



INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA MUNICIPAL NACIONAL DE PITALITO HUILA

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ENGLISH RESIT LEVELING WORKSHOP TENTH GRADE 2024

STUDENT'S NAME: _____ **CLASS: 10** _____

(LEE LOS SIGUIENTES CONTEXTOS Y TENLOS EN CUENTA PARA REALIZAR LOS EJERCICIOS.)

CONCEPTUALIZATION Y EXEMPLIFICATION. PARTE 1

VERB TO BE IN DIFFERENT TENSES AND MEANINGS

MEANINGS

I AM = SOY/ ESTOY, TENGO, LLEGO, TENGO.

Ex: I AM MICHAEL = SOY MIGUEL.

I AM AT HOME = ESTOY EN CASA.

I AM LATE = LLEGO TARDE.

I AM SIXTEEN = TENGO QUINCE AÑOS

I AM RIGHT = TENGO RAZÓN

(SE USA PARA NECESIDADES FISICAS COMO SUEÑO, CALOR, HAMBRE, TAMBIÉN
EDAD Y RAZÓN)

HAY = THERE IS/ THERE ARE EX: THERE IS A HUGE DIFFERENCE = HAY UNA ENORME
DIFERENCIA (SINGULAR). THERE ARE MANY TOPICS = HAY MUCHOS TEMAS (PLURAL)

HACER: SE USA EL PRONOMBRE IT PARA FENOMENOS NATURALES.

Ex: IT IS COLD = HACE FRIO. IT IS SUNNY = HACE SOL

LET'S PRACTICE

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES (LOOK AT THE EXAMPLE)

1. Tengo pereza = I am lazy
2. Soy buen deportista = _____
3. Hay 35 estudiantes en mi clase = _____
4. Hace frio en las mañanas = _____
5. Mi amigo siempre llega tarde a clase = _____

6. Hubo tres heridos en el accidente = _____
7. Marcela llegó tarde a casa = _____
8. Hizo calor en el mes de enero = _____

OBSERVA EL SIGUIENTE CUADRO Y LUEGO ANALIZA COMO SE USAN LOS PRESENTES SIMPLES Y SUS ESTRUCTURAS

Simple	verb / verb + s am/is/are
Continuous	am/is/are + verb + ing
Perfect	have/has + the third form
Perfect Continuous	have/has been + verb + ing

SIMPLE: LUIS SPEAK SPANISH

LUIS HABLA ESPAÑOL

CONTUNOUS : LUIS IS SPEAKING SPANISH

LUIS ESTÁ HABLANDO ESPAÑOL

PERFECT : LUIS HAS SPOKEN SPANISH

LUIS HA HABLADO ESPAÑOL

PERFECT CONTINOUS:

LUIS HAS BEEN SPEAKING SPANISH

Present Simple

- REGULAR HABITS or routines.
- Permanent situations, scientific facts or general truths.
- Personal facts or preferences
- State verbs (non-progressive verbs)
- Timetables, headlines, jokes.

Signal Words:

always, never, usually, sometimes, often, hardly ever, seldom, rarely, on the whole; on Tuesdays, in the mornings, at night, on Saturday afternoon, in summer, at New Year's Eve; every... (day/Saturday/August/winter); once a... / twice a... / three times a... (day/month/year)

Present Continuous

- Actions HAPPENING NOW or around now.
- Temporary actions.
- Actions in progress.
- Annoying habits or complaints (+ always)
- Fixed plans for the near future.
(appointments, arrangements)

Signal Words:

at the moment, at present, now, right now, today, tonight, these days, this year, currently
Listen!, Watch out!, Look!, Excuse me
tomorrow, next month, at 5 o'clock,
this afternoon, tomorrow morning.

Present Perfect Simple

- It emphasizes RESULT. For completed actions at unspecific points in the past (=experience). (How long?)
- Completed actions that started in the past and continued in the present or that have a connection with the present.
- It expresses that the action is permanent. (Non-progressive verb)
- To express that a completed action led to a desired result.

Signal Words:

already, yet, still, just, so far, lately, recently, for, since, never, ever, all my life
How many times? once, twice, 3 times,...

Present Perfect Continuous

- It emphasizes DURATION
- It emphasizes continuous course of an action. (How much time is spent?)
- It expresses that the action is temporary.
- To express the action had an unwanted side effect.

Signal Words:

How long? since / for, all (day, week, morning), the whole (day, week, night)

LEE LOS USOS DE LOS PRESENTES Y DESARROLLA LOS EJERCICIOS ABAJO

COMPLETA Y TRADUCE LAS FRASES, COMO EN EL EJEMPLO.

Exaple:

1. **A: Can I borrow your calculator?** ¿Me puedes prestrar tu calculadora?

B: Sorry, but I am still using it (still / use) it. Lo siento, pero todavía la estoy usando.

A: Ok, it doesn't matter (not matter). I'll ask for it to John. Bien, no importa. Se la pediré a John.

2. **See you in the morning. I _____ (leave) in a minute.**

Translate : _____

3. **I _____ (never / wear) a tie to work and I _____ (refuse) to start now!**

Translate : _____

4. **If you drop it, it will explode! What _____ (you / do)?**

Translate : _____

5. **You are a great cook! This cake _____ (taste) wonderfully.**

Translate : _____

6. **Excuse me, but _____ (this bus / stop) outside the Post Office?**

Translate : _____

7. **Henry _____ (still / not find) a job.**

Translate : _____

8. **I _____ (drive)! You can sit in the back with Martin.**

Translate : _____

9. **How long _____ (you / wait) for the bus? You _____ (look) really annoyed!**

Translate : _____

10. **Ugh, don't show me that picture! I _____ (can't stand) spiders!**

Translate : _____

11. **Joan _____ (seldom / sit) next to Eve.**

Tran Translate : _____

slate : _____

12. **I've finished my exams so I _____ (lie) on the beach the rest of the summer.**

Translate : _____

13. **Stop doing that! You _____ (be) very silly today, Paul!**

Translate : _____

14. It's ages since I _____ (not be) to an Indian restaurant. _____
(you / fancy) coming today with me?

Translate : _____

PART 3 LEE Y ANALIZA LOS TIEMPOS FUTUROS, LUEGO TRADUCE SU USO AL ESPAÑOL.



FUTURE tenses



SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
a. Predictions about future with verbs like think, believe, expect, etc. b. On-the-spot decisions c. Promises, threats, warnings, requests, hopes, offers d. Actions / events / situations which will definitely happen in the future I, you, he, she we, they, it } WILL DO <i>tomorrow, soon, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/year, in two weeks/months</i>	a. Action which will be in progress at a stated time in the future b. Action which will definitely happen in the future as the result of a routine or arrangement c. When we ask politely about someone's plans for the near future (what we want to know is if our wishes fit in with their plans) I, You, we, they } WILL BE DOING He, she, it }	a. Action that will be finished before a stated future time I, You, we, they } WILL HAVE DONE He, she, it } <i>before, by, till by then, by the time, until</i>	a. Emphasis on the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future I, You, We, they } WILL HAVE BE DOING He, she, it } <i>by ... for</i>

NOTA: BE GOING TO EQUIVALE A ESPAÑOL A: IR A (voy a, vas a, va a, vamos a, etc). EL CASO DE PRESENTE CONTINUO SE TRADUCE COMO FUTURO COMO EN ESTE CASO Pete is flying to Rome

FUTURE simple

- predictions
People **will live** longer in the future.
- promises
I **won't do** it again, I promise.
- on-the-spot decisions
'I'm thirsty.' I **will get** you some water.'

Be going to

- future plans and intentions
I **am going to learn** French next year.
- predictions based on present evidence
Look at the sky. It **is going to rain**.

Present continuous

- fixed arrangement in the near future
Pete **is flying** to Rome next weekend.

next weekend. (Pete volará a Roma el próximo fin de semana.

veamos unos ejemplos para ilustrar este uso del will:

- I will call him right now. - *Lo llamaré ahora mismo.*
- I'll help you with those bags. - *Te ayudaré con esas bolsas.*
- I won't let you pass. - *No te dejaré pasar.*

Como ves, todas las acciones de los ejemplos se llevarán a cabo inmediatamente luego de ser expresadas. Ten en cuenta también que te muestro el uso de las famosas contracciones. En la segunda oración puedes ver I'll = I will y en la tercera won't = will not.

- Look at the clouds! It's going to rain. - *¡Mira las nubes! Va a llover.*
- He has studied a lot. He's going to pass the exam. - *El ha estudiado mucho. El va a pasar el examen.*
- She's not going to come. She's very sick. - *Ella no va a venir. Está muy enferma.*

Con estos ejemplos te muestro que siempre hay información y contexto que permiten soportar la predicción, por lo cual se usa el be going to

Complete the sentences with the correct future form using the words in brackets and then translate into Spanish. (usa el tiempo futuro indicado en parenthesis)

1. Look at Jason! He _ HE IS GOING TO _ _ (sneeze). (be going to)

TRANSLATION: MIRA A JASON! VA A DORMIRSE

2. Do you think people _ _ _ _ _ (travel) to the Moon again?

(simple)

TRANS: _____

3. Tomorrow we _ _ _ _ _ (rehearse) a school play in the

gym.(be going to)

TRANS: _____

4. Dad _____ (wait) for you at the station when you arrive
next week. (continuous)

5. TRANS:

6. Tidy your room now or you _____ (stay) at home tonight.
(simple)

TRANS: _____

7. By the end of this year I _____ (visit) Brazil. (continuous)

8. TRANS: _____

9. A: What do you need the planks for? B: I _____ (make) a
shelf for my technology project. (simple)

TRANS: _____

10. What _____ (you, do) tomorrow at 3 p.m.? (present
continuous)

TRANS: _____

PAST SIMPLE TENSES LOOK AT THE TABLE AND TRANSLATE SENTENCES.

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

TO BE

+

S + Was/were

They were friends.

-

S + was not/were not + ...

They weren't friends.

?

Was/Were + S + ...?

They weren't friends.

VERBS

S + V-ed

She worked yesterday.

S + did not + verb (base form)

She didn't work yesterday.

Did + S + verb (in base form)?

Did she work yesterday?

Usage

Example

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

+

S + was/were + V-ing

She was cooking all morning.

-

S + was/were + not + V-ing

She was not sleeping when he came home.

?

Was/were + S + V-ing?

Was she sleeping when he came home?

PAST PERFECT TENSE

+

S + had + past participle + ...

She had finished the test.

-

S + had not/hadn't + past participle + ...

She hadn't finished the test.

?

Had + S + past participle + ...?

Had she finished the test?

Usage

Example

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

+

S + had + been + V-ing

They had been playing tennis.

-

S + had not/ hadn't + been + V-ing

They hadn't been playing tennis.

?

Had + S + been + V-ing ?

Had they been playing tennis?

Usage

Example

DESARROLLA LOS SIGUIENTES EJERCICIOS UTILIZANDO EL PASADO CORRESPONDIENTE
ACADA FRASE, TRADUCE ORACIÓN EN EL ESPACIO INDICADO.

1. My sister and I _ _ _ **PREPARED** _ _ _ (prepare) a gala dinner to celebrate our parents' silver anniversary.

TRANS: MI HERMANA Y YO PREPARAMOS UNA CENA DE GALA PARA CELEBRAR...

2. Where _ _ _ _ _ (you/sit) when the light _ _ _ _ _ (go) off? (past continuous)

TRANS: _____

3. Liz _ _ _ _ _ (pain) the bathroom for two hours before Luke _ _ _ _ _ (offer) her his help. (past perfect)

TRANS: _____

4. When Vanda _ _ _ _ _ (be) on holiday last summer she _ _ _ _ _ (ride) a bike every day. (past simple)

TRANS: _____

5. The kids _ _ _ _ _ (play) at the beach when they _ _ _ _ _ (hear) the roar of the ocean.(past continuous)

TRANS: _____

6. Sam _ _ _ _ _ (vacuum) the carpets before she _ _ _ _ _ (settle) down with a book. (past simple)

TRANS: _____

7. Mike _ _ _ _ _ (chop) the onions while Lucy _ _ _ _ _ (blend) the eggs and cream.(past continuous)

VOZ ACTIVA

- Hablamos de la **voz activa** cuando el sujeto gramatical coincide con el agente de la acción expresada por el sujeto y la acción se ejerce sobre un objeto

VOZ PASIVA

- Hablamos de **voz activa** cuando el sujeto gramatical recibe o padece la acción del verbo y coincide con el objeto.

EJEMPLOS

VOZ ACTIVA

- Pablo riega las hortalizas del rancho
- Miguel Pasea el gato
- Pepe corre los 100 metros
- Placido Domingo canta opera

VOZ PASIVA

- Las hortalizas del rancho son regadas por Pablo
- El gato es paseado por Miguel
- Los 100 metros son corridos por Pepe
- La opera es cantada por Placido Domingo



Passive Voice in English

TENSE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present Simple	I do my homework.	My homework is done .
Present Continuous	I'm doing my homework.	My homework is being done .
Past Simple	I did my homework.	My homework was done .
Past Continuous	I was doing my homework.	My homework was being done .
Present Perfect	I have done my homework.	My homework has been done .
Past Perfect	I had done my homework.	My homework had been done .
Future Simple	I will do my homework.	My homework will be done .
Future Be going to	I'm going to do my homework.	My homework is going to be done .
Modal	I must do my homework.	My homework must be done .
Modal Perfect	I should have done my homework.	My homework should have been done .

Active & Passive Voice



Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	She delivers the letters.	The letters are delivered .
Past Simple	She delivered the letters.	The letters were delivered .
Future Simple	She will deliver the letters.	The letters will be delivered .
Present Continuous	She is delivering the letters.	The letters are being delivered .
Past Continuous	She was delivering the letters.	The letters were being delivered .
Going to	She is going to deliver the letters.	The letters are going to be delivered .
Present Perfect	She has delivered the letters.	The letters have been delivered .
Past Perfect	She had delivered the letters.	The letters had been delivered .
Infinitive	She has to deliver the letters.	The letters have to be delivered .
Modals	She must deliver the letters.	The letters must be delivered .

Change to passive voice

1. A : He invites her

P : _____
2. A : She borrows my book

P : _____
3. A : They call us everyday

P : _____
4. A : We clean our house every morning

P : _____
5. A : She and he cook rice

P : _____
6. A : My young sister drank milk yesterday

P : _____
7. A : They visited me last week

P : _____
8. A : She read book in the library yesterday

P : _____
9. A :I was watching movie at 7 yesterday

P : _____
10. A : They were calling me last month

P : _____
11. A : She will meet you tomorrow

P : _____
12. A : They will study Arabic next week

P : _____
13. A :you will be writing a letter next month

P : _____
14. A : They drove a big car last week

P : _____
15. A : He is dancing a Reog dance

P : _____
16. A : She will be calling me

P : _____
17. A : They made fried rice yesterday

P : _____

ENTREGA DEL TRABAJO: El taller es obligatorio presentarlo y debe desarrollarse teniendo en cuenta las explicaciones expuestas en la parte teórica del documento. Deberá presentar los ejercicios en la fecha estipulada por la institución y antes de presentar el examen MOCK-ICFES type, por el cual se evaluará 100% de la nivelación.

Los ejercicios deben desarrollarse a mano en el mismo documento (puede anexar hojas si es necesario).