



INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA FEDERICO SIERRA ARANGO
Resoluciones Dptales. 15814 de 30/10/2002 - 9495 de 3/12/2001
NIT: 811039779-1 DANE: 105088001750
Bello - Antioquia



PLAN DE APOYO PEDAGÓGICO

GUIA DE APRENDIZAJE EN CASA

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| AREA/ ASIGNATURA | INGLES: 1° período. Semanas 1 y 2 ENERO 25 A 5 FEBRERO |
| DOCENTE: | LUIS FERNANDO NUÑEZ MUÑOZ |
| GRADO: | CLEI 5 |
| LOGRO O EVIDENCIA D APRENDIZAJE | COMPRENDO INFORMACIÓN PERSONAL DE MIS ENTORNOS (ORAL Y ESCRITA) CUANDO SE HACEN TEXTOS CORTOS; EN AMBOS IDIOMAS. 1°Identifica los elementos y gramáticas propias del nivel, en inglés. 2° Aprende el vocabulario relacionado con el entorno y rutinas diarias (oral y escrito). |
| PREGUNTA PROBLEMATIZADORA O TEMA | CONDUCTA DE ENTRADA. ¿SABE EL ESTUDIANTE MANEJAR LAS GRAMATICAS PROPIAS DEL INGLES PARA O+ O- O? EN DIFERENTES TIEMPOS Y ELEMENTOS GRAMATICALES? |



¿Qué es una oración?

Las oraciones (*sentences*, en inglés) son estructuras gramaticales que constituyen una unidad con sentido completo: comienzan con mayúscula y terminan con un punto o un signo de exclamación o interrogación y siempre contienen un verbo.

Estructura de las oraciones

Las oraciones se clasifican en inglés según su estructura en oraciones simples, compuestas y complejas, aunque el orden de las palabras es siempre el mismo. La variación en el uso de distintos tipos de oraciones enriquece la expresión tanto escrita como oral, y hace el discurso más interesante para el interlocutor.

- Una oración simple (*simple sentence*, en inglés) es una oración independiente que une un solo sujeto a un solo verbo.

Ejemplo:

Magda loves dogs.

- Una oración compuesta (*compound sentence*, en inglés) une dos oraciones o proposiciones por medio de una [conjunción coordinante](#).

Ejemplo:

Magda loves dogs *but* Adam loves cats.

- Una oración compleja (*complex sentence*, en inglés) une una oración o proposición subordinada a una oración principal por medio de una [conjunción subordinante](#).

Ejemplo:

Although Magda likes cats, she thinks dogs are better

RECURSOS:
(VIDEOS, PÁGINAS
WEB, BLOG, ETC)

SE AYUDARÁN CON EL DICCIONARIO, CONOCIMIENTOS PREVIOS E INFERENCIA; BUSQUEDAS EN INTERNET (GOOGLE) O LIBROS DE INGLES; PREGUNTAS A FAMILIARES O AMIGOS, O A TUS COMPAÑEROS.

I.

Para expresar preferencias, utilizamos el presente simple con ciertos verbos que te ayudarán a expresarlas: like, enjoy, love, prefer, dislike, don't / doesn't like, hate. Ejemplos:

I like pop music

My brother prefers rap.

Children hate classical music

Mary loves comedy films

She dislikes onions.

Contesta las siguientes preguntas, expresando lo que te gusta y lo que no te gusta

1. What kind of music do you like?

2. What kind of food does your friend like?

3. What's your favourite fruit?

4. What kind of movies does your mother prefer?

5. What food do you dislike?

II. traduce el texto.

Responde a las preguntas según las lecturas.

Who is he? Where is he? What does he do?

Hank is a cowboy. He lives on a farm. He has a horse named Ginger. Hank loves Ginger. He rides Ginger every day. Sometimes they walk slowly, and sometimes they run fast. They always have a good time.

Ginger is Hank's horse. She is light brown. Her tail and mane are dark brown. She is three years old. She lives in the stable by the house.

Ginger waits for Hank every morning. She enjoys their time together.

Often, Hank gives her apples. After long rides, Hank always washes and

ACTIVIDAD A
DESARROLLAR O
TAREA A RESOLVER

brushes Ginger. He usually brushes her tail. Then he gives her food and fresh water. Ginger loves Hank.

II. Answer the following questions. Use the Simple Present tense.

1. Where does Hank live? What does he do every day?

2. Who is Ginger? Where does Ginger live?

3. What does Hank often give Ginger? What does Hank do after long rides?

MY DAILY ROUTINE. (translate the text)

My name's Julia, and I am 27 years old. I live in London but I'm German. I live with my boyfriend and we are very happy. I work in a bank and I love my job. From Monday to Friday, my day starts very early. I always get up at 6:30 and I have a 20-minute shower. Then, I get dressed and comb my hair. At 07:00 a.m I have breakfast, I usually have coffee and cereal. After that, I put on my make up and go to work. At 10:00 a.m., I sometimes have a snack and at 12:00 I usually have lunch at the office with my colleagues. They are wonderful people who have a good sense of humor, and they are good friends too. At 3:30 I have a snack again, I

usually have some tea and biscuits. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday I go to the gym after work. When I get home, I have a shower again, I prepare dinner and I watch TV for a while. I like to go to bed as soon as possible, around 9:30. Thursday is different because I don't go to the gym. I go out with my boyfriend every Thursday. We sometimes go to the cinema or we go out for dinner and to have a drink. My boyfriend's name is Daniel, he is 31 years old, and he's an architect. He likes cooking but he doesn't like cleaning the house so we share the housework. His family is from Spain. He has two brothers and no sisters. We have been a couple for six years. And we have been living together for two years.

On Friday night I always go out with my friends, we sometimes go to a bar and sometimes we meet at a friend's house but I can't be home late because I have to

get up early on Saturday to clean the house.

At the weekend, I always visit my parents and I often visit my grandparents, too.

ACTIVITIES

1. Read the sentences and tick True or False:

1-Julia is English.

True False

2-Julia gets up at 6:30 on Tuesdays.

True False

3-In the morning, Julia puts on her makeup and after that, she has breakfast.

True False

4-She usually has some tea at 12:00.

True False

5-She goes out with her boyfriend on Thursday night.

True False

6-Julia and Daniel have been together for five years.

True False

7-Julia goes home very late on Friday.

True False

2. Answer the questions about the text (Remember to use LONG ANSWERS):

1-What does she usually have for breakfast?

2-Where does she have lunch?

3-Who does she have lunch with?

4-What days does she go to the gym?

5-When does she go out with her friends?

6-Who does she often visit at the weekend?

I. Completa la siguiente conversación. Utiliza los verbos live, have, do, does, do not, does not

A: Do you _____ in an apartment?

B: No, I _____. I _____ in a house.

A: _____ it _____ a yard?

B: Yes, it _____.

A: That sounds nice. _____ you _____ alone?

B: No, I _____. I _____ with my family.

A: _____ you _____ any brothers or sisters?

B: Yes, I _____. I _____ four sisters.

A: That's a big family. _____ you _____ a big house?

B: Yes, we _____. It _____ ten rooms.
A: Ten rooms! _____ it _____ many bedrooms?
B: Yes, it _____. It _____ four.
A: _____ you _____ your own bedroom?
B: Yes, I _____. I'm really lucky

Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones correctas:

1. six / sometimes / Javier / in the morning / at / leaves home.

2. to / you / listen / never / me.

3. but this fish / don't usually / is / like fish / good / I.

4. city / very / is / New York / a / exciting.

5. help / daughter / me / in the house / my / doesn't often

FORMA DE ENTREGA

SE ENVIARÁ AL CORREO(S): mysun126@yahoo.es / juanmichell95@gmail.com O WHATSAAP DURANTE LA SEMANA (FEBRERO 5), LAS FOTOS DEL TRABAJO DESARROLLADO EN EL CUADERNO U HOJAS. TAMBIEN EN WORD.

Forma de Evaluación:

Los tiempos simples y los elementos gramaticales, SON UN TEMA DE FACIL COMPRESION, YA SE TENIAN CONCEPTOS PREVIOS Y APUNTES EN EL CUADERNO. SE COMPLEMENTARA CON SITIOS WEB Y LIBROS DIDACTICOS DE DIVERSAS EDITORIALES. EN LAS ACTIVIDADES PREDOMINAN EJERCICIOS DE COMPLETACION, INFERENCIA (TIPO ICSES). SU NOTA SE DARA EN EL SEGUIMIENTO Y TENDRA IGUAL PORCENTAJE QUE LAS DEMAS GUIAS.