



INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA MARÍA AUXILIADORA - ELÍAS - HUILA
 Código DANE: 24124400085 Rut: 891.103.341-2 GUIA PEDAGOGICA

2021

Actividades pedagógicas en casa por covid -19

Municipio de Elías

GUÍA PEDAGÓGICA

Área o Asignatura:	Inglés	Grado:	10	Periodo:	I	GUIA N°	1
Nombre de Docente:	Christian Andrés Dussán B	Sede:	Principal				
Desempeño, estándar, DBA o competencia esperada:	Utiliza las estructuras básicas del presente, el pasado y el futuro para expresar su opinión sobre temas de su entorno.						
Objetivo de la actividad:	Identifica estructuras básicas del presente, el pasado y el futuro.						
Duración:	3 h SEMANALES						
Unidad, Tema:	present, past and future						

1. Motivación

**"With languages,
you are at home anywhere."**

Edmund De Waal

Con los idiomas tú estás en casa en cualquier lugar.

Una de las ventajas de saber una segunda lengua, es el desarrollo del pensamiento. La mayoría de los escritos importantes vienen dado en inglés, por esta razón cuando aprendemos este idioma, nos acercamos más a la realidad global.

2. Ambientación temática

Formación del "simple present": to think

Afirmativa	Interrogativa	Negativa
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You do not think
He thinks	Does he think?	He does not think
She thinks	Does she think?	She does not think
It thinks	Does it think?	It does not think
We think	Do we think?	We do not think.
They think	Do they think?	They do not think.

PAST SIMPLE

To Walk

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?

THE FUTURE

- Para predecir un evento futuro:
It **will rain** tomorrow.
- Con "I" o "we", para expresar una decisión espontánea:
I'll **pay** for the tickets by credit card.
- Para expresar voluntad o disposición de hacer algo: I'll **do** the washing-up.
He'll **carry** your bag for you.
- En forma negativa, para expresar rechazo o falta de disposición para hacer algo:
The baby **won't eat** his soup.
I **won't leave** until I've seen the manager!
- En forma interrogativa con "shall" y "I", para formular un ofrecimiento:
Shall I open the window?
- En forma interrogativa con "shall" y "we", para formular una sugerencia:
Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

Nota: en el inglés actual, **will** tiene un uso preferente frente a **shall**. "Shall" se utiliza fundamentalmente con las primeras personas, **I** y **we**, para ofrecer o sugerir algo, o para pedir consejo (ver los ejemplos anteriores). Con el resto de las personas (you, he, she, they) "shall" se emplea únicamente en construcciones poéticas o literarias, e.g. "With rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, She **shall have** music wherever she goes."

4. Actividades a desarrollar

PART 1

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

1.



- a. On a street
- b. On a school
- c. In a flat

2.



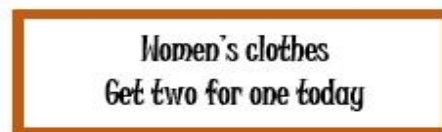
- a. On a Bus
- b. On a plane
- c. On a boat

3.



- a. Water bottle
- b. Wine
- c. Tea

4.



- a. In a shop
- b. In a park
- c. On a train

5.



- a. On milk
- b. On bread
- c. On ice cream

PART 2

¿Cuál palabra (A – H) concuerda con la descripción de cada frase de la izquierda (6 – 10)?

- 6. You wear it to know what time it is.
- 7. This is when we wake up and have breakfast
- 8. I start after a work day and stops before going to bed
- 9. We all know it is the day before today
- 10. Its first day is Sunday and the last one is Saturday.

- A.** afternoon
- B.** morning
- C.** evening
- D.** dock
- E.** birthday
- F.** week
- G.** yesterday
- H.** watch

PART 3

Complete las cinco conversaciones.

11. I'm tired, I want to go to sleep now.
- d. Have a nice day
 - e. See you tomorrow
 - f. So, let's begin
12. Why don't we go to the beach?
- a. Same to you!
 - b. Nice to meet you
 - c. Sounds nice
13. Excuse me, do you mind if I smoke?
- a. I don't know.
 - b. It's ok with me
 - c. That's a pity!
14. Have a nice trip and good luck!
- a. Thanks !
 - b. Me too!
 - c. I love it!
15. I've had a terrible day!
- a. How come?
 - b. Why not?
 - c. What for?

PART 4

Lea el artículo y seleccione la palabra adecuada para cada espacio.

The Ozone Hole

The Ozone Layer is a 'blanket' around the earth. It protects (16) _____ from the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays. The problem is that there is a hole in the Ozone Layer over Antarctica. Humans made that hole (17) _____ people use some products (18) _____ have terrible effects on the ozone.

Scientists say that this year (19) _____ hole broke all records: It is the (20) _____ in history. It is 27,4 million km². Why is this hole (21) _____ big?

One reason is that the clouds over the south Pole carry chlorine (Cl) and that gas slowly eliminates the ozone.

Now people are thinking more about the ozone. They are (22) _____ other substances and in some years (23) _____ will remember what the 'ozone hole was'.

16. A. ours B. us C. our
17. A. while B. but C. because
18. A. which B. who C. where
19. A. one B. a C. the
20. A. large B. larger C. largest
21. A. such B. so C. too
22. A. use B. using C. used
23. A. nobody B. anybody C. somebody

PART 5

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

The Monarch Butterfly

The amazing butterfly is easily seen by its orange and black colors. Unfortunately, one of the last areas of the monarch butterfly my soon be gone. The place is in Pacific Grove, California. That town calls itself Butterfly U.S.A.

In this town, there is a woman who has a wild garden where the butterflies like to live. She wants to sell it to a building company that is interested in building homes, but the city doesn't want her to do this, because the butterflies will not have a home. Instead, people from the town would like to make it a place just for butterflies, but they cannot do this because they don't have money to pay for it.

Millions of butterflies have followed the same paths for thousands of years. They start their trip in Mexico and return to California to leave their eggs in the trees. They go to Pacific Grove to find the right temperature and stay warm.

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The monarch butterfly is the symbol of Pacific Grove. Many people come to the city each year to see them. The money these visitors bring is very important for the town. Some people say that more butterflies used to come; not as many come now, so they think all of the new buildings will make the monarch butterflies disappear from the area.

24. In Pacific Grove there's a woman who
- looks after butterflies
 - has a natural field
 - likes building houses
25. People from the city worry about the
- size of building
 - money to pay bills.
 - butterflies leaving town.
26. What have the butterflies been doing for a long time?
- making the same journey
 - leaving California
 - visiting the city center
27. For the butterfly to be able to leave their eggs, it must
- have plants around.
 - return to Mexico
 - get very cold.
28. Butterflies chose to stay in Pacific Grove because
- It's beautiful
 - It has good weather
 - It's called butterfly USA.
29. The number of butterflies in the city is now
- less than before
 - the same as before
 - larger than before.
30. People think the new construction will
- make butterflies sick
 - make butterflies move
 - make butterflies die.

PART 6

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

Television

Life is short! Who has time to waste? Not I. If you are really honest with yourself you'll notice that you may be spending too much time on television and there are better things you could be doing. Whether you watch television or not is your decision. But consider this first.

Some people say TV is educational, but it is an ineffective medium for learning. Though there is a great variety of programs and sometimes they are interesting, many TV shows offer information that is not accurate. If you really want to learn something, you should read it for yourself.

TV can help you keep informed and it is necessary to know what is happening with people and places around you. However, if you watch the average news program, you have to waste a long time on useless information. If you really want to be up-to-date, read the newspaper; it is more detailed and you can choose which stories you read.

The average adult spends about 2 hours a day watching TV. Let's say you lived to age 60; you would have spent 5 years of your life in front of the television. Not only could you be catching up with your family during that time, since watching TV with them it is not real interaction, but you are also preventing yourself from having new experiences. Do you know what you could do with those extra years? Here's some advice: create some art, talk to people, exercise, learn a foreign language or how to play an instrument.

Using those two hours a day for something you "don't have time for," will make you have time for a lot more.

31. What is the author trying to do with the text?
- describe people who spend hours in front of the screen
 - suggest that there are better leisure activities than TV
 - warn about consequences after a long time watching TV
 - explain why television is important to keep up-to-date
32. What might a person decide to do after reading this article?
- try to become an artist
 - keep informed by watching TV
 - watch less television
 - consider visual learning
33. According to the text, knowledge from TV
- gives specific descriptions of events.
 - contains many things not worth learning.
 - is always useful for learning.
 - is limited since it does not have diverse topics.
34. In the text, "5 years" refers to the time that
- someone takes to become addicted to TV.
 - TV needs to teach us something interesting.
 - an average person watches TV in a lifetime.
 - you need to become an expert TV viewer.
35. Which of the following statements would the writer make?
- One day I realized I needed more contact with real people and situations than with television.
 - I believe true artists should take advantage of television as a resource to learn and practice.
 - I must admit sometimes I am so busy that I watch TV instead of reading the newspaper.
 - I can speak Italian and cook French food thanks to TV shows I used to watch.

Part 7

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

Taken from: http://eslreadinglessons.com/sleep_well.htm

Sleep Well

Getting a good night's sleep is very important for your health. Not getting enough sleep makes you feel tired during the day and can have negative effects on your health. So what can you do to get a good night's sleep? Read on to find out.

One important thing in getting a good night's sleep is to make sure your bedroom is conducive to sleep. It is important to keep your bedroom dark. Research has shown that even a small amount of light in your bedroom can prevent a good night's sleep. Your bedroom should also be the right temperature. If your bedroom is too hot or too cold, this can interfere with a good night's sleep.

Another important factor in getting a good night's sleep is staying on a sleep schedule. This means going to bed and waking up at the same time each day. This includes weekends and holidays. Going to sleep and waking up at irregular times disrupts your body's sleep clock and **this** can lead to poor quality sleep.

People who exercise regularly often generally sleep better. This is because your body uses sleep to rest and recover. If there is nothing for your body to recover from, this can lead to a lower quality of sleep. The time you exercise is important. Morning and afternoon are the best. If you exercise too close to bedtime, you will make yourself more awake and then have trouble getting to sleep and staying asleep. It is best to refrain from exercise 3-4 hours before bed.

Eating a snack before bed can also help you sleep better. It is found in foods such as egg whites, cod (a type of fish), soybeans, pumpkin seeds, cheddar cheese, turkey, and wheat. Combining these foods with carbohydrates (bread, potatoes, cereals, etc) in a pre-bedtime snack, can help you fall asleep. You should avoid nicotine and caffeine before bedtime. You should also avoid caffeine. Caffeine is found in foods such as chocolate, tea, and coffee. There are also some drugs, such as pain killers, that contain caffeine.

Sleeping well is essential for a happy and healthy life. Not sleeping well can negatively affect your energy levels and your health. So if you find yourself not getting a good night's sleep, follow some of this advice and you'll be sleeping well in no time.

36. What is the main idea of the text?
- a. Sleeping well is not an easy thing to do and should only be done after talking to a doctor.
 - b. Exercise is important to make sure you get a good night's sleep.
 - c. There are several different things you can do to make sure you sleep well.
37. In what order were the topics presented in the text?
- a. bedroom, sleep schedule, exercise, snack, nicotine and caffeine
 - b. bedroom, exercise, sleep schedule, snack nicotine and caffeine
 - c. bedroom, sleep schedule, exercise, nicotine and caffeine, snack
38. According to the text, snacking before bed
- a. reduces the amount of Tryptophan in your body.
 - b. can help you sleep better.
 - c. keeps you awake and should be avoided
39. According to the reading, exercise
- a. should be done in the morning or early afternoon.
 - b. can lower the body's need for sleep.
 - c. should be done during late afternoon and at night.
40. According to the text you should go to sleep
- a. when you feel tired, no matter what time it is.
 - b. early on work or school days and any time on non-work days.
 - c. at the same time every day, including non-work days.
41. What does the text say about nicotine and caffeine?
- a. They should be avoided before bed.
 - b. They can help you sleep better.
 - c. They are fine in small amounts before bed.

5. Cierre – Criterios de Evaluación formativa

El alumno deberá reportar el avance de este taller enviándolo a través de fotos o en el mismo archivo al correo electrónico christian_dussan@hotmail.com o al WhatsApp 321 945 4176

Durante el tiempo que dure la presente guía, los estudiantes deberán en lo posible (no es obligatorio) participar de las clases en línea para mayor comprensión y desarrollo de esta.

Método de calificación: Los ejercicios propuestos equivalen al **70%** de la calificación total. El **30%** restante lo obtendrá haciendo un resumen de no menos 20 líneas de todo lo que le dejó de enseñanza estar en medio de una pandemia. Cabe aclarar que el texto debe ir en inglés.

Horario de atención: 8:00 am a 12M y 2:00 pm a 6:00 pm lunes a viernes

FECHA LIMITE DE ENTREGA: 19 DE FEBRERO