

PROPÓSITO:

Presentar y sustentar las actividades relacionadas con las competencias trabajadas durante el año lectivo del 2022

MOTIVACIÓN:

ENGLISH **IS** EASY TO LEARN

English is not only the most useful language in the world. It is also **one of the easiest languages** to learn and to use:

- **Simple alphabet** — no special symbols such as é or ã.
- **Easy plurals** — very often simply add "-s" to a word (one car - five cars)
- **Words are easy to learn.** No *la* and *le*, in French, or in German, *das* and *der*.
- **Short words.** Most of the basic words are short: *run*, *work*, *big*, *go*, *man*. Long words are often shortened: *TV* = *television*, *fridge* = *refrigerator*.
- **Words don't change.** But in many languages, one word has many forms.
- **Call everybody "you".** You can say "Do **you** speak English?" to your friend or to your teacher. In other languages, you have to use the right word for the right person.
- **English is everywhere**, in newspapers, TV or Internet. You can learn **and** use your English at the same time.

EXPLICACIÓN:**1. USE OF BECAUSE AND SO**

The difference is so is used to show the results of an action, and because is used to show the cause of an action. It is really confusing because the two of them are so similar.

So - is used to show results of an action

- I have to study all weekend, so I can pass my exam.
- When I am upset I listen to music, so I can relax.
- I want to learn English, so I can Speaker to people around the world.

Because - is used to show the cause of an action

- I passed my exam, because I studied all weekend.
- We are listening to music, because we are upset.
- I can Speaker to people around the world, because I learned to Speaker English.

2. 1. EL ZERO CONDITIONAL

En inglés existen varios tipos de condicionales, entre ellos, el **zero conditional**. Este tipo de condicional se usa en situaciones en las que si se cumple una condición, siempre se da un mismo resultado.

La estructura del zero conditional

Los condicionales son oraciones compuestas por dos frases. El **zero conditional** tiene la siguiente estructura:

If + sujeto + **present simple**, sujeto + **present simple**

El orden de las dos frases que componen la estructura del condicional se puede cambiar. Si empezamos por la condición (*If*), las separaremos con una coma. Si empezamos con la frase que expresa el resultado, no hace falta poner la **coma**.

If water **reaches** 100°C, it **boils**.

Si el agua **llega** a 100°C, **hierve**.

Water **boils if** it **reaches** 100°C.

El agua **hierve si** llega a los 100°C.

El **zero conditional** se utiliza para expresar **hechos** que siempre son **verdaderos** como, por ejemplo, hechos científicos, leyes científicas, verdades generales, etc.

Solo en este condicional podemos sustituir **if** por **when** sin alterar el sentido de la frase.

If you heat ice, it melts.

Si calientas hielo, se derrite.

When you heat ice, it melts.

Cuando calientas hielo, se derrite.

Retrieved from: <https://www.lewolang.com/gramatica-inglesa/22/zero...>

EJERCICIOS:

You can find the exercises here, please print the guide and bring to the classroom, you need to solve the

[EXERCISES](#)

EVALUACIÓN:

Support the exercises in class

BIBLIOGRAFÍA: