

**Idioma extranjero I**

**| Reto 4: *Daily routines***

**¿Quién eres?**

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| Matrícula | 19015478 |
| Fecha de elaboración | 10 de diciembre de 2019 |
| Nombre del asesor | Lissette |

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| **1** | | **My daily routine**  Mi rutina diaria |  |
|  | **Instrucción:** completa la siguiente tabla, escribiendo en inglés, diez actividades que realizas todos los días en casa y en el trabajo. Puedes hacer uso del presente simple en positivo o negativo. | | |

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|  | **Example**   * Oraciones **afirmativas** acerca de la rutina diaria:   + I wake up at 7:00 a.m. every morning.   + I have lunch with my co-workers. * Oraciones **negativas** acerca de la rutina diaria:   + I don’t take my dog out for a walk. * Oraciones afirmativas sobre rutina diaria **con el uso de *do***:   + I do the dishes.   + I do my hair. |

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| **My daily routine** | | |
| **Oraciones afirmativas** | **Oraciones negativas** | **Oraciones con el uso de *do*** |
| 1. I wake up at 6:00 am every morning | 1. I don’t eat breakfast at my house | 1. I do my bed |
| 2. I use the bus at 7:00 am | 1. I don’t use to seat at the bus | 1. I do pay the driver |
| 3. I eat my breakfast at 8:00 am at my school | 1. I don’t wash my teeth | 1. I do my homework |
| I got o my classes at 9:00 am | 1. I don’t sleep at class | 1. I do take notes |
| 5. I leave school at 200 pm | 1. I don’t stay at school | 1. I do take the bus |

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| **2** | | **What did you use to do?**  ¿Qué solías hacer? |  |
|  | **Instrucción:** completa la siguiente tabla, escribiendo en inglés cinco actividades que tú, algún amigo o miembro de tu familia solían realizar todos los días en casa y en el trabajo. | | |

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|  | **Example**   * Oraciones acerca de lo que solía hacer:   + I used to watch cartoons every morning before school.   + My dad used to drive me to school.   + My wife used to pack my lunch. |

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| **Things we used to do** | |
| 1. | I used to watch people enter to classes at the morning |
| 2. | My friend and I used to lunch together |
| 3. | My girlfriend used to love me |
| 4. | My son used to talk me |
| 5. | My brother used to go to gym |

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| **3** | | **What can I do?**  Qué puedes hacer? |  |
|  | **Instrucción:** completa la siguiente tabla, escribiendo en inglés cinco actividades que tú, algún amigo o miembro de tu familia son capaces de hacer. | | |

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|  | **Example**   * Oraciones **afirmativas** con el uso del auxiliar *can*:   + I can read a book in two days.   + She can dance very well.   + He can play soccer. * Oraciones **interrogativas** con el uso del auxiliar *can*:   + Can they sing high notes?   + Can we make pizza?   + Can you drive your kids to school? |

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| **Oraciones afirmativas con *can*** | **Oraciones interrogativas con *can*** |
| 1. I can finsh this course in tre days | 1. Can you do it? |
| 2. I can integrate a trognometric function | 1. Can he eat an apple? |
| 3. she can do my homework | 1. Can they came her? |
| You can move all those rocks | 1. Can she come with me? |
| 5. it can folow me | 1. Can he be quiet? |

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| **4** | | **Who would you like?**  ¿Qué te gustaría? | | |  |
|  | **Instrucción:** completa la siguiente tabla, escribiendo en inglés cinco **actividades que te gustaría** hacer y **cinco que deberías** hacer. Es obligatorio utilizar los *auxiliary would y should*.  **NOTA: Puedes utilizar la forma positiva, negativa e interrogativa.** | | | | |
|  |  |  |  | **Example**   * Oraciones con el uso de *would*:   + I would love to go to Colombia next year.   + She would like a milkshake for breakfast.   + Would you mind if we are late?   + I wouldn't go to the middle east because it's dangerous.   + She wouldn't like that pink dress. * Oraciones con el uso de *should*:   + You should take french classes before you go to France.   + I should go to bed before 10 p.m.   + He shouldn't be late for class.   + We shouldn't play video games for too long. | |

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| **Oraciones con el uso de *would*** |
| 1. Would you like to date me? |
| 2. Would she do ir? |
| 3. Would you merried me? |
| Would he imporve? |
| 5. Would you be able to come with me? |
| **Oraciones con el uso de *should*** |
| 1. ***I should sleep more than 4 hours*** . |
| 1. He should be here |
| 1. She should not be with him |
| 1. They should be more punctual |
| 1. Should we come tomorrow |



**Idioma extranjero I**

**| Reto 3. *There are many things to learn***

**¿Quién eres?**

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| Nombre completo: | Benjamin Rivera Covarrubias |
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| Fecha de elaboración: | 10 de diciembre de 2019 |
| Nombre del asesor: | **Lissette** |

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| **1** | | **What's in your house and your fridge? | Affirmative sentences**  ¿Qué hay en tu casa y en tu refrigerador? | Oraciones afirmativas |  |
|  | **Instrucción:** observa tu casa y tu refrigerador e identifica los objetos que se encuentran ahí. Escribe 6 enunciados utilizando lo siguiente:   1. *There is/there are.* 2. Cuantificadores para *countable* *and uncountable nouns*.  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | **Example**   1. Oraciones con *there is*:    1. There is a fridge in the kitchen.    2. There is a bottle of milk in the fridge.    3. There is a carton of orange juice in the fridge. 2. Oraciones con *there are*:    1. There are 2 couches in the living room.    2. There are three tomatoes in the fridge.    3. There are two carrots in the fridge. | | | |

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| **Oraciones con *there is*** | **Oraciones con *there are*** |
| * There is a desk in my room | 1. There are many pillows in my bed |
| * There is a computer in the study | 1. There are books in the study |
| * There is a chicken in de fridge | 1. There are tomatoes in the fridge |

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| **2** | | **What's in your house and your fridge? | negative sentences**  ¿Qué hay en tu casa y en tu refrigerador? | Oraciones afirmativas y negativas. |  |
|  | **Instrucción:** observa nuevamente tu casa y tu refrigerador e identifica los objetos que no hay, para ello, elabora 6 enunciados donde menciones las cosas que hacen falta, no olvides utilizar t*here is/there are,* así como los *countable and uncountable nouns*.   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | **Example**   1. Oraciones negativas con *there is*:    1. There isn’t a bar of butter in the fridge.    2. There isn’t WiFi in the house. 2. Oraciones negativas con *there are:*    1. There isn’t a dozen eggs in the fridge.    2. There aren’t temperature controllers for floors. | | | |

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| **Oraciones negativas con *there is*** | **Oraciones negativas con *there are*** |
| 1. There isn’t food in my room | 1. There aren’t chairs in my room |
| 1. There isn’t TV in the kitchen | 1. There aren’t animals in the kitchen |
| 1. There isn’t a computer in the fridge | 1. There aren’t grabes in the fridge |

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| **3** | **Verb to have | Affirmative sentences**  Verbo *to have* | oraciones afirmativas |

**Instrucción:** escribe seis oraciones afirmativas en el idioma inglés utilizando el verbo *to have* con cada uno de los pronombres personales.

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|  | **Example**   1. Oraciones afirmativas con *to have*:    1. I have three packs of chocolate.    2. You have a dozen eggs.    3. She has two apples. |

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| **Oraciones afirmativas con *to* *have*** |
| 1. **I have one computer** |
| 1. You have some glasses |
| 1. He has my pc |
| 1. She has a dozen eggs |
| 1. It has a tail |
| 1. We have some cars |
| 1. You have dignity |
| 1. They have food |

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| **4** | **Verb to have | negative sentences**  Verbo *to have* | oraciones negativas |

**Instrucción:** escribe seis oraciones negativas en el idioma inglés utilizando el verbo *to have* con cada uno de los pronombres personales.

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|  | **Example**   1. Oraciones negativas con *to have*:    1. We don’t have a computer.    2. You don’t have a cat.    3. He doesn’t have a pen. |

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| **Oraciones negativas con *to* *have*** |
| 1. **I don’t have shoes** |
| 1. You don’t have pets |
| 1. He doesn’t have any eggs |
| 1. She doesn’t have boyfiend |
| 1. It doesn’t have a sweater |
| 1. We don’t have coffe |
| 1. You dont have cars |
| 1. They don’t have computers |