



Institución Educativa Abraham Reyes

Guías de Trabajo

Periodo Académico

GUIA DE INGLES GRADOS 7

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Indicador de desempeño: Distingue expresiones empleadas para dar sugerencias y recomendaciones, identifica estructuras básicas de los tiempos presente y pasado simple

MEDIO DE ENTREGA: Para desarrollar la actividad deben leer detenidamente la explicación, ver los videos explicativos y realiza los ejercicios en línea (ver enlaces) y realizar completamente las actividades anexas en este documento, puedes desarrollarlas de las siguientes formas:

FECHA LÍMITE MARZO 24.

- A. Imprimir solo la actividad (no la explicación) y desarrollarla en la misma hoja.
- B. Escribir y desarrollar las actividades en tu cuaderno.

Las evidencias de las actividades desarrolladas deben ser enviadas por medio de fotos o anexadas en documento de Word al correo del docente.



Tema: Presente simple

El presente simple se usa para 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)

Para dar instrucciones o indicaciones: You walk for two hundred meters, then you turn left.

Para hablar de eventos programados, presentes o futuros: Your exam starts at 09.00.

Para referirse al futuro, detrás de algunas conjunciones: after, when, before, as soon as, until:

He'll give it to you when



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you come next Saturday.

¡**Cuidado!** El "simple present" no se utiliza para hablar de lo que está ocurriendo en este momento.

EJEMPLOS

Hábitos y rutinas

He drinks tea at breakfast.

She only eats fish.

They watch television regularly.

Eventos y acciones repetidos

We catch the bus every morning.

It rains every afternoon in the hot season.

They drive to Monaco every summer.

Hechos generales

Water freezes at zero degrees.

The Earth revolves around the Sun.

Her mother is Peruvian.

Instrucciones o indicaciones

Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water.

You take the No.6 bus to Watney and then the No.10 to Bedford.

Eventos programados

His mother arrives tomorrow.

Our holiday starts on the 26th March

FORMACION DEL PRESENTE SIMPLE: TO SLEEP

A continuación, observa en la tabla como se conjuga o se forma el presente simple en sus formas afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.

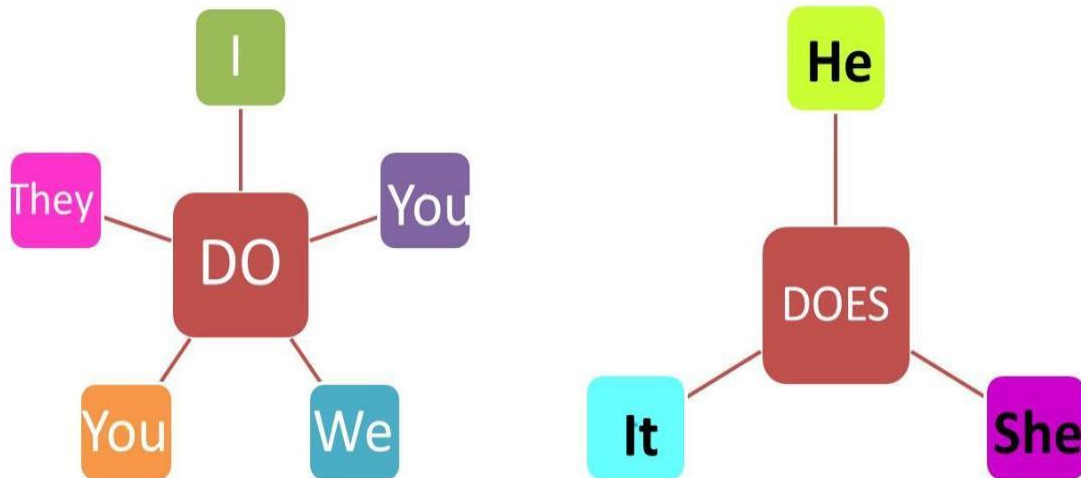
Present Simple	
AFFIRMATIVE I sleep You sleep He sleeps She sleeps It sleeps We sleep You sleep They sleep	NEGATIVE I don't sleep You don't sleep He doesn't sleep She does not sleep It doesn't sleep We do not sleep You don't sleep They don't sleep
INTERROGATIVE Do I sleep ...? Do you sleep ...? Does she sleep ...? Does he sleep ...? Does it sleep ...? Do we sleep ...? Do you sleep ...? Do they sleep ...?	SHORT ANSWERS Yes, I do. / No, I don't. Yes, you do. / No, You don't. Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. Yes, he does /No, he doesn't. Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't. Yes, we do. / No, We don't. Yes, you do. / No, You don't. Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

NOTAS SOBRE LA TERCERA PERSONA DEL SINGULAR DEL "SIMPLE PRESENT"

En la tercera persona del singular, el verbo siempre termina en -s: he wants, she needs, he gives

Para las formas negativa e interrogativa, se emplea DOES y 'DO') + el infinitivo del verbo. He wants ice cream. Does he want strawberry? He does not want vanilla

observa la imagen de los auxiliares y los sujetos que le corresponden



Verbos que terminan en **-y** : en la tercera persona del singular, se cambia la **-y** por **-ies**: fly --> flies, cry --> cries Excepción: cuando una vocal precede a la -y: play --> plays, pray --> prays
Añadimos **-es** a los verbos que terminan en: **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch**: he passes, she catches, he fixes, it pushes

EJEMPLOS

He goes to school every morning.

She understands English.

It mixes the sand and the water.

He tries very hard.

She enjoys playing the piano

Enlaces de explicación

<https://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-basico/verbtenses-present/present-simple>

<https://www.inglessencillo.com/presente-simple>

Videos de explicación:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0kTGL6Flzg&t=47s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aV5FfVDXxj8>

Tema 2: Past simple

El past simple es el tiempo verbal que se usa para narrar hechos que ocurrieron en un momento específico en el pasado

AFIRMATIVO

Cuando el verbo es **regular**, las afirmaciones se construyen usando el verbo en infinitivo y se les agrega **Ed** (o **d** si el verbo termina en **e**) **Ejemplo:**

- Leonard da Vinci paint**ed** the mona lisa
- (Leonardo da Vinci pintó la Mona Lisa)
- The teacher use**d** a red pencil to correct the exam
- (El profesor usó el lapicero rojo para corregir el examen)

Cuando el verbo es **irregular** cambia la forma en que se escribe **Ejemplo:**

- I **went** fishing last weekend (Me fui a pescar el fin de semana pasado)
- He **bought** a car (el compro un carro)

NEGATIVO

Para expresar una negación en tiempo pasado, es necesario utilizar el auxiliar **did** mas la negación (**did not** ó **didn't**) y el verbo se escribe en presente o infinitivo

Ejemplo

- I didn't go fishing last weekend (yo no fui a pescar el fin de semana pasado)
- Leonard da Vinci did not paint the mona lisa (Leonardo da Vinci pintó la Mona Lisa)

Interrogativo

Para hacer preguntas es necesario utilizar **did + el sujeto + el verbo en presente o infinitivo + el complemento + ?**

Ejemplo

- Did Leonard da Vinci paint the mona lisa ? (Pintó Leonardo da Vinci La mona lisa?)

Respuesta

Yes, he did
No, he didn't

- Did He buy a car? (compró él un carro)

Respuesta

Yes, he did
No, he didn't

Resumen

I		
You		
He		
She	played	tennis.
It		
We		
They		

I			
You			
He			
She	didn't	play	tennis.
It			
We			
They			

didn't = did not

Did	I you he she it we they	play	tennis?
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Yes,	No,
I you he she it we they	I you he she it we they
did.	didn't.

Tema 3 FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS



Angry



Happy



Sad



Depressed



Motivated



Scared



Bored



Anxious



Shocked



Tired



Surprised



Excited



Worried



Hungry



Frightened



Upset



Embarrassed



In love



Nervous



Sick



Hurt



Frustrated



Confused



Shy

ACTIVIDADES A DESARROLLAR

1. Lee atentamente las oraciones y completa los recuadros con las formas correctas de los verbos que se encuentran entre paréntesis.

I work in a big office with twenty other people. We (spend) _____ all the day

together. Maria (like) _____ most of them except for Neil.

Every day he (spend) _____ one hour talking about his holidays. this year, he (go) _____ to Germany.

Maria (drive) _____ an from home to work, and she (visit) _____ her mother after work, Now he (want) _____ to go to some other relative.






At 12.30 I usually (go) _____ out for lunch with Helen, the secretary. She (work) _____ from 8am to 8pm. This week, she (stay) _____ until 9pm to finish her

work. Today, she (have) _____ a lot of things to do at home but she (want) _____ to stay late.

2. Look the next picture and write sentences with the feel

How do they feel?

[happy - sad - hot - cold - scared - angry - hungry - sleepy - thirsty - sick]

1		2		3		4		5	
----------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. He is hot.
2.
3.
4.
5.

3. Write in English in present and past simple next sentences

- a. Ellos Hablan correctamente
- b. Ella no aprende la clase de inglés
- c. Yo no escucho a mi padre
- d. El soldado no lleva la pistola ayer
- e. Los perros ladran mucho

Vocabulary: Daily routine

4. Check your vocabulary: matching

Match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a-j next to the numbers 1-10.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <u>d</u> You do this after a long day and just before you fall asleep. | a. have dinner |
| 2... You do this when your alarm clock goes off in the morning. | b. go to school |
| 3... You do this in the morning because it is the most important meal of the day. | c. have a shower |
| 4... You do this at the dinner table with your family. | d. go to bed |
| 5... You do this to make your body and hair clean. | e. go home |
| 6... You do this after you wake up. | f. wake up |
| 7... You do this so you can meet your friends and learn new things. | g. have breakfast |
| 8 ... You do this after school because your teacher will get angry if you don't. | h. brush your teeth |
| 9... Your dentist will be pleased if you do this twice a day. | i. get up |
| 10... You do this in the afternoon when your classes at school have finished. | j. do homework |

Nota: Recuerda que no es obligatorio imprimir toda esta guía, si lo hace sacar solo la página con las actividades a desarrollar, las actividades solo deben ser enviadas por correo electrónico.