



INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE CALDAS

"Dignificando la escuela transformamos el mundo"

Guía para estudio en casa

ASIGNATURA: *Inglés 8 afe* SEMANA DE TRABAJO: *Febrero*

Guía elaborada por el docente: *Jorge Adalver Murcia*

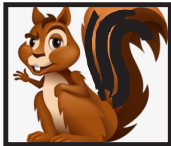
Learn English not because you have to...
But because you really want to.
Let's do our best this year!

METAS DE APRENDIZAJE / COMPETENCIAS A DESARROLLAR

- Repasa la forma afirmativa del presente simple.
- Completa oraciones usando la forma de presente simple de los verbos asignados.
- Lee textos que están escritos principalmente en presente simple.

Engage / warm up

Read the following text then Read the questions and choose the right option. *Evaluation*



Jeremy the Squirrel

There is a squirrel that lives in my backyard. The squirrel is brown. It has black stripes on its tail. Sometimes I watch it gather nuts. Sometimes the squirrel climbs trees. its name is Jeremy.

1) Where does the squirrel live?	2) What color is the squirrel?	3) What is on the squirrel's tail?	4) What does the squirrel gather?	5) What does the squirrel climb?
A) In a nut.	A) It is brown.	A) a backyard.	A) nuts	A) Watches
B) In my bedroom.	B) It is gray.	B) many nuts.	B) tails	B) Trees
C) in my backyard.	C) It is Black.	C) a small tree.	C) trees	C) Nuts
D) in an apple tree.	D) It is gather.	D) black stripes.	D) backyards	D) Tails

Study/ Vocabulary (Verbs)

Practice 1

Look at the following word cloud, there are 8 verbs, write them in the line before their meaning then check your answers : **Haga esta actividad en el cuaderno, Mire la nube de palabras, escriba el verbo en la línea antes de su significado, luego revise sus respuestas haciendo clic en el cuadro.**



- 1 **Give** : Dar
- 2 _____ : Soñar
- 3 _____ : Perder
- 4 _____ : Trabajar
- 5 _____ : Hablar
- 6 _____ : Caminar
- 7 _____ : Besar
- 8 _____ : Entender

Evaluation

Look at each picture and then write the name of the verb. **Mira cada dibujo y escriba el nombre debajo.**



write



Study/ Explanation (Affirmative sentences)

The present simple is the tense used to express permanent situations or events that regularly repeat or always occur. When expressed in its affirmative form, the verb confirms something about the subject.

Use:

The infinite verb with the personal pronouns I, you, we and they (or with the plural form of nouns)

Example: I play soccer / You dance salsa / We drink milk / They speak French / Cats sleep a lot

Reglas para las terceras personas (HE - SHE - IT)



Si el verbo termina en "Y" y antes de la "Y" hay una consonante le quitamos la "Y" y le agregamos "IES"



Si el verbo termina en: "S", "X", "Z", "CH", "SH", "GO", "DO" le agrego "ES"



Si el verbo no sigue la regla del "IES" ni la regla de la "ES", le debo agregar una "S"

Pronombres personales		Verbos que no siguen estas reglas se conjugan así		
		BE	HAVE	CAN
Singular	I	am	have	can
	You	are	have	can
	he	is	has	can
	she			
it				
Plural	we	are	have	can
	you			
	they			

Practice 2

In order to practice the topic, write these sentences on your notebook and complete them with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses then check your answers. **Para practicar el tema, escriba estas oraciones en su cuaderno y complételas Con la forma correcta de los verbos en paréntesis, luego revise las respuestas**

- Sandra works (work) at a Christian hospital.
 Bill teaches (teach) at King's Royal College.
 Clarence drives (drive) an off- the-road motorcycle.
 The rules say (say) that students must come in time.
 The cat take (take) good care of its kittens.
 My best friend be (be) tall.

Evaluation

1) Complete the sentences by using the present simple form of the verbs in parentheses. **Complete las oraciones usando la forma del presente simple de los verbos en paréntesis.**



My brother watches (watch) T.V.



Pigs play (play) in the mud.



Paul's sister drinks (drink) coffee.



My uncle _____ (read) the newspaper.



My mother and I _____ (wash) the dishes.



We _____ (swim) in a pool.

Practice 3

Let's complete this short story. Write it on your notebook and then write the correct simple present form of the verbs in parentheses. **Completemos la historia. Escríbala en su cuaderno, y escriba la forma de presente simple de los verbos que están en el paréntesis.**



My mum **1** is (Be) thirty-eight years old. Her name **2** _____ (Be) Helen. She **3** _____ (Be) short and thin. She **4** has (have) long black hair and black eyes. She doesn't wear glasses. She is very pretty. She usually **5** _____ (Wear) a dress. She is very intelligent and she **6** _____ (Work) in a hospital as a doctor. Her favourite hobbies **7** _____ (Be) cycling, reading and going to the mountains. She **8** _____ (Love) reading adventure books. She doesn't like hot weather. My mum is very funny. She is always happy.

She usually **9** gets (Get) up at seven o'clock. She **10** _____ (Take) a shower and she **11** _____ (Get) dressed. Then she has breakfast with my dad, my brother and me. She **12** _____ (Eat) toast with jam and coffee for breakfast. At half past eight, she **13** _____ (Go) to the hospital by bus. She **14** loves (Love) helping people. She has lots of friends there. She **15** _____ (Finish) work at five. Then, she usually **16** _____ (Go) to the park and she **17** _____ (Play) with us. We usually **18** _____ (Have) dinner all together. My mum usually goes to bed at twelve. Good night!



METAS DE APRENDIZAJE / COMPETENCIAS A DESARROLLAR

- Repasa la forma negativa e interrogativa del presente simple.
- Completa oraciones usando la forma negativa e interrogativa de presente simple de los verbos asignados.

According to what you learnt last worksheet, complete the following text and then say if the following sentences are true or false. **De acuerdo a lo que usted aprendió con el taller pasado, complete la siguiente historia luego, diga si estas oraciones son verdaderas o falsas.**



Nick's mother.

Usually, Nick's mother gets (get) up at seven. She cooks (cook) breakfast for her children and washes (wash) the dishes. She doesn't work. She _____ (be) a housewife. Then she _____ (go) shopping and _____ (carry) home bags with food. At home she _____ (clean) the rooms and cooks meals. Nick _____ (come) home at two o'clock and _____ (have) lunch. Then Nick's mother _____ (read) books and _____ (watch) television, she doesn't help Nick with his homework.

1. Nick's mother works in a restaurant washing the dishes. False True
2. Nick goes to the supermarket and buys food. False True
3. Nick's mother watches TV. and reads books. False True
4. After her work, Nick's mother comes home and cleans all the rooms. False True
5. Nick does his homework alone without his mother's supervision. False True
6. Nick finishes classes at 2:00pm then he comes back home. False True

Study/ Simple present Questions

lea la explicación.


Cuando queremos hacer preguntas en presente simple con verbos diferentes al verbo to be, colocamos el auxiliar do o does antes del sujeto de la oración, teniendo en cuenta que con los pronombres (I, You, We, They) y los sustantivos plurales, usamos el auxiliar do y con los pronombres (He, She, It) y los sustantivos singulares, usamos el auxiliar does y en ambos casos el verbo se coloca en su forma simple.


Auxiliary verb	Pronoun	Verb	Question mark	Auxiliary verb	Noun	Verb	Question mark	Short answers		
Do	I	dance	?	Does	Patrick	dance	?	I do. <i>Affirmative</i>		
	you	dance			My cousin	dance		No, you don't. <i>Negative</i>		
Does	he	dance		an elephant	dance	Do		Paul and I	dance	he does. <i>Affirmative</i>
	she	dance		Daniela	dance			my parents	dance	No, he doesn't. <i>Negative</i>
	it	dance		my pet	dance			Andrew and Bill	dance	
Do	we	dance		Elephants	dance					
	you	dance								
	they	dance								


Write the questions and answers on your notebook, then look at the charts and the explanation and complete the following questions and answers by using do or does. **Escriba las preguntas y las respuestas en su cuaderno, luego mire los cuadros y la explicación y complete las siguientes preguntas y respuestas usando Do or Does.**


- A) **Do** I sing well? Yes, you **Do**.
 B) **Does** Pablo play basketball? No, he **Does** not.
 C) _____ a monkey eat bananas? Yes, it _____.
 D) _____ you speak English? Yes, I _____.
 E) _____ your grandparents play videogames?
 Yes, they _____.
 F) _____ turtles run fast? No, they _____ not.
- G) _____ Ann study in your school? Yes, she _____.
 H) _____ they drink soda? No, they _____ not.
 I) _____ you eat candies? No, I _____ not.
 J) _____ your school have a big playground?
 Yes, it _____.


Complete the following questions by using do or does and then write a possible answer.
Complete las siguientes preguntas usando do o does y escriba una posible respuesta.


Do you have a dog?

 Yes, **I** do.

_____ a penguin fly?

 No, _____.

_____ your father like pizza?

 No, _____.

_____ your teachers talk to you?

 Yes, _____.

_____ your mother make your bed?

 No, _____.

_____ music help you study better?

 Yes, _____.

Study/ Simple present Negative sentences

Watch the video. **Mire el video** If you can't do it, read the explanation. **Si no puede, lea la explicación.**





Cuando queremos hacer oraciones negativas en presente simple con verbos diferentes al verbo to be, colocamos el auxiliar do o does negados (**do not = don't**) o (**does not = doesn't**) antes del verbo, teniendo en cuenta que con los pronombres (I, You, We, They) y los sustantivos plurales, usamos el auxiliar negado (don't) y con los pronombres (He, She, It) y los sustantivos singulares, usamos el auxiliar negado (doesn't) y en ambos casos el verbo se coloca en su forma simple.

Pronoun	Auxiliary	Verb
I	<u>don't</u> / <u>do not</u>	dance
he	<u>doesn't</u> / <u>does not</u>	dance
she		dance
it		dance
we	<u>don't</u> / <u>do not</u>	dance
you		dance
they		dance

Noun	Auxiliary	Verb
Patrick	<u>doesn't</u> / <u>does not</u>	dance
My cousin		dance
an elephant		dance
Daniela		dance
my pet	<u>don't</u> / <u>do not</u>	dance
Paul and I		dance
my parents		dance
Andrew and Bill		dance
Elephants		dance

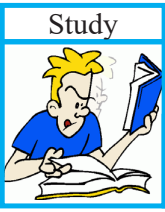





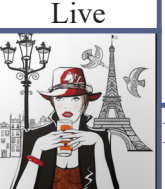
Practice 2

Look at the information and charts above, then write these sentences on your notebook and complete them with don't or doesn't then check your answers. **Mire la información y los cuadros de arriba, escriba estas oraciones en su cuaderno y complételas con don't o doesn't,**

	Betty doesn't speak French.		My best friend _____ eat meat.
	I _____ have time to play soccer.		The baby _____ walk.

Evaluation 3

Complete the following sentences by using don't or doesn't and the correct form of the verb. **Complete las siguientes oraciones usando don't o doesn't y el verbo del dibujo en la forma correcta.**

	Daniel and Lisa don't walk to school.		They _____ coffee.	
Study	David _____ hard.	walk	Samantha _____ a pet.	Drink
	Mary and I _____ very often.		It _____ grass.	
Go	We _____ out as often.	Travel	Daniel's sister _____ in Colombia.	Eat
		Live		

Practice 3

Write the affirmative sentences on your notebook, then change them into negative or question form. *Escriba las oraciones afirmativas en su cuaderno y cámbielas a forma negativa o interrogativa, después, compare sus respuestas haciendo click en el rectángulo gris.*

Affirmative sentence Frank plays computer games.	Negative sentence Frank doesn't play computer games	Affirmative sentence She goes to the supermarket	Question Does she go to the supermarket?
Affirmative sentence Cats like water.	Negative sentence _____	Affirmative sentence The earth goes around the sun.	Question _____
Affirmative sentence We go to the gym club together.	Negative sentence _____	Affirmative sentence Pigs like milk.	Question _____
Affirmative sentence My grandmother lives in Canada.	Negative sentence _____	Affirmative sentence You eat ice cream	Question _____
Affirmative sentence She drives to work.	Negative sentence _____	Affirmative sentence My friends talk a lot.	Question _____



The future
depends on what
you do today.

Mahatma Gandhi



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ASIGNATURA: *Inglés 8 a3e*

MES DE TRABAJO:

Marzo

Guía elaborada por el docente: *Jorge Adalver Murcia*

Learn English not because you have to...

But because you really want to.

METAS DE APRENDIZAJE / COMPETENCIAS A DESARROLLAR

- Identifica el correcto uso de algunos adverbios de frecuencia.
- Completa oraciones usando el adverbio de frecuencia.
- Hace y escribe oraciones en presente simple y los adverbios de frecuencia.

Parte 1

Debe hacer las actividades con el título "Evaluation _"

Engage / warm up *Evaluation 1 (review)*

According to what you learnt last worksheet, write the affirmative, negative sentence or question. **De acuerdo a lo que usted aprendió con el taller pasado, Escriba la oración afirmativa, negativa o la pregunta, ponga atención al verbo y al auxiliar.**



Affirmative: **David feeds his dog**



Affirmative: _____



Affirmative: _____



Affirmative: _____



Affirmative: _____



Negative: **Ann doesn't clean her room**



Negative: _____



Negative: _____



Question: **Do you drink orange juice?**



Question: _____

Study/ Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs give us more information about a verb. Adverbs of frequency tell us how often an activity happens.

Adverbs of frequency

Jorge Adalver Murcia

Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Adverb of frequency	Sentences
 Watch TV	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Always	David always watches T.V.
 Listen to music	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	No	Usually	Diana and Bill usually listen to music.
 Go to school	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	No	No	Often	They often go to school.
 Ride a bike	yes	yes	yes	yes	No	No	No	Sometimes	We sometimes ride a bike.
 Study English	yes	yes	yes	No	No	No	No	Occasionally	My Friends occasionally study English.
 Wash the dishes	yes	yes	No	No	No	No	No	Seldom	I seldom wash the dishes.
 Play chess	yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Rarely	I rarely play chess.
 Eat candies for breakfast	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Never	Jacob never eats candies for breakfast.

Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs	With the verb to be	With other verbs
	Los adverbios de frecuencia van después del verbo to be.	Los adverbios de frecuencia van antes del verbo principal.
Always	He is always late.	He always goes to the cinema.
Usually	The students in my class are usually friendly.	The students in my class usually speak English.
Often	I'm often afraid of the dark.	I often eat vegetables.
Sometimes	She is sometimes lonely.	She sometimes watches TV. at night.
Occasionally	They are occasionally sad.	They occasionally visit their relatives.
Seldom	My cousin is seldom clever	My cousin seldom drinks soda.
Rarely	It is rarely cloudy.	It rarely rains in a desert.
Never	We are never bored.	We never fight

Algunas veces colocamos el adverbio de frecuencia al inicio de la oración para enfatizar el adverbio.

Negative sentences	Questions
El adverbio de frecuencia va después del auxiliar negado Con oraciones negativas, no usamos (seldom, rarely or never)	El adverbio de frecuencia va después del sujeto
We don't usually watch T.V. in the mornings. He isn't always at home.	Do you always eat here? Is he usually sad

Evaluation 2

Rewrite the complete sentences using the adverbs in parentheses in their right position. **Escriba nuevamente las oraciones usando el adverbio en parentesis en la posición correcta.**

Betty helps her grandmother. (often) **Betty often helps her mother.**

Phill is happy in his new school. (No / Usually) **Phill isn't usually happy in his new school.**

Do they play computergames after school? (often) **Do they often play computergames after school?**

Daniel and Bill play basketball on Saturdays. (Always)

My sister goes to the office by car. (Never)

My friends go to the library. (No / Often) _____
 Do they take a taxi? (Usually) _____
 Is he hungry? (Sometimes) _____
 I have sugar in my coffee. (No / Always) _____
 She gets up early in the morning. (No / Usually) _____
 Their music is good. (Sometimes) _____
 Does she visit her parents? (Usually) _____

Evaluation 3

Write affirmative, negative sentences or questions, look at the activity, the noun or pronoun and the adverb of frequency. **Escriba oraciones afirmativas, negativas o preguntas. Mire las actividades, los sujetos y los adverbios de frecuencia. Mire los ejemplos.**

	sentence	Activity	People	Always	Usually	Often	Seldom	Rarely	Never
1	affirmative +	Play the guitar	I						
2	Negative -	read a book	They						
3	question ?	are sad	you						
4	affirmative +	Go fishing	Kim and I						
5	Negative -	Cook at home	Diana						
6	Question ?	Eat spaghetti	Jane						
7	affirmative +	look after the baby	Claire						
8	Negative -	Work on sundays	Ann						
9	question ?	Do exercise	Manuela						

1 **I seldom play the guitar.**
 2 **They don't usually read a book.**
 3 **Are you always sad?**
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____
 7 _____
 8 _____
 9 _____

Parte 2

Debe hacer las actividades con el título "Evaluation _"

METAS DE APRENDIZAJE / COMPETENCIAS A DESARROLLAR

- Identificar los adjetivos posesivos del inglés.
- Usar los adjetivos posesivos para completar oraciones con sentido lógico
- Usar los adjetivos posesivos en sus escritos.

Engage / warm up Evaluation 4

Reading comprehension. Complete the text by using the correct form of the verb and the adverb of frequency, then answer the questions. **Comprensión lectora Complete el texto usando la forma correcta del verbo y el adverbio de frecuencia (Repase cuando el adverbio va antes y cuando va después del verbo), luego responda las preguntas**



Taking Care of My Garden

Hi! My name is Jimmy. I love my garden. I take care of my garden all through the year. There _____ (always / be) a lot to do.

The summer is hot and dry. I water the plants.

There is an apple tree. In the fall, I pick the fruit.

In the winter, it is cold. There _____ (sometimes / be) snow. There aren't leaves on the tree. and all the flowers hide. It is hard for the birds and animals in the winter. I _____ (often / put)

food out for the birds and other animals. In the spring, there are new flowers.

What happens in the spring?

- a) New flowers grow.
- b) It snows.
- c) There is fruit on the tree.
- d) It is hot and dry.

What does Jimmy do in the winter?

- a) He waters the flowers.
- c) He feeds the birds.
- b) He picks the fruit.
- d) He climbs the trees.

What fruit does Jimmy pick?

- a) apples
- b) oranges
- c) bananas
- d) pears

When does it snow?

- a) In the summer
- b) In the winter
- c) In the fall
- d) In the spring

What does Jimmy do in the summer?

- a) He feeds the birds.
- b) He picks the fruit.
- c) He rests.
- d) He waters the plants.

Why is it hard for the animals in the winter?

- a) It is cold and there isn't any food.
- c) There is fruit on the trees.
- b) There are new flowers.
- d) It is hot and dry

Study/ possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives are used to show possession or ownership of something. While we use them when we refer to people, it is more in the sense of relationship than ownership. The possessive adjective needs to agree with the possessor and not with the thing that is possessed.

Possessive adjectives

Its My Our
 Their Your
 Her His

Los adjetivos posesivos indican que algo le pertenece a alguien



My car

Los adjetivos posesivos cuando se usan con personas tienen sentido de relación



My friend

Cada pronombre personal tiene su respectivo adjetivo posesivo

Pronombre personal	Adjetivo posesivo
I	My
You	Your
He	His
She	Her
It	Its
We	Our
They	Their

Los adjetivos posesivos van antes de los sustantivos



My pet

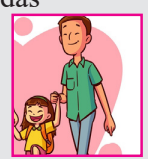


His teacher

Los adjetivos posesivos deben estar en concordancia con el dueño y no con las cosas poseídas



Her mom



Her dad

Evaluation 5

Read the sentence and then complete the sentence by choosing the right possessive adjective. **Lea la oración, luego complete la otra oración eligiendo el adjetivo posesivo correcto. Follow the example**

He lives in Manizales

Her
 His
 Your
 My



Its
 Our
 Their


his house is small.

They have a new car

Her
 His
 Your
 My



Its
 Our
 Their


 car is red.

I'm a taxi driver

Her
 His
 Your
 My



Its
 Our
 Their


This is taxi.

It is my pet,

Her
 His
 Your
 My



Its
 Our
 Their


 tail is short.

She is my sister

Her
 His
 Your
 My



Its
 Our
 Their


 hair is blue.

We are twins

Her
 His
 Your
 My



Its
 Our
 Their


 parents are great.

She is so beautiful

Her
 His
 Your
 My



Its
 Our
 Their


 hair is long.

We study in the IUC

Her
 His
 Your
 My



Its
 Our
 Their


 school is excellent.

IT is my dog,

Her
 His
 Your
 My



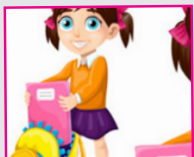
Its
 Our
 Their


 name is Scooby Doo .

Study/ possessive adjectives

My

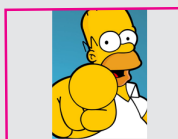
Se usa cuando algo le pertenece a la persona que habla



This is **my** notebook

Your

Se usa cuando algo le pertenece a la persona o personas con quien hablo



This is **your** favorite TV program

His

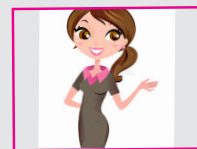
Se usa cuando algo le pertenece a un hombre



Paul is talking about **his** mother

Her

Se usa cuando algo le pertenece a una mujer



Mary is talking about **her** mother

Its

Se usa cuando algo le pertenece a una cosa o a un animal



The cat scratched the boy with **its** claws

Our

Se usa cuando algo nos pertenece a los que estamos hablando



This is **our** school

Their

Se usa cuando algo le pertenece a varias personas, animales o cosas



They are working on **their** final project.

Evaluation 6

look at the picture then, complete the sentences by using the possessive adjectives (his, her, their). **Mire la imagen y complete las oraciones usando los adjetivos posesivos (his, her, their).**

Her dress is pink.

They are my grandparents,
their party is fun.

His tie is colorful.

_____ party hat is orange.



_____ shoes are grey.

_____ party hat is grey.

_____ coat is oversized.

_____ hair is grey.

_____ party horn is green.

Evaluation 7

Complete the story by using the possessive adjectives. **Complete la historia usando los adjetivos posesivos.**



(1) My name is Jorge and (2) _____ last name is Murcia, I'm 45 years old, I studied Modern Languages at the Caldas University. I have two brothers, (3) their names are Jhon Fredy and Adrian. Jhon Fredy works in an enterprise, he is married, (4) _____ wife is Paola, they have a daughter, (5) _____ name is Salomé and a son, (6) his name is Samuel. Adrian is an English teacher he works in a privated school, he has a wife, (7) _____ name is Yannet, she is a nurse and she works in a big hospital, they have a daughter (8) _____ name is Manuela. My brothers and I live in La Enea neighborhood, but we live in different houses. (9) _____ parents live in La Enea too. I'm single and I work in the Instituto Universitario high school. I have two cats (10) _____ names are Manchas and Mono, I usually play with them after work.

Resources

Audio: <https://soundgrammar.com/learn/L2-CEFR-A1/L2-15-Adverbs-Frequency.htm>

Pictures: Free online pictures

Word cloud maker: <https://wordart.com>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/>

Teacher contact details

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