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PROCESO DE GESTIÓN DE FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL INTEGRAL FORMATO GUÍA DE APRENDIZAJE

1. IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA GUÍA DE APRENDIZAJE

- **Denominación del Programa de Formación:** Tecnología en Prevención y Control Ambiental.
- **Código del Programa de Formación:** 921206
- **Nombre del Proyecto:** Estructuración de medidas de manejo para la prevención y control de los impactos ambientales en el sector productivo y social.
- **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):

- 24020150104 - Encontrar información específica y predecible en escritos sencillos y cotidianos.
- 24020150107 - Realizar intercambios sociales y prácticos muy breves, con un vocabulario suficiente para hacer una exposición o mantener una conversación sencilla sobre temas técnicos.

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.

Resultado de Aprendizaje por alcanzar y evaluar en la nueva competencia:

- 03 - Discutir sobre posibles soluciones a problemas dentro de un rango variado de contextos sociales y laborales.

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 nuestra excelencia 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 visión de 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 en inglés y en español y somos las personas, las que les damos significado, somos los que empleamos esa información para solucionar gran variedad de problemáticas.

1. FORMULACIÓN DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE APRENDIZAJE

NIVEL 3

Actividades de reflexión Inicial: WARM UP

- a) **Listening exercise. Click on the following link and develop the activities.**
<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/a1-listening/getting-id-card>

Getting an ID card





b) Choose the correct option:

1-

- a. a cotton dirty old tie
- b. a dirty cotton old tie
- c. an old cotton dirty tie
- d. a dirty old cotton tie

2-

- a. a small Japanese serving bowl
- b. a Japanese small serving bowl
- c. a small serving Japanese bowl
- d. a serving small Japanese bowl

3-

- a. a red big plastic hat
- b. a big red plastic hat
- c. a plastic big red hat
- d. a big plastic red hat

4-

- a. a new French exciting band.
- b. a French new exciting band
- c. an exciting French new band
- d. an exciting new French band

5-

- a. an old wooden square table
- b. a square wooden old table
- c. a square old wooden table
- d. a wooden old square table

6-

- a. a beautiful blue sailing boat
- b. a blue beautiful sailing boat
- c. a sailing beautiful blue boat
- d. a blue sailing beautiful boat

c) Look at the picture and write T (if the sentence is true) or F (if the sentence is false)



TRUE FALSE



1. The family is in the bedroom.
2. It is nine o'clock at night.
3. Mum is happy and smiling.
4. Dad is holding some cans of beer.
5. Tom is kneeling on the floor.
6. Tom is firing his catapult at Judy.
7. Mum is wearing her slippers.
8. The dog is sitting on the kitchen unit.
9. The window blind is down.
10. Outside, it looks cold, windy and it's raining.
11. The pan on the cooker is boiling over.
12. Judy has got her tongue out.
13. Mum has got long black hair.
14. There is a box of cereal on the floor in front of Tom.
15. There are some plates of spaghetti under the clock.
16. There is a vase of flowers on the windowsill.
17. Dad is wearing an apron.
18. Judy has got a pan on her head.
19. There is a picture of the family on the wall.
20. The children are on their way to school.

d) Now write the correction of the false sentences:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



I. ASKING AND GIVING DIRECTIONS

Asking for directions

- Excuse me! How do I get to the...?
- Excuse me! Where's the ...?
- Excuse me! Is there a ... near here?
- Excuse me! Can you tell me the way to the...?

Giving directions

- Go straight ahead.
- Go along the street.
- Turn left/ right.
- Take the first/second turning on the right/left.
- Cross the street
- Go past
- Go through the park/...
- Go across the bridge
- Go as far as the roundabout

Giving Directions

PART ONE: Learn / revise some words and expressions related to directions.

VERBS

turn left	turn right	go straight ahead	go past ...	cross

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

at the corner of ...	next to	opposite	between

➔

L.H. 2011



a) Conversation model: Practice the following conversations with a classmate:

- 1) **A:** Excuse me sir. Is there a bank around here?
B: Yes, there is one right across the street next to Library.
- 2) **A:** Can you give me directions to the petrol station?
B: Of course, I will, just follow this road until you come to the main road. Turn right and then continue for about 100 meters. You will see the petrol station on the left.
- 3) **A:** Is there a bank near here?
B: Yes, there is one in Orange Street. Orange Street is the third road on your right.
- 4) **A:** Excuse me, where is the school?
B: It is across from the police office.
- 5) **A:** Excuse me! Could you tell me where the nearest bank is, please?
B: Walk two blocks and turn left at the bookstore. The bank will be across the street, next to the post office.
A: Is it far from here?
B: No, it's just a ten-minute walk.
A: Thank you very much.
B: You're welcome.

b) Read the fax message. Which is Monica's new house: a, b, c or d?

To: Simon Miles
From: Monica Adams
Fax Number: 567 892 3453

Simon,

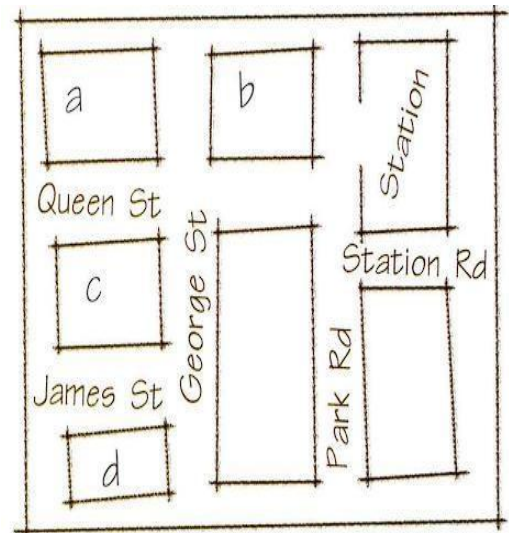
I'm so pleased you can come on Sunday. Here are the directions to my new house.

Come out of the station and turn left. Walk along Park Road and take the first turning on your right into Queen Street. Turn left again into George Street. Then, walk along George Street and take the first turning on your right into James Street. My house is on the left, opposite the cinema.

Don't get lost! Just phone me if there's a problem.

See you soon.

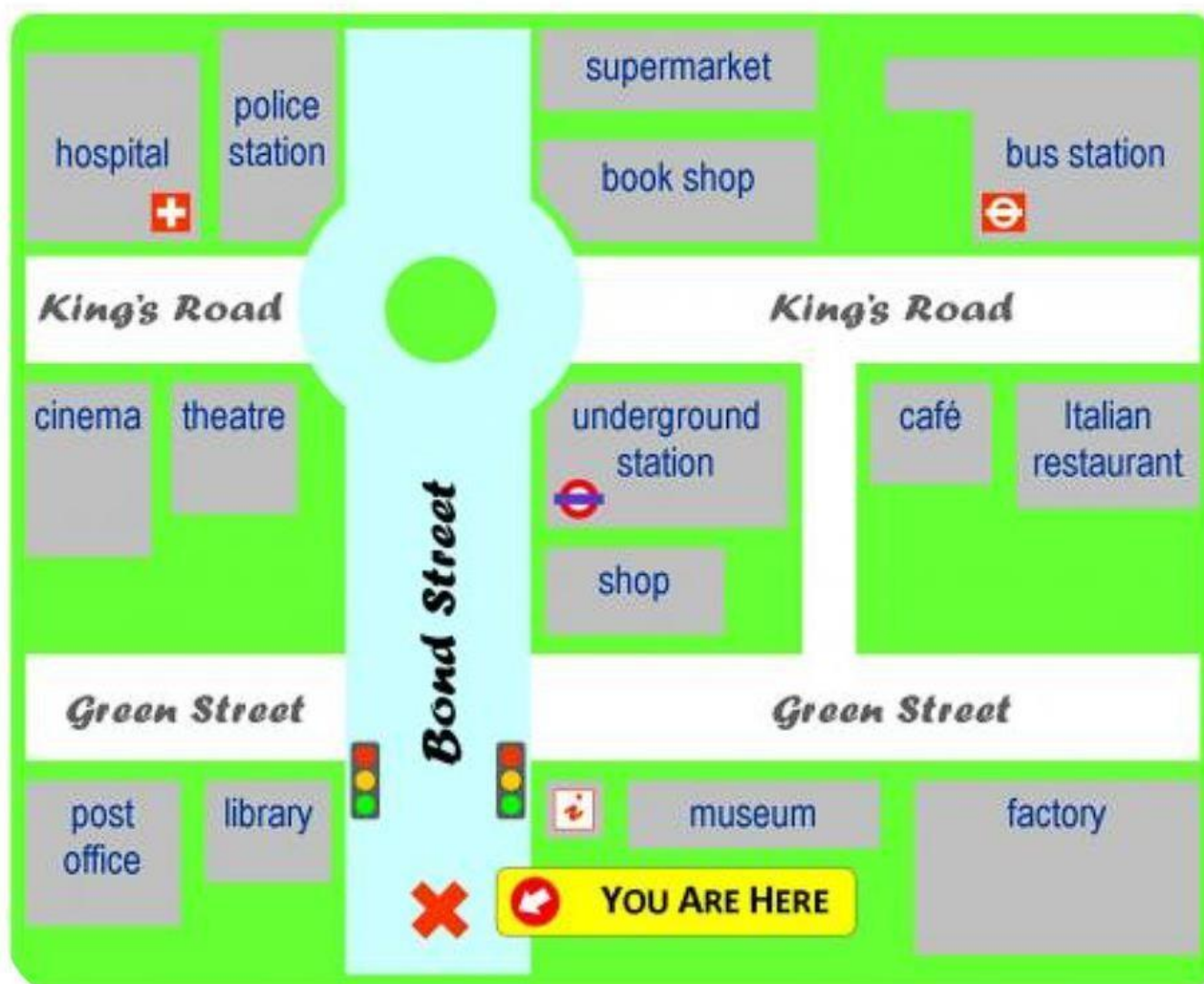
Monica





c) Listening exercise. Click on the following link and develop the activities.
<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/a2-listening/giving-directions>

Giving directions





II. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

The simple present tense is used to describe habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed arrangements.

Forms

+ S + V(s/es) + O.

- S + don/t/doesn't + V (base form) + O.

? Do/does + S + V(base form) + O ?



Affirmative (+)

- I run fast.
- You run fast.
- He runs fast.
- She runs fast.
- It runs fast.
- They run fast.
- We run fast.

Negative (-)

- I don't run fast.
- You don't run fast.
- He doesn't run fast.
- She doesn't run fast.
- It doesn't run fast.
- They don't run fast.
- We don't run fast.

Interrogative (?)

- Do I run fast?
- Do you run fast?
- Does he run fast?
- Does she run fast?
- Does it run fast?
- Do they run fast?
- Do we run fast?

• Read and complete:

1. Who _____ Sally _____ in Spain? (visit)

She _____ her aunt and uncle. (visit)

2. _____ Tom _____ to school by bus? (go)

No, he doesn't. He _____ to school on foot. (go)

3. What _____ she _____ on TV? (watch)

She _____ the news but she _____ soap operas.
(watch) (not watch)

4. _____ they _____ swimming? (like)

Yes, they do, but they _____ running. (not like)

5. When _____ you _____ to a football match? (go)

I _____ to a football match on Sundays. (go)



III. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

An adverb of frequency tells us how often something takes place.



- Ask your classmates how often they do something, use the vocabulary below. Check and practice with the exercises included here:

clean	eat	relax	play (sports or instruments)	study
do the grocery	drink wine	listen to music	phone (friends, relatives,...)	do the gardening
go shopping	walk	run	speak a foreign language	go on holidays
swim	sing	drive	read something	watch TV
dance	drink coffee	go to the cinema	eat ethnic food (what kind?)	feed your pet
go to the gym	cook	write emails	use the internet	drink tea

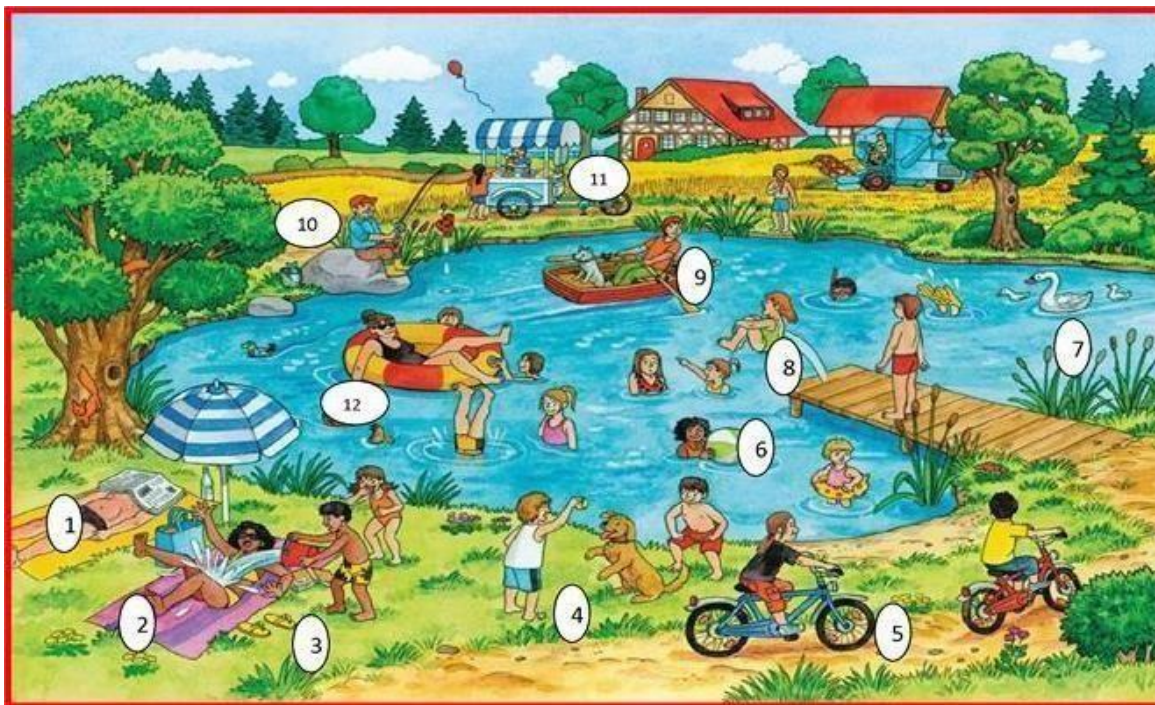
How often do you?

<https://agendaweb.org/grammar/adverbs-exercises.html>



IV. PRESENT CONTINUOUS - PROGRESSIVE

a) What are they doing now?



Who is it? Read the statements and write in the correct numbers.

- A) We are riding our bikes. My brother is in front of me. He is wearing a yellow T-shirt and jeans. My bike is blue. I am number ____
- B) I am beside my Mum. She is sunbathing but not for long! I am pouring a bucket of cold water over her! I am number ____
- C) He is sitting on a rock and he is fishing. What number is he? ____
- D) They are beautiful and white with long necks. They are swimming. Number ____
- E) I am with my dog and we are in a rowing boat. I am rowing and my dog is looking at some ducks. We are number ____
- F) My dog is jumping up! I am holding a biscuit for him. I am Number ____
- G) I am selling ice creams. At the moment, I am serving a little girl. Number ____
- H) My friend is behind me and he is wearing red shorts. I am jumping into the lake. I am holding my knees. I am number ____
- I) I am trying to relax. I don't want too much sun, so I have got my newspaper on my face. I am lying down. I am Number ____
- J) My friends and I are playing in the lake. I'm holding a huge beach ball. I am number ____
- K) My swimsuit is black. I am on the lake and I am lying in a rubber dinghy and there's too many kids round here! I wish they would go away! I am Number ____
- L) Aah! My son is throwing a bucket of water over me! Not nice! Number ____

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POSITIVE	I am	I'm	working.
	You are	You're	
	He is	He's	
	She is	She's	
	It is	It's	
	We are	We're	
	They are	They're	
NEGATIVE	I am not	I'm not	working.
	You are not	You aren't	
	He is not	He isn't	
	She is not	She isn't	
	It is not	It isn't	
	We are not	We aren't	
	They are not	They aren't	

QUESTION	Am I	working?	
	Are you		
	Is he		
	Is she		
	Is it		
	Are we		
	Are they		
SHORT ANSWER	Yes, I am	No, I am not	No, I'm not
	Yes, you are	No, you are not	No, you aren't
	Yes, he is	No, he is not	No, he isn't
	Yes, she is	No, she is not	No, she isn't
	Yes, it is	No, it is not	No, it isn't
	Yes, we are	No, we are not	No, we aren't
	Yes, they are	No, they are not	No, they aren't

-ING SPELLING	work study	working studying	GENERAL RULE: add -ing
	live make	living making	Consonant + -e : delete -e and add -ing
	run swim	running swimming	Consonant + vowel + consonant (stressed): double the consonant + -ing

General Rule

In general we just add **-ING** to the end of a verb.

- eat → eating
- go → going
- read → reading

Verbs ending in W, X, or Y

Do NOT double the final letter at the end of the verb when it is W, X, or Y.

- snow → snowing
- fix → fixing
- play → playing

Verbs ending in Consonant + E

Remove the E from the end of the verb and add **-ING**.

- dance → dancing
- ride → riding
- write → writing

Verbs ending in IE

Remove the IE from the end of the verb and add **-ING**.

- die → dying
- lie → lying
- tie → tying

Consonant + Vowel + Consonant

When a verb with one syllable ends in a C + V + C we double the final consonant.
Exception: When the verb ends in W, X, or Y.

- cut → cutting
- run → running
- stop → stopping

Consonant + Vowel + Letter L

- Double the final L
- Do NOT double the final L unless stressed
- equal → ~~equalling~~ ~~equaling~~
- travel → ~~travelling~~ ~~traveling~~
- control → ~~controlling~~ ~~controlling~~

Last syllable is NOT stressed

Two or more syllables and final syllable is NOT stressed, do NOT double final letter.

- happen → happening
- open → opening
- visit → visiting

Last syllable IS stressed

Verb with two or more syllables and final syllable IS stressed, double the final letter.

- begin → beginning
- forget → forgetting
- submit → submitting



b) Read and answer using the gerund:

- a) Maria _____ (cook) dinner.
- b) Lily _____ (read) a book.
- c) John and Susan _____ (work).
- d) Father _____ (walk) in the garden.
- e) Peter and Judy _____ (write) on the whiteboard.
- f) My mother _____ (prepare) dinner.
- g) The teacher _____ (write) in his notebook.
- h) Anna _____ (wash) the dishes.
- i) My friends _____ (watch) television.
- j) Helen _____ (dive) in the sea.
- k) Pam and Peter _____ (colour) the picture.
- l) Grandpa _____ (smoke) a cigarette.
- m) My sister _____ (cut) some bread.
- n) The girls _____ (play) with their dolls.
- o) Emma _____ (wear) black trousers.
- p) Harry and Lee _____ (eat) burgers.
- q) Alvin _____ (swim) in the lake.
- r) The cats _____ (not/jump) over the fence.
- s) Woody and Bean _____ (look) for Tony.
- t) Poppy _____ (telephone) her friend.

Click on the following link and develop the exercises:

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/tests/present-progressive-1>



V. DYNAMIC AND STATIVE VERBS

Introduction

Verbs in English can be classified into two categories: **stative** verbs and **dynamic** verbs. Dynamic verbs (sometimes referred to as "action verbs") usually describe actions we can take, or things that happen; stative verbs usually refer to a state or condition which is not changing or likely to change. The difference is important, because stative verbs cannot normally be used in the continuous (BE + ING) forms. This will explain the differences between the two types of verbs and give lots of examples of each kind.

Dynamic verbs

There are many types of dynamic verbs, but most of them describe activities or events which can begin and finish. Here are some examples:

Dynamic Verb	Type	Examples
play	activity	She plays tennis every Friday. She's playing tennis right now.
melt	process	The snow melts every spring. The snow is melting right now.
hit	momentary action	When one boxer hits another, brain damage can result. (This suggests only ONE punch.) When one boxer is hitting another, brain damage can result. (This suggests MANY repeated punches.)

Dynamic verbs, as you can see from the table above, can be used in the simple and perfect forms (*plays, played, has played, had played*) as well as the continuous or progressive forms (*is playing, was playing, has been playing, had been playing*).

Stative verbs

Stative verbs usually refer to a state or condition which is quite static or unchanging. They can be divided into verbs of **perception** or **cognition** (which refer to things in the mind), or verbs of **relation** (which describe the relationships between things). Here are some:

Stative Verb	Type	Examples
hate	perception	I hate chocolate.
believe	perception	She believes in UFOs.
contain	relation	The box contains 24 cans of soda.
own	relation	Yong owns three motorbikes.



Note that we CANNOT use these verbs in the continuous (progressive) forms; you CAN'T say "Yong is owning three cars." Owning is a state, not an action, so it is always in the simple form.

Example verbs

Here are some common stative and dynamic verbs. The lists may help you to understand what types of verbs are likely to be stative and what types are commonly dynamic.

Stative Verbs	love; hate; like; see; hear; sound; think (meaning "have an opinion"); mind (meaning "care about") ; recognize; seem; have (meaning "own"); prefer; doubt; consist of; mean
Dynamic Verbs	eat; drink; go; type; read; write; listen; speak; watch; say; grow; work; sleep; cook; talk

*Click on the following links and develop the exercises:

https://www.elbase.com/quiz/075_01.htm

<https://continuingstudies.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/410/grammar/stat1>

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/stative-verbs-exercise.html>

STATIVE OR NON-ACTION VERBS

test-english.com

POSSESSION AND SIZE	OPINION	LIKES AND DISLIKES, EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS	PERCEPTION AND THE SENSES
BELONG OWN HAVE (=POSSESS) POSSESS BE WEIGH MEASURE	KNOW AGREE BELIEVE THINK (=BELIEVE) IMAGINE UNDERSTAND	LIKE DISLIKE LOVE PREFER WANT NEED WISH	SOUND HEAR SEEM SEE* APPEAR* LOOK* TASTE* SMELL* FEEL*

* These verbs can be dynamic when they are used to describe voluntary actions, not perceptions.

- *This soup tastes horrible.* (=Perception, not a voluntary action.)
- *I am tasting the soup.* (=Voluntary action meaning 'to check the flavour of food'.)

USE STATIVE VERBS WITH **SIMPLE** VERB FORMS, NOT WITH **CONTINUOUS** VERB FORMS

I want to eat. ✓

I am wanting to eat. ✗

He looked happy. ✓

He was looking happy. ✗

test-english.com



VI. LISTENING EXERCISE:

- a) Write down the study habits you have (use the simple present and frequency adverbs):

- b) Click on the following link and develop the activities:

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/a1-listening/study-tips>

Study tips





VII. COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

The dog is **faster** than the elephant.

The horse is **the fastest**.

The horse is **bigger** than the dog.

The elephant is **the heaviest**.

The dog is **more energetic** than the elephant.



	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ONE syllable	fast young	-ER faster younger	-EST the fastest the youngest
ONE syllable Ending in -E	nice strange	-R nicer stranger	-ST the nicest the strangest
ONE syllable Consonant + Short Vowel + Consonant	big hot	Double the last consonant and add -ER bigger hotter	-EST the biggest the hottest
TWO syllables Ending in -Y	happy crazy	Remove the -Y and add -IER happier crazier	-IEST the happiest the craziest
TWO or MORE syllables	famous beautiful	MORE + more famous more beautiful	THE MOST + the most famous the most beautiful
Common Exceptions	good bad	better worse	the best the worst

a) Comparative and superlative exercises

Fill in the correct form of the words in Brackets (comparative or superlative):

- 1- My house is _____ (big) than yours.
- 2- This flower is _____ (pretty) than that one.
- 3- Non-smokers usually live _____ (long) than smokers.
- 4- Who is the _____ (rich) woman on earth?
- 5- He was the _____ (clever) thief of all.
- 6- New York is _____ (big) than Paris.
- 7- English milk is _____ (strong) than French milk.



b) Work on these exercise and check:

[https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_\(ESL\)/Comparatives_and_superlatives/Comparative, Superlative and Equatives - Adjectives and Adverbs sz596575uv](https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Comparatives_and_superlatives/Comparative,_Superlative_and_Equatives_-_Adjectives_and_Adverbs_sz596575uv)

c) Complete the sentences. Use the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives.

1	A horse can run <u>faster than</u> a cow, but a cheetah is <u>the fastest</u> land animal.	fast
2	Gorillas are _____ cats, but giraffes are _____ animals in the world.	tall
3	Tigers are _____ wolves, but elephants are _____ animals in the world.	heavy
4	Science is _____ History, but Maths is _____ school subject.	difficult
5	Peter is _____ Tom at tennis, but Sam is _____ tennis player in our class.	good
6	A tiger is _____ a snow leopard, but a lion is _____ of big cats.	loud
7	Ann is _____ Kate, but Mary is _____ girl in the class.	beautiful
8	Nick is _____ Jim at rugby, but Simon is _____ rugby player of all.	bad

Taken from:

https://en.islcollective.com/resources/printables/worksheets_doc_docx/adjectives_comparatives_and_superlatives/adjectives-beginner-prea1/67507

d) Reading comprehension



São Paulo is the largest city in South America and the third most populous of the world, with more than 10 million **inhabitants**. It is the economical capital of Brazil and a very busy place. It is also the richest in culture, parks and museums.

São Paulo is centered around the *Praça da Sé*, where there is a stone mark symbolizing the “point zero” of the city. The subway system is cheap and efficient, but it covers only a few areas of the city, although extensions are being made. The most interesting neighborhoods and places to visit include *Jardins*, *Itaim* and The *Ibirapuera* Park.

The **main** tourist attractions in the city include the different neighborhoods with their



special Italian, Japanese or Arabic influence. They have their own characteristic atmosphere, and it is a lot of fun to walk around, go to one of the many small restaurants or have a drink somewhere.

Brazilians say that *Paulistanos* (*São Paulo* locals) live to work and to eat which is certainly true. Food in *São Paulo* is the best in the country. You can find it from a variety of restaurants from the simplest delivery place to the fine, expensive ones.

São Paulo is also very much a party town. You can get **stuck** in the traffic in the middle of the night when party animals return from their hunt.

Automotive traffic in *São Paulo* is complicated, especially in main routes all along the weekdays and gets worse at rush hours (from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 6pm to 8pm). On the weekend traffic is good with some **impediments** in places where there are bars, shopping centers or other public attractions.

São Paulo has the largest underground transportation system in Brazil, the “Metro”. However, it is not as **comprehensive** as the trains in Europe or North America, but it covers the most important areas.

e) After you have read the previous text, read the next questions, and choose the most accurate one:

1. What time does the traffic get worse in *São Paulo*?
 - a) It gets worse during rush hours.
 - b) From 8 to 10 a.m. only.
 - c) In the mornings, from 8 to 10 a.m. and in the evenings from 6 to 8. p.m.
2. Where is *São Paulo* located?
 - a) *São Paulo* is between *Itaim* and *Ibirapuera* park.
 - b) It is centered where there is a Stone Mark.
 - c) It is near a beach.
- 3) Why is *São Paulo* the largest city in South America?
 - a) Because of the number of inhabitants, it has more than 10 million people.
 - b) Because it has a variety of museums and parks which attracts many tourists.
 - c) Because of its growing economics and rich culture.
- 4) Who are the *Paulistanos*?
 - a) People who work in popular restaurants around *São Paulo*.
 - b) The local people from the largest city of South America.
 - c) It is not mentioned in the text.
- 5) What are the most interesting neighborhoods in the city?
 - a) *Jardins* and *Itaim* are included as the most fascinating ones.
 - b) There is only one which is *Praça da Sé*.
 - c) The most interesting ones are those who have foreign influences.





- f) Finally, compare the city or place where you live with São Paulo using comparatives and adjectives.

VIII. GERUNDS AND INFINITIVE

What is a gerund?

A gerund is a noun made from a verb by adding "-ing." The gerund form of the verb "read" is "reading." You can use a gerund as the subject, the complement, or the object of a sentence.

EXAMPLES:

- **Reading** helps you learn English. *SUBJECT OF SENTENCE*
- Her favorite hobby is **reading**. *COMPLEMENT OF SENTENCE*
- I enjoy **reading**. *OBJECT OF SENTENCE*

Gerunds can be made negative by adding "not."

EXAMPLES:

- He enjoys **not working**.
- The best thing for your health is **not smoking**.

What is an infinitive?

An infinitive is the "to" form of the verb. The infinitive form of "learn" is "to learn." You can also use an infinitive as the subject, the complement, or the object of a sentence.

EXAMPLES:

- **To learn** is important. *SUBJECT OF SENTENCE*
- The most important thing is **to learn**. *COMPLEMENT OF SENTENCE*
- He wants **to learn**. *OBJECT OF SENTENCE*

Infinitives can be made negative by adding "not."

EXAMPLES:

- I decided **not to go**.
- The most important thing is **not to give up**.

Use a gerund or an infinitive?

Both gerunds and infinitives can be used as the subject or the complement of a sentence. However, as subjects or complements, gerunds usually sound more like normal, spoken English, whereas infinitives sound more abstract. In the following sentences, gerunds sound more natural and would be more common in everyday English. Infinitives emphasize the possibility or potential for something and sound more philosophical. If this sounds confusing, just remember that 90% of the time, you will use a gerund as the subject or complement of a sentence.



EXAMPLES:

- **Learning** is important. NORMAL SUBJECT
- **To learn** is important. ABSTRACT SUBJECT - LESS COMMON
- The most important thing is **learning**. NORMAL COMPLEMENT
- The most important thing is **to learn**. ABSTRACT COMPLEMENT - LESS COMMON

As the object of a sentence, it is more difficult to choose between a gerund or an infinitive. In such situations, gerunds and infinitives are not normally interchangeable. Usually, the main verb in the sentence determines whether you use a gerund or an infinitive.

EXAMPLES:

- He **enjoys swimming**. "ENJOY" REQUIRES A GERUND.
- He **wants to swim**. "WANT" REQUIRES AN INFINITIVE.

Some verbs are followed by gerunds as objects. [List of Verbs Followed by Gerunds](https://www.englishpage.com/gerunds/gerund_list.htm)
https://www.englishpage.com/gerunds/gerund_list.htm

EXAMPLES:

- She **suggested going** to a movie.
- Mary **keeps talking** about her problems.

Some verbs are followed by infinitives. [List of Verbs Followed by Infinitives](https://www.englishpage.com/gerunds/infinitive_list.htm)
https://www.englishpage.com/gerunds/infinitive_list.htm

EXAMPLES:

- She **wants to go** to a movie.
- Mary **needs to talk** about her problems.

EXERCISES

a) Infinitive or gerund?

1. Remember _____ (BRING) your literature books for next class!!! We will start _____ (WORK) on a short story.
2. If you want _____ (LOSE) weight, you should stop _____ (EAT) sugar and you should avoid _____ (DRINK) beer.
3. I admit _____ (HAVE) some butter cookies for breakfast this week. That's why I am not likely _____ (LOSE) much weight.
4. I am writing this letter _____ (COMPLAIN) about the service in your restaurant. The food was cold, and the waiter forgot _____ (BRING) the water I had ordered. I really didn't enjoy _____ (EAT) in your place

b) Put the verbs in the infinitive or gerund:

1. If you want _____ (LOSE) weight, you must get into the habit of _____ (DO) physical activity.



2. It's important _____ (VISIT) a nutritionist before you start _____ (DIET).
3. _____ (EAT) fruit and vegetables are always a healthy option.
4. Remember _____ (DRINK) 2 litres of water a day.
5. I remember _____ (WALK) a lot when I was young. That helped me _____ (LOSE) weight.
6. I can't stand _____ (DRINK) green tea! I only enjoy _____ (HAVE) mate.

c) Multiple choice:

1. I was reading a book when the phone started ringing. I had to stop _____ (ANSWER/TO ANSWER/ANSWERING) it.
2. Marty's worried _____ (ABOUT PUTTING/FOR PUTTING/TO PUT) on weight.
3. Eat a kiwi fruit immediately after _____ (HAVE/TO HAVE/HAVING) lunch or dinner. It's a good way of _____ (BURNING/BURN/TO BURN) calories.
4. I don't mind _____ (DRINK/TO DRINK/DRINKING) water.

d) Put the verbs in the infinitive or gerund:

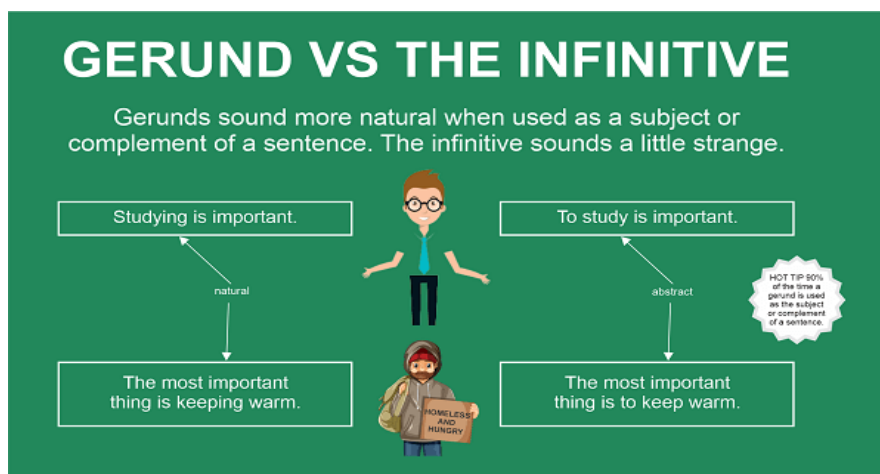
1. If you want _____ (FIND) a job, you should start _____ (TALK) to people who have a steady job.
2. _____ (WRITE) your C.V. (Curriculum) is also very important.
3. Don't forget _____ (ADD) a color photo of yourself to your C.V.
4. Remember _____ (PRACTISE) your English if you have a job interview in a company. It is necessary _____ (HAVE) good English skills for a job like that.
5. I remember _____ (GO) to my first job interview 20 years ago. It was very positive. I learned _____ (BE) more self-confident after it.
6. I am worried about _____ (TALK) in public. I expect _____ (DO) it well next time.

e) Click on the following links and develop the exercises:

https://www.englishpage.com/gerunds/gerunds_infinitives_1.htm

https://www.englishpage.com/gerunds/gerunds_infinitives_10.htm

https://www.englishpage.com/gerunds/gerunds_infinitives_8.htm





IX. VERB TO BE IN PAST

WAS - WERE TO BE - Past Tense

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE		
I	was	happy.	I	wasn't	sad.
He	was	hungry.	He	wasn't	thirsty.
She	was	a nurse.	She	wasn't	a teacher.
It	was	big.	It	wasn't	small.
			wasn't = was not		
We	were	early.	We	weren't	late.
You	were	at school.	You	weren't	at home.
They	were	quiet.	They	weren't	noisy.
			weren't = were not		

QUESTIONS

+ Affirmative	They were happy.	She was rich.
? Question	Were they happy?	Was she rich?
Short Answer	Yes, they were / No, they weren't	Yes, she was / No, she wasn't

WH- Word	+	Verb	+	Subject	+	Complement
Where		was		I / he / she / it		sick ...?
Why		were		we / you / they		tired ...?
When						ready ...?

- Why **was** he angry? - When **was** she nervous?

- Where **were** you yesterday? - Who **were** those people?

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



a) Fill in the blanks accordingly:

- 1) You _____ in Colombia a week ago.
- 2) She _____ 22 last year.
- 3) We _____ in Ecuador with Steven.
- 4) Chaplin _____ a famous movie star.
- 5) The weather _____ nice yesterday.
- 6) The banks _____ opened yesterday.

b) Make the same sentences negative and interrogative:

Negative

Interrogative

c) Read the answers and write the WH- question for each one. Pay attention to bold phrases.

- 1) _____ ?
Cornelio was born **in Mexico City**.
- 2) _____ ?
Analia and Andrea were **in Buenos Aires the last week**.
- 3) _____ ?
My best friend in high school was **Jorge Essen**.
- 4) _____ ?
His favorite course in high school was **geography**.
- 5) _____ ?
He was **eighteen years old** when he enrolled college.



d) Read the biography and match the numbers (1-3) to what they refer to (A-C)

1- 1976

A-The age he was when Jairzinho discovered him.

2-14

B-The goals he scored for a Brazilian team.

3-54

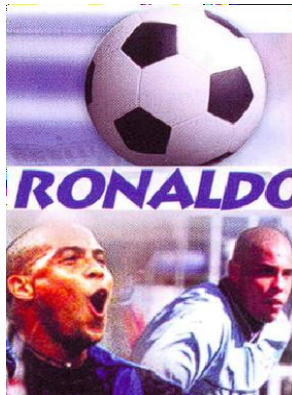
C-The year he was born.

Ronaldo Nazario da Lima, the famous footballer, was born on September 22nd, 1976, in a poor area of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Ronaldo did not have the things most children have, but his great joy in life was football. He often missed school and was usually outside with his friends, with no shoes on, playing football with a rag ball! Ronaldo's mother did not want him to play football. She believed that there was no future for him. But Ronaldo loved the sport so much that nothing could stop him from playing it.

When Ronaldo was 14 years old, a former football player, Jairzinho, discovered him. He realized that he was a talented player, and two years later Ronaldo played for a Brazilian team, scoring 54 goals in 54 games! Ronaldo was on his way to the top and everyone wanted him on their team. In fact, they thought he was the greatest football player since Pele.

Today Ronaldo is retired and was one of the best players in the world and everyone knows his name. He is the living proof of a person who turned his dream into reality!








e) Now read the text again and underline the sentences with the verb to be in the past.

f) Click on the following link and develop the exercises:

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/731350>



X. THE USE OF ADVERBS

 TYPES OF ADVERBS		
TYPE	ADVERBS	EXAMPLE
Adverbs of Frequency	always, sometimes, often, usually, frequently, rarely/hardly ever, never, generally, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• She normally eats three meals a day.• I usually buy all my vegetables at the market. 
Adverbs of Manner 	cheerfully, efficiently, painfully, carefully, slowly, badly, easily, well, quickly, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The children were playing happily with their toys.• The police dealt with the incident very efficiently.
Adverbs of Time	now, yesterday, soon, later, yet, tomorrow, already, tonight, today, then, last month/year, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• She'd already gone when we got there.• I'm going to hang out with my friends tomorrow.
Adverbs of Place	off, above, abroad, far, on, away, back, here, out, outside, behind, in, down, downstairs, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• His children go everywhere with him.• Let's open the box and see what's inside it.
Adverbs of Degree	quite, too, entirely, very, extremely, rather, almost, absolutely, just, barely, deeply, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm not absolutely certain I posted it.• He was quite agreeable to accepting the plan.
Adverbs of Evaluation	apparently, clearly, fairly, frankly, fortunately, honestly, hopefully, carelessly, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• David is clearly unhappy to be here.• Frankly, I think the Internet is overrated.
Conjunctive Adverbs	accordingly, besides, equally, further, hence, namely, next, now, additionally, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I don't want to go; besides, I'm too tired.• Furthermore, they had not consulted with her.
		



SOME WORDS WORK AS ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
The early soap opera.	They arrive early .
A hard test.	They practice hard .
A fast motorbike.	You run fast . They wait long .
A long distance.	We do it right .
His question is right .	She lives near my house.
It is near the house.	I got home late .
A late movie.	An eagle flies high .
A high building.	

a) Use the words in brackets as adjective or adverb as in the example:

Example: Peter works _____ (slow).

Answer: Peter works **slowly**.

- 1) He _____ reads a book. (quick)
- 2) Mandy is a _____ girl. (pretty)
- 3) The class is _____ loud today. (terrible)
- 4) Max is a _____ singer. (good)
- 5) You can _____ open this tin. (easy)
- 6) It is a _____ day today. (terrible)
- 7) She sings the song _____. (good)
- 8) He is a _____ driver. (careful)
- 9) The dog barks _____. (loud)

b) Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill the gap with the adverb.

Joanne is happy. She smiles happily.

- 1) The boy is loud. He shouts _____.
- 2) Her English is fluent. She speaks English _____.
- 3) Our mom was angry. She spoke to us _____.
- 4) My neighbor is a careless driver. He drives _____.
- 5) The painter is awful. He paints _____.
- 6) This group is terrible. They behave _____ bad today.

c) Fill in the blanks with an adverb of degree:

very – much – completely – too – so – almost – pretty – exactly – slightly – truly – rather – quite

- 1) I'm _____ sorry if I hurt your feelings.
- 2) This car is _____ much. I can't afford it.
- 3) Ben graduated and his parents are _____ happy.
- 4) I agree _____ with you.
- 5) Wait a minute, I'm _____ done with the cleaning.
- 6) I'm _____ tired that I'm going to bed early.
- 7) "Are you sure?" – "_____ sure".
- 8) "Let's play football." I would _____ play volleyball."
- 9) Thank you very _____.
- 10) That's _____ the color I have been looking for.



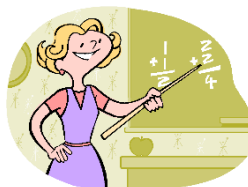
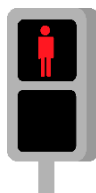
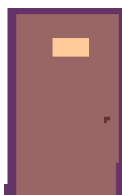
XI. IMPERATIVES

The imperative to give orders.

Match the signs with the following commands:

- **Switch off** your mobile phone!
- **Look at** the blackboard!
- **Open** your books!
- **Sign** your name here!
- **Close** the door!
- **Be** careful!

- **Don't make** a noise!
- **Don't enter!**
- **Don't smoke!**
- **Don't shout!**
- **Don't cross** the road!
- **Don't park** your car here!





TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENTS

1. Match Meanings: Draw a line from each word to the correct meaning.

- recycle



Most bottles and food packaging are made from this

- paper



To use something again, rather than buy a new one.

- plastic



To make smaller or less of something.

- reuse



Waste, trash, items we do not need or want.

- rubbish



To make something old into something new.

- reduce



Made from trees, we use and write on this a lot.



2. Discussion Questions - Answer these questions with your partner:

- a) How can you Reuse household goods, clothes and toys?
- b) Do you go to garage sales? What do you buy?
- c) What do you do with clothes that are too small?
- d) Have you bought anything from a newspaper classified ad?

Used household goods, clothes and toys can be reused and recycled. Household goods are furniture, dishes, silverware, glassware, linens, and mattresses.

Clean, usable household goods, clothes and toys can be donated to many organizations. Find out if your county has a Community Action Program that takes donations. Churches often take donations. Depending upon where you live, some organizations, like the Disabled Veterans and the Salvation Army, will come to your home to pick up donations. Look in the Yellow Pages telephone book under "thrift shops" or "furniture used," to find a place that takes donations. Some places only take furniture, others only clothes, or toys. Call ahead to find out if they will take your items. You can sell your clothes, and sometimes toys, on consignment. To sell on consignment, you take the things you want to sell to a consignment store. The store does not pay you until after it sells your things. They will keep 20% to 60% of the sale price. To find a store that will sell your things, look in the Yellow Pages telephone book under "clothing consignment for resale."

Call them first, to find out if they can take your things, before bringing your items in. You can sell things yourself at a garage sale. It is a good idea to go to a few garage sales first to see how they are handled. A few days before the garage sale, take all the items you no longer need, and set them up neatly in the garage. Be sure to mark the sale price that you want for each item. It is a good idea to put an ad in the paper that will tell other people the day, date, and time of your sale. You will have to pay for the ad. Put some signs on the streets near your home, so the people who are driving by will know about your sale. You can also sell used items through the want ads in your local newspaper. You will have to pay for the ad. Call your newspaper, tell them you want to place a classified ad, and what you want the ad to say. Include your phone number.

Taken from: <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/esl-rrr-a.pdf>

3. Put the letter of the definitions next to the correct word:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ classified ads | A. to lend an item to a store who will sell it for you, then you are paid part of the sale price after the item is sold |
| 2. _____ household goods | B. newspaper advertisements about things people are selling |
| 3. _____ garage sale | C. to give away |
| 4. _____ consignment | D. a sale of household goods, toys and clothes at a person's house |
| 5. _____ to donate | E. furniture, dishes, beds, blankets |



4. Answer the questions from the reading.

- a) What kind of household goods, clothes and toys can be donated?
- b) What are the three ways you can sell furniture?
- c) What does a consignment store pay you for your items?
- d) If I don't want to sell things I no longer want, what can I do with them?
- e) Where can you find a place that will take donations?

5. Check out the following chart to get to know how to handle products so they can be recycled. Then, make your own chart with ten items to be recycled and how to get them ready for recycling.

WHAT YOU CAN RECYCLE	HOW TO RECYCLE IT
A. cans	You must rinse them clean. You may have to remove paper labels.
B. corrugated cardboard	It must be clean. You must remove staples. You must flatten or tear down into 3' x 3' bundles. You cannot recycle pizza or pop boxes. They must not be plastic coated boxes.
C. glass bottles and jars	You must rinse out food. You must remove caps and lids. You may have to remove foil labels. You may have to sort by color: clear, brown or green glass.
D. newspapers	They must be clean and dry. Newspaper supplements and inserts can be recycled. You must put them in a paper grocery bag or recycling bin.
E. plastic bottles	They must be pop, milk, juice or water bottles. You must rinse them clean. You must remove caps or lids. You may have to separate by type: milk, juice and water jugs, pop bottles, soap, shampoo, and detergent bottles. Your city may recycle other plastic bottles.
F. aluminum foil or trays	You must rinse off food.
G. aerosol cans	You must remove caps. They must be empty.
H. boxboard	You must remove any bags inside.

Taken from: <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/esl-rrr-a.pdf>



6. The yard recycling sale.

In groups, make a list of some household products you may want to recycle and sell. Now set up a tent where you plan to sell these products and role-play it. Take it in turns to change rolls. Sometimes you are the salesclerk and sometimes you are the shopper.

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 Evidencias de Desempeño y de Producto: De acuerdo con el análisis de una problemática encontrada en la competencia elaborar el plan general de producción, según el plan de ventas, niveles de inventario y capacidad de producción, haga un video en inglés explicando dicha problemática asociada al proyecto formativo (juego de roles).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pronunciación- Fluidez- Uso adecuado y pertinente del vocabulario.- Uso adecuado y pertinente de estructuras gramaticales explicadas en sesión	<p>Talleres</p> <p>Video</p> <p>Listas de verificación</p> <p>Presentación</p>

5. GLOSARIO DE TÉRMINOS

Accurate: to correct, exact, and without any mistakes.

Audit: to make an official examination of the accounts of a business and produce a report.

Cardboard: material like very thick, stiff paper, usually pale brown in color, used especially for making boxes.

Control risk: control risk is the risk that the internal control arrangements will fail to prevent material deviations, or to detect and correct them on a timely basis.

Hazardous: dangerous and involving risk, especially to someone's health.



Household goods: equipment, tools, machines, and other things used in a house.

Inhabitant: a person or an animal that lives in a particular place.

Main: being the largest or most important of its kind.

Objectivity: the fact of being based on facts and not influenced by personal beliefs or feelings.

Outlined: a description of the main facts about something.

Paper: thin, flat material made from crushed wood or cloth, used for writing, printing, or drawing on.

Reduce: to make something less in size, amount, degree, importance, or price.

Rubbish: to waste material or things that are no longer wanted or needed.

Stuck: unable to move or to be moved.

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7. CONTROL DEL DOCUMENTO (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