	INSTITUCION EDUCATIVA SANTA ELENA		Código: FR-GAP-32
	NIT: 811.017.836-7 DANE: 205001011031 Núcleo: 925		Versión: 1
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PLAN DE PROMOCIÓN ANTICIPADA
2018-2019

Docente: JOHANN S. GARCÉS		Área / Asignatura: INGLÉS	Grupos: 11°S
Período: ANUAL 2018	Fecha: NOV	Nombre Estudiante:	

Indicadores de Desempeños a superar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elabora trabajos en los que refleja la comprensión e interpretación de los contenidos estudiados en otra lengua. Desarrolla sus habilidades comunicativas a través de diferentes actividades. Identifica el significado de vocabulario y expresiones en inglés dando cuenta de su uso en contexto

Criterios de Evaluación
Presentación del taller: 30% Sustentación escrita u oral: 70%

Actividades a realizar
<p>LA PRESENTACIÓN DE TODO EL TRABAJO DEBE SER A MANO EN HOJAS DE BLOCK TAMAÑO CARTA Y DEBE CUMPLIR CON LAS NORMAS DE PRESENTACIÓN DE UN TRABAJO ESCRITO, CONTENIDO PORTADA, MÁRGENES, TÍTULOS RESALTADOS, LETRA LEGIBLE (PROPIA), ETC. Y EL DESARROLLO DEL MISMO DEBE SER COHERENTE Y COMPLETO. SE DEBE BUSCAR TODO EL VOCABULARIO DESCONOCIDO,</p> <p>SE DEBE ESTUDIAR ESTE TALLER PARA LA PRESENTACIÓN DE LA EVALUACIÓN ORAL Y ESCRITA</p> <p><u>Se debe buscar todo el vocabulario desconocido y contestar en inglés de manera correcta y completa.</u></p> <p>1. Utiliza el verbo TO BE en su forma correcta.</p> <p>_____ Mery a driver? No, she _____. She _____ a waitress.</p> <p>_____ you American? No, I _____. I _____ Australian.</p> <p>_____ John and Paul at home? No, they _____. They _____ at the university.</p> <p>_____ the book on the table? No, it _____. It _____ on the chair.</p> <p>_____ your mother from Toronto? No, she _____. She _____ from Brazil.</p> <p>2. Presente, pasado, futuro e infinitivo del verbo “to be”.</p> <p>I _____ a teacher in a language school in Bath. I _____ married and I have two children. My brother _____ a doctor in a hospital in the city. He _____ 25 and he _____ (not) married. We live in Bath but we _____ from London and every Christmas we go back to our parents' house to spend the holidays together. Last year we _____ in London for a week. The weather _____ (not) good but we _____ happy to be together. This year, my brother _____ (not going to) in London for Christmas because he _____ (going to) sightseeing in Paris with some friends. I would like _____ in Paris, even if for a weekend!</p> <p>RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS SEGÚN LA INTERPRETACIÓN DE AVISOS.</p>

¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?


En las preguntas **1 – 5**, marque **A, B o C** en su hoja de respuestas.

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 01 | <div>PLEASE DO NOT
FEED THE ANIMALS</div> | A. in a station
B. in a café
C. in a zoo |
| 02. | <div>25¢ per day
for late return of books</div> | A. in a shop
B. in a library
C. in a hotel |
| 03. | <div>ALL FISH ON SALE HERE CAUGHT
FRESH FROM THE SEA TODAY</div> | A. in a museum
B. in a hotel
C. at a market |
| 04. | <div>Please work in
your math groups
until the break</div> | A. in a classroom
B. in a museum
C. in an office |
| 05. | <div>Fourth floor
toys and clothes</div> | A. in a school
B. in a hospital
C. in a department store |
| 06. | <div>TICKET OFFICE
for international trains</div> | A. in a theater
B. in an airport
C. in a station |

FUTURE, WILL AND GOING TO

Complete the sentences using will or going to:

- I'm very thirsty. I _____(get) you a drink!
- He _____(play) tennis on Thursday morning.
- She is very hungry. I _____(make) her a sandwich.
- George _____(visit) her sister on Saturday.
- My brother _____(work) in Germany for a year.
- Look at the kid at the top of that tree. He _____(fall down).
- If you go to London you _____(visit) Buckingham Palace.
- My mum thinks it _____(snow) tomorrow.
- In ten years time, I _____(have) a big house.
- What are your plans for next weekend? - I _____(meet) my friends.

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- 1. John _____(study) English in the future.
- 2. Look at Paul! He _____(get) on the bus.
- 3. What a dark clouds! It _____(rain).
- 4. I think I _____(call) her tomorrow.
- 5. I _____(travel) to London next Monday.
- 6. The baby _____(fall) down. He doesn't walk very well.
- 7. It's very hot here! I _____(open) the door!
- 8. They _____(buy) a new car next month.
- 9. Tom _____(get)home about ten o'clock.
- 10. _____(stay/you) at Paul's house very long? - Not really, just a few days

PRESET AND PAST PERFECT
Complete the sentences below with the correct tense of the verb in brackets :
present perfect or past perfect, simple or continuous form.


- 1) I'm ready to go now. I _____(finish) my homework.
- 2) My mother was furious when she saw that the dog _____(eat) the meat!
- 3) Pedro _____(attend) English classes for the last two years.
- 4) You're doing well. How many pages _____(write) so far?
- 5) David was tired because he _____(paint) the house all day.
- 6) It is Maria's first job. She _____never _____(work) before.
- 7) Tony arrived late. Sophie _____(wait) for nearly half an hour.
- 8) The doctor was annoyed because Charlie _____(forget) his appointment.
- 9) Eva must be ready for the exam now. She _____(revise) for weeks!
- 10) Alex didn't go to the cinema because he _____(see) the film already.

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

- Read the following text and answer the questions.

Languages

This is John and Rachel’s first date. John is anxious to impress her so he brings her to an expensive French restaurant. He orders a glass of wine for each of them and exchanges a few words in French with the waiter. The waiter compliments him on his French and returns with the wine and the menu.

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“Wow, I am impressed! Where did you learn to speak French?” Rachel asks.

“Well, I took a few classes at the French Language Institute and spent a few weeks in France after that. But it was a few years ago and my French is a little rusty” replies John blushing. “I could order for us in French if you like.”

“That would be cool! I’ve never been to a French restaurant with someone who was fluent in the language. Order a chicken dish for me. I don’t know much about French food but anything in a cream sauce would be great.”

“Alright” says John. “There’s a chicken in mushroom and asparagus cream sauce that I think you will like, and I’ll have the rack of lamb.”

“Sounds perfect!” says Rachel as the waiter approaches the table to take their order.
John speaks to the waiter in French, who smiles and nods politely. About ten minutes later he returns with their order. “Anything else I can get for you?” he asks after placing the plates on the table.

John and Rachel look at their plates and then look at each other.

John looks embarrassed. “I guess my French is more than ‘a little rusty’.”ks?

Q1: What kind of restaurant does John take Rachel to and why?

Q2: Why does John try to speak French with the waiter?

Q3: What did John try to order for them in French?

Q4: What did the waiter actually bring?

Q5: Is John’s French a little rusty?


RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO
Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas, **busque todo el vocabulario desconocido con su significado** y escriba lo que más le llamó la atención o le pareció interesante.

SMILING MORE OFTEN

Smiling more often has many benefits. People who smile regularly can experience an increase in their health and state of mind. Unfortunately, many people don’t smile enough. It’s a good idea to smile more often in order to be more attractive.

Smiling brings health benefits. It increases natural substances in the body which improve your state of mind. Besides, smiling helps your facial structure giving you a more youthful look; combined with healthy teeth, smiling can make you seem more healthy and attractive. Smiling also has positive effects on the immune and cardiovascular systems.

There are psychological benefits to smiling frequently. It makes you happy almost immediately. Many times when we can’t smile, we find that anyone’s smile helps us feel better. Smiling can also reduce stress levels since the body reacts quickly to it. A great way to make someone cheerful is to help them smile.

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Smiling more often can also make you look more attractive and confident. In general, people like to show happiness and be near those who are happy. Smiling in the presence of others shows you are a happy person, and you can pass the feeling to them. People are naturally attracted to smiling; therefore, smiling frequently can help you get the attention you want from others.

If you don't smile much, find ways to smile more often; try to make others smile more often too. Smiling is a fast way to feeling happy. Feeling happy and making others feel happy is very positive and will bring many benefits. Although it seems difficult, it is in fact very easy: all it takes is moving some muscles and you are happy almost immediately.

1. What can the reader find out from the text?

- A. How smiling helps people to appear younger.
- B. How smiling shows people you are interested in them.
- C. When smiling makes people lower their stress levels.
- D. When smiling helps people to be popular.

2. What can smiling cause in people?

- A. It makes them react to funny situations frequently.
- B. It helps them to know when they feel good.
- C. It makes them want to help others to feel happy.
- D. It helps them to feel happy very quickly.

3. Who are the characters of the text?

- A. The smiling and the cardiovascular system.
- B. People and doctors.
- C. The smiling and muscles.
- D. The smiling and people.

4. A secondary idea of the text could be:

- A. Smiling more often can also make you look more attractive and confident
- B. A great way to make someone cheerful is to help them jump.
- C. Cooking is a fast way to feeling happy.
- D. smiling frequently can't help you get the attention you want from others.

5. The corresponding part of the sentence is:

Smiling can also reduce...

- A. anxiety levels since the body reacts immediately to it
- B. Fatigue levels since the mind reacts quickly to it
- C. stress levels since the body reacts slowly to it
- D. stress levels since the body reacts quickly to it

READING COMPREHENSION, THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF USHERS

- 1. What's the main idea of the book?
- 2. Write something interesting for you about the book:
- 3. What's a secondary idea of the book?
- 4. Who are the characters and scenarios of the story.

5. Write 40 words you learned from the book (unknown vocabulary)

READING COMPREHENSION, RIP VAN WINKLE

- 1. What’s the main idea of the book?
- 2. Write something interesting for you about the book:
- 3. What’s a secondary idea of the book?
- 4. Who is the author of the book and where and when he was born?
- 5. Who are the characters and scenarios of the story.
- 6. Write 40 words you learnd from the book (unknown vocabulary)

COMPLETAR EL SIGUIENTE CUADRO CON LA INFORMACIÓN FALTANTE DEL VERBO,

VERBO (EN CASTELLANO)	VERBO (EN INGLÉS)	PASADO SIMPLE	PARTICIOPIO
ser/estar	be		been
ganarle (a alguien)	beat		beaten
Empezar	begin		begun
Doblar	bend		bent
Morder			bitten
Soplar			
Romper			
llevar/traer			
Construir			
Comprar		bought	

Coger		caught	
Elegir		chose	
Venir		came	
Costar		cost	
Hacer		did	
Dibujar			
Soñar			
Conducir			
Beber			
Comer			
Caer			
Sentir			
Luchar			
encontrar			
Volar		flew	
Olvidar		forgot	

Perdonar		forgave	
Conseguir		got	
		gave	
		went	
		grew	
			had
			heard
			heard
			hit
			held
			hurt
			kept
			known
			learned/learnt
			beaten
marcharse		left	

		lent	
		let	
significar/querer decir			
conocer por primera vez			
Pagar			
Poner			
Leer			
sonar/llamar por teléfono			
		rose	
		ran	
		said	
Ver		saw	
Vender		sold	
Enviar		sent	

demostrar		showed	
Cerrar		shut	
Cantar	sing	sang	
Sentarse	sit		
	sleep		
	speak		
	spend		
	stand		
	swim		
	take		
Enseñar		taught	
contar, decirle a alguien		told	
		thought	
			thrown
	understand		understood
	wake		woken

	wear		worn
	win		won
	write		written