

PORTAFOLIO DE EVIDENCIAS

OPORTUNIDAD EXTRAORDINARIA

MI CONEXIÓN AL MUNDO EN OTRA LENGUA II

Nombre del estudiante: _____

Matrícula: _____ Grupo: _____

Docente: _____

Fecha: _____

Señala la oportunidad correspondiente

3° ☐ 4° ☐ 5° ☐ 6° ☐

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3. Verifica el envío correcto del portafolio.

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Portafolio de oportunidades extraordinarias
Mi Conexión al Mundo en otra Lengua 2

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UANL



DEPARTAMENTO DE TUTORÍAS OPORTUNIDAD EXTRAORDINARIA

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Recuerda acudir al
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sellar las
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fechas establecidas.



Etapa 1: Today and tomorrow

Propósito: La presente unidad de aprendizaje (UA), ubicada en el 4° semestre de bachillerato general y del bachillerato técnico, tiene como finalidad que el estudiante sea capaz de aplicar las estructuras lingüísticas del idioma inglés en diferentes contextos. Lo anterior es pertinente para que el estudiante pueda comunicarse en una segunda lengua de acuerdo al marco curricular europeo en un nivel A2 mismo que le permitirá recibir y expresar mensajes dependiendo del contexto en el que se sitúe.

Dimensión 2

I. VOCABULARY

A. Circle the correct words.

1. Can you write a **brief / personal** text describing your interests and hobbies?
2. You don't need to **shout / push**. I can hear you.
3. Jack works really hard so his boss gave him a **solution / promotion**.
4. We had a(n) **argument / resolution** and now he won't talk to me.
5. If you want to **disappear / volunteer**, go to the office down the hall on the left.
6. Look at my **full / brand** new laptop! It has 500GB of memory.
7. They felt so **embarrassed / disappointed** when they found out that there weren't any tickets left.

score		7
-------	--	---

B. Match.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. take | ☐ | a. together |
| 2. help | ☐ | b. fun |
| 3. have | ☐ | c. in trouble |
| 4. have | ☐ | d. out |
| 5. get | ☐ | e. a meeting |
| 6. be | ☐ | f. one's mind |
| 7. make | ☐ | g. a day off |
| 8. change | ☐ | h. a decision |

score		8
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C. Use some of the expressions from exercise B to complete the sentences.

1. I need to ask my boss if I can _____.
I want to visit my grandfather in the hospital.
2. Let's _____ on Saturday night and go to a club.
3. Before I _____, I need some time to think about this problem.
4. If you don't do your homework, you will _____.

score		4
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Dimensión 3

II. GRAMMAR

Going to -will

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WILL vs GOING TO

Diferencias Definitivas, Usos y Ejemplos

WILL

(Futuro Simple)

¡LO HARÉ!

- DECISIÓN ESPONTÁNEA
- PREDICCIÓN (opinión)
- PROMESA
- OFRECIMIENTO

Te ayudaré con eso.

GOING TO

(Futuro con 'going to')

- INTENCIÓN Y PLANES PREVIOS
- PREDICCIÓN CON EVIDENCIA PRESENTE

Voy a estudiar para el examen.

Va a llover pronto (nubes negras).

A. Circle the correct words.

Henry The house needs a lot of work, Martha. Let me show you and tell you my plans. The windows are old, so I (1) **am going to change / will change** them tomorrow. I don't like the color of the walls, so I (2) **am going to paint / will paint** them next week. Look! There's also something wrong with the lights. I need an electrician.

Martha Oh! I (3) **am going to call / will call** a friend of mine. He's very good.

Henry Thanks. Now, look at the bedroom door. It's broken! I want to fix it, but I don't know how.

Martha Really! I (4) **am going to ask / will ask** my husband to help you. He's good at that. Don't worry about anything. He (5) **going to help / will help** you with everything you need.

Henry That's great! Thank you so much. I promise I (6) **going to cook / will cook** for you two when the house is ready.

Martha Oh, that's a great idea!

score		6
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BE GOING TO

	I	AM	GOING TO WORK.
	HE / SHE / IT	IS	
	WE / YOU / THEY	ARE	

	I	AM	NOT	GOING TO WORK.
	HE / SHE / IT	IS		
	WE / YOU / THEY	ARE		

	(WHAT)	AM	I	GOING TO WORK?
	(WHERE)	IS	HE / SHE / IT	
	(WHEN)	ARE	WE / YOU / THEY	
	(WHY)			

www.ondinfirm.com

B. Complete with the Future *be going to* of the verbs in parentheses.

Susan (1) _____ (fly) to Malta next Saturday. She

(2) _____ (be) there for a week. She (3) _____

(not stay) in Valletta, the capital. There (4) _____ (be) thousands of people

there and she doesn't like noisy places. She (5) _____ (stay) at a hotel in a

town called St. Julian's. She (6) _____ (swim) every day, but she (7) _____

(not do) any water sports. Susan likes museums and old buildings so she (8) _____

(visit) all the sights on the island.

score		8
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Conditionals Type 0 and Type 1

C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. If Peter _____ (have) another accident, Dad
_____ (not give) him the car again.
2. When plants _____ (not get) water for a long time, they
_____ (die).
3. If she _____ (invite) me, I _____
(go) to her party.
4. When you _____ (push) this button, the machine turns off.

score		7
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Types of Conditional Sentences			
Type	Use	Formula	Example
Zero Conditional	General truths or facts	If + [simple present], ... [simple present].	If you heat ice, it melts.
First Conditional	Real possibilities in the future	If + [simple present], ... will + [infinitive].	If it rains, I will stay home.

D. Complete the sentences using the prompts given. Use Conditional Type 1

door / not open not go / school finish / early be at work / 7.00 not wear / it

1. If you take the 6 o'clock train, _____.
2. If you do not turn the key twice, _____.
3. If you help us, _____.
4. If Mary doesn't like the dress, _____.
5. If it snows, _____.

Dimensión 4

Read the text and answer the questions.

Freedom Ship

Imagine a ship so big that it takes you fifteen minutes to walk from one end to the other, and is 340 feet tall. It sounds like science fiction, but a company called *Freedom International* is planning to build it.

Freedom Ship will not look like a ship, but a city on water. Today's cruise ships will look very small next to it. This ship will carry about 60,000 people, but it won't be only for tourists. People will even live on it. This ship will travel to different cities and tourist sights and it will always go to warm places around the world, so it will always be summer.

The people on board will travel to the mainland on small boats, or even by plane as there will be an airport on the top of the ship. There will also be a large shopping mall, three hotels, apartment buildings, a very big library, a hospital, movie theaters, theaters and sports centers. For those living on the ship, education will not be a problem as the ship will provide education from preschool all the way through to college. Some people are already calling it the eighth wonder of the world!

1. Who will build the *Freedom Ship*?

2. How will *Freedom Ship* make cruise ships look?

3. Why will it always be summer on the ship?

4. How will the people on the ship get to the mainland?

score		8
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Autoevaluación Etapa 1

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
Se entendió el vocabulario		
Se entendió el tema Will- going to		
Se entendió el tema Conditional type 0 and 1		

Etapa 2: Life in the city

Dimensión 2 VOCABULARY

A. Match and then complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. take | ☐ | care of |
| 2. deal | ☐ | place |
| 3. take | ☐ | around |
| 4. get | ☐ | down |
| 5. break | ☐ | with |

1. The concert will _____ at the White stadium.
2. How do you _____ the city with no car?
3. I'm afraid my car is going to _____ if I don't change those parts.
4. Can you _____ my plants when I am on vacation?
5. I can't _____ this problem right now; I'm too busy.

score		10
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B. Choose the correct word.

1. Don't cut **off / down** the trees in the backyard.
2. Oliver went to the **dry cleaner's / unemployment office** when he lost his job.
3. I'm sorry I'm late! There was a terrible traffic **light / jam** on the way here.
4. Don't go **slow / anywhere!** I'll be right back.
5. Peter and his wife want to buy a(n) **yacht / R.V.** and travel around the oceans.
6. Carol never turns **off / down** the light when she leaves the room.
7. Don't **throw / save** that can in the bag. Put it in the recycling bin.
8. Can you do me a **favor / package**? I need someone to get the clothes from the dry cleaner's.
9. We offer full **hostel / accommodation** for only \$130 a night.

score		9
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Dimensión 3

GRAMMAR

 MODAL VERBS www.eslforums.com		
CAN	Ability	• I can speak Spanish.
	Permission	• Can I go to the bathroom?
	Probability	• It can't be Mark. He is in London.
COULD	Past ability	• He could swim when he was 6 years old
	Past permission	• He could go to the theater.
	Probability (40%)	• It could get much hotter in July.
	Request	• I could lend you my notebook.
MAY	Probability (50%)	• It may snow tomorrow.
	Permission	• May I come in?
MIGHT	Probability (35% or less)	• It might rain today.
MUST	Prohibition	• You mustn't speak loudly here!
	Probability (100%)	• It's quite dark, it must be after 8 o'clock.
SHOULD	Advice	• You shouldn't smoke. It is unhealthy.
WILL	Prediction	• I think he will study harder this time.
	Spontaneous decision	• It's very hot today. I'll open the window.

A. Circle the correct words.

1. **Could / Might** you turn left here, please?
2. My brother **may / can** get a motorcycle this year, but he isn't sure.
3. **Might / Can** I leave my car here?
4. Arnold isn't here. He **might / can** be in his bedroom.

score		4
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B. Look at the pictures and use the verbs *can/could/may* to ask for permission or make requests.



1. give / key / to / room / please / ?



3. help / me / please / ?



2. have / cappuccino / please / ?



4. take / car / tonight / ?

score		8
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Comparatives and superlatives

ENGLISH GRAMMAR COMPARATIVES - SUPERLATIVES Woodward ENGLISH			
The dog is faster than the elephant. The horse is the fastest . The horse is bigger than the dog. The elephant is the heaviest . The dog is more energetic than the elephant.			
	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ONE syllable	fast young	-ER faster younger	-EST the fastest the youngest
ONE syllable Ending in -E	nice strange	-R nicer stranger	-ST the nicest the strangest
ONE syllable Consonant + Short Vowel + Consonant	big hot	Double the last consonant and add -ER bigger hotter	Double the last consonant and add -EST the biggest the hottest
TWO syllables Ending in -Y	happy crazy	Remove the -Y and add -IER happier crazier	Remove the -Y and add -IEST the happiest the craziest
TWO or MORE syllables	famous beautiful	MORE + more famous more beautiful	THE MOST + the most famous the most beautiful
Common Exceptions	good bad	better worse	the best the worst

C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in parentheses.

- Math is _____ (interesting) than English.
- Mike is _____ (good) at soccer than Bob.
- Ben is the _____ (tall) boy in my class.
- Planes are as _____ (safe) as trains.
- Today is _____ (hot) day of the year.
- Suzy is the _____ (beautiful) girl in the world.
- Karen is _____ (thin) than her sister.
- Jill isn't as _____ (smart) as her brother.

score		8
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D. Use the prompts and the comparative or the superlative to make sentences.

1. Jane's car / slow / Bill's car

2. My town / quiet / place / in the world

3. Eiffel Tower / popular / sight / in Paris

4. Karen's house / modern / Adam's house

5. red shoes / expensive / of all

score		10
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Dimensión 4

WRITING

Imagine a friend needs your help in choosing the better of two products to buy (e.g. a bicycle, a computer, a pair of shoes, etc.). Offer him/her advice by comparing the two products.

[illegible]

score		10
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total score		80
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Autoevaluación Etapa 2

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
Se entendió el vocabulario		
Se entendió el tema Modals verbs		
Se entendió el tema Comparatives and superlatives		

Etapa 3: Modern Life

Dimensión 2

I. VOCABULARY

A. Complete the text with the words in the box. There are two extra words which you do not need to use.

boarding pass departure seat belt check in passport turbulence flight attendant luggage took off seat	When I arrived at the airport, I immediately went to (1) _____. I only had a small bag so I didn't need to check in any (2) _____. I gave my ticket and (3) _____ to the person at the check-in desk and I asked for an aisle (4) _____ because I don't like sitting by the window. Fortunately, there were some left. After that, she gave me my (5) _____ and told me to go to gate 13. "Your flight is leaving in 40 minutes," she said. I went to the (6) _____ lounge, but there was a delay and I waited there for an hour. When I finally got on the plane, the (7) _____ told us to fasten our seat belts. After a few minutes, the plane (8) _____ and the biggest adventure of my life began...
---	---

score		8
-------	--	---

B. Match and then complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. it | ☐ | a. advance |
| 2. part-time | ☐ | b. money |
| 3. make | ☐ | c. down |
| 4. hand | ☐ | d. depends |
| 5. calm | ☐ | e. in |
| 6. in | ☐ | f. job |

1. We will have to pay for the tickets _____.
2. When you finish your essay, _____ it
_____ to your teacher.
3. How will he _____ if he never gets out of bed?
4. I have classes every morning, so I am only looking for a(n) _____.
5. Could you please _____ and tell me what happened?
6. I don't know if I will go to the game. _____. What's the weather going to be like?

score	12
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Dimensión 3

All-Both- Neither-none

ALL / BOTH / NEITHER / NONE

ALL

All refers to a group of people, animals, things or elements. **All of** is often used before personal pronouns:
It is affirmative.

- All of them have already arrived.
- All the kids are here.
- I saw **all** my friends in the pub.



BOTH

Both refers to two people, animals, things or elements. **Both of** is often used before personal pronouns:
It is affirmative.

- Both of us have the right answer.
- Both Silvia and Tony are there.
- Both my parents arrived late.



NONE

None (of) refers to a group of people, animals, things or elements. It is negative and it is used with an affirmative verb.

- None of us knew what to do next.
- Are there any biscuits left? No, **none**.
- None of those books are his.



NEITHER

Neither (of) refers to two people, animals, things or elements, meaning not one and not the other.

- Neither of us saw the stain.
- Lisa and Susan are here. **Neither** of them has brought a present.

Either (of) means one or the other:

- Trousers can be **either** short or long.



I. GRAMMAR

A. Complete with *both*, *all*, *neither*, or *none*.

1. Olivia and Tina like going to the movie theater together. _____ of them like adventure movies.
2. All my friends have cell phones, but _____ of them have a tablet.
3. Tom, Mike and Fiona enjoy going to theme parks. They _____ love roller coasters.

4. My parents watch TV every evening, but _____ of them watches the news.
5. I have a new red jacket and my sister has a new green jacket. They're _____ made of leather.
6. Jake and Mary are going to take part in the school play. _____ of them is afraid of performing in front of people.

score

6

Who-Which

who

Talking about people

Bob was the boy **who** was injured. ✓

She works for a company **who** specializes in fabrics. ✗



which

Talking about animals/things

The bed **which** you bought is ugly. ✓

He's the kid **which** sweeps the floor. ✗



B. Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*. If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in parentheses.

- This is the blouse _____ my aunt bought me.
- Mrs. Williams is the librarian _____ we met last week.
- Do you know the man _____ lives on the 3rd floor?
- Let me give you the mouse _____ I got for free with my new computer.
- Have you been to that new coffee shop _____ is on Grant Street?

score

5

Have to- has to

HAVE TO - HAS TO

En inglés

★ USOS Y SIGNIFICADO

HAVE TO- HAS TO son verbos que expresan obligación y necesidad. significan: "tener que" (en afirmativo) o "no tener que" (en negativo).

★ EJEMPLOS

- For this job, you **have to** wear a uniform.
*Para este trabajo usted **tiene que** usar uniforme.)*
- I **have to** study for the exam.
Tengo que estudiar para el examen.
- We **don't have to** wake up early. /
No tenemos que levantarnos temprano.

★ ESTRUCTURA

Sujeto	Verbo
I, you, we, they	+ HAVE TO - DON'T HAVE TO
He, she, it	+ HAS TO - DOESN'T HAVE TO



(Obligación)



(Necesidad)



(No es necesario)

C. Read the situations below and write what the people have to do. Use the phrases in the box.

take a taxi go to bed early stay in bed practice get part-time jobs

Dave and Sue are playing the piano in a school performance next week, but they aren't very good.

They have to practice.

1. Peter always gets up late and is always late for work.

2. Fiona and Ruth are students. They want to go on vacation this summer, but they don't have any money.

3. Sally has an important business meeting. She can't start her car.

4. Stuart and Carl are sick today. Their mother called a doctor.

score		4
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D. Choose a, b, or c.

1. We _____ talk on our cell phones when we drive.
a. must b. mustn't c. haven't
2. I'm on my way home. _____ you anything?
a. Can I get b. May you get c. Will get
3. Sylvia is going away for the weekend, but she _____ be back on Monday.
a. have to b. has to c. hasn't to
4. Students _____ listen to their teacher and do their homework.
a. must b. have c. can't
5. There is no sugar left. _____ some?
a. Will you buy me b. May you buy c. Could I buy
6. I'm not feeling very well. _____ out?
a. Can I go b. Can you go c. Will I go
7. Mr. Jones cannot see you now. _____ a little later?
a. We may make it b. Can we make it c. Will we make
8. You _____ study hard for your exams.
a. have b. has to c. have to
9. I'm leaving! I _____ wait for you any longer.
a. must b. mustn't c. can't
10. I _____ come with you. I have to help my sister with her homework.
a. can b. can't c. must

score		10
-------	--	----

E. Write sentences using *have to* and the prompts given.

1. my colleagues and I / attend / meeting / tomorrow afternoon

2. we / put on / masks / party

3. you / call / mother / home

4. we / clean / house / before / barbecue

5. they / close / store doors / 9 o'clock

score		5
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Dimensión 4

V. READING

Read the text and answer the questions.

How did they do that?

Special effects in movies have been around for many years. The first movie to win an Oscar for the best special effects was *The Rains Came* back in 1939. Nowadays, special effects are amazing and you can easily forget the story of the movie and just watch the effects. One of the first movies to use computer special effects to create a character was *Young Sherlock Holmes* in 1985. Movie makers need powerful computers to make special effects. It takes time and costs a lot of money but it's usually worth it and most movies today have them. The three *The Lord of the Rings* movies were made in 2001, 2002 and 2003 and all three won Oscars for the best special effects. And it's easy to see why!

1. When did a movie win the first Oscar for the best special effects?

_____.

2. Which movie used technology to make one of the characters?

_____.

3. What do they use to make special effects?

_____.

4. Which movies have won three Oscars for the best special effects?

_____.

Autoevaluación Etapa 3

score		8
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Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
Se entendió el vocabulario		
Se entendió el tema all both neither none		
Se entendió el tema who which		
Se entendió el tema have -has		

Etapa 4: Feeling good

Dimensión 2

I. VOCABULARY

A. Choose *a*, *b* or *c*.

1. We've run _____ sugar. Could you get some on your way home from work?
a. without b. away c. out of
2. Leslie's handwriting is terrible. I can't make _____ what she has written.
a. in b. out c. off with
3. It is often difficult to cope _____ all these problems.
a. with b. about c. for
4. Why are you feeling so down? It's Friday. Come on, cheer _____!
a. off b. up c. in
5. Go _____ and tell them what happened. They'll laugh in your face.
a. for b. ahead c. to
6. It's time to take _____ a new hobby. I'm tired of playing ping-pong.
a. in b. from c. up

score		6
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B. Circle the correct option.

1. The doctor gave Mrs. Fern a **pill** / **prescription** for some tablets.
2. When John fell down the stairs, he **affected** / **sprained** his ankle.
3. Eating spicy food can **cause** / **develop** a stomachache.
4. I have a terrible headache. Could you give me a pain **reliever** / **tablet**, please?
5. What's wrong, Al? Does your back **sore** / **hurt**?
6. Lucy had an **insomnia** / **accident** last night and she's in the hospital.
7. She looked very upset, with eyes red and **swollen** / **painful** from crying.
8. Karl **cut** / **burned** his arm on the stove while baking a pie.
9. He is so **annoying** / **embarrassing**! Why won't he leave me alone?
10. People in her **companion** / **condition** should rest for at least a week.

score		10
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Dimensión 3

II. GRAMMAR

A. Turn the following commands and requests into Reported Speech.

1. Don't stay in bed until 11 o'clock in the morning.

My father told me not to stay in bed until 11 o'clock in the morning.

2. Get some rest before you do your homework.

My mom told us to get some rest before you do your homework

3. Don't forget your sleeping bag.

Jane told me

4. Please, don't shout in my ear.

Victor asked me

5. Make an appointment with the dentist.

My sister told me

score		5
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B. Use *should* or *shouldn't* and the prompts below to write sentences.

1. Millie has put on lots of weight. (go on / diet)

She should go on a diet.

2. Alex has hurt his ankle. (play / tennis)

He

3. I don't know how to use this machine. (ask / instructor)

You

4. Mom has a headache. (listen / loud music)

We

5. Mr. and Mrs. Benson don't like their neighborhood. (move away)

They

score

5

C. Read the situations below and write *negative questions*.



1. You are surprised because your friend can't ride a bicycle.

Can't you ride a bicycle?



2. You see somebody on the bus and you think that you have met before. What do you say to him/her?



3. You believe that your friend's sister speaks French. What do you say to your friend?



4. You are at a restaurant with your family and you think that the pizza is awful. What do you say?



5. You are surprised because your brother isn't studying for his Math test. What do you say to him?



6. You go to your friend's party, but the other guests haven't arrived yet. What do you say?

score

6

What are question tags?

Positive question tag

A **positive statement** + **negative question tag**.

- He is a teacher, isn't he?
- She is late, isn't she?
- You'll be ok won't you?
- It's a nice day, isn't it? ✓

Negative question tag

A **negative statement** + **positive question tag**.

- He isn't a teacher, is he?
- She isn't late, is she?
- You won't be ok, will you?
- It isn't a nice day, is it? ✗

D. Complete the blanks with tag questions.

1. Fiona's very energetic, _____?
2. You don't like mayonnaise, _____?
3. Darren hasn't had the flu this winter, _____?
4. I should go on a diet, _____?
5. This soup has garlic in it, _____?
6. Henry went to Milan last month, _____?

score

6

Invinitive-ing



E. Complete the blanks with the full or bare infinitive or the *-ing* form of the verbs in parentheses.

- Sophie and Sadie can't stand _____ (eat) broccoli.
- _____ (exercise) just after you've eaten isn't a good idea.
- I might _____ (get) a pet for my birthday.
- She's decided _____ (take up) jogging.
- A: Where's Tony?
B: He went to the library _____ (borrow) a book.
- My dad let me _____ (use) his computer yesterday.

score		6
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Dimensión 4

III. WRITING

Imagine you are a friend of Carl's from the reading exercise. Write an email to him giving him advice about his problem.

[illegible]

score		10
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total score		80
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Autoevaluación Etapa 4

Elementos a evaluar	Si	No
Se entendió el vocabulario		
Se entendió el tema Reported Speech		
Se entendió el tema should - shouldn't		
Se entendió el tema infinitive-ing		
Se entendió el tema tag questions		

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