

ASIGNATURA /AREA/ NÚCLEO	Inglés	GRADO:	9
PERÍODO	2	AÑO:	2024
NOMBRE DEL ESTUDIANTE			

**DESEMPEÑOS:**

- Recognizes situations of inequity in subjects such as access to education and gender.
- Recognizes the structure of narrative written texts.
- Distinguishes relations of contrast and addition.
- Identifies basic structures of past, future and conditional tenses.
- Formulates clarification questions about the descriptions of situations of inequity reported by classmates.

**ACTIVIDADES PRÁCTICAS A DESARROLLAR INCLUYENDO BIBLIOGRAFIA DONDE SE PUEDA ENCONTRAR INFORMACIÓN:**

**A) Write positive or negative sentences in present continuous using the verbs in brackets. Use SHORT FORMS when possible.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (save) money because he wants to buy a car.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not listen) to me.
3. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for a new apartment.
4. The victim \_\_\_\_\_ (not cooperate) with the police.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) a trip to Japan.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) fish for dinner.
7. The water \_\_\_\_\_ (boil). You can put the pasta now.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not train) because he has health problems.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) at present. I'm unemployed.
10. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not rain) now. We can go to the park.

**B) Choose the correct forms of *will* and *be going to* to complete the sentences below.**

1. We don't have any bread. B: Yes, I know. I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some. I took some money from your purse.
2. We don't have any bread. B: Really? I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) some from the shop

then.

3. Why do you need to borrow my suitcase? B: Because I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my mother in Scotland next month.

4. I'm really cold. B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) the heating on.

5. What are your plans after you leave university? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a hospital in Africa.

6. All the lights have gone off! B: Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a look.

7. Why are you carrying your laptop? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ to (do) some homework on the train.

8. I can't find my keys. B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you look for them.

9. Did you remember to buy the tickets? B: Oh no, I forgot! I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) them online now.

10. If you take a look at this graphic, you can see that the economy \_\_\_\_\_ (get) worse very soon.

### Modals of Obligation, lack of necessity and Prohibition

**A. Choose the correct forms, *don't have to*, *mustn't*, to complete the sentences below.**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ (mustn't/don't have to) apologize; it isn't necessary.

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ (mustn't/don't have to) tell the boss what happened, or he'll fire you.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (don't have to/mustn't) wear a tie; I do it because I like wearing ties.

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ (mustn't/don't have to) smoke in here; smoking is not allowed.

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (mustn't/don't have to) be late. It's the most important meeting of the year.

6. You \_\_\_\_\_ (don't have to/mustn't) go now; you can stay a bit longer.

7. Visitors to the zoo \_\_\_\_\_ (mustn't/don't have to) feed the animals.

8. You \_\_\_\_\_ (don't have to/mustn't) drive so fast; we have a lot of time.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (don't have to/mustn't) cook more; there's enough food.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ (mustn't/don't have to) put salt in her food; the doctor said she can't eat salt.

**B. Choose the correct option.**

- 1) She **DON'T HAVE TO/ DOESN'T HAVE TO/ MUST** wash the dishes now. I'll do it later.
- 2) My brother **HAVE TO/ HAS TO/ DOESN'T HAVE TO** wear a tie at his work. He is a lawyer.
- 3) You **MUSTN'T / MUST** smoke in public places. It's prohibited.
- 4) We have a meeting with our boss tomorrow at 9 am. We **MUSTN'T / DON'T HAVE TO** be late.
- 5) I **HAVE TO/ MUST / DON'T HAVE TO** tidy my room today because I cleaned it yesterday.
- 6) We **MUSTN'T / DON'T HAVE TO** forget to set the alarms before we leave our house.
- 7) We **MUST / DON'T HAVE TO** bring our passports or we won't board the plane.
- 8) You **MUSTN'T / DON'T HAVE TO/ HAVE TO** drink and drive.

Sarah comes to the party because she **DOESN'T HAVE TO/ HAS TO/ HAVE TO** work tomorrow.

**Complete the sentences using a comparative or a superlative form, adding any words necessary.**

1. Brad is by far \_\_\_\_\_ (attractive) boy in town.
2. My friends arrived \_\_\_\_\_ (early) we expected.

3. My dad is \_\_\_\_\_ (hard-working) person that I know.
4. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ (rich) man in the world?
5. Travelling by plane is \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) and \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) travelling by train.
6. Jennifer Aniston is \_\_\_\_\_ (good-looking) Angelina Jolie.
7. His mother is much \_\_\_\_\_ (old) I thought.
8. Ben is \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) golfer in the world.
9. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ (short) and \_\_\_\_\_ (fat) his brother.
10. His new novel is \_\_\_\_\_ (exciting) his previous one.
11. London is \_\_\_\_\_ (far) Paris, but Moscow is \_\_\_\_\_ (far)
12. Do you think that money is \_\_\_\_\_ (important) love?
13. In my opinion, John is one of \_\_\_\_\_ (lucky) men in the world.
14. These Maths exercises are \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) yours.
15. 'Romeo and Juliet' is \_\_\_\_\_ (romantic) play we have ever read.
16. Your sister is \_\_\_\_\_ (young) in your family.
17. I am \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) at Geography than my sister, but I am \_\_\_\_\_ (good) at History.
18. He thinks that Italian food is \_\_\_\_\_ (delicious) Spanish food.
19. Helen's clothes are \_\_\_\_\_ (fashionable) Susan's.
20. Sam's grandmother is \_\_\_\_\_ (helpful) person I've ever met.

**1 READ** the article about consumer societies. Notice the words in **bold**.

## What is a Consumer Society?

A *consumer* is a person who buys things, and a *consumer society* is a society that encourages people to buy and use goods.<sup>1</sup> Some people think that a consumer society provides people with **better** lives. People in consumer societies tend to live **more comfortably**. They eat a **wider** variety of food. They go to restaurants **more often**. They also buy a lot of products, maybe more than they need.

Products such as TVs, cell phones, and computers used to be luxuries.<sup>2</sup> Today people can buy these things **more easily than** ever before. The market for these goods is growing **faster** all the time. Consumer societies encourage people to buy **bigger** and **better** products. For example, "**smarter**" phones come out every year. In a consumer society, people are often buying **newer** and **more advanced** products. This creates a lot of waste. Nowadays, many people are thinking **more seriously** about the effects of consumer societies on the environment, and they are trying to become **more responsible** consumers.

<sup>1</sup> **goods**: items that can be bought or sold

<sup>2</sup> **luxury**: something that is expensive but not necessary

**CHECK. Read each statement. Circle T for true and F for false.**

1. Everyone agrees that consumer products improve their lives. T F
2. These days, consumer goods are hard to find. T F
3. Many people want luxury products these days. T F
4. Consumer societies help the environment. T F

### **BIBLIOGRAFIA:**

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/a1/present-continuous/>

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/a2/will-vs-be-going-to/>

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/a2/have-to-dont-have-to-must-mustnt/>

<https://thecoolestlessons.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/comparatives-and-superlatives-practice.pdf>

[https://www.eltngl.com/assets/downloads/grex\\_pro0000000538/grex2\\_su8.pdf](https://www.eltngl.com/assets/downloads/grex_pro0000000538/grex2_su8.pdf)

### **METODOLOGIA DE LA EVALUACIÓN**

Aprendizaje autónomo y acompañado por el docente.  
Orientación en la búsqueda de información en internet.

Explicación y socialización a nivel individual y grupal.

RECURSOS:  
Notas de clase.  
Bibliografía.  
Internet.

**OBSERVACIONES:**

**FECHA DE ENTREGA DEL TRABAJO**

**FECHA DE SUSTENTACIÓN Y/O EVALUACIÓN**

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