
	Secretaría de Educación de Medellín Institución Educativa Fe y Alegría Aures “Educar para la vida con dulzura y firmeza” Diario de Campo - Guía Didáctica (Aprende en casa 2021)			
Área: Humanidades	Asignatura: Inglés	Grado: 10°	Intensidad Horaria: 3h / semana	
Profesor(a): Zuly Salazar Moreno	Año: 2021	Periodo: 1	Semanas: Desde la 1 a la 10	
Componente: Pragmático		competencia: comunicativa		
Fecha				
Primer período académico Institucional de 2021				
Inicio Contenidos de Aprendizaje		Indicadores de logro		
<p>Conditionals: Zero, First, Second and Third conditional.</p> <p>Review: Previous knowledge (Different tenses).</p> <p>Talking about real and un real situations</p>		<p>Identifica los condicionales en inglés para referirse a situaciones de causa y efecto</p> <p>Se apoya en los conocimientos previos para alcanzar el aprendizaje de nuevas adquisiciones</p> <p>Diferencia, por medio de los condicionales en inglés, una situación real de otra irreal</p> <p>Reconoce y se expresa acerca de las situaciones problemas que afectan a los jóvenes.</p> <p>Identifica las preposiciones y las utiliza para darle coherencia y cohesión a sus escritos.</p>		
Estándar		Estrategias y Recursos		
<p>Estructuro mis textos teniendo en cuenta elementos formales del lenguaje como la puntuación, la ortografía, la sintaxis, la coherencia y la cohesión. DBA 3, 4.</p> <p>Identifico palabras clave dentro del texto que me permiten comprender su sentido general. DBA 2.</p> <p>Utilizo mi conocimiento general del mundo para comprender lo que escucho. DBA 7.</p> <p>Hago descripciones sencillas sobre diversos asuntos cotidianos de mi entorno. DBA 7, 1.</p> <p>Parafraseo información que leo como parte de mis actividades académicas. DBA 3.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revisar y tomar apunte de la información de los contenidos o temas sugeridos para el este período en el cuaderno de actividades. • Resuelve los ejercicios en el cuaderno de actividades para evaluar y hacer seguimiento del proceso • Para el desarrollo de esta guía debes tener, además de tu disposición, compromiso, entre otros, los cuadernos sugeridos en las clases, diccionario y cualquier material bibliográfico que tengas en casa, que te pueda servir de apoyo para entender y comprender mejor la información de este documento, así como todos los materiales propios y necesarios (que tengas en casa) para 		

desarrollar las actividades académicas con o sin internet.

Desarrollo

1. Talking about Conditionals

Los condicionales se emplean para especular acerca de lo que podría ocurrir, lo que puede haber ocurrido y lo que deseáramos que ocurriese.

Muchas de las construcciones condicionales del inglés se utilizan en oraciones que incluyen verbos en pasado. Este uso se denomina “el pasado irreal” porque empleamos un tiempo verbal de pasado pero no estamos refiriéndonos a algo que haya sucedido realmente. Hay cinco formas principales de construir oraciones condicionales en inglés. En todos los casos, se componen de una proposición o cláusula con "if" y una proposición principal. En muchas oraciones condicionales negativas existe una construcción alternativa equivalente que usa "unless" en lugar de "if".

Existen varios tipos de condicional, los cuales podemos usar de acuerdo a la situación. Para hablar de situaciones reales en presente podemos emplear el condicional cero (refiriéndonos a hechos y cosas que son siempre ciertas) o el primer condicional (para hablar de cómo esas situaciones afectarán al futuro). Podemos usar el segundo condicional para situaciones que no son reales (aunque quizá nos gustaría que lo fueran), y el tercero para imaginar cómo el pasado podría haber sido diferente.

Tipo de Situación	Tipo de condicional	Proposición con If	Tiempo Verbal	proposición principal	Tiempo Verbal
Real	Tipo 0 <u>Zero Conditional</u>	Hechos Generales If you sleep badly, (Si duermes mal,	Simple present	... sujeto + verbo en presente o imperativo you feel tired. te sientes cansado).	Simple present
	Tipo 1 <u>First Conditional</u>	Una condición posible y su resultado probable		If + sujeto + verbo en presente (present simple, present continuous, present perfect),	

			If it rains tomorrow, (Si mañana llueve,		I'll take an umbrella. me llevaré un paraguas	
Un real	Tipo 2 Second conditional	Una condición hipotética y su resultado probable	If + sujeto + verbo en pasado (past simple, past continuous)	Simple past	... sujeto + would + forma básica del verbo	Present conditional o Present continuous conditional
			If I had more money, (Si tuviera más dinero,		I'd buy a new car. me compraría un coche nuevo).	
	Tipo 3 Third Conditional	Una condición no real del pasado y su resultado probable en el pasado	If + sujeto + past perfect	Past perfect	... sujeto + would + have + participio pasado	Perfect conditional
			If I had studied in the USA, (Si hubiera estudiado en EE. UU.,		my English would have improved. mi inglés habría mejorado).	
	Mixto	Una condición no real del pasado y su resultado probable en el presente	If + sujeto + past perfect	Past perfect	... sujeto + would + verbo principal	Present conditional
			If I had listened to you, (Si te hubiera escuchado,		I would have got lost. me habría perdido).	
If + sujeto + past simple			... sujeto + would + have + past perfect			

			If I knew him, (Si lo conociera,		I would have invited him to my party. lo habría invitado a mi fiesta).	
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First Conditional

Proposición "if"	Proposición principal
If + simple present	simple present
If this thing happens	that thing happens.
If you heat ice	it melts.
If it rains	the grass gets wet.

First Conditional

Proposición "if"	Proposición principal
If + simple present	simple future
If this thing happens	that thing will happen.
If you don't hurry	you will miss the train.
If it rains today	you will get wet.

Second Conditional

Proposición "if"	Proposición principal
If + simple past	present conditional o present continuous conditional
If this thing happened	that thing would happen. (no tengo seguridad de que tal cosa sucedería) O that thing would be happening.
If you went to bed earlier	you would not be so tired.
If it rained	you would get wet.
If I spoke Italian	I would be working in Italy.

Third Conditional

Proposición "if"	Proposición principal
If + past perfect	perfect conditional o perfect continuous conditional
If this thing had happened	that thing would have happened. (ninguna de tales cosas sucedió realmente) O that thing would have been happening.
If you had studied harder	you would have passed the exam.
If it had rained	you would have gotten wet.
If I had accepted that promotion	I would have been working in Milan.

Mixed Conditional

Proposición "if"	Proposición principal
If + past perfect o simple past	present conditional o perfect conditional
If this thing had happened	that thing would happen. (tal cosa no ocurrió, así que tal otra no está ocurriendo)
If I had worked harder at school	I would have a better job now.
If we had looked at the map	we wouldn't be lost.
If you weren't afraid of spiders	you would have picked it up and put it outside.

Exercise # 1

Cada una de las frases siguientes contiene un error. Encuéntralo y corrígelo:

- I'll phone you if I'll arrive early.
- If I was you, I wouldn't eat that - it doesn't look very nice.
- If James had seen the trailer, he wouldn't watched the film.
- If Clare passes her exam, she would have a party.
- Bob wouldn't had met John if they wouldn't have worked in the same office.

Exercise # 2

Completa los espacios de las frases a continuación, teniendo en cuenta los verbos en parentesis, la forma de la frase (neg, int, afir) y el tipo de condicional que indica el texto.)

- (Second conditional) If Lucy _____ (have) enough time, she _____ (travel) more.
- (First conditional) If the children _____ (not eat) soon, they _____ (be) grumpy.

3. (First conditional) If I _____ (not go) to bed soon, I _____ (be) tired in the morning.
4. (Second conditional) If she _____ (have) her laptop with her, she _____ (email) me.
5. (First conditional) If she _____ (not go) to the meeting, I _____ (not go) either.
6. (Third conditional) If the baby _____ (sleep) better last night, I _____ (not be) so tired.
7. (First conditional) If the teacher _____ (give) us lots of homework this weekend, I _____ (not be) happy.

Reviewing Previous knowledge (Different tenses).

Simple present:

Acciones habituales que suceden de forma frecuente

INGLÉS

ESPAÑOL

I sing every morning in the shower. Canto en la ducha todas las mañanas.

He works from home. Él trabaja desde casa.

Cosas que siempre o usualmente son ciertas o verdaderas

INGLÉS

ESPAÑOL

I want to travel to Egypt. Quiero viajar a Egipto.

He wants to try again. Él quiere intentarlo de nuevo.

Hechos que percibimos como permanentes

INGLÉS

ESPAÑOL

I work in Bogotá. Yo trabajo en Bogotá.

She's tall and has brown hair Ella es alta y tiene el pelo castaño.

The ocean is very deep El océano es muy profundo.

Regla adicional: En caso de que el verbo termine en *ss, sh, o, ch* o *x* y se refiera a una tercera persona singular, deberás agregarle *es* y no solo *s* al final. ¿Vale?

INGLÉS**ESPAÑOL***He fishes.*

Él pesca.

He fixes everything.

Él lo arregla todo.

Una segunda excepción en este tipo de frases ocurre cuando el verbo termina en *y* luego de una consonante. ¿Qué hacer en este caso?: simplemente sustituye aquella *y* por una *i* seguida de la terminación *es*. Ese es el caso de verbos como, por ejemplo, *study* y *worry*.

INGLÉS**ESPAÑOL***She studies.*

Ella estudia.

He worries.

Él se preocupa.

Negative Form**INGLÉS****ESPAÑOL***She does not dance. / She doesn't dance.*

Ella no baila.

He does not work here. / He doesn't work here.

Él no trabaja aquí.

He does not like pop. / He doesn't like pop.

A él no le gusta el pop.

Regla adicional: Podemos abreviar *does not* como *doesn't*,

INGLÉS**ESPAÑOL***Does she/he dance?*

¿Él/ella baila?

Does he like rock?

¿A él le gusta el rock?

Does she live here?

¿Ella vive aquí?

Regla adicional: al igual que en las frases negativas, la norma aquí es siempre reemplazar el **do** de la pregunta por un **does**, en lugar de añadirle la *s* al verbo.

Exercise 3

Escoge la opción correcta para completar las frases del presente simple

1. Jack _____ to a film club on Wednesdays.	a. go b. goes
2. I _____ reading in my free time.	a. love b. loves
3. They _____ usually see each other during the week.	a. don't b. doesn't
4. The train _____ at 6.30.	a. leave b. leaves
5. _____ Ollie play chess?	a. Do b. Does
6. Daisy _____ most sports.	a. like b. likes
7. We always _____ at 7 o'clock.	a. get up b. gets up

Future Simple

Así las cosas, podemos utilizar 'will' en tiempo futuro para hacer predicciones, expresar decisiones hechas a futuro o narrar eventos que acontecerán

en frases afirmativas, es posible contraer las palabras y unir al sujeto junto con el verbo auxiliar *will* de este modo: *he'll (he will), we'll (we will), they'll (they will), I'll (I will), ¿etc.?*

To see: "simple future"

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa	Interrogativa Negativa
I will see	I won't see	Will I see?	Won't I see?
*I shall see		*Shall I see?	
You will see	You won't see	Will you see?	Won't you see?
He will see	He won't see	Will he see?	Won't he see?
We will see	We won't see	Will we see?	Won't we see?
*We shall see		*Shall we see?	
They will see	They won't see	Will they see?	Won't they see?

Contracciones

I will = I'll
We will = we'll
You will = you'll
He will = he'll
She will = she'll
They will = they'll
Will not = won't

Examples

Will you come to the dance with me? _ ¿Vendrás al baile conmigo?

Will you marry me? – ¿Te casarás conmigo?

The baby won't eat his soup. - el Bebé no se comerá su sopa

¡I won't leave until I've seen the manager! _ No saldré hasta que haya salido el jefe

Shall I open the window? ____ ¿Abriré la ventana?

Shall we go to the cinema tonight? ____ ¿Iremos al cine hoy?

I'll pay for the tickets by credit card. ____ Pagaré los boletos con tarjeta de crédito

He'll carry your bag for you. __ El llevará su bolso por usted.

Exercise 4

Responde las siguientes preguntas teniendo en cuenta el futuro simple.

Do you think scientists will find a cure for AIDS and cancer?

Where do you see yourself ten years from now? Explain.

Do you think you will ever travel, live or work abroad? Talk about it.

Do you think the world will be better or worse for future generations? Explain.

Do you believe in fortune tellers or horoscopes?
Why or why not?

Do you think aliens will ever visit the Earth? When?
What will happen?

Simple Past Tense

Usamos el *pasado simple* para expresar que algo terminó o se completó, y que el periodo de tiempo en el que ocurrió también ha concluido.

Para formar el pasado simple a verbos regulares, se les añade “-ed” o “-d” al verbo en infinitivo. Por ejemplo:

work **worked** hope **hoped**

Cuando el verbo termina en “vocal + y”, se añade “-ed”

play **played** stay **stayed**

Pero cuando el verbo termina en “consonante + y”, la “y” se cambia por una “i”

try **tried** reply **replied**

Formación de frases u oraciones

Afirmativa: I went to work by car (Fui a trabajar en coche).

Interrogativa: ¿Did you go to work by car? (¿Fuiste a trabajar en coche?).

Al construir una pregunta o una oración negativa en pasado simple, solo el verbo principal o el auxiliar aparecen en pasado, pero nunca los dos.

Error: Did you went to work by car? X

Algunos verbos Regulares.

Verbo	En español	Pasado simple y participio
Answer	Responder	Answered
Enjoy	Divertirse	Enjoyed
Kiss	Besar	Kissed
Clean	Limpiar	Cleaned
Hate	Odiar	Hated
Kill	Matar	Killed
Wait	Esperar	Waited
Try	Intentar	Tried
Open	Abrir	Opened
Help	Ayudar	Helped

Mas verbos regulares: <http://www.ompersonal.com.ar/omverbs/regularverbs.htm>

-I traveled around the world by car with two friends and we visited lots of interesting places.

Viajé alrededor del mundo en carro con dos amigos y visitamos muchos lugares interesantes.

-It didn't rain a lot - **No llovió mucho.**

-Last year, I traveled to Japan. _____ El año pasado viajé a Japón

-Last year, I didn't travel to Korea. _____ El año pasado no viajé a Korea

-She washed her car. _____ Ella lavó su carro

-He didn't wash his car. _____ El no lavó su carro

- I sometimes walked home at lunchtime. _____ A veces caminaba a la casa a l hora del almuerzo

- She finished her work at seven o'clock _____ Ella terminó su trabajo a las 7

- She **played** the piano *when she was a child*. _____ Ella tocaba el piano cuando era una niña.

Algunos verbos irregulares

<u>Forma Base</u>	<u>Pasado Simple</u>	<u>Pasado Participio</u>
Break (romper)	Broke	Broken
Become (convertirse)	Became	Become
Run (correr)	Ran	Run
Understand (entender)	Understood	Understood
Feel (sentir)	Felt	Felt
Stand (ponerse de pie)	Stood	Stood
Win (ganar)	Won	Won
Buy (comprar)	Bought	Bought
Go (ir)	Went	Gone
Build (construir)	Built	Built

Mas verbos irregulares: <https://www.english-4u.de/en/irregular-verbs/list-spanish.htm>

Ejemplos

- In the evenings we usually went to a pub. _____ En las noches solíamos ir a un bar
- But we saw some beautiful rainbows. _____ Pero vimos unos hermosos arcoiris
- Where did you spend your last holiday? _____ ¿Dónde pasaste las vacaciones pasadas?
- Did you have dinner last night? _____ ¿Cenaste anoche?
- I went to the theatre last night _____ fui al teatro anoche
- I often brought my lunch to school. _____ A menudo llevaba mi almuerzo a la escuela.

Verb to be

PRESENT

AFFIRMATIVE

I am

You are

He is

She is

It is

We are

You are

They are

NEGATIVE

I am not

You are not

He is not

She is not

It is not

We are not

You are not

They are not

INTERROGATIVE

Am I?

Are you?

Is he?

Is She?

Is it?

Are we?

Are you?

Are they?



Future



(VERBO SER O ESTAR - PASADO SIMPLE)

Singular / Plural	Personal Pronouns	Afirmative (Afirmativo)	Negative (Negativo)		Interrogative (Interrogativo)
	(Pronombre Personal)	PP + verb to be	PP + verb to be + NOT		verb to be + PP...?
1 st singular	I	I was	I was not	I wasn't	Was I...?
2 nd singular	You	You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you...?
3 rd singular	He	He was	He was not	He wasn't	Was he...?
	She	She was	She was not	She wasn't	Was she...?
	It	It was	It was not	It wasn't	Was it...?
1 st plural	We	We were	We were not	We weren't	Were we...?
2 nd plural	You	You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you?
3 rd plural	They	They were	They were not	They weren't	Were they...?

Present and Past perfect

Present Perfect

AFFIRMATIVE

I **have** played
 You **have** played
 He **has** played
 She **has** played
 It **has** played
 We **have** played
 You **have** played
 They **have** played

NEGATIVE

I **haven't** play
 You **haven't** play
 He **hasn't** play
 She **hasn't** play
 It **hasn't** play
 We **haven't** play
 You **haven't** play
 They **haven't** play

INTERROGATIVE

Have I play?
Have you play?
Has he play?
Has she play?
Has it play?
Have we play?
Have you play?
Have they play?

Examples

They have been together since high school. (Han estado juntos desde la secundaria)
 I have studied Portuguese all my life. (He estudiado portugués toda mi vida)
 You have worked hard for the last six months. (Has estado trabajando duro los últimos seis meses)
 She has not done her homework yet. (Ella aún no ha hecho sus deberes)
 Have you been to China? (¿Has estado en China?)

Past Perfect

+	-	?
I had worked	I hadn't worked	Had I worked?
You had worked	You hadn't worked	Had you worked?
He/she/it had worked	He/she/it had worked	Had he/she/it worked?
We had worked	We hadn't worked	Had we worked?
You had worked	You hadn't worked	Had you worked?
They had worked	They hadn't worked	Had they worked?

Examples

The train had just left when I arrived at the station. (El tren acababa de salir cuando llegué a la estación.)

-He had been working hard all morning, and he still had lots to finish (Llevaba trabajando toda la mañana, y todavía tenía muchas cosas por terminar)

Had you seen the film before? (¿Habías visto esta película antes?)

Exercise 5

Responde las preguntas a partir del texto y el presente perfecto simple



Who are they? What have they done? What has happened?

Roger and Melinda have owned their sailboat for 10 years. During that time, they have sailed together many times. They have sailed to lots of places.

They have sailed on the Pacific Ocean. They have also sailed on the Atlantic Ocean. They have even sailed around the Gulf of Mexico twice. However, they have never sailed on the Arctic Ocean or Indian Ocean.

In the last year, Roger and Melinda have sailed around the Hawaiian Islands and across the Hudson Bay. Roger and Melinda love to travel in their sailboat!

1. For how many years have Roger and Melinda owned their sailboat?
2. On which oceans have Roger and Melinda sailed? On which oceans have they not sailed?
3. Where have Roger and Melinda sailed in the last year?

Exercise 6

Responde las preguntas de acuerdo al texto y el pasado perfecto

1. How long had Dane and Emily practiced before the competition?
2. Before that night, who had seen Dane and Emily dance?
3. What happened after everyone had danced?



**Where were they? What happened?
What had they done?**

Last night, Dane and Emily danced in a competition. They danced a salsa dance. They had practiced for 6 months before they danced in the competition. They were very good.

Dane and Emily's friends were in the audience. Before that night, they had never seen Dane and Emily dance. In fact, Dane and Emily had never danced in front of anyone before the competition.

After everyone had danced, the judges announced the winners. Dane and Emily won! They were the best dancers in the competition. Emily said she had never practiced so hard before! She was glad they had practiced a lot.

Exercise 7

A partir de la información dada de los contenidos de esta guía, resuelva el siguiente ejercicio en el que debe tener en cuenta toda la teoría y ejercicios de arriba para unir coherentemente las condiciones de las frases a continuación. Escribe el número de la derecha en el espacio de la izquierda que complementa la frase.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. If I weren't so busy all the time on Saturday evenings... | I could have come along to the cinema with you last Saturday. _____ |
| 2. If I were more organized and had a diary... | I would have remembered our appointment. _____ |
| 3. If I were in shape and ran five miles every day... | I would have participated in the city marathon. _____ |
| 4. If you spent more time with us instead of your boyfriend... | We would have invited you to our party. _____ |
| 5. If I had more time to read... | I would have finished this book ages ago! _____ |
| 6. If I had more money... | I would have made a bigger donation to UNICEF. _____ |
| 7. If I had more self-confidence and I weren't so shy... | The painting would be completed now. _____ |
| 8. If you had given me more time to finish it... | I would have made more friends at my old school. _____ |

Cierre	
Evaluación	
Criterios	Actividades a Valorar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3. Al finalizarlos, y solo si tienes la posibilidad, tomas fotografía a cada una de las páginas en las que desarrollaste los ejercicios y las envías al classroom creado por la docente o al correo zuly.salazar@medellin.edu.co. • Toma y envía las imágenes claras y ordenadas. Recuerda marcar el correo así: • Asunto: Nombre del estudiante – Grado 10° - Desarrollo Guía 1 – Inglés • Si no hay la posibilidad de correo, sigue las instrucciones institucionales con relación a las fechas y forma de entrega. • Al entregarlo procura buena presentación visual del trabajo, pero además con un buen contenido bien desarrollado y completo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toma de apuntes de la guía en el cuaderno • Desarrollo de los ejercicios propuestos de práctica y de profundización. • Realización de las estrategias en los cuadernos correspondientes. • Buena presentación, dedicación en las respuestas, que el desarrollo del trabajo esté completo al entregarlo
Adecuaciones Curriculares: Condición de discapacidad y Población vulnerable	Reflexiones Pedagógicas: (Observaciones)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sugerencias realizadas por la maestra de apoyo • Trabajo personalizado con la maestra de apoyo (medio telefónico) • Actividades de apoyo 	
Observaciones y Recomendaciones de Coordinación:	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Zuly Salazar Moreno</u> Nombre Firma del profesor</p>