

WORKING IN THE IT INDUSTRY
THE PRESENT SIMPLE

VOCABULARY:

1. Use the words in the box to complete the glossary. Use your online dictionaries to help you.

<https://www.linguee.com/english-spanish>

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

se asegura - trabajamos (trabajar) - usernames - procesamiento de datos -
correctamente - firewalls - crear - designs – network - set

1. create	a.
2. data processing	b.
3.	c. diseña
4.	d. firewall (servidor de seguridad)
5. makes sure	e.
6.	f. red
7. properly	g.
8.	h. configurar
9.	i. nombre de usuario
10. work	j.

1. ► Working in the IT Industry. Read and listen about these people jobs.

Hi! I'm Sophie. I **create** usernames and passwords and I **set** firewalls. This is Lucy. She **plans** and **designs** the network. And this is José. He **makes sure** all the computers **work** properly. Finally, this is María and Franco. They work in the data processing area. We all **work** for the university. Our offices **are** in building 8.



2. Complete the sentences with the correct the names.

- a. **makes sure** all the computers work properly. He is an IT support officer.
- b. **work** in the data processing area. They are database analysts.
- c. **plans** and **designs** the network. She's a network architect.
- d. **creates** usernames and passwords and **sets** firewalls. She's a network administrator.

3. GRAMMAR

a. Look at the words in **blue** and choose the best option.

They are: a. nouns b. verbs c. adjectives d. articles

b. Look at the words in **blue** again. Many of them have something in common. What is it? (Mirá estas palabras en azul de nuevo. Varias de ellas tienen algo en común, ¿Qué es?) **¿Podés relacionar eso que tienen en común con la persona/ sujeto de la oración?**

c. El texto en el punto (1) y las oraciones en el punto dos (2) describen:

predicciones para el futuro - eventos del pasado - verdades permanentes y/o rutinas –
instrucciones – lo que está sucediendo ahora -

d. En el tiempo verbal ‘simple present’ los verbos tienen:

una conjugación¹ - dos conjugaciones - tres conjugaciones.

e. Después de este análisis podemos sintetizar la estructura de las oraciones afirmativas en ‘**simple present**’. Veamos: mirá el texto y usalo como guía para completar la tabla de conjugaciones.

THE PRESENT SIMPLE – AFFIRMATIVE FORMS		
I	create	usernames and passwords.
He She It		usernames and passwords.
We You They		usernames and passwords.

f. ¿Cómo interpretarías estas oraciones en español

I work for Microsoft.
You create passwords.
He develops videogames.
She designs the network.
It works with solar power.
We solve computer problems.
You set firewalls.
They analyse and present data.

g. Y de esta síntesis deducimos las primeras reglas:

- el presente simple se forma con el verbo en su forma base (sin conjugar, como aparece en el diccionario), con **I, you (vos/usted/ustedes), we y they**.
- Con **he, she, it**, el verbo agrega una ‘**s**’. (Estudiar en el video: “The present Simple” las distintas reglas.)

En realidad, ya habíamos visto algo de este tiempo verbal con el verbo be, dado que las formas ‘is’, ‘am’ y ‘are’, son las tres conjugaciones del presente simple del verbo be. Ahora estamos aprendiendo cómo se comportan los demás verbos, (los que no son be) en el ‘present simple’, forma afirmativa.

Es importante saber que este tiempo verbal se usa hablar de acciones que se repiten regularmente, estados permanentes y leyes naturales y físicas, lo que sucede siempre.

Palabras como **generally, often, usually** son muy comunes en el simple present. Son adverbios de frecuencia, es decir, palabras que indican la cantidad de veces que sucede algo en un período de tiempo. Los adverbios de frecuencia más comunes son:

¹ Conjugación de un verbo es el conjunto de formas que toma un verbo de acuerdo al tiempo verbal y la persona (1°, 2°, 3° singular o plural)

%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	Always	I always study after class
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work
80%	Normally / Generally	I normally get good marks
70%	Often / Frequently	I often read in bed at night
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	Seldom	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I hardly ever get angry
0%	Never	Vegetarians never eat meat
Subject + Adverb + Main Verb		Subject + BE + Adverb
Daniel always passes his exams.		He is always happy.

Tal como se señala en la tablita de más arriba, Estos adverbios se colocan antes del verbo principal pero después del verbo “to be”.

- They **usually** have team meetings in the morning.
- She **never** uses social networks at work.
- They are **usually** in bed by 11:30.

Otras palabras que acompañan al presente simple son:

- Every day, every morning, every afternoon, every evening. Every Monday, every weekend.
- On Monday, on Tuesday, on Wednesday.
- In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening.
- After class, after work, after lunch, after dinner.
- At midday, at night, at the weekend, etc.

Estas palabras suelen ubicarse al final o al principio de la oración, pero nunca en el medio.

El Verbo “To have”

Por último, es muy importante tener en cuenta que el verbo **to have**, que generalmente se traduce al español como tener, se caracteriza por cambiar dependiendo del pronombre o persona gramatical con que se conjuge. Veamos:

PRONOUN	VERB HAVE	Examples
I	have	I have an old mobile.
He She It	has	He Has an old mobile
We You They	have	They have an old mobile

Exercises:

1. Practiquemos las reglas: Rewrite the sentences with the given subject.

a. I get up early every day.

She

b. System analysts solve computer problems.

A system analyst

c. We buy music online.

Sam

d. We study programming at university.

He

e. I watch TV in the evening.

Sara

f. The new computers copy files in seconds.

The new computer

g. We have English classes in the morning.

He

h. These programs process statistics

The new program

2. ► 5 Listen to these jobs descriptions and choose the best option to complete the sentences.

1. Hi, I'm Karl. I'm a software developer. I **designs / design / work** and **plans / develops / develop** computer games. Thank you.

2. Good afternoon everyone. I'm Heba. I'm a system analyst. I **solve / set / design** computer problems. Nice to meet you all.

3. Hi, my name is Wojtek. I'm a database administrator. I **analyse / analyses / plan** and **presents / develop/ present** data.

3. Listen again and complete these job descriptions.

1 Karl
Job: software _____
Responsibilities: he designs and _____ computer games.

2 Heba
Job: _____ analyst
Responsibilities: he _____ computer problems.

3 Wojtek
Job: database _____
Responsibilities: he analyses and _____ electronic data.

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a. He to school on foot. (go)
- b. She a lot. (study)
- c. I early. (get up)
- d. She late. (go to bed)
- e. We a shower every day. (have)
- f. He breakfast at 9 o'clock. (have)

- g. They their teeth after breakfast. (brush)
- h. She her teeth every day. (brush)

5. Complete the sentences about you (Completa estas oraciones sobre vos)

- a. I live
- b. I have
- c. I study/work
- d. I go
- e. I do
- f. I listen
- g. I play

6. ►Listen and complete David's routine with the correct form of the verb:



David ... (be) a programmer. He ... (work) for Microsoft in the USA. On a typical day he... (write), ... (update) and ... (maintain) computer programs. He also ... (check) programs and ... (correct) errors to ensure good results. At weekends David ... (sleep) late, ... (ride) his bicycle, ... (watch) series on Netflix and ... (listen) to music. He sometimes ...(go) to the cinema too.