



EDUCACIÓN
SECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA

SEMS
SUBSECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN
MEDIA SUPERIOR

UEMSTIS
UNIDAD DE EDUCACIÓN MEDIA SUPERIOR
TECNOLÓGICA INDUSTRIAL Y DE SERVICIOS

CUADERNILLO DE TRABAJO

ESTATAL DE INGLÉS III

ACADEMIA DEL ESTADO DE MÉXICO.



COLABORADORES:
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Claudia Minero.
Presidente Estatal.



Septiembre, 2020.

Aprendizajes esenciales esperados

Asignatura:	Inglés III	Campo Disciplinar:	Comunicación-Básico	Semestre:	3																											
Propósito de la asignatura	Al finalizar el tercer semestre de inglés, el alumno lee, escribe, comprende e intercambia información sobre sí mismo y los demás de acuerdo con el contexto y el momento en que se encuentra.																															
Aprendizajes esperados 1er parcial	Estrategias de Aprendizaje			Productos a Evaluar																												
Describiendo planes. Argumenta razones para establecer planes y compromisos dentro de su plan de vida.	El estudiante investiga el tema de futuro simple y futuro idiomático. SIMPLE FUTURE <table border="1" data-bbox="653 686 1331 824"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject</th> <th>will /won't</th> <th>Verb</th> <th>Complement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>You</td> <td>will / won't</td> <td>visit</td> <td>Veracruz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ana</td> <td>will / won't</td> <td>enjoy</td> <td>volovanes.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> IDIOMATIC FUTURE <table border="1" data-bbox="653 829 1331 1003"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject</th> <th>to be</th> <th>going to</th> <th>verb</th> <th>Complement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>You</td> <td>are / aren't</td> <td>going to</td> <td>visit</td> <td>Veracruz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ana</td> <td>is / isn't</td> <td>going to</td> <td>enjoy</td> <td>volovanes.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Ver anexo primer parcial			Subject	will /won't	Verb	Complement	You	will / won't	visit	Veracruz.	Ana	will / won't	enjoy	volovanes.	Subject	to be	going to	verb	Complement	You	are / aren't	going to	visit	Veracruz.	Ana	is / isn't	going to	enjoy	volovanes.	Esquema de uso y reglas gramaticales de ambos tipos de futuro. En las tres formas de oraciones: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.	
	Subject	will /won't	Verb	Complement																												
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El estudiante propone las actividades a realizar en el destino a visitar, para conocer la cultura de su comunidad.			Lista de 10 oraciones en futuro simple y futuro idiomático dentro de una infografía, utilizando formas afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas. En las oraciones puede incluir lo siguiente: las actividades a realizar, a dónde ir, y especificar los detalles para reunirse.																													
El estudiante elige las características sobresalientes de su comunidad y enlista las razones por las que se debiera visitar ese lugar.			Lista de 5 razones por las cuales visitar su comunidad para promover el turismo local, resaltando las intenciones de atención a las reglas sanitarias de la nueva normalidad, utilizando el futuro idiomático. Cartel																													

		publicitario que incluya imágenes que representen las razones enlistadas.
	El estudiante diseña un plan para visitar el destino.	Itinerario de viaje que contenga datos históricos, geográficos, culturales, sociales y recreativos del lugar.
<p>Condicionales.</p> <p>Identifica y expresa situaciones reales y sus conclusiones lógicas utilizando frases condicionales.</p>	El estudiante explica y justifica sus opiniones, con base en conclusiones lógicas utilizando el primer condicional. Ver anexo primer parcial	Diseño de un collage sobre su comunidad, que incluya 5 oraciones usando primer condicional para predecir cómo se sentirán los visitantes en su comunidad, partiendo de las emociones, que identifica en sí mismo, generadas por cada fortaleza de su comunidad. Por ejemplo.- If you see the sea, you will feel calm. If you visit la parroquia, you will feel satisfied. If you walk by the seashore, you will feel tranquil. If you feel the heat, you will feel joyful. If you eat ice cream at the “güero, güera”, you will feel happy.
Aprendizajes esperados 2º parcial	Estrategias de Aprendizaje	Productos a Evaluar
<p>Obligación, necesidad, petición y sugerencia.</p> <p>Usa auxiliares modales para comunicar habilidades y posibilidades en distintos contextos.</p>	El estudiante investiga acerca del uso de los verbos modales: should, must y have to. Ver anexo segundo parcial	Diagrama de uso y estructura de los 3 verbos modales. Lista de 6 sugerencias o lineamientos que requiere respetar ante la nueva normalidad, desde su rol de estudiante.
	El estudiante identifica anuncios o avisos colocados en lugares públicos, e interpreta las indicaciones que éstos transmiten.	Collage con anuncios o avisos de señalamientos de tránsito o anuncios publicitarios, y una descripción de lo que indican.
	El estudiante investiga acerca del uso de can y could para hacer sugerencias y pedir permisos de bienes y servicios cotidianos.	Diálogo donde el alumno da sugerencias a un compañero que tiene un mal día.

	El estudiante crea un “contrato de aprendizaje” para el desarrollo de sus habilidades del idioma en sus siguientes semestres.	Contrato de aprendizaje, con las promesas que el alumno se compromete a llevar a cabo durante sus siguientes semestres. Considerar las siguientes cláusulas: derechos, obligaciones, necesidades, oportunidades.																			
Aprendizajes esperados 3er parcial	Estrategias de Aprendizaje	Productos a Evaluar																			
<p>Describiendo experiencias en pasado.</p> <p>Identifica actividades que iniciaron en el pasado, pero aún siguen vigentes con alto impacto en su presente.</p>	El estudiante consulta apuntes del semestre anterior, y describe eventos, actividades y experiencias de manera simple y precisa.	5 oraciones en pasado simple sobre eventos, actividades y experiencias realizadas en el año 2020.																			
	El estudiante investiga la estructura de oraciones en presente perfecto. Ver anexo tercer parcial.	Esquema con explicación de formación de oraciones afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas.																			
	<p>El estudiante elige 3 actividades que han formado parte de sus experiencias hasta el día de hoy y las escribe cotejando con la tabla de conjugación de pasado perfecto.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="659 915 1318 1214"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">AFFIRMATIVE PRESENT PERFECT</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Subject</th> <th>Have/ Has</th> <th>Verb in Past participle</th> <th>Complement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>Have</td> <td>eaten</td> <td>Chapulines.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Juan</td> <td>Has</td> <td>visited</td> <td>Guadalajara.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>My Friends and I</td> <td>Have</td> <td>played</td> <td>Fortnite.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>El estudiante elabora una encuesta sobre pasatiempos y actividades recreativas y reporta los resultados obtenidos.</p>	AFFIRMATIVE PRESENT PERFECT				Subject	Have/ Has	Verb in Past participle	Complement	I	Have	eaten	Chapulines.	Juan	Has	visited	Guadalajara.	My Friends and I	Have	played	Fortnite.
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My Friends and I	Have	played	Fortnite.																		

ANEXO PRIMER PARCIAL

TEMA: Futuro simple (WILL)

Subtema: Futuro simple forma afirmativa y negativa

WILL

TEACHER'S EXPLANATION: We use will to express actions that take place in the further future. We mainly use will to express decisions, predictions or promises that we make in the time of speaking.

The expressions of time that we can use are:

Tomorrow	Next Week	Next Year	Next Month	Tomorrow Night	The day after Tomorrow	In two days
In a little while	On Monday	This weekend	Next Weekend	In a moment	Any time that takes place in future.	

Structure:

😊 + **Will** + Verb Infinitive + **Complement**

Examples:

- ☞ I will prepare a Sandwich in a moment
- ☞ You will go with me next weekend
- ☞ He will go to your party on Monday
- ☞ She Will buy a dress tomorrow
- ☞ It will rain soon
- ☞ We will jump the rope

Negative form of WILL:

Will not

Contraction Negative form:

Won't

EXERCISES

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the sentence and complete them using **WILL** or **WON'T**, follow THE EXAMPLE

1.- Eduwiges Works as a waitress at Vip's restaurant, write the activities she will do and she won't do at her job.

Example: **(Clean tables):** She will clean tables **(Drive a bus):** She won't drive a bus

(Look for a place to seat the guests):	
(Check if the client needs something):	
(Fix the TV):	
(Take the food orders from the clients):	
(Blow balloons for children):	

2.-Nemecio works as a Teacher, write the activities he will do and he won't do at his job.

(Teach students):	
(Do the homework):	
(Sweep the floor):	
(Wash the dishes):	
(Cut the grass):	

ANEXO PRIMER PARCIAL

TEMA: Futuro simple (WILL)

Subtema: Futuro simple forma interrogativa

TEACHER'S EXPLANATION: To make a Yes, No question, just move WILL in front of the subject and finish the sentence with a question mark (?)

Will +  + Verb Infinitive + **Complement** + ?

Examples:

-  Will you prepare a Sandwich?
-  Will you love me?
-  Will Madeline go to your party?

-  Will Luis buy a car?
-  Will you marry me?
-  Will it end well?

EXERCISES

INSTRUCTIONS: Write a Yes-No question or an answer on each line. **Q:** Question **A:** Answer

1.- Q: _____

A: No, Elizabeth won't go with us to the movie.

2.- Q: _____

A: Yes, I will prepare soup and green enchiladas.

3.- Q: Will you buy that lovely red dress?

A: _____

4.- Q: _____

A: Yes, I will take it to the Veterinary tomorrow.

5.- Q: _____

A: No, I will not kiss you.

ANEXO PRIMER PARCIAL

TEMA: Futuro idiomático (GOING TO)

Subtema: Futuro idiomático en forma afirmativa y negativa

GOING TO

USE: We use “going to” to express plans and intentions in the future. For this grammar structure we use Verb To Be in present form (am/is/are)

STRUCTURE:

Subject + To be + Auxiliary verb + Principal verb + Complement

My family is going to travel to Perú.

(Mi familia va a viajar a Perú.)

For the negative form we use the verb to be in negative:

am not
isn't + going to
aren't

My brother isn't going to celebrate his birthday

(Mi hermano no va a celebrar su cumpleaños)

EXERCISES

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the sentences with *be going to* and the verb in parentheses.

1. Javier _____ (study) law.
2. Martha and Moni _____ (graduate) from medical school.
3. Silvia _____ (train) to be a pilot.
4. Pedro _____ (apply) for a scholarship.
5. Roberto and Joel _____ (take) extra classes.

INSTRUCTIONS: Put the words in the correct order to create correct sentences.

1. he / going / is / to / a / interview / job _____
2. going / are / we / meet / to / employer / our _____
3. not / she / going / pass / is / exams / her / to _____
4. study / evening / not / I / going / am / to / this _____
5. are / you / to / going / be / soccer / player / a _____

ANEXO PRIMER PARCIAL

TEMA: Futuro idiomático (GOING TO)

Subtema: Futuro idiomático en forma interrogativa

For the interrogative form, we place the verb TO BE before the subject. We can use wh- question words for additional information.

INTERROGATIVE

Am I going to play?

Are you/we/you/they going to play?

Is he/she/it going to play?

SHORT ANSWER

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Yes, you/we/you/they are. /

No, you/we/you/they aren't

Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

Are you going to travel to the beach soon?

(¿Vas a viajar a la playa pronto?)

Yes, I am / No, I am not.

EXERCISES

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the dialogue with *be going to* and the verbs in the box in the correct space.

lend play do work finish go get happen

A: What _____ you _____ on the weekend?

B: I _____ my history project, and you?

A: I _____ to Cuernavaca.

B: How _____ you _____ there?

A: By car. My cousin _____ in his car.

B: Great! What _____ Cuernavaca?

A: There is a rock concert on Saturday night. *The Black Crows*

_____ . _____ you

_____ all weekend?

B: Yes, all weekend! I have a lot to do!

ANEXO PRIMER PARCIAL

TEMA: Futuro

Subtema: WILL vs GOING TO

Will vs. Going to

Will

Predictions with No evidence
Spontaneous Actions
Offers / Promises
Request/Invitation

Be going to

Predictions with Evidence
Actions with a plan/thought
Intentions

Examples

Will

I think I will watch TV.
I'm thirsty. I think I will buy a drink.
I will help you with it. / I won't tell anyone.
Will you let me borrow your notes?

Going to

The game is 70-0. They are going to win.
I am going to the movies next weekend (evidence= there is plan)
When I grow up, I'm going to visit Mars.

Will vs. Be Going To

will

- Express future actions decided at the moment of speaking (Immediate Decisions)
I'll have salad now.
- Express a prediction based on personal opinions or experiences (Predictions without Evidence)
I think United will win the game.
- A future fact
The sun will rise tomorrow.
- A promise
I promise I won't tell anyone you broke the glass.
- An offer
I'll take you to the airport tomorrow.
- A threat
I'll tell your parents what you did.
- A refusal
No, I won't cook your dinner, you can cook it yourself.

Be Going To

- Express future plans decided before the moment of speaking (Prior Plans)

I'm going to visit my aunt next Friday.
- Express a prediction based on present evidence (Predictions with Evidence)

Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.
- Something is about to happen

Get back! The bomb is going to explode.

Both **Will** and **Be Going to** can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning.

I think it will be foggy tomorrow.
= *I think it is going to be foggy tomorrow.*

EXERCISES

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the next sentences with WILL or GOING TO

1. What a dark cloud! It _____ (rain).
2. I think I _____ (call) her tomorrow.
3. I _____ (travel) to London next Monday.
4. The baby _____ (fall) down. He doesn't walk very well.
5. It's very hot here! I _____ (open) the door!

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the next sentences with WILL or GOING TO

1. Mary _____ seventeen on her next birthday. (facts about the future)
2. I think Real Madrid _____ the league. (prediction)
3. She _____ hard next year. (plans and intentions)
4. That cat _____ my chocolate. (predictions based on what we can see)
5. I _____ (call) you. I promise I _____ (call) you late. (Offers and promises)

PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY: WRITING

INSTRUCTIONS: Write something brief about your plans for Christmas. Use **will** and/or **going to** in you text. Write at least 60 words.

ASPECTOS	SI	NO	OBSERVACIONES
1. Utiliza adecuadamente la estructura de Will en al menos dos ejemplos dentro del texto			
2. Utiliza adecuadamente la estructura de Going to en al menos dos ejemplos dentro del texto			
3. El escrito cumple con el mínimo de palabras (60 palabras)			
4. El alumno escribe sin faltas de ortografía ni errores en gramática			
Nombre del alumno:	Total		Observación final

ANEXO PRIMER PARCIAL

TEMA: Conditionals

Subtema: Zero conditional

zero conditional
hechos
PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE
puedes sustituir if por when sin alterar el significado



ZERO CONDITIONAL

El condicional cero, habla de cosas que son hechos comprobables.

Para hacer oraciones se necesitan los siguientes elementos:

CLÁUSULA CONDICIONAL + CLÁUSULA DE RESULTADO

O

CLÁUSULA DE RESULTADO + CLÁUSULA CONDICIONAL

Cláusula condicional: If + person + present simple + complement

Cláusula de resultado: Person + present simple + complement

Ejemplo: If I do exercise, I take care of my health.

If clause (condition)	,	main clause (result)	example
present simple	,	present simple	If the food is out of date, I don't eat it.
present continuous		present continuous	If someone is talking , I can't concentrate .
present perfect		present perfect	If I 've drunk , I don't drive .

EXERCISES

INSTRUCTIONS: Match the two parts of the sentences. Then choose the correct words in *italics*.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. If it rains, | a) they <i>die/will die</i> . |
| 2. The engine starts | b) if you <i>have/had</i> any problem. |
| 3. If I drink too much coffee, | c) I take the tram to school. |
| 4. I always watch comedies | d) If I <i>felt/feel</i> sad. |
| 5. If plans don't get water, | e) I <i>get/will get</i> a headache. |
| 6. My teacher gets angry | f) If you turn the keys. |
| 7. Phone this number | g) If I <i>am/will be</i> late for school. |

INSTRUCTIONS: Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

1. If I don't play the guitar every day, I forget how to do it properly.

2. If you eat too much sugar, you get sick.

3. If you don't drink any alcohol for a month, your body works better.

4. Water becomes ice if you freeze it.

5. If you drink alcoholic beverages, don't drive.

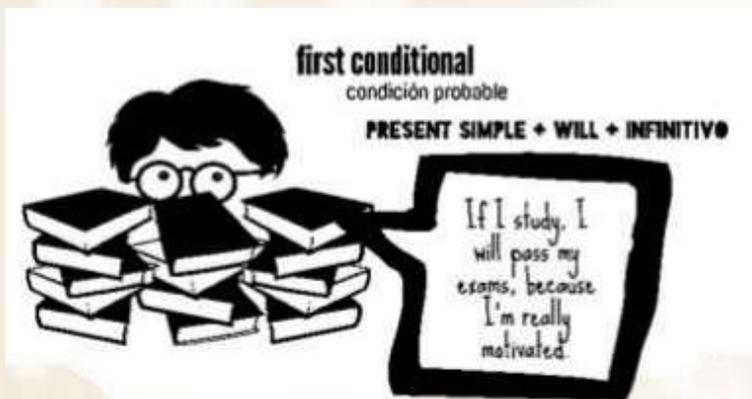
INSTRUCTIONS: Complete de Zero Conditional sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. If people eat too much, they _____ (gain) weight.
2. If you pour oil on water, it _____ (float).
3. Snakes bit is they _____ (be) scared.
4. If babies are hungry, they _____ (cry).
5. If I wake up late. I _____ (be) late for school.

ANEXO PRIMER PARCIAL

TEMA: Conditionals

Subtema: First conditional



FIRST CONDITIONAL

El primer condicional en inglés es el que se usa para hablar de un posible resultado ante una condicione presente probable.

Para hacer oraciones se necesitan los siguientes elementos:

CLÁUSULA CONDICIONAL + CLÁUSULA DE RESULTADO

o

CLÁUSULA DE RESULTADO + CLÁUSULA CONDICIONAL

Cláusula condicional: If + person + present simple + complement

Cláusula de resultado: Person + simple future + complement

Ejemplo: If the health signal is GREEN, I will have classes in a classroom.



EXERCISES

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the following sentences with the words in brackets.

- 1) Her father will be angry if she _____ to this party. (**go**)
- 2) If he _____ so hard, he will ruin his health. (**work**)
- 3) He _____ English quicker if he goes to England. (**learn**)
- 4) Will her ticket still be valid if she _____ the plane? (**miss**)
- 5) I will phone you if I _____. (**not / forget**)

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose the correct option.

1. _____ you go home right now; I will go with you.

- A) When
- B) If
- C) Can
- D) Shall

2. _____ you help me if you are free?

- A) Should
- B) Do
- C) Can
- D) Does

3. Sam studies a lot _____ he is interested in the subject.

- A) will
- B) shall
- C) when
- D) should

4. Don't eat spicy food _____ there's no water.

- A) can
- B) might
- C) should
- D) when

5. If there's not enough time, we _____ be able to get on time.

- A) aren't
- B) will
- C) won't

D) isn't

6. I adore lemon when I _____ soup for lunch.

- A) will
- B) will have
- C) have
- D) has

7. If you win, I _____ give you a gift.

- A) will
- B) will have
- C) have
- D) has

8. If Seraf is a good advisor, he _____ be a psychiatrist.

- A) won't
- B) shouldn't
- C) should
- D) will not

9. Anne _____ well if she has an idea for a story.

- A) wrote
- B) writes
- C) write
- D) written

PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY: SPEAKING

Instrucciones: Lee los siguientes enunciados y escribe sobre la línea una “Z” si es Zero Conditional o una “F” si es First Conditional, al finalizar graba un audio de su pronunciación en el medio electrónico que utilices y envíalo a tu profesor.

1. If Karen wakes up early, she has breakfast. _____
2. Michael stays up late when he has an exam. _____
3. Will you take the bus if it’s raining? _____
4. When my parents aren’t at home I can listen to loud music. _____
5. If you heat water, it boils. _____
6. Should I wait for you if I am in a hurry? _____
7. If I get good notes, my mom will buy me an iPhone. _____
8. Sasha shouldn’t eat ice cream if she has a stomachache. _____
9. Can I make a phone call when we get home? _____
10. Louis is polite if you are good with him. _____

ASPECTOS	SI	NO	OBSERVACIONES
1. Conoce la estructura del Zero Conditional al elegir adecuadamente los enunciados.			
2. Conoce la estructura gramatical del First Conditional al elegir adecuadamente los enunciados.			
3. Pronunciación correcta de los enunciados			
4. Manda en tiempo y forma la grabación de la pronunciación.			
5. Diferencia correctamente el Zero Conditional del First Conditional.			
Nombre del alumno:	Total		Observación final

BANCO DE RECURSOS DIGITALES PRIMER PARCIAL

TEMA 1 – Future simple (Will)

- ✚ <https://youtu.be/m4TxnbuFV1M>
- ✚ <https://youtu.be/HiHUPgm4YIE>
- ✚ <https://www.aprenderinglesrapidoysencillo.com/2014/04/04/usos-futuro-will-decisiones-predicciones-promesas/>
- ✚ https://grammar.cl/Notes/Future_Will.htm
- ✚ <https://youtu.be/H9nPf7w7pDI>

TEMA 2 – Idiomatic future (Going to)

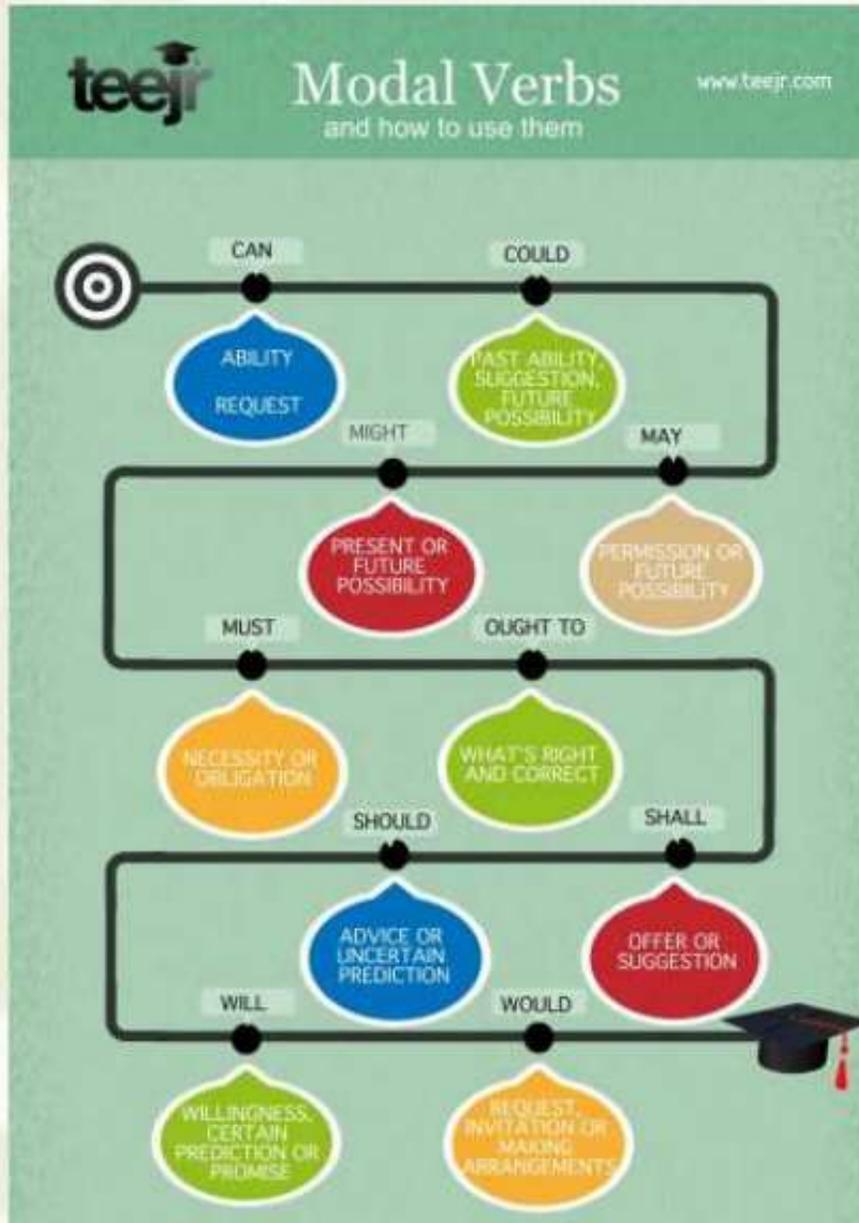
- ✚ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uBMeR9CnfRE>
- ✚ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZHMDqySRZRM>
- ✚ <https://grupovaughan.com/a/going-to-para-hablar-del-futuro-en-ingles/>
- ✚ <https://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-intermedio/verb-tenses-future/future-simple>
- ✚ <https://idiomas.gcfglobal.org/es/curso/ingles/gramatica/uso-de-going-to/>

TEMA 3/4 – Zero and First conditional

- ✚ <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=PDtUTAwMGDQ>
- ✚ <https://youtube.com/watch?v=hT5PWuuxaKM>
- ✚ <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=vMeS8jm66g4>

ANEXO SEGUNDO PARCIAL

TEMA: Modal verbs



STILL CONFUSED?

Shades of Modality

A modal verb is a type of auxiliary verb* that expresses possibility, necessity, obligation

RULES TO REMEMBER

1. Most modal verbs cannot be used in past/future tenses.
2. When used in third person present tense modals do not have '-s' ending.
3. Use "not" to make modals negative.

GrammarlyCheck

EXERCISE

INSTRUCTIONS: Match the sentences to the descriptions.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. An opinion / advice | a) They can't take the water with them |
| 2. An obligation | b) The festival may fall in February |
| 3. A past ability (negative) | c) You don't have to buy a ticket |
| 4. Not a necessity | d) Austraila would be a great place to see! |
| 5. A possibility | e) You shouldn't wear your best clothes |
| 6. A prohibition | f) People have to dress up |
| 7. A hypothetical statement | g) You'll be able to see the display |
| 8. A future ability or possibility | h) I couldn't believe my eyes! |

INSTRUCTIONS: Read and complete with a correct modal verb. NOTE: There could be more than one possible option.

1. You _____ be careful when you post photos of yourself
2. You _____ see that lovely ofrenda in the center of town. That's my suggestion.
3. I _____ go to the carnival in Rio, but I don't have enough money.
4. You _____ go to China to see the Chinese New Year celebrations. You can see them on TV
5. The sign says: All visitors _____ have a valid ticket.
6. People _____ participate if they don't want. It's not necessary

7. I _____ go to the posada because I was busy.
8. It's possible I'll be in Oaxaca in July, so I _____ see the parade.
9. You _____ set off fireworks in the street. It's against the law.
10. You _____ believe everything you read on Internet. Half of it is incorrect. That's my opinion!

INSTRUCTIONS: Circle the correct answer

1. A stomach ulcer? You *should* / *shouldn't* eat salsa.
2. The baby has had a vaccination. She *may* / *should* feel unwell tomorrow.
3. A toothache? You *should* / *shuldn't* call the dentist
4. Stay at home. You *should* / *may* feel worse later.
5. He doesn't have a fever. He *might* / *might not* have a cold.

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the sentences with information about you

1. This weekend I have to _____
2. At school we can't _____
3. The night before an exam you should _____
4. When I was six I couldn't _____
5. Tomorrow I might _____

PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY: WRITING

INSTRUCTIONS. Write a short text explaining the rules of the “New normality” after COVID – 19. Use as many modal verbs as you can. Write at least 6 words.

ASPECTOS	SI	NO	OBSERVACIONES
1. Utiliza adecuadamente la estructura los modales de posibilidad (al menos dos ejemplos)			
2. Utiliza adecuadamente la estructura los modales de recomendaciones (al menos dos ejemplos)			
3. Utiliza adecuadamente la estructura de los modales de prohibición y obligación (al menos dos ejemplos)			
4. El escrito cumple con el mínimo de palabras (60 palabras)			
5. El alumno escribe sin faltas de ortografía ni errores en gramática			
Nombre del alumno:	Total		Observación final

BANCO DE RECURSOS DIGITALES PRIMER PARCIAL

TEMA 1 – Modales de posibilidad

- ✚ <https://esllibrary.com/blog/modals-of-possibility-may-might-could/>
- ✚ <https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/modal-verbs-of-probability.html>
- ✚ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FMGxeChtYLc>
- ✚ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=840VBVRevWA>

TEMA 2 – Modales de recomendaciones (advice)

- ✚ <https://esllibrary.com/courses/88/lessons/1629>
- ✚ <http://www.learnenglish-online.com/grammar/modals/advice.html>
- ✚ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j2Cy8U_jthg

TEMA 3 – Modales de obligación y prohibición

- ✚ <https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/modal-verbs-1-permission-prohibition-obligation-no-obligation#:~:text=When%20we%20want%20to%20express.obligation%20we%20use%20modal%20verbs.&text='Can'%20is%20most%20often%20used.Can%20I%20borrow%20a%20pen%3F>
- ✚ <https://letslearnenglish.com/modals-of-obligation-and-prohibition/>
- ✚ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9F8BAVOLXTY>
- ✚ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o1Fe4QqEkH8>

ANEXO TERCER PARCIAL

TEMA: Presente perfecto

Subtema: Presente perfecto forma afirmativa y negativa

Use

Past → Present

The Present Perfect Simple is used to describe a past action that has a result in the present:

Example One

- Steve is at home. → He is going out. → He **has gone** out.

Example Two

- I don't have a computer. → I am buying a computer. → I **have bought** a new computer.

Example Three

- My car is dirty. → I am washing my car. → I **have washed** my car.

Present Perfect Simple

have or has + past participle

El participio de los verbos regulares es con la terminación ...**ed**:

called

looked

talked

played

studied

kissed

washed

Positive and Negative Sentences

I	have	met tried been	Peter. sushi. to Thailand.
You	've		
We	have not		
They	haven't		
He	has		
She	's		
It	has not		
	hasn't		

EXERCISES

INSTRUCTIONS: Look at the pictures and write sentences using the present perfect simple with the words in parentheses. Should the sentences be positive or negative?

a.		<p>(Bill / clean / his room)</p> <p>Bill has not cleaned his room.</p>	d.	 <p>(The child / open / the gift)</p>
b.		<p>(they / finish / eating)</p>	e.	 <p>(Mike / quit / smoking)</p>
c.		<p>(Joe / wash / his car)</p>	f.	 <p>(They / fix / the car)</p>

g.		(Michelle / wake up)	j.		(They / turn off / the TV)
h.		(The store / open)	k.		(The fire / stop)
i.		(Stu / start / to run)	l.		(She / dry / her hair)

ANEXO TERCER PARCIAL

TEMA: Presente perfecto

Subtema: Presente perfecto forma interrogativa

Questions and Short Answers

Have	I	met tried been	Peter? sushi? to Thailand?
	You We They		
Has	He		
	She It		

¿Has desayunado?
Si.
No

- Have you eaten breakfast?
- Yes, I have.
 - No, I haven't.

¿Ha llegado Chris?
Si.
No.

- Has Chris arrived?
- Yes, he has.
 - No, he hasn't.

¿Ha dejado de llover?
Si.
No

- Has it stopped raining?
- Yes, it has.
 - No, it hasn't.

EXERCISES

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the questions in the conversations about the experiences. Then, write if the person has or hasn't had the experience:

a. go to Korea	Jae Young:	Have you ever been to Korea?
	Miho:	No, I haven't.
	Miho has never been to Korea.	
b. eat horse	Johnny:	Have you ever eaten horse?
	Amber:	Yes, I have. It's actually quite good.
	Amber has eaten horse.	
c. crash your car	Will:	
	Omar:	Yes, I have. It was terrible.
d. meet a famous person	Neil:	
	Leanne:	Actually, no I don't think I have.

e. ride a skateboard	Sabrina:	
	Lee:	Of course I have. Many times!
f. fail a test	Michelle:	
	Jenny:	No, I haven't. I'm always a good student.
g. get a tattoo	Alberto:	
	Luis:	No, I haven't. I'm too scared.
h. go to a concert	Roger:	
	Tony:	Yes, I have. I went to one last week!
i. try online dating	Shaun:	
	Elana:	No, I haven't. Is it good?

ANEXO TERCER PARCIAL

TEMA: Presente perfecto

Subtema: Expresiones de tiempo

Already and Yet

Already = before the expected time



It's only 11 o'clock, but **we've already eaten** lunch.

Son apenas las 11, pero **ya hemos comido**.



A: Hello, Mrs. Smith. It's Rick. Is James there?
B: Hi, Rick. Sorry but **James has already gone** to bed.

A: Hola, señora Smith. Soy Rick. ¿Esta James?
B: Hola Rick. Lo lamento, pero James **ya se ha ido** a dormir.



I can't believe **you've already finished** your English homework. It's so difficult!

No puedo creer que **ya has terminado** tu tarea de inglés.
¡Está muy difícil!

Yet = (Hasta ahora. En forma negativa: Todavía. En forma interrogativa: Ya)

(Se usa principalmente al final de preguntas y enunciados negativos)



Have you had dinner **yet**?

¿Ya cenaste?
(Literalmente: ¿Ya has cenado?)
(En español se ocupa el pasado Simple).



Has the movie started **yet**?

¿Ya empezó la película?
(Literalmente: ¿Ya ha empezado la película?)



The sun hasn't set **yet**.

El sol **no se ha puesto todavía**.



Class hasn't finished **yet**.

La clase **no ha empezado todavía**.

Ever / Never

(Cuando hablamos sobre experiencia en la vida, es común usar **ever** en preguntas.)



Have you **ever** tried skydiving?

¿**Alguna vez** has intentado el paracaidismo?



Have you **ever** been to Singapore?

¿**Alguna vez** has estado en Singapur?

Never = I don't have the experience.



I'm nervous because I've **never** flown in an airplane.

Estoy nervioso porque **nunca** he volado en avión.



I can't believe you've **never** eaten sushi!

¡No puedo creer que **nunca** hayas comido sushi!

EXERCISES

INSTRUCTIONS: Make sentences with **already** and the present perfect. Use each verb from the table once:

start	eat	forget	read	go
do	get on	come	see	fix

- Do you want to have lunch with me?
No thanks. I **have already eaten**.
- Let's see Angry Birds tonight!
Sorry, I it.
- Are you waiting for bus #32 too?
Bus #32? It .
- What time are you going shopping today?
Actually, I shopping today.
- Do you want to do our homework together?
Well, I my homework, but I could help you with yours.
- May I read the newspaper?
Sure! I it.
- When is Mindy going to start her new job?
Oh, she working at her new job.
- Who should we call to fix the shower?
Don't worry about it. Michael it.
- Do you want me to pick you up from work?
Oh, that's nice of you, but I the train.
- Again, I'm really sorry about what I did to you.
It's okay. I about it.

PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY: SPEAKING & WRITING

INSTRUCTIONS: Write 10 sentences about thing you have and haven't done in quarantine. When they are ready, record in an audio and send to the contact via (e-mail, whatsapp, etc.) you use.

ASPECTOS	SI	NO	OBSERVACIONES
1. Utiliza adecuadamente la estructura de presente perfecto en afirmativo (al menos 3 ejemplos)			
2. Utiliza adecuadamente la estructura de presente perfecto en negativo (al menos tres ejemplos)			
3. Utiliza adecuadamente already o yet en sus oraciones (al menos dos ejemplos)			
4. El alumno escribió 10 oraciones			
5. El alumno envía su audio al profesor			
Nombre del alumno:	Total		Observación final

BANCO DE RECURSOS DE TERCER PARCIAL

TEMA 1 – Presente perfecto

- ✚ <https://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-avanzado/verb-tenses-present-perfect/present-perfect>
- ✚ <https://www.ef.com.es/recursos-aprender-ingles/gramatica-inglesa/present-perfect/>
- ✚ <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference/present-perfect>
- ✚ <https://www.funnylearning.es/present-perfect/>
- ✚ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hKuKmV1hSTg>
- ✚ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KINqahY65LU>