INTENSIFICACIÓN DE LA ENSEÑANZA 2° B EES N°1- INGLÉS- DICIEMBRE 2023- FEBRERO 2024- PROF. MENGARELLI S **PRIMER CUATRIMESTRE**

- Presentation and personal information
- 1. Read the text. (lee el texto)

Hello everyone! My name is Serena Williams, and I am a tennis player. I am forty-two years old. I live in Florida, United States. I have brown eyes and long brown hair. I am tall. I am not lazy, I am hardworking.



hardwo	orking.				1	1	V	6					٥		
2. /	ABOUT YO	OU. Cor	nplete with	infor	mation	about y	ou.	(comple	ete las cate	egorías co	n info	ormac	ión so	obre vos)	
Name:															
Age:															
City:															
Work:															
Eyes:															
Hair:															
Adjective	es: (vocab	ulary)													
QUIET		OLD			STUDIO			MIDLE		_	BRA			YOUNG	
Tranqu	ilo/a	Adul	to mayor		Estudioso/a			De mediana edad			Valiente			lóven	
TALKAT	IVE	HARD-	WORKING		FRIENDLY H		HA	APPY SAD INTELLI		INTELLI	GENT	-	LAZ	/	
Hablad	or/a	Trabaj	ador/a		Amigable		Fe	liz Triste Intelige		Intelige	nte Pe		Pere	Perezoso/a	
TALL	SHOR	ТЕ	AT	SLIN	Л	STRON	G	MEDI	IUM BUILD)		МОО	DY		
Alto/a	Bajo/		iordo/a	Flac		Fuerte		De contexture media		Malhumor			ado/a		
		T = =					ı	DI ACK CREV		T	2112	l	1		
LONG Largo	SHORT Corto	BLUE Azul	LIGHT-B Celeste	LUE	GREEN verde			'Castaño	BLACK Negro			OND hio	RED		
Largo Corto Azul Celeste verde Marrón/Castaño Negro Gris Rubio Rojo Blanco 3. WRITE A TEXT ABOUT YOU. USE THE TEXT ABOVE AS AN EXAMPLE. (Escribe un texto sobre vos, utiliza el texto del comienzo como ejemplo y los adjetivos dados para describirte.															
I am _								l					yeaı	rs old.	
and						ha	air.	I am _			and			·	
I am n	ot								_•						

Routines and present simple

1. Look at the pictures and write the routines under the pictures. (coloca las rutinas debajo de las imágenes)

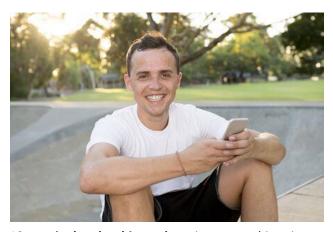


2. Read the following text about Alfred's routine. (lee el siguiente texto sobre la rutina de Alfred)

Alfred is an American boy. He lives in Los Angeles, California. He lives with his family in a modern house. He is fifteen years old and he has got an older brother, David, and a younger sister, Emma.

He starts his day at about 7.30 a.m. He gets up, goes to the bathroom to have a shower, brushes his teeth and get dressed and combs his hair. Then he has breakfast.

He goes to school at 8 a.m. He usually has lunch at the school canteen at 12.30. After school, he goes home. There he does his homework. In the afternoon he walks the dog and does exercise. Alfred is a very helpful boy, so he helps his mother cleaning up everything after dinner.



He usually watches TV for a while after dinner and at about 10 p.m. he brushes his teeth again, puts on his pajamas, make the bed and goes to bed. Ate the weekend he sometimes listens to music and reads books. Alfred is a very happy boy!

- 3. Answer true or false aboy the text (responde verdadero o falso sobre el texto)
- Alfred is an American boy
- He lives in a modern flat
- He is eleven years old
- He has got two brothers
- He has lunch at school
- He usually watches tv after breakfast
- **4. Answer the questions about the text** (responde a las preguntas sobre el texto)

-	Where does Alfred live?
-	What is his sister's name?
-	What time does he go to school?
-	Where does he have lunch?
_	What does he do at the weekend?

Grammar:



Afirmative

I walk
You walk
He walks
She walks
It walks
We walk
You walk
They walk

Negative

I don't walk
You don't walk
He doesn't walk
She doesn't walk
It doesn't walk
We don't walk
You don't walk
They don'twalk

Interrogative

Do I walk?
Do you walk?
Does he walk?
Does she walk?
Does it walk?
Do we walk?
Do you walk?
Dothey walk?

Short answers

Affirmative

Yes, (I/ you / we / they) do Yes, (he / she / it) does

Negative

No, (I / you / we / they) don't No, (he / she / it) doesn't

TERCERA PERSONA DEL SINGULAR

AGREGAMOS — S AL VERBO EN LA TERCERA PERSONA DEL SINGULAR (he, she, it).

I drink - he drinks

I run – he runs

PERO

- AGREGAMOS—es AL VERBO QUE TERMINA EN
 —ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o.

 I watch he watches
- CON LOS VERBOS TERMINADOS EN consonante + y, CAMBIAMOS LA -y POR -ies.

I cry – he cries

PEROCON LOS VERBOS TERMINADOS EN **vocal + y**,AGREGAMOS —s.

I play - he plays

Usamos el Presente Simple:

 Para hábitos y acciones que realizamos regularmente: He visits his friends every Sunday.

She goes to school by bus.

- Para verdades generales:
 The sun rises in the East.
- Para situationes permanentes:
- He lives in Athens.

•	SIAY-	- study- eat- teach- start- go- d	0	
		mplote the centences with the	Present Simple of the verbs in brac	kote (Completor con el precente de
••		rbo entre paréntesis)	erresent simple of the verbs in brac	kets. (Completal Con el presente de
			to school by bus. (go	o)
	b)	Elephants	leaves and grass. (eat)	
	c)	David's father	in a hospital. (work)	
	d)	The bank opens at 9.30 and _	at 4.30. (close	e)
	e)	Tom and Jim	football every day after scho	ool. (play)
	f)	Mr Jones is a teacher. He	History. (teach)	
	g)	Our lessons	at 9.00 and	at 3.30. (start / finish)
	h)	My pen friend	in Japan. (live)	
	i)	Mary and her brother	cartoons every Sun	nday morning. (watch)
	j)	John	his room every day. (tidy)	

↓ LIKE + GERUND

Utilizamos el verbo LIKE para indicar que algo nos gusta, y utilizamos DON´T LIKE para indicar algo que no nos gusta.

Para los sujetos I, you, we and they utilizamos LIKE o DON'T LIKE

Para los sujetos he, she e it, utilizamos LIKES o DOESN'T LIKE

Todos los verbos que sigan después del verbo like, se les debe agregar ING.

Ejemplo:

I LIKE PLAYING FOOTBALL. /THEY DON'T LIKE STUDYING ENGLISH
SUSAN <u>LIKES</u> EATING CUPCAKES. /THE DOG <u>DOESN'T LIKE</u> WALKING.

1. Read and match. (lee los textos y une con las imágenes)

BEN

I'm very active and I like doing exercise.

I like going to the park and
rollerblading. It's a lot of fun! I don't

ADAM

I like music! I like Music class at school. I like playing the recorder and I want to learn to play the guitar. I like using the internet, especially for listening to music.

PALOMA

I like reading. I read at school, at home and in the park. I like going to the park when it's sunny and reading comics. And I like using the internet







2.	Read the sentences and	l write true of	f fa	alse.	lee l	las orac	iones	e inc	dica ve	'dad	dero o	fa	Iso
----	------------------------	-----------------	------	-------	-------	----------	-------	-------	---------	------	--------	----	-----

L)	ľm F	Paloma. I	llike r	eading	in the	park.	·
----	------	-----------	---------	--------	--------	-------	---

- 2) I'm Ben. I don't like doing exercise.
- 3) I'm Adam. I like Maths class at school.
- 4) I'm Ben. I don't like watching TV. _____
- 5) I'm Paloma. I like playing the recorder. _____
- 6) I'm Ben. I like using the internet.



SEGUNDO CUATRIMESTRE

PAST SIMPLE

En inglés temenos dos tipos de verbos, los regulares y los irregulares. Los verbos regulares, para escribir su forma en pasado simple se les agrega ED o D.

EJEMPLO: PLAY----- PLAYED DECIDE------DECIDED START-----STARTED

Los verbos irregulares, son los que aparecen en la lista a continuación y su forma en pasado simple es el verbo que aparece en la columna de al lado. Si un verbo no aparece en la lista de verbos irregulares, quiere decir que es regular y se le agrega ED o D para formar el pasado simple del mismo.

IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING		
Become	Became	Become	Convertirse		
Begin	Began	Begun	Empezar		
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Morder		
Break	Broke	Broken	Romper		
Bring	Brought	Brought	Traer		
Build	Built	Built	Construir		
Burn	Burnt	Burnt	Quemar		
Buy	Bought	Bought	Comprar		
Catch	Caught	Caught	Coger		
Choose	Chose	Chosen			
Come	Came	Come	Elegir Venir		
Cost	Cost	Cost	Costar		
Cut	Cut	Cut	Costar		
	Did				
Do		Done	Hacer		
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Dibujar		
Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt	Soñar		
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Beber		
Drive	Drove	Driven	Conducir		
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Comer		
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Caer		
Feed	Fed	Fed	Alimentar		
Feel	Felt	Felt	Sentir		
Fight	Fought	Fought	Luchar		
Find	Found	Found	Encontrar		
Fly	Flew	Flown	Volar		
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Olvidar		
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Perdonar		
Get	Got	Got	Conseguir		
Give	Gave	Given	Dar		
Go	Went	Gone	Ir		
Grow	Grew	Grown	Crecer		
Have	Had	Had	Tener		
Hear	Heard	Heard	Oír		
Hit	Hit	Hit	Golpear		
Hold	Held	Held	Sostener		
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Herir		
Keep	Kept	Kept	Guardar		
Know	Knew	Known	Saber		
Learn	Learnt	Learnt	Aprender		

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSES	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
Leave	Left	Left	Salir, Abandonar
Lend	Lent	Lent	Prestar
Lose	Lost	Lost	Perder
Make	Made	Made	Hacer
Mean	Meant	Meant	Significar
Meet	Met	Met	Conocer
Pay	Paid	Paid	Pagar
Put	Put	Put	Poner
Read	Read	Read	Leer
Ring	Rang	Rung	Llamar por teléfono
Run	Ran	Run	Correr
Say	Said	Said	Decir
See	Saw	Seen	Ver
Sell	Sold	Sold	Vender
Send	Sent	Sent	Enviar
Shine	Shone	Shone	Brillar
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Disparar
Show	Showed	Shown	Mostrar
Sing	Sang	Sung	Cantar
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sentarse
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Dormir
Smell	Smelt	Smelt	Oler
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Hablar
Spell	Spelt	Spelt	Deletrear
Spend	Spent	Spent	Gastar dinero, pasar tiempo
Stand	Stood	Stood	Estar de pie
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Robar
Swim	Swam	Swum	Nadar
Take	Took	Taken	Tomar, coger
Teach	Taught	Taught	Enseñar
Tell	Told	Told	Decir
Think	Thought	Thought	Pensar
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Arrojar
Understand	Understood	Understood	Entender
Wake	Woke	Woken	Despertar
Wear	Wore	Worn	Vestir
Win	Won	Won	Ganar
Write	Wrote	Written	Escribir

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- **1.** Lee y sigue las siguientes instrucciones:
- a) Busca las definiciones de los siguientes verbos regulares que aparecen enambos recuadros y anótalos en inglés y español.
- b) Luego, en el primer recuadro une la lista de verbos en presente con surespectivo pasado.
- c) Finalmente, en el segundo recuadro escribe el pasado de los verbosregulares.

	<u> </u>
Match the present	and past tense:
tick	pressed
scratch	looked
crash	answered
boil	crashed
answer	ticked
clean	scratched
look	boiled
push	cleaned
press	pushed
knock	knocked

Fill in the	past tense:	
jump	2	
add	9	
walk	12	
open	-	
talk		
laugh		
call	ō-	
chew		
comb	-	
paint		

2. Complete the sentences with a verb in past tense. (complete las oraciones con un verbo en pasado del recuadro del costado)

25		kick
The boy	a picture yesterday. 🐔	¥
炒 -1	and the section	laugh
ne pigs	at the joke.	comb
The girl	the teacher's question. 🖺	answer
My dad	his hair this morning.	add
I†	last winter. 🧣	press
My mom	the house yesterday.	listen
Last week at school I	lots of sums.	paint
Last night we	to music.	clean
My brother	the ball. 🇳	snowed
₹ I	the button on the TV.Collecti	ve.com

3.		omplete the following sentences with the past simple tense of the verb in brackets. (complete las guientes oraciones con el pasado simple del verbo entre paréntesis)
V	1	When I (be) in Japan I (find) everything very different.
~	/	Two years ago my parents (buy) a new car.
~	/	Last summer Peter (spend) his holidays in a summer camp with his friends.
		They (go) swimming, they (play) football and golf they
		(visit) many interesting places.
~	•	My sister (get) a good job in a bank.
~	/	Susan and her cousins (come) to Portugal ten years ago.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The present continuous is made from the present tense of the verb be and the –ing form of a verb:

(El presente continuo se forma con el presente del verbo be y agregándole -ing al verbo principal)

I am working

You are playing He is talking

We are staying She is living

They are sleeping It is eating

We use the present continuous to talk about: (Utilizamos el presente continuo para hablar de:)

Activities at the moment of speaking (Actividades en el momento)

I am listening to music.

Future plans or arrangement

Next year Sara is going to travel to Paris.

GRAMMAR

LA MAYORIA DE LOS VERBOS AGREGAN - ING	WEAR WEAR ING DRINK DRINK ING PLAY PLAY ING
AQUELLOS VERBOS TERMINADOS EN E , SE LE QUITA LA E Y AGREGA - ING	DANCE DANCING HAVE HAVING MAKE MAKING
LOS VERBOS TERMINADOS EN CONSONANTE+VOCAL+CONSONANTE, DUPLICAN LA ULTIMA CONSONANTE Y SE AGREGA -ING	RUN RU NNING SIT SI TTING SWIM SWI MMING

1. WRITE THE -ING FORM OF THE VERBS BELLOW (Escribir la forma con -ing de los verbos debajo)

DRIVE (conducir)- GO (ir)- GET (conseguir)- WASH (lavar)- DRINK (beber)- WEAR (usar)- SIT (sentar)- HAVE (tener)- PLAY (jugar/tocar un instrumento)- RUN (correr)- LIVE (vivir)- SWIM (nadar)- DO (hacer)- CUT (cortar)- RAIN (llover)- DANCE (bailar)- PUT (poner)- WRITE (escribir)- MAKE (hacer)- CRY (llorar)- EAT (comer)- SING (cantar)- COOK (cocinar)- READ (leer)- LISTEN (escuchar)- SLEEP (dormir)

+ -ING	(E) + -ING	DOUBLE CONSONANT + -ING
GOING	DRIVING	GETTING

2.	WHAT IS HAPPENING? WRITE SENTENCES, THEN MATCH THE SENTENCES WITH THE PICTURE.	(¿Qué está
	sucediendo? Escribe oraciones y luego únelas con las imágenes)	

a.	They/ listen/ to music.		
	They are listening to music. (C)		

c.	She/ sleep		

b. John/ eat/ an apple.

e. Ann/ wait/ for the bus

f. George/ ride/ a bike

g. It/rain

h. The police/ arrest/ a thief

i. The man/ fish



3. LOOK AT THE PICTURES, CORRECT THE SENTENCES. (Mira la imagen, corrige las oraciones)

1. 2.	Margaret is Reading a book. Margaret isn't reading a book. She is cooking. Pierre is walking to school.		
3.	We are having lunch in the garden.		2
4.	They are doing the shopping.		
5.	My sister is teaching.	3	47
6.	Peter is listening to music.		