



PREPARATORIA 22

PORTAFOLIO DE

EVIDENCIAS

OPORTUNIDADES EXTRAORDINARIAS

MI CONEXIÓN AL MUNDO EN OTRA LENGUA I



Nombre del estudiante: _____

Matrícula: _____ Fecha: _____

Docente : _____

Señala la oportunidad correspondiente



3°



4°



5°



6°



Es requisito para presentar el realizar por lo menos 2 conferencias, es necesario para tu formación integral y se refleja en tu proceso de aprendizaje para las Unidades de Aprendizaje:

El presente portafolio forma parte del 50% de tu calificación y debe cumplir con lo siguiente:

1. Escribe tus datos de identificación completos
2. Adjunta el portafolio en MS Teams en formato PDF, el día y hora que el maestro lo señale, en el apartado de Tareas del equipo correspondiente a la materia (No olvides agregar tu nombre completo en cada hoja)
3. Verifica el envío correcto del portafolio.

Departamento de Tutorías
"Registro de participación en
Talleres de Formación Integral"

3° y 5° Regulación emocional 19 al 29 de febrero	3° y 5° Autorrealización 19 al 29 de febrero
4° y 6° Solución de Problemas Escolares 29 de abril al 8 de mayo	4° y 6° Trabajo Colaborativo 29 de abril al 8 de mayo

SIGUE LAS INSTRUCCIONES BRINDADAS POR TU MAESTRO PARA EL LLENADO DE ESTE PORTAFOLIO.



ADVERTENCIA



El plagio y comercio de material académico contenido en este portafolio será sancionado en los términos de la Legislación Universitaria



Portafolio de oportunidades extraordinarias

Mi Conexión al Mundo en Otra Lengua 1

Lineamientos de llenado y entrega del Portafolio

- 1. Impresión del documento.**
- 2. Contestar a mano con tinta azul y buena letra.**
- 3. En caso de algún error utilizar corrector no se acepta con borrones ni rayones.**
- 4. Escribir iniciales del estudiante en todas las hojas en la esquina superior derecha.**
- 5. Se entrega completo y en la fecha indicada por el docente.**

Etapa 1

Competencia disciplinar de la etapa:

11. Se comunica en una lengua extranjera mediante un discurso lógico, oral y escrito, congruente con la situación comunicativa.

Propósito formativo: *Relata de manera oral y escrita una anécdota personal para comunicar eventos del pasado.*

Elementos de competencia:

- *Utiliza el vocabulario correspondiente para interpretar y describir acciones del pasado en progreso.*
- *Emplea las estructuras lingüísticas necesarias para expresar, de manera oral y escrita, actividades en progreso en el pasado y el pasado simple para acciones que las interrumpieron.*
- *Interpreta la idea general e información específica en textos cortos, escritos y orales, que describen actividades que estaban sucediendo simultáneamente en el pasado o que fueron interrumpidas por otras acciones.*

Dimensión 2

Simple past

Simple past verb to be

WAS - WERE TO BE - Past Tense

AFFIRMATIVE

I	was	happy.
He	was	hungry.
She	was	a nurse.
It	was	big.
We	were	early.
You	were	at school.
They	were	quiet.

NEGATIVE

I	wasn't	sad.
He	wasn't	thirsty.
She	wasn't	a teacher.
It	wasn't	small.
We	weren't	late.
You	weren't	at home.
They	weren't	noisy.

wasn't = was not

weren't = were not

QUESTIONS

+	Affirmative	They were happy.	She was rich.
?	Question	Were they happy?	Was she rich?
Short Answer		Yes, they were / No, they weren't	Yes, she was / No, she wasn't

WH- Word	+	Verb	+	Subject	+	Complement
Where	+	was	+	I / he / she / it	+	sick ...?
Why	+	were	+	we / you / they	+	tired ...?
When	+	were	+	we / you / they	+	ready ...?

- Why **was** he angry? - When **was** she nervous?

- Where **were** you yesterday? - Who **were** those people?

www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl

Exercise

I. Fill in was or were into the gaps. If there is a (-) use the negation (wasn't or weren't).

1. Last year my best friend was 22 years old.
2. The weather cold when we in Berlin.
3. Why you so angry yesterday?
4. At this time last year Sandra in Paris.
5. We tired because it late at night.
6. Tim asleep at ten o'clock yesterday. (-)
7. Our hotel last year small, but it very clean.
8. I phoned you at the weekend, but you at home. (-)
9. My dad at work the whole week, because he was ill. (-)

10. The shops open yesterday, but we didn't go there.
11. My friends at the shopping mall two days ago.

Simple Past

PAST SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I worked	I didn't work
You worked	You didn't work
He worked	He didn't work
She worked	She didn't work
It worked	It didn't work
We worked	We didn't work
You worked	You didn't work
They worked	They didn't work

INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
Did I sleep ...?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
Did you sleep ...?	Yes, you did. / No, You didn't.
Did she sleep ...?	Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
Did he sleep ...?	Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
Did it sleep ...?	Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.
Did we sleep ...?	Yes, we did. / No, We didn't.
Did you sleep ...?	Yes, you did. / No, You didn't.
Did they sleep ...?	Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

II. Exercise: Complete with simple past the blanks

- I my math homework yesterday. *(to do)*
- Susan to England by plane? *(to go)*
- They a farm two weeks ago. *(to visit)*
- Jenny and Peggy their brother. *(not/to help)*
- The children at home last weekend. *(not/to be)*
- When you this wonderful skirt? *(to design)*
- My mother into the van. *(not/to crash)*
- The boys the mudguards of their bicycles. *(to take off)*

9. you your aunt last week? *(to phone)*
10. He milk at school. *(not/to drink)*

III. Choose the best option using simple past

1. She _____ (wash) her car last weekend.
 - a) was washing
 - b) were traveled
 - c) were traveling
 - d) washed
2. We _____ (go) by bus in that occasion.
 - a) was going
 - b) went
 - c) were going
 - d) go
3. I _____ (think) about that, sorry!
 - a) don't think
 - b) didn't think
 - c) wasn't thinking
 - d) weren't thinking
4. _____ she _____ (go) to the Paris in the August of 2008?
 - a) Did-went
 - b) Was- going
 - c) Did- go
 - d) Were going
5. Did he write a note for you?
 - a) Yes he does
 - b) Yes I did
 - c) Yes he did
 - d) Yes he was

Dimensión 3

Past Continuous

Past Continuous Tense

subject	was/were	infinitive + ing
I He She It	was	singing playing reading going writing
You We They	were	

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE



S + was/were + V-ing

She was cooking all morning.



S + was/were + not + V-ing

She was not sleeping when he came home.



Was/were + S + V-ing?

Was she sleeping when he came home?

Exercise

I. Complete the following sentences in past progressive (past continuous).

1. When I phoned my friends, they (play) monopoly.
2. Yesterday at six, I (prepare) dinner.
3. The kids (play) in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
4. I (practice) the guitar when he came home.
5. We (not / cycle) all day.
6. While Alan (work) in his room, his friends (swim) in the pool.

7. I tried to tell them the truth but they (not / listen) .
8. What (you / do) yesterday?
9. Most of the time we (sit) in the park.
10. I (listen) to the radio while my sister (watch) TV.
11. When I arrived, They (play) cards.
12. We (study) English yesterday at 4:00 pm

II. Write the questions correctly in past continuous

1. you / do / what / last weekend - What were you doing last week.?
2. stay / he / in Montreal / how long - ?
3. dinner / they / have / together - ?
4. the boys / where / play football - ?
5. for the test / your sister / study - ?

III. Choose the best option in past continuous

1. They _____ (jog) with their dog.
 - a) were jogging
 - b) was jogging
 - c) Is jogging
 - d) were jog
2. My mom _____ (cook) the dinner. It was delicious.
 - a) cooked
 - b) was cooking
 - c) were cooking
 - d) wasn't cooking
3. My cousin _____ (watch) the Avengers movie. He was very excited.
 - a) isn't watching
 - b) was watching
 - c) were watching
 - d) watches
4. I _____ (eat) a steak. I am vegetarian.
 - a) is eating
 - b) am eating
 - c) wasn't eating
 - d) were eating

2. Karen_____ (drink) a soda yesterday when I _____ (call) her.

- a) was drank- call
- b) were drinking- called
- c) drank- was calling
- d) was drinking-called

3. My family_____ (have) dinner at home yesterday when my best friend_____ (arrive).

- a) was having - arrived
- b) are having- arrive
- c) had- was arriving
- d) was having-arrive

4. Karol_____ (cry) when the movie _____ (finish).

- a) was crying - finish
- b) was crying - finished
- c) were crying- was finishing
- d) cried-were finishing

Autoevaluación Etapa 1

Puntos a evaluar	Si	No
¿Se entendió el tema de pasado simple?		
¿Se entendió el tema de pasado continuo?		
¿Se entendió el tema de pasado continuo con pasado simple?		
Respuestas completas y correctas		

Etapa 2

Competencias disciplinares básicas:

11. Se comunica en una lengua extranjera mediante un discurso lógico, oral y escrito, congruente con la situación comunicativa.

Propósito formativo:

Ilustra objetivos personales logrados y metas a través de imágenes para comunicar experiencias de vida.

Elementos de competencia:

- Utiliza el vocabulario correspondiente para hablar de sus experiencias de vida y la de otros.
- Interpreta la idea general e información específica en textos cortos que describen una experiencia de vida.
- Utiliza las estructuras lingüísticas del presente perfecto simple y sus expresiones para expresar de forma oral y escrita su experiencia de vida y la de otros.

Contenido conceptual:

Estructuras Lingüísticas: Tiempo Presente Perfecto Simple, Tiempo Presente Perfecto Simple con ever, never, for, since, just, already, yet, Tiempo Presente Perfecto Simple vs Pasado Simple.

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PRESENT PERFECT



I	have	
You	have	
He	has	
She	has	eaten.
It	has	
We	have	
They	have	

I	have		
You	have		
He	has		
She	has	not	eaten.
It	has		
We	have		
They	have		

have not = haven't
has not = hasn't



Have	I	
Have	you	
Has	he	eaten?
Has	she	
Has	it	
Have	we	
Have	they	

Yes,		No,		
I	have.	I	have	
you	have.	you	have	
he	has.	he	has	not.
she	has.	she	has	
it	has.	it	has	
we	have.	we	have	
they	have.	they	have	

- Complete the sentences below. Use 'haven't or 'hasn't' for negative sentences.

- I'm really hungry because I (eat) haven't eaten.
- A: _____ Mary (do) _____ her homework?
B: Yes, she _____.
- _____ we (see) _____ that movie? I can't remember.
- Oh no! I (lose) _____ my cell phone!
- No, Pat and Sue (arrive) _____. They're not here.
- _____ Mr. Smith (have) _____ breakfast?
- I'm nervous. I (fly) _____ in a plane before!
- A: _____ he (call) _____? B: No, he _____.
- _____ you ever (write) _____ a poem?
- I'm not happy. I still (find) _____ my cell phone.

II. Fill the blanks with present perfect in the following sentences

1. I (read) your book several times.
2. She (wear) that skirt many times.
3. My family (visit) Brazil a few times.
4. I (not eat) already.
5. Marta (not finish) her homework.
6. You (break) the glass again.
7. They (pay) for everything.
8. It (not snow) like that.
9. I (meet) Anna once.
10. We (see) him before.
11. You (buy) 4 cars so far.
12. There (be) problems.

III. Fill the blanks with present perfect in the following questions

1. you the kitchen door? *(to paint)*
2. your brother the shopping? *(to do)*
3. Julian ever a spider? *(to touch)*
4. your father ever on an elephant? *(to ride)*
5. Lee his parents yet? *(to ask)*
6. What you in your text? *(to write)*
7. Bill the radio? *(to turn off)*
8. you ever in a helicopter? *(to fly)*
9. Who the window? *(to break)*
10. you ever for your friends? *(to cook)*

Present perfect Ever- Never

Ever means 'at any time' **en cualquier tiempo**

Never means 'at no time' or 'not at any time'. **Nunca**.

We often use 'ever' and 'never' with the present perfect

Examples

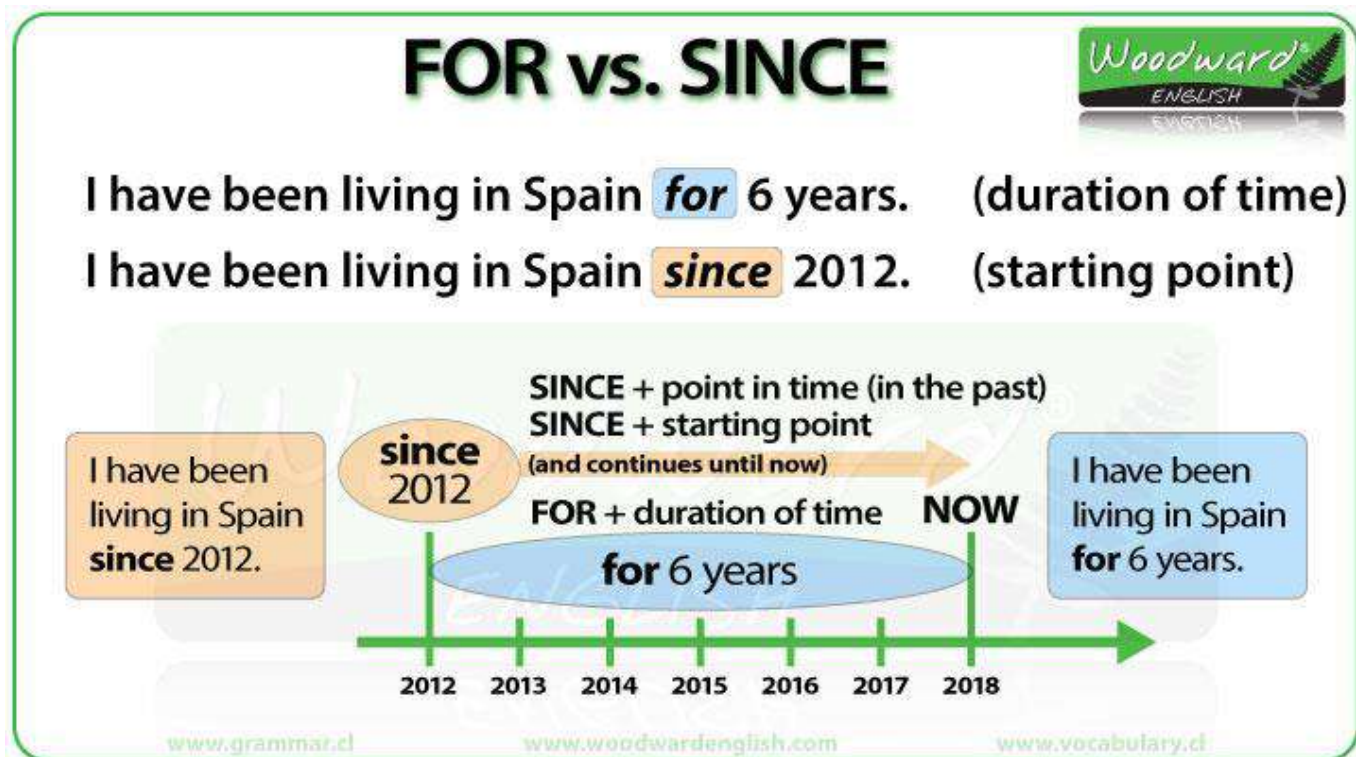
- I've **never** been to Brazil.
- They had **never** seen such a beautiful sunset before.
- Have you **ever** studied German?
- Nobody has **ever** bought my paintings before

IV. Fill the blanks using ever or never

1. This is the only time the children have _____ been to the theatre.
2. She has _____ bought a car before.
3. I've _____ tried Malaysian food.
4. She has _____ failed an exam. She's always gotten almost perfect scores.
5. I've _____ been on the roof. I'm afraid of heights.
6. Have you _____ attended dance classes?

Dimensión 3

For -since



I. Fill the blanks using for or since

1. I've been working at this company _____ five years.
2. That restaurant has been open _____ this morning.
3. Kate has lived here _____ 2012.
4. It has been raining _____ a long time.
5. The TV has been on _____ five o'clock.
6. I have wanted to be a doctor _____ I was a kid.
7. Sam has studied at this college _____ only a week.
8. The telephone has been ringing _____ a few minutes.
9. Maria and Eduardo have been married _____ three months.
10. My uncle has been in the hospital _____ last Tuesday.

Just, already, yet

I've just... just = a short time ago

Where's Anna? - She's just woken up.
Are you hungry? - No, I've just had dinner.
Is Tom here? - No, I'm afraid he's just gone out.



I've already... already = before you expected

What time does the film start? - It has already started.
What time is Bill coming? - He's already arrived.
Jon, this is Emma. - Yes, I know. We've already met.



I haven't... yet yet = until now (negatives)

Oh no! We've missed the train - Don't worry. It hasn't arrived yet.
Is Tony here? - No, he hasn't arrived yet.
What's this book about? - I don't know. I haven't read it yet.



 **Teacher Angelo** 
www.facebook.com/TeacherAngeloFromPeru

III. Fill in the blanks with just, already or yet

1. I have just heard that Mr. Brown had an accident. His wife called me a minute ago.
2. A: You can't go out before you finish your homework.
B: Oh, mum! I have _____ finished my homework.
3. Teacher: Have you finished answering all the questions _____?
Student: Yes, teacher. I have _____ completed them. I will write my name and give the exam paper to you.
4. A: Do you want me to help you with the washing up?
B: Too late. I have _____ done the washing up.
5. A: Where is your father?
B: He has _____ arrived home. He is taking off his coat.
6. A: Has your father come home _____?
B: Yes, he has _____ come. He is sleeping now.
7. An accident has _____ happened. A man with a mustache is calling the ambulance. The police hasn't come _____. All the injured people are lying on the pavement. They are in pain.

PAST SIMPLE & PRESENT PERFECT

PAST SIMPLE



PRESENT PERFECT

S + V-ed

S + have/has + V-ed

Express finished time

E.g. We lived in Japan from 1995 to 1998.

Describe unfinished time

E.g. I've worked as a teacher since 2011.

Refer to definite time

E.g. I saw the Eiffel Tower in 2007.

Refer to indefinite time

E.g. I have seen the Eiffel Tower.

Indicate series of finished actions

E.g. First he read the book, and then he watched the movie.

Express experience or result

E.g. She has already watched this movie 3 times.



PAST SIMPLE

• TIME EXPRESSIONS

- Yesterday
- In 2005
- Last night
- Last week
- Last month
- Last Monday
- A week/two hours/some years AGO
- When

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

TIME EXPRESSIONS

Already
Just
Yet
Never
Ever
How long...?
For
Since

<http://www.eslgamesplus.com/present-perfect-vs-past-tenses-rally/>

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/410/grammar/ppvpast1.htm>

I. Complete the sentences using past simple or present perfect.

1. She loves Paris. She has been (be) there many times.
2. Bill (work) in that company for 3 years. (He still works there).
3. They (go) to London on holiday last summer.
4. I (read) that book. It's good.
5. His parents (be) here yesterday.
6. They (go) to Germany when he (be) only 4.
7. you (watch) a film last night?
8. I (have) some toast when I got up.
9. He (live) in Rome since he was a teenager.
10. The house looks different. you (paint) it?
11. I (not see) you in class last Friday.
12. Shakespeare (write) over one hundred sonnets.

Autoevaluación etapa 2

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
¿Se entendió el tiempo Presente Perfecto Simple?		
¿Se entendió el tiempo Perfecto Simple con ever, never, for, since, just, already, yet?		
¿Se entendió el tiempo Presente Perfecto Simple vs Pasado Simple?		
Respuestas completas y correctas		

Etapa 3

Competencias disciplinares básica

11. Se comunica en una lengua extranjera mediante un discurso lógico, oral y escrito, congruente con la situación comunicativa.

Propósito formativo:

Ejemplifica sucesos cotidianos para comunicar situaciones de causa y efecto en una segunda lengua.

Elementos de competencia

- Reconoce y utiliza el vocabulario correspondiente para interpretar y describir situaciones de causa y efecto.
- Asocia e interpreta la idea general e información específica en textos cortos, escritos y orales, que describen verdades generales y hechos.
- Utiliza las estructuras del condicional 0 y 1 para expresar, de manera oral y escrita, situaciones de causa y efecto en contextos personal, social, recreativo y académico.

Contenido conceptual:

Vocabulario relacionado con: Contaminación, ciudades, lugares públicos, trabajos del hogar, actividades en vacaciones.

Estructuras Lingüísticas: Condicional 0, Condicional 1, Condicional 1 con verbos modales.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

ZERO CONDITIONAL

IF
CONDITION,
+
RESULT

PRESENT SIMPLE
+
PRESENT SIMPLE

If you leave ice in the sun, it melts.

↑
IF

↑
CONDITION

↑
RESULT

↑
RESULT

Zero conditionals are used for facts that are generally true and do not change.

It refers to a general situation that always happens if a condition is met.

CONDITION
RESULT

IF CLAUSE,
+
MAIN CLAUSE

If you stand in the rain, you get wet.

← COMMA IS NECESSARY

RESULT
CONDITION

MAIN CLAUSE
+
IF CLAUSE

You get wet if you stand in the rain.

← NO COMMA

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www.vocabulary.cl




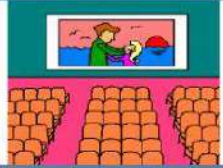

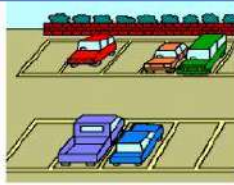




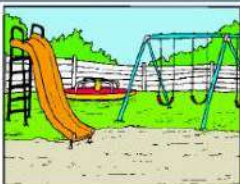



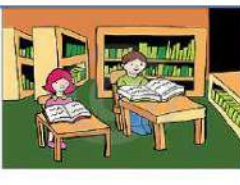





I. Complete the blanks using zero conditional.

1. If you mix (to mix) red and green, you get (to get) brown.
2. If you (to drop) a glass on the floor, it (to break).
3. If babies (to be) hungry, they (to cry).
4. When you (to add) sugar, the sauce (to taste) sweet.
5. Water (to boil) if you (to heat) it to 100 °C.
6. Plants (to die) if they (not/to get) enough water.
7. If you (to put) water in the freezer, it (to become) ice.
8. When the sun (to rise), the street lights (to go out).
9. When you (to heat) ice, it (to melt).
10. He always (to take) his umbrella when it (to rain).

PUBLIC PLACES

LABEL THE PLACES (ETIQUETA LOS LUGARES)

CINEMA – BANK – CEMETERY – MUSEUM – POLICE STATION – SCHOOL – CHURCH
 TRAIN STATION – RESTAURANT – PARK - PARKING LOT – STADIUM – FIRE STATION
 FACTORY – LIBRARY – BUS STOP – HOSPITAL – GAS STATION – HOTEL – AIRPORT

Household chores

III. Write the word with its picture .







Lesson 7 Money Doesn't Grow on Trees

Student No. _____

Name _____

Household Chores

To Do List

☐ walk the dog

☐ water the plants

☐ wash the dishes

☐ do the laundry

☐ wash the bathroom

☐ sweep the floor

☐ clean the windows

☐ hang out the laundry

☐ cook

☐ feed the dog

☐ iron the clothes

☐ empty the trash can

☐ take out the garbage

☐ make the bed

☐ wash the car

☐ mop the floor

☐ tidy up the room

☐ vacuum

☐ set the table

☐ dust the furniture

Leisure activities

IV. Write the vocabulary word with its picture

Lesson 3: Hobby & Leisure Time Activities

Activity 1. Label the pictures using the words below

Gardening - Going to the cinema - Listening to music - Going to mall - cycling- Cooking - playing video Game - Reciting Qur'an - Watching football match - Playing futsal - Reading books - Playing badminton - Helping parents - Cleaning my bedroom - Watching youtube video -

First Conditional

Structure

IF + Simple Present, Simple Future

(S + will/won't + V(bare form))

Usage

To talk about possibilities in the present or in the future

Examples

- If it **rains**, I **will stay** at home.
- If I **wake** up late, I **will miss** the bus.
- And, if it's sunny, we'll **go** to the park.
- If Juan **leaves**, Paula **will be** sad.
- If I **find** your email, I **will send** you the picture.
- If you **study** hard, you **will pass** your exams.



I. Fill the blanks using first conditional

1. If you (finish) your homework, you can go out.
2. If David (get) a good grade from his English presentation, I will take him to the movie theater.
3. If there (be) traffic, we will use the subway.
4. I will go to New York next week if I (find) a cheap ticket.
5. If you don't accept the offer, you (regret) it later.
6. If Helen apologizes to me, I (forgive) her.
7. If Deren (buy) a car, he will drive us to school.
8. We want to see the White House if we (visit) Washington.
9. If Robin (have) time on the weekend, he will come to see us.
10. If you (study) harder, you can pass the exam.

II. Fill the blanks using first conditional with modals

Example:

If I ('ll get/get) get a good job, I (can buy/buy) can buy my own house.

- 1) If I ('ll get/get) a good mark in my degree, I (can do/do) a Masters.
- 2) If house prices (will go down/go down) this year, we (may buy/buy) a house by the sea.
- 3) You (are using/must use) this special shampoo if the problem (will come back/comes back). .
- 4) If Steve's mother (will have to go/has to go) into hospital, his uncle (will look after/is looking after) him.
- 5) If you (walk/will walk) on these cold floors, you (are getting/might get) pneumonia.
- 6) Melissa says that if she (will see/sees) you again, she (won't speak/isn't speaking) to you.
- 7) If the baby (will start/starts) crying, (can/may) you give her some milk?

8) The cat (might get out/is getting out) if you (will leave/leave) a window open.

9) If we (will have/have) lunch now, we (can have/are having) a swim later.

10) If you (will put on/put on) sun cream, you (won't burn/aren't burning) on the beach.

Autoevaluación Etapa 3.

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
¿Se entendió el vocabulario, lugares públicos y actividades en vacaciones?		
¿Se entendió el Condicional 0 y Condicional 1?		
¿Se entendió el Condicional 1 con verbos modales?		
Respuestas completas y correctas		

Etapa 4

Competencias disciplinares básicas:

11. Se comunica en una lengua extranjera mediante un discurso lógico, oral y escrito, congruente con la situación comunicativa.

Propósito formativo: Demuestra información referente a una ciudad extranjera para comunicar situaciones propias de un contexto turístico.

Elementos de competencia:

- Utiliza el vocabulario correspondiente para interpretar y describir acciones que se realizan por obligación, consejo y posibilidad.
- Emplea el vocabulario correspondiente para interpretar y describir deducciones y arrepentimiento.
- Utiliza las estructuras lingüísticas necesarias para expresar, de manera oral y escrita, deducciones, arrepentimientos y acciones que se realizan por obligación, consejo y posibilidad.

Contenido conceptual:

Vocabulario relacionado con: Síntomas, verbos de acción.

Estructuras Lingüísticas: Adjetivos que terminan en –ing o –ed; verbos auxiliares modales have to/ don't have to, must/mustn't, should/shouldn't, may, might, need to, can, could, would; must have, should have, might have, could have, may have.

Dimensión 2











Vocabulary

I. Write the correct word with its picture

Unit # 4: What should I do if...?

Write the name of the symptoms and recommendations represented on each of the pictures.

fever – cough – cut – medicine – rest – allergies –
headache – sneezing – sore throat – stomachache

	1 - _____		6 - _____
	2 - _____		7 - _____
	3 - _____		8 - _____
	4 - _____		9 - _____
	5 - _____		10 - _____

Modals verbs

MODAL VERBS

Type	Modal Verbs	Examples
ABILITY	Can, Could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David can speak three languages. He could speak fluent French when he was 5.
PERMISSION	Can, Could, May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can I sit in that chair please? Could I open the window? May I borrow your dictionary?
ADVICE	Should	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should visit your dentist at least twice a year. You should try to lose weight.
OBLIGATION	Must, Have to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I must memorize all of these rules about tenses. You have to take off your shoes before you get into the mosque.
POSSIBILITY	Might, May, Could, Can	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It looks nice, but it might be very expensive.



Exercise

II. Write the correct modal verb for each sentence.

- You _____ listen to the teacher.
 - Must
 - Can
- You _____ park here
 - Can't
 - Won't
- You _____ touch the paintings in the museum.
 - Mustn't
 - May not
- _____ you help me open this can, please?
 - Must
 - Could
- You _____ eat more vegetables to stay healthy.
 - Can
 - Should
- You _____ smoke with that cough.
 - Can
 - Shouldn't

7. I _____ like to have a better house.
a) would
b) must
8. Children _____ tell lies to their teachers.
a) mustn't
b) won't
9. The cinema was closed so we _____ see the film.
a) can't
b) couldn't
10. You _____ brush your teeth every day.
a) Could
b) Must

Dimensión 3

Past modals

Modals in Past

Modal + have + participle



Modal	Concept	Example
Would have	Past unreal action	If I had guessed the future, I would have taken some precautions against what would happen.
Could have	Past unreal ability	He could have taken the flight.
May have	Past unreal possibility	We may have passed the math exam, but it was in Spanish.
Might have	Past unreal small probability	You might have sold the car., if you really needed the Money.
Should have	Past unreal recommendation	You should have listened to the teacher.
Must have	Past unreal assumption	We must have been crazy!

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I. Choose the correct option using past modals

1. You're all wet! You _____ (take)an umbrella.
a) should have taken
b) may not have took
c) should have take
d) may not have taken

2. Mark_____ (go) on holiday. I saw him this morning.
a) should have went
b) have go
c) should have gone
d) can not have gone
3. You_____ (leave) all your homework until the last minute!
a) should have leave
b) may not have leave
c) should have left
d) may not have left
4. I just saw John in town and he ignored me!' 'I'm sure he didn't ignore you
– he_____ (see) you.'
a) Should have seen
b) Might not have seen
c) Should have see
d) Might not have see
5. I haven't got my wallet. I_____ (leave) it at home.
a) Shouldn't have leave
b) Must have leave
c) Shouldn't have left
d) Must have left
6. Maria looked upset this morning. She_____ (fail) the exam
a) Might have failed
b) Shouldn't have failed
c) Might have fail
d) Shouldn't have fail
7. The restaurant is really busy. You _____(book) a table!
a) Can have book
b) Should have book
c) Can have booked
d) Should have booked
8. 'I think I've seen this film before
'You _____ (see) it – it's just been released.'
a) Might have see
b) Can't have seen
c) Might have seen
d) Can't have see

2

What's the Difference?

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-ED adjectives

we use adjectives ending in -ed to describe how people feel

She's very excited about her upcoming trip to Australia.

-ING adjectives

we use adjectives ending in -ing to describe the thing, situation, place or person that makes us feel that way

Her upcoming trip to Australia is very exciting!
(The trip made her feel excited.)



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II. Choose the best adjective with ending ed or ing

1. My nephew was amused (amused / amusing) by the clown
2. It is so _____ (frustrated / frustrating) ! No matter how much I study I can't seem to remember this vocabulary.
3. This lesson is so _____ (bored / boring).
4. I'm feeling _____ (depressed / depressing) , so I'm going to go home, eat some chocolate, and go to bed early with a good book.
5. I thought her idea was absolutely _____ (fascinated / fascinating) .
6. This maths problem is so _____ (confused / confusing) ! Can you help me?
7. The teacher was really _____ (amused / amusing) , so the lesson passed quickly.
8. The journey was _____ (exhausted / exhausting) ! Twelve hours by bus!
9. He was _____ (frightened / frightening) when he saw the spider.
10. I was really _____ (embarrassed / embarrassing) when I fell over in the street.
11. That film was so _____ (depressed / depressing) ! There was no happy ending for any of the characters.
12. I'm sorry, I can't come tonight. I'm completely _____ (exhausted / exhausting)
13. We are going in a helicopter? How _____ (excited / exciting)!
14. Don't show my baby photos to people, Mum! It's so _____ (embarrassed / embarrassing).
15. My sister is so _____ (excited / exciting) because she is going on holiday tomorrow.
16. I hate long flights. I'm always really _____ (bored / boring).

III. Action verbs

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ACTION VERBS VOCABULARY MATCHING WORKSHEET !

Choose the correct words from the list below and write them under the correct pictures

































WORD LIST

- listen
- talk
- jump
- exercise
- read
- sit
- run
- walk
- write
- watch
- dance
- sing
- open
- play
- close
- give

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Autoevaluación Etapa 4

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
¿Se entendió el vocabulario relacionado con: síntomas, verbos de acción?		
¿Se entendieron los adjetivos que terminan en –ing o –ed.?		
¿Se entendieron los verbos auxiliaries modales: have to/ don't have to, must/mustn't, should/shouldn't, may, might, need to, can, could, would; must have, should have, might have, could have, may have?		
Respuestas completas y correctas		

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