

Institución Educativa Juan XXIII

Resolución de Aprobación 11 75 del 31 de octubre de 2012 Resolución de Aprobación Media Técnica: 1263 del 7 de febrero de 2017

DANE: 105001006556 - NIT: 900585184-1

PLAN DE APOYO INGLÉS PRIMER PERIODO GRADO ONCE 11° (1-2)

TEMAS A EVALUAR: Tiempos verbales, cláusulas condicionales tipo 0 y 1, vocabulario básico, PRACTICA ICFES **DOCENTE:** Marta Lucía Zapata Espinal. INDICADOR DE DESEMPEÑO: Comprensión y análisis de información de diferentes tipos de fuentes relacionada con los temas desarrollados en clase y creación de textos en forma oral y escrita para la explicación sobre sus preferencias, decisiones o actuaciones por medio del uso de los elementos de la lengua aprendidos en clase; logrando un nivel de competencia optimo que le permita comunicarse en inglés RECURSOS: TODO EL MATERIAL DE CONSULTA Y EXPLICATIVO SE ENCUENTRA EN LA PLATAFORMA CLASSROOM DISEÑADA POR LA DOCENTE, DE CONOCIMIENTO DE LOS ESTUDIANTES. **OBSERVACIONES**: El completo desarrollo y presentación de este taller es requisito fundamental para la presentación de la evaluación de sustentación. Si no presenta este taller completo, no puede realizar actividad de sustentación. La evaluación de sustentación se realizará por medio de plataforma evaluativa Thatquiz, la cual realiza la valoración de las respuestas y emite la aprobación o no de la prueba. FECHA DE ENTREGA DEL TALLER: FECHA DE PRESENTACIÓN DE LA SUSTENTACIÓN: DESARROLLA LAS ACTIVIDADES EN ESTE MISMO TALLER, NO EN HOJA A PARTE. A. Complete the text. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets. PRESENT SIMPLE My family and I are always busy on Saturdays. In the morning, my sister Olivia and I (1) play (play) basketball and then she (2) (go) rollerblading with Dad. I (3) (not like) rollerblading, so I usually (4) (help) Mum with the shopping. In the afternoon, Dad and I (5) (make) model planes and then in the evening we all (6) (watch) a film together. Saturday is my favourite day. B. Complete the man's statement with the PAST SIMPLE form of the verbs in brackets: Last night I (go) to my favorite restaurant in West Street. I (leave) the restaurant at about 11 o'clock. It (be) a warm evening and I(decide) to walk along the beach. Suddenly, I(hear) a noise. I (turn) and (see) three boys aged about eighteen. One boy (come) up to me and (ask) me the time. When I (look) down at my watch, he...... (hit) me and I (fall) to the ground. Another boy (take) my wallet. I (shout) for help. Then they (run) away. C. Put in the right form of the verb. Use either Simple Present or Simple Past a. I _____ (to clean) my car yesterday. b. It ______ (to rain) at the moment. Let's _____ (to stay) inside today. Signal Words for Simple Past c. Marry_____ (to be) at the zoo last week. She_____ (to see) a yesterday, a few days ago, last week, last year, two month ago... monkey there. d. Tom _____ (to be) at the Events that took place in the past restaurant right now. Let's go and _____ (to meet) him. e. Susan_____ (to come) yesterday, because she _____ (to have) a car accident. f. Look! I _____ (to see) Johnny over there. I _____ (to think) he _____ (to be) ill a few days ago. g. The weather _____ (to look) good today, but remember last week? It _____ (to be) raining the whole time.

h. Last year, Conny _____ (to visit) the United Kingdom. She

_____ (to want) to go to France this year.



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D. <u>FUTURE SIMPLE</u>

Fill in with the correct form of will or going to.	
1 Based on their findings, scientists say we	have a bad winter this year.
2 The driver help you with your bags.	
3 That dog bite you if you tease it.	
4 My sister study at Harvard next year.	
5 I can't decide. I guess I buy the blue	dress.
6 We have a party on Saturday. Can you	u come?
7 She hates vegetables. She eat that salac	d.
8 My friends celebrate Christmas a	t home.
9 The telephone is ringing. I answer it!	
10. What you do next week	kend?
E. ZERO CONDITIONAL: Choose the beginnings of the sentences to complete t	he text.
	Lions
If a lion joins a group of other lions	
If lions go hunting If a lion roars	
If lions are active	
If male lions use cent marking	
	, it usually stays with them for three years.
F. Unscramble the following word to make complete se	entences. Use zero conditional.
For example:	
(not / rain / the flowers / die)	
If it doesn't rain, the flowers die.	
1. (I / wake up late / I / be late for work)	
2. (my husband / cook / he / burn the food)	
3. (Julie / not wear a hat / she / get sunstroke)	
4. (children / not eat well / they / not be healthy)	



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5. (you / mix water and electricity / you / get a shock)	
6. (people / eat / too many sweets / they / get fat)	

G. Lea el texto y responda las preguntas. Marque A, B o C.

Body Language across Cultures

If you are planning a holiday in another country, you should pay attention to body language across cultures. In the world of travel, you may have uncomfortable moments if you give wrong messages. For example, in the Middle East, it is very unkind to show the under-side of one's foot in another person's direction - so crossing your legs while sitting is a bad idea. People from Pakistan move their head from side to side to mean "you're welcome", or "hello". Moving your hand from side to side is understood by Indians as "no" or "go away". In Nigeria, you mustn't use your left hand to give or receive things. This hand is considered dirty. The Maori of New Zealand press noses together and shout to say hello.

You can also see body language differences in the personal space people need when having a conversation. In South America, this space is often small. People stand very close to each other to talk, except when they meet for the first time or are at the office. In the United States this space becomes much larger; people are not as comfortable when others stand close to them, especially when they do not know each other very well. Others whose personal space is small are the Arabs, French and Italians, while the Germans and Japanese need more.

- 1. If travelers forget body language in a foreign country, they may
- A. make big mistakes.
- B. learn new things.
- C. have lots of fun.
- 2. You can have problems in the Middle East if you show
- A. any head movement.
- B. the bottom of your feet.
- C. your legs and nose.
- 3. People usually move their heads in Pakistan when someone is
- A. arriving.
- B. chatting.
- C. traveling.
- 4. In India, what should you use to tell someone to leave?
- A. your foot
- B. your head
- C. your hand
- 5. To get something from another person, Nigerians use the right hand because
- A. it's strong.
- B. it's soft.
- C. it's clean.



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- 6. If they are too close to you, they might come from
- A. France.
- B. Germany.

C. Japan.				
H. Lea el texto y s	seleccione la pal	abra correcta p	ara cada espacio. Marque A, B, C o D.	
•	-		Tomatoes	
The tomato is the v	vorld´s (1)	_ popular fruit. Ar	nd yes, scientifically speaking, it is a fruit, (2)	a vegetable.
More than 60 millio	n tons of tomatoe	es are produced	every year, 16 million tons more than the banana,	the (3)
one in popularity.				
Tomatoes were first	st (4) by A	ztecs and Incas.	Explorers returning from Mexico introduced the to	omato (5)
Europe in 1556. Th	ne French called i	t "the apple of lo	ve," the Germans "the apple of paradise."	
Tomatoes are (6)_	in vitamins	s A and C, and a	re fat free. An average size tomato has only 35 ca	lories. In addition,
new medical (7)	suggests th	at eating tomator	es may prevent cancer.	
Tomatoes are used	d in many food pr	oducts as pasta	and pizza. According to a survey from 1997, 68%	of chefs use
canned tomatoes b	ecause of their q	uality and taste.	It hasn't changed much since.	
1. A. most	B. more	C. many	D. much	
2. A. neither	B. nor	C. not	D. no	
3. A. two	B. both	C. twice	D. second	
4. A. achieved	B. done	C. grown	D. invented	

D. into

D. full

D. research

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

5. A. out

6. A. charged

7. A. operation

www.perfect-english-grammar.com

B. on

B. rich

C. at

B. prescription C. drug

C. loaded

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