

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A COMPUTER PROGRAMMER

1. ► Read and listen to the text about Carla's day and
 - a. Underline the words that you don't understand.
 - b. Use the online dictionary to find their meanings: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>



Carla is a computer programmer. She works for a software publisher company, but she **does not work** in California, she works in New York. She and her colleagues have a very busy schedule. From 8 am to 9 am they have team meetings and after that, their workday begins.

They **do not do** the same thing every day. Sometimes, they write code and sometimes they test code or meet clients. They **do not work** all the time. They usually have 2 breaks for lunch and coffee. Their work **does not end** until 7 pm.

After work, Carla often goes for a walk, has dinner and watches TV, but she **does not go to bed** late because she's always too tired.

VOCABULARY:

2. Read the text again and match Carla and her team's activities and the correct time

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. they have team meetings | a. at 7 pm |
| 2. their work day begins | b. after their team meetings |
| 3. they have 2 breaks | c. after she watches TV |
| 4. they finish work | d. for lunch and coffee |
| 5. Carla goes for a walk | e. from 8am to 9 am |
| 6. Carla goes to bed | f. after work |

3. Discover the grammar in this lesson.

A. Look at the words in **bold**. What do they have in common?

B Find these sentences in the article and write the missing words.

1. She **does not** _____ in California.
2. They **do not** _____ the same thing every day.
3. They **do not** _____ all the time.

4. Their work **does not** until 7 pm.

5. she **does not** late

C. Complete the sentence below with the correct word from the box

nouns – articles – verbs – adjectives --- conjugated – base

The missing words are and they are in their form of the present simple

D. Look at the sentences from exercise A. Then circle T for *true* or F for *false* for each statement below. Discuss your answers with your classmates and teacher.

1. Use the base form of the verb after *don't*. T - F
2. Add an -s to the base form of the verb after *doesn't*. T - F

E. Simple Present Negative statements: Complete with the correct **long negative form**

Subject	negative	Base Form of Verb	Subject	negative	Base Form of Verb
I You We You They	... don't	Work all the time.	He She It	... doesn't	work all the time.

Be careful! In negative statements with *does not* or *doesn't*, do not add -s to the base form of the verb.

- ✓ She **doesn't exercise** every day.
- ✗ She doesn't exercises every day.

¿Qué regla podés enunciar sobre la formación de oraciones negativas en el presente simple?

4 **Underline doesn't or don't to complete each sentence.**

1. Carla **doesn't** / **don't** have a lot of free time.
2. Carla and her team **doesn't** / **don't** work after 7 pm.
3. They **doesn't** / **don't** do the same things every day.
4. We **doesn't** / **don't** work on weekends.
5. I **doesn't** / **don't** work for IBM.
6. My office **doesn't** / **don't** have a printer.
7. She **doesn't** / **don't** travel for her job.
8. You **doesn't** / **don't** have a busy schedule.

5 Change each affirmative statement to a negative statement.

1. My brother has a job. **My brother doesn't have a job.**
2. I drive to work.
3. They debug programs.
4. Our teacher does homework.
5. I go to the gym in the morning.
6. She has an English class on Sunday.
7. It works with solar power.
8. We have an exam on Saturday night.