



Institución Educativa Abraham Reyes

Guías de Trabajo

II Periodo Académico Año 2021

GUIA DE INGLES SEGUNDO PERIODO GRADO 11

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MEDIO DE ENTREGA:

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FECHA LÍMITE:

INDICADORES:

SER

Es consciente de su nivel de inglés y asume con responsabilidad los aspectos a mejorar.

SABER

Reconoce sus avances en el idioma y sus aspectos a mejorar para prepararse para las necesidades de su contexto.

Comprende la importancia de su nivel de inglés para aplicarlo en su vida.

HACER

Da cuenta de su nivel de inglés mediante la producción de diferentes textos descriptivos, narrativos y argumentativos.

Responde todo tipo de preguntas (selección múltiple, abiertas, argumentativas, narrativas y descriptivas) con las cuales puede demostrar su nivel de inglés

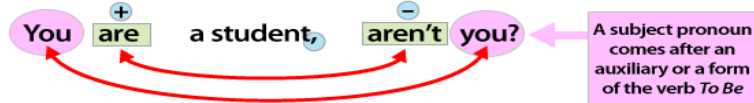
QUESTIONS TAG

Question Tags

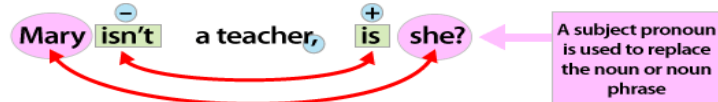


A question tag is a small question at the end of a statement.
Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag



a negative statement + a positive question tag



Intonation and Meaning

The intonation of a question tag shows the exact meaning of it.
If the intonation of the question tag goes **up**, it means you are not sure and you want to know the answer.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

If the intonation of the question tag goes **down**, it means you are checking / confirming information or making conversation.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl

Positive Question Tags



Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Negative Statement

You **aren't** a teacher,
He **isn't** crazy,
He **wasn't** relaxed,
They **weren't** late,

You **don't** speak French,
You **didn't** study for the test,

You **haven't** been here all week,
You **hadn't** done it before then,
You **won't** fail the exam,
You **can't** drive a car,
You **couldn't** do it for me,
We **mustn't** say anything,
You **shouldn't** be so busy,
You **wouldn't** stop me,

Positive Tag

are you?
is he?
was he?
were they?

do you?
did you?

have you?
had you?
will you?
can you?
could you?
must we?
should you?
would you?

Statements using *barely*, *hardly*, *neither*, *no*, *nobody*, *none*, *nothing* and *seldom* are treated as negative statements.

Nobody **went** to the meeting, **did** they?
Nothing **is** ready, **is** it?

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Negative Question Tags



Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag

Positive Statement

You	are	a student,
He	is	very busy,
He	was	happy,
They	were	surprised,
You	speak	English,
He	studies	Spanish,
You	studied	for the test,
You	have studied	all week,
You	had arrived	before he left,
You	will pass	the exam,
You	can speak	two languages,
You	could do	it for me,
We	must be	patient,
You	should go	now,
You	would like	a new job,

Negative Tag

aren't you?	
isn't he?	
wasn't he?	
weren't they?	
don't you?	
doesn't he?	
didn't you?	
haven't you?	
hadn't you?	
won't you?	
can't you?	
couldn't you?	
mustn't we?	
shouldn't you?	
wouldn't you?	

Negative auxiliaries and verbs in tags are usually in their contracted form (= n't)

Exceptions

I	am	late,	aren't I?
	Let's	go home,	shall we?

BE CAREFUL

www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl

Link de explicación

<https://youtu.be/6CSdK651k9Y>

<http://es.stgeorges.com/blog/question-tags>

Video Explanation

<https://youtu.be/6CSdK651k9Y>

https://youtu.be/l_RlpOOT66w

Practicar aquí

<https://www.curso-ingles.com/practicar/ejercicios/question-tags>

<https://www.curso-ingles.com/practicar/ejercicios/question-tags-2>

SIMPLE PAST VS PAST PROGRESSIVE

Pasado Continuo – (Past Continuous)

El Pasado Continuo, es un tiempo verbal que describe acciones que estaban siendo realizadas en un momento del pasado al que se hace referencia y que luego continuaron, por ejemplo:

Yesterday he was studying English. Ayer él estaba estudiando inglés.
(Comenzó a estudiar antes de ese momento y continuó estudiando posteriormente)

John was playing tennis at 10 a.m. John estuvo jugando tenis a las 10 a.m.
(Comenzó a jugar tenis antes de las 10 a.m. y continuó haciendolo después)

El Pasado Continuo se construye con el [verbo auxiliar “to be”](#) en su forma pasada y el verbo principal en infinitivo con la terminación ING:

PASADO CONTINUO					
MODO AFIRMATIVO		MODO INTERROGATIVO		MODO NEGATIVO	
I was playing	Yo estaba jugando	Was I playing?	¿Estaba yo jugando?	I was not playing	Yo no estaba jugando
You were playing	Tú estabas jugando	Were you playing?	¿Estabas tú jugando?	You were not playing	Tú no estabas jugando
He was playing	Él estaba jugando	Was he playing?	¿Estaba él jugando?	He was not playing	Él no estaba jugando
She was playing	Ella estaba jugando	Was she playing?	¿Estaba ella jugando?	She was not playing	Ella no estaba jugando
It was playing	Él / Ella estaba jugando	Was it playing?	¿Estaba él / ella jugando?	It was not playing	Él / Ella no estaba jugando
We were playing	Nosotros estábamos jugando	Were we playing?	¿Estábamos nosotros jugando?	We were not playing	Nosotros no estábamos jugando
You were playing	Ustedes estaban jugando	Were you playing?	¿Estaban ustedes jugando?	You were not playing	Ustedes no estaban jugando
They were playing	Ellos estaban jugando	Were they playing?	¿Estaban ellos jugando?	They were not playing	Ellos no estaban jugando

Observa que la forma negativa se construye colocando la partícula NOT después del verbo TO BE. Puede usarse también la forma contraída WASN'T o WEREN'T.

También se puede utilizar este tiempo verbal para relatar dos acciones que sucedieron en el pasado y que una de ellas ya se ha completado. Para ello utilizamos el [Pasado Simple](#) para mencionar lo que ya finalizó y el Pasado Continuo para relatar lo que sigue ejecutándose.

When I left, he was studying the lesson.
Cuando yo partí, él estaba estudiando la lección.

They were singing when I broke the window.
Ellos estaban cantando cuando yo rompí la ventana.

Link de la Explicación

<http://www.aprenderinglesfacil.es/2008/04/pasado-continuo-past-continuous.html>

Video Pasado continuo

<https://youtu.be/FQZ0-sRdotA>

Cuándo se utilizan?

¿Después de otro o al mismo tiempo?

¿Desea expresar que las acciones en el pasado ocurrieron una tras otra o al mismo tiempo?

Pasado simple	Pasado progresivo
después de otro She came home, switched on the computer and checked her e-mails.	al mismo tiempo Simon was playing on the computer while his brother was watching TV.

¿Nueva acción o ya en progreso?

Si desea expresar que una nueva acción ocurrió en medio de otra acción, necesita los dos tiempos: Pasado simple la nueva acción y Pasado progresivo para la acción que ya está en progreso.

Pasado simple	Pasado progresivo
nueva acción	acción ya en progreso

My mobile rang (while I was sitting in a meeting.)	While I was sitting in a meeting, (my mobile suddenly rang.)
--	--

¿Solo mencionando o enfatizando el progreso?

¿Solo quieres mencionar que una acción tuvo lugar en el pasado (también se usó para acciones cortas)? ¿O desea hacer hincapié en el progreso, por ejemplo, que se estaba llevando a cabo una acción en un momento determinado?

Pasado simple	Pasado progresivo
<p>solo mencionando</p> <p>Colin played football yesterday.</p>	<p>enfatizando el progreso</p> <p>Yesterday at six o'clock, Colin was playing football.</p>

ACTIVIDADES PARA ENTREGAR

A: Lee la conversación que ocurre en un show de televisión y luego en la parte inferior escoge la opción correcta para completar el ejercicio de Tag Questions:

Diana: Good evening Clyde. Welcome to our show.

Clyde: Thank you very much. I'm happy to be here.

Diana: I heard you are a celebrity in your country, 1. _____?

Clyde: Hahaha, yes. Well, I am a famous actor in Colombia and now I am working here in the U.S.A.

Diana: Your fans love you so much, 2. _____?

Clyde: Yes. They're the best fans in the world. I'm very charming, aren't I?

Diana: Yes, of course. You are very charming and good-looking. I believe your wife is Brazilian, 3. _____?

Clyde: Yes, she is. But she lived in Colombia for many years.

Diana: She didn't come with you to Los Angeles, 4. _____?

Clyde: No, she didn't. She is in Miami right now.

Diana: So, you speak Spanish, Portuguese and English perfectly, 5. _____?

Clyde: I'm still learning to speak English.

Diana: I found out you have worked in 10 soap operas in Latin America, 6. _____?

Clyde: Actually 20 since I started my career.

Diana: Awesome. And you had worked as a waiter before becoming an actor, 7. _____?

Clyde: It's true.

Diana: I suppose you won't go back to Colombia soon, 8. _____?

Javier: No, I won't. I want to stay here and act in American movies.

Diana: I have read about your private life and I know you can also dance very well, 9. _____?

Clyde: Yes, I can dance different Latin rhythms such as salsa, merengue, and bachata.

Diana: Great. Thank you for coming to our show. I hope to have you here again.

Clyde: See you next time. Goodbye.

1. a. didn't you b. don't you c. aren't you
2. a. don't I b. don't you c. don't they

3. a. isn't she b. wasn't she c. doesn't she
4. a. didn't she b. was she c. did she
5. a. don't you b. do you c. are you
6. a. haven't you b. didn't you c. weren't you
7. a. hadn't you b. had you c. didn't you
8. a. won't you b. going you c. will you
9. a. don't you b. didn't you c. can't you

B. CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION:

- 1.- Your mother isn't too strict, ...
 - a) is she? c) isn't she?
 - b) does she? d) isn't it?
- 2.- You'd like a drink, ...
 - a) don't you? c) wouldn't you?
 - b) do you? d) won't you?
- 3.- Joan wasn't at the party, ...
 - a) was she? c) wasn't it?
 - b) didn't she? d) did she?
- 4.- You went to school in Scotland, ...
 - a) did you? c) were you?
 - b) didn't you? d) weren't you?
- 5.- Mary doesn't know I'm here, ...
 - a) am I? c) do I?
 - b) does she? d) don't I?
- 6.- Doctor, I'm not ill, ...
 - a) are you? c) aren't I?

b) am I? d) do I?

7.- I should phone my parents more often, ...

a) don't they? c) shouldn't I?

b) are they? d) shall I?

8.- She's worked for that firm for a long time,

a) isn't she? c) does she?

b) hasn't she? d) doesn't she?

9.- She's already gotten up, ...

a) hasn't she? c) isn't it?

b) is she? d) doesn't she?

10.- You never listen, ...

a) don't you? c) aren't you?

b) do you? d) listen you?

C. Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I _____ (switch off) the computer because it _____ (make) a strange noise.

2. My dad _____ (listen) to classical music when I _____ (arrive) home from school.

3. We _____ (play) video games when my mum _____, (say) 'Turn the volume down!'

4. My cousin _____ (meet) his wife, Bianca, while he _____ (live) in Italy.

5. My little sister _____ (draw) a picture while I _____ (study) for my French exam.

6. While they _____ (try) to fix the computer, all the lights _____ (go out).

7. When we _____ (leave) school yesterday, it _____ (pour) with rain.

8. When you _____ (see) Paul, he _____ (wear) a black jacket?

9. I _____ (try) to log on when the WiFi _____ (stop) working.

10. While Dad_____ (print) an article, the printer_____ (run out) of paper.

D. Reading comprehension.

Read the story. Answer the 5 questions in complete sentences.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Rojas stayed home. It was cold and rainy and they didn't want to go out in the bad weather. Mrs. Rojas made some popcorn and ice tea. At 8:00, Mr. and Mrs. Rojas went into the living room, sat on the sofa, began the movie, ate, and drank. At 8:15, Mr. and Mrs. Rojas realized they already watched the movie last year and they didn't want to watch it again.

"Now what?" asked Mr. Rojas. "Let's play cards!" answered Mrs. Rojas. At 8:30 Mr. and Mrs. Rojas started to play cards. They were playing for about 10 minutes when Mr. Rojas looked out the window. The rain changed to snow and the trees were covered in beautiful white snowflakes. "I'm happy we stayed home tonight. It looks beautiful outside but this weather is very dangerous to drive in." said Mr. Rojas. "You're right," said Mrs. Rojas, "but I'm bored. Let's play some music and dance."

Mr. Rojas was surprised. "Dance? But I really don't"

"Oh come on!" Mrs. Rojas insisted. She put on a romantic CD and they both started to dance. They were dancing for about 1 minute when suddenly the music stopped and the lights went out. Mrs. Rojas laughed. "We're just not very lucky tonight, are we?" she said. Mr. Rojas said, "Of course we're lucky! We are together!" He kissed her and continued to dance with her, in the dark and without music.

1. Why did Mr. and Mrs. Rojas stay home last night?

2. What did Mrs. Rojas make?

3. What were Mr. and Mrs. Rojas doing when it started to snow?

4. Why was Mr. Rojas happy they stayed home?

5. What were Mr. and Mrs. Rojas doing when the lights went out?

E. Realizar una presentación sobre alguno de los inventos dados y decir su año de invención y los aspectos positivos y negativos de este. Se debe hacer una presentación en power point o donde más se le facilite, en caso de no poder hacer la presentación, debe enviar un audio de esta.

- the Internet (most recent)
- light bulb
- telephone
- refrigerator
- braille
- thermometer
- microscope
- printing
- paper
- wheel