

7º AÑO
4º TRABAJO PRÁCTICO
INGLÉS TÉCNICO

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Escribir en el asunto : Nombre – curso - división

REVISION PRESENT SIMPLE AFFIRMATIVE

Form:

- **The verb is infinitive**

(Para conjugar el presente simple usamos el infinitivo para los sujetos “I”, “you”, “we” y “they”)

	Affirmative
I (<i>yo</i>)	play
You (<i>tú</i>)	play
We (<i>nosotros</i>) You (<i>ustedes</i>) They (<i>ellos</i>)	play

- **With third person singular we add-s to the verb**

(para las terceras personas singular “he”, “she” y “it”, añadimos una “-s” al final del verbo.)

He (<i>ella</i>) She (<i>él</i>) It (<i>refiere a persona o animal</i>)	plays*
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- most verbs: **+s**

(la mayoría de los verbos terminan en -s)

work - works

drive – drives

There are some exceptions

(Nota: Hay excepciones de ortografía en la tercera persona, según la letra en que termina el verbo.)

verbs ending in: **-o, -ss, -ch, -x, -sh** **+es**

(los verbos terminados en -o, -ss, -ch, -x, sh se le agrega -es)

Ej:

go - goes

miss - miss**es**

watch - watch**es**

fix - fix**es**

wash - wash**es**

Verbs ending in consonant * + y ~~>X~~ **→ -ies**

(cuando el verbo termina en consonante más -y se agrega -ies y se omite -y)

Ej:

study – stud**ies**

carry – carr**ies**

Verbs ending in vowel* + y **+s**

(cuando el verbo termina en vocal más -y solamente se agrega -s)

Ej:

play - play**s**

enjoy - enjoy**s**

***excepciones**

verbo *have* se conjuga *has*

***Remember** : Verb “to be” is irregular and it has 3 different forms (El Present Simple del verbo ‘ser o estar’ se forma de manera irregular. Por eso, este verbo tiene tres formas diferentes)

	Affirmative
I (<i>yo</i>)	am
You (<i>tú</i>)	are
We (<i>nosotros</i>) You (<i>ustedes</i>) They (<i>ellos</i>)	are
He (<i>ella</i>) She (<i>él</i>) It (<i>refiere a persona o animal</i>)	is

1) Read this interview and write the verbs in brackets in the “Present Simple” form. (leer esta entrevista y escribir los verbos en paréntesis en la forma de presente simple)

How do mechanics service a car so quickly in the middle of a car race? Will Peters is chief mechanic an crew leader of a pit-stop crew. Here he explains his work.

I(be) _____ the crew leader, and I (have) _____ twenty mechanics in my crew. It(be)_____ dangerous work, so we (wear)_____ fire suits and safety helmets. I (have)_____ five teams: **wheel-gun, wheel-on, wheel-off, wheel-jack and fuel.**

Every second(be)_____ important in a middle of a race, so everyone (move)_____ quickly and (work)_____ together as a team.

I (give)_____ the order: “Get ready!” The four **wheel-on mechanics** (bring)_____ out the new wheels. The tyres(be)_____ still covered in warm blankets. The team leader (adjust)_____ the air pressure in the tyres.

The car (enter)_____ the pit lane, and (slow)_____ down. The driver (press)_____ a button in his cockpit. This (open)_____ the fuel flap.

The car (approach)_____ the garage. I (signal)_____ to the driver: STOP. The driver (slow)_____ down and (drive)_____ towards the crew. **The wheel-gun** team leader (signal)_____ with his hand, an the driver (stop)_____ the car next to the wheel-guns.

The four **wheel-gun** mechanics (run)_____ to the car. They (loosen)_____ the nuts with their wheel guns. Then they (move)_____ back quickly.

The two **wheel-jack** team members (run)_____ to the car, and (place)_____ the jacks under the front an rear of the car. They (raise)_____ the car off the ground and move back quickly.

Then three members of the **fuel** team (move)_____ forward. One (carry)_____ the fuel nozzle and the other (carry)_____ the fuel hose. They (push)_____ the nozzle into the fuel socket on the car. They then (switch)_____ on the fuel pump.

Useful vovabulary

- * crew: staff, personal
- * fire suits: trajes protectores contra el fuego
- * helmets: cascos
- * team: equipo

- * warm blankets: mantas tibias

- * cockpit: cabina

- * slow down: va maás despacio

- * loosen: aflojar
- * move back: retroceder
- * raise off: levantar

- * switch on
- * take off: quitar

The **wheel-off** mechanics (move)_____ forward. They (take)_____ the old wheels off and (take)_____ them away quickly.

Now the **wheel-on** guys (move)_____ forward. They (take)_____ the warm blankets off the new wheels, (put)_____ the new wheels on the car, and (move)_____ back quickly. On the other side of the car, another mechanic (put)_____ his arm into the cockpit and (clean)_____ the driver's visor.

The **wheel-gun** guys (move)_____ forward and (tighten)_____ the nuts. Then they (raise)_____ the hand to signal that everything (be)_____ OK.

The **wheel-jack** people (lower)_____ the car to the ground and (take)_____ the jacks away. Now everyone (be)_____ waiting. The **fuel** guys (be)_____ still pumping fuel into the car. They (hold)_____ the fuel nozzle and hose in place until all the fuel (be)_____ in the car.

I (signal)_____ to the driver: SELECT FIRST GEAR. He (push)_____ the gear lever into first gear, and (wait)_____.

The fuel pump (switch)_____ off, and the fuel guy (pull)_____ out the fuel nose. Another fuel team member (clean)_____ spilled fuel off the car, and (move)_____ back quickly. Immediately, I (signal)_____ to the driver: GO.

The car (move)_____ to the end of the pit lane. The driver (press)_____ the button to close the fuel flap.

The car (speed)_____ up and (leave)_____ the pit.

It (be)_____ in the race again.

* tighten: apretar, ajustar

* take away: llevar, sacar
* hold: sostener

* pull out: extraer
* spilled: derramado

2) Look up the meaning of the words in the box in the dictionary or google and label the parts.

(buscar el significado de las palabras en el cuadro en el diccionario o en google y escribe el nombre de las partes)

mechanic – socket – hose – flap – crew – jack – nozzle – wheelgun

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

