PROCESO DE GESTIÓN DE FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL INTEGRAL
FORMATO GUÍA DE APRENDIZAJE

1. IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA GUIA DE APRENDIZAJE

- **Denominación del Programa de Formación:** Gestión de la producción industrial
- **Código del Programa de Formación:** 223310
- **Nombre del Proyecto:** Propuesta de mejoramiento del sistema productivo en una empresa del sector industrial.
- **Fase del Proyecto:** En ejecución.
- **Actividad de Proyecto:**
- **Duración de la guía:** 60 horas

COMPETENCIA: Comprender textos en inglés en forma escrita y auditiva.

Resultados de Aprendizaje por alcanzar y evaluar (diurno y nocturno):

- 24020150102 - Comprender la idea principal en avisos y mensajes breves, claros y sencillos en inglés técnico
- 24020150106 - Comunicarse en tareas sencillas y habituales que requieren un intercambio simple y directo de información cotidiana y técnica

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 por alcanzar y evaluar en la nueva competencia

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

2. PRESENTACIÓN

Aprender inglés en estos tiempos de exigencias de toda índole, más que un deber o implicar un esfuerzo impuesto, debe ser una motivación para que nosotros como aprendices del Sena, y aún, más allá como personas, que queremos ser cada vez más competentes, tenemos en el área de bilingüismo la posibilidad de mostrar nuestraexcelencia y competitividad en el mundo laboral

El aprender un idioma extranjero nos permite conocer otras culturas y por ende contar con diversidad de herramientas para dar respuesta a situaciones laborales innovadoras y exigentes, a través de otros contextos ricos en posibilidades para ampliar nuestra visiónde futuro y para recrearnos en los contextos del yo entiendo, yo puedo y yo propongo métodos y soluciones.

El siglo XXI es sinónimo de globalización, de comunicación instantánea, de comprensión de signos y símbolos estandarizados, es el encuentro de personas

que hablan idiomas diferentes con necesidades y metas laborales comunes. Las respuestas fluyen constantemente en textos eninglés y en español y somos las personas, las que le damos significado, somos los que empleados esa información para solucionar gran variedad de problemáticas.

3. FORMULACIÓN DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE APRENDIZAJE

NIVEL 2

- Descripción de la(s) Actividad(es)
- Ambiente requerido
- Materiales

Tomando como referencia la planeación pedagógica y las orientaciones para elaborar guías de aprendizaje citado en la guía de desarrollo curricular.

I. ACTIVIDADES DE REFLEXIÓN INICIAL: WARM UP

1. Fill in the blanks using your personal information:

Name _____

Last name _____

Age _____ **Nationality** _____

Occupation _____

Phone Number _____

Birth place _____

Email Address _____

2. Match the questions to the answers:

What is your name?	I'm 20 years old
Where are you from?	My name is Mary
Where do you live?	My birthday is on January 26th
Who is your favorite Singer?	I live in Ciudad Montes.
How old are you?	My favorite Singer is J Balvin
When is your birthday	I'm from Colombia?

3. **Fill in the blank spaces using the correct personal pronoun (subject): I, you,he, she, it, we, you, and they.**

a. Hello! How are_____?_____am great, thanks.
b. Peter and I aren't in the same class but_____'re good friends.
c. Mrs. Graf isn't my mother._____'s my teacher.
d. Mr. Park is Portuguese._____lives in Lisbon.
e. Tim and Mark aren't singers._____are football players.
f. That computer isn't modern._____is an old one.
g. You and John look so young!_____are handsome.

4. **Listening exercise. Click on the following link and develop the activities.**
https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/a1-listening/describing-people

Describing people



5. Read the text carefully and answer.



Rihanna is a singer. She's from Barbados but now she works all over the world. She's thirty-three yearsold and she's very famous. She has got big brown eyes and she's tall.



She has got a lot of hit songs: *Umbrella, Diamonds, Work*, etc. The songs are so good that she has many fans all over the world.They love her music.

Rihanna's mother is called Monica and her father's name is Ronald.

Mark the sentences as true (T) or false (F).

a) Rihanna isn't a teacher. _____
b) Rihanna is Barbadian. _____
c) She isn't very famous. _____
d) Rihanna is very short. ____
e) She hasn't got many fans. ____
f) Monica and Ronald are her grandparents. _____

Answer the questions:

a) What's Rihanna's job?

_____

b) Where is she from?

_____

c) How old is she?

_____

d) Is she famous?

_____

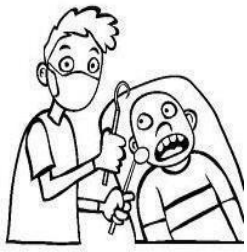
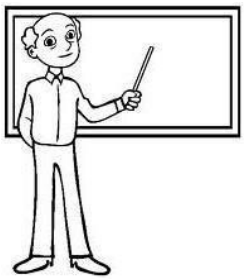
e) What color are her eyes?

_____

f) What's her mother's first name?

_____

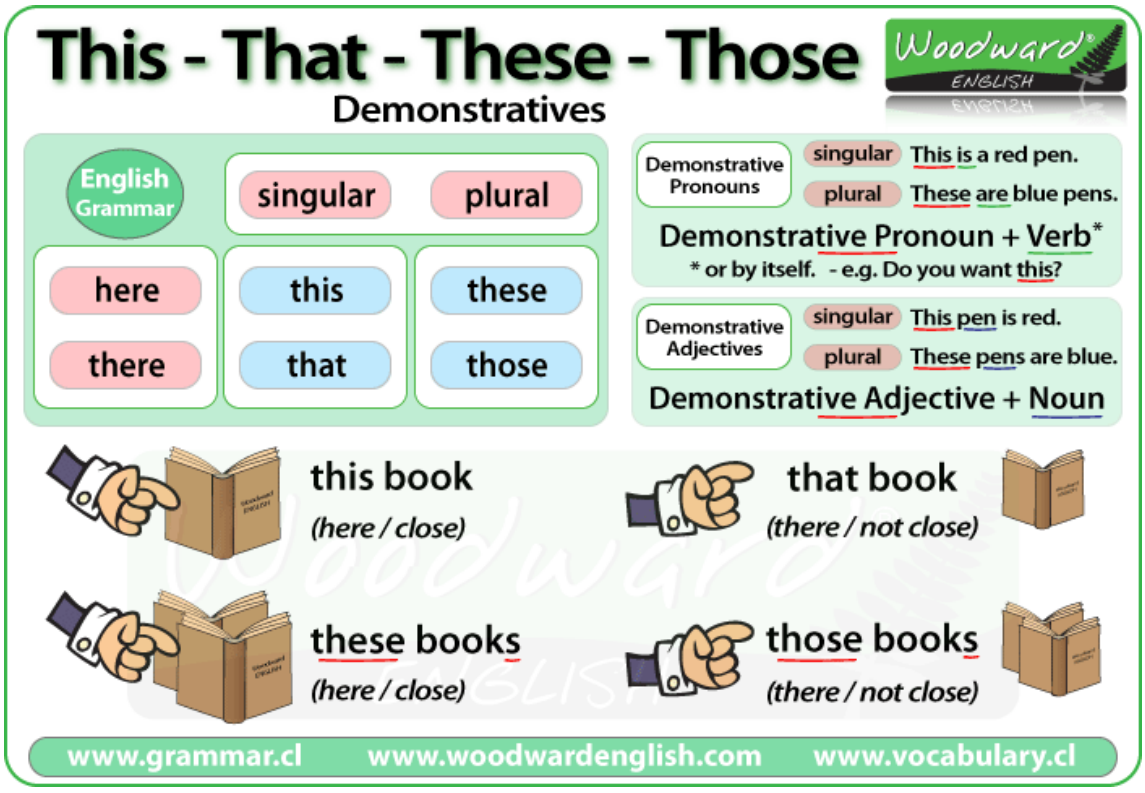
II. PROFESSIONS

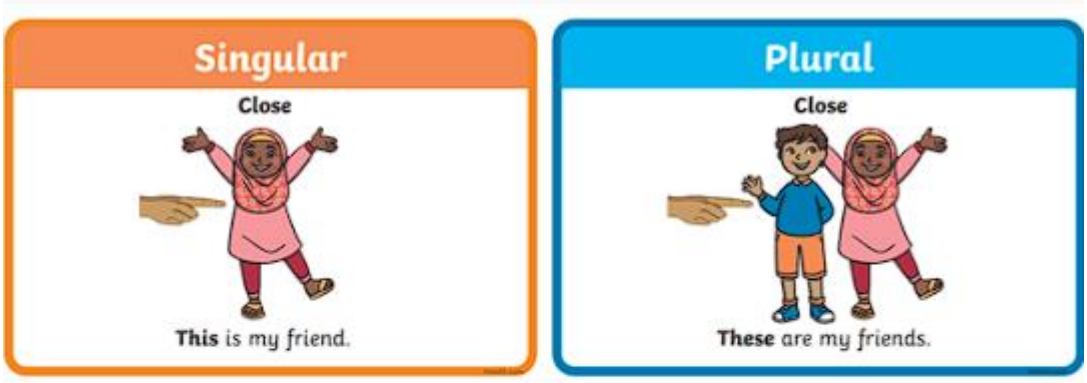
 1.	 2.	 3.	 4.	 5.
 6.	 7.	 8.	 9.	 10.
 11.	 12.	 13.	 14.	 15.

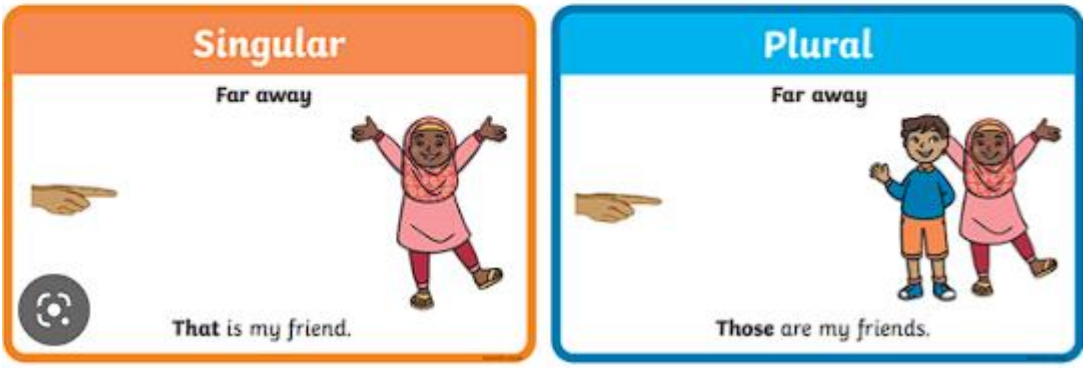
What do they do? Match the words and the pictures!

Chef	Dentist	Doctor	Farmer	Unemployed	Hairdresser
Lawyer	Painter	Retired	Secretary	Singer	Student
Teacher	Waiter	Gym instructor			

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS







Fill in the blanks with the correct demonstrative pronoun and the correct form of the verb to be:



IV. CLOTHES

				
dress	skirt	blouse	cardigan	jumper/ pullover /sweater
				
shirt and tie	trousers	jeans	t-shirt	sweat-shirt
				
jacket	raincoat	coat	cagoule	anorak
				
woollen hat	gloves	scarf	hat	cap
				
belt	bermudas	shorts	shoes	slippers
				
trainers	swimsuit	swimming trunks	track suit	socks

Study the vocabulary and solve the activity:

https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/word-games/clothes-1

CLOTHES

COMPLETE THE WORDS AND FIND THEM IN THE WORDSEARCH

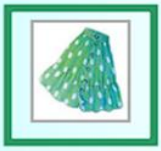

D_ _ _ _


J_ _ _ _


S_ _ _ _


S_ _ _ _


C_ _ _


S_ _ _ _


S_ _ _ _


S_ _ _ _ _ _


H_ _

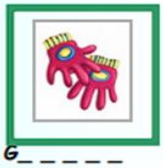

S_ _ _ _ _


B_ _ _ _


J_ _ _ _ _


S_ _ _ _


T-_ _ _ _ _

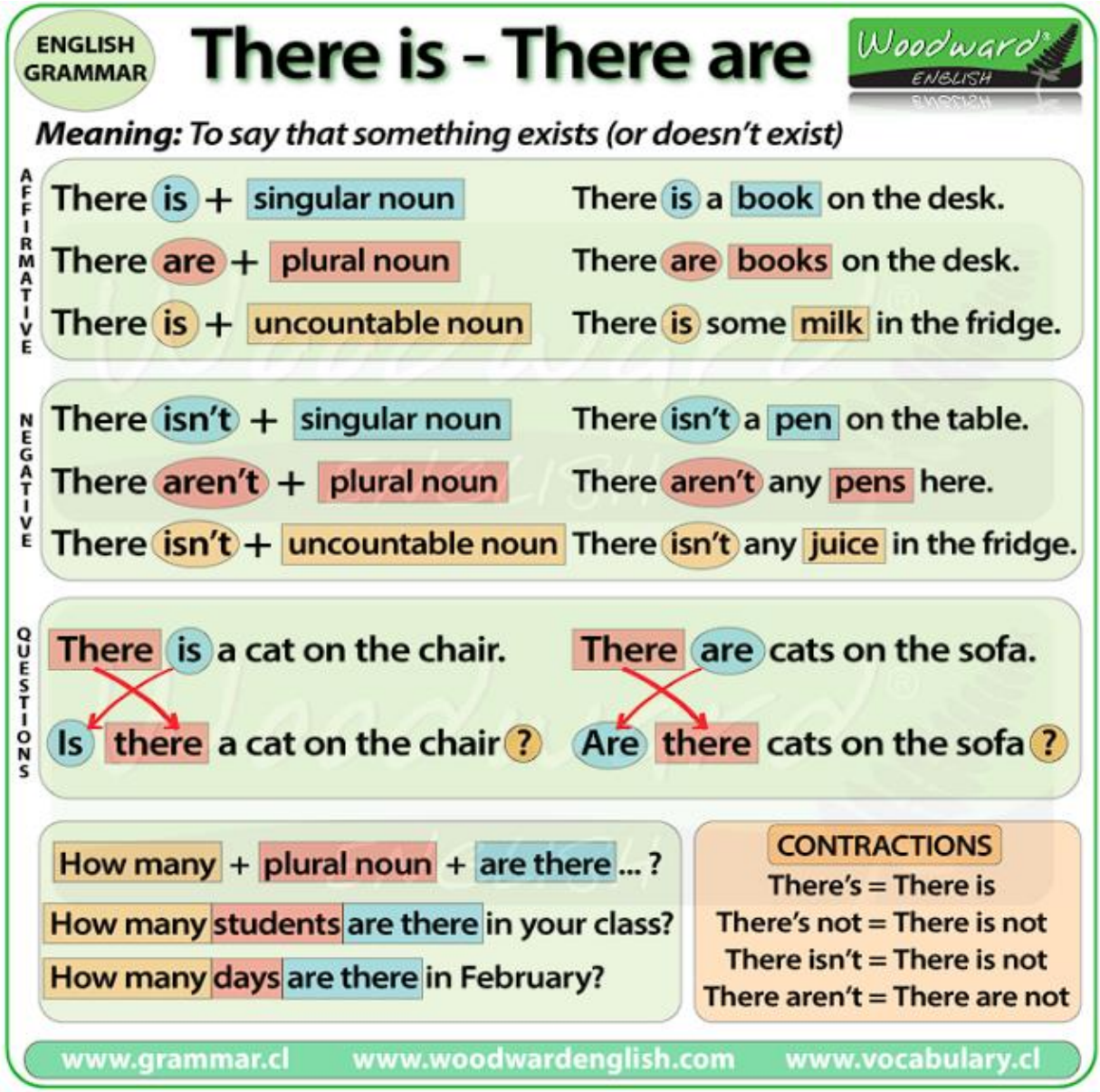

G_ _ _ _ _


B_ _ _ _

S	S	E	R	D	H	A	T	B
R	H	S	O	C	K	S	A	E
E	O	B	O	O	T	S	S	L
T	R	I	H	S	-	T	O	T
A	T	R	S	N	A	E	J	R
E	S	C	A	R	F	K	T	I
W	S	K	I	R	T	C	A	H
S	E	V	O	L	G	A	O	S
S	H	O	E	S	O	J	C	S



V. THERE IS AND THERE ARE



A- Click on the link below and develop the exercises.

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/various/there_is_there_are.htm

B- Complete the sentences using "There is" and "There are".

1-_____books on the table.

2-_____many cars on the street.

3-_____a picture on the wall.

4-_____a pencil near the book.

5-_____many trees in the forest.
6-_____a cat under the table.
7-_____seven apples in the fridge.
8-_____a dog in the house.
9-_____a monkey on the street.
10-_____many rooms in my house.

C- Complete using "Is there" or "Are there".

1-_____an opera in our city?
2-_____many girls in your class?
3-_____a police station near the hospital?
4-_____any bananas in the basket?
5-_____trees in the park?

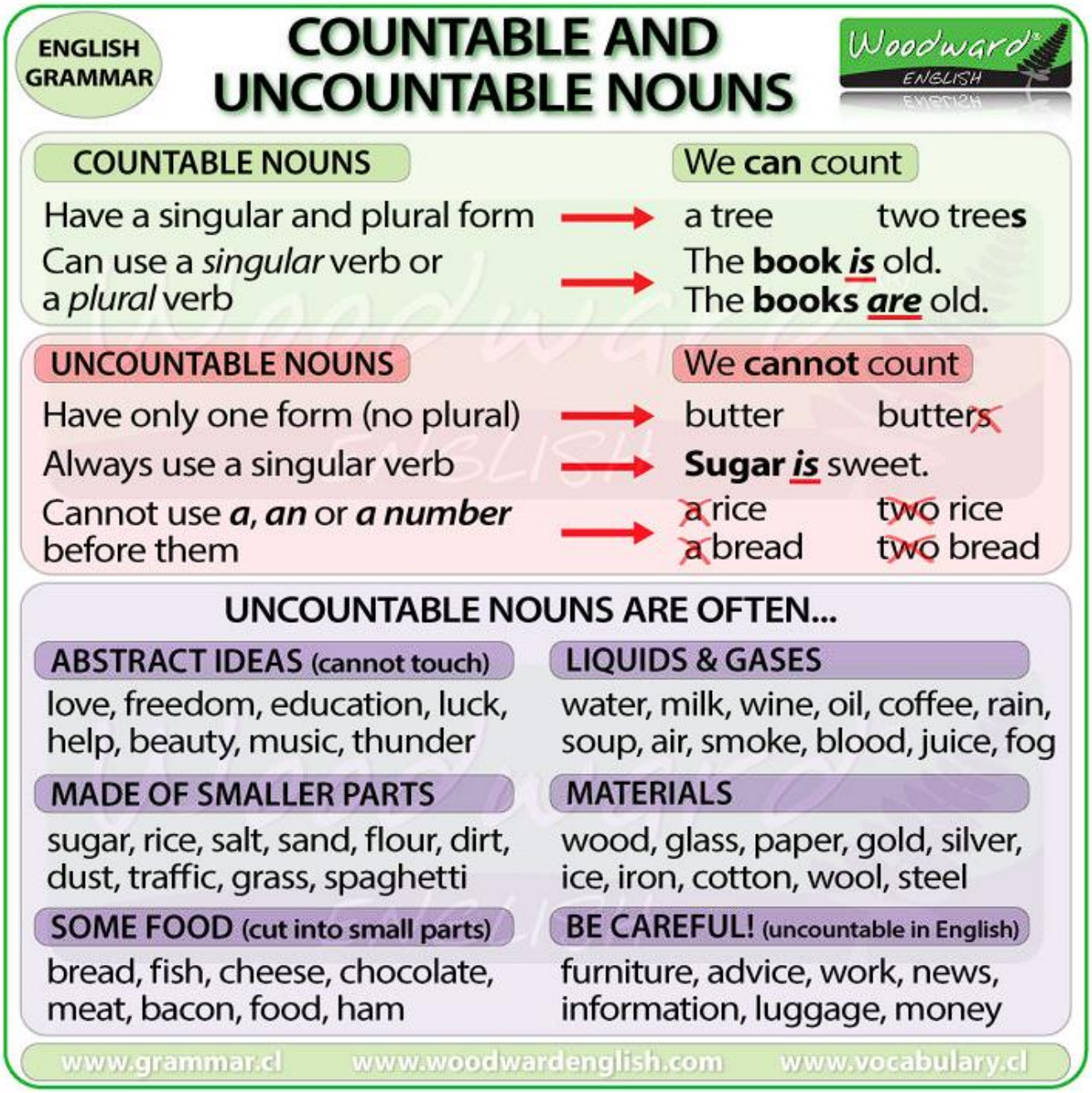
D- Complete the sentences using "There isn´t" or "There aren´t".

1-_____many people on the streets.
2-_____any sausages in the fridge.
3-_____any plates on the table.
4-_____a lot of students in the classroom.
5-_____any computers at SENA.

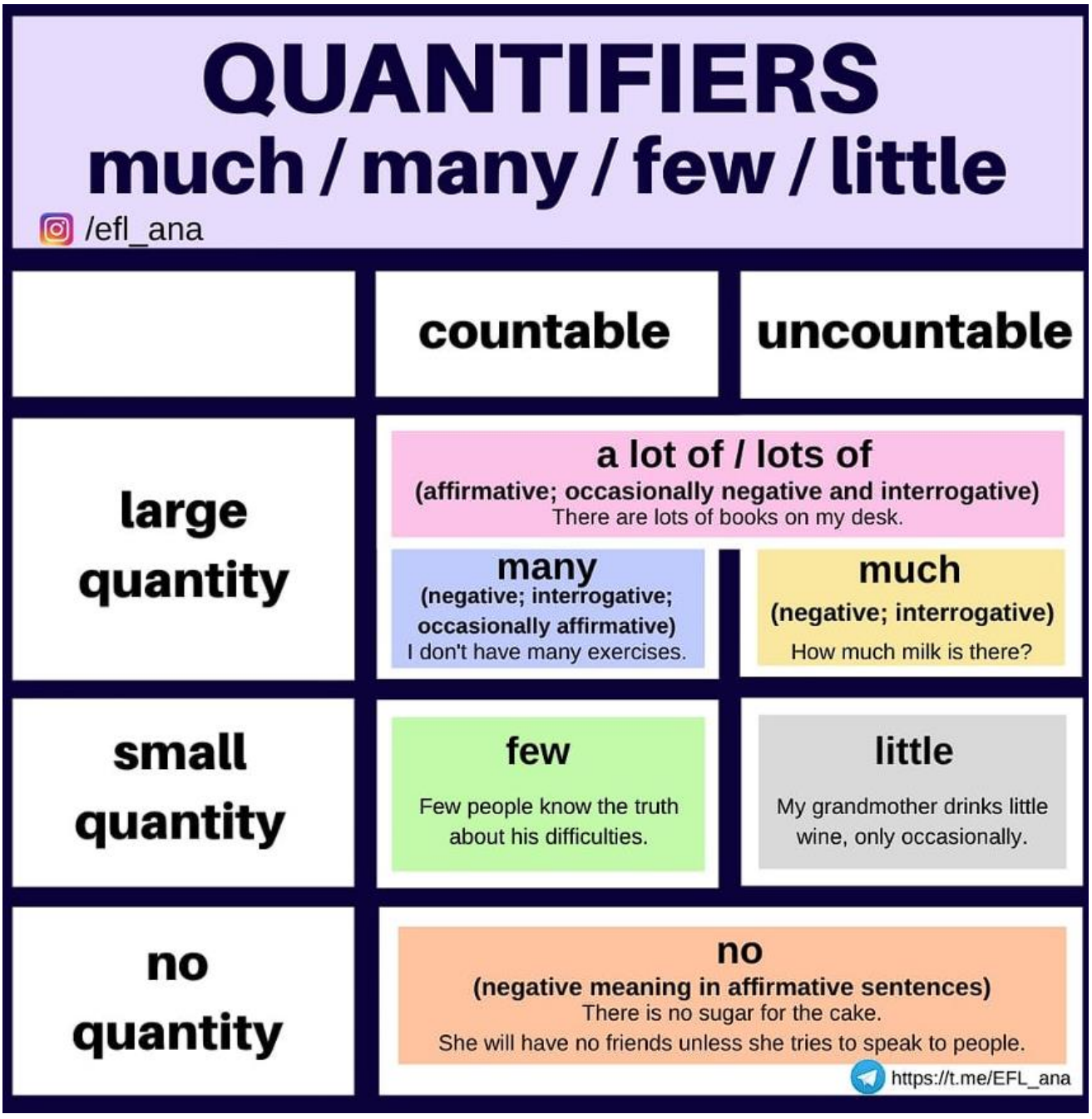
E- Complete the sentences using "There is", "There are", "Is there", "Are there", "There Isn´t" and "There aren´t".

1-_____someone looking at me.
2-_____many boys in the school?
3-_____some photos in her bag.
4-_____any eggs in the bowl.
5-_____any books in her room.
6-_____a soccer stadium here?

VI. UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS



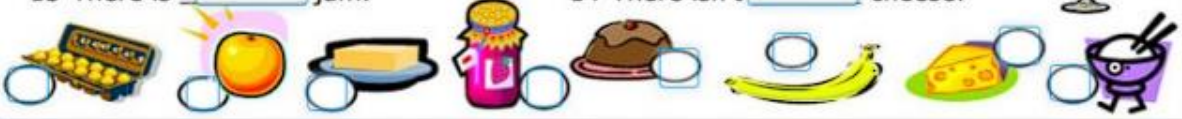
VII. QUANTIFIERS



COUNTABLE/UNCOUNTABLE

1 Fill the gaps with A/AN/SOME/ ANY and match the sentences to the pictures

1-There is _____ apple.
2-There aren't _____ oranges.
3-There aren't _____ eggs.
4-There is _____ butter.
5-There isn't _____ sandwich.
6-There isn't _____ milk.
7-There is _____ pineapple juice.
8-There are _____ bananas.
9-There aren't _____ cakes.
10-There is _____ bread.
11-There isn't _____ rice.
12-There are _____ tomatoes.
13-There is _____ jam.
14-There isn't _____ cheese.



2 Fill the gaps with HOW MUCH or HOW MANY



1-How many potatoes are there?
2-_____ meat is there?
3-_____ butter is there?
4-_____ peaches are there?
5-_____ pizza is there?
6-_____ ham is there?
7-_____ honey is there?
8-_____ salad is there?
9-_____ bottles of milk are there?
10-_____ fish is there?
11-_____ strawberries are there?
12-_____ slices of bread are there?







3 Make questions. Example: *How much fruit is there*? There is some fruit.

1- _____? There are a lot of eggs.
2- _____? There isn't any tomato juice.
3- _____? There is a packet of pasta.
4- _____? There are three red peppers.
5- _____? There are a lot of beans.
6- _____? There is some pizza.
7- _____? There is a little salt.



4 Fill the gaps with a/an/some/any/is/are/much/many

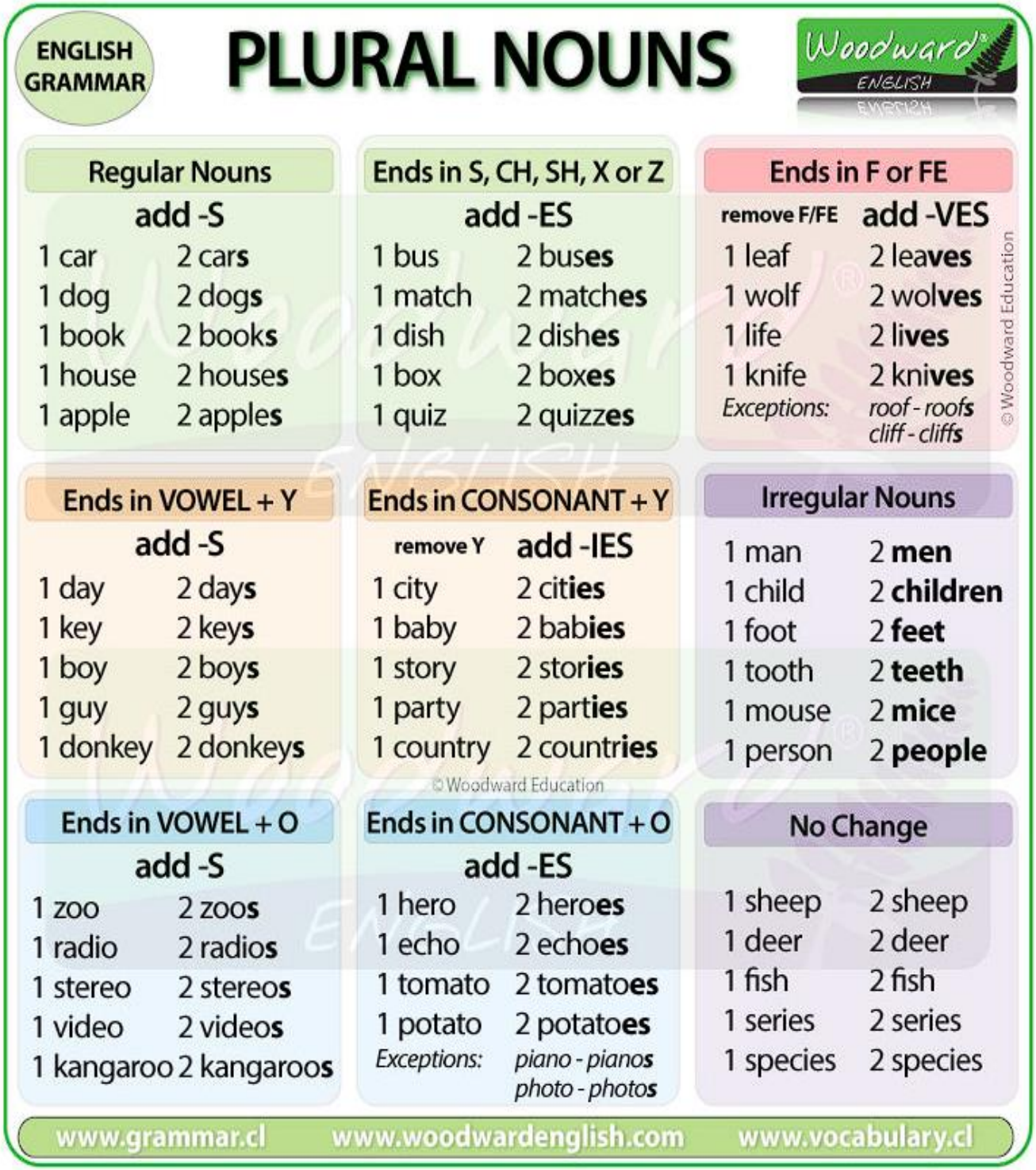
Lisa: I'm hungry. _____ there any crisps?
Tom: No, there _____ any but there is _____ ham sandwich.
Lisa: Great, I'll have the ham sandwich and then _____ orange. Is there _____ ice-cream left?
Tom: No, there _____ any ice-cream. I'll go to the supermarket. How _____ tomatoes are there?
Lisa: There _____ only one. We should buy _____ more tomatoes. Oh! How _____ butter is there?
Tom: There isn't _____. And we need _____ sugar, too.

COUNTABLE OR UNCOUNTABLE?

Write C for countable or U for uncountable

1-Oil _____
2-Carrots _____
3-Sugar _____
4-Chocolate _____
5-Chicken _____
6-Prawns _____
7-Peas _____
8-Lemons _____
9-Flour _____
10-Cucumbers _____
11-Cheese _____
12-Fish _____
13-Vinager _____
14-Onions _____
15-Pepper _____
16-Lettuce _____
17-Pasta _____
18-Pears _____
19-Honey _____
20-Croissants _____
21-Tea _____
22-Cup of tea _____
23-Eggs _____
24-Bottle of milk _____
25-Toast _____
26-Can of coke _____

VIII. PLURAL NOUNS



IX. ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

An adjective modifies a noun or a pronoun by describing, identifying or quantifying words. And adjective usually precedes the noun. “The fat man” not “the man fat”.



Let's practice!

1- Which is the correct order? Select the correct sentence according to the order of adjectives.

A- Which is the correct order?

A small Canadian thin lady.
A Canadian small thin lady.
A thin small Canadian lady.

B- Which is the correct order?

A beautiful blue sailing boat.
A blue beautiful sailing boat.
A blue sailing beautiful boat

C- Which is the correct order?

A carving steel knew knife.
A new steel carving knife.
A new carving steel knife.

2- Unscramble the sentences below to describe the animals in the pictures. Then match the descriptions with the pictures.

A- Lovely/scared/gray/cute/animal/soft/a.

_____

B- A/slippery/sleek/noisy/warm-blooded/fast/mammal.

_____

C- Mammal/scary/a//big/furry/fluffy.

_____

D- Slimy/quiver/long/reptile/dangerous.

_____

E- Long/curved/a/soft/abdomens/spirally.

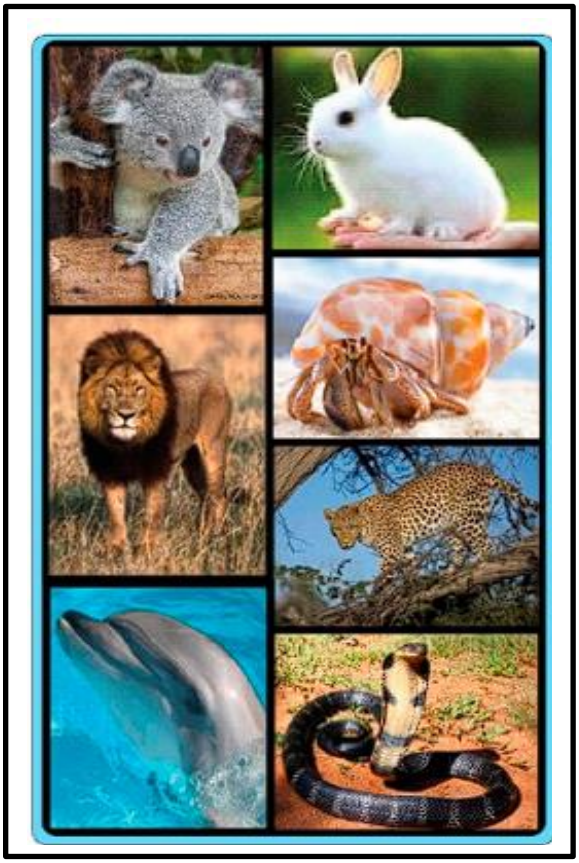
_____

F- Black/a/spotted/dangerous/mammal/big.

_____

G- Small/fluffy/soft/lovely/a/white/animal.

_____



X. FREE TIME ACTIVITIES

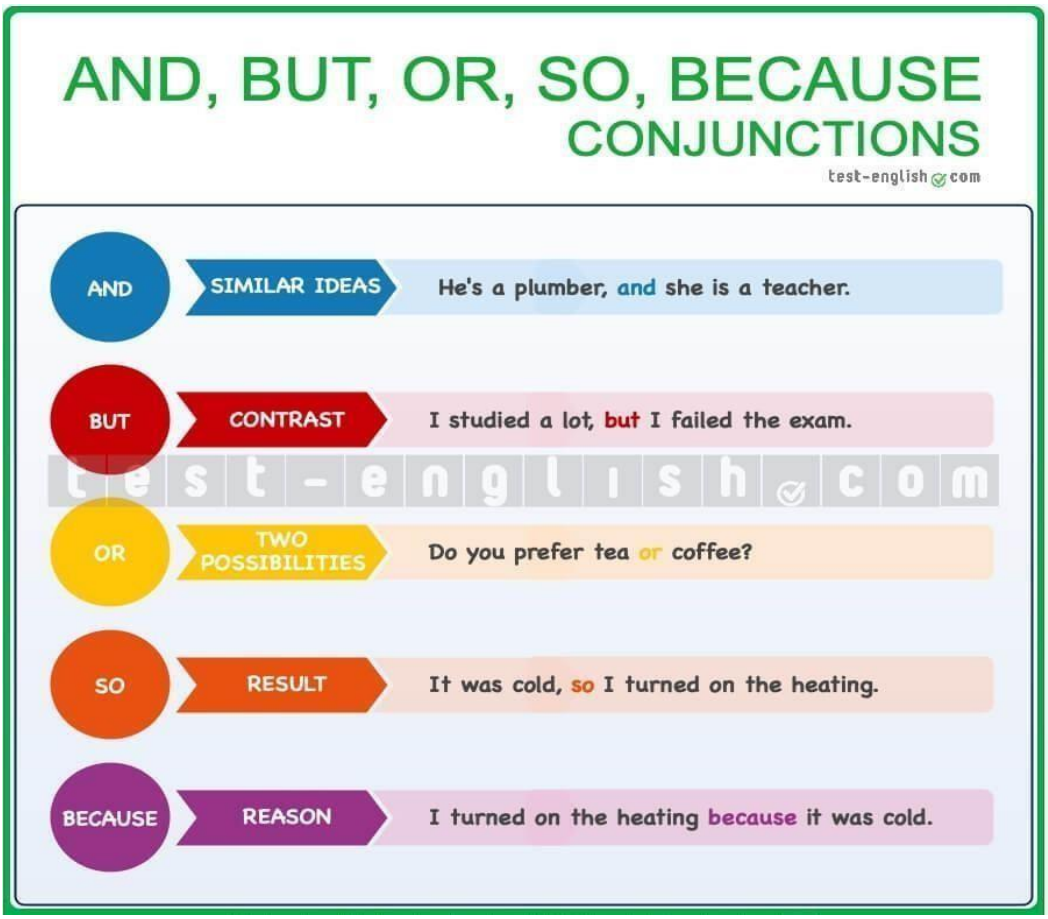


Ask your classmate about their likes and dislikes. Propose simple and WH questions.

Watch the video and learn new vocabulary about free time activities:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ieaukHuIwI&ab_channel=EnglishChitChat

Check the worksheet and match the vocabulary:
https://es.liveworksheets.com/fd1228079ei

XI. SIMPLE COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS



Complete with the correct conjunction:

- I've got a brother _____a sister.
- It was very sunny last Sunday _____we went to the beach.
- Would you like meat _____vegetables for lunch?
- My father likes football _____he doesn't like basketball.
- We aren't going to the bank_____it is closed.
- We can go to the beach_____to the mountain. I don't really mind.
- Vigo is hotter than Santiago_____Santiago is more beautiful.
- It is rainy today,_____take your umbrella_____your boots.
- I didn't buy new shoes_____I didn't have any money.

XII. ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE PLACES

○ Beautiful	○ Exciting	○ Touristy
○ Boring	○ Rushy	○ Valuable
○ Bustling	○ Expensive	○ Heart touchy
○ Charming	○ Rare	○ Catchy
○ Contemporary	○ Unique	○ Ghostly
○ Compact	○ Famous	○ Heaven
○ Vast	○ Fantastic	○ Hell
○ Notorious	○ Huge	○ Marvelous
○ Amazing	○ Fascinating	○ Ruined
○ Suitable	○ Lively	○ Devastated
○ Perfect	○ Inexpensive	○ Moisty
○ Cosmopolitan	○ Popular	○ Cold
○ Crowded	○ Picture square	○ Hot

Describe the places you see in the video using the vocabulary above:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jG_hpUhPfN0&ab_channel=MundoIngl%C3%A9sAm%C3%A9rica



XIII. KARAOKE ACTIVITY-TIME TO SING!



Visit the next webpages and follow the instructor's guidelines:https://lyricstraining.com/en/
https://www.youtube.com/c/singkingkaraoke/videos

TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENTS

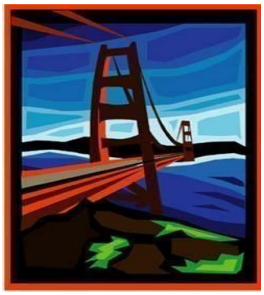
1. **Final presentation preparation - (Introduction of the project group and characterization of the company).**

2. **What do companies do? Make sentences describing what these companies or occupations do using these nouns and verbs (many options are possible):**

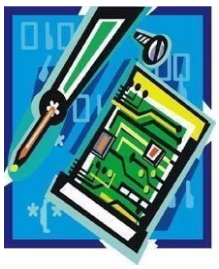
Verbs: build, design, manufacture, produce, create, develop, provide

Nouns: perfume, computer chips, engineers, Chanel, Toyota, tour guides, motherboards, Nike, Intel, XYZ Travel Agency.

Example:

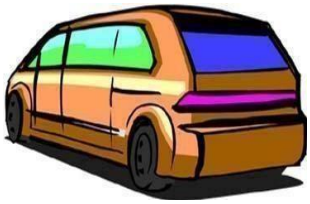


Engineers build bridges





_____ _____





_____ _____



_____

3. The following text is about different types of manufacturing industries.

Types of Manufacturing Industries

By Walter Johnson - Updated June 28, 2018

Manufacturing plays a huge role in modern society, as everything from knitting to oil extraction to steel production falls within this sector of business. The concept of manufacturing rests upon the idea of transforming raw materials -- either organic or inorganic -- into products that are usable by society. The Bureau of Labor Statistics classifiesmanufacturing into hundreds of subsections.

Clothing and Textiles

Companies that process raw wool, cotton and flax to make cloth are categorized under theclothing and textiles sector. This also applies to using wool and cloth to make clothes, outerwear, upholstery fabrics and bedding. The output of

seamstresses and tailors belongsto the clothing and textile sector. Synthetics such as polyester fall under chemical manufacturing. The material, not the product, is at the center of defining this sector.

Petroleum, Chemicals and Plastics

The process of turning chemicals, coal and crude oil into usable products, along with the making of soaps, resins, paints and pesticides and medicines belong to this sector of manufacturing. But rubber manufacturing is considered a part of plastic work. This sector ofindustry also includes the use of crude oil to make certain plastics, as well as gasoline andother chemicals.

Electronics, Computers and Transportation

Though these fields are closely related, they are usually treated as different sectors of manufacturing. Most all of the products in this sector of the manufacturing industry use electric power, and all require a power source. Within this sector of manufacturing, you'll findall appliances and microprocessors, semiconductors, chips and all audio-visual equipment. The transportation sector is self-defining, as it contains all automobiles, trains and planes that do not fall under other sectors, such as metalwork or chemical manufacturing.

Food Production

The inclusion of agriculture into manufacturing in modern society shows how agriculture haschanged over the years, imitating more of a food production factory than an organic-style farm of just a century ago. As the simplest of all manufacturing industries, it includes all forms of food production -- from the farm to the dinner table -- including such work as canningand purifying.

Metal Manufacturing

Along with oil and chemical manufacturing, metals belong to heavy industry, while the remaining sectors are generally considered as light industry or consumer-oriented industry.The production of metals includes all forms of iron, aluminum and steel manufacturing, as well as forging, engraving, coating and stamping.

Wood, Leather, and Paper

Wood production includes all forms of manufacturing floors or housing, as well as sawing and laminating. Under leather industries, you'll find all tanning and curing, but the creation of leather clothes falls belongs to clothing and textiles. The paper production process is typified by the cleansing of raw wood pulp into paper products of various kinds.

Answer this reading comprehension questionnaire (Base your answers on the text)

1. All manufacturing processes follow the same premise. What is it?
2. Does the manufacture of synthetic clothing fibers belong to the clothing and textiles sector? If not, to what sector does it belong?
3. Name 3 examples of products made from crude oil.

4. What do all the products of the electronics, computers and transportation sectorshave in common?
5. With which other sectors products of transportation shouldn't be associated with?
6. How has agriculture changed with time?
7. Besides the production of food, what other processes are associated with foodproduction?
8. What metals are commonly used in the metal manufacturing sector and what processes are associated with it?
9. Which industries are part of the wood production sector?
10. Describe the paper production sector in a sentence.

4. Questions for further consideration

1. Industries can also be classified as heavy industries, light industries, and hi-tech industries. Using this classification, divide the sectors mentioned in the text into thesethree categories.
2. Discuss with your partners what other sectors are not included in the typology presented in the text. Write them down.
3. What professions and occupations can be connected with the 6 sectors mentioned inthe text?
4. What raw materials are essentially used in each field?
5. Select one of the manufacturing industries in the text and design a logistics process scheme.

4. ACTIVIDADES DE EVALUACIÓN

Evidencias de Aprendizaje	Criterios de Evaluación	Técnicas e Instrumentos de Evaluación
Evidencias de Conocimiento: Talleres y actividades propuestos en las guías de aprendizaje	Pronunciación -Fluidez -Uso adecuado y pertinente del vocabulario. -Uso adecuado y pertinente de estructuras gramaticales explicadas en sesión	Talleres Video Listas de verificación Presentación

5. GLOSARIO DE TÉRMINOS

Answer: responder una pregunta.

Ask: pedir cierta información a alguien.

Carefully: con cuidado con atención.

Check: examinar o analizar con atención y cuidado.

Choose: elegir o escoger una opción o diferentes opciones entre varias.

Classmate: persona que comparte el espacio de formación.

Culture: sistema de creencias compartidas, valores, objetivos y prácticas que caracterizaa una organización.

Fill in: llenar un espacio vacío.

Get in pairs: reunirse con un par académico.

Goods: conjunto de propiedades o riquezas que pertenecen a una persona o grupo.

Have a look: observa con atención.

Job: actividad física o intelectual, en general de forma continua, y recibir un salario por ello.

Look at: dirigir la vista y atención hacía algo.

Make a list: hacer una lista.

Management: conjunto de acciones que se ejecutan para dirigir y/o controlar una empresa, un gobierno, etc.

Manufacture: hacer un producto a partir de la combinación de sus componentes, especialmente en serie y por medios mecánicos.

Mark: poner una marca para distinguir algo.

Match: establecer una relación.

Sale: entregar una cosa a alguien a cambio de una determinada cantidad de dinero.

Solve: encontrar la solución o respuesta.

Workplace: lugar donde desempeña su labor.

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

	Nombre	**Cargo**	**Dependencia**	**Fecha**
Autor (es)				

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

Nombre	**Cargo**	**Dependencia**	**Fecha**	**Razón del Cambio**