

Guía primer Periodo Grado Séptimo

Profesor: Leonidas Bezaleel Murillo López.

Bienvenido al grado séptimo. La unidad del primer periodo tiene como objetivo desarrollar las habilidades de escucha y lectura (compresión lectora). También se estudiará la gramática acerca de los temas propuestos.

Para desarrollar la unidad se planteará el tema y se dará una explicación en inglés. Posteriormente encontrará el ejercicio calificable. Dicho ejercicio incluye una actividad de escucha y otra de compresión lectora.

1. Classroom commands

Classroom command drills can be used to introduce a wide range of language items for beginners by incorporating these commands they become able to understand and perform actions in the target language from the start.

Commands can be used to teach vocabulary:

1. To practice classroom vocabulary items such as door, board, desks, teacher, students, book, pens, bag, ruler...

- Open your book.
- Close your notebook.
- Show me your ruler, pen, etc

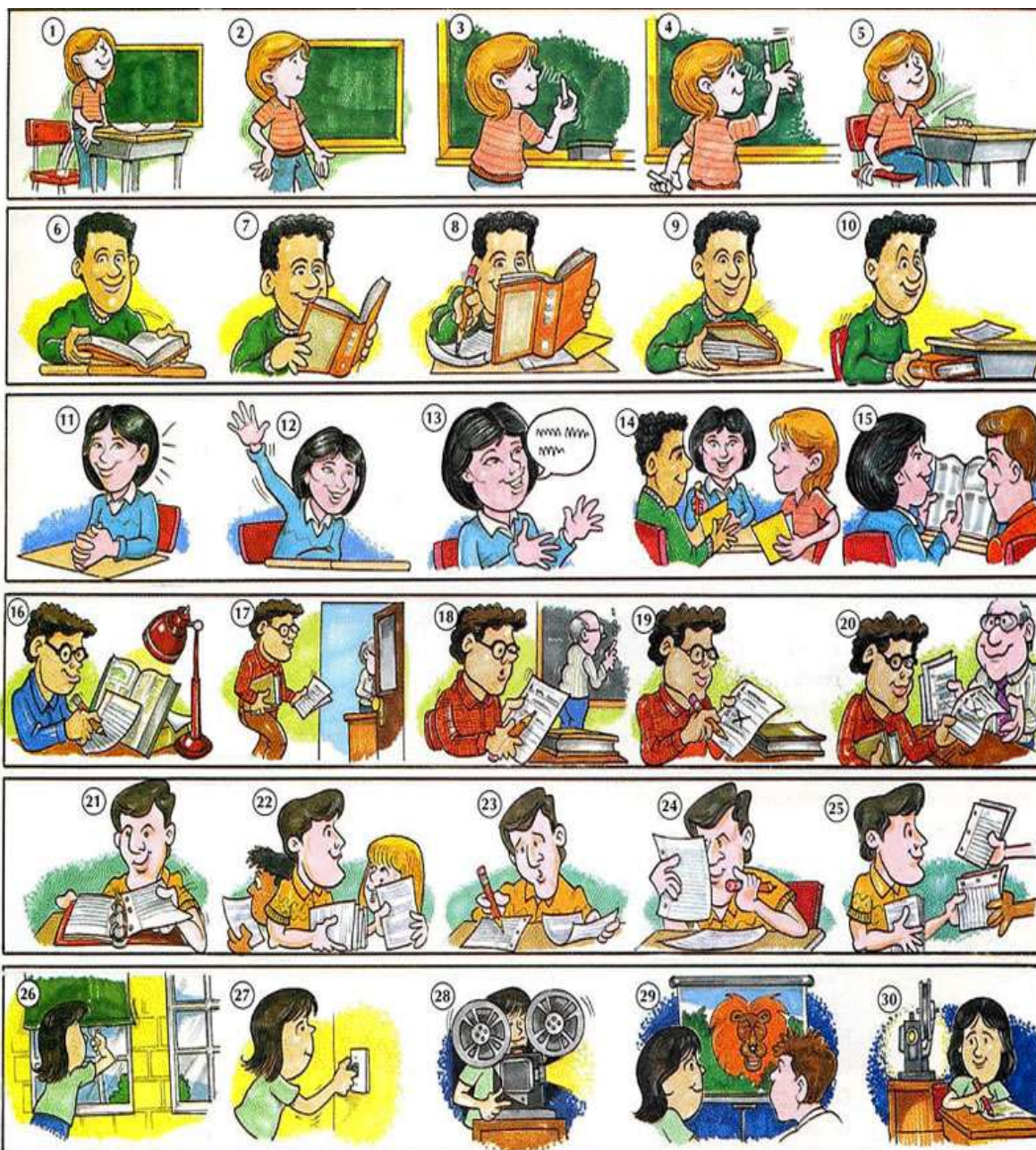
2. To present the parts of the body (nose, head, hair, eyes, foot, tongue, etc.)

- Show me your nose, ear, etc.
- Put your hand on your head, nose, etc.

Here you have a list of classrooms commands

- **Stand up:** Levántate
- **Sit down:** Siéntate
- **Silence:** Silencio
- **Be quiet:** Quedate tranquilo
- **Listen:** Escucha
- **Raise your hand:** Levanta la mano
- **Open your copybook:** Abre tu cuaderno
- **Close your copybook:** Cierra tu cuaderno
- **Look at the board:** Mira la pizarra

- **Go to the board:** Anda a la pizarra



1. Stand up.
2. Go to the board.
3. Write your name.
4. Erase your name.
5. Sit down./Take your seat.

6. Open your book.
7. Read page eight.
8. Study page eight.
9. Close your book.
10. Put away your book.

11. Listen to the question.
12. Raise your hand.
13. Give the answer.
14. Work in groups.
15. Help each other.

16. Do your homework.
17. Bring in your homework.
18. Go over the answers.
19. Correct your mistakes.
20. Hand in your homework.

21. Take out a piece of paper.
22. Pass out the tests.
23. Answer the questions.
24. Check your answers.
25. Collect the tests.

26. Lower the shades.
27. Turn off the lights.
28. Turn on the projector.
29. Watch the movie.
30. Take notes.

READING TASK (15 MINUTES)

Teacher Camilo gives his students some information about the class work. Read the text carefully. Early in the morning teacher Camilo is in the classroom. He begins the class telling us open your books because it is time to start and read the instructions. Sometimes we speak a lot, so he says “be quiet” because we are making too much noise. Almost every class, teacher Camilo, prefers us to work in pairs because we are sharing our knowledge. At the moment of socialization, we must rise the hands to talk.

Now, write in the blank the corresponding number according to the order in which they appear in the reading.

Work in pairs _____ b. Be quiet _____ c. Raise the hand _____ d. Open your books
1 e. Read _____.

- When teacher Camilo begins the class he tells us...

a. be quiet b. open your books c. rise your hands.

- Teacher Camilo says be quiet because...

a. we rise the hands b. we open our books c. we make too much noise.

- We work in pair because

a. We share knowledge b. we speak a lot c. we rise the hands

2. Wh Questions.

Son preguntas de información. Cuando quieres tener información sobre algo, alguien o un lugar, utilizas estas palabras. Ellas son

- **What** : qué o cuál
- **Why** : por qué
- **When** : cuándo
- **Where** : dónde
- **Who** : quién
- **Which** : cuál, cuáles
- **How** : cómo
- **Whose**: de quién, cuyo
- **Whom**: a quién

3. Present simple tense

¿Qué es el present simple y cuáles son las claves para usarlo?

El present simple es un tiempo verbal en inglés, pero ¿para qué se usa exactamente? Pues bien, sirve para describir acciones habituales, hechos generales, verdades universales y situaciones permanentes. En otras palabras, **te permite crear oraciones básicas en el idioma.**

Ahora ahondaremos en las reglas para que puedas usarlo y expresarte correctamente:

1. Cuando quieres comunicar **estados o acciones permanentes.**

Example: the earth is the third planet from the sun.

2. Al manifestar estados o situaciones que son rutinarias o acciones que tienen periodicidad.

Example: Every ten years is a decade.

3. Para hablar de hábitos, rutinas o hechos que se repiten en un tiempo determinado.

Example: I drink coffee every morning.

4. Para transmitir citas, hechos o compromisos que pasarán en un tiempo determinado.

Example: Tomorrow is my birthday

Veamos con cuidado la estructura básica que se utiliza para la formación de oraciones interrogativas, afirmativas y negativas según este tiempo verbal. En la siguiente tabla puedes ver cada uno de sus componentes para entenderlo mejor.

Afirmativa	Sujeto + verbo + complemento
Negativa	Sujeto + auxiliar do/does not + verbo + complemento
Interrogativa	Auxiliar do/does + sujeto + verbo + complemento

Affirmative sentences.

Existen algunas reglas que **solamente** se aplican en las oraciones afirmativas cuando el sujeto es una tercera persona (he, she, it). Las reglas son las siguientes

a. Cuando los verbos finalizan en -o, -sh, -ch, -s, -x -z debes añadirles -es al final.
Por ejemplo:

She **brushes** her hair at nights

He **goes** to the park on Sundays

We watch tv on weekends. En este caso no se aplica la regla, aunque la oración sea afirmativa debido a que el sujeto no es una tercera persona.

b. si el verbo termina en “y”, precedida por consonante, **cambiamos la “y” por “i” y agregamos es.**

Examples:

She tries (to try) to practice math everyday

I cry because of poor people.

En este último caso no se cambia porque el sujeto no es una tercera persona, aunque la oración es afirmativa.

c. Cuando el verbo termina en “y”, pero antes hay vocal, solamente **añadimos s.**

Examples:

Mike plays the guitar really well.

Miremos un caso donde el verbo termina en “y”, pero no añadimos nada al verbo.

Juan and I pray together. ¿Podrías explicar por qué no se añade la s?

d. Cuando el verbo termina en “e”, **añadimos s.**

Examples:

Mariana **smiles** all the time.

Joana and Karl **make** cakes on Saturdays.

¿Por qué no se añade la s, si el verbo termina en “e”?

e. Cuando el verbo termina en letras diferentes a las anteriores (k, p, t, d, m, n, r, l, w, etc.,) se le añade la **s**

Examples:

Margaret **keeps** a secret.

Jose **works** in the new factory

Explica la razón por la que no se añade la s al verbo en la siguiente oración: Patty and Maira need a favor.

Negative sentences.

Para usar en negativa el present simple con cualquier verbo que sea diferente al to be, usamos el auxiliar don't / doesn't, normalmente contraídos:

No quiero eso. I don't want that.

Nosotros no votamos. We don't vote.

Él no bebe. He doesn't drink.

El auxiliar DO se utiliza con los siguientes pronombres o nombres I, You, We, They.

El auxiliar DOES se usa con las terceras personas (he, she, it).

Interrogative sentences

Para hacer preguntas en presente simple con verbos diferentes a **to be**, empezamos la pregunta con el auxiliar do (para I, you, we y they) o does (para she, he y it):

¿Vives en París? Do you live in Paris?

¿Lees revistas? Do you read magazines?

¿Coge (ella) el autobús? Does she take the bus?

¿Tiene (él) trabajo? Does he have a job?

Now, let's practice.

Activity

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb. There are affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences. Follow the structure given above.

I never _____(make) a joke.

My sister _____(do) the shopping.

This cook _____(cook) vegetables.

The mum _____(kiss) the baby.

Rebecca _____(drink) coffee.

We _____(wear) jeans.

These boys _____(not play) golf.

2. **Make the last sentences in negative and interrogative**

Exercise

Complete the blanks with the correct word according to the audio.

<https://ello.org/book/A2/A2-01-Present-Simple.html>

Do / get / enjoy / where

Design / don't have / like / take

Conversation 1

Man: What _____ you _____?

Woman: I _____ at a tech company.

Man: Oh, what _____ you _____ there?

Woman: I _____ software.

Man: **Do** you _____ your job?

Woman: Yeah, I _____ it.

Man: _____ is your office?

Woman: I _____ at the new office downtown.

Man: Nice. How _____ you _____ to work?

Woman: I _____ the bus. I _____ a car.

Man: Same here!

Quiz

Answer these questions about the interview.

1) What kind of company does she work?

- a) Clothing
- b) Computers

3) What do her parents do?

- a) Make cars
- b) Sell cars

2) What does he want to do?

- a) Pay a bill
- b) Get an ID

4) Where does she live?

- a) In a big house
- b) In a small house

4. Present Progressive or continuous.

¿Quieres saber qué es el present continuous? Pregúntate a ti mismo o a otra persona qué está haciendo en este preciso instante. La respuesta estará dentro del marco de este modo de conjugación. Por ello, este tiempo verbal en inglés es fundamental para iniciar conversaciones con otras personas.

Aquí conocerás cuándo utilizar el presente continuo en inglés, sus reglas y estructuras.

Uso.

Los cinco usos principales del present continuous son:

1. Describir acciones que ocurren en el momento exacto en que se habla o escribe

Ejemplo: *You are studying English.*

2. Establecer contextos. Hablar de situaciones generales, personales o sociales, que ocurren en la actualidad. En estos casos, se puede acompañar por adverbios como *currently, lately* o *these days*, entre otros.

Ejemplo: *She is working a lot lately.*

3. Adelantar hechos, citas, eventos o acciones que ocurrirán en el futuro. Quien habla debe estar seguro de que ocurrirán.

Ejemplo: *They are going to the zoo next Saturday.*

4. Mencionar hechos temporales.

Ejemplo: *Today is snowing, but yesterday was sunny.*

5. Describir acciones que ocurren constantemente. En estos casos la oración se refuerza con adverbios como *always, forever, constantly*, entre otros.

Ejemplo: *The birds are always singing since sunrise*

Note que a los verbos o acciones se les añade **ING**. Para hacerlo de manera correcta, debemos tener en cuenta las siguientes reglas.

- a. Los verbos que **terminan en —e**, quitan la —e antes de añadir —ing. Si terminan en ee, hacen el gerundio normalmente.

Examples:

Love	loving
Come	Coming
See	seeing

b. Los verbos formados **por una sola sílaba** que solo tienen una vocal y terminan en consonante, doblan esa consonante antes de añadir —ing.

Run	running
Cut	cutting
Sit	sitting

c. Los verbos de **dos sílabas** con la acentuación en la segunda sílaba también doblan la consonante.

Begin	beginning
Prefer	preferring

d. Los verbos **terminados en una sola vocal + L**, doblan la L antes de añadir —ing en inglés británico pero no en inglés americano.

Travel	travelling (UK)
Travel	traveling

e. Los verbos **terminados en —y** hacen el gerundio normalmente.

Play	playing
Study	studying
Carry	carrying

f. Verbos terminados en *—ie* colocan en su lugar una *y* + *-ing*.

Lie	lying
Tie	Tying

El presente continuo se forma con el presente del verbo to be y un verbo o acción al cual le debes añadir la partícula ING. Recuerda el verbo to be en presente

To be= am- are – is.

I am	We are
He is	You are
She is	They are
It is	

Nota: a los siguientes verbos no se les añade la partícula ING.

want - need - like - love - hate - prefer - believe - think - know - realise - understand
- recognise - suppose - be - exist - appear - look - seem - belong - have (for
possession) - own - feel - smell - taste

Cómo formar el present continuous (estructura)

Afirmativo	Sujeto + verbo to be + verbo en gerundio + complemento
Negativo	Sujeto + verbo to be + not + verbo en gerundio + complemento
Interrogativo	Verbo to be + sujeto + verbo en gerundio + complemento

Activity

Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of the given verbs.

- I _____ to watch a movie at Inox. (go) Affirmative
- We _____ in the nearby park. (play) Negative
- The boys _____ in the pond. (swim) Interrogative
- Rita _____ at the function. (sing) Affirmative
- The child _____ baseball. (play) Interrogative
- The chef _____ his famous ravioli. (cook) Negative
- The teacher _____ the students. (teach) Interrogative
- I _____ Aladdin and the Magic Lamp. (read) Negative
- The man _____ a Royal Enfield. (ride) Affirmative
- Sheema _____ for her dance performance. (practise)
- They _____ everyone present at the party. (annoy) Negative
- She _____ a sweater for my sister. (knit) Interrogative
- The man _____ on the streets. (beg) Affirmative
- The baby _____ with her mother. (giggle) Negative
- Ronaldo _____ his team. (train) Affirmative

Exercise. Read the text, translate into Spanish and answer the questions below.

A Room in a Day with Cedric Burton



It's Thursday morning and I'm Cedric Burton. I'm waiting near a house with my two assistants, Joel and Ana. Teresa and Ariel Paxton live in the house, and Teresa wants a new bedroom. Her husband, Ariel, is taking her to London for the day, so we've got seven hours to give Teresa her new bedroom. Teresa doesn't know anything about it.

It's quarter past nine. Joel and I are taking all the furniture out of the bedroom. Ana is taking down the pictures, the mirror, and the curtains.

Now, it's half past ten and we're having a rest and a cup of coffee. Joel isn't having a rest. He's painting the ceiling

It's half past twelve. I'm painting the walls. Teresa's favorite color is blue. Joel and Ana are putting the new furniture together.

It's quarter past three and I've got a text from Ariel. They're getting on the train, so we've only got an hour. Joel's putting the new carpet on the floor. Ana and I are putting up the new curtains.

Now, it's four o'clock and we're putting the furniture in the room. We're keeping the old bed and the pictures, but there are new wardrobes, bedside tables, a big mirror and an armchair.

It's quarter past four. The car is outside the house and we're waiting for Teresa and Ariel. They're coming upstairs now.



1. Comprehension Practice: Are the statement true (T) or false (F)?

1. The presenter is Cedric Burton.
2. He lives in the house.
3. Teresa wants a new living room.
4. Ariel and Teresa are going to London for the day.
5. There's a new bed in the bedroom.
6. Teresa doesn't like the new bedroom.

2. What is Cedric doing at these times?

1. At 9:15, he's _____
2. At 10:30, _____
3. At 12:30, _____
4. At 3:15, _____
5. At 4:00, _____
6. At 4:15, _____

5. Present Tense Yes/No Questions with Action Verbs.

Put "do" or "does" first to make a question with a verb. These are yes/no questions. Look at the difference.

Is/Are + subject(s) + noun/adjective....? Do/Does + subject(s) + verb....?

- Are you a doctor?
- Do you work at a hospital?
- Is he her brother?
- Does she have a brother?

So, we use "do" and "does" when using verbs (besides the verb "to be").

Use "Does" if the subject is he, she, it, or one person, one thing, or one animal (not I or You).

You can answer these kinds of questions with short or long answers.

Do you like scary movies?

- Yes, I like scary movies.
- Yes, I do.
- No,
- No,

Are they friends?

- No, they are not friends.
- No, they are not
- Yes,
- Yes,

Does Mark like me?

- Yes, he likes you.
- Yes, he does.
- No,
- No,

Does she exercise at this gym?

- No, she does not exercise at this gym.
- No, she does not.
- Yes,
- Yes,

Do you practice baseball in the park at night?

- Yes, I practice baseball in the park at night.
- Yes, I do.
- No,
- No,

Is she a nurse?

- No, she is not a nurse

- No, she is not.
- Yes,
- Yes

Activity:

Answer next questions in affirmative and negative in long and short form.

Do you like chicken?

Do you like coffee?

Do you exercise at the gym in the morning?

Do you work at a hospital?

Do you study English every day?

Exercise: Answer next questions in affirmative and negative in long and short form

Does he like me?

Does he like Italian food?

Does he need some money now?

Does he play the piano?

Does he study business?

Is she a firewoman?

Does he eat spicy food?

Does he hate basketball?

Does Bill like basketball?

Are you in China now?

Translate into Spanish the text.

A) Do you have any plans on Friday night?

B) No, I don't. What's up?

A) I have two tickets to a concert. Do you want to go?

B) Sure. That sounds fun. What time is the concert?

A) It starts at 7. Do you have a car?

B) No, but my sister does. She will let us use it.

A) That is great. Do you want to eat before the concert?

B) Definitely. Do you like curry?

A) That sounds good. I will let you pick the restaurant. I will see you on Friday.

6. Present progressive Yes/No Questions with Action Verbs.

Present continuous tells what is happening now or what is happening in the future.

We can make simple yes/no questions by putting the "be verb" first in the sentence.

Be Verb + subject + verb(-ing) ...?

- Are you working now?
- Is he going to the store later?
- Is mom cooking right now?
- Is mom cooking chicken for dinner tonight?
- Are you living with your family at the moment?
- Is he currently working as a manager?

Like other yes/no questions, there are long and short answers. Look at the pattern below.

Are you going to the party tomorrow?

- Yes, I am going to the party tomorrow.
- Yes, I am.
- No, I am not going to the party tomorrow
- No

Is he working now?

- No, he is not working now.
- No, he is not

- Yes,
- No,

A great way to learn English is to look at many examples and make your own.

Listening Exercise. Complete the gaps with the missing words in present progressive.

<https://ello.org/book/A2/A2-03-Present-Continuous.html>

Here you have the list of words to complete: **getting, doing, sounds, learning, writing, are**

Conversation

Man: What _____ you _____?

Woman: I'm _____ a report.

Man: What **are** you _____ about?

Woman: I'm _____ about Bitcoin.

Man: Oh, that _____ interesting.

Woman: It is! I'm _____ a lot.

Man: Where _____ you _____ **getting** your information?

Woman: Wikipedia and Chat GPT.

Man: That works, I guess.

Listening Exercise. Complete the gaps with the missing words in present simple.

Fill the boxes onto the matching gaps.

<https://www.ello.org/class/A1/A1-05-Verb-Yes-No-Questions.html>

Do you / do you play / we play / play sports / do not / team

Conversation 1

Man: _____ play sports?

Woman: Yes, I _____. I really love baseball.

Man: Do you play on a _____?

Woman: Yes, but we _____ play in winter.

Man: Oh, _____ in summer?

Woman: Yes, _____ in spring and summer.

7. Articles A / An

_____ a/an _____

a
before
consonant sounds

Write the
right word
on the
line:

an
before
vowel sounds

1. Nick has _____ big nose.
2. Can I have _____ cup of tea?
3. My new T-shirt has _____ yellow print.
4. _____ cat has whiskers.
5. Andy and Tony have _____ day off.
6. Neil has _____ dog.
7. I need _____ new towel.
8. Let's read _____ story.
9. Let's read _____ English story.
10. Have you got _____ exercise book?
11. My father is _____ doctor.
12. Is your father _____ doctor, too?
13. I don't want _____ cake.
14. I have never been in _____ airplane.
15. I have got _____ big shirt.
16. She is _____ Swedish girl.
17. What _____ nice day!
18. There is _____ long queue.
19. Give me _____ piece of the cake.
20. It is _____ long time now.
21. Do you want _____ blue one or _____ grey one?
22. He is _____ good player.
23. I know _____ funny game.
24. I am tired after _____ holiday.
25. Bill is _____ good friend.
26. Are you _____ good friend?
27. _____ banana is yellow.
28. England has _____ queen.
29. I got _____ umbrella for my birthday.
30. Today is _____ hot day.
31. Doug has _____ white jersey.
32. They have ordered _____ hot dish.
33. _____ apple _____ day keeps the doctor away.
34. I am _____ proud pupil.
35. My dog is _____ German shepard.
36. Hawaii is _____ island.
37. It is Christmas once _____ year.
38. The Nile is _____ river.
39. France is _____ country.
40. The family got _____ hamburger for everybody.
41. He is _____ boy.
42. She is _____ Australian girl.
43. Mr Hanson loves _____ egg for breakfast.
44. Do you need _____ English dictionary?
45. Have you got _____ hairbrush?
46. I would like _____ fast car.
47. Give me _____ hour.
48. It is _____ easy book.
49. There are _____ man and _____ woman in the car.
50. Let me show you _____ new photo.

8. Prepositions of place



Exercise. Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

1 There is a cat next to behind between above under the table.

2 The woman is sleeping behind next to above in front of under the books.

3 There are some clouds above behind opposite under beside the building.

4 Janet is sitting behind in front of next to between opposite Tom.

5 There is a cat above under between in front of beside the dogs.

6 Janet is sitting in front of behind between opposite next to Tom.

7 Janet is sitting opposite in front of behind above beside a blond woman.

8 Linda is sitting above behind next to between opposite Jack and Harry.

9 The ball is over under in front of behind beside the net.

10 The dog is standing behind in front of opposite between next to the cat.

9. Adjectives.

a. Put the missing words in the blanks from the list. Then, translate into Spanish.

hard-working / funny / smart

Conversation 1

Woman: In your family, who is _____?

Man: My dad is very _____!

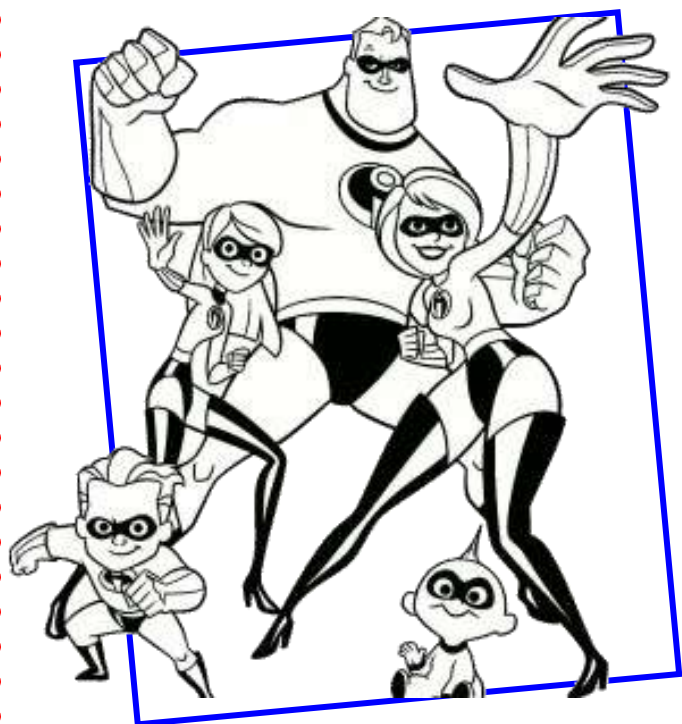
Woman: Who is _____?

Man: My mom is very _____. She has two jobs.

Woman: And who is really _____?

Man: My sister is _____. She is a doctor.

b. *A very special Family*



Hi, My name is Violet Parr, I'm 14 years old and I live in the centre of New York. Let me introduce you to my family, I'll start talking about my **youngest brother (1)** Jack Jack. He's only 1 years old, weights only 13 kilos and his main power is shape shifting, it means he can change into different forms. Then, I'll continue talking about my **younger brother (2)** Dash. He is 10 years old but he can run faster than anyone in the family but I'm **stronger (3)** than him. He also has special powers like me. We can become invisible and we have **elastic arms (4)** but mum says that we can't use our powers unless we are in **danger (5)**. To finish, I'll talk about my parents, they are Helen and Bob Parr. My mum is 37 years old and she is the **most intelligent (6)** in the family my dad is 39 and can **lift (7)** very heavy things so he's the strongest. We are a very special family as you can see. Now, tell me about yours, I'm sure that you have a very special family too.



1. Translate the text into Spanish