

	GIMNASIO SABIO CALDAS (IED) Nuestra escuela: una opción para la vida PLAN ESCOLAR NO PRESENCIAL	Código	PENP - 01
		Versión	001
		Fecha	18/03/2020
		Proceso	Gestión Académica

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Fecha de envío	9 Noviembre	Fecha de entrega	13 Noviembre
Tiempo de ejecución de la actividad	Una hora		
TEMA	Review topics.		
Contextualización			

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

Reflexive pronouns

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**.

The reflexive pronouns are:

If you are using **YOU** in the plural, the reflexive pronoun is **yourselves**.

Examples of sentences using reflexive pronouns:

- **My daughter** likes to dress **herself** without my help.
- **I** taught **myself** to play the guitar.
- **My cat** always licks **itself**.

When to use reflexive pronouns

- 1.** When the subject and the object refer to the same person or thing.
 - He accidentally cut **himself** while he was chopping the vegetables.
 - She bought a present for **herself**.

- We helped **ourselves** to the free drinks at the launch party.
- They injured **themselves** during the rugby match.
- I enjoyed **myself** at the concert.
- The dog is scratching **itself** – it must have fleas!

2. We use them for emphasis.

- The author signed the book for me **herself**!
- I did it **myself**.

3. In some cases we use it to have a similar meaning to also.

- Annabelle was pretty happy last night. I was pretty happy **myself**.

When NOT to use reflexive pronouns

1. There are a number of verbs in English with which we rarely or never use reflexive pronouns (as they are in other languages).

They include: adapt, complain, concentrate, get up, hide, lie down, meet, move, relax, remember, shave, shower, sit down.

2. After a preposition of place or location we use a personal pronoun and not a reflexive pronoun.

- He put the backpack next to **him**.

How to Use Must, have to, and Need to in English

'Must', 'have to', and 'need to' in the positive or question form are used to speak about responsibilities, obligations and important actions.

- **I'm having some trouble understanding this. I must ask Peter a few questions.**
- **She has to work with clients from all over the world.**
- **They need to study more if they want to get good grades.**

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

- ✓ **Students can into the class in the chat of the class in meet will be share the link to develop the final test.**

✓ **Students cannot into the class must develop the exercises.**

Exercise 1: Reflexive pronouns

Choose the correct answer.

1. He burnt _____ with the matches.

himself

herself

2. Be careful! You might electrocute _____!

myself

yourself

3. Ow! I've cut _____.

myself

yourself

4. The cat has scratched _____.

itself

myself

5. They're taking photos of _____.

themselves

itself

6. We're going to hurt _____ if we're not careful.

myself

ourselves

They can help _____.

themselves

theyself

themselves

themself

6. You (singular) can do it _____.

yourself

youself

youselve

yourselve

7. You (plural) can do it _____.

youself

yourselves

youselves

yourself

8. He cleaned the kitchen _____.

heself

hiself

himself
hissself

9. I did my homework all by ____.

meself
mineself
self
myself

10. We made the cake all by ____.

ussself
ourself
ourselves
usselves

11. Did she paint the rooms ____.

sheself
self
herselves
herself

12. That dog just bit ____.

itself
itselfes
heself
sheself

Fill in the blanks with must, mustn't, have / has (not) , needn't.
Choose the best option for the following questions.

1. Jack _____ (go) home early last night.

must go
had to go
have to go

2. Ted _____ (buy) some food at the grocery store because we're out.

has to buy
needed to buy
did buy

3. _____ (she/commute) to work every day?

Does she have to
Does she need to
Both are correct

4. Children _____ (play) with cleaning products.

needn't play
have to play
mustn't play

5. We _____ (get) going—it's already midnight!

got to get

need to get

both are right

6. When _____ (you/arrive) for work last week?

musted you arrive

had you to arrive

did you need to arrive

7. Hey, _____ (you/mow) the lawn. The grass is getting too long.

you need to mow

you must to mow

you need mow

8. You _____ (do) the cleaning up this morning, I'll take care of it.

must do

don't need to do

mustn't do

9. They _____ (visit) the doctor yesterday, as they were not feeling well.

have to visit

must visit

had to visit

10. I _____ (get up) every morning at six o'clock, so I can make it to work on time.

need to get up

have to get up

both are correct

• **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 obligations, responsibilities, and prohibitions.