

	INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA JUAN DE DIOS CARVAJAL	Código FP 67
	FORMATO PARA ELABORACIÓN DE MÓDULOS	01-07-2020

MÓDULO No 2
FECHA: 15 DE MARZO AL 7 DE MAYO

Área o Asignatura: INGLES	Grados: 7°1,2,3,4	Intensidad Semanal:3	Periodo:1
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Docente(s): JHON ROBERTH PINO VALLECILLA Y JAMINTON MOSQUERA PALACIO

FECHA DE ENTREGA: 23 DE ARIL DE 2021

Contacto del/los docentes(s): roberthpino@iejuandedioscarvajal.edu.co y jamintonmosquera@iejuandedioscarvajal.edu.co

Horarios y forma de atención del/los docentes(s): Roberth Pino Lunes a viernes de 12:00 P.M a 6:00 P.M y Jaminton Mosquera Lunes a 1:00 P.M

Competencias a trabajar en este módulo:

Competencia lingüística
Competencia pragmática
Competencia sociolingüística

Introducción:

A través de este módulo podrás trabajar con base la trayectoria temática que tienes disponible en la malla curricular; con el fin de que en casa puedas adelantar un proceso de aprendizaje articulado a los criterios institucionales, recuerda que tienes disponibles recursos en internet y las herramientas que los profesores te referimos en este documento. El trabajo aquí descrito se relaciona con el libro "Way to Go, que está disponible en la plataforma Colombia Aprende. La guía está estructurada de cuatro o más temas y por cada tema el estudiante debe desarrollar las siguientes actividades:

Teoría:

TEORIA # 1

Simple present tense: presente simple

NEGATIVE FORM

I don't play
You don't play
He doesn't play
She doesn't play
It doesn't play
We don't play

You don't play
They don't play

INTERROGATIVE FORM

Do I play? Yes, I do- no, I don't
Do you play?: yes, you do- No. You don't
Does she play?: yes, she do. No. she doesn't
Does he play?: yes, he do. No. He doesn't
Does it play?: yes, it do. No. It doesn't
Do we play?: yes, we do- No. We don't
Do you play?: yes, you do- No. You don't
Do they play?: yes, they do- No. They don't

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

POSITIVE FORM

Sbj + V1(-s,-es,-ies)

He	+	starts
She		
It		
I	+	start
You		
We		
You		
They		

+

Ex: I like it.

Ex: She likes it.

NEGATIVE FORM

Sbj + does/do NOT + V1

He	+	does not	+	start
She		doesn't		
It				
I	+	do not	+	start
You		don't		
We				
You				
They				

-

Ex: I do not (don't) like it.

Ex: She does not (doesn't) like it.

QUESTION FORM

Does/Do + Sbj + V1

Does	+	He She It	+	start
Do	+	I You We You They	+	start

Examples

1. My son lives in Brazil: mi hijo vive en brazil
2. They don't play basketball: Ellos no juegan basquetbol
3. It smells very delicious in the kitchen: huele muy delicioso en la cocina
4. Does she get up early every day? Yes, she does/ no, she doesn't ¿se levanta ella temprano todos los días? Sí, ella se levanta/ no ella no se levanta

TEORIA # 2

Adverbs of Frequency: adverbios de frecuencia

Adverbs of definite frequency occur at the beginning or the end of a sentence. ... Any exact number of times that happen in a given time period are also adverbs of definite frequency:

Los adverbios de frecuencia definida aparecen al principio o al final de una oración. ... Cualquier número exacto de veces que suceda en un período de tiempo determinado también son adverbios de frecuencia definida:

ADVERBS of FREQUENCY



• always	100%	• I always watch TV at night.
• almost always	95%	• She almost always eats breakfast.
• usually	75%	• Mike usually gets up late.
• often	50%	• I often exercise in the morning.
• sometimes	25%	• They sometimes go to Starbucks.
• seldom	5%	• I seldom see him.
• rarely	5%	• I rarely see him.
• hardly ever	5%	• I hardly ever see him.
• never	0%	• We never come to class late.

TEORIA # 3

Present progressive or present continuous tense: presente progresivo

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

POSITIVE FORM

Sbj + am/is/are + Ving

I	+	am	+	starting
He	+	is	+	starting
She	+	is	+	starting
It	+	is	+	starting
You	+	are	+	starting
We	+	are	+	starting
You	+	are	+	starting
They	+	are	+	starting

+

~~She~~ I am crying.

NEGATIVE FORM

Sbj + am/is/are + **NOT + Ving**

I	+	am not	+	starting
He	+	is not	+	starting
She	+	isn't	+	starting
It	+	isn't	+	starting
You	+	are not	+	starting
We	+	are not	+	starting
You	+	aren't	+	starting
They	+	aren't	+	starting

-

~~She~~ She is not (isn't) crying.

QUESTION FORM

Am/Is/Are + Sbj + Ving

Am	+	I	+	starting
Is	+	He	+	starting
	+	She	+	starting
	+	It	+	starting
Are	+	You	+	starting
	+	We	+	starting
	+	You	+	starting
	+	They	+	starting

?

~~She~~

You are crying.

--->

Are you crying?

TEORIA # 3

Simple present vs present continuous: el presente simple vs el presente continuo:

A significant difference between these two tenses is we use the simple present tense for things that are permanent or are in general and the present progressive tense for things that may change or are temporary.

Una diferencia significativa entre estos dos tiempos es que usamos el tiempo presente simple para las cosas que son permanentes o en general y el tiempo presente progresivo para las cosas que pueden cambiar o son temporales.

Simple present: Su formación es muy fácil, se utiliza la forma verbal en presente. Por ejemplo:

Susan lives in London: Susana vive en Londres.

Present continuous

Se utiliza el auxiliar *to be* más el gerundio del verbo principal, es decir, la forma acabada en -ing. Por ejemplo: *I am going to the cinema.* Yo Estoy yendo al cine.

Diferencias de uso

La diferencia es muy clara, el **present continuous** indica acciones que pasan mientras hablas, el **present simple** indica acciones habituales o permanentes. Por ejemplo:
Peter goes to the supermarket on Saturdays.
(Peter va al supermercado los sábados).
Peter is driving to his office now.
(Peter está conduciendo hacia su oficina ahora).

Taller:

Estudiantes a continuación debes desarrollar todas las actividades planteadas en cada uno de los talleres con su respectiva traducción al español.

TALLER # 1

Responde las siguientes preguntas con don't y doesn't

1. I _____ like meat
2. My sister _____ eat pasta
3. You _____ buy apples
4. This dog _____ bark
5. My father _____ read comics
6. Ann and I _____ go to school
7. My mum _____ cook chicken
8. Cows _____ live in the sea

TALLER # 2.

Write the correct adverb for each sentence:

Escriba el adverbio correcto para cada oración:

1. Our teacher, Mrs Gutierrez, is never (never/be) late for lessons
2. I _____ (often/clean) my bedroom at the weekend
3. My brother (hardly ever/ help) me with my homework
4. We _____ (rarely/ watch) football on t.v
5. I _____ (sometimes/be) bored in the maths lessons
6. Tonny and you (never/ play) computer games with me
7. You _____ (usually/ be) at the sport centre on Sunday
8. The school bus _____ (always/ arrive) at half past eight
9. My brother _____ (sometimes/be) bored in the house
10. *You _____ (always/be) complaining!*

TALLER # 3

complete the sentences in present progressive:

complete las oraciones en presente progresivo:

1. I _____ reading a book.
2. _____ playing football.
3. It _____ eating bamboo.

4. My sister _____ riding her bike.
5. She _____ dancing
6. Martin _____ wearing sunglasses.
7. We _____ playing the piano.
8. _____ the sun shining?
9. _____ I studying English?
10. _____ Nora running?

TALLER # 4

Put the verbs in the correct forms, present continuous or present simple.

Ponga los verbos en las formas correctas, presente continuo o presente simple.

1. Let's go out. It is not raining (not/rain) now.
2. Julia is very good at languages. She _____ (speak) four languages very well.
3. Hurry up! Everybody _____ (wait) for you.
4. Are you _____ (you/listen) to the radio?
No, you can turn it off.
5. Do you _____ (you/listen) to the radio every day?
No, just occasionally.
6. The River Nile _____ (flow) into the Mediterranean.
7. Look at the river. It _____ (flow) very fast today - much faster than usual.
8. We usually _____ (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we _____ (not/grow) any.
10. Robin is in London at the moment. He _____ (stay) at the Park Hotel.

Evaluación:

Write the sentence in the present continuous taking into account the verb that is in parentheses:

Escribe la oración en presente continuo teniendo en cuenta el verbo que esta entre paréntesis:

1. I (am writing) (write) a poem now.
2. She _____ (leave) tomorrow morning.
3. We _____ (build) a house.

4. Paul and Jennifer _____ (study) French at university.
5. Peter _____ (leave) outside.
6. Tom _____ (teach) English at that high school.
7. You _____ (make) a great effort.
8. They _____ (tell) Mary what happened yesterday.
9. I _____ (watch) TV right now.
10. She _____ (play) volleyball this afternoon.

PROCESO DE AUTOEVALUACIÓN DE TRABAJO CON MÓDULOS					
EJE A EVALUAR	CRITERIO DE EVALUACIÓN	SUPERIOR	ALTO	BÁSICO	BAJO
Responsabilidad e Interés	Leí toda la información del módulo.				
	Realicé las actividades teniendo en cuenta un horario				
	Realicé las actividades completas y en el tiempo establecido				
	Seguí atentamente las instrucciones de cada actividad				
	Hice preguntas a un adulto cuando no comprendí algo				
Académico	Estudie todos los temas propuestos				
	Desarrolle cada una de las actividades propuestas				
	Hice uso de la estética para la realización de trabajos				
Sobre el módulo	El contenido fue interesante y entretenido				
	Los temas incluidos me				

	aportaron como persona				
	El contenido fue de fácil comprensión				
Mi opinión sobre el trabajo realizado y sugerencias:					

Bibliografía:

Ministerio de Educación Nacional (2016). Way to go! 7th Grade. Bogotá D.C. – Colombia

www.colombiaaprende.edu.co Book Way to go

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C_Ez_knz9NiFWocewZJ0_blrpp8O-uoF/view?usp=sharing

LINK: https://www.vocabulary.cl/Lists/Daily_Routines.htm

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UOSSN1ql3_4

Link:

<file:///C:/Users/JHON%20ROBERTH%20PINO/Downloads/WAY%20TO%20GO%20SETIMO%20C>

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