



INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA YERMO Y PARRES

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AREA: Humanidades **ASIGNATURA:** inglés **GRADO:** 6to.

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SABER CONCEPTUAL

- The time.
- Wh questions: where/when/what time
- Verbs.
- Hobbies and interests.
- Likes and dislikes
- Questions in simple present tense.
- Affirmative and negative statements in simple present tense.
- Adverbs of time for present simple.
- Times of a Day.

INDICADORES DE DESEMPEÑO

- Infiero información las materias que estoy estudiando.
- Diferencio las WH questions.
- Soy capaz de expresar en forma sencilla mis hobbies e intereses.
- Hago descripciones sencillas sobre diversos asuntos cotidianos de mi entorno.
- Soy capaz de expresarme con adverbios de tiempo.
- Estoy en condiciones de expresar las condiciones climáticas.

1. The Time.

Objective

- Students will identify the hour and minute hands in an analog clock.
- Students will tell time to the hour.

Before Learning this new topic in our English course, it is necessary to take into account the numbers. Remember we have already studied that topic in the first term.

Note: to learn this topic (the time), we only need numbers from 1 to twenty – nine.

Cómo preguntar por la hora en inglés

What time is it?

What's the time, please?

Excuse me. Have you got the time?

Cómo responder

It is...

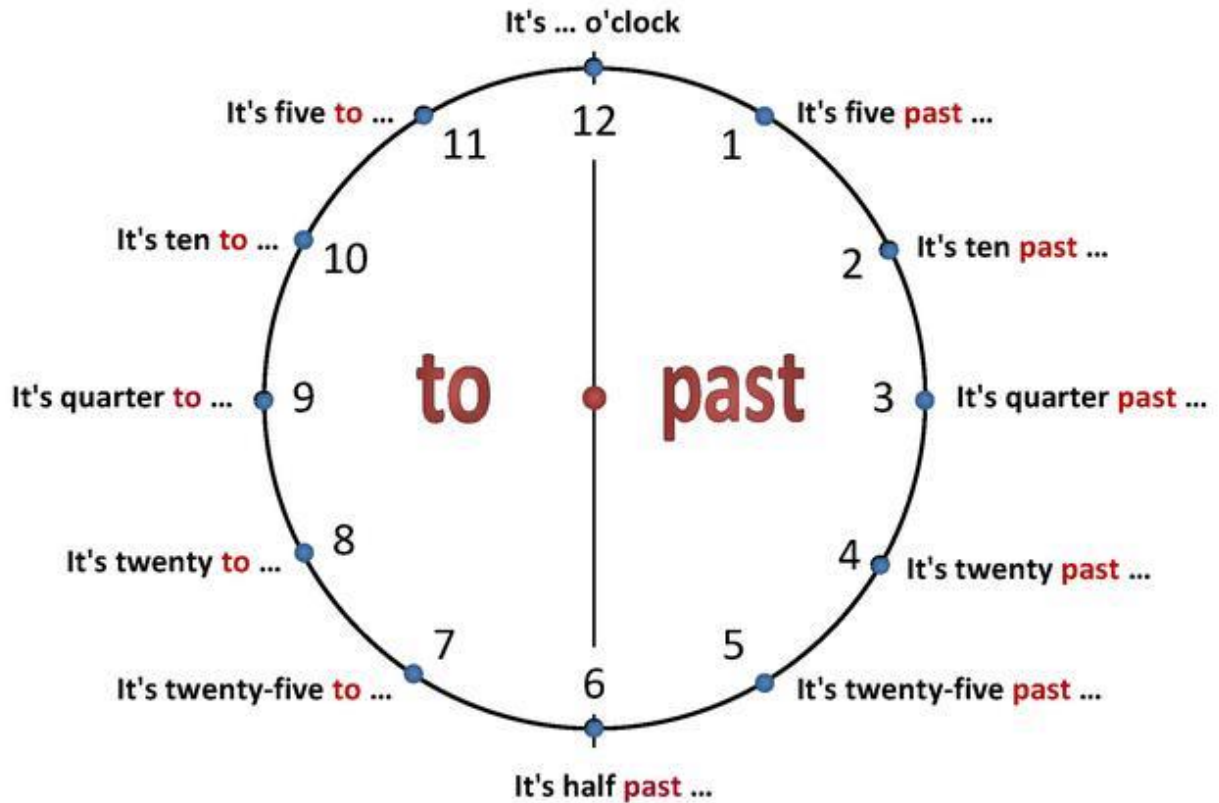
Sí, así de sencillo. Usamos el pronombre “it” y la forma correspondiente del verbo ser, “is”. Eso equivaldría a “son las/es la...”

Cómo decir la hora

Ok, so this is the important part. El reloj convencional, como bien sabes, puede ser dividido en dos mitades si trazamos una línea recta que corte las doce en punto y las seis. *I want you to draw a clock on a paper.* Dibuja un reloj (un círculo) en un papel o libreta. Que, por cierto, la palabra “clock” es reloj de pared mientras que “watch” es reloj de mano.

De acuerdo. Quiero que dibujes, **desde las doce hasta las seis**, ese medio círculo de un color (*for example, with a red pen or a blue pen or pencil*) mientras que la otra mitad, **desde las seis hasta las doce** de nuevo con un color distinto, de modo que

tengamos las dos mitades bien diferenciadas. Aquí tienes un buenísimo diagrama que he encontrado en (educa2.madrid.org):



12 – 6 PAST

So, from twelve to six we say “it is X past”. *Es decir, para decir la hora desde las doce hasta las seis (y cinco, y cuarto, y media, y diez minutos, y veinte, etc) usamos:*

It is + cantidad de tiempo pasado + PAST + hour (la hora que sea)

Example: it is twenty past five (*significa veinte minutos pasados de las cinco, o sea, las cinco y veinte*)

It is ten past twelve (*las doce y diez, o diez minutos pasados de las doce*)

6 – 12 TO

Now things change a little bit. Ahora hay un pequeño cambio. En lugar de past, vamos a usar la preposición to. Si recuerdas, la preposición to tiene la connotación de “hacia,

para”, como en la frase I go to school (voy al colegio). Pues en este caso, diremos el tiempo que falta para la siguiente hora.

Examples:

Five to ten (cinco minutos para las diez, es decir, las diez menos cinco)

Twenty to seven (veinte minutos para las siete, las siete menos veinte)

Cómo se dice y media, y cuarto, menos cuarto, etc

This is very, very easy. If you want to say 30 minutes past, you say “half past”. La palabra half significa mitad (¿recuerdas las dos mitades que has dibujado?). So...it is half past five (son las cinco y media, literalmente media pasada de las cinco).

Watch this video if any doubt. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fq2tRfHu5s8>

Activity: write the correct time in Spanish.

It is half past ten=

It is half past nine=

Quarter past two / A quarter past two=

A quarter to six / Quarter to six=

Quarter to eleven / A quarter to eleven=

Taken from: <https://www.dawayingles.com/>

Let's practice.

Click on the link to practice the time.

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/vocabulary/time/time-1>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/vocabulary/time/time-match>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/vocabulary/audio/time/time-1>

<http://www2.arnes.si/~oskksavokl2/ura2.htm>

2. Times of the day.

Here are 7 important times or parts of the day in English.

MIDNIGHT

This is the middle of the night (00:00 hours).

MIDDAY

This is the middle of the day, also called "NOON" (12:00 hours).

MORNING

This is the time from midnight to midday.

AFTERNOON

This is the time from midday (noon) to evening.
From 12:00 hours to approximately 18:00 hours.

EVENING

This is the time from the end of the afternoon to midnight.
From approximately 18:00 hours to 00:00 hours.

DAWN

This is the time when the sun rises or comes up (sunrise).

DUSK

This is the time when the sun sets or goes down (sunset).

3. Wh Questions.

Learning Objectives

- Ask and answer wh- questions
- Generate appropriate wh- questions in real-world contexts

Wh Questions son un grupo de preguntas que se caracterizan porque en su nombre tienen las letras "wh-" al inicio, excepto por uno de sus casos. Las **Wh Questions** son:

- **What** : qué o cuál
- **Why** : por qué
- **When** : cuándo
- **Where** : dónde
- **Who** : quién
- **Which** : cuál
- **How** : como
- **Whom**: a quién

We use the question words **who** (for people), **what/which** (for things), **when** (for time), **where** (for places), **why** (for reasons) and **how** (for more details).

Para entender más a fondo sus funciones y usos, observa el video a continuación:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ldxIW-ljLbc&feature=emb_logo

*Si el verbo principal de la pregunta es **to be**, la estructura de la pregunta es la siguiente:

Wh Question + main verb + subject + complement.

Por ejemplo:

- **Where is your office?**
¿Dónde está tu oficina?
- **How are you?**
¿Cómo estás?
- **When is your birthday?**
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?
- **Who is your friend?**
¿Quién es tu amigo?
- What is your name?

En caso que el verbo principal de la oración sea **cualquier otro verbo**, debes usar el verbo **to do** como auxiliar interrogativo. La estructura debe ser la siguiente:

Wh Question + Auxiliar verb + Subject + Main verb

Por ejemplo:

- **What did you do last weekend?**
¿Qué hiciste el fin de semana pasado?
- **How does she dance so well?**
¿Cómo baila tan bien?

- **Where do you want to lunch?**

¿Dónde quieres almorzar?

- **Where do you live?**

¿Dónde vives?

Exercises. Below you will find some activities to practice and learn more easily Wh Questions.

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar/beginner-grammar/question-words>

Answer the questions and translate into Spanish this text.



whquestions-reading-activity.docx

4. Verbs.

Aim.

- Explain to students that they just acted out their favorite thing to do, which is an action.

We use verbs in Spanish to describe actions, things that we do. In the same way, there are many verbs in English that are useful to express actions. Therefore, it is necessary to learn verbs in English.

Here you have a list with the most common English verbs.

Presentamos aquí una **lista de verbos en inglés con traducción al español para nivel básico**.

Por cada verbo se incluye:

- el **Infinitive** (Infinitivo)
- la forma del **Simple Past** (Pasado Simple, por ejemplo: I *arrived* yesterday)
- el **Past Participle** (Participio Pasado, que se utiliza en el tiempo Present Perfect, por ejemplo: I have *broken* a glass)
- su **traducción** al español

• Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Spanish
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answer	answered	answered	responder
arrive	arrived	arrived	llegar
ask	asked	asked	preguntar
be i	was / were	been	ser
borrow	borrowed	borrowed	tomar prestado
break i	broke	broken	romper
buy i	bought	bought	comprar
catch i	caught	caught	atrapar
clean	cleaned	cleaned	limpiar
climb	climbed	climbed	escalar
collect	collected	collected	coleccionar
come i	came	come	venir
compose	composed	composed	componer
cook	cooked	cooked	cocinar
cut i	cut	cut	cortar
dance	danced	danced	bailar
describe	described	described	describir
discover	discovered	discovered	descubrir
do i	did	done	hacer
drink i	drank	drunk	beber
drive i	drove	driven	conducir
eat i	ate	eaten	comer
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed	disfrutar
fall i	fell	fallen	caer
feel i	felt	felt	sentir
find i	found	found	encontrar
fly i	flew	flown	volar
forget i	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
give i	gave	given	dar
go i	went	gone	ir
happen	happened	happened	suceder

have i	had	had	tener
help	helped	helped	ayudar
hurt i	hurt	hurt	herir, doler
invent	invented	invented	inventar
invite	invited	invited	invitar
kill	killed	killed	matar
know i	knew	known	saber
lend i	lent	lent	prestar
leave i	left	left	dejar
lie i	lay	lain	yacer
like	liked	liked	gustar
live	lived	lived	vivir
look	looked	looked	mirar
love	loved	loved	amar
make i	made	made	hacer
meet i	met	met	conocer, encontrar
miss	missed	missed	perder, extrañar
open	opened	opened	abrir
pack	packed	packed	empacar
pay i	paid	paid	pagar
phone	phoned	phoned	llamar por teléfono
play	played	played	jugar
prefer	preferred	preferred	preferir
prepare	prepared	prepared	preparar
push	pushed	pushed	empujar
put i	put	put	poner
rain	rained	rained	llover
read i	read	read	leer
remember	remembered	remembered	recordar
rent	rented	rented	alquilar
rescue	rescued	rescued	rescatar

return	returned	returned	volver, devolver
ring i	rang	rung	llamar por teléfono
save	saved	saved	ahorrar
say i	said	said	decir
search	searched	searched	buscar
see i	saw	seen	ver
sell i	sold	sold	vender
sit i	sat	sat	sentarse
skate	skated	skated	patinar
ski	skied	skied	esquiar
sleep i	slept	slept	dormir
smell	smelled	smelled	oler
speak i	spoke	spoken	hablar
spend i	spent	spent	gastar
start	started	started	comenzar
stay	stayed	stayed	quedarse
stop	stopped	stopped	detener
study	studied	studied	estudiar
survive	survived	survived	sobrevivir
swim i	swam	swum	nadar
take i	took	taken	tomar
talk	talked	talked	hablar
teach i	taught	taught	enseñar
tell i	told	told	decir
think i	thought	thought	pensar
throw i	threw	thrown	lanzar
touch	touched	touched	tocar
try	tried	tried	intentar
understand i	understood	understood	entender
use	used	used	usar
visit	visited	visited	visitar

wait	waited	waited	esperar
walk	walked	walked	caminar
want	wanted	wanted	querer
wash	washed	washed	lavar
watch	watched	watched	mirar
wear i	wore	worn	llevar puesto
work	worked	worked	trabajar
write i	wrote	written	escribir

Take an opportunity to practice verbs online.

<https://www.eslgamesplus.com/action-verbs-esl-interactive-grammar-vocabulary-game-present-tense/>

<http://www.eslgamesworld.com/members/games/grammar/present%20tenses/action%20verbs%20catching2.html>

<https://www.eslgamesplus.com/action-verbs-memory-game-for-esl-learning-very-low-beginners/>

5. Hobbies and interests.

Objectives.

- To understand leisure activities people, do and talk effectively about them.
- To help students keep a vocabulary record.

Although you learned some hobbies and free time activities, we will remember some vocabulary related to that topic.

Activity.

Watch the video on the link bellow. After watching the video, please, write on your notebook what it says. Then translate into Spanish the phrases.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1FLRGat2Z6I>

Now let's practice.

<https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/word-games/free-time-1>

<https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/word-games/free-time-2>

6. Likes and dislikes.

Lesson Goals: In this lesson the students will learn how to talk about things they like/love or hate. At the end they should be able to talk about their hobbies as well.

Target English Grammar: Verb + ing: like/hate/love

Target English Vocabulary: Hobbies.

. Likes and dislikes

- **Love** /lʌv/: encantar
- **Like** /laɪk/: gustar
- **Dislike** /dɪs'laɪk/: no gustar
- **Hate** /heɪt/: odiar

Estos verbos se utilizan para expresar preferencias; es decir, cosas o actividades que nos gusta hacer (**I like hamburgers** / Me gustan las hamburguesas) y cosas o actividades que no nos gusta hacer (**I dislike hamburgers** / No me gustan las hamburguesas).

Estructura:

Para revisar la gramática puedes ir a la unidad del presente simple. Estos verbos regularmente van acompañados de dos tipos de palabras: sustantivos y verbos.

1. Sustantivos

- I love cars. (Me encantan los carros)
- She likes movies. (A ella le gustan las películas)
- We don't like sad music. (No nos gusta la música triste)
- We dislike sad music. (No nos gusta la música triste)
- He hates spinach. (Odia las espinacas)

2. Verbos

Cuando estas palabras (love, like, dislike, hate) están acompañadas de verbos hay dos opciones. Estas dos opciones tienen un significado idéntico, puedes utilizar el uno o el otro sin variación en el sentido de la frase.

a) Verbo + ing

- She loves listening to music. (Me encanta escuchar música)
- I like playing soccer. (Me gustan jugar futbol)
- He doesn't like eating vegetables. (A él no le gusta comer verduras/vegetales)
- He dislikes eating bread. (A él no le gusta comer pan)
- They hate dancing. (Odiar bailar)

b) Like + infinitivo

- She loves to listen to music. (Me encanta escuchar música)
- I like to play soccer. (Me gustan jugar futbol)
- He doesn't like to eat vegetables. (A él no le gusta comer verduras/vegetales)
- He dislikes to eat bread. (A él no le gusta comer pan)
- They hate to dance. (Odiar bailar)

Error común

Existe un error común en los hablantes del español. La siguiente oración es un ejemplo del error, intenta nunca cometerlo:

-I love watch movies

Existen dos formas correctas para la oración anterior (Me encanta ver películas):

- I love to watch movies.
- I love watching movies.

Here it is one more explanation <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=COWxgkNNVho>

Let's practice. Click on the websites and do the activities.

[https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_\(ESL\)/Likes_and_dislikes/Likes_and_dislikes_\(listening\)_ig406jz](https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Likes_and_dislikes/Likes_and_dislikes_(listening)_ig406jz)

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_\(ESL\)/Likes_and_dislikes/Like,_love_or_hate_%5E_ing_nr18318ym](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Likes_and_dislikes/Like,_love_or_hate_%5E_ing_nr18318ym)

PAY ATTENTION.

In this section, you have to describe your likes and dislikes. Also, you have to talk about free times activities and the time when you do those activities.

For doing that, you have to use this sample.



likes-and-dislikes-v
erbs-fun-activities-g

7. Simple present.

I would like to watch a video with you about this topic. After that, I will explain to you the simple present tense.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gy1m8_CUzK0

El presente simple se utiliza para:

She _____ **wake** _____ (to wake) up everyday at seven in the morning. I
____get_____ (get) up at 7:15. After that I _____rub_____ (rub) my eyes and
_____wash_____ (wash) my face.

What time does she get up?

she gets up at seven

What do I do after rubbing my eyes?

You wash your face

- Expresar hábitos y rutinas, hechos generales, acciones repetidas o situaciones, emociones y deseos permanentes:
I smoke (hábito); **I work in London** (permanencia); **London is a large city** (hecho general); doctors save lives.
- Dar instrucciones o indicaciones:
You walk for two hundred meters, then **you turn** left.
- Hablar de eventos programados, presentes o futuros:
Your exam **starts** at 09.00.

Tomemos algunos apartes del video y expliquemos cómo se forma el presente simple con las diferentes personas en una oración. Si recuerdas las reglas para la formación de los plurales, será mucho más fácil aprender este tema.

Para conjugar el presente simple usamos el infinitivo para los sujetos “**I**”, “**you**”, “**we**” y “**they**” y para las terceras personas “**he**”, “**she**” y “**it**”, añadimos una “**-s**” al final del verbo.

Sujeto

Conjugación

I, you, we, they talk, eat, learn, do, go...

he, she, it talks, eats, learns, does, goes...

¿Notas la “s” que se añade al verbo en el caso de las terceras personas (he, she, it)?

Recuerda: eso solamente se hace con las terceras personas y en la forma afirmativa. A continuación, te damos las reglas que debes agregar a los verbos cuando el sujeto es una tercera persona y la oración es afirmativa.

Affirmative form.

1. Si la forma base del verbo termina en **O**, agregamos **ES (go–goes, do–does)**.

Ejemplos:

Mike goes to school every day

Mariah does the homework in the afternoon

I go to the beach on December

2. Si la forma base del verbo termina en **X, SH, CH, S**, agregamos **ES (fix–fixes, wash–washes, watch–watches, kiss–kisses)**

Ejemplos:

Doris kisses her baby all day long.

Ben fixes his father’s car in the street.

They watch TV at night.

3. Si el verbo termina en **Y**, y antes de la letra **Y** hay una consonante, cambiamos la **Y** y usamos **IES (study–studies, cry–cries)**

Examples:

Luigi cries (cry) for his girlfriend.

You study English at home.

4. Para todos los otros casos agregamos simplemente la **S** (**play–plays, read–reads, sing–sings**)

Example:

I play soccer in the morning

Mariana reads a French book on the bed.

5. A todos los verbos terminados en **E**, se les agrega **S**. Recuerde que estas reglas solo se aplican a terceras personas y en forma afirmativa.

Examples:

Joana smiles when she arrives.

Juan and Maira live in Bogota.

Puedes usar esta estructura u orden para mayor facilidad en este tipo de oraciones.

Subject + Verb + Complement.

Time to practice.

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/present/affirmative-forms-2>

<https://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/pres1.htm>

Negative sentences.

Para oraciones **negativas** usamos dos auxiliares: DO y DOES.

DO es usado con los pronombres I, You, We, They.

El auxiliar **DOES** es usado con el resto de los pronombres (terceras personas), He, She, It.

Puedes usar esta estructura u orden para mayor facilidad en este tipo de oraciones.

Subject + Don't/Doesn't + verb + complement.

- She doesn't go to the cinema on Saturdays / Ella no va al cine los sábados
- He doesn't watch his favorite TV program at night / Él no ve su programa de televisión favorito en la noche.
They don't like to eat hamburgers=
I _____ (live) in Cundinamarca.

Activity. Visit these sites and practice.

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/do-does-exercises/negative-1.htm>

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple_present_negation2.htm

Interrogative Sentences. Oraciones interrogativas.

Para el **interrogativo** usamos el auxiliar **DOES + sujeto + forma base** del verbo.

Para estas oraciones usamos la siguiente fórmula.

DO/DOES + Subject + Verb + complement?

- Does she go to the cinema on Saturdays? / ¿Ella va al cine los sábados?
(Yes, she does/No, she doesn't)
- Do we watch our favorite TV program at night? / ¿Vemos nuestro programa de televisión favorito en la noche?
(Yes, we does/No, we don't)

http://elovivo.com/introenglish/en/intro_english/lessons_wordlist/basic_english_lesson_03/lesson03c_ex.html

<https://www.english-4u.de/en/tenses-exercises/present-questions2.htm>

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/questions/simple_present2.htm

Activity. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb in brackets.

My friend Jackie (1) _____(live) in Austria. She lives with her boyfriend. They work at a big company in Vienna. They (2) _____(not have) children yet, but they want to have at least 3 children.

Jackie (3) _____ (not have) much free time, but she takes advantage of the scarce free time she has. She usually (4) _____ (go) hiking to the mountains with Philip, her boyfriend, and her friends. Jackie and Philip (5) _____(love) traveling; they try to visit a new country at least twice a year.

Philip is a great dancer. Although Jackie (6) _____ (not like) dancing that much, she goes to parties with Philip every now and then. They (7) _____(love) each other deeply. When they (8) _____(have) children, they will be great parents. I am looking forward to their wedding next summer. Jackie (9) _____(have) me to be her maid of honor so I'm going to go to Vienna soon.

8. Adverbs of time for present simple.

To express how often something happens we can use adverbs of frequency, such as:

- *always*
- *often*
- *frequently*
- *usually*
- *normally*
- *sometimes*
- *occasionally*
- *rarely*
- *never*

Adverbs of frequency usually go between the subject (the person) and the verb (the action). For example:

*I'm fed up! You **always** arrive late!*

*We **often** watch television in the evenings.*

*My parents **frequently** call on Sundays.*

*As children we **usually** went to bed at 9pm.*

*The boss **normally** starts work before everyone else.*

*I **sometimes** do aerobics at the gym.*

The last editor **occasionally** made typing mistakes.

They **rarely** listen to music.

He **never** gets up early.

The exception for the position of adverbs of frequency is the verb 'to be'. In this case the adverb of frequency comes after the verb. For example:

It's **often** cold here during the winter.

He's **usually** very reliable.

Now let's practice together. Do these exercises.

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/adverbs/frequency-1>

<http://www2.arnes.si/~oskplucija4/ces/howoften.htm>

https://www.grammar.cl/Games/Adverbs_of_Frequency.htm

PAY ATTENTION.

In this section, you have to describe your likes and dislikes. Also, you have to talk about free times activities and the time when you do those activities.



frequency-adverbs-
worksheet.doc