

EJERCICIOS RESUELTOS.

Nombre del documento

VOLUNTARIOS:

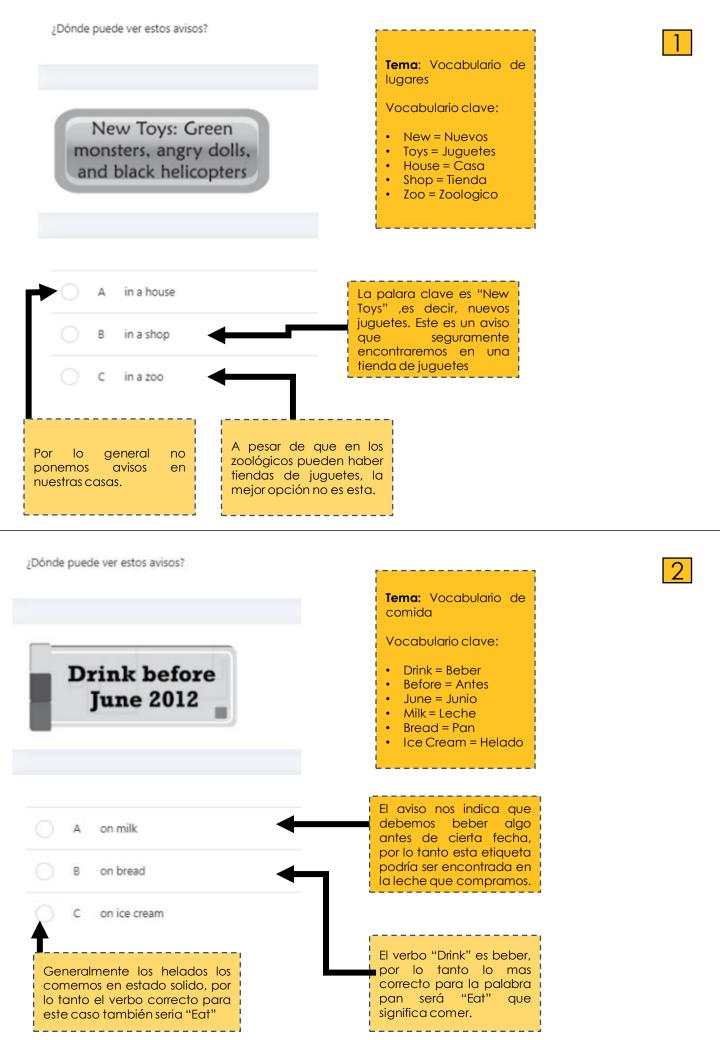
Miguel Ángel Velez Cortes

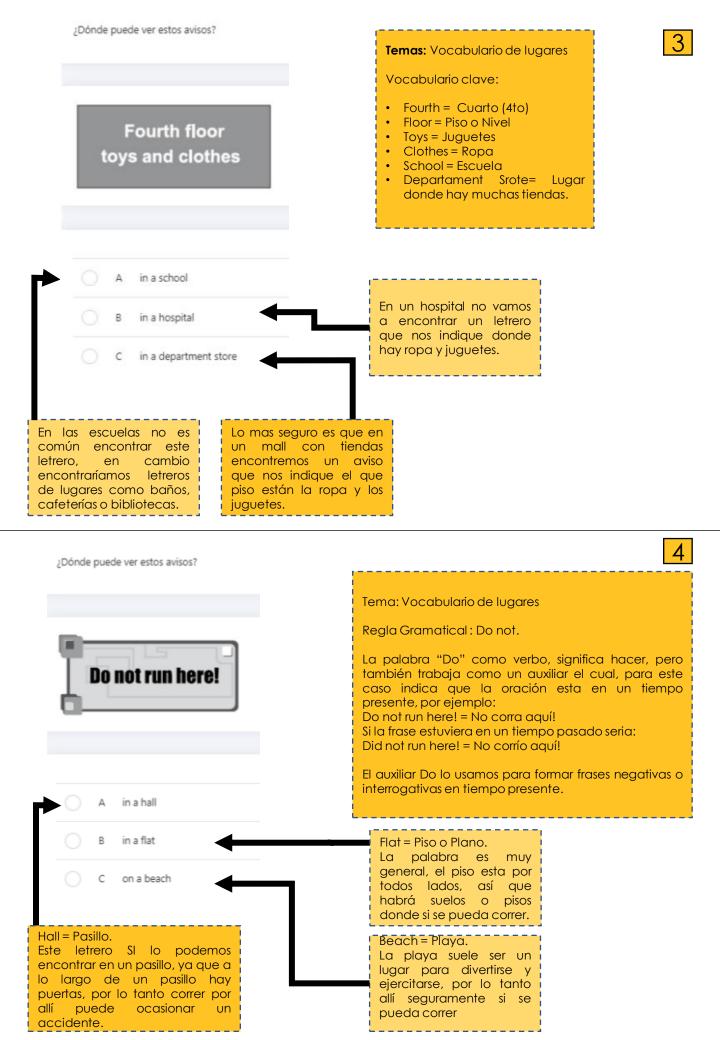
Camilo Exneider Barrera Giraldo

2020

Este documento hace parte del material educativo del canal de <u>YouTube Manual de Supervivencia</u>. <u>Clic para acceder a la</u> documentación completa

> Si tiene algún problema puedes escribir al correo vmendozazamora@gmail.com





Tema: Vocabulario especifico de envíos por correo Vocabulario clave:

- Freepost = servicio postal gratuito.
- Stamp = Estampa o sello.
- Need = Necesitar.
- Book = libro.
- Envelope = Sóbre.
- Newspaper = Revista.

Un servicio FREEPOST es propio de los mails, que anteriormente se manejaban de una manera mas física, entonces consitia en que no había necesidad de hacer pagos de envio. Por esta razón la única opción correcta es la B

¿Cuál palabra (A – H) concuerda con la descripción de cada frase?					
А	В	С	D		
ball	bike	competition	field		
E	F	G	Н		
player	prize	stadium	uniform		

Vocabulario clave:

- Ball = Bola o pelota.
- Bike = Bicicleta.
- Competition = Competición.
- Field = Campo abierto para hacer actividad física.

Vocabulario clave:

- Player = Jugador.
- Prize = Premio.
- Stadium = Estadio
- Uniform = Uniforme

This is a place outdoors where you can play sports.

Vocabulario clave:

- Place = Lugar.
- Outdoors = a las afueras.
- Where = Donde.
- Play = Jugar.
- Sports = Deprotes.

Tema: Presente simple, vocabulario de deportes y lugares

Respuesta Correcta: D) Field

 En un campo abierto podemos practicar cualquier tipo de deporte, desde los que son individuales hasta los que requieren de equipos.

If you travel on it, you will do exercise and save time.

Vocabulario clave:

- Travel on it = Viajar en esto.
- Save time = Ahorrar tiempo.

Regla Gramatical = You Will

La palabra "Will" expresa una posibilidad de que pase algo en un futuro, por lo tanto:

You Will do excersice = Tu harás ejercicio

Tema: Future time

Respuesta Correcta: B) Bike.

 Un objeto en el que podemos viajar mientras hacemos ejercicio y al mismo tiempo ahorrando tiempo es una bicicleta.

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All members of the same team wear this.

Vocabulario clave:

- All = Todos.
- Members = Miembros.
- Same = Mismo.
- Team = Equipo.
- Wear = Usar

Tema: Vocabulario ropa

Respuesta Correcta: H) Uniform.

 Algo que usan los miembros de un equipo para diferenciarse de otros equipos es un uniforme.

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At the end of this there is usually one winner.

Vocabulario clave:

- End = Final.
- There is = Hay.
- Winner = Ganador.

Tema: Vocabulario de deportes

Respuesta Correcta: C) Competition.

 Como vimos en el vocabulario de las opciones, "Competition" significa competición, y como nos dice el enunciado, al final de esta siempre hay un ganador. You need this if you want to play tennis.

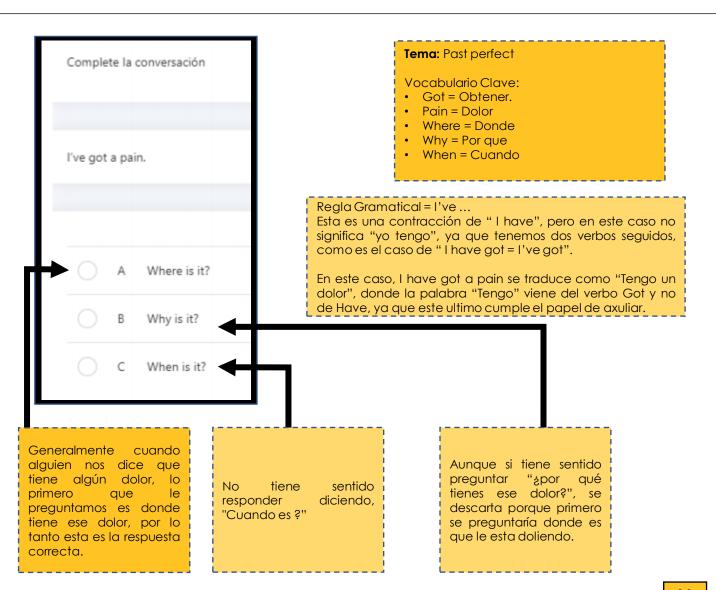
Vocabulario clave:

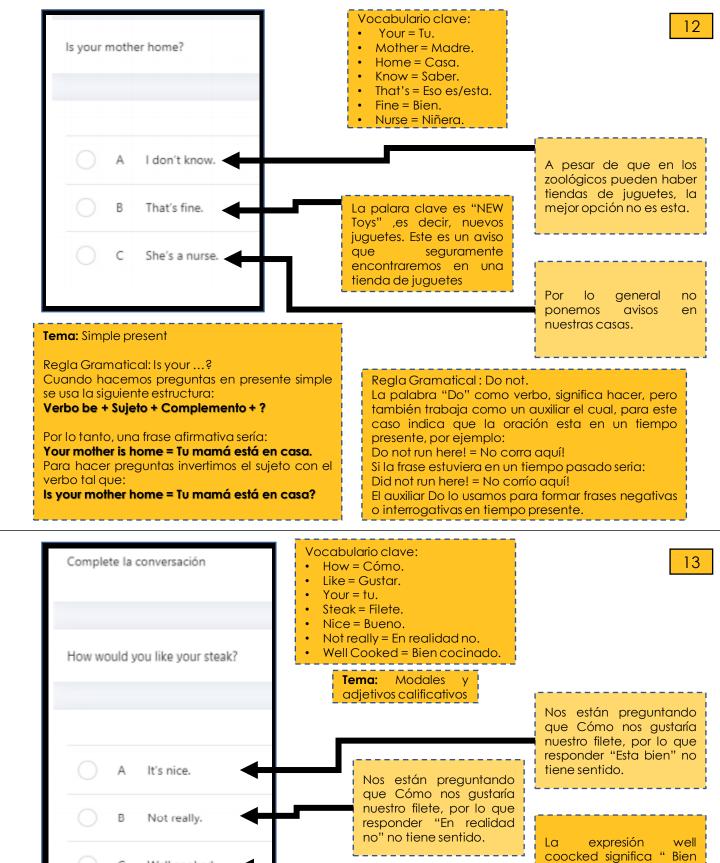
- Need = Necesitar.
- Want = Desear o guerer.
- Play = Jugar.

Tema: Vocabulario de deportes

Respuesta Correcta: A) Ball

 Lo esencial para poder jugar tenis son las raquetas y las pelotas de tenis, pero como en la lista de opciones solo esta la pelota, esta será entonces la opción mas acertada.





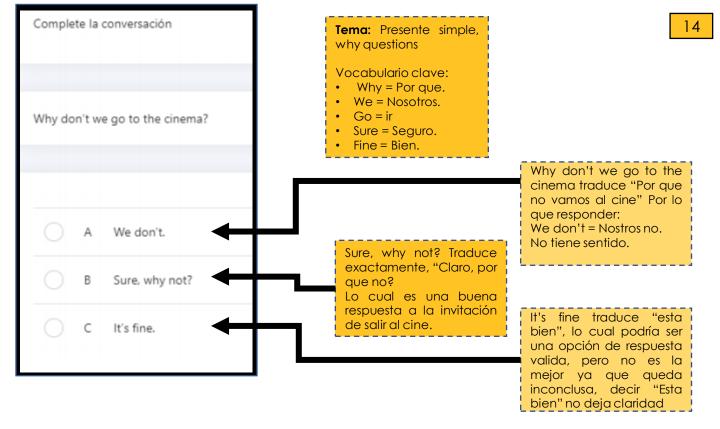
Regla Gramatical: Well Coocked
El verbo Cook significa Cocinar,
para que este verbo se convierta en
un adjetivo calificativo agregamos
"ed" a su terminación.
Well cook = Bien cocinar.

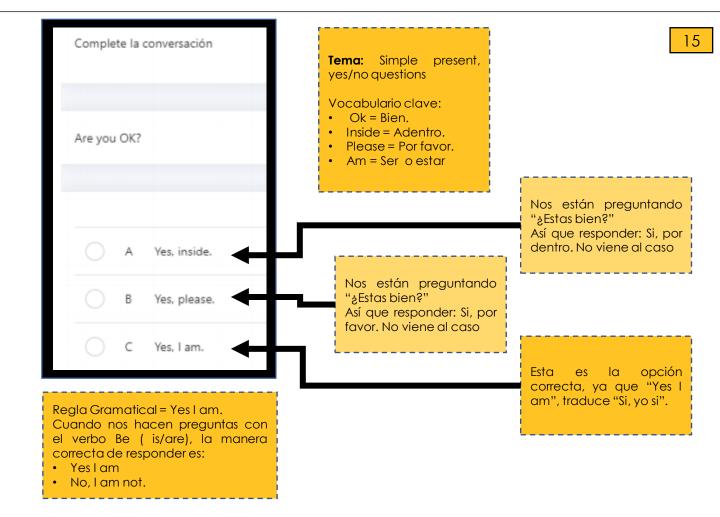
Well coocked = Bien cocinado.

Well cooked.

Regla Gramatical: Would you ...
Esta expresión significa un deseo o posibilidad a futuro, es decir:
Would you run? = Correrías?
Would you like? = Te gustaría?

cocinado" por lo tanto es la respuesta correcta.





Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.

Many people all over the world like drinking coffee. In Britain, for example, people drink about 60 million cups of coffee (16)____ day. In some countries like Italy, people like (17)___ small cup of strong coffee, usually without milk. In other countries like USA, people have coffee made (18)___ a lot of milk and sugar.

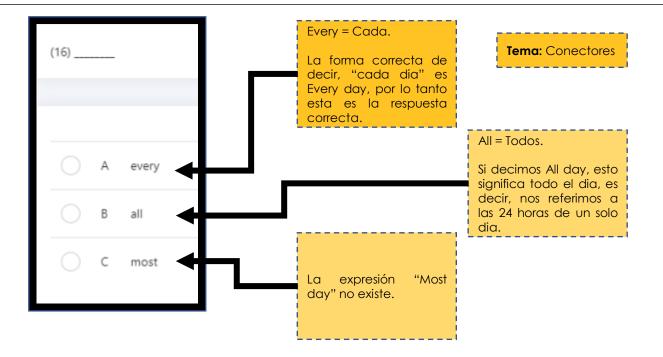
Coffee first arrived (19)_____ Britain in the 17th century. Many coffee houses (20)_____ then. But only rich men went to (21)_____ places to meet friends, talk and do business. Women did not go to coffee houses (22)_____ they were much too dangerous. Today, coffee is (23)_____ than before and people drink it everywhere, at home, at work and in cafés.

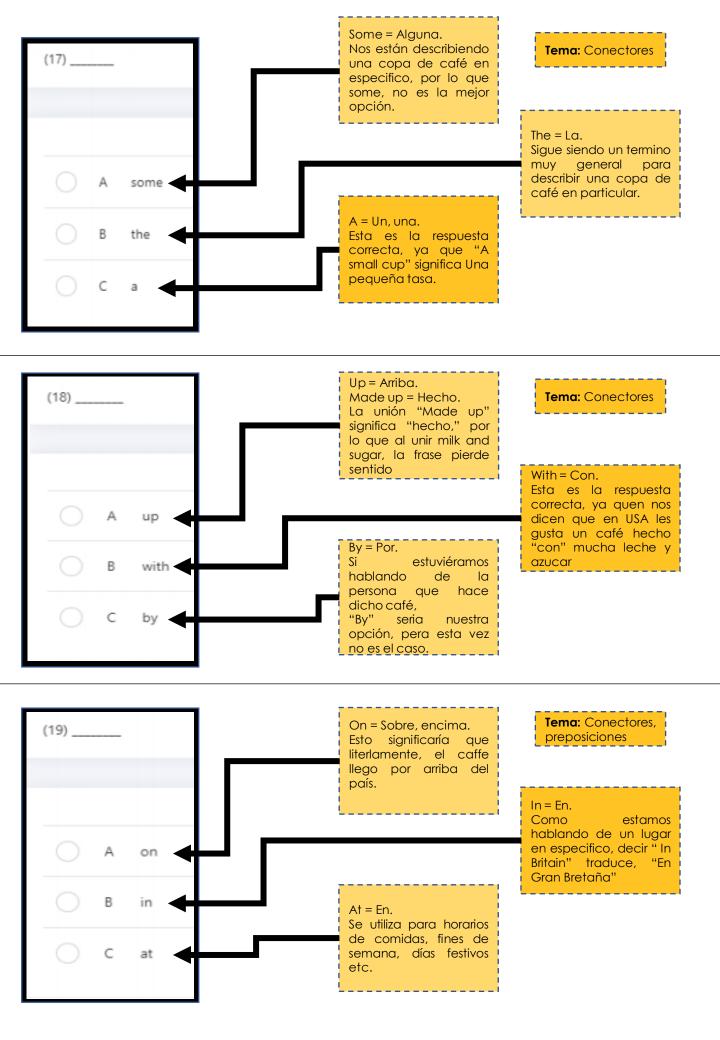
Vocabulario clave:

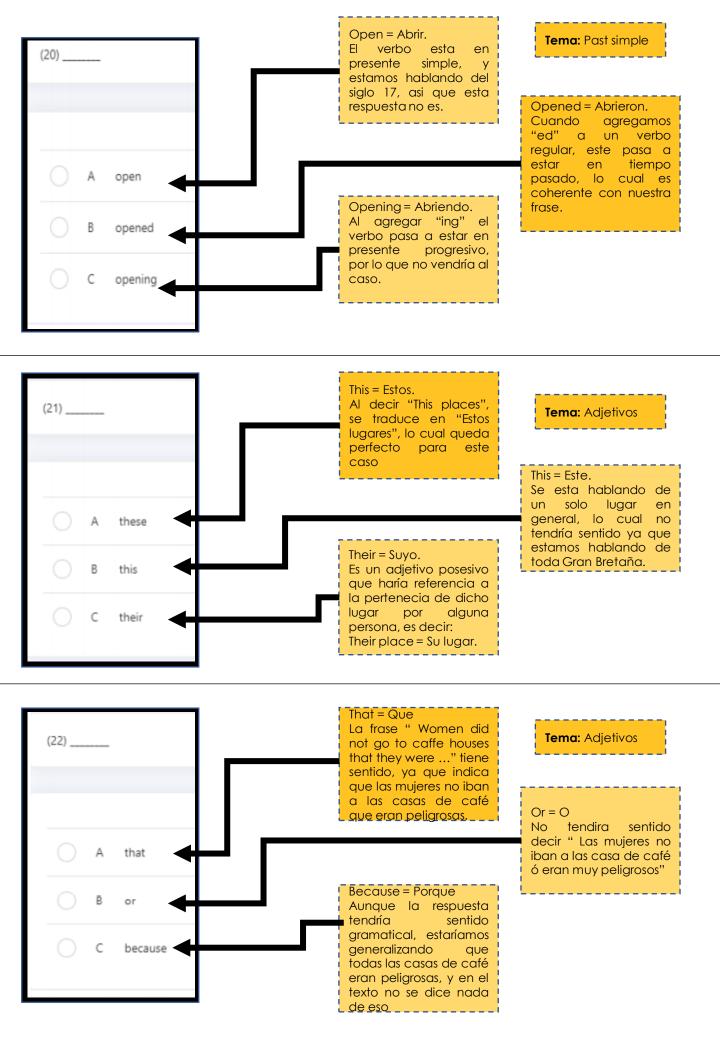
- Many people = Much gente.
- Over = Alrededor.
- Wolrd = Mundo.
- Drinking (Drink) = Tomar.
- About = alrededor de.
- Countries = Ciudades.
- Small = Pequeño.
- Strong = Fuerte.
- Without = Sin.
- A lot of = Mucho de.
- First = Primero.
- Arrived (Arrive) = Llegar.
- Century = Siglo.

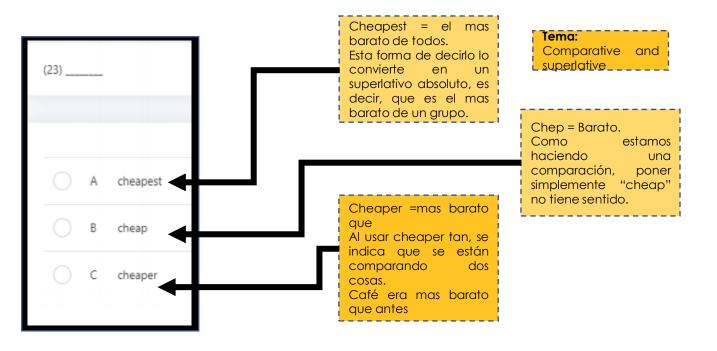
Vocabulario clave:

- Then = Entonces.
- Only = Unicamente.
- Went (Pasado de Go) = Ir
- Places = Lugares.
- Meet = Encontrarse.
- Talk = Hablar.
- Business = Negocios.
- Women = Mujeres.
- Dangerous = Peligroso
- Before = Antes.
- Everywhere = Donde sea.









Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

Same family - different lives

Vilma Williams lives in London. Her sister Paula lives in the USA and their cousin Carol lives in Jamaica. Here they talk about their lives.

I was six when I came to England from Jamaica with my parents and Paula. Now I am 29 and a nurse at a London hospital. I have two sons, but I'm not very happy in England. Jamaica still feels like home and I'd like to go and live there. My mother went back to Jamaica five years ago.

I went to England when I was three. After I finished school, I studied medicine and worked as a doctor. Then I married Brad and moved to the USA. Now, I have my own clothes shop. We had our first child six months ago, and I'm very happy in New York.

Carol I'm 30. I studied business at college and I've had a few jobs, but at the moment I'm without work. I will have my first baby next month. I like the Jamaican people and my parents have a house in the next town, but I would like to live somewhere else and have a change.

Vocabulario clave:

Live = Vive

Talk = Hablar

Came (Pasado de come) = venir

Nurse = Niñera

Sons (Plural de Son) = hijo

Went back = volvío

As = como

Married = casarse

First = primer

College = Universidad

Few = pocos

Without $= \sin$

First = primer

Town = pueblo

Somewhere else = En otra parte

Change = Cambio

Reglas Gramaticales

Tema: Simple past Simple present, future tense

Lives: Cuando el sujeto es tercera persona (She,He,It) agregamos al verbo base, en este caso (Live) una "s" al final, la cual no representa ningún cambio en el significado de nuestra frase: I live in London = Yo vivo en Londres

She lives in London = Ella vive en Londres

Adejtivos posesivos:

-- my

You -- your

Не -- his

She -- her

-- its

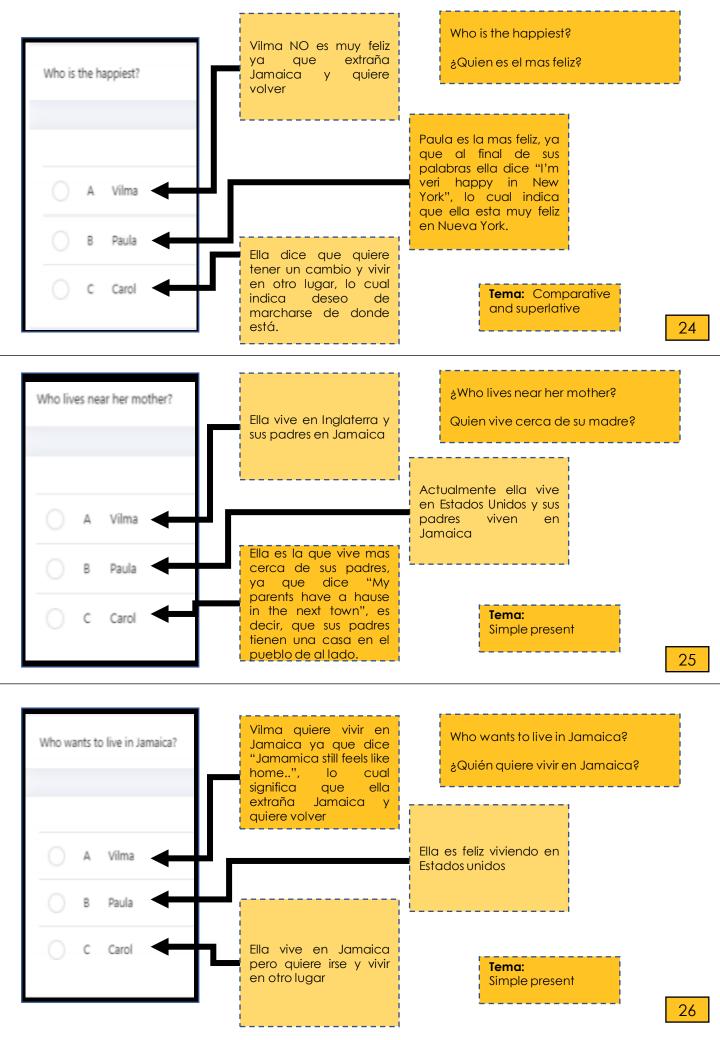
They -- their

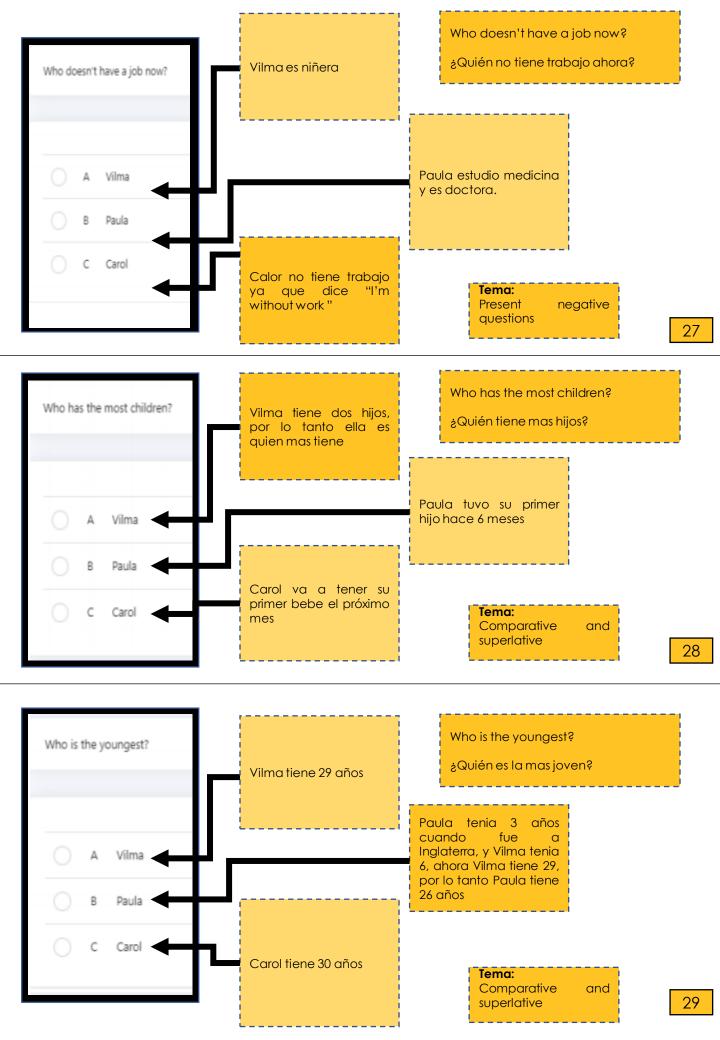
We -- Owr

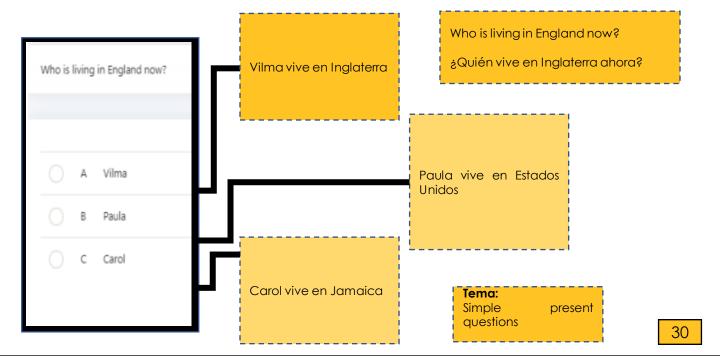
Auxiliar de futuro (Will)

Cuando usamos "Will" antes de un verbo, expresa una acción

I will have = I'll have = Yo tendré







Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

My Love of Traveling by Sam Harris

I grew up in Australia and was introduced to traveling at an early age. We moved around a lot because of my father's work. My main hobby was radios - I repaired old sets and listened to various programs from around the world. I had a map of the world on my bedroom wall with pins on it and I wrote postcards to foreign radio stations. I was an only child and I didn't have many friends; instead I tried to contact the outside world. We didn't have a television, so what I learned came from the radio and from encyclopedias. By the age of 13, I could draw maps of countries from memory and name all the capital cities.

I didn't actually leave Australia until I was twenty-five, when I went on a long trip through Asia. I arrived in Thailand thinking I was well prepared, but in fact, I knew little about its rich culture. Then I went to India, where my taste for adventure and different experiences grew. Every city there was different; there were cows on the streets, old cars, interesting food, and people everywhere.

I went from country to country without realizing how dangerous some of them were at that time. There was very little advice available. But now it's different - you can learn so much from the internet and just about everywhere you go, you'll find an internet café. It's really changed the way people travel.

The things I now like most about a trip are eating and shopping. I also love sitting on trains and talking to different people. I'm sure I'll never get bored with traveling, even though I've explored most countries in the world.

```
Tema: Simple past
Traveling = Viajar
Grew = Crecer
Early age = Temprana edad
                                           Learn = Aprender
Old sets = Viejos conjuntos
                                            Find = Encontrar
Around = Alrededor
                                           Trip = Viaje
Wall = Muro
                                            Sitting = Sentarse
Wrote = Escribí
                                           Talking = Hablar
Foreing = Extranjero
                                            Get bored = Aburrirse
Outside wolrd = Mundo exterior
                                            Even though = Nisiquiera cuando
Learned = Aprendí
Draw = Dibujar
Countries = Países
Leave = Dejar o irse de
                                            EL texto esta en su mayoría en participio pasado, se recomienda
Through = A través de
                                            estudiar este tema.
Arrived = Llegué
                                            Conjugar verbos en pasado (Verbos Regulares e irregulares)
Thinking = Pensando
                                            Auxiliares para el participio pasado
But in fact = Pero de hecho
Knew = Sabía
Taste = Gusto
There = allá
                                            I've = I have + Verbo
Cows = vacas
                                            I've explored = I have explored = He explorado
Everywhere = Por todos lados
Realizing = Darse cuenta de
Dangerous = Peligroso
                                            You'll = you will + verbo
Advice = Advertencia
                                            You'll find = Tu encontrarás
Available = Disponible
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	7
What can you learn about the writer from this text?	Tema: Simple past, Perfect past
	Vocabulario:
	Knowledge = Conocimiento
	Always wanted = Siempre quiso
	Little surprised = Poco sorprendido
^	Sharing = Compartir
 A He had always wanted to work on the radio. 	onamig Sompanii
B Very little surprised him on his first visit to Asia	
b very little surprised that of this first visit to Asia	
932/11 Jan 14 41 New Land 1991 Jan 14 St	"a) His early Knowledge of the wold came
 C His early knowledge of the world came from the radio. 	"c) His early Knowledge of the wold came from the radio.
	from the radio.
	Esta es la respuesta correcta, ya que las otras
 D He liked sharing his interest in geography with other people 	no tienen sentido:
	a) No dice que el quiera trabajar en la radio
What can you learn about the writer	b) El SI se sorprendió mucho en su viaje a Asia
from this text?	d) No se habla de sus gustos por compartir
HOTT THIS TOXI ?	sus conocimientos acerca de geografía,
¿Qué puedes aprender acerca del	
escritor en este texto?	
What is the writer trying to do in the text?	Tema: Simple present
	rema. om pre present
	Vocabulario:
	Used to live = Solía vivir
	Traveling abroud = Viajar al extranjero
	He has been to = el ha estado
A talk about the towns where he used to live	Has developed = se ha desarrollado
B describe the people he met while traveling abroad	
C compare the different countries he has been to	
C compare the different countries he has been to	
	d) Explain how his interest in travel has
 D explain how his interest in travel has developed 	developed.
	Nos damos cuenta que esta es la respuesta
	cuando nos dice "where my taste for
What is the writer trying to do in the	adventure and different experiences grew", es
text?	decir, que a medida que fue viajando su gusto
	por viajar y tener aventuras creció
32 ¿Qué esta intentando hacer el	
escritor en el texto?	
1 000.10.10.10.10.10.1	
What does the writer say about traveling abroad?	
,	
	Tema: Simple present
	Vocabulario:
	Knowledge = Conocimiento
O	Always wanted = Siempre quiso
A There are many countries he would still like to visit.	Little surprised = Poco sorprendido
	Sharing = Compartir
B Information about other countries has become easier to find	
United the control of	
 C The things he enjoys while traveling have not changed. 	b) Information about other countries has
	became easier to find.
^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
 D Knowing something about maps is useful when traveling. 	Cuando nos dice "I went from country to
L	countrywithout realizing how dangerous somo
What does the writer say about	of them were at the timeBut now is different"
traveling abroad?	nos cuenta que gracias al internet es mas fácil
individual graduation and a second gradual gra	encontrar información acerca de las ciudades
¿Qué puedes aprender acerca del	que deseamos visitar
escritor en este texto?	
3333. 3.7 3313 13/113 1	

Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio.							
Colombia's Guadua							
Bamboo has the most perfect structure that exists in nature. Guadua, a very tall stong (36) of bamboo, has been of (37) use. People used guadua to build their homes as guadua is not expensive, it (38) easily, and is very solid.							
Guadua has been planted (39) Colombians in rutal áreas for building their homes, but Guadua is (40) beautiful that it is being sent to other countries. It can be (41) for Windows, roofs, strairs or creative arts. In a local newspaper article, a journalist writes,"the fibers inside guadua are long and strong".(42), it deserves to be (43) the plant of Steel".							
As part of Colombian culture (44) songs have been written about this plant, one of (45) says, "The guadua cries because it has a heart."							
Vocabulario clave	Reglas Gramaticales:						
	Tema: Presente progresivo, presente perfecto						
Has = tener Structure = Estructura Nature = Naturaleza Tall = Alto	A lo largo del texto se usa mucho la estructura de presente progresivo. Su estructura es la siguiente:						

Has = tener
Structure = Estructura
Nature = Naturaleza
Tall = Alto
Strong = Fuerte
Has been = Ha sido
People = Gente
Build = Construir
Homes = Hogares
As = Como
Expensive = Costoso o caro
Easily = Fácilmente
Beautiful = Hermoso o hermosa
Sent = Enviado
Countries = Países
Can = Poder
Windows = Ventanas
Roof = Techo
Stairs = Escaleras

Newspaper = Periódico
Journalist = Periodista
Fibers = Fibras
Inside = Adentro
Long = Largo
Deserve = Merecer
Steel = Hierro
Songs = Canciones
Written = Escritas
About = Acerca de
Say = Decir
Cries = Llorar
Heart = Corazon

Sujeto + have/has + verbo en presente perfecto.

El presente perfecto es la tercera forma de escribir un verbo, por ejemplo para el verbo "Hacer", tenemos:

Do (Presente Simple)
Did (Pasado Simple)
Done (Presente perfecto)

Ej: I have done my homework.

He hecho mi tarea.

She has been wainting for you

Ella ha estado esperando por ti.

(36)		
0	Α	amount
\circ	В	type
	С	group
\bigcirc	D	number

Respuesta Correcta: b) Type

Nos dicen que la guadua es un ____ muy largo y fuerte de bamboo. Al analizar las opciones nos damos cuenta que la palabra que mejor encaja es "a very tall stong (36) Type of bamboo

Tema: Sustantivos

Vocabulario:
Amout = Cantidad
Type = Tipo
Group = Grupo
Number = Numero

				rectas:
١	COLL	resids	Π	iecius.

- a) Guadua es una cantidad grande y fuerte de bamboo.
- c) Guadua es un grupo grande y fuerte de bamboo.
- d) Guadua es un numero grande y fuerte de bamboo.

