



PROCESO DE GESTIÓN DE FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL

INTEGRAL

FORMATO GUÍA DE APRENDIZAJE – INGLES II

IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA GUIA DE APRENDIZAJE

- **Denominación del Programa de Formación:**

TECNÓLOGO EN ADMINISTRACION TURISTICA

- **Código del Programa de Formación:** 240202501 versión 1

- **Nombre del Proyecto:**

TECNÓLOGO EN ADMINISTRACION TURISTICA

- **Fase del Proyecto:** PLANEACIÓN

Actividad de Ingles de Proyecto: Elaborar un portafolio de servicios, un glosario clasificado, en inglés con vocabulario técnico sobre términos técnicos empleados dentro de la administración turística necesarios para la realización del proyecto.

- **Competencia:**

Interactuar en lengua inglesa de forma oral y escrita dentro de contextos sociales y laborales según los criterios establecidos por el Marco Común Europeo de Referencia para las Lenguas.

- **Resultados de Aprendizaje a Alcanzar:**

Intercambiar opiniones sobre situaciones cotidianas y laborales actuales, pasadas y futuras en contextos sociales orales y escritos.

Duración de la Guía: 43 horas

2. PRESENTACIÓN

- Motivar hacia la actividad de aprendizaje en consideración a las fortalezas que aportará en el desarrollo de habilidades y destrezas
- Guiar y organizar el aprendizaje de manera que se oriente al desarrollo integral del aprendiz
- Motivar a la acción, al trabajo autónomo sistemático y organizado
- Relacionar conocimientos previos con los nuevos para la construcción significativa de los mismos
- Promover el aprendizaje colaborativo y el crecimiento integral del grupo



The aim of this guide is to get the students to practice using English as a foreign language by developing the activities proposed in the document. The apprentice will be able to use the language not only in an academic context but also in a working context and in a social context. The student will also be able to use phrases and vocabulary related to personal and technical topics, as well as the grammar structures used to describe routines and habits.

3. FORMULACIÓN DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE APRENDIZAJE

3.1 ACTIVIDADES DE REFLEXIÓN INICIAL.

- Watch the video you find on the link below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCG5Bb9PfjY>

What is your opinion about the importance of English nowadays? Why you should learn English?

Do you think learning English can give you the opportunity to get a better job?

- Watch the following video and learn about Present Simple, likes and dislikes and adverbs of frequency:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=spt5hwZQOXw>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jaN5fS3FffY&list=PL72uVxapk7jYS2uoBMVdB2_speNboYvS0&index=5





3.2 ACTIVIDADES DE CONTEXTUALIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE CONOCIMIENTOS NECESARIOS PARA EL APRENDIZAJE.

3.2.1. Through this learning guide you can learn about:

Grammar structures charts and vocabulary that you are going to use in this level

➤ SIMPLE PRESENT

In English is used to describe an **action** that is regular, true or normal. We use the simple present tense to express:

Affirmative sentences:



Simple Present Tense

☆ This tense has only **one word**.

e.g. 

- ◆ Candy **likes** flowers.
- ◆ The flowers **smell** good.

e.g. 

- ◆ Mimi **sings** well.
- ◆ Mimi **is** good at singing.



<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb in present</u>	<u>Complement</u>
George	wears	an overall to the total station
Mary	embellishes	the building fence with plants and flowers
Residents	attend	the assemble meeting

Simple present negative:

I **don't play** with the ball.
 You **don't play** with the ball.
 He **doesn't play** with the ball.
 She **doesn't play** with the ball.
 It **doesn't play** with the ball.
 We **don't play** with the ball.
 You **don't play** with the ball.
 They **don't play** with the ball.

Third Person
(SINGULAR)

Subject	Negative Auxiliary present	Base form verb in present	Complement
She	doesn't	drink	beer
You	don't	go	to CTCM Cazuca
The dog	doesn't	eat	vegetables



Everyday actions

What do you do in the morning?



Wake up.

Brush your teeth.

Take a shower.



Habits and routines

In general, in the third person we add 'S' to the main verb.



Sofia plays the guitar



Mikes makes a Sandwich



They design a present

Spelling for the verbs we use for the pronouns **He – She– it** differs depending on the ending of that verb:

General Add: S		Ending: h – s – x – z – o Add: ES		Ending: consonant + y Add: IES	
work	works	watch	watches	cry	cries
sing	sings	miss	misses	study	studies
measure	measures	mix	mixes	apply	applies
play	plays	buzz	buzzes	fly	flies
survey	surveys	go	goes	try	tries
drive	drives	do	does		



Yes/No question- structure:

Auxiliary in present	Subject	Base form verb in present	Complement
Do	I	need	a permission to go out?
	you	like	cold weather?
	we	study	online?
	they	enjoy	music in english?
Does	he	operate	a tower crane?
	she	use	the wheelbarrow?
	it	drink	milk?

Wh- Questions:

Who?	Who is that boy? My brother Tom.	
When?	When is the party? On Friday at 2 o'clock.	
What?	What is on the table? There is a pencil.	
Why?	Why are you late? Because I missed my bus.	
Where?	Where is your book? It is in the bag.	
Which?	Which is your apple? The green one.	



ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY:



ADVERBS AND EXPRESSIONS OF FREQUENCY

How **often** do you go to the trip?

Mary **rarely** **goes** to the journey

Tom **frequently** **goes** to the safari





PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT:



Prepositions of Movement



Down the stairs



Up the stairs



Out of the box



Into the box



Toward the box



Away from
the box



Past the box



Over the box



Onto the box



Off the box



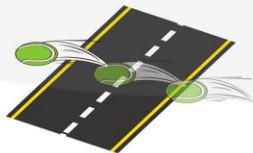
Around
the cube



Under
the box



Along
the road



Across
the road



Through
the tube



➤ LIKES AND DISLIKES:

Likes and Dislikes:



I like construction
I like drons
I like heavy machines
I like AutoCad



I don't like maths
I don't like remote education
I don't like public transport
I don't like drama movies



THE HOUR:

Telling the time

2:00 - It's two **o'clock**.

2:05 - It's five **past** two.

2:10 - It's ten **past** two.

2:15 - It's quarter **past** two.

2:20 - It's twenty **past** two.

2:25 - It's twenty-five **past** two.

2:30 - It's half **past** two.

2:35 - It's twenty-five **to** three.

2:40 - It's twenty **to** three.

2:45 - It's quarter **to** three.

2:50 - It's ten **to** three.

2:55 - It's five **to** three.

We use AT + TIME when giving the time of a specific event.

- The class starts at nine o'clock.
- The flight leaves at ten to three.

We use IT IS or IT'S to answer a question that asks for the time right now.

What time is it? - It is half past four.

What's the time? - It's twenty to five.

www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl

What time is it?

<p>It is 10:09 am</p> <p>It is 10:09 pm</p>		<p>It is nine past ten</p> <p>It is nine after ten</p>
<p>It is 5:41 am</p> <p>It is 5:41 pm</p>		<p>It is nineteen to six</p>



➤ COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS:

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apple • cat • restaurant • book • table • candle • dog • monkey • student • chair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water • cheese • milk • bread • rubbish • research • soil • cotton • time • sand

Countable	Both	Uncountable
Army	Business	Accommodation
Children	Chicken	Advice
Class	Coffee	Behaviour
Crowd	Gossip	Data
Decision	Hair	Equipment
Family	Help	Evidence
Government	Iron	Furniture
Impression	Paper	Health

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Present Continuous Tense		
Tenses/Sub Tenses	Rules	Examples
Affirmative (+)	Sub + is/am/are + v1(+ing) +...	He is reading.
Negative (-)	Sub + is/am/are + not + v1(+ing) +...	He is not reading.
Interrogative (yes/no/?)	Is/am/are + sub + v1(+ing) +...+?	Is he reading ?
Interrogative Words (?)	Wh_ questions + is/am/are + sub + v1(+ing) +...+?	Why is he reading ?



3.3. ACTIVIDADES DE APROPIACIÓN DEL CONOCIMIENTO (CONCEPTUALIZACIÓN Y TEORIZACIÓN).

3.3.1 Do the exercises given:

a. Read the text:

What are some of the daily routines you do?

I wake up at 6 am every morning.

I press the snooze button five times every morning before I turn off the alarm and get up.

I always have a cup of coffee and make breakfast. I usually read the newspaper while I have breakfast. My children like to have a shower after they have breakfast but I like to have a shower before I get dressed. My wife takes a shower and then brushes her long hair.

I brush my teeth after breakfast and then go out of the house to go to my office. After I have finished work, I go home to cook dinner. In my house I usually make dinner. The family eat dinner together at 7:30pm.

After dinner I make sure that my children do their homework, and then I chill out on the sofa and watch television.

Finally, I turn off the lights, and go to bed.

b. Write your daily routine similar to the example given above.

c. Answer the questions given below, using adverbs or expressions of frequency appropriately

1. How often do you use public transport?

6. How often do you go to a mall?

2. How often do you eat broccoli?

7. How often do you pay bills?

3. How often do you have english classes?

8. How often do you go to the doctor?

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4. How often do you go to church?

9. How often do you read a book?

5. How often do you take a shower?

10. How often do you eat in a restaurant?



d. What does people in their homes do?

Example:

Mary **does** the dishes in her kitchen



e. Telling the Time Solve the following exercises

https://www.vocabulary.cl/Basic/Telling_Time.htm

<https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/how-tell-time>



F . Match the verb in A column with a Word in B

A	B
travel	a bus
leave	an ice cave
book	from east to west
use	home
stay	in hotels
visit	in Vladivostock
take	Moscow
drive	your tickets
arrive	a travel agent
fly	your car

G. Design a town and tour

Design your own imaginary historic town and a tour of it, drawing the places on a map. Put six sights into your town. As you decide on each sight, write **Present Simple sentences** and **Present Continuous sentences** which a tour guide could say as they show them to some tourists.

Suggested local sightseeing spots

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castle • Moat • River • Palace • Mansion • (Thatched) cottage • Clock tower • Town hall • Hotel • Railway station • Natural history museum • Local history museum • Department store • Park • Beach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cathedral • Monastery • Abbey • Mosque • Temple • Shrine • Holy site • Well • City walls • Aqueduct • Theatre • Opera house • Parliament/ Senate • Statue • Garden • Church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Town) square • Shopping Street • Graveyard/ cemetery • (Tree-lined) avenue • A cobbled Street • Bridge • Botanical gardens • Skyscraper • Pier • Station • Tower • Tram (= streetcar) • Cable car • Harbour • (Art)gallery • Zoo • Fountain • Casino • Theme park
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Suggested Present Simple and Continuous questions for the tourists

- What _____ (those people do)?
- What time _____ (open)?
- _____ (open every day)?
- _____ (people still live there)?
- How many people _____ (visit every day)?
- How much _____ (cost)?
- How many paintings _____ (in there)?
- Where _____ (go to)?
- What _____ (we look at) now?

H. Countable and uncountable nouns Solve the following exercises

<https://www.myenglishpages.com/english/grammar-exercise-countable-uncountable-nouns.php>



3.3.2. Using the links given below you will be able to practice the topics:

- **Song: Listen to the song and fill in the gaps with the right form of the verb.**
<http://curso-ingles.com/practicar/canciones/eric-clapton/wonderful-tonight>
- **Present simple:**
<https://www.englishexercises.org/buscador/buscar.asp?nivel=any&age=0&tipo=any&contents=routines#thetop>
<https://www.englishexercises.org/exercise.asp?id=5781>
- **Likes and dislikes:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SWWkG8q0nI8>
- **Frequency adverbs:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n3FHtVd3zYg>
<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion3/Gramatica.html>
- **Free time activities:**
<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/vocabulary/daily-routines/routines>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cVGj4c5oBsM>

3.4 ACTIVIDAD DE TRANSFERENCIA DE CONOCIMIENTO

Según instrucciones dadas por el instructor, vocabulario técnico aprendido y grupos de proyecto debe:

Elaborar un Portafolio de servicios con un glosario ilustrado y clasificado, en inglés con vocabulario técnico necesario para la realización del proyecto.

Ambiente Requerido: Ambiente de aprendizaje, aula de bilingüismo

Materiales:

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Guía de aprendizaje
Páginas web



Talleres
Diccionarios

Cartilla de vocabulario técnico que encuentra en el siguiente enlace:

<https://vocabularyhome.com/general/hospitality-and-tourism-vocabulary/>

4. ACTIVIDADES DE EVALUACIÓN

Evidencias de Aprendizaje	Criterios de Evaluación	Técnicas e Instrumentos de Evaluación
<p>Evidencias de Conocimiento</p> <p>Talleres.</p> <p>Evaluación escrita nivel 2.</p> <p>Tareas en línea.</p> <p>Evidencias de Desempeño</p> <p>Evaluaciones y quiz oral</p> <p>Foro</p> <p>Evidencias de Producto</p> <p>Elaborar un Portafolio de servicios con un glosario ilustrado y clasificado, en inglés con vocabulario técnico necesario para la realización del proyecto.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2405 Encontrar vocabulario y expresiones de inglés técnico en anuncios, folletos, páginas web, etc.• 2404 Encontrar información específica y predecible en escritos sencillos y cotidianos.• 2403 Leer textos muy breves y sencillos en inglés general y técnico.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluación escrita• Evaluación online• Talleres en clase• Trabajo grupal• Trabajo individual• Rúbricas de cada una de las habilidades (Listening, reading, writing and reading)



5. GLOSARIO DE TÉRMINOS

Adverbios de Frecuencia: son palabras utilizadas para expresar o comunicar cada cuanto se realiza una actividad.

Aprendizaje colaborativo: consiste en el desarrollo cognitivo de los aprendices haciendo de este aprendizaje un desarrollo gradual de interacción entre las personas.

Conocimientos previos: Es un proceso usado por un instructor con el objetivo de evaluar aprendizajes que han sido adquiridos en el pasado por un Aprendiz.

Destrezas: es la habilidad, normalmente adquirida para realizar o ejecutar correctamente algo.

Fortalezas: son un conjunto de habilidades, características o aspectos, que pueden ser de tipo psicológico o actitudinal, en las alquien sobresale representando una ventaja adaptativa.

Glosario ilustrado: lista de palabras y expresiones clasificadas de un tema, cada una debe tener su significado y una imagen específica.

Presente Simple: tiempo verbal que describe rutinas o a actividades que generalmente se realizan de manera diaria. También se vincula a la permanencia en el tiempo y a afirmaciones indubitables que siempre son ciertas.

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Trabajo autónomo: La capacidad de realizar actividades por sí mismo y tener autonomía en un proceso de aprendizaje propio, relacionando problemas por resolver y propósitos de aprendizaje propios.



6. REFERENTES BIBLIOGRÁFICOS

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Imágenes tomadas de: <https://www.freepik.es/home>



Sistema de Bibliotecas Sena. Available at: <http://biblioteca.sena.edu.co/>.

7. CONTROL DEL DOCUMENTO

	Nombre	Cargo	Dependencia	Fecha
Autor (es)	Luis Fernando Rueda C	Instructor	Coordinación de Construcción e Infraestructura SENA - CHTA	Abril - 2023

8. CONTROL DE CAMBIOS (diligenciar únicamente si realiza ajustes a la guía)

	Nombre	Cargo	Dependencia	Fecha	Razón del Cambio
Autor (es)					