

**Escuela de Educación  
Técnico Profesional  
N° 602 “Gral. San Martín”**



**Unidad Curricular:** INGLÉS TÉCNICO

**Ubicación en el Diseño Curricular:** 6º Año B- ELECTRÓNICA (Ciclo Superior)

**Campo de Formación:** Formación Técnico Específica

**Carga horaria semanal:** 2 hs Cátedra

**Régimen de cursado:** Anual

**Profesor:** Marcela Galván

**Ciclo lectivo:** 2020

**Correo de entrega de actividades:** [kingdomdiez@gmail.com](mailto:kingdomdiez@gmail.com)



## **READING**

**TASK 1:** Read the text on **Boss** carefully and answer the questions below

Lee el texto acerca de Boss y responde las preguntas que se hallan al final del mismo. Escribe las respuestas en un doc WORD y envíalo a [kingdomdiez@gmail.com](mailto:kingdomdiez@gmail.com)

## **ACTION Method**

**Automotive manufacturers in America are developing cars that can drive themselves. They can travel around city streets without crashing into vehicles, trees or other obstacles. One of the cars named "Boss" can travel 85 km with no driver at the controls**

**A driver follows behind the robot car in a support car.**

**The driver can stop the robor car immediately by using a kill-switch when the car is in danger of crashing.**



**“Boss” has a Lidar scanner. This scanner has 64 individual lasers. By rotating at about 10 times a second, the scanner can take about a million measurements. These measurements warn the driver in the support car about any objects that are near the robot car and the exact distance these objects are from the car.**

**The driver knows that the robot car is in danger of hitting things by means of sensors. These sensors are mounted on the roof of the robot car, one on each of its four corners, and in its bumpers. By using an algorithm to read the data from the radar sensors and cameras, the driver knows where fixed and moving objects are.**



## Answer these questions

- A. Who drives the robot cars?
- B. What can the robots can do?
- C. How does the driver in the follow up car stop the robot car?
- D. How does the driver know that the robot car is in danger of hitting things?
- E. How does the driver know how far objects are from the “Boss”?

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### **GRAMMAR : Present Perfect**

Revisamos el tiempo verbal que nos remite a acciones que empezando en el pasado aún continúan hasta el presente. De ahí, que lo llamemos PRESENTE PERFECTO. Una de sus funciones en este idioma es para referirnos a acciones que aún no han finalizado.

Les dejo un recordatorio de cómo estructuramos este tiempo. Utilizamos la table de verbos irregulares (3ra columna) para conformar el participio del verbo. También hemos visto que los verbos regulares tienen su participio, es decir la tercera columna, terminados en “ED”, para los cuales no usamos la tabla de verbos.

#### AFFIRMATIVE

**Sujeto + HAVE/HAS + PP** ( PAST PARTICIPLE: 3ra columna del verbo)

HAVE: you, they, we, I

HAS: he , she, it



Example: The students HAVE STUDIED at the High School SINCE 2012.

## NEGATIVE

Sujeto + HAVEN'T / HASN'T + PP

Example: The students HAVEN'T STUDIED at the High School SINCE 2012

**TASK 2:** Estudia las reglas anteriores y de regreso al colegio, realizarás la ejercitación siguiente. Te sugiero que te adelantes y la dejes copiada en tu carpeta mientras meditas en las respuestas (1-5).



## Present perfect

1 Complete the chart with the correct form of *have*.

I	<i>have</i>	tried to talk to her.
You		
He		
She		
We		
They		

Now make the sentences negative.

*I haven't tried to talk to her.*  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Now make questions.

*Have I tried to talk to her?*  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2 Complete the sentences with these words.

ever   haven't   just   never

- We have ..... finished filming.
- Have you ..... used a camera before?
- No, I .....
- I've ..... felt so stupid.

3 Choose the correct word, a, b or c to complete the sentences.

- Have you ..... been on a date?  
a ever   b yet   c never
- Did you see Emma? She's ..... left.  
a ever   b already   c never
- I've ..... been so upset.  
a ever   b just   c never
- Have you ..... been on a high-speed train?  
a ever   b just   c never
- He's ..... met anyone famous.  
a ever   b just   c never
- We've ..... figured out how to use this camera.  
a ever   b just   c never
- It was amazing. I've ..... used one before.  
a ever   b just   c never

4 Write questions with *ever* and the correct form of the verbs, using the prompts.

- you / be to Washington, D.C.?  
.....
- you / meet anyone famous?  
.....
- you / make a movie?  
.....
- you / be embarrassed?  
.....
- you / have an argument with a friend?  
.....
- you / break anything?  
.....

5 Answer the questions in exercise 4 about yourself.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Las entregas pueden realizarse hasta el 27 de marzo de 2020 para su devolución.

ENVIAR A : [kingdomdiez@gmail.com](mailto:kingdomdiez@gmail.com)



*See you soon, Teacher Marcela*