Hello Children! Recuerden que NO es necesario imprimirlo. Pueden resolverlo en un archivo o a continuación en la carpeta, poniendo FECHA, NOMBRE, nro. de actividad, ir resolviendo y luego Entregar. *Los que no pueden usar Classroom pueden enviarme fotos de las Tareas por Whatsapp (lunes o jueves en horario escolar) así puedo hacer devoluciones y uds las correcciones necesarias en sus hojas para usarlas para Tareas siguientes. Siempre repasen las Tareas anteriores, ahí tienen ayuda. *Las tareas tienen que estar en la carpeta o en archivos en la compu/celu para después imprimir para poner en la carpeta. *Entreguen las tareas en lapicera y chequeen que las fotos estén legibles. *Recuerden que, como les digo siempre en cada tarea, yo estoy para para responder preguntas y aclarar dudas, no es necesario que vayan a particular ni hagan consultas extras. Yo preparo el material y las tareas, ustedes, igual que en una clase en el salón, si tienen dudas me consultan por mensaje de Classroom o por Whatsapp-cualquier día en horario escolar -mañana o tarde. (3364669799) A CUIDARNOS!

Tarea 19 – Fecha de Entrega: 16 de Noviembre

REMEMBER!

- En la Voz Pasiva, el sujeto recibe la acción (no la realiza)
- El objeto de la Voz Activa para a ser el sujeto de la Voz Pasiva.
- En la Voz Pasiva el "verbo" siempre es una frase verbal formada por el verbo to BE + el verbo participio (-d / -ed / 3er columna)
- El tiempo de la Voz Pasiva se refleja en el verbo to BE (am / is / are / was / were…)

1 REWRITE THE SENTENCES. USE THE PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE FORM OF THE VERBS. (Volvé a escribir las oraciones. Usá Voz Pasiva-Pasado. NO escribas el agente (by…) cuando no sea necesario)

Example: Felipe Massa opened the car show.   ⇒ The car show was opened by Felipe Massa.

1. They sold a lot of new cars. ⇒ …………………………………………………………………………
2. Someone scanned the documents. ⇒ ……………………………………………………………………
3. Gustave Eiffel designed the Eiffel Tower. ⇒ …………………………………………………………..
4. Picasso didn't draw these pictures. ⇒ …………………………………………………………………...
5. Walt Disney didn't create Tom & Jerry cartoon. ⇒ …………………………………………………..

2 WRITE QUESTIONS. THEN CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE DATES BELOW.
(Escribí preguntas en Voz Pasiva. Luego elegí la respuesta correcta de las fechas dadas - Usá la ayuda de las tareas anteriores)

**between 1940 and 1945   1919   1922   1982   1998**

1. When / the first electronic computers / use ?
  * ……
  * ………………………………………………………………………………………………………....
2. When / the CD / invent ?
  * ……
  * ………………………………………………………………………………………………………....
3. When / the first 3D film / show ?
  * ……
  * ………………………………………………………………………………………………………....
4. When / the first MP3 players / sell?
  * ……
  * ………………………………………………………………………………………………………....

3 READ THE TITLE OF THE FOLLOWING TEXT QUICKLY. ANSWER THIS QUESTION.
(Leé el título del siguiente texto y el texto rápidamente y respondé:)

* What is the generation gap?
  a - the name of a shop for young people.
  b- the differences between two generations.
  c- a new type of digital technology.

THE GENERATION GAP
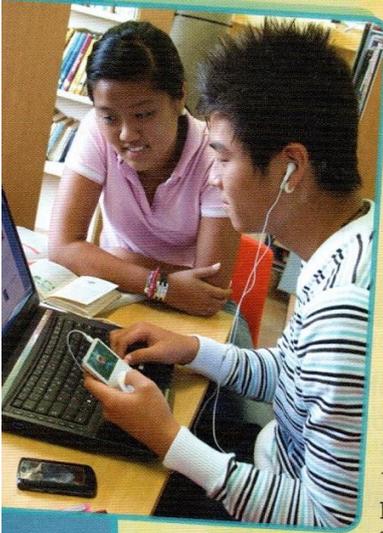
There have always been differences between one generation and the next. We call this the generation gap. In the past, these differences were usually limited to clothes, music, or style. Nowadays, however, differences in the use of technology are also creating this gap in generations.

Today's teenagers were born in the digital age and are the first generation to grow up with new technology. Computers, the Internet, emails, mobile phones, social networking, and text messaging are all part of their everyday lives. Incredibly, the average US teenager sends 2,272 text messages in just one month and 70% of 15–17 year old girls in the US have created and use a social networking profile!

But how does this create the generation gap? Well, young people today are sometimes called digital natives because they are native speakers of the new language of computers and the Internet. In the same way, older people are referred to as digital immigrants. They grew up without digital technology and now have to learn this new digital language. Scientists think that when a language is learned later in life it goes into a different part of the brain. This means that young and old people think and process information differently because their brains are organized in different ways.

As teenagers are more likely to use lots of different technologies in their day-to-day lives, they can often do three things at the same time (multitasking). A US research study discovered that most teens can fit 44 hours of activity into just one day! Teenagers are better at multitasking than their parents because their brains are organized differently.

So, the next time your mum doesn't understand how you can talk on your mobile phone, use your computer, and listen to your MP3 player all at the same time, tell her that it's the 'generation gap' and that you're 'multitasking'!
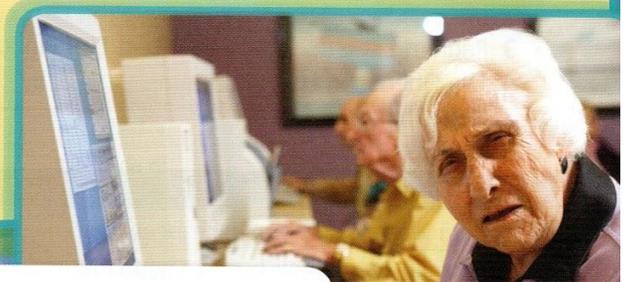
4 READ THE TEXT AGAIN. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

1. What was the generation gap usually limited to in the past?

2. What age do today's young people belong to?

3. How many text messages does an average US teenager send in one month?

4. What are young and old people sometimes called?

5. Why do young and old people think and process information differently?

6. What is multitasking? Which generation is very good at it?

7. Tell me you opinion/experience about the text. You can use Spanish to answer.

Si tenés dudas podés consultarme, por mensaje privado o por Whatsapp en horario escolar, Andre.-