “than” (que) para significar que una persona o cosa es más … que la otra.*  *Susan is rich****er*** *than Mary. This house is small****er*** *than the other.*  *Pero cuando el adjetivo neutro (por ejemplo: modern, pleasant, expensive) tiene más de 5 letras, se forma de la siguiente manera:* ***more + adjetivo + than***  *This house is* ***more*** *modern* ***than*** *that.* *The new car is* ***more*** *expensive* ***that*** *I had.*  *Barcelona is* ***more*** *pleasant* ***than*** *Madrid, but not more than Buenos Aires.*  ***Adjetivos Superlativos:*** *se utilizan para decir que una persona o un objeto es lo más y siempre antes del adjetivo superlativo se agrega la palabra “the”. Cuando el adjetivo neutro tiene (por regla general, aunque hay excepciones) hasta 5 letras, a él se le agrega al final la sílaba “est”:*  *Susan is* ***the*** *rich****est*** *woman in earth. This house is* ***the*** *small****est****.*  *Pero si el adjetivo neutro tiene más de 5 letras (p.ej: modern, expensive, pleasant) se forma agregando las palabras “****the most” o “the least”*** *y en adjetivo en neutro:*  *This house is* ***the most*** *modern. The new car is* ***the most*** *expensive I had.*    *Barcelona is* ***the most*** *pleasant city.*  ***Comparativos y superlatives irregulares***  ***good, better, the best******bad, worse, the worst******far, further, the furthest***    *Speaking*  ***What is inside a PC system?*** *- Page*   1. *What is the nerve of a PC?* 2. *How is CPU built?* 3. *What does the processor consist of?* 4. *What is the RAM chip?* 5. *How is the RAM chip?* 6. *What does contain ROM chip?* 7. *What is the motherboard?* 8. *What does determinate the size of a bus?* 9. *What do expansion slots allow users to do?*   **Unit 8** Modal verbs  Son palabras que acompañan y modifican al verbo principal y tienen la misma conjugación para todas las personas y no pueden estar dos verbos modales juntos modificando a un mismo verbo.  *Affirmative sentences*: Sujeto + Verbo Modal + Verbo Principal …  Interrogative sentences: Verbo Modal + Sujeto + Verbo Principal…  Negative sentences: Sujeto + Verbo Modal + not + Verbo Principal …  CAN:  Habilidad: I can speak Japanese. Can I speak Japanese? I can not speak Japanese.  Permiso: I can use my mother´s computer. Can I use my mother´s computer? I can not use my …  Solicitud: Can I have a glass of water?  Posibilidad: Learning can be a real challenge. Can learning be a real challenge? Learning can not be…  COULD: este verbo puede ser entendido en presente o en pasado, dependiendo del contexto de la oración, y puede utilizarse para:  Posibilidad: John could be the student who stole the money.  Sugerencia: You could spend your holiday in Hawai.  Habilidad pasada: He could run ten miles un his twenties.  Solicitud amable: Could I have something to drink?  MAY:  Posibilidad: Sarah may be sad.  Permiso: You may leave the table now.  Solicitud: May we take any chocolates?  MIGHT:  Posibilidad: She might be in the bus. (Ella podría estar en el autobus).  Sugerencia: You might try the cheesecake. (Tú tendrías que probar la torta de queso).  MUST: este verbo modal se utiliza cuando conocemos a la persona a la cual nos dirigimos y se utiliza para:  Certeza: That must be John.  Obligación: You must stop smoking.  Prohibición: He must not swim in that river.  HAVE TO: este verbo modal se utiliza para determinar que se debe o no hacer algo porque así lo dispone la ley, por lo tanto es una obligación ineludible. Es el único verbo modal que cambia según la persona a la que refiere  You do not have to park here, because this is the place for ambulances.  He does not have to smoke here, because this is a hospital.  WOULD:  Pasado de will: I said I would help you.  Solicitud: Would you pass the salt, please?  Invitación o sugerencia: Would you like to go the beach with me tomorrow?  GENITIVOS  El genitivo es la palabra que demarca una relación de propiedad o posesión y se forma de dos maneras:  Preposición **of**: el poseedor no es una persona: The window of the house.  Poseedor es una persona: genitivo sajón. Al nombre del poseedor se añade **apóstrofe s**:  My brother's car. John's dog.  France's cities. Yesterday's meeting. A mile's walk.  **Unit 9** Passive voice  John killed de President. The President was killed by John  The King Lear was written by Shakespeare.  La voz pasiva se utiliza cuando se desea dar mayor importancia a la persona o cosa afectada y no a quién produce esa afección. Es decir, que se utiliza cuando no es importante quién realiza una acción sino el hecho o acción en sí misma. Entonces, se coloca al objeto de la voz activa como sujeto de la forma pasiva del verbo.  Present simple: Tom **writes** a letter.  *Affirmative sentence*: A letter **is written** by tom.  *Interrogative sentence*: Is a letter written by Tom?  *Negative sentence*: A setter is not written by Tom.  Present continuous: Tom **is writing** a letter.  *Affirmative sentence*: A letter **is being written** by Tom  *Interrogative sentence*: Is a letter being written by Tom?  *Negative sentence*: A setter is not being written by Tom.  Past simple: Tom **wrote** a letter.  *Affirmative sentence*: A letter **was written** by Tom.  *Interrogative sentence*: Was a letter written by Tom?  Negative sentence: A letter was not written by Tom.  Past continuous: Tom **was writing** a letter.  Affirmative sentence: A letter **was being written** by Tom.  *Interrogative sentence*: Was a letter being written by Tom?  *Negative sentence*: A letter was not being written by Tom.  Future simple: Tom **will write** a letter.  *Affirmative sentence*: A letter **will be written** by Tom.  *Interrogative sentence*: Will a letter be written by Tom?  *Negative sentence*: A letter will not be written by Tom.  **Unit 10**  ***Conditional sentences:*** are used to speculate about might happen, what might have happened and what we would like to happen. Most sentences using conditional verb tense contain the term “IF”.  ***Type 0***: it is used to express scientific truths, facts that never change or situations that always occur in the same way because they are unalterable.    **If + Present simple + Present simple**  If you heat butter, it melts.    If you put water in a cooler, it freezes.  If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.  If you cross a time line zone, the time changes.      ***Type I***: it is used to refer to things that very likely to happen in the present or in the future.   1. ***If + Present simple + Future simple or Modal verb + Present simple***   If you study hard, you will pass your exams.  If we do not protect the panda bears, they can become extinct soon.   1. ***Imperative + OR / AND + Future simple (threats or promises)***   Do not say a word about this or I will Hill you.  Finish your job and you will have a bonus.  **C) *Imperative + IF / IN CASE + Present simple***  Contact me if you need any help.  Call them in case you need help.    ***Activity***:   * Read the text “Chat and conferencing” on page 31 / 32; * Do the exercises B and C: * Make a sentence with each of the type of conditional sentences seen in this unit using words or sentences from this text.   *Mónica E.* |