

Portafolio de Evidencias

Ingles VIII

Carrera: Ingeniería en Desarrollo y Gestión de software

Alumno: Daniel Contreras Zamarripa

Profesor: José Alberto Uribe Uribe

Dirección de
Tecnologías de la
Información

Mayo-Agosto

UT DE LA COSTA

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Introducción

In this portfolio, the work completed during the semester is presented, covering various important grammar topics in English. Among these topics are relative clauses, which help us add more information about an object or person, allowing us to describe an idea or situation more precisely. For example, we can say "The car that I bought is very fast" to specify which car we are talking about.

Additionally, we use the future continuous tense to describe actions that will be occurring at a specific moment in the future. This can apply to both premeditated events and spontaneous situations, changing the way we construct sentences depending on the context in which it is used. For instance, we can say "I will be studying at 8 PM" to indicate a planned activity or "She will not be attending the meeting" to describe an ongoing action at a future moment.

This portfolio reflects the learning and application of these grammatical structures, demonstrating how they help us communicate more clearly and accurately in English.

Desarrollo

Relative Clauses (Cláusulas Relativas)

- ✚ The book that I borrowed from the library is very interesting.
- ✚ My friend, who lives in Canada, is coming to visit me.
- ✚ The car which he bought last year is already having problems.

Past Modals (Modales en Pasado)

- ✚ She could have finished her homework, but she decided to go out instead.
- ✚ You should have called me when you arrived.
- ✚ He might have been the one who left the door open.

Future Continuous Tense (Tiempo Futuro Continuo)

Affirmative Form:

- ✚ I will be traveling to Spain next summer.
- ✚ At this time tomorrow, she will be presenting her project.
- ✚ We will be having dinner at 8 PM.

Negative Form:

- ✚ He will not be attending the meeting next week.
- ✚ They will not be watching the movie tonight.
- ✚ I will not be working late tomorrow.

Simple Future (Futuro Simple)

- ✚ I will call you when I get home.
- ✚ She will bake a cake for the party.
- ✚ They will arrive at the airport at 6 PM.

Idiomatic Future Tense (Futuro Idiomático)

- ✚ I am going to visit my grandparents next weekend.
- ✚ She is going to start a new job next month.
- ✚ We are going to move to a new house soon.

Unidad 1 Present and Past

Práctica de ejercicios

UT Universidad Tecnológica de la Costa
Gobierno del Estado de Nayarit
Organismo Público Descentralizado

PRÁCTICA DE EJERCICIOS
Sistema de Gestión de la Calidad

Fecha de emisión:
10/01/2013
Revisión: 01
Página 1 de 17

Instrumento	Práctica de ejercicios
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Alumno: David Contreras Zamarrón	Fecha: 10/01/2024
Carrera: INGENIERÍA EN DESARROLLO Y GESTIÓN DE SOFTWARE.	Grupo: IDGS 91
Asignatura: Inglés VIII	Unidad temática: 1 Present and Past
Profesor: José Alberto Uribe Uribe	

I. Ejercicios a resolver:
In pairs make a conversation about traveling abroad. (using the vocabulary of this lesson)

II. make a conversation about plans and predictions.

III. Draftly you should say sentences with relatives pronouns (who, what, where etc.)

- Here is the person who is teaching in English.
- The book, which was filled with fascinating facts, was exactly what she had been looking for to complete her research project.
- The town where I grew up has changed a lot over the years.

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David: What are you going to do this weekend?
Martin: I am going to visit my grandparents. What about you?
David: That's nice. I was going to visit my friends, but I'm not going to be in town.
Martin: That's a shame. Maybe you can do something else.
David: I was thinking about going for a walk.
Martin: That sounds good. Where to?
David: I'm going to the park. I'll take some pictures and show them to you later.
Martin: Oh, that's nice. What are you doing Saturday?
David: I think I'll just stay home and relax. How about you?
Martin: Yes, I have. I've played a lot of video games, but I'm planning to try something new.
David: Oh, I'm going to try to learn to swim. I've been thinking about it for a while.
Martin: That sounds like a good idea. Are you going to be playing all weekend?
David: No, I won't be playing all weekend. I'll be watching a movie. What about you?
Martin: In the morning, I'll be helping my mom with some chores. In the afternoon, I'm not going to be doing anything special.

PRÁCTICA DE EJERCICIOS

Sistema de Gestión de la Calidad

Fecha de emisión:

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Rubrica de la práctica de ejercicio

RUBRICA PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE PRÁCTICA DE EJERCICIOS

Nombre del alumno: Daniel Contreras Zamora Grupo: 10CS91

Criterios de evaluación	Autónomo	Destacado	Satisfactorio	No competente	Puntuación
Speaking (30%). Notable fluidez, entonación, claridad y correcta pronunciación. (30 puntos)	Notable fluidez, entonación, claridad y correcta pronunciación, pero ligero uso de muletillas. (20 puntos)	Hay fluidez, entonación, claridad, pero ligeros detalles en pronunciación y notable exceso de muletillas. (10 puntos)	No hay fluidez ni claridad, predominan las muletillas y la mala pronunciación. (5-0 puntos)	24	
Contenido (20%). Aborda el tema de la unidad principal de manera abundante. (20 puntos)	Aborda el tema de la unidad de manera satisfactoria. (10 puntos)	Es difícil encontrar el tema de la unidad principal en la conversación. (6 puntos)	No aborda el tema de la unidad principal en absoluto. (4-0 puntos)	18	
Writing (20%). Excelente ortografía, ningún error en la conversación. (20 puntos)	Presenta ligeros errores ortográficos o de spelling en palabras que fonéticamente suelen parecerse. (8 puntos)	Es notable la presencia de errores ortográficos o de spelling en la mayor parte de la conversación. (6 puntos)	Hay errores ortográficos y spelling en toda la conversación. (4-0 puntos)	17	
Grammar (20%). Toda la gramática empleada en la conversación lleva coherencia, no hay errores en verbos principales ni verbos auxiliares. (20 puntos)	Aunque la gramática es correcta, hay ligeros detalles de coherencia y/o logros errores en verbos principales y auxiliares. (8 puntos)	Hay dificultad para encontrar coherencia y uso de verbos principales y auxiliares. (6 puntos)	Es imposible encontrar coherencia en la conversación en general. No se entiende ningún tiempo gramatical empleado en la conversación. (4-0 puntos)	16	
Entrega del trabajo (10%). En el plazo acordado. (10 puntos)	Fuera del plazo, pero con justificación oportuna. (8 puntos)	Fuera del plazo, pero con justificación inoportuna. (5 puntos)	Fuera del plazo. (3-0 puntos)	10	
Penalización por entrega extemporánea: (10 puntos por día transcurrido)					85
Puntuación Final					



Examen

UT Universidad Tecnológica de la Costa
Sistema de Gestión de la Calidad

Examen

Fecha de emisión: 10/01/2013
Revisión: 01

Instrumento: Examen

Alumno: Donal Contreras Zamarrón Fecha: 14/Junio/2024

Carrera: Ingeniería en Desarrollo y Gestión de Software Grupo: IDGS 91

Asignatura: INGLES Unidad temática: II

Profesor: JOSÉ ALBERTO URIBE URIBE.

Read the following text and answer the questions below

Discovering the Wonders of Travel

Traveling offers a gateway to new experiences and adventures beyond the confines of our daily lives. Whether it's a leisurely stroll through cobblestone streets or an adrenaline-pumping hike through rugged mountains, each journey presents opportunities for exploration and discovery. Yet, traveling isn't without its challenges. From language barriers to navigating unfamiliar public transportation systems, travelers must adapt to various situations. Despite these hurdles, the allure of travel lies in its ability to broaden horizons, foster cultural understanding, and create lasting memories.

One of the greatest joys of travel is the chance to immerse oneself in diverse cultures and traditions. Sampling local delicacies, visiting historical landmarks, and interacting with locals provide invaluable insights into the richness of human experience. Moreover, travel promotes personal growth by encouraging individuals to step out of their comfort zones and embrace new perspectives. While each journey may present its own set of obstacles, the rewards of travel far outweigh the challenges, making every adventure a worthwhile endeavor.

Questions:

1. What does traveling offer individuals according to the passage?

☒ A) A gateway to new experiences.
☐ B) A limitation of exploration.
☐ C) A guarantee of familiarity.
☐ D) A lack of cultural understanding.

2. What are mentioned as challenges of travel?

☒ A) Overcoming language barriers.
☐ B) Staying within comfort zones.
☐ C) Avoiding new perspectives.
☐ D) Limiting interactions with locals.

3. According to the passage, what lies in the allure of travel?

☒ A) Broadening horizons and fostering cultural understanding.
☐ B) Staying confined within daily routines.
☐ C) Avoiding challenges.
☐ D) Creating lasting obstacles.

4. What is highlighted as one of the joys of travel?

☒ A) Sampling local delicacies.
☐ B) Avoiding historical landmarks.
☐ C) Limiting interactions with locals.
☐ D) Staying within comfort zones.

5. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the list.

Internet-enabled influencer marketing embassy thought leader climate-friendly
energy-efficient streaming landmark mindful departure well outlet

1. Before your flight to Paris, make sure to check your passport expiration date.
2. The Eiffel Tower is a famous landmark in Paris, France.

UT Universidad Tecnológica de la Costa
Sistema de Gestión de la Calidad

Examen

Fecha de emisión: 10/01/2013
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Read the following sentence and choose the correct relative pronoun to complete each sentence.

1. The book which I borrowed from the library was quite interesting.
A) who
B) which
C) whom

2. Sarah who is my best friend, is coming to the party tonight.
A) who
B) which
C) whom

3. The house whose roof was damaged in the storm has been repaired.
A) who
B) which
C) whom

4. The woman whom helped me find my lost dog is my neighbor.
A) who
B) which
C) whom

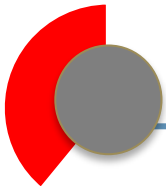
5. The car which we bought last month broke down on the highway.
A) who
B) which
C) whom

6. The cake which my mom baked, is delicious.
A) who
B) which
C) whom

7. The student who won the science competition was awarded a scholarship.
A) who
B) which
C) whom

Complete the sentence with the correct future form: Simple Future or Idiomatic Future.

1. Jeremy will visit her grandparents next weekend.
2. They are going to buy a new car next month.
3. Sarah is starting her new job in two weeks.
4. We are having a picnic in the park this Saturday.



Conclusion

In conclusion, mastering various grammatical structures in English, such as past modals, the future continuous tense, the simple future, the idiomatic future tense, and relative clauses, is essential for improving precision and clarity in communication. Past modals allow us to express possibilities and reflections about past situations. The future continuous helps us describe actions that will be occurring at specific moments in the future, whether planned or spontaneous. The simple future and idiomatic future tenses enable us to talk about future actions with different nuances of intention and planning. Finally, relative clauses allow us to add detailed information about people or objects, enriching our descriptions.

This portfolio has been an opportunity to apply and practice these structures, demonstrating their usefulness in various contexts and enhancing our linguistic skills in English. By mastering these topics, we can communicate more effectively and accurately, which is crucial for success in learning the language.