

LENGUA INGLESA

DÍA	MATERIA	CONTENIDOS/ESTÁNDARES TRABAJADOS	TAREA A REALIZAR
25-29 de mayo	Lengua inglesa	- Contenidos: - Writing skills - Estándares: IN02.04.02 Escribe correspondencia personal breve y simple (mensajes, notas, postales, correos, chats o SMS) en la que habla de sí mismo y de su entorno inmediato (familia, amigos, aficiones, actividades cotidianas, objetos, lugares) y hace preguntas relativas a estos temas.	Write a short text: "How is your life during the lockdown? (50-100 words approximately). Use mainly present tenses.
25-29 de mayo	Lengua inglesa	- Contenidos: - Personal Pronouns: different functions - Estándares: IN01.10.01 Usa el diccionario para comprender el significado de algunas palabras y para aprender nuevo léxico. IN02.05.03 Escribe pequeños textos, relacionados con los temas trabajados, siguiendo el modelo dado y respetando la estructura gramatical.	Review personal pronouns explanation and do the exercises in your notebook. 
Ampliación/ Refuerzo (Opcional)		Ficha interactivas para repasar las preposiciones de lugar: https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language (ESL)/Prepositions of place/Prepositions of place - listening exercise sf7167cf	

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XMt64yp_R6A

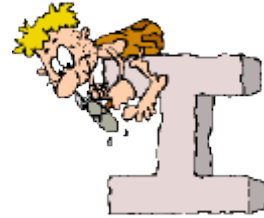
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fbcimg1r1Ms>

Explantation personal pronouns and place prepositions.

Pronombres Personales en inglés

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES SUJETOS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
I / yo	We / nosotros, nosotras
you / tú, usted	you / vosotros -as, ustedes



he / él she / ella it / ello	they / ellos, ellas
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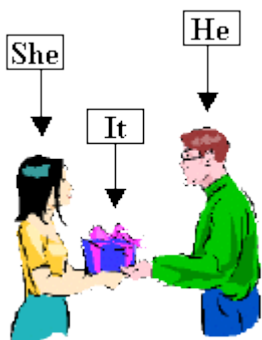
El pronombre **I** siempre se escribe con mayúscula.

I'm very strong / soy muy fuerte

She sings and I play the guitar / Ella canta y yo toco la guitarra

You equivale a los pronombres españoles tú, usted, vosotros, vosotras, ustedes (debemos determinar a qué forma pertenece por el contexto de la frase).

Hi my friend. You're the best / Hola amigo mío. (Tú) eres el mejor



En la tercera persona singular encontramos las formas **He** (se utiliza esencialmente para referirse a personas del género masculino), **She** (se emplea para esencialmente para referirse a personas del género femenino) e **It** para el género neutro (objetos, cosas, animales, etc.). Existen algunas excepciones. Así, en el caso de los animales, cuando queremos personificarlos y dotarlos de sexo masculino o femenino podríamos emplear 'he' o 'she'.

He has two ties / él tiene dos corbatas

She's very clever / ella es muy inteligente

Where's the remote control?. -It's on the table / ¿Dónde está el mando a distancia?. -

Está sobre la mesa

Los pronombres personales sujetos no se sobreentienden nunca, (no existen los sujetos elípticos), es decir, en inglés es necesario emplear siempre el pronombre sujeto, a diferencia del español en que generalmente se sobreentiende y no es necesario utilizarlo.

When I go to the Post Office, I take a bus / *cuando (yo) voy a la oficina de correos, (yo) tomo un autobús.*

LOS PRONOMBRES PERSONALES COMPLEMENTOS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
me / <i>me, mi</i>	us / <i>nos, nosotros, nosotras</i>
you / <i>te, ti</i>	you / <i>os, vosotros, vosotras</i>
him / <i>le, él</i> her / <i>le, la, ella</i> it / <i>lo, él, ella, ello</i>	them / <i>les, los, las, ellos, ellas</i>

USO

Detrás del verbo, a diferencia del español en que suelen ir delante

John knows him / *John le conoce*

Después de las preposiciones

I'm going to cinema with her / *voy al cine con ella*

This present is for you / *este regalo es para ti*

Las preposiciones de lugar en inglés

In

Significa **dentro de** o **en***

- The ring is in my pocket / El anillo está en mi bolsillo

*No se usa para expresiones como *en la pared, en el techo, etc.*

On*

Significa **sobre** o **encima de**

- The phone is on the bed / El teléfono está sobre la cama

*Esta preposición se usa para expresiones como *en la pared (on the wall)* y *en el techo (on ceiling)*

- The new painting is on the wall / El nuevo cuadro está en (sobre) la pared

Preposiciones de Lugar

In: Dentro de



The key is in the box
La llave está dentro de la caja

On: Sobre/Encima de



The ball is on the chair
El balón está sobre la silla

Behind: Detrás de



The cat is behind the purse
El gato está detrás del bolso

Next to: Al lado de



The pear is next to the lamp
La pera está al lado de la lámpara



Si quieres aprender inglés GRATIS, ve a:
www.aprenderinglesrapidoysfacil.com

Under: Debajo de



The bird is under the umbrella
El pájaro está debajo del paraguas

In front of: En frente de



The tiger is in front of the tree
El tigre está en frente del árbol

Between: Entre



The spoon is between the
fork and the knife

La cuchara está entre el
tenedor y el cuchillo

Behind

Significa **detrás de** o **atrás de**

Ej. 'I love my wife, but she hates me.'

1. 'That woman has got blue hair and she's dancing in the street. Look at !'

2. 'Those people are going to sit down before , and we've been waiting longer than .

3. 'I haven't met your girlfriend yet, is here?'

'Yes, that's over there.'

4. 'I'm going to bed.'

' too, I'm really tired.'

5. 'She's so beautiful, and he's so ugly. Why is she with ?'

6. 'I like your car. When did you buy ?'

2. Lee las conversaciones y luego escoge la preposición que mejor complete el texto

I. **Bob:** Hello Vanessa. Tell me about your Halloween party in October

Vanessa: Sure. It's 1. _____ Friday at 8:00

Bob: Where is the party?

Vanessa: It's in my neighborhood

Bob: Can you be more specific?

Vanessa: It's at 123 Main Street, 2. _____ (entre) a drugstore and a school, 3. _____ (en frente de) a park

Bob: Thank you. See you there

II. **Mr. Rodd:** Guys, don't forget to go to the library and read the book.

Patty: Teacher, where's the book?

Manuel: Is it in the library 4. _____ the second floor in this building?

Mr. Rodd: No, it is at the National Museum, but it's 5. _____ (cerca de) here. The book is on top of the shelf

Patty: Ok. We'll go in the afternoon 6. _____ 4:00 when we finish our classes

III. **Steven:** Dad, help me find my wallet

Dad: Where do you usually put it?

Steven: Outside my bag, 7. _____ (sobre) the table. But it's not there

Dad: Because it's 8. _____ (debajo) the table beside the garbage can. Here you are

Steven: I guess it fell out at night.

English answers. Week 18-22 May.

Listening activities:

1. A SHOPPING LIST

FRUIT: Some **bananas**, 4 **apples** and a few **kiwis**.

VEGETABLES: 2 kilos of **potatoes**, some spring **onions** and a few **carrots**.

2 loaves of **white** bread.

2 pints of **milk**.

A bottle of **red wine**.

Spanish **cheese**.

Toilet **paper**.

A few **beers**.

2. CONVERSATION ABOUT PAUL

1. North London.

2. He's a nurse in a home for the elderly.

3. Helping people.

4. At 7 o'clock.

5. In the residence dining room.

6. He goes hiking with his girlfriend.

3. THE AIRLINE COMPANY

1. Blue Air.

2. 4.45

3. 3 hours and 50 minutes.

4. France, Italy and Greece.

5. Steak.

6. Snakes on a plane.

4. THE TOY DEPARTMENT

1. A drone.

2. His son.

3. It doesn't fly. It doesn't get off the ground.

4. MBL3752.

5. 64.99\$.

EXERCISES

A) Put the verb into the past continuous or past simple:

1) A) What (you do) **WERE YOU DOING** when the phone (ring) **RANG**?

B) I (watch) **WAS WATCHING** TV.

2) A) Was Jane busy when you went to see her?

B) Yes, she (study) **WAS STUDYING**.

3) A) What time (the post arrive) **DID THE POST ARRIVE** this morning?

B) It (come) **CAME** while I (have) **WAS HAVING** breakfast.

4) A) How fast (you drive) **WERE YOU DRIVING** when the police (stop) **STOPPED** you?

B) I don't know exactly but I (not drive) **DIDN'T DRIVE** very fast.

5) A) (you see) **DID YOU SEE** Jenny last night?

B) Yes, she (wear) **WAS WEARING** a very nice jacket.

B) Write complete sentences, one of the verbs in past simple, the other one in past continuous.

1. I / walk / home / when / it / start / to rain. **I WAS WALKING HOME WHEN IT STARTED TO RAIN.**

2. Cora / read / a letter / when / Jimmy / phone / her. **CORA WAS READING A LETTER WHEN JIMMY PHONED HER.**

3. Andy / come out / of the restaurant / when / he / see / Jenny. **ANDY WAS COMING OUT OF THE RESTAURANT WHEN HE SAW JENNY.**

4. Cathy / phone / the post office / when the parcel / arrive. **CATHY WAS PHONING THE POST OFFICE WHEN THE PARCEL ARRIVED.**

5. When Don / arrive / we / have / coffee. **WHEN DON ARRIVED WE WERE HAVING COFFEE.**

6. While he / walk / in the mountains / Henry / see / a bear. **WHILE HE WAS WALKING IN THE MOUNTAINS HE SAW A BEAR.**

7. The students / play / a game / when / the professor / arrive. **THE STUDENTS WERE PLAYING A GAME WHEN THE PROFESSOR ARRIVED.**

8. I / walk / to the park / when it / start / to snow. **I WAS WALKING TO THE PARK WHEN IT STARTED TO SNOW.**