

REVISION EXERCISES

- Read the 2 paragraphs.
- Ask and answer questions to get the information.

- 1) Graciela Brizuela is from San Salvador de Jujuy, Jujuy. She's a teacher. She works at Facultad de Ingeniería. She doesn't play video games.
- 2) José Fernández is from Tilcara, Jujuy. He's a student. He studies game development at Facultad de Ingeniería. He plays video games in the afternoon.

First name	(What)
Surname	(What)
City/province	(Where)
Activity / career	(what)
College/ work	(Where)
Play games	(When)

Example: What's her first name?

Relative clauses:

This is the street **where I live now.**

Una cláusula relativa definida es un **grupo de palabras que no llegan a ser una oración, pero agregan información** sobre lo que se está hablando **o definen** eso de lo que se está hablando.

¿Podés identificar en la oración tomada de la conversación:

- de qué o quién se está hablando? ...
- cuál es la cláusula relativa definida? ...
- el elemento que une lo que se habla con lo que agrega información o define?...

La parte principal de la oración es la **cláusula principal o main clause** y allí se encuentra el sujeto (eso de lo que se habla): **This is the street**

↓
De lo que se habla

El elemento que une la cláusula principal con la cláusula relativa definida se llama **pronombre relativo o relative pronoun** y es el sujeto de la cláusula relativa: **where**

↓
Relative pronoun

La **cláusula relativa** viene inmediatamente después del pronombre relativo: **I live now**

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Cláusula relativa definida

Detengámonos ahora en los **relative pronouns**:

Cuando nos referimos a **personas**, podemos usar **who** o **that**.

Cuando nos referimos a objetos, animales, plantas, etc. podemos usar **that** o **which**.

Cuando nos referimos a lugares, usamos **where**.

Si hablamos de posesión, es decir de quién es algo, usamos **whose**.

1. Complete with the correct relative pronoun.

- a. That's the office _____ we have team meetings
- b. Mark Zuckerberg is an American programmer _____ is the co-founder of Facebook.
- c. Software testers are people _____ job is to test and upgrade software versions.
- d. Git is a tool _____ **helps programmers track changes in their projects.**
- e. Bugs are errors **cause a program to work incorrectly.**
- f. This is the lab _____ **students learn programming skills.**
- g. Python is a programming language _____ **is easy to learn.**

a. Data centers are places	who which that whose where	1. work involves understanding the needs of the users.
b. A programmer is a person		2. programmers use every day.
c. A keyboard is a device		3. job is to protect computer systems from attacks.
d. These are the tools		4. developers share their projects.
e. Systems analysts are professionals		5. writes code to develop software.
f. GitHub is a platform		6. always crashes during presentations.
g. A cybersecurity specialist is a person		7. allows users to type information.
h. This is the computer		8. companies keep their servers.

Las **descripciones** de elementos de hardware y software en general tienen la siguiente estructura:

A mouse is an input device that people use to move the pointer on the screen. It is a small object that usually has two buttons and a scroll wheel. Users move the mouse with their hand to give instructions to the computer.

1. Put the following description in the correct order.

A keyboard is used to generate numbers, letters and symbols on the screen. A keyboard is a primary input device that/which helps users to interact with the computer system. It is a rectangular plastic panel with letter, number and symbol keys that are arranged in rows.

VOCABULARY

1.a. Read the team introduction correct the wrong verbs or possessive adjectives. Be careful, there are two correct words.

Hi! I'm¹ Sylvia, the IT team leader, and this is Isabelle, Andrew, Carla and Tom. I²'re all IT professionals. Isabelle is a database administrator; **your**³ area's data analysis. Andrew's⁴ an IT support officer and **our**⁵ area is technical support. Carla and Tom's⁶ system analysts, **your**⁷ area is IT systems analysis. We're all in the IT team at university. **Their**⁸ offices are in building 8.



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

PRACTICE

2. Correct the sentences as in the example

- a ~~12:00~~ 14.00 ✓
It's twelve o'clock. *No, it isn't. It's two o'clock.*
- b ~~16:00~~ 17.00 ✓
It's four o'clock.
- c ~~Thursday~~ Friday ✓
It's Thursday today.
- d ~~nurse~~ doctor ✓
She's a nurse.
- e ~~doctor~~ engineer ✓
He's a doctor.
- f ~~€50~~ €60 ✓
The tickets are 50 euros.
- g ~~\$1.50~~ \$1.60 ✓
It's one dollar, fifty.
- h ~~expensive~~ cheap ✓
They're expensive.
- i ~~13~~ 14 ✓
Julian is thirteen.

3. Write the he /she / it form of the following verbs.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| a go <i>goes</i> | g pull | d walk | j drink |
| b do | h want | e eat | k buy |
| c study | i have | f push | l play |

4. Put the words in order to make a sentence

- a go they early home always *They always go home early.*
 b never sweets eats she
 c we cinema usually Saturdays go the to on
 d sometimes warm winter in is it
 e football often with friends his plays he
 f always January it rains in
 g dancing usually Fridays on go they
 h often music listens to he evenings the in

5. Look at Mark's timetable. Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of the verb in brackets

	Mon	Tue	Thu		Wed	Fri
09.00-10.00	Geography	French	German	08.00-08.55	German	Maths
10.00-11.00	Music	Maths	Religion	08.55-09.50	Maths	Physics
11.30-12.30	Maths	Sport	Physics	09.50-10.45	English	IT
12.30-13.30	Biology	Sport	Geography	11.15-12.10	Biology	English
15.00-16.00	Religion	English	Maths	12.10-13.05	French	German
16.00-17.00	Art	German	French	13.05-14.00	Geography	Biology

- a Mark *goes* to school five days a week. (go)
 b He to school every day. (go)
 c On Mondays the classes at 09.00. (start)
 d On Thursdays Mark school at 17.00. (finish)
 e On Tuesday between 11.30 and 13.30 Mark's class sport. (do)
 f Mark a maths class every day of the week. (have)
 g Mark three different languages – English, French and German. (study)
 h At Mark's school the pupils IT. (study)

6. Complete the sentences about Mark with the negative form of the verbs in brackets.

- a Mark *doesn't go* to school at the weekend. (go)
 d On Fridays Mark school at 17.00. (finish)
 e Mark's class sport Monday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday. (do)
 f Mark an English class on Thursday. (have)
 g Mark Chinese. (study)
 h At Mark's school the pupils Chemistry. (study)

7. Complete the questions with **do** or **does** and answer them.

- a *Does* Mark have an art lesson on Monday? *Yes, he does.*
- b classes start at 08.00 on Tuesday?
- c the students study IT at Mark's school?
- d Mark go to school on Friday afternoon?
- e they have any time for sport?
- f you study religion at your school?
- g your school have a similar timetable?
- h you study more subjects than Mark?