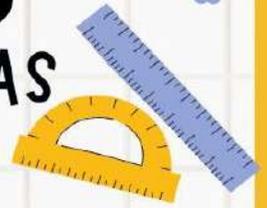




PREPARATORIA 22

* PORTAFOLIO DE * EVIDENCIAS OPORTUNIDADES EXTRAORDINARIAS VIDA COTIDIANA EN OTRO IDIOMA II



Nombre del estudiante: _____

Matrícula: _____ Fecha: _____

Docente : _____

Señala la oportunidad correspondiente



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
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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



EDUCACIÓN DE CALIDAD PARA TRANSFORMAR Y TRASCENDER EN BENEFICIO DE LA HUMANIDAD



Portafolio de oportunidades extraordinarias

Vida Cotidiana en Otro Idioma 2

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 básica de Comunicación:

10. Identifica e interpreta la idea general y posible desarrollo de un mensaje oral o escrito en una segunda lengua, recurriendo a conocimientos previos, elementos no verbales y contexto cultural.

Propósito formativo:

Produce oraciones que comuniquen actividades realizables en un contexto cotidiano de turismo local.

Elementos de competencia:

- Utiliza las frases básicas para dar direcciones y ubicaciones de lugares específicos.
- Aplica estructuras gramaticales para expresar oraciones en su tiempo presente.
- Emplea estructuras gramaticales para informar lo que una persona puede realizar físicamente.
- Utiliza estructuras gramaticales que muestren acciones que se realizan en ese mismo instante, utilizando la estructura lingüística del presente progresivo.

Contenido conceptual:

Estructuras lingüísticas: frases imperativas, presente simple, adverbios de frecuencia, verbo modal “can”, presente continuo.

Dimensión 2

Simple present

Simple Present Tense

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I work	Do I work?	I don't work
You work	Do you work?	You don't work
He works	Does he work?	He doesn't work
She works	Does she work?	She doesn't work
It Works	Does it Work?	It doesn't work
We work	Do we work?	We don't work
You work	Do you work?	You don't work
They work	Do they work?	They don't work

I. Complete the sentences with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Peter and his friends go to school by bus. (go)
2. Elephants _____ leaves and grass. (eat)
3. David's father _____ in a hospital. (work)
4. The bank opens at 9.30 and _____ at 4.30. (close)
5. Tom and Jim _____ football every day after school. (play)
6. My sister _____ in the park every day (run)
7. My father _____ his car on weekends (wash)

II. Change these affirmative sentences to negative using simple present

1. Peter wake up at seven. **Peter doesn't wake up at seven** _____
2. The children run home. _____
3. I take the book with me. _____
4. We turn off the computer. _____
5. My friend studies at the afternoons _____
6. It snows in winter. _____

II. Complete the questions with Do or Does.

1. **Does** she take her dog for a walk in the morning?
2. _____ your friend Paul work in the shop over there?
3. _____ they know the answers to the exam?
4. _____ your parents know that you smoke?
5. _____ Bill teach Math?
6. Where _____ your sister live?
7. What time _____ the lessons finish?
8. _____ you go to the coast in summer?

Dimensión 3

Adverbs of Frequency

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

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100%	ALWAYS	You are always late.
90%	USUALLY	We usually go to the cinema on Sunday.
70%	OFTEN	He often cooks pasta.
50%	SOMETIMES	We sometimes order pizza for dinner.
10%	HARDLY EVER RARELY	She hardly ever smiles.
0%	NEVER	They are never at home when we call.

WORD ORDER

POSITIVE	SUBJECT	FREQUENCY ADVERB	VERB	He often cooks pasta.
	SUBJECT	BE	FREQUENCY ADVERB	You are always late.
QUESTION	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	FREQUENCY ADVERB	Are you always late? Does he often cook?

⚠ Use **NEVER** and **HARDLY EVER** with positive verbs

✗ He isn't never late.	✗ They don't hardly ever go to the library.
✓ He is never late.	✓ They hardly ever go to the library.

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Exercise

I. Write the frequency adverbs indicated in each sentences.

1. Father is late for dinner. (always 100%)

Father is always late for dinner

2. Fred goes hunting with his friend. (often 70%)

3. Their child is well behaved. (rarely 20%)

4. My mother does my science homework. (never 0%)

5. I go out at night. (seldom 20%)

6. We celebrate my dad's birthday at a hotel. (usually 80%)

7. Tourists see whales in the ocean. (sometimes 50%)

8. My cousins are away on the weekends. (usually 80%)

9. I go swimming alone. (never 0%)

10. I visit grandma. (often 70%)

Present Continuous

Present continuous		
I You/We/They He/She/It	am/am not are/aren't is/isn't	wearing trainers.
Am Are Is	I we/you/they he/she/it	wearing trainers?
Yes/No,	I we/you/they he/she/it	am/am not. are/aren't. is/isn't.

We use the present continuous to describe actions that are happening at the moment.

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II. Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous form of the verb in brackets.

My sister is watching (watch) TV right now.

The boys aren't playing (not play) tennis today.

The women _____ (sit) in the park now.

Dad _____ (not wash) his car today.

They _____ (drive) to work right now.

Jason _____ (study) music this year.

The children _____ (not swim) at the moment.

III. Do questions correctly in present continuous

1. your dad / work / today /? Is your dad working now?

2. you / have a good time / on holiday / ? _____

3. your friends / play football / ? _____

4. your mum / cook dinner / now / ? _____

5. they / drink / coffee (?) _____

Imperatives

Examples

Open your books.

Don't play inside the house!

IV. Unscramble the following words to form correct imperatives.

1. speaking/hand/Raise/before/your

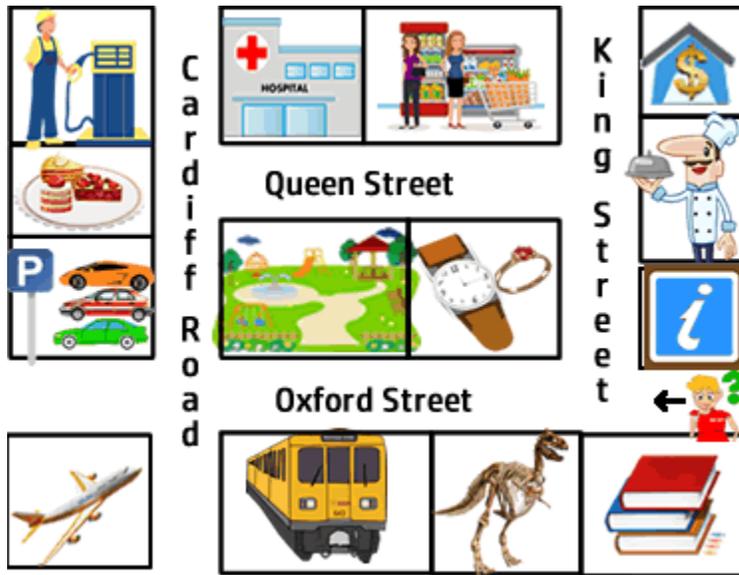
2. to /classmates/ Be/ your/courteous

3. the/Bring /please /pencils /me

4. tomorrow/Don't /bring/to/homework/forget/your

5. much/noise/Don't/so/make

Giving directions



V. Write down the correct name of the place on the line. Use the vocabulary from the box

Airport, Jeweler, Hospital, Bakery

1. Is It next to the library? **Museum** _____
2. Is it on the corner of Oxford St. and Cardiff Road, in front of Parking lot? _____
3. Is it opposite the park, next to supermarket? _____
4. Is it between the gas station and the parking lot? _____
5. Is it crossing Queen street, in front of supermarket? _____

Can

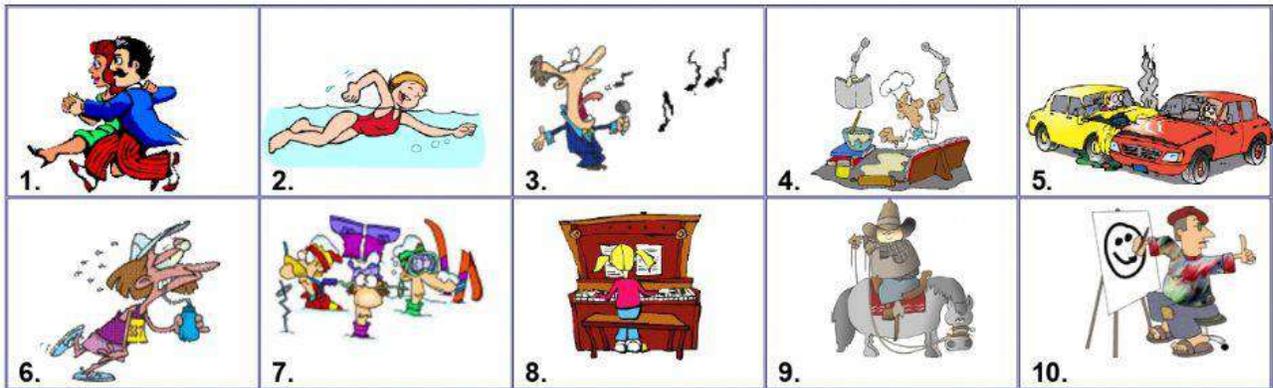
Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long Form	Short Form	
I can	I cannot	I can't	Can I?
You can	You cannot	You can't	Can you?
He can	He cannot	He can't	Can he?
She can	She cannot	She can't	Can she?
It can	It cannot	It can't	Can it?
We can	We cannot	We can't	Can we?
You can	You cannot	You can't	Can you?
They can	They cannot	They can't	Can they?

Short answers	Can you dance?	Yes, I can./No, I can't.
----------------------	----------------	--------------------------

Grammar: CAN / CAN'T: expressing ability

A. Look at the pictures and write sentences about what these people CAN or CAN'T do. Use these verbs:

dance swim sing cook drive
run ski play the piano ride a horse paint



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sarah and Tom <u>can dance.</u> ☺ | 2. Mary _____ ☺ |
| 3. Tony <u>can't sing.</u> ☹ | 4. That man _____ ☹ |
| 5. Granny _____ ☹ | 6. She _____ the marathon. ☹ |
| 7. They _____ ☹ | 8. Tina _____ ☺ |
| 9. He _____ ☹ | 10. Mr Smith _____ ☹ |

B. And you? Can you do these things? Write short answers.

1. Can you speak French? ⇒ **No, I can't.**
2. Can you ride a bike? ⇒ **Yes, I can.**
3. Can you play chess? _____
4. Can you bake a cake? _____
5. Can you whistle? _____
6. Can you dive? _____



SCHOOL



1 - Look at the pictures.



HELEN



KATE



JOHN



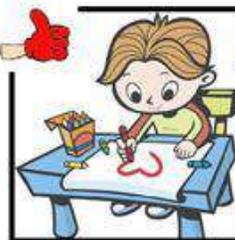
ALICE



TOM AND JIM



BEN



PETER



JOE AND MEG

1.1- Write what people can or can't do.

PLAY FOOTBALL- SWIM- RUN FAST - ROLLERSKATE
PLAY CHESS -PLAY THE GUITAR - DRAW -- RIDE A BIKE

- a) Helen can play football. _____ (Helen)
- b) _____ (Kate)
- c) _____ (John)
- d) _____ (Alice)
- e) _____ (Tom and Jim)
- f) _____ (Ben)
- g) _____ (Peter)
- h) _____ (Joe and Meg)

Autoevaluación Etapa 1

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
Se entendió el tema de frases imperativas		
Se entendió el tema de presente simple		
Se entendió el tema de adverbios de frecuencia		
Se entendió el tema del modal can		
Se entendió el tema de presente continuo		
Respuestas completas y correctas		

Etapa 2

Competencia disciplinar básica de Comunicación:

11. Identifica e interpreta la idea general y posible desarrollo de un mensaje oral o escrito en una segunda lengua, recurriendo a conocimientos previos, elementos no verbales y contexto cultural.

Propósito formativo:

Construye estructuras lingüísticas en futuro simple para comunicar información referente a planes, predicciones y próximos eventos.

Elementos de competencia:

- Utiliza las frases básicas para comunicar acciones en su tiempo futuro.
- Emplea estructuras gramaticales para expresar promesas y predicciones en su tiempo futuro.
- Diferencia estructuras gramaticales para ejemplificar cantidades en un contexto dado.
- Utiliza las frases básicas para comunicar acciones en su tiempo futuro.
- Emplea estructuras gramaticales para expresar promesas y predicciones en su tiempo futuro.
- Diferencia estructuras gramaticales para ejemplificar cantidades en un contexto dado.

Contenido conceptual:

Vocabulario relacionado con: horóscopos, actividades recreativas, posesiones personales, comidas, medidas, secciones departamentales de una tienda.

Estructuras lingüísticas: estructuras gramaticales en futuro (will, going to), sustantivos contables y no contables, cuantificadores de medidas, artículos definidos e indefinidos.

Etapas 2

Dimensión 2

Futuro simple will



SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

- +** S+will/shall + V(bare form)
I will go to Thailand.
- S + will not/won't + V(Base form)
I will not go to Thailand.
- ?** Will + S + V(Base form) +...?
Will you go to Thailand?

I. Write positive sentences in will Future.

1. We (help) **will help** you.
2. I (get) _____ you a drink.
3. I think our team (win) _____ the match.
4. Maybe she (do) _____ a language course in Malta.
5. I (buy) _____ the tickets.
6. Perhaps she (do) _____ this for you.
7. Maybe we (stay) _____ at home.
8. She hopes that he (cook) _____ dinner tonight.
9. I'm sure they (understand) _____ your problem.
10. They (go) _____ to the park.

II. Write negative sentences in will future.

1. (I / answer / the question) : **I won't answer the question** _____
2. (she / read / the book) _____
3. (they / drink / beer) _____
4. (we / send / the postcard) _____
5. (Vanessa / catch / the ball) _____
6. (James / open / the door) _____
7. (we / listen / to the radio) _____
8. (they / eat / fish) _____
9. (she / give / him / the apple) _____
10. (the computer / crash) _____

III. Write questions in will future.

1. (you / ask / him) **Will you ask him?** _____
2. (Jenny / lock / the door) _____
3. (it / rain) _____
4. (the teacher / test / our English) _____
5. (what / they / eat) **What will they eat?** _____
6. (when / she / be / back) _____
7. (who / drive / us / into town) _____
8. (where / we / meet) _____
9. (when / I / be / famous) _____
10. (what / you / do) _____

FUTURO CON GOING TO EN #INGLÉS Karate English Blog
<i>Afirmativa</i>
SUJETO + AM / ARE / IS + GOING TO + VERBO INF
<i>It is going to rain / You are going to run</i>
<i>Negativa</i>
SUJ + AM NOT / AREN'T / ISN'T + GOING TO + VERB INF
<i>It isn't going to rain / You aren't going to run</i>
<i>Interrogativa</i>
ARE / IS + SUJ + GOING TO + VERBO INF?
<i>Is it going to rain? / Are you going to run?</i>

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

FUTURE: GOING TO



I	am		
You	are		
He	is		
She	is	going to	cook.
It	is		
We	are		
They	are		

Am	I		
Are	you		
Is	he		
Is	she	going to	cook?
Is	it		
Are	we		
Are	they		

GRAMMAR DICTATION

- Listen to your teacher read aloud present simple verbs. Then, use 'going to' to make statements and questions in the spaces below

STATEMENTS

see a movie

- My friends are going to see a movie.
- Mr. Smith _____
- I _____
- Bob and Cathy _____
- The movie _____
- We _____

QUESTIONS

be late

- Are my classmates going to be late?
- _____ John and Steven _____
- _____ the airplane _____
- _____ I _____
- _____
- _____

Will -Going to

WILL vs. GOING TO

WILL	GOING TO
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Express future actions decided at the moment of speaking (immediate decision) E.g: I'll have salad now.• Express a prediction based on personal opinions or experiences E.g: I think United will win the game.• Express a future fact E.g: The sun will rise tomorrow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Express future plans decided before the moment of speaking (prior plans) E.g: I'm going to visit my aunt next Friday.• Express a prediction based on present evidence E.g: Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.• Express that something is about to happen E.g: Get back! The bomb is going to explode.

Both **Will** and **Going to** can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning.

E.g: I think it **will** be foggy tomorrow. = I think it **is going to** be foggy tomorrow.

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IV. Write will or going to in the blanks

1. Philipp 15 next Wednesday. *(to be)*
2. They a new computer. *(to get)*
3. I think my mother this CD. *(to like)*
4. Paul's sister a baby. *(to have)*
5. They at about 4 in the afternoon. *(to arrive)*

Dimensión 3

Much-Many

<h2>Much</h2>	<h2>Many</h2>
<p>Uncountable nouns. A large amount.</p>  <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The party was so much fun.• I didn't get much sleep last night.• How much money do you have?	<p>Countable nouns. A large amount.</p>  <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• She has many friends.• There aren't many people here.• How many properties do you own?

I. Exercise

1. I'm sorry, I don't have time.
2. That store hasn't notebooks.
3. Today I've work to do.
4. He always puts sugar in his tea.
5. She didn't make mistakes in her test.
6. We don't have juice left. I'll go to buy some.
7. How money do you earn?

What's the Difference?

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a few

not many, some
We use **A FEW** with
countable nouns in the
plural

We've got a few apples.



a little

not much, some
We use **A LITTLE** with
uncountable nouns

*We've only got a little
money.*



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Exercise

II. Fill with a few or a little in the blanks

1. He has a few plants.
2. She has got _____ milk.
3. He drank _____ whisky.
4. And has _____ friends.
5. We saw _____ people at the restaurant.
6. I bought _____ newspapers.
7. There is _____ petrol in his car.
8. There are _____ bottles on the table.
9. There are _____ hotels in this town.
10. I want to eat _____ bread.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

QUANTIFIERS: SOME/ANY



STATEMENT	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
Plural Nouns I have some cookies.	I don't have any cookies.	Do you have any cookies?
Uncountable Nouns I need some water.	I don't need any water.	Do you need any water?

NOTE 1: With questions in which we expect the answer to be 'Yes', we use 'some' instead of 'any'.
Example: Could you please give me some bananas?

NOTE 2: Some common uncountable nouns include:
coffee, food, homework, information, milk, money, paper, rice, salt, soup, sugar, tea, time, water

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use 'some' or 'any'.

1. I don't need any money because I'm going to bring my lunch to school.
2. He doesn't have _____ pens, but I have _____ pens.
3. Our teacher didn't give us _____ homework yesterday.
4. I'm tired. Do we have _____ time to take a nap?
5. A: Do they have _____ library cards? B: No, they don't have _____.
6. Paul wants to buy _____ new shoes.
7. Excuse me, I need _____ information about the flight to Boston.
8. I don't have _____ paper, but Mary has _____.
9. Mr. Smith has _____ questions that he wants to ask you.
10. They have _____ apples, but they don't have _____ bananas.
11. I'm sorry, but we don't have _____ more tickets.
12. Thomas read _____ interesting books last month.
13. I bought _____ milk and _____ sugar at the supermarket.
14. A: Do you have _____ coins for the bus? B: No, I have _____.
15. I need _____ help with my homework.

Autoevaluación Etapa 2

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
¿Se entendieron las estructuras gramaticales en futuro (will, going to)?		
¿Se entendieron los sustantivos contables y no contables?		
¿Se entendieron los artículos definidos e indefinidos?		
Respuestas completas y correctas.		

Etapa 3

Competencia disciplinar básica de Comunicación:

11. Identifica e interpreta la idea general y posible desarrollo de un mensaje oral o escrito en una segunda lengua, recurriendo a conocimientos previos, elementos no verbales y contexto cultural.

Propósito Formativo: Relata hechos sobre celebraciones en países de habla inglesa para identificar costumbres culturales.

Elementos de competencia:

- Utiliza las frases básicas para comunicar acciones de uso diario en tiempo presente con adverbios de lugar y de modo.
- Emplea estructuras gramaticales para comunicar acciones en pasado utilizando el verbo "to-be".
- Aplica las estructuras lingüísticas necesarias para comunicar acciones en su tiempo pasado simple, utilizando verbos regulares e irregulares.

Contenido conceptual:

Vocabulario relacionado con: celebraciones, medios de transporte, matrimonio y películas.

Estructuras lingüísticas: adverbios de lugar y de modo, pronombres sujetos y pronombres objetos, estructuras gramaticales del tiempo pasado simple.

Dimensión 2.

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.

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

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

- **Why was** he angry? - **When was** she nervous?
 - **Where were** you yesterday? - **Who were** those people?

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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 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

I worked
You worked
He worked
She worked
It worked
We worked
You worked
They worked

NEGATIVE

I **didn't** work
You **didn't** work
He **didn't** work
She **didn't** work
It **didn't** work
We **didn't** work
You **didn't** work
They **didn't** work

INTERROGATIVE

Did I sleep ...?
Did you sleep ...?
Did she sleep ...?
Did he sleep ...?
Did it sleep ...?
Did we sleep ...?
Did you sleep ...?
Did they sleep ...?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
Yes, you did. / No, You didn't.
Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.
Yes, we did. / No, We didn't.
Yes, you did. / No, You didn't.
Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

Exercise

II. Complete with simple past the blanks

- I did 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*)
- you your aunt last week? (*to phone*)
- He milk at school. (*not/to drink*)

DIFFERENT ADVERBS LIST

ADVERBS OF TIME

- eventually
- daily
- already
- weekly
- tomorrow
- before
- earlier



ADVERBS OF PLACE

- abroad
- above
- under
- right
- outside
- upstairs
- towards



ADVERBS OF MANNER

- cheerfully
- calmly
- rapidly
- promptly
- well
- eagerly
- beautifully

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I. Choose the correct Adverb of manner

• 1. When my teacher talks too ____, it's difficult to understand him.

- slowly
- quickly
- hardly

• 2. I always study ____ for a big test.

- hard
- hardly
- badly

• 3. My dad used to shout ___ when he was angry.

- noise
- loudly
- loud

• 4. Please try to behave ___ when you meet my family.

- normally
- quickly
- loudly

• 5. She did ___ in her tennis match last week. She won.

- bad
- well
- quickly

• 6. Please close the door ___ when you enter my room.

- stupidly
- successfully
- gently

• 7. I'm sitting ___ so I don't want to move.

- comfortably
- normally
- quickly

• 8. My husband sings ___ when he's in the shower. Even the neighbors can hear him.

- quietly
- enthusiastically
- bigly

• 9. She laughs ___ at my jokes.

- loudly
- badly
- angrily

• 10. Sometimes I need my teacher to talk more ___ so I can understand better.

- slowly
- successfully
- hardly

II. Choose the correct Adverb of place

1. Close the door when you go ___ out _____.

1. Out
2. Westwar
3. Lightly
4. Here

2. The cat is hiding _____ the couch.

1. On
2. Underneath
3. Somewhere
4. There

3. Will you be starting your plants _____ or in a greenhouse?

1. Round
2. Home
3. Outside
4. Around

4. The ship sailed _____, encountering heavy weather along the way.

1. Up
2. Down
3. Northwards
4. Backwards

5. When she saw me waiting, she ran _____ me.

1. Around
2. Towards
3. Through
4. Forward

Autoevaluación Etapa 3

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
¿Se entendió el tema de adverbios de lugar y de modo?		
¿Se entendió el tema de pronombres sujetos y pronombres objetos?		
¿ Se entendieron las estructuras gramaticales del tiempo pasado simple.?		
Las respuestas estan completas y correctas		

Etapa 4

Competencia disciplinar básica de Comunicación:

11. Identifica e interpreta la idea general y posible desarrollo de un mensaje oral o escrito en una segunda lengua, recurriendo a conocimientos previos, elementos no verbales y contexto cultural.

Propósito formativo: Relata eventos del pasado basándose en hechos históricos y hábitos sociales pasados.

Competencia disciplinar básica de Comunicación:

Elementos de competencia:

- Utiliza las frases básicas para interpretar y comunicar información en su tiempo pasado simple.
- Emplea las estructuras lingüísticas para informar eventos en pasado, utilizando la estructura "used to".
- Aplica el vocabulario y las estructuras gramaticales para hablar en pasado, apoyándose de palabras claves tales como: "last" y "ago".

Contenido conceptual:

Estructuras Lingüísticas: Tiempo pasado simple (verbos regulares e irregulares), estructura "used to", expresiones de tiempo: "last" y "ago".

Dimensión 2

Used to Past habits

Used To

		Subject	<i>Used To</i>	Infinitive	
+		I, you, he/she/it, we, they	used to	go	to the movies every Saturday.
-			didn't use to never used to	go	on vacation.
?	Did	you	use to	work	hard?

EXPRESSING PAST HABITS (used to)

1 Complete the table.

+	-	?
I used to go to work by car.		
	You didn't use to have many friends at school.	
		Did he use to visit her grandparents at the weekends?
She used to be my best friend.		
	It didn't use to be a cinema earlier.	
		Did we use to have dinner at six every evening?
You used to wear that stupid hat every day.		
	They didn't use to be our neighbours in London.	

II. Complete the sentence using the correct form of used to and one of the verbs in the box.

Do sit play speak smoke buy have (x2)

1. He lived in Brazil until he was seven. He _____ Portuguese, but he's forgotten a lot of it now.
2. We _____ smartphones, or even internet in our houses. To go online you had to go to an internet café or library or something.
3. She _____ but she's given up now. She's really healthy these days.
4. We _____ together when we were children, but I don't see them much anymore.
5. You used to live on the same road as me! _____ sweets in that shop on the corner?
6. She _____ any sport at all, but now she's in the basketball team and she loves it.
7. We always _____ on the bridge with our legs hanging down, and throw sticks into the river.
8. I didn't recognize him because of his new beard. He _____ a beard! He looks completely different now.

Past – Time expressions

I. Look at the expressions we use with **LAST** and **AGO**.

AGO	LAST
<i>I called my family _____</i>	<i>I called my family _____</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ten minutes ago• An hour ago• Two days ago• A week ago• A few months ago• A year ago	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Last night• Last week• Last weekend• Last month• Last November• Last year• Last Monday• Last summer/fall/winter/spring

II. Complete the sentences using **AGO** or **LAST**.

- My brother found a job _____ week.*
- I returned from Japan two weeks _____.*
- Jack went to bed very late _____ night.*
- We had a difficult test _____ Friday.*
- I started to study French _____ September.*

Autoevaluación Etapa 4

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
¿Se entendió la estructura "used to".?		
¿Se entendieron las palabras claves tales como: "last" y "ago"?		
Respuestas completas y correctas		

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