

## EXPLANATION

### 1. GROUPING STRATEGY

It is necessary to explain what comprehension is, and it could be considered as the skill that students have to understand what the text is about, and interpret according to the author's ideas, Brown (2007:379) identifies comprehension as "the process of receiving language; listening or reading; input".

Reading is one of the activities that is developed by human beings all the time. In the school is imperative to read, and particularly when a second/foreign language is been learned. Reading is not only to decode vowels and consonants reading implies some stages that allow students have the real meaning of the text, Mikulecky (2008:1) think that reading is:

Reading is a conscious and unconscious thinking process. The reader applies many strategies to reconstruct the meaning that the author is assumed to have intended. The reader does this by comparing information in the text to his or her background knowledge and prior experience.

There are many reading strategies to be applied to help students with the reading process; we are going to work on some of them. For instance grouping which is defined by Oxford (2008) as "Grouping **involves classifying or reclassifying what is heard or read into meaningful groups, thus reducing the number of unrelated elements**"

Example:

GROUP OF WORDS	ODD WORD
BLUE - PINK - BLACK - PARK	THE ODD WORD IS PARK
SECOND- NINE- THIRD- TENTH	THE ODD WORD IS NINE
MY - OUR - SHE - YOUR	THE ODD WORD IS SHE

Example:

GROUP OF WORDS	WORDS
VERBS	RUN BOUGHT LEARN ENJOY
ADJECTIVES	TALL BEAUTIFUL CALM
NOUNS	PARIS TABLE HORSE

## REFERENCES

- Brown, H. D. (2007). *Principles of language learning and teaching*. New York: Pearson Education.
- Mikulecky, Beatrice S. Teaching Reading in a Second Language. Copyright © 2008 by Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved. Retrieved from: [www.longmanhomeusa.com/.../FINAL-LO%20RES](http://www.longmanhomeusa.com/.../FINAL-LO%20RES)
- Oxford, R. (2008) *Language Learning Strategies: What every teacher should know*. USA: Heinle&HeinlePublishers.

## 2. VERBAL TENSES

Here you can find the information about the different verbal tenses in English, check the information carefully.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (Presente Simple)					
MODO AFIRMATIVO		MODO INTERROGATIVO		MODO NEGATIVO	
I play	Yo juego	Do I play?	¿Juego yo?	I do not play	Yo no juego
You play	Tú juegas	Do you play?	¿Juegas tú?	You do not play	Tú no juegas
He plays	Él juega	Does he play?	¿Juega él?	He does not play	Él no juega
She plays	Ella juega	Does she play?	¿Juega ella?	She does not play	Ella no juega
It plays	Él/Ella juega	Does it play?	¿Juega él / ella?	It does not play	Él / Ella no juega
We play	Nosotros jugamos	Do we play?	¿Jugamos nosotros?	We do not play	Nosotros no jugamos
You play	Ustedes juegan	Do you play?	¿Juegan ustedes?	You do not play	Ustedes no juegan
They play	Ellos juegan	Do they play?	¿Juegan ellos?	They do not play	Ellos no juegan

SIMPLE PAST TENSE (Pasado Simple)		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I <b>played</b> Yo jugué	<b>Did</b> I play? ¿Jugué yo?	I <b>did not</b> play Yo no jugué
You <b>played</b> Tú jugaste	<b>Did</b> you play? ¿Jugaste tú?	You <b>did not</b> play Tú no jugaste
He <b>played</b> Él jugó	<b>Did</b> he play? ¿Jugó él?	He <b>did not</b> play Él no jugó
She <b>played</b> Ella jugó	<b>Did</b> she play? ¿Jugó ella?	She <b>did not</b> play Ella no jugó
It <b>played</b> Él/Ella jugó	<b>Did</b> it play? ¿Jugó él / ella?	It <b>did not</b> play Él / Ella no jugó
We <b>played</b> Nosotros jugamos	<b>Did</b> we play? ¿Jugamos nosotros?	We <b>did not</b> play Nosotros no jugamos
You <b>played</b> Ustedes jugaron	<b>Did</b> you play? ¿Jugaron ustedes?	You <b>did not</b> play Ustedes no jugaron
They <b>played</b> Ellos jugaron	<b>Did</b> they play? ¿Jugaron ellos?	They <b>did not</b> play Ellos no jugaron

SIMPLE FUTURE (Futuro Simple)		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I <b>will</b> dance Yo bailaré	<b>Will</b> I dance? ¿Bailaré yo?	I <b>will not</b> dance Yo no bailaré
You <b>will</b> dance Tú bailarás	<b>Will</b> you dance? ¿Bailarás tú?	You <b>will not</b> dance Tú no bailarás
He <b>will</b> dance Él bailará	<b>Will</b> he dance? ¿Bailará él?	He <b>will not</b> dance Él no bailará
She <b>will</b> dance Ella bailará	<b>Will</b> she dance? ¿Bailará ella?	She <b>will not</b> dance Ella no bailará
It <b>will</b> dance Él / Ella bailará	<b>Will</b> it dance? ¿Bailará él / ella?	It <b>will not</b> dance Él / Ella no bailará
We <b>will</b> dance Nosotros bailaremos	<b>Will</b> we dance? ¿Bailaremos nosotros?	We <b>will not</b> dance Nosotros no bailaremos
You <b>will</b> dance Ustedes bailarán	<b>Will</b> you dance? ¿Bailarán ustedes?	You <b>will not</b> dance Ustedes no bailarán
They <b>will</b> dance Ellos bailarán	<b>Will</b> they dance? ¿Bailarán ellos?	They <b>will not</b> dance Ellos no bailarán

	Positive	Negative	Question
I	I am going to speak.	I am not going to speak.	Am I going to speak?
you / we / they	You are going to speak.	You are not going to speak.	Are you going to speak?
he / she / it	He is going to speak.	He is not going to speak.	Is he going to speak?

## PRESENT PERFECT – FORM

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**POSITIVE**

I	{	have seen her.
You		've seen her.
We		
They		
He	{	has seen her.
She		's seen her.
It		

**NEGATIVE**

I	{	have not seen her.
You		haven't seen her.
We		
They		
He	{	has not seen her.
She		hasn't seen her.
It		

**QUESTION**

Have	{	I	}	seen her?
		you		
		we		
Has	{	he	}	
		she		
		it		

**SHORT ANSWER**

Yes,	{	I	}	have.
		you		
		we		
No,	{	they	}	have not. haven't.
		he		
		she		
	{	it	}	has not. hasn't.
		he		
		she		
	{	it	}	
		he		
		she		

# PAST PERFECT – FORM & USE

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## FORM

### POSITIVE

I You He She It  
We You They

had worked  
'd worked

### QUESTION

Had

I You He She It  
We You They

worked?

### NEGATIVE

I You He She It  
We You They

had not worked  
hadn't worked

### ANSWER

Yes,

No,

I You etc.

had

had not

hadn't

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## USE

I opened the door and I saw that someone had left a note.



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