



Institución Educativa Abraham Reyes

Guías de Trabajo

II 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 y realizar completamente las actividades anexas al final de este documento, puedes desarrollarlas de las siguientes formas:

- A. Imprimir solo la actividad (no la explicación) y desarrollarla en el cuaderno u hojas de block.
- B. Tomar foto de las actividades, enfocada, que solo se vea la actividad no las cosas alrededor.

Las evidencias de las actividades desarrolladas deben ser cargadas en la sección entrega de tareas de la plataforma Classroom dispuesta para tal fin.

Tema: Adjectives to describe situations

Iniciemos con saber que son los adjetivos: de acuerdo con la definición de la RAE, adjetivo, va. (Del lat. adiectīvus).

1. adj. Que expresa cualidad o accidente.
2. adj. Accidental, secundario, no esencial.
3. adj. Gram. Que califica o determina al sustantivo. Nombre adjetivo, oración adjetiva. U. m. c. s. m. El adjetivo es una parte de la oración.

Son aquellas palabras que usamos para describir y darle cualidad a una persona, animal o cosa, en inglés también los usamos acá algunos ejemplos:

Limpio-Clean	Polvoriento-Dusty
Claro-Light	Encantador-Charming
Gracioso-Funny	Flojo-Lazy
Agradable-Pleasant	Descortés-Discourteous
Sensato-Sensible	Sociable-Sociable

Video explicativo: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=btUATKKEges>

Expresiones para describir cosas y personas

En inglés nos encanta usar la palabra «thing». Sale en muchas expresiones y frases hechas, la puedes usar como quieras. Para describir cosas, puedes decir frases como:

It's the thing that... (Es la cosa que...)
It's the thing you use to... (Es la cosa que usas para...)
It's something you use to... (Es algo que usas para...)
Por ejemplo, ¿adivinas qué quiero decir en esta frase?

It's the thing you use to talk to other people over long distances.
O quizás si lo explico así:

It's the thing you're probably using to read this lesson.
¿Qué es? ¡Correcto! Es un «phone».

Si quieres describir a una persona, usa la palabra «person» en vez de «thing», o «someone» en vez de «something». Por ejemplo:

It's someone that designs buildings.

¿Quién diseña edificios? Un «architect».

Y para lugares dices «place»:

It's the place where you make food.
(Kitchen)

Tema: Expresiones temporales del pasado

Veamos ahora cuáles son las expresiones temporales que van siempre acompañadas del verbo en past simple. Y el pasado es todo aquello que pasa con anterioridad a hoy (today) a ahora (now) que es el presente.

Yesterday

The other day

Last week, last month, last year

When (+ un momento concreto)

Just now

Ago (para cuando hablas de una cierta cantidad de tiempo)

In (+ año)

Estas expresiones de tiempo sólo las puedes usar con el past simple, no con el futuro, ni con el presente, sino únicamente con el pasado simple.

Todas estas expresiones tienen en común que se refieren a un momento en el pasado, no a un periodo o a un periodo largo, sino solo a un momento concreto en el pasado.

Veamos unos ejemplos con cada una de las expresiones temporales:

- Yesterday, I went to the beach with my friend Aly because the sun was shining.

- Ayer fui a la playa con mi amiga Aly porque brillaba el sol.

- The other day Peter came over and we had a chat about our trip to Paris.

- El otro día, Peter se pasó por casa y charlamos sobre nuestro viaje a París.

- Last week, the teacher explained us the use and form of the past simple. Now it's all very clear!

- La semana pasada, la profesora nos explicó el uso y formación del pasado simple. ¡Ahora está todo muy claro!

- Last month, I went to The Script concert and I fell madly in love with the lead singer Danny O'Donoghue.

- El mes pasado fui al concierto de The Script y me enamoré locamente del cantante principal Danny O'Donoghue.

- Last year, the museum Guggenheim had a great exhibition about the Baroque painting.

- El año pasado, el museo Guggenheim acogió una gran exposición sobre la pintura Barroca.

- We started hanging out together and becoming an item when we were in college.

- Empezamos pasando tiempo juntos y haciéndonos pareja cuando estábamos en la universidad.

- I wrote a post about the past simple just now.

- Escribí un artículo sobre el pasado simple ahora mismo.

- I worked in that bakery two years ago and I loved it. I learned how to bake a delicious bread.

- Trabajé en esa panadería hace dos años y me encantó. Aprendí como hacer un pan delicioso.

- I moved to Germany in 2001.

- Me mudé a Alemania en 2001.¹

Video explicativo: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OGb-G_bs2b0

Tema: Should / Must / Have to

Should: Se utiliza para dar consejos. Se indica que algo es bueno y por lo tanto se debería hacer. Es una recomendación, no una obligación. Tiene menos fuerza impositiva que "must" y que "have to".

If you feel bad you should go to the doctor

También se utiliza para dar una orden, pero de forma muy educada.

Anyone who wants to enter the conference should show his credentials

(Se trata realmente de una obligación -es obligatorio mostrar las credenciales para entrar en la conferencia-, pero está expresada de forma poco coercitiva)

Construcción: este verbo modal va seguido del infinitivo del verbo principal sin la partícula "to".

¹ Tomado de: <https://es.stgeorges.com/blog/past-simple-expresiones-temporales> march 2021

Se utiliza en pasado, presente y futuro.

I should have finished my report yesterday (pasado)

You should help me, I can not do it alone (presente)

Tomorrow you should call your parents (futuro)

El pasado se utiliza para indicar algo que se debería haber hecho y no se hizo.

La forma negativa es: shouldn't

You shouldn't smoke

Y la forma interrogativa: Should + sujeto...?

Should I wear a dark suit for the party?

Must / Have to: Expresan una obligación, algo que hay que hacer.

You must come here immediately (es una orden)

If you want to make a career in a company you have to speak English (No hay alternativa: o hablas inglés o no hay carrera posible)

Comprueba la diferencia con la siguiente oración:

Nowdays it is very important to speak English. You should do it.

Aquí se trata de un consejo, mientras que en la anterior era una obligación.

Por otra parte, cuando se utiliza "must" / "have to" el emisor tiene la convicción de que la obligación va a ser cumplida, mientras que cuando se utiliza "should" no se sabe si el consejo se va a seguir o no.

We should buy a new car (es un deseo; no hay seguridad de que vayamos a hacerlo)

We must buy a new car (hay muchas probabilidades de que lo hagamos)²

Video explicativo: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9wVe8IyIVJY>

ACTIVIDADES A DESARROLLAR

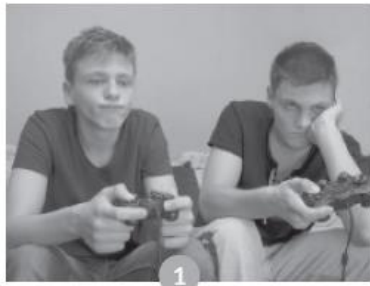
1. Complete the sentences with the correct adjective. Then find the adjectives in the Wordsquare.

1. I'm tired because we had a hard training session this morning.
2. Peter is really motivated to try his hardest in the tennis match.
3. Maria is excited to be playing her first game on the basketball team.
4. I'm a little confident. Today, we are playing the best team in the contest.
5. Nubia is nervous because she didn't score a goal this time.
6. The Redsocks football team is really happy. They won the championship!
7. The New Jersey Cats are sad. They lost the game!
8. Jaime and Tim are bored because it is raining and the game has been postponed.
9. She is glad because she won her volleyball game.
10. We are sad because we are losing the game.

W	Q	W	D	A	S	D	Y	O	G
C	M	D	E	B	O	R	E	D	C
X	B	E	T	D	D	F	E	F	D
T	K	T	N	E	E	H	X	I	V
I	V	H	I	T	R	A	Y	F	S
R	W	G	O	A	A	P	O	J	I
E	G	I	P	V	C	P	T	J	V
D	Y	L	P	I	S	Y	Y	F	X
U	Z	E	A	T	Y	R	G	N	A
I	H	D	S	O	Z	S	L	C	K
O	A	Z	I	M	W	V	H	Q	P
V	F	H	D	E	T	I	C	X	E

² Tomado de: <https://www.aulafacil.com/cursos/ingles/repaso-de-gramatica/should-must-have-to-l22660> March 2021

2. How do these people feel? Write words from exercise 1 under the photos.



1

bored



2



3



4



5

1. Complete the text with *was/wasn't* or *were/weren't*.

My Blog!



There used to be a lot of bullying at my school and nothing ¹ was done to stop it. I used to have only one friend at school, Simon, and we ² _____ bullied a lot. I ³ _____ so scared that I never played football at lunch times and some days I ⁴ _____ able to go to the toilet by myself. It ⁵ _____ really bad!

Then, one day our school introduced this amazing new bullying prevention program called KiVa. It ⁶ _____ developed in Finland by expert psychologists. The results from their research showed that most bullies behaved badly to get attention from the people watching, who in most cases, ⁷ _____ helping the victims, but ⁸ _____ making the problem worse by laughing and encouraging the bully. So we ⁹ _____ given KiVa classes where we ¹⁰ _____ shown how to be more empathetic and given strategies and ideas about how to stop bullying. KiVa doesn't focus on the victim, or the bully, but instead it empowers the person watching so they can stop bullies.

Now I am really happy. Ignoring or laughing at bullying is no longer accepted at my school. Last month I ¹¹ _____ being bullied by another student and three classmates stopped him. With their support, he ¹² _____ allowed to continue bullying me. It's great, I don't feel scared, so I'm happy at school.

2. Use the words in the box to complete the letter from a coach to his team.

dedication
energetic
hard work
success
teamwork

Hi Team,

First of all I want to congratulate you all on winning the Peterson's Basketball Trophy last night. What an ¹ energetic game!

I admired the way you played together and showed great ² _____.

It has been twelve long months of training. Thank you for your ³ _____, not everyone can show that much commitment.

And of course I really appreciate all your ⁴ _____. It hasn't been easy, but as I am sure you will all agree, it was the main reason for your ⁵ _____ last night.

Coach Pedro Ramirez

1. Complete the biography of Rosa Parks with the past tense form of the verbs from the box.

arrest attend be (x2) die give have leave live receive refuse start

Rosa Parks ¹ was an incredible African-American civil rights activist who ² _____ born in Alabama, USA in 1913. Rosa ³ _____ school but stopped studying as a young teenager to look after her grandmother. As a child Rosa experienced discrimination because of her skin colour and ⁴ _____ in constant fear of terrible groups like the Klu Klux Klan.



At the time, laws in America were very racist and black people ⁵ _____ to sit in separate areas on buses away from white people. On December 1, 1955, Rosa ⁶ _____ to give up her seat to a white man. The police ⁷ _____ Rosa for civil disobedience and fined her \$10. Her arrest ⁸ _____ one of the largest and most successful movements against racial segregation in history and ⁹ _____ her an iconic status in American culture.

Over the years, Rosa ¹⁰ _____ many awards for her activism, including the prestigious Martin Luther King Jr. award and the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Rosa ¹¹ _____ in 2005, but ¹² _____ us with this message: 'I believe we are here on the planet Earth to live, grow up and do what we can to make this world a better place for all people to enjoy freedom.'

2. Use the information in the text to answer the questions. Write full sentences.

Yes/No Questions

1. Was Rosa Parks a white civil rights activist?

No, she wasn't. She was an African-

American civil rights activist.

2. Did Rosa Parks have an easy childhood?

3. Was Rosa Parks arrested in 1913?

4. Was the movement against racial segregation successful?

Wh- Questions

5. When was Rosa Parks born?

She was born in 1913.

6. Why was Rosa Parks arrested?

7. When did Rosa Parks die?

8. What did Rosa Parks leave us with?

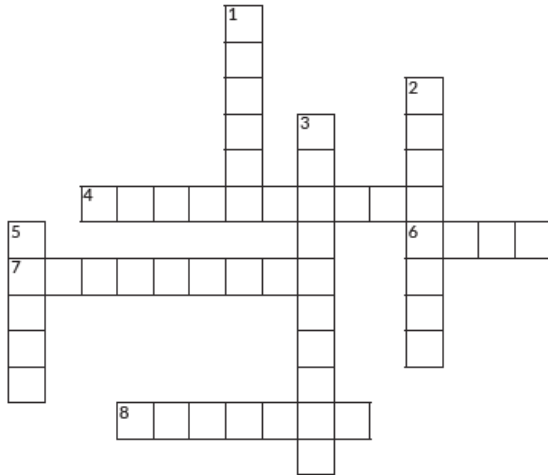
No Bullying Allowed

Word Bank

aggressive
bossy
helpful
offensive
polite
respectful
rude
tolerant

Lesson 1 » Class President

1. Complete the crossword with the words from the Word Bank.



Across

4. ready to fight or use force
6. not showing good manners; opposite of 1 down
7. making someone feel sad, insulted or annoyed
8. assisting someone when they need it

Down

1. showing good manners; the opposite of 6 across
2. the ability to accept different opinions
3. showing that you think someone deserves kind and polite treatment
5. giving orders telling people what to do

2. Are these words positive or negative? Write sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. offensive: negative You shouldn't be offensive.
2. aggressive: _____
3. helpful: _____
4. bossy: _____
5. polite: _____
6. respectful: _____
7. rude: _____
8. tolerant: _____

3. Complete the text about school rules with *have to* or *don't have to*.

Here at Mount View High School students ¹ have to wear a uniform, but they ² _____ wear a tie. If students are late or absent, they ³ _____ have a note from their parents explaining why, but they ⁴ _____ have a medical certificate.

Another important rule is that students ⁵ _____ be polite and respectful to teachers and other students. They also ⁶ _____ be tolerant of the different needs and opinions of other students. Students shouldn't accept bullying of any type, either verbal or physical.

4. Write sentences using the following words:

Polite, bossy, aggressive, respectful, rude, tolerant, helpful, offensive

Example: My friend Carlos is so aggressive with his classmates.

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.