



**GESTIÓN DE FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL INTEGRAL
PROCEDIMIENTO DESARROLLO CURRICULAR
GUÍA DE APRENDIZAJE**

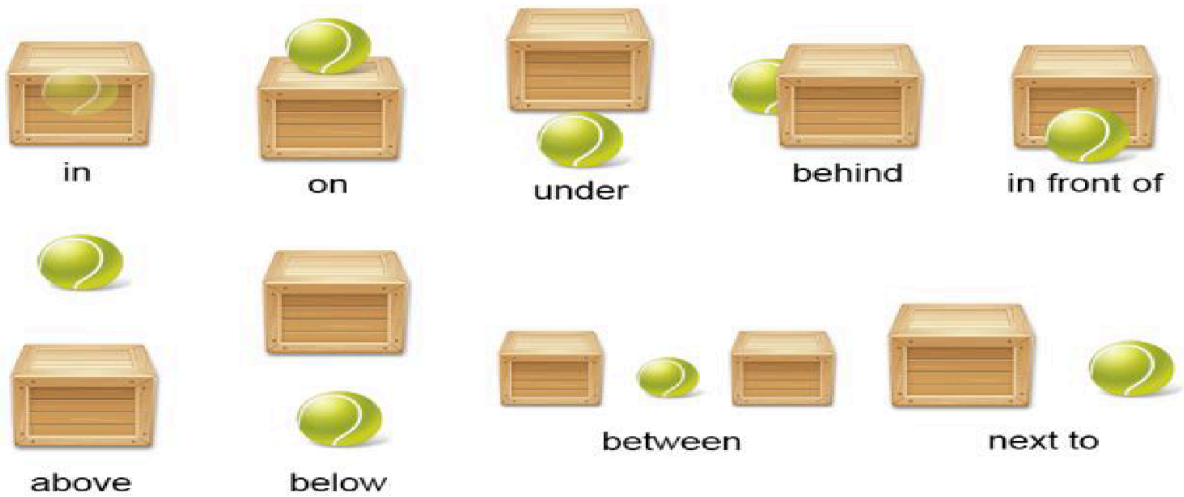
Actividades guía de aprendizaje- Ejecución

INGLES

Actividad 1

Prepositions of Place

Teacher introduces the topic with preposition images and show them using himself as reference point to locate classroom objects ; example : *"where is the blackboard ? , it is behind me "* ; then he uses a poster of a city which has specific places (hospital , school , bank, park , streets , avenues , restaurant , etc.) He uses the prepositions to show the students how to locate the places on it.



Actividad 2



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Simple past tense

Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind. This tense uses two forms of the verbs regulars ending "ed " and irregulars ; question and negatives forms use auxiliary **Did** with all personal pronouns. Verb to be **DOES NOT** use auxiliary **Did** ; simple past form uses adverbs such as **last** (month , year , season , weekend , week) **ago** , **back** etc.

Examples:

- I **saw** a movie yesterday. ---- **Saw** irregular past form of the verb **See**
- I **didn't see** a play yesterday ---- negative form
- **Did you have** dinner last night? ---question form
- She **washed** her car. ----- regular verb ending " ed "

Affirmative sentence structure:

Subject	Past form of the verb	Complements
She	Brought	A new hat yesterday

Question structure:

Auxiliary	Subject	Main verb	Complement	Q. M
Did	She	Bring	A new hat yesterday	?

Answers:

- + Yes , she did
- No , she did not / didn't

Negative sentences structure

Subject	Auxiliary	Negation	Main verb	Complement
She	Did	Not	Bring	A new hat yesterday

Verb to be past form



Verb to be	
<i>Was</i>	<i>were</i>
I She It He	You They We



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Actividad 3

How many – How much (countable and uncountable nouns)

teacher introduces the topic talking about the differences of countable and uncountable nouns , students should to identify in a list which are them

Countable plural nouns		Uncountable singular nouns	
eggs	bags	sugar	money
apples	girls	coffee	lemonade
chairs	boys	cheese	bread
pens	glasses	butter	milk
books	radios etc.	water	meat etc.

Actividad de lengua inglesa

Practicum

Dear learners, Now that you have achieved a higher level you now have to face the barriers that learning a foreign language pose. For this project you are due to learn the commands that are used in the kitchen as “cut”, “fry”, “pass”, etc. And the parts of the cow and pig in English. The idea is to have a real situation in which you have to speak in English and make yourself understood if the communication is cut. The objective is to be spontaneous and to use every resource available before resorting to the mother tongue.

RAP: Comprender frases y vocabulario habitual sobre temas de interés personal y temas técnicos orales y escritos.

Comprender la idea principal en avisos y mensajes breves, claros y sencillos en inglés técnico