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WELCOME UNIT 4



Misión
TIC 2022



Hechos
QUE CONECTAN ✓



PAST EXPERIENCES WHILE PROGRAMMING

UNIT 4 | CYCLE 3



IN THIS UNIT, YOU WILL LEARN ABOUT:

1. Indefinite pronouns.
2. Types of possessives.
3. Simple past.
4. Pronunciation.



SPEAKING

Go to the platform and open the WordWall speaking activity.

<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/18852400>



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INDEFINITE PRONOUNNS

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INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

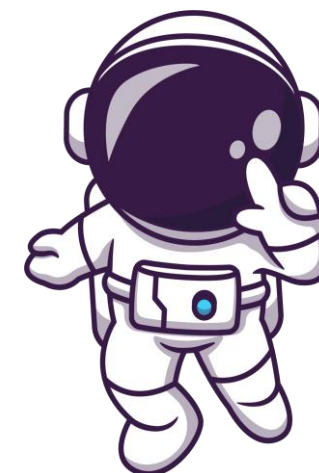
PEOPLE	THINGS	PLACES
Somebody	Something	Somewhere
Anybody	Anything	Anywhere
Everybody	Everything	Everywhere
Nobody	Nothing	Nowhere



IMPORTANT RULES #1

- Use a third person singular verb with all indefinite pronouns.

Nearly **everybody** wast**es** food.





IMPORTANT RULES #2

- Use **every-**, **no-** and **some-** in affirmative sentences.

We can do **something** about this.

Nobody likes waste.





IMPORTANT RULES #3

- Use **any-** in questions and negative sentences.

Supermarkets don't buy **anything** with a strange shape.





MATCH THE RULES

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) For places we use... | 1) ...positive sentences when we don't know or say who, what or where |
| b) For things we use... | 2) ...when it doesn't matter who, what or where. |
| c) For people we use... | 3) ...somewhere, anywhere, nowhere. |
| d) "Someone" and "somebody" is... | 4) ...short answers and negative sentences with a positive verb. |
| e) We use "some..." in... | 5) ...negative sentences and questions. |
| f) We use "any..." in... | 6) ...someone/somebody, anyone/anybody, no one/ nobody. |
| g) We use "no..." in... | 7) ...something, anything, nothing. |
| h) We use "any..." in negative sentences... | 8) ...when we make offers and/or expect a positive answer. |
| (i) We use "some..." in questions... | 9) ...the same! |



MATCH THE RULES

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) For places we use... | 1) ...positive sentences when we don't know or say who, what or where |
| b) For things we use... | 2) ...when it doesn't matter who, what or where. |
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| g) We use "no..." in... | 7) ...something, anything, nothing. |
| h) We use "any..." in negative sentences... | 8) ...when we make offers and/or expect a positive answer. |
| (i) We use "some..." in questions... | 9) ...the same! |



LET'S PRACTICE!

Go to the platform and open the LiveWorksheet activity.

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/kp86287kg>



ACTIVITY

Complete the sentences with “something”, “anything”, “nothing”...

Paul: Are you hungry? Would you like _____ to eat?

Alex: Yes, please! I'm starving.

Paul: What do you want to eat?

Alex: I really don't mind, we can go _____.

Paul: How about the new Italian restaurant on the corner?

Alex: Oh not there, _____ has told me the pasta is not fresh.

Paul: What about the American diner then?

Alex: _____ goes there. It's too expensive and the food isn't good.

Paul: Well let's just go and we'll find _____ nice to eat in the market.

Alex: Actually, I don't want _____. I forgot _____ is coming over for dinner.





ACTIVITY

Complete the sentences with “something”, “anything”, “nothing”...

Paul: Are you hungry? Would you like something to eat?

Alex: Yes, please! I’m starving.

Paul: What do you want to eat?

Alex: I really don’t mind, we can go anywhere.

Paul: How about the new Italian restaurant on the corner?

Alex: Oh not there, someone has told me the pasta is not fresh.

Paul: What about the American diner then?

Alex: Nobody goes there. It’s too expensive and the food isn’t good.

Paul: Well let’s just go and we’ll find somewhere nice to eat in the market.

Alex: Actually, I don’t want anything. I forgot someone is coming over for dinner.



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TYPES OF POSSESSIVES

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POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

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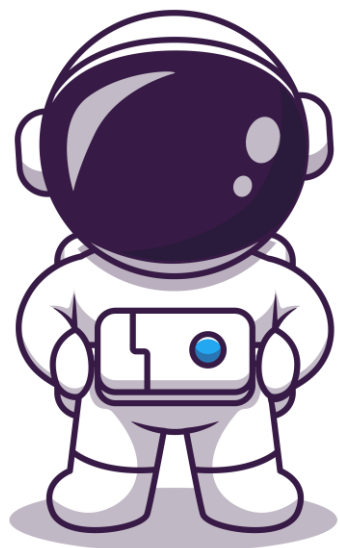


PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
I	My
You	Your
She	Her
He	His
It	Its
They	Their
We	Our



EXAMPLE

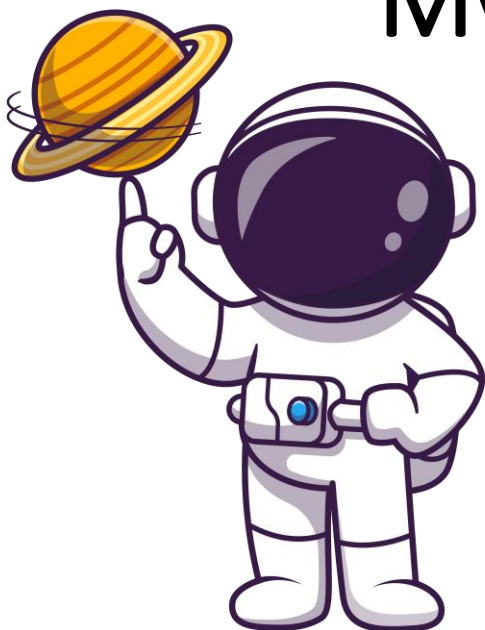
I have one brother. **My** brother is an
engineer.





EXAMPLE

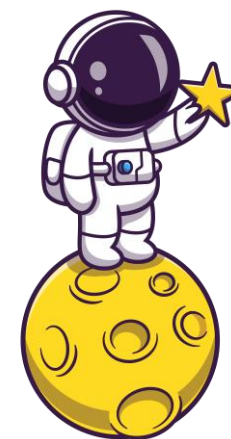
My friend Jorge has 2 jobs. **His** jobs are interesting.





EXAMPLE

My brother has a cat. **Its** name is Alana.





ACTIVITY

Complete the following sentences with the correct possessive adjective.

1. Juan has a laptop. _____ laptop is Lenovo.
2. Jose and Ana have 1 car. _____ car is color white.
3. They have 3 printers in their house. _____ printers are old.
4. Rose has some airpods. _____ airpods are new.
5. Alan and I have 1 new game. _____ game is interesting.
6. I have 1 camera. _____ camera is sophisticated.



READING

Go to the platform and do the reading about:
TECHNOLOGY THROUGH YEARS



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POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

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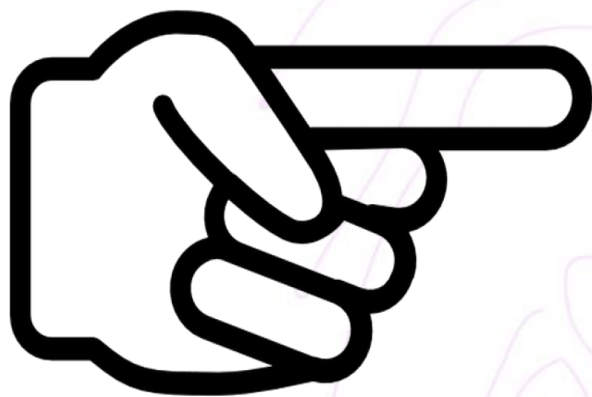


PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
I	Mine
you	yours
she	hers
he	his
they	theirs
we	ours



EXAMPLE

Is that your bag? Yes, that's **mine**.





EXAMPLE

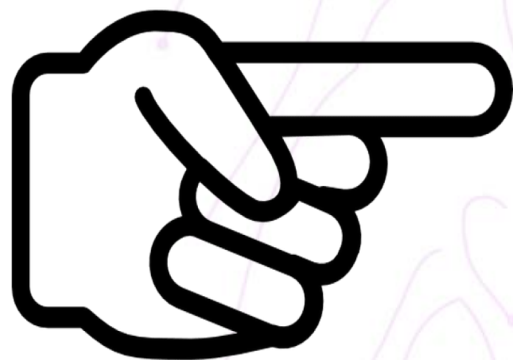
Whose book is this? that's hers.





EXAMPLE

Are these his shoes? Yes, those are **his**.





LET'S PRACTICE!

Go to the platform and practice the possessive pronouns:

<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/5235885/engelska/possessive-pronouns>



LET'S PRACTICE!

Go to the platform and play possessive adjectives and pronouns.

<https://jeopardylabs.com/play/possessive-adjectives-and-pronouns3>



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APOSTROPHE FOR POSSESSION

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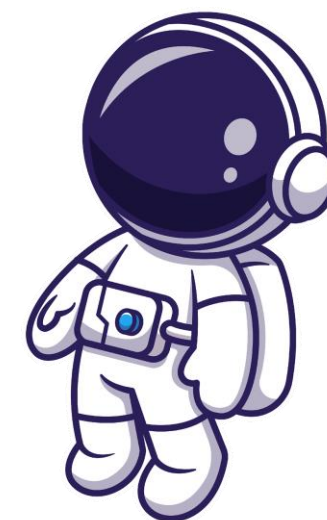
APOSTROPHE FOR POSSESSION

SINGULAR NOUNS	PLURAL NOUNS
Add 's	Add '
E.g. My sister's job = (the job of my sister)	My sisters' jobs = (the jobs of my sister)
IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUNS	
The children's books	



EXAMPLE

My brother's name is Juan Diego.





EXAMPLE

Their parents' jobs are very interesting.





LET'S PRACTICE!

Go to the platform and do the Liveworksheet activity.

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/ix1465436mi>



ACTIVITY

Choose the correct possessive.

1. My **parents' / parent's** jobs are very interesting.
2. **Who / Whose** cell phone is this?
3. Is that **Ryan's / Ryans'** laptop on the table?
4. Your book is over there. This one is **my / mine**.
5. Evan and Bill think our house is like **them / theirs**.
6. Whose **brother is / is brother** named Brian?
7. Those are all my family pictures. Now show me **you / yours**.



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SIMPLE PAST

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SIMPLE PAST

Completed actions
in the past.

Single period with
time expresión.

Habits in the past.

Past experiences.



AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

- I **went** to Paris last year.
- She **got** graduated in 2018.
- They **created** their first program on Python.
- We **designed** an application the last class.



NEGATIVE SENTENCES

- I **didn't go** to Paris last year.
- She **didn't get** graduated in 2018.
- They **didn't create** their first program on Python.



INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

- Did you go to Paris last year.
- Did she get graduated in 2018.
- Did they create their first program on Python.





BASE FORM	REGULAR VERBS
Talk	Talked
Create	Created
Discover	Discovered
Wash	Washed
Watch	Watched
Program	Programed
Develop	Developed
Explore	Explored
Use	Used



BASE FORM	IRREGULAR VERBS
See	Saw
Eat	Ate
Buy	Bought
Be	Was/ Were
Make	Made
Do	Did
Take	Took
Go	Went
Think	Thought



LET'S PRACTICE

Go to the platform and practice simple past in
BAAMBOOZLE.

<https://www.baamboozle.com/game/450>



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PRONUNCIATION OF THE REGULAR VERBS

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/d/

/b/ /e/ /g/ /i/ /j/ /l/ /m/ /n/
/r/ /th/ /u/ /v/ /w/ /z/

Belong^{ed} : / belong^d/

Answer^{ed}: /answer^d/

Follow^{ed}: /follow^d/

Play^{ed}: /play^d/



/t/

/p/ /sh/ /ch/ /s/ /k/ /p/
/th/

Stopp**ed**: / stoppt**t**/

Work**ed**: /workt**t**/

Wash**ed**: /washt**t**/

Help**ed**: /helpt**t**/



/id/

/d/ + /t/

Wanted^{ed} : / want^{id}/

Invited^{ed}: / invit^{id}/

Provided^{ed}: / provid^{id}/

Started^{ed}: / start^{id}/



PRONUNCIATION ACTIVITY

After reading the text, classify the regular verbs into the following categories according to its pronunciation:



THE ORIGINS OF THE INTERNET

The origins of the internet are rooted in the USA of the 1950s. The Cold War was at its height and huge tensions existed between North America and the Soviet Union. Both superpowers were in possession of deadly nuclear weapons, and people lived in fear of long-range surprise attacks. The US realized it needed a communications system that could not be affected by a Soviet nuclear attack.

At this time, computers were large, expensive machines exclusively used by military scientists and university staff.

These machines were powerful but limited in numbers, and researchers grew increasingly frustrated: they required access to the technology but had to travel great distances to use it.

To solve this problem, researchers started 'time-sharing'. This meant that users could simultaneously access a mainframe computer through a series of terminals, although individually they had only a fraction of the computer's actual power at their command.

The difficulty of using such systems led various scientists, engineers and organizations to research the possibility of a large-scale computer network.



After reading the text, classify the regular verbs into the following categories according to the pronunciation:

/d/	/t/	/id/



LET'S TALK

Choose one of the following questions and express your opinion.



SPEAKING ACTIVITY

1. When did you start to program?
2. What was your first project?
3. What was the first language you learned?
4. Where did you learn to program?
5. What was the best experience when you started to program?
6. What was the worst experience when you started to program?



READING

Go to the platform and do the reading about:
THE BEGINNINGS OF EMAIL