

	GIMNASIO SABIO CALDAS (IED) Nuestra escuela: una opción para la vida PLAN ESCOLAR NO PRESENCIAL	Código	PENP - 01
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Fecha de envío	2 Noviembre	Fecha de entrega	6 Noviembre
Tiempo de ejecución de la actividad	Una hora		
TEMA	Review topics.		
Contextualización			

Reflexive pronouns

Personal Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	Myself
You	Yourself
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
You	Yourselves
They	Themselves

Reflexive pronouns are words ending in **-self** or **-selves** that are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same (e.g., **I believe in myself**). They can act as either objects or indirect objects. The nine English **reflexive pronouns** are **myself, yourself, himself, herself, oneself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves**.

Modals

Sometimes, 'must' and 'have to' can be used to speak about responsibilities. However, 'must' is generally used for strong personal obligations and 'have to' is used for responsibilities at work and in everyday life.

- **I must do this right now!**
- **I have to file reports every week.**

Have to Do—Responsibilities

Use 'have to' in the past, present, and future to express responsibility or necessity. NOTE: 'have to' is conjugated as a regular verb and therefore requires an auxiliary verb in the question form or negative.

- **We have to get up early.**

- **She had to work hard yesterday.**
- **They will have to arrive early.**
- **Does he have to go?**

Must Do—Obligations

Use 'must' to express something that you or a person feels is necessary. This form is used only in the present and future.

- **I must finish this work before I leave.**
- **Must you work so hard?**
- **John must explain this if he wants his students to succeed.**
- **It's late. I must get going!**

Don't Have to Do—Not Required, but Possible

The negative form of 'have to' expresses the idea that something is not required. It is , however, possible if so desired.

- **You don't have to arrive before 8.**
- **They didn't have to work so hard.**
- **We don't have to work overtime on Saturdays.**
- **She didn't have to attend the presentation.**

Mustn't Do—Prohibition

The negative form of 'must' expresses the idea that something is prohibited - this form is very different in meaning than the negative of 'have to'!

- **She mustn't use such horrible language.**
- **Tom. You mustn't play with fire.**
- **You mustn't drive more than 25 mph in this zone.**
- **The children mustn't go into the street.**

Need to Do—Important for Someone

Use 'need to' to express that something is important for you to do. This form is usually used for something that is important one time, rather than referring to a responsibility or duty.

- **She needs to go to Seattle next week.**
- **Do you need to get up early tomorrow?**

I need to spend more time with my children because I've been so busy lately

Don't Need to Do—Not Necessary, but Possible

Use the negative form of 'need to' to express that something isn't necessary, but possible. At times, English speakers use 'don't need to' to express that they don't expect someone to do something.

- **You don't need to come to the meeting next week.**
- **She doesn't need to worry about her grades. She's a great student.**

Descripción de la actividad sugerida

Fill in the gaps with a suitable reflexive pronoun:

- 1- Do you like this cake? I made it _____!
- 2- Look at that man. He is talking to _____!
- 3- We don't need any help. We'll do it _____.
- 4- She looked at _____ in the mirror.
- 5- The cat hurt _____ when it jumped over the wall.
- 6- The children can't look after _____. They are too small.
- 7- Tim, you have to do the work _____. I don't have time to help you.
- 8- The children organized the party _____.
- 9- Hello, everybody. Help _____ to some food. It's on the table.
- 10- Debra told _____ to calm down because she was feeling very nervous.
- 11- I sent _____ some flowers on Valentine's Day because I don't have a boyfriend.
- 12- Why did Cristiano blame _____ when they lost the game?

- 1- Did you enjoy _____ last weekend?
- 2- Do you like to watch _____ on a video?
- 3- Can your children defend _____?
- 4- Do the italians express _____ well?
- 5- Do you usually drive _____ to the airport or do you take a taxi?
- 6- Do you like to take your picture _____?
- 7- Have you ever burnt _____ when you are cooking?
- 8- Why did Kurt Cobain kill _____?
- 9- Does the coach talk to _____ while he watches a match?

Fill in the blanks with must, mustn't, have / has (not) , needn't.

1. You _____ bring your tracksuits for your PE (Physical Education) classes.
2. The monitors _____ to be cleaned before leaving every night. That's number 1 rule.
3. Those who finish their exam _____ start making noise.
4. The workbooks _____ be brought to the class unless I tell you to bring them.
5. Students _____ to pay for the transportation as the university has its own bus system.
6. If a student breaks a school rule, s/he _____ to stay at school after hours to meet with the principle.
7. Students _____ come to class late.
8. You _____ hand in your assignment before the deadline.
9. This is a private school, so the students _____ to wear their uniforms at all times.
10. Students _____ stay at school during lunch break, they can go out.

• Webgrafía/material fotocopiado (Anexo)

<https://www.englishpage.com/minitutorials/sosuch.html>

Criterios de Evaluación

- Students can use the reflexive pronoun in different contexts.
- Student can identify people have obligations, responsibilities, and prohibitions.