



PORTAFOLIO DE EVIDENCIAS

2DA OPORTUNIDAD

EXTRAORDINARIA

BACHILLERATO MIXTO A
DISTANCIA Y NO ESCOLARIZADO

MI CONEXIÓN AL MUNDO

EN OTRA LENGUA II

Nombre del estudiante: _____
Matrícula: _____ **Grupo:** _____
Docente: _____

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 la Plataforma NEXUS en formato PDF, el día y hora que el docente lo señale, en el apartado correspondiente a la segunda oportunidad; no olvides agregar tu nombre completo en cada hoja.
3. Verifica el envío correcto del portafolio.

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 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 algun error utilizar corrector no se acepta con borrones ni rayones.**
- 4. Escribir iniciales del alumno en todas las hojas en la esquina superior derecha.**
- 5. Se entrega completo y en la fecha indicada por el docente.**

Etapa 1: Si yo fuera tú...

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 situaciones cotidianas para comunicar contextos de situaciones hipotéticas y arrepentimiento de situaciones presentes en una segunda lengua.

Elementos de competencia

-Utiliza el vocabulario correspondiente para interpretar y describir acciones de situaciones hipotéticas y arrepentimiento de situaciones presentes.

Contenido conceptual:

-Estructuras Lingüísticas: Infinitivos, gerundios, condicionales 2 y 3.

Dimensión 2

Infinitives

We can use to + infinitive to say why we do something. It tells the other person the reason. We need to have a normal verb as well.

- I went on holiday (this is what I did) **to relax** (this is why I did it).
- She studies hard **to get** good marks.
- He gave up cakes **to lose** weight.
- I'm calling you **to ask** for your help.

Choose the correct option using infinitives

1. I exercise every day to stay (stay) healthy.
 - a) To stay
 - b) For stay
 - c) Staying
 - d) To staying
2. He's saving money _____(buy) a flat.
 - a) Buying
 - b) For buy
 - c) To buy
 - d) To buying
3. I went to university _____(get) a degree.
 - a) To getting
 - b) Getting
 - c) For get
 - d) To get

4. She was walking to the shops _____(buy) milk when she met John.
- a) To buy
 - b) To Buying
 - c) For buy
 - d) Buying
5. He'll come to the party later _____(pick) up Julia.
- a) To picking
 - b) To pick
 - c) For pick
 - d) Picking
6. She's gone to the library _____(study).
- a) For study
 - b) To studying
 - c) Studying
 - d) To study
7. He demanded_____ (speak) to the manager.
- a) To speak
 - b) To speaking
 - c) For speak
 - d) Speaking
8. It seems_____ (be) raining.
- a) To being
 - b) To be
 - c) Being
 - d) For be
9. He claims_____ (be) a millionaire but I don't believe him.
- a) To being
 - b) To be
 - c) Being
 - d) For be
10. I expect _____(finish) before 7.
- a) To finish
 - b) To finishing
 - c) Finishing
 - d) For finish
11. I plan _____to London next year. I would like to visit my best friend.
- a) To travel
 - b) To order
 - c) To tell
 - d) To think

12. She prefers _____ in a big cities, because there are many things to do.
- a) To play
 - b) To order
 - c) To tell
 - d) To live
13. I would like _____ a hamburger with double cheese.
- a) To travel
 - b) To order
 - c) To tell
 - d) To live
14. She wants _____ you the truth, but she couldn't find the right moment yet.
- a) To travel
 - b) To order
 - c) To tell
 - d) To live
15. It seems _____ more complicated than I had thought.
- a) to be
 - b) being
 - c) to being
 - d) be

Gerunds

A **gerund** is a noun formed from a verb which **refers** to an action, process, or state. In English, gerunds **end** in '-ing', for **example** ' **running**' and ' **thinking**'.

Choose the correct option using grounds

- 1) I considered _____ moving _____ (move) to Spain.
- a) To move
 - b) To moving
 - c) For move
 - d) Moving
- 2) She admitted _____ (steal) the money.
- a) Stealing
 - b) To steal
 - c) For stealing
 - d) To stealing

- 3) I miss _____ (go) to the beach.
a) To go
b) To going
c) For go
d) Going
- 4) I couldn't help _____ (laugh) in front of the teacher
a) To laugh
b) Laughing
c) To laughing
d) For laughing
- 5) They practised _____ (speak) English
a) Speaking
b) To speaking
c) For speaking
d) To speak
- 6) She risked _____ (be) late.
a) To being
b) To be
c) Being
d) For be
- 7) Can you imagine _____ (live) without TV?
a) Living
b) To live
c) To living
d) For live
- 8) A wedding involves _____ (negotiate) with everyone in the family.
a) Negotiating
b) To negotiating
c) To negotiate
d) For negotiate
- 9) She mentioned _____ (go) to the cinema, but I don't know what she decided to do in the end.
a) Going
b) To go
c) To going
d) For go
- 10) She completed _____ (paint) her flat.
a) to paint
b) painting
c) to painting
d) for paint

- 11) Do you mind _____ here for a few minutes? , I will be back in a few minutes.
 a) Reading
 b) Waiting
 c) Talking
 d) Working
- 12) _____ is the best way to increase your vocabulary.
 a) Playing
 b) Waiting
 c) Sleeping
 d) Reading
- 13) I avoid _____ to her. She is very negative person.
 a) Reading
 b) Waiting
 c) Talking
 d) Painting
- 14) She keeps _____ out hard despite her injury in her knees.
 a) Reading
 b) Waiting
 c) Talking
 d) Training
- 15) I enjoy _____ (walk) with my dogs in the afternoons. It relaxes me a lot.
 a) to walk
 b) walking
 c) walk
 d) will walk

Verbs love- enjoy

Verb + gerund	Examples
love + gerund	I love swimming
enjoy + gerund	She enjoy dancing

Gerund As a noun

It is “an English noun formed from a verb by adding -ing”; that is, a present participle used as a noun.

Examples:

Traveling is a good way to expand your worldview.

Noun

My passion is reading.

Noun

My doctor suggests **running** to improve my health.

Noun

Write the correct form of the verb

1. _____(Swim) in the ocean has been Sharon's passion since she was five years old.
a) Swimming
b) To swim
2. _____(Apologize)to me isn't enough this time.
a) To Apologize
b) Apologizing
3. I enjoy_____ (shop) with friends.
a) Shopping
b) To shop
4. I love _____ (visit) New York.
a) visit
b) visiting
5. She loves _____(act)
a) To act
b) Acting
6. My sister enjoys _____ video games
a) Playing
b) To play
7. My father enjoys _____ in the park
a) Walking
b) To walk

Dimensión 3
Second Conditional

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF+ Past Simple, Present Conditional

(To be: use WERE) (would/wouldn't + Verb (bare form)).

Usage

Imaginary situations in the present or future

Examples

- If I **won** a million dollars, I **would buy** a new car.
- If I **were** you, I **would quit** smoking.
- If I **were** the president, I **would lower** taxes.
- They **would stay** longer if they **had** more time.
- If I **won** a million dollars, I **could stop** working.
- If I **had** more free time, I **could travel** around the world.



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Choose the correct answer using second conditional structure.

1. If I _____(have) a million dollars, I _____ (buy) a new house and a car.
 - a) had/would buy
 - b) have/will buy
 - c) had had/would have bought
 - d) have/buy
2. If my mom _____(not work), I _____ (eat) a delicious healthy every day.
 - a) won't work/eat
 - b) didn't work /would eat
 - c) hadn't worked/would have eaten
 - d) not work /eat
3. If I _____(be) rich, I _____(go) to Europe to visit different cities.
 - a) am/ will go
 - b) were /would go
 - c) had been/would have gone
 - d) was/would go

4. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (not tell) the truth about her health problem.

- a) was/will tell
- b) had been/ wouldn't have told
- c) were /wouldn't tell
- d) was /told

5. I _____ (play) video games all night, If my parents _____ (not be) at home yesterday.

- a) will play/aren't
- b) would play/wasn't
- c) would have played/ hadn't been
- d) would play/ weren't

Write the correct form of the verb using second conditional.

1. If he _____ (have) more fans, he _____ (play) at bigger venues.
2. The flowers _____ (grow) if you _____ (water) them more.
3. Jack _____ (move) out if he _____ (go) to the new school
4. We _____ (get) a pool table if our house _____ (be) bigger.
5. My life _____ (be) easier if I _____ (have) a car.
6. If the students _____ (pay) more attention in class, the teacher _____ (not/be) so frustrated.
7. If I _____ (not/have) a serious job, I _____ (dye) my hair pink.
8. You _____ (save) so much money if you _____ (not/eat) out all the time.
9. I _____ (not/be) so stressed if you _____ (help) me sometimes.
10. If you _____ (ask) them nicely, they _____ (not/be able to) say no.

Third Conditional

THIRD CONDITIONAL

Structure **IF + Past Perfect, Perfect Conditional**
(Would/wouldn't + have + Past Participle)

Usage **Imaginary situations in the past**

Examples

- If I **had got** a gold medal, I **would have been** happy.
- If I **had met** Susan last week, I **would have given** her the book.
- If the weather **had been** good, we **would have gone** water-skiing.
- If you **had got** (**gotten-US**) up earlier, you **would have caught** the earlier train.



Choose the correct answer using Third conditional

1. You _____ (get) wet if it _____ (rain).
 - a) would have gotten/ had rained
 - b) would get/rained
 - c) would have get/ hadn't rain
 - d) would get/rain
2. If I _____ (work) harder, I _____ (pass) the exam.
 - a) have worked/would had passed
 - b) worked/ would pass
 - c) hadn't worked/ would have passed
 - d) had worked/would have passed
3. I _____ (be) happy, if you _____ (call) me on my birthday.
 - a) have been /would had called
 - b) was/ would call
 - c) would have been / had called
 - d) were/ would call

4. If we _____(take)a taxi, we _____(not miss) the plane.

- a) had taken/ wouldn't have missed
- b) took/ wouldn't miss
- c) hadn't taken / wouldn't have miss
- d) had took /wouldn't had missed

5. If I _____(know) you were coming I _____(prepare) a delicious meal.

- a) had know/ wouldn't have prepared
- b) had known/ would have prepared
- c) knew / would prepare
- d) have known/would had prepare

Complete the sentences using the third conditional.

1. If you _____(look) more carefully, you _____ (find) your house keys.

2. Don't worry, the dog _____(eat) if he _____(be) hungry.

3. If we _____(wait) any longer, we _____(burn) the cookies.

4. It was definitely a UFO! You _____(think) the same if you _____(see) it too!

5. I think she _____(say) no if you _____(ask) her on a date.

Complete the sentences with the third conditional.

1. He _____(call) if _____(not/die) his phone.

2. I _____(not/offer) the asking price if I _____(know) about all the problems.

3. We _____(not/be) late if _____James (remember) the tickets.

4. I _____(buy) the dress if it _____(not/be) so expensive.

5. If the bar _____(not/close) at 12, we _____(stay) out all night!

Dimensión 4

Write a paragraph regretting about something using third conditional.

Autoevaluación Etapa 1

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
Se entendió el tema de infinitivos		
Se entendió el tema gerundios		
Se entendió el tema del segundo condicional		
Se entendió el tema del tercer condicional.		
Respuestas completas y correctas		

Etapa 2: De otra manera

Competencias disciplinares básicas:

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

Propósito formativo: Produce opiniones escritas para expresar comparaciones entre diferentes medios de comunicación.

Elementos de competencia:

-Utiliza el vocabulario correspondiente para interpretar y describir acciones utilizando conectores.

-Utiliza las estructuras lingüísticas necesarias para expresar, de manera oral y escrita el discurso indirecto,

-Asocia e interpreta la idea general e información específica en textos cortos, escritos y orales, que describen adverbios.

Contenido conceptual:

-Estructuras Lingüísticas: Frases verbales, conectores, palabras “wh-ever” y adverbios de lugar.

Dimensión 2

Connectors



Connectors List

Cause & Effect	Comparison	Contrast	Persuasion	Opinion
Because Since For So Consequently Therefore Thus Hence Owing to As a result of Causes As a consequence of Leads to Contributes to Brings about Results in Because of this For this reason Stems from Comes from Results from Is the result of Is the consequence of Is due to Is caused by	Equally As with Likewise In the same way Similarly Like Of contrast Despite this In comparison In contrast Even though	However Nevertheless Alternatively Despite this On the contrary Yet Whereas Apart from Even so Although In spite of While	Of course Clearly Evidently Surely Indeed Undoubtedly Decidedly Certainly For this reason Besides Again	I think I believe I feel In my opinion In my view As far as I know It seems likely It seems to me In my experience I believe that As for me, I think If I am not mistaken What I mean is I'd say that Personally, I think
	Conclusion To conclude In conclusion Finally On the whole Summarising Overall To sum up Evidently	Illustration For example Such as For instance Such as In other words An instance As revealed by To show that In the case of As an example For one thing	Addition And Also In addition Further Furthermore Besides In addition to Moreover Additionally Not only ... but also Then Again Finally	Emphasis Significantly Notably In particular In fact To be sure Truly Actually In reality As it happens



CONNECTORS

- Complete the sentences below with one of the following: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.
1. We can go out for dinner now ... later.
 - a) or
 - b) yet
 - c) but
 2. John can't speak Japanese, ... he can speak Spanish.
 - a) so
 - b) nor
 - c) but
 3. I was late, ... I decided to take a taxi to work.
 - a) for
 - b) yet
 - c) so
 4. My classmate didn't study for the test, ... she still passed.
 - a) yet
 - b) nor
 - c) Or
 9. I have some free time ... an extra ticket. Do you want to see a movie?
 - a) and
 - b) for
 - c) yet
 10. I'm not really hungry, ... that apple pie looks delicious!
 - a) so
 - b) yet
 - c) nor
 11. Elephants are big, ... blue whales are even bigger.
 - a) or
 - b) so
 - c) But
 12. The capital city of the United States not New York, ... is it Los Angeles.
 - a) and
 - b) nor
 - c) yet

5. In the end, the company didn't make money ... did it lose money.
 a) for
 b) nor
 c) so
6. My pet cat is cold and hungry ... it didn't come back home last night.
 a) for
 b) or
 c) nor
7. Seoul is a large city, ... it is located in Asia.
 a) but
 b) and
 c) so
8. The universe is a big place, ... there may be intelligent life out there.
 a) or
 b) for
 c) so
13. Can you help me carry these books, ... are you busy right now?
 a) yet
 b) and
 c) or
14. I need a pen ... some paper to write some notes.
 a) and
 b) but
 c) for
15. Sam lived in France for two years, ... he can speak French.
 a) so
 b) nor
 c) or
16. Coordinating conjunctions are interesting ... useful.
 a) or
 b) and
 c) but

Dimensión 3

WH ever

EVER with Question Words

<p>However Any way at all or It doesn't matter how <i>Example</i> <i>However</i> you look at it, it's going to cost a lot.</p>	<p>Whatever Anything at all or It doesn't matter what <i>Example</i> <i>Whatever</i> you do, try your best.</p>
<p>Whoever Any person at all or It doesn't matter who <i>Example</i> <i>Whoever</i> made this cake is a real artist.</p>	<p>Whichever Any one at all or It doesn't matter which <i>Example</i> <i>Whichever</i> day you come, we will be pleased to see you.</p>
<p>Whenever Any time at all or It doesn't matter when <i>Example</i> <i>Whenever</i> I go to London I feel like a provincial.</p>	<p>Wherever Any place at all or It doesn't matter where <i>Example</i> <i>Wherever</i> we are going, it doesn't matter as long as we're together.</p>

Choose the best option using whoever words.

1. You are welcome to come and stay with us _____ you like.
 - a) Wherever
 - b) Whatever
 - c) Whoever
 - d) Whenever

2. I will follow him _____ he goes.
 - a) Wherever
 - b) Whatever
 - c) Whoever
 - d) Whenever

3. You have three options; choose _____ you prefer.
 - a) Wherever
 - b) Whatever
 - c) Whichever
 - d) Whenever

4. I'm tired of everybody blaming me for _____ I do.
 - a) Wherever
 - b) Whatever
 - c) Whoever
 - d) Whenever

5. _____ is the principal must take responsibility right away.
 - a) Wherever
 - b) Whatever
 - c) Whoever
 - d) Whenever

6. I want to go , _____ you want.
 - a) Wherever
 - b) Whatever
 - c) Whoever
 - d) Whenever

7. Ask _____ you want, they will tell you the same thing.
 - a) Wherever
 - b) Whatever
 - c) Whoever
 - d) Whenever

8. _____ you do, don't forget to call me as soon as you arrive.
 - a) Wherever
 - b) Whatever
 - c) Whoever
 - d) Whenever

9. He always makes friends quickly _____ he goes.
 a) Wherever
 b) Whatever
 c) Whoever
 d) Whenever
10. You can invite _____ you want to the party.
 a) Wherever
 b) Whatever
 c) Whoever
 d) Whenever

Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verbs	Meaning	Example
Bring up	Rise from Child	My aunt brought up her son on her own
Grow up	Become an adult	I was born in Houston though I grew up in Chicago
Come up with	Create-Invent	I don't know how fast he comes up with ideas
Get into	Become-get involved	If I don't want to get into trouble
Take off	Remove	Take off your shoes
Break out	Develop suddenly	She broke out in cold sweat
Act out	Perform	My sister acts out the tales for our kids
Get away	Escape	The pirates is trying to get away with the treasure
Turn down	Diminish in volume	Turn the music down , I can't hear you
Go on	Continue	She goes on with her exam
Be away	To be absent	It was hard to be away from her.
Give up	To renounce	I gave up of my job
Get to	To begin or reach something	<i>You can't get water out of a stone.</i>
Make up	To settle or decide	<i>Every thing looks delicious I can't make up my mind</i>

Choose the correct answer using phrasal verbs

1. _____ with your exercise. You need to finish now
- a) Go on
 b) Switch on
 c) Fill in
 d) Look for

2. I don't know where my book is. I have to _____ it.
- a) Go on
 - b) Switch on
 - c) Fill in
 - d) Look for
3. It's dark inside. Can you _____ the light, please?
- a) Go on
 - b) Switch on
 - c) Fill in
 - d) Look for
4. _____ the form, please.
- a) Go on
 - b) Switch on
 - c) Fill in
 - d) Look for
5. I need some new clothes. Why don't you _____ these old jeans?
- a) Take off
 - b) Turn down
 - c) Throw away
 - d) Try on
6. It's warm inside. _____ your coat.
- a) Take off
 - b) Turn down
 - c) Throw away
 - d) Try on
7. This pencil is really old. You can _____ it _____.
- a) Take off
 - b) Turn down
 - c) Throw away
 - d) Try on
8. It's so loud here. Can you _____ the radio a little?
- a) Take off
 - b) Turn down
 - c) Throw away
 - d) Try on
9. The firemen were able to _____ the fire in Church Street.
- a) Take off
 - b) Put out
 - c) Throw away
 - d) Believe in

10. Does your little brother _____ ghosts?
- a) Take off
 - b) Put on
 - c) Throw away
 - d) Believe in

Adverbs of place

adverbs of place

These answer the question of where an action takes place. Here are some of the most common ones.

adverb	example
above	There is a bird sitting right above me.
anywhere	I wish I was anywhere but here.
around	I looked around, but I couldn't see you.
away	Step away from the chocolate cake.
back	I'm going back to my old job.
backwards	Don't walk backwards, it's dangerous.
behind	I'm behind at school.
below	Your comment was below the belt.
down	The wine is down in the cellar.

HOT TIP
Lots of these are prepositions.

Choose the best option using adverbs of place

1. Close the door when you go _____.
 - a) Out
 - b) Westward
 - c) Lightly
 - d) Here

2. The cat is hiding _____ the couch.
 - a) On
 - b) Underneath
 - c) Somewhere
 - d) There

3. Will you be plant the trees _____ or in a greenhouse?
 - a) Round
 - b) Home
 - c) Outside
 - d) Around

4. The ship sailed _____, encountering heavy weather along the way.
- a) Up
 - b) Down
 - c) Northwards
 - d) Backwards
5. When she saw me waiting, she ran _____ me.
- a) Around
 - b) Towards
 - c) Through
 - d) Forward
6. I hate looking _____ from high places. I have a fear of heights.
- a) Under
 - b) Underneath
 - c) Up
 - d) Down
7. It was 6 a.m. and the sun was already _____ .
- a) Under
 - b) Underneath
 - c) Up
 - d) Down
8. After it stops raining, they can go _____ .
- a) Round
 - b) Home
 - c) Outside
 - d) Around
9. I want to sit _____ . next to you.
- a) Round
 - b) Here
 - c) Outside
 - d) Around
10. Do you want to sit _____ the window on the train.
- a) Near
 - b) Here
 - c) Outside
 - d) Around

Write a short paragraph talking about social medias using connectors.

Autoevaluación Etapa 2

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
Se entendió el tema Frases verbales		
Se entendió el tema conectores		
Se entendió el tema palabras "wh-ever"		
Se entendió el tema del adverbios de lugar.		
Respuestas completas y correctas		

Etapa 3: Yo soy capaz de practicar un deporte.

Competencias disciplinares básicas:

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

Propósito formativo: Muestra obligaciones y habilidades que se desarrollan en contextos deportivos para comunicar destrezas adquiridas a través de deporte.

Elementos de competencia:

- Emplea el vocabulario correspondiente para interpretar y describir acciones del presente y presente continuo.
- Utiliza las estructuras lingüísticas necesarias para expresar, de manera oral y escrita, actividades en presente continuo con connotación futura.

Contenido conceptual:

- Estructuras Lingüísticas: presente simple y presente continuo con significado futuro, discurso indirecto.

Dimensión 2

Simple present

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

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)

Change these affirmative sentences to negative using simple present

1. Peter woke 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. _____

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?

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

1. My sister **is watching** (watch) TV right now.
2. The boys _____ (not play) tennis today
3. The women _____ (sit) in the park now
4. Dad _____ (not wash) his car today.
5. They _____ (drive) to work right now.
6. Jason _____ (study) music this year
7. The children _____ (not swim) at the moment.

Do questions correctly in present continuous

Your dog/play /with its toy/nor? My dog is playing with its toy now?

1. your dad / work / today /? _____
2. you / have a good time / on holiday / ? _____
3. your friends / play football / ? _____
4. your mum / cook dinner / now / ? _____

Indirect speech or reported speech

TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH	
Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple She always wears a coat.	Past Simple He said (that) she always wore a coat.
Present Continuous I'm looking for my keys.	Past Continuous She said (that) she was looking for her keys.
Present Perfect She has written three letters for her friend.	Past Perfect He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
Past Simple My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	Past Perfect He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
WILL I will finish my report in two days.	WOULD He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.
CAN I can speak English.	COULD She said (that) she could speak English.
MAY I may invite them to dinner.	MIGHT She said (that) she might invite them to the dinner.
MUST I must go to the bank and get some money.	HAD TO She said (that) she had to go to the bank and get some money.
HAVE TO I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.	HAD TO She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.

Fill in the blanks using indirect speech

1. 'I work in a bank.' ⇒ He said that he worked in a bank
2. 'I am working today.' ⇒ She told us she _____ that day.
3. 'I've been ill for a couple of weeks.' ⇒ He told me he _____ for a couple of weeks.
4. 'I was at the doctor all morning.' ⇒ She told me that she _____ at the doctor all morning.
5. 'I'll lend you the money.' ⇒ He told me he _____ me the money.
6. 'I can't do it without your help.' ⇒ She said she _____ it without my help.
7. 'The meeting may start early.' ⇒ He told us that the meeting _____ early that day.
8. 'You have to talk to Jim.' ⇒ She said that I _____ to Jim.
9. 'I had a headache yesterday.' ⇒ I _____ a headache the day before yesterday.
10. 'I haven't seen them since last week.' ⇒ She said she _____ them since the previous week.
11. 'I'm seeing my brother tomorrow.' ⇒ She said that she _____ her brother the following day.

Dimensión 3

Have to vs be able to

Como se usa el have to?

Have to es un verbo semi modal que se utiliza seguido de un infinitivo para expresar obligación o necesidad de hacer algo. Significa “tener que”.

Por ejemplo: I **have to** go to London on business.

She **has to** finish this report by Friday.

You **have to** complete all the book before the test.

you **have to** cut down on sugar.

*All passengers **have to** show their passports at check-in.*

Utilizamos el verbo «be able to» para hablar de capacidades o incapacidades en un momento determinado de tiempo puede ser a corto o mediano plazo,

Ejemplo

- He is able to play the piano beautifully.

Write the correct modal have to or be able to of the following sentences.

1. You _____ complete all the book before the test.
2. You _____ cut down on sugar.
3. I _____ run a marathon in under four hours.
4. I _____ to driv.
5. I _____ fly an airplane
6. I _____ speak Japanese.
7. I _____ do my homework.

Find a speech of someone important example a president o celebrity and change it into indirect speech.

Autoevaluación Etapa 3

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
Se entendió el tema : presente simple y presente continuo con significado futuro		
Se entendió el tema discurso indirecto.		
Respuestas completas y correctas		

Etapa 4: Estudiarás un Doctorado, ¿o no?

Competencias disciplinares básicas:

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

Propósito formativo: Relata sobre su elección de carrera para comunicarse en contextos educativos en una segunda lengua.

Elementos de competencia:

- Emplea el vocabulario correspondiente para interpretar y describir contextos educativos utilizando adjetivos con ing y ed, prefijos y sufijos.
- Utiliza las estructuras lingüísticas necesarias para expresar, de manera oral y escrita, conjunciones correlativas y tag questions.

Contenido conceptual:

- Vocabulario relacionado con: actividades de diferentes empleos.
- Estructuras Lingüísticas: conjunciones correlativas, prefijos y sufijos, “tag questions” y los adjetivos con terminación “ing” y “ed”.

What's the Difference? -ed vs. -ing

▶ use to describe how people feel

- ed

bored interested excited
confused surprised frustrated



This lesson is difficult. I am confused!
Ken had nothing to do. He was very bored.

▶ use to describe something that causes an emotion

- ing

boring interesting exciting
confusing surprising frustrating



This lecture is very confusing. I don't understand!
The movie was interesting. I want to watch it again.

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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 math 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).

Dimensión 3

Correlative conjunctions



CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

- **Correlative Conjunctions** are simply pairs of conjunctions used in a sentence to join different words or groups of words in a sentence together.
- They are generally not used to link sentences themselves, instead, they link two or more words of equal importance within the sentence itself.



Correlative Conjunctions List

CONJUNCTIONS	EXAMPLES
BOTH...AND...	This house is both large and cozy.
EITHER...OR...	Either you will eat your dinner or you will go to bed.
JUST AS...SO...	Just as I love films, so does my brother love sports.
NEITHER...NOR...	He is neither employed nor looking for a job.
NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO...	Not only will I see your \$20, but also raise you \$30.
WHETHER...OR...	I'm going to help you whether you like it or not.
NO SOONER...THAN...	I'd no sooner lie to you than strangle a puppy.
HARDLY...WHEN...	I had hardly sat down for dinner, when the phone rang.
IF...THEN...	If that is the case, then I'm not surprised about what's happening.
RATHER...THAN...	She'd rather play the drums than sing.

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Choose the best option using correlative conjunctions

1. _____ money _____ peace are necessary for human life.
 - a) Both and
 - b) Either or
 - c) Neither nor
 - d) Whether or

2. We _____ love _____ respect our parents.
 - a) Both and
 - b) Either or
 - c) Neither nor
 - d) Whether or

3. _____ John _____ his father weren't present. They couldn't come.
 - a) Both and
 - b) Either or
 - c) Neither nor
 - d) Whether or

4. I do not know _____ he is guilty _____ not.
a) Both and
b) Either or
c) Neither nor
d) Whether or
5. You must do it _____ you like it _____ not.
a) Both and
b) Either or
c) Neither nor
d) Whether or
6. I do not know _____ Shelley loves me _____ not.
a) Both and
b) Either or
c) Neither nor
d) Whether or
7. _____ my mother _____ my father will be able to attend the party on Sunday. They will be traveling
a) Both and
b) Either or
c) Neither nor
d) Whether or
8. I will _____ go to Costa Rica _____ Panama for vacation. I have not decided yet.
a) Both and
b) Either or
c) Neither nor
d) Whether or
9. _____ the student's _____ their teachers knew the answers. That topic was very hard for both
a) Both and
b) Either or
c) Neither nor
d) Whether or
10. Come _____ today _____ tomorrow. It doesn't matter when you come.
a) Both and
b) Either or
c) Neither nor
d) Whether or

Tag questions

Question Tags in English		
Verb Tense	+ sentence → - tag	- sentence → + tag
Present be	She is American, isn't she?	She isn't American, is she?
Present simple	You study English, don't you?	You don't study English, do you?
Past simple	You were at home, weren't you?	You weren't at home, were you?
Past continuous	Tom was watching TV, wasn't he?	Tom wasn't watching TV, was he?
Present Perfect	He has written 5 letters, hasn't he?	He hasn't written 5 letters, has he?
Past Perfect	You had had lunch, hadn't you?	You hadn't had lunch, had you?
Will	He'll read this book, won't he?	He won't read this book, will he?
Modal Verbs	He can read this book, can't he?	He can't read this book, can he?

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Complete the blanks using tag I

1. I haven't got a watch, have I?
2. We could have a little dinner, couldn't we?
3. You are not angry with me, are you?
4. And that is the reason, isn't it?
5. We would have a rest, we?
6. You have kept your promise, you?
7. You'll have some breakfast, you?
8. You can keep a secret, you?
9. He wouldn't put her out, he?
10. I have not changed so much, I?
11. You pay the tax for them, you?
12. He's not like the others, he?

13. I couldn't tell him the truth, I?
14. You are fond of the country, you?
15. That is an English game, it?
16. You don't want to die, you?
17. We can't all see people in the same light, we?
18. You must leave me here, you?
19. You don't want a man, you?
20. It sounds like a romance, it?

Jobs & Occupations

Match the picture with the correct occupation.

farmer / waiter / actress / pilot / butcher / doctor / singer / mechanic / architect / nurse /
lawyer / musician / teacher / builder / fireman / electrician / police officer / hairdresser /
dentist / plumber / dressmaker / carpenter / baker / painter

Dimensión 4

Write a short conversation using tag questions

Autoevaluación Etapa 4

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
Se entendió el tema conjunciones correlativas.		
Se entendió el tema "tag questions".		
Se entendió el tema los adjetivos con terminación "ing" y "ed".		
Respuestas completas y correctas		

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