



5TH GRADE ENGLISH CLASS

How does the world works UNIT 4



How does the world works

Cómo funciona el mundo

Humans use environmental resources according to their needs, generating changes in the ecosystem's balance.

El ser humano utiliza los recursos del medio ambiente de acuerdo a sus necesidades, generando cambios en el balance del ecosistema.

Vocabulary

English	Español
Ecosystem	Ecosistema
Environment	Ambiente
Recycle	Reciclar
Reduce	Reducir
Reuse	Reutilizar
Waste	Desechos
Pollution	Contaminación
Global Warming	Calentamiento Global
The Green House Effect	El Efecto Invernadero
Organic	Orgánico
Inorganic	Inorgánico

More Vocabulary

The 3R's



The 3 R's : Reuse, Reduce, Recycle

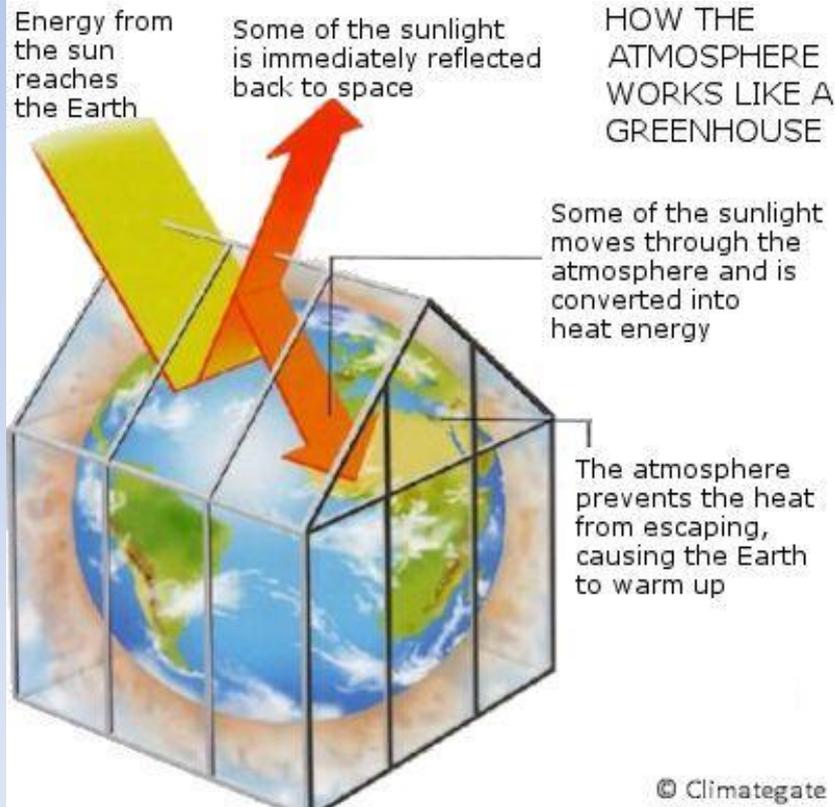
Las 3 R's : Reutilizar, Reducir, Reciclar

Waste
Desechos



More Vocabulary

The Green House Effect *El Efecto Invernadero*



Global Warming
Calentamiento Global

More Vocabulary



Cardboard
Cartón

Paper
Papel



Recyclable Reciclable



Glass
Vidrio



Plastic
Plástico



Aluminum
Aluminio

Present Continuous

Presente Continuo

Talks about actions happening at the moment of speaking.

Habla acerca de acciones que están sucediendo en el mismo momento que estamos hablando.

Grammar:

Affirmative: Subject + Helping verb + Verb -ing + Complement
(am, is, are)

Example:

I	am	<u>drinking</u>	coffee.
She	is	<u>running</u>	at the park.
They	are	<u>swimming</u>	in the pool.

Present Continuous

Presente Continuo

Grammar:

Negative:

Subject + Helping verb + NOT + Verb -ing + Complement
(am, is, are)

Example:

I am NOT drinking coffee.

She is NOT running at the park.

They are NOT swimming in the pool

Helping verbs

Verbos Auxiliares

We use helping verbs to ask questions in past tense.

Usamos los verbos auxiliares para hacer preguntas en tiempo pasado.

We use Did to ask questions in past tense

1st, 2nd and 3rd

*Did **I** study yesterday?*

*Did **you** study yesterday?*

*Did **she** study yesterday?*

Questions in Simple Past

Grammar:

Helping + Subject + Verb + Complement
verb (in present tense)

Examples:

Did I watch television?

Did she study for the test?

Did we play tennis?

Short answers:

Examples:

1) Did I study yesterday?

Affirmative → Yes, I Did

Negative → No, I Didn't

2) Did she run at the park?

Affirmative → Yes, she Did

Negative → No, she Didn't

Grammar: Questions words

What?



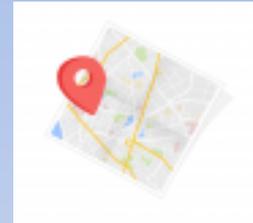
It's used to ask about thing or an action.

When?



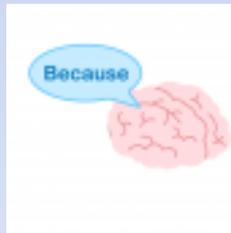
It's used to ask about time or moment.

Where?



It's used to ask about place.

Why?



It's used to ask a reason.

Who?



It's used to ask about a person.

How?



It's used to ask about the way something is.

Questions with question words in Simple Past and answers

Grammar:

Question word + **Helping verb** + **Subject** + **Verb** + **Complement**
(in present tense)

What
When
Where
Why
Who
How

Example:

1) **What** did **you** play yesterday evening?

I played computer games.

2) **When** did **she** see her friend?

She saw him yesterday.

3) **Where** did **they** go after the game?

They went to Ana's house.

Grammar: Past Tense



Regular verb

We add *-ed*

For example:

- * Walk → Walked
- * Use → Used
- * Brush → Brushed
- * Play → Played
- * Study → Studied

Irregular verb

The spelling change

For example:

- * Do → Did
- * Go → Went
- * Swim → Swam
- * Run → Ran

Past Tense

Regular verbs

Present Tense	Past Tense
Use	Used
Talk	Talked
Walk	Walked
Play	Played
Study	Studied
Chat	Chatted
Brush	Brushed
Travel	Travelled
Crawl	Crawled
Move	Moved

Past Tense

Regular verbs

Present Tense	Past Tense
Do	Did
Go	Went
Run	Ran
Swim	Swam
See	Saw
Wear	Wore
Drive	Drove
Eat	Ate
Ride	Rode
Fly	Flew

Sequencers and Conjunctions

We use sequencers to show the order of events. *Usamos los secuenciadores para demostrar el orden de los eventos.*

First, she took a bath.
Then she ate breakfast.
Next, she took pictures.
After that, she ate dinner.
Finally, she went to bed.

Primero, ella tomó una baño
Luego ella comió el desayuno.
Después, ella tomó fotos.
Después de eso, ella cenó.
Finalmente, ella fue a la cama.

We use conjunctions to join two words, phrases or clauses together to make one long sentence. *Usamos las conjunciones para unir dos palabras, frases o cláusulas juntas para hacer una oración larga.*

We use **AND** to combine similar ideas.
We use **BUT** to show contrast ideas.
We use **BECAUSE** to explain the reason for something.

Usamos **Y** para combinar ideas similares.
Usamos **PERO** para contrastar una idea.
Usamos **PORQUE** para explicar la razón de algo.

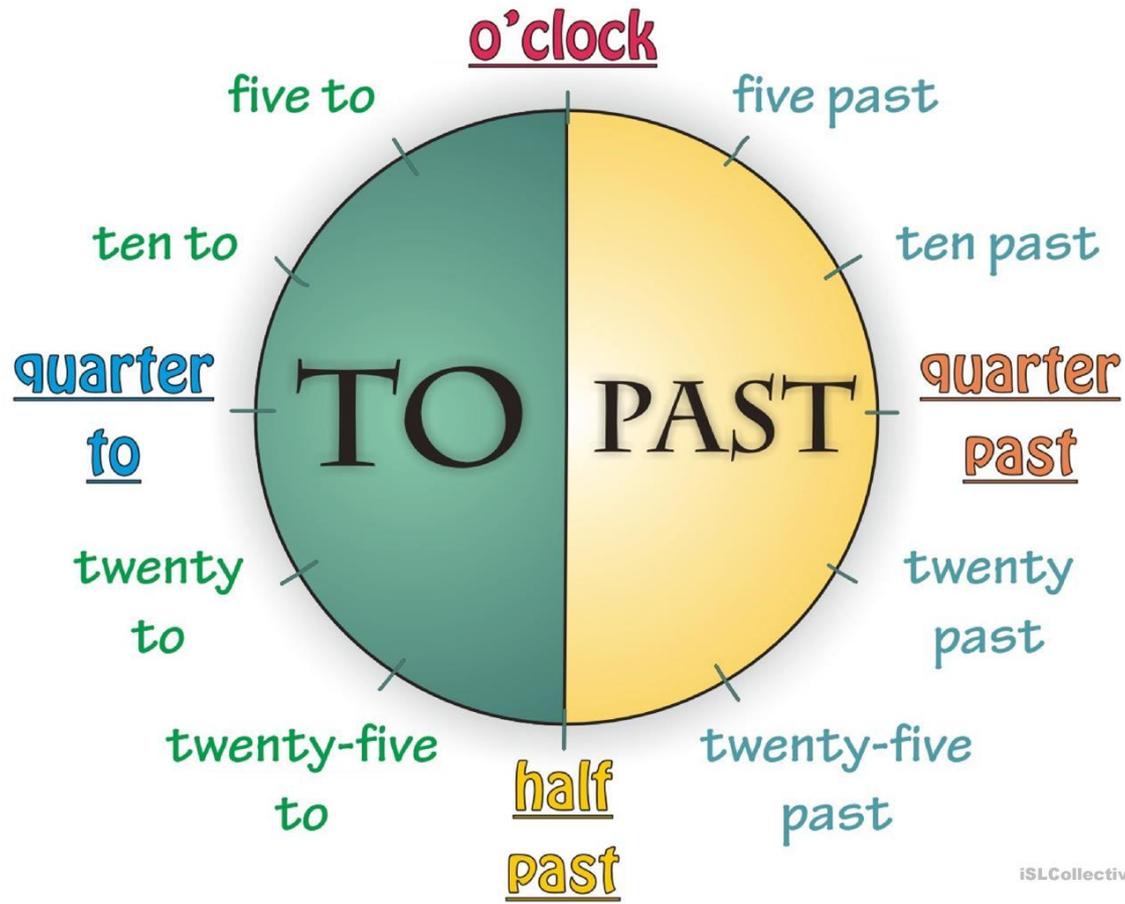
I ate chicken, french fries **and** salad
I had a competition, **but** I couldn't play
I bought a book **because** I like reading.

I didn't go swimming,
but I went hiking

They won **and** hit a
lot of home runs



Telling the time



The time



Subject	Verb	Complement
It	Is	Eight o'clock
It	Is	Half past (seven)

Remember: It is important to know to express exactly the time we use the word **o'clock**; to express thirty minutes past we use **half past (hour)**; to express forty-five mins we use **a quarter to (hour)** and to express fifteen mins we use **a quarter past (hour)**

Recuerda: Es importante saber que para expresar la hora exacta usamos la palabra **o'clock**; para expresar treinta minutos pasados decimos **half past (hour)**; para expresar cuarenta y cinco mins, faltan un cuarto para la siguiente hora decimos **a quarter to (hour)** y para expresar quince minutos decimos **a quarter past (hour)**

The time



Subject	Verb	complement
She	went	To bed at nine o'clock
He	Got up	at six thirty
I	Brushed	My teeth at a quarter to six
They	Drank	at a quarter past six

Note: It is important to remember when we talk about time we always have to use the preposition “at” before mentioning the time.

Nota: Es importante mencionar que cuando hablamos de hora debemos siempre usar la preposición “at” antes de mencionar la hora.