



SECRETARÍA de EDUCACIÓN de MEDELLÍN
INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA JUAN XXIII

PLAN DE APOYO INGLÉS
TERCER PERIODO GRADO DÉCIMO 10° (1-2)

TEMAS A EVALUAR: Vocabulario sobre materia prima, lugares de trabajo, actividades laborales, medio ambiente, sitios de interés público, expresiones para dar opinión, persuadir y justificar.
Auxiliares modales (should, shouldn't, must, mustn't, have to, don't have to). Primer condicional.
DOCENTE: Marta Lucía Zapata Espinal.
INDICADOR DE DESEMPEÑO: Valora información contenida en diferentes tipos de texto relacionada con situaciones que implican causa y efecto, consejos o recomendaciones, el material del cual están hechas las cosas y su uso, e intercambia opiniones sobre visto en forma oral y escrita, haciendo uso del vocabulario y los diferentes elementos comunicativos aprendidos; logrando un nivel óptimo de competencia comunicativa en la lengua.

DESARROLLA LAS ACTIVIDADES EN ESTE MISMO TALLER, NO EN HOJA A PARTE.

A) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a. If we _____ (support) unethical companies, we _____ (suffer) the consequences in the future.
- b. If unethical companies _____ (continue) to grow, global warming _____ (become) worse.
- c. People _____ (not become) ethical consumers if they _____ (not care) about the environment.
- d. _____ you _____ (buy) products if they _____ (be) tested on animals?
- e. Where _____ you _____ (go) shopping if you _____ (want) to make ethical choices?

1. She dance very well.

- can

- may

2. You go home if you want to.

- can

- may

- Either could be used here.

3. He take some rest if he is tired.

- can

- may

- Either could be used here

4. You sit down if you want.

- can

b) may

- Either could be used here

5. He run faster when he was younger.

- can

- could

- may

6. The students asked if they go home early. _____

- can

- could

- may

7. You have finished earlier if you wanted. _____

- can

- could

B) Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.

Then translate the sentences to Spanish.

EXAMPLE: If you _____ (listen) carefully, I _____ (tell) you what to do.

If you **listen** carefully, I **will tell** you what to do. (**si tu me escuchas, te diré que hacer**)

- a. If you _____ (study) hard, you _____ (pass) all your exams.
- b. You _____ (have) an accident, if you _____ (not be) careful.
- c. If you _____ (miss) the bus, you _____ (be) late.
- d. Your teacher _____ (be) angry, if you _____ (be) late.
- e. If you _____ (go) to bed late, you _____ (feel) tired in the morning.
- f. If you _____ (invite) me to your party, I _____ (help) you with your homework.

C) Taking into account what we have learned about the uses of the modals select and write the correct modal verb. Then translate the sentences to Spanish.



- may
8. It rain in the afternoon. _____

- may
- can
9. She be at home. _____

- may
- can
10. Although I tried hard, I solve the
problem. _____

- cannot
- could not

D) Write statements and questions, using the words below and the modal verbs in brackets.

0. Their children / not read or write / yet. (can) **THE CHILDREN CANNOT READ OR WRITE YET.**

1. you / hear / that strange noise / ? (can)
.....

2. your old mobile phone / play videos / ? (could)
.....

3. you / arrange an appointment / with the dentist / possible / as soon as (must).....
.....

4. we / not answer / your call / at the moment. (can)
.....
.....

5. It / be / very hot / in Madrid. (may)
.....

E. Write the words in the correct order to make sentences or questions.

0 has the see dentist Clare tomorrow to **CLAIRE HAS TO SEE THE DENTIST TOMORROW**

1 got -he- has -wear -a -uniform- to ?
.....

2 application- form- we- to- had- get- an
.....

3 to- mobile- phone- a -Serena -has -get -new
.....

4 did- to -wait- you- a- long- time- have- ?
.....

5 leave- guests- before- must- midday- their- hotel- rooms
.....

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F. COMPLETE WITH THE APPROPRIATE MODAL VERB – MUST/MUSTN'T-MIGHT-CAN/CAN'T- COULD/SHOULDN'T-MAY

1. It's a hospital. You smoke.

2. He had been working for more than 11 hours. He be tired after such hard work. He prefer to get some rest.

3. I speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Morocco. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, Ijust say a few things in the language.

4. The teacher said we read this book for our own pleasure as it is optional. But we read it if we don't want to.

5.you stand on your head for more than a minute? No, I

6. If you want to learn to speak English fluently, youto work hard.

7. Take an umbrella. It rain later.

8. You leave small objects lying around. Such objects be swallowed by children.

9. I ask a question? Yes, of course.



G) What is beauty?

Everyone has a different opinion about beauty. What one person considers beautiful or attractive, someone else might find strange or ugly. Here are some examples of cultures from around the world that have very different ideals of beauty.

In the Karo community from Indonesia, it's considered beautiful for women to have scars on their chest and stomach. A Karo girl starts to receive the scars at a young age. When the scars are complete, she is ready to get married and have children.

In the Kayan community in Myanmar, in South-East Asia, women wear rings round their necks as a sign of beauty. Girls begin to wear the rings at around five years old, and more are added as they grow older. Older Kayan women have longer necks than usual because of this.

The Maori are the native people of New Zealand. A man is considered to be a better warrior and more attractive to women if he has tattoos, especially if the tattoos are on his face.

In Mauritania in West Africa, large women are considered beautiful - the larger, the better. Being slim is a sign of poverty, and is considered unattractive. Young girls eat a lot of food to become large.

Everyone has a different opinion about what makes someone beautiful. But it's important to remember that the person you are on the inside is more important than how you look. As we say in English, 'beauty is only skin deep!'

Glossary

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| ▪ beauty: <i>belleza</i> | ▪ chest: <i>pecho</i> |
| ▪ ugly: <i>feo/a</i> | ▪ warrior: <i>guerrero/a</i> |
| ▪ ideals: <i>ideales</i> | ▪ beauty is only skin deep: <i>la belleza es superficial</i> |

Choose the best option to complete the following sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. In the Kayan community, ... <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. women wear rings around their necks because they like them.2. women have to wear rings around their necks to look beautiful.3. women wear a new ring every year. | c. In Mauritania, young girls ... <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. exercise a lot to look slim and beautiful.2. can get a husband if they are slim.3. have to get fat to be considered beautiful. |
| b. In the Kayan community, ... <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. only men wear the rings.2. older women wear more rings than younger women.3. the rings don't affect their necks. | d. What does 'Beauty is only skin deep' mean? <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It's important to have beautiful skin.2. Deep skin makes you beautiful.3. What's inside you makes you beautiful. |

