



Institución Educativa Juan XXIII
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PLAN DE APOYO INGLÉS
SEGUNDO PERIODO **GRADO ONCE 11° (1-2)**

TEMAS A EVALUAR: Clausulas condicionales 0, 1, 2, Auxiliares modales, vocabulario básico, PRACTICA ICFES

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INDICADOR DE DESEMPEÑO: Selección y transformación de información de diferentes tipos de fuentes relacionada con los temas desarrollados en clase y composición de textos en forma oral y escrita a través de los cuales demuestra sus preferencias, decisiones o actuaciones haciendo uso de los elementos de la lengua trabajados 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) CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE ZERO, FIRST OR SECOND

1. I can't let you go there. If you the last train, where..... ?

- a) miss / will you stay
- b) missed/would you stay
- c) miss/do you stay

2. If you five and six, you eleven.

- a) added / will get
- b) added/ would get
- c) add/get

3. **Samantha:** If I in Italy, I pizza every day.

Sue: Well, you'd be very fat, then.

- a) am/will eat
- b) were/ 'd eat
- c) am/eat

4. If your blood pressure ... high, salt as little as possible.

- a) is / will eat
- b) will be/eat
- c) is/eat

5. It's rush hour in traffic, now. If the traffic really bad, you the tram to go home.

- a) is/can take
- b) will be/can take
- c) was/could take

6. You ... less if you to lose weight.

- a) will eat/wanted
- b) should eat/want
- c) eat/want

7. I don't think Mike will agree with this. If he ..., we.....the project immediately.

- a) agrees/will start
- b) agreed/'d start
- c) agree/start

8. There are lots of possibilities to do in London. If I in London, I.....Buckingham palace first.

- a) am/will visit
- b) am/visit
- c) were/'d visit

9. If I ... you, I....an ambulance. You can't go as fast as an ambulance to the hospital.

- a) was/will call
- b) were/'d call
- c) am/will call

10. If you.....your meal, youout. I'll check it.

- a) 've finished/ go
- b) 've finished/may go
- c) finished/ 'd go



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B) CORRECT THE MISTAKES AND WRITE THE CORRECT SENTENCES.

- 1) Jackie always screams if she will see a spider.....
- 2) He would be happier if he moves to a bigger flat.
- 3) If he don't come home by eleven, I will call the police.....
- 4) Do you help me if my suitcase is too heavy?.....
- 5) My sister would do gymnastics if she isn't so tall.

C) WRITE FIRST CONDITIONAL SENTENCES USING THE PROMPTS.

- 1) if / we / be / late – we / miss / the beginning of the film. = ***If we are late, we'll miss the beginning of the film.***
- 2) if / it / snow – the children / make / a snowman =
- 3) if / I / find / Leslie's book – I / send / it / to her =
- 4) if / you / work / harder – you / not fail / the exam =

D) FORM ZERO CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

- 1) Jack / always / bring / flowers / when / he / come / to visit us. = ***Jack always brings flowers when he comes to visit us.***
- 2) if / you / mix / red and blue / you / get / purple =
- 3) glass / break / when / you / heat / it ? =
- 4) if / you / not eat / you / get / thin =

E) REWRITE THE SENTENCES. USE THE SECOND CONDITIONAL.

- 1) I haven't got any money, so I won't buy that CD. = ***If I had some money, I would buy that CD.***
- 2) Pigs haven't got wings, so they don't fly. =
- 3) His marks aren't good because he doesn't work hard. =
- 4) I'm busy, so I won't come with you. =

F) COMPLETE WITH THE APPROPRIATE MODAL VERB – HAVE TO/ DON'T HAVE TO - MUST/MUSTN'T-MIGHT-CAN/CAN'T-COULD/SHOULDN'T-MAY.

1. It's a hospital. You smoke.
2. He has worked many hours. He be tired after such hard work.
3. I speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Morocco.
4. The teacher said we read this book for our own pleasure as it is optional. But we read it if we don't want to.
5.you stand on your head for more than a minute? No, I
6. Take an umbrella. It rain later.
7. You leave small objects lying around. Such objects be swallowed by children.
8. You be exhausted after your long trip. Come in and have a drink.



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9. I won't go out this afternoon because the weather forecast is not very good, and I _____ get wet.
10. You _____ to apply for the job yet. You can do it later this week.
11. That _____ be Jake. It's impossible. He said he was going to Spain.
12. You _____ step into the headmaster's office without permission.
13. Tell your sister she _____ stay the night here if she wants to.

G) Read the text. Then, answer the questions. Choose A, B, C or D.

GRANDMOTHER BECOMES WORLD'S OLDEST MASTER

Phyllis Turner, a 94- year-old great-great grandmother from Australia, is said to be the world's oldest person to earn a university degree. She began studying for her postgraduate degree at age 90 and will receive her diploma this week from Adelaide University. She told Australian journalist that she feels very excited and it has been a wonderful experience.

Turner left primary school at the age of 12 after her father left the family. While her mother worked long hours washing, cooking and cleaning for a rich family, she took care of her brothers and sisters. Almost 60 years later, aged 70, she returned to study anthropology at Adelaide University. She was named the best student in 2002 before moving on to her master's degree.

Professor Macie J. Henneberg said he was surprised by Turner's energy and dedication to study. He said, "mentally she was like any other 25-year-old student. She has a very active mind. She used to wake up at five in the morning and think about something and then phone to say she wanted to check on it"

Henneberg said Turner completed some research on the anthropological history of Australia before the Europeans arrived.

Records show she is the oldest person in the world to receive a postgraduate degree. Hennerberg added, "*We are trying to get her into the Guinness book of the World Records*".

1. What is the writer trying to do in this article
- A. encourage the reader to study at a university
 - B. argue that old people need more facilities to study
 - C. suggest that age is not a problem when studying
 - D. describe a great-great-grandmother's home life
2. What information can the reader find in the article?
- A. Why Phyllis Turner studied at Adelaide University
 - B. the topic of the study she completed
 - C. what Phyllis Turner's hobbies and interests are
 - D. the subjects offered at Adelaide University
3. Phyllis Turner stopped studying at age 12 because
- A. she missed her brothers and sisters
 - B. she started working for a rich family
 - C. she and her father left the family
 - D. she had to help her mother at home



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4. Phyllis Turner's professor thinks that

- A. she is too old to study
- B. she likes other students
- C. it is amazing how active she is
- D. D. the university is fantastic

I) Lea el artículo y seleccione la palabra adecuada para cada espacio. Marque A, B, C o D.

TIPS AND TECHNIQUES TO IMPROVE YOUR MEMORY

Memory isn't like any part of your (O) It's a way of organizing information in your brain (36), to reorganize the way you (37)..... and this will help you.

Dr Moulin (38)..... these tips for your memory. (39).....are entering appointments in a diary, (40).....writing the back of your hand, or asking someone else to remind you. When someone (41)..... you a phone number to remember, divide the numbers. If you have to do something every day at a (42)..... time, give yourself a (43)..... .When I have my tea, I will take my pills.

Create mental images rather than (44)..... words. A way of remembering a person's name is to imagine it on the person's face. If you (45)..... Jhon Bridge: imagine a bridge on his face. Try this now!

Ejemplo: 0. O. A body B. face C. skin D. heart

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. 36. A. or | B. so | C. nor | D. but |
| 2. 37. A. know | B. say | C. look | D. think |
| 3. 38. A. describes. | B. sees | C. sends | D. does |
| 4. 39. A. some | B. all | C. several | D. every |
| 5. 40. A. under | B. In | C. on | D. over |
| 6. 41. A. lends | B. gives | C. makes | D. borrows |
| 7. 42. A. normal | B. short | C. specific | D. Common |
| 8. 43. A. reminder | B. choice | C. reward | D. date |
| 9. 44. A. creating | B. making | C. telling | D. using |
| 10. 45. A. teach | B. meet | C. help | D. tell |

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