

SESSION 5

PRACTICING LINGUISTIC COMMUNICATIVE SKILL: READING, WRITING, TRANSLATION, VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

I. CONTENTS:

- 1. Time Contrast: PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE.
- 2. Conditional sentences with IF.
- 3. Gerunds in short responses.
- 4. Clauses with BECAUSE.
- Passive Voice.
- 6. Simple Past and Past Continuous.
- 7. Present Perfect Continuous.

II. OBJECTIVES:

At the end of the SESSION, students:

- Will add to their writings and conversations all the facts known until now, with the purpose of enrich their vocabulary and improve their oral expression.
- Will know how to use the clauses with IF and BECAUSE and when to use them.
- Will be able to enlist the verbs in the subjunctive form.
- Will use and recognize the passive voice.

III. DISCUSSION:

Discuss the questions with your teacher and choose the most interesting ideas.

- In Spanish what endings show us the present, past and future in a sentence?
- How do you structure a sentence using the conditional in Spanish?
- How do you express agreement and disagreement?
- In what way do you express a sentence with a reason or cause (examples)?
- In what cases do we use the passive voice?

IV. DEMONSTRATING YOUR COMPETENCE:

1.1. Time Contrast: PRESENT. PAST AND FUTURE.

Tell a history, in three different times, use the simple present, the simple past and the simple future -going to-.

Past	Present	Future

Tell a history, in three different times, use the present tense -am, is and are-, the past tense -was/were- and the future tense -will be-.

Past	Present	Future



2.1. Conditional sentences with IF.

clauses.		- type I. Only use the future -will- in the main		
1) If I	_ (to study), I	(to pass) the exams.		
2) If the sun	(to shine),	we (to walk) to the town.		
3) If he	(to have) fever, he	(to see) the doctor.		
4) If my friends	(to come), I	(to be) very happy.		
5) If she	(to earn) a lot of money,	she (to fly) to New York.		
6) If we (to tra	avel) to London, we	(to visit) the museums.		
7) If you (to rocks.	wear) sandals in the m	ountains, you (to slip) on the		
8) If Rita (to for	get) her homework, the t	eacher (to give) her a low mark		
9) If they (to g	o) to the disco, they	(to listen) to loud music		
10) If youparents.	(to wait) a minute,	I(to ask) my		
I am going home now. So am I		sponse from the expression below. So are I		
 I can't go out tonight. I can't They don't like skiing. 	So can I	Neither can I		
So does he 4. Actually, we've never been	Neither do we	Neither like them		
Neither have we 5. They aren't leaving until Su	Neither were we	So were we		
Neither are she 6. Sarah doesn't want to go to	Neither are we	So is she		
Neither can I 7. I really want to see a movie	Neither are we	Neither does her mom		
So does Chris 8. My husband can speak three	So do Tom	Neither do we		
So do my mother 9. Oh no! It's raining and I do	So does my mother	So can my mother me		
Neither do I	So do I	Neither does you		
10. I'm really cold right now. So are she	So am I	So will I		
11. This computer's not working				
So is that one	Neither is that one	Neither is her one		
12. Cathy says she doesn't fee Neither does Tony	el very well. Neither do her aunt	Neither can her aunt		



4.1. Clauses with BECAUSE.

Complete the next statements use personal information.
1. I wouldn't want to be an/abecause I don't like
2.I'd like to be a/an because I really like
3. I could never be a/anbecause I'm very
4. I would make a bad because I'm terrible
5. I could be a/an because I'm very
Select a clause that can replace the because-clause if it is possible. Make sure the subject of both sentences is the same. 1. Because a bird needs a safe place to lay its eggs, a bird builds a nest.
Needing A bird needing
 Because a bird has laid its eggs, a bird will sit on them to keep them warm. A bird having laid Having laid
3. <u>Because de eggs require</u> warmth, the birds' mother surrounds them with a feathery lining of her own feathers. Requiring Eggs requiring 4. <u>Because the birds are growing</u> rapidly, the little birds are constantly hungry. Growing The birds growing
5. <u>Because they are good</u> parents, the birds fly around in search of food to feed their little birds.
Having been good Being good 6. <u>Because they are</u> so hungry, the little birds 'chirp' constantly. Having been Being
7. Because they are searching for food, the baby birds get lots to eat. Searching Because searching
8. Because they grow rapidly, the young birds soon leave the nest.
Having grown Growing Being grown 9. <u>Because they are</u> natural fliers, birds learn to take short flights after a couple of tries. Being Having being
10. <u>Because they have spent</u> so much time in their parents' protection, baby birds are often victims of larger prey. Being spent Having being Protection, baby birds are often victims of larger prey.
5.1. Passive Voice. Rewrite the sentences using Passive voice. Example: Peter writes a letter. Answer: A letter is written or A letter is written by Peter. 1) Julia rescued three cats.
2) The students handed in the reports
3) Maria crashed into the blue car
4) Alex learned the poem
5) Steven has forgotten the book
6) The technician has not repaired the DVD recorder
7) They play handball



8) Sue puts the rucksack on the floor
9) The girls had lost the match
10) The teacher is not going to open the window
Rewrite the given sentences in Passive voice. Sometimes there are two possible answers (two objects in the active sentence). Do not use contracted/short forms. Example: Tim gave Lisa some flowers. Answer: Some flowers were given to Lisa by Tim or Lisa was given some flowers by Tim. 1) They don't speak English in this shop.
2) Kevin asked Dennis a question.
3) Somebody built the house last year
4) She gives him a box
5) Max will look after him
6) The waiter brought Fred a big steak
7) Somebody broke into our bungalow last Friday
8) The teacher told us a joke.
9) They will meet Doris at the station
10) Michael has not sent me a text message.
6.1. Simple Past and Past Continuous. Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses. 1. A: What (you, do) when the accident occurred? B: I (try) to change a light bulb that had burned out. 2. After I (find) the wallet full of money, I (go, immediately) to the police and (turn)
(turn)it in. 3. The doctor (say)that Tom (be) too sick to go to work and that he (need) to stay at home for a couple of days.
(need) to stay at home for a couple of days. 4. Sebastian (arrive) at Susan's house a little before 9:00 PM, but she (be, not) for her final examination in French. 5. Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she (also, watch) television. That's all she ever does! 6. A: I (call) you last night after dinner, but you (be, not) there. Where were you?
B: I (work) out at the fitness center. 7. When I (walk) into the busy office, the secretary (talk) on the phone with a customer, several clerks (work, busily) at their desks, and two managers (discuss, quietly) methods to improve customer service. 8. I (watch) a mystery movie on TV when the electricity went out. Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends. 9. Sharon (be) in the room when John told me what happened, but she didn't hear
anything hecause she (listen not)

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10. It's strange that you	u (call) t	pecause I (think, ius	st) a	about vou.	Pica
11. The Titanic (cross)	the Atla	ntic when it (strike)	ar	n iceberg.	
12. When I entered					and (try)
to sell th					
boys (lead)	their donkeys thre	ough the narrow st	treets on their	r way home. A c	ouple of
men (argue)	over the price of	of a leather belt. I ((walk)	over to a n	nan who
(sell) fruit a	and (buy)	a banana.			
13. The firemen (rescu	ie)the o	Id woman who (be		trapped on the th	nird floor
of the burning building.		•	,		
14. She was so annoy	ying! She (leave, alv	vays)l	her dirty dishe	es in the sink. I t	hink she
(expect, actually)	me to do th	nem for her.	•		
15. Samantha (live)	in Berlin f	or more than two	years. In fact,	she (live)	
there when the Berlin V		•	,	, ,	
7.1. Present Perfect C	`ontinuouo				
Choose the answer yo		somo ovamnico tu	o anguera m	ay ba pagaible b	ut one ie
more natural than the				ay be possible b	ut one is
		ie is the contect an	SWEI.		
1. I'm very hungry. I didn't eat	havon't ato	havon't oaton	ha:	vo boon oating	
ului i cai	navent ate	naven i calen	i ia	ve been eating	
2. Their new kitchen lo	oks fantastic. They	completely	it.		
Have / been redecorati				didn't / redecor	ated
	J	·			
3. Our kitchen's a mes	s. We	any cleaning for w	veeks.		
didn't do	haven't been doing	have done		haven't don	ie
4 I think they are detin	. Thou	a lat of a ach oth			
4. I think they are dating	g. rney	a lot of each off	ner recently.	h	
had seen	naven't been seein	g nave been se	eing	nave seen	
5. We've discovered th	is great café and we	th	nere a lot.		
have been going	have gone	are going		have went	
6. How's your Mom? I	her	for ages.			
had seen	haven't seen	haven't been	seeing	didn't see	
7. You're covered in pa	aint! What	VOII	?		
have / done	were / doing	did / do		have / beer	n doina
	g				
8. She's gone to the do	octor's. She	too well I	ately.		
hasn't felt	hasn't been feeling	has felt	do	esn't feel	
9. Where have you bee	an? I	for ages			
have waited	waited	was waiting	ha	ve been waiting	
nave waited	waiteu	was waiting	ild	ve been waiting	
10. I have to write an e	essay. I	about half of it so fa	ar.		
have written				ve to write	

