

Escuela de Educación Secundaria N° 3

Colegio Nacional Florentino Ameghino



5° A - Ciencias Sociales

INGLÉS PROFESORA: Galván, María Soledad

INTENSIFICACION 1 cuatrimestre 2023

ALUMNO/A:

Criterios de evaluación:

Que el alumno pueda:

- Realizar una lectura comprensiva de los textos
- Resolver las actividades pautadas
- Responder las preguntas que se realizaran, en cuanto a los contenidos pautados en el módulo, en la fecha de instancia de presentación del módulo con las actividades resueltas.
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Gramática:

Que el alumno pueda:

- Resolver la ejercitación pautada utilizando la bibliografía, correspondiente a cada tiempo verbal, plasmada en el módulo. Y que pueda responder oralmente y resolver ejercicios que se presentaran en la exposición oral.
- Reconocer y poder aplicada conocimientos sobre, Futuro Simple, Presente Simple y Pasado Simple.

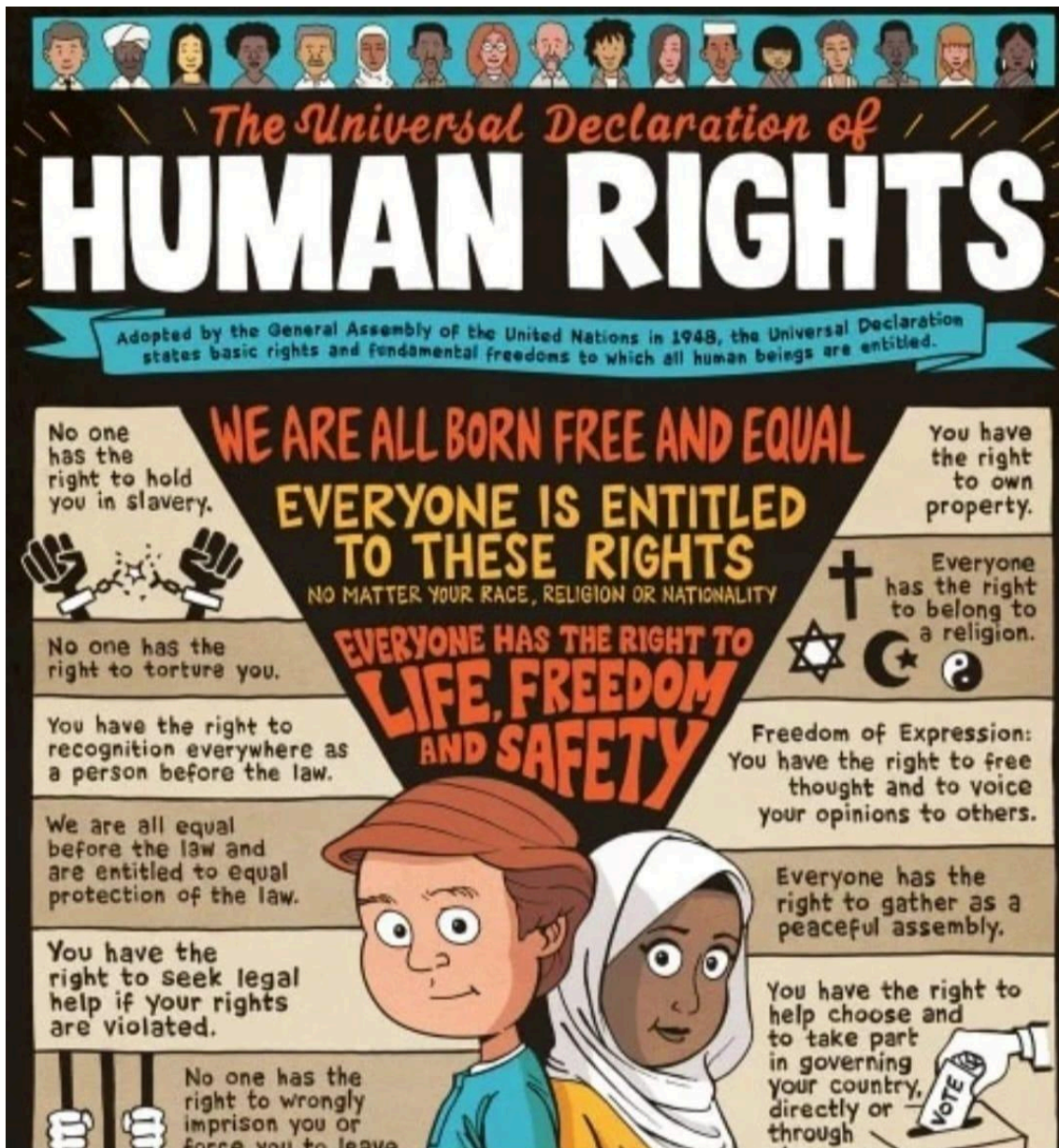
Bibliografía:

Los temas se encuentran desarrollados y explicados dentro de este mismo cuadernillo.

Exercise 1.

Look at the poster and answer:

- Read the titles and look at the picture, then predict what the poster is going to be about.
- All the rectangles has something written on it. What do they have in common and what do they have as a difference?
- What do you know about human rights? Write a short answer.
- Why are human rights important?



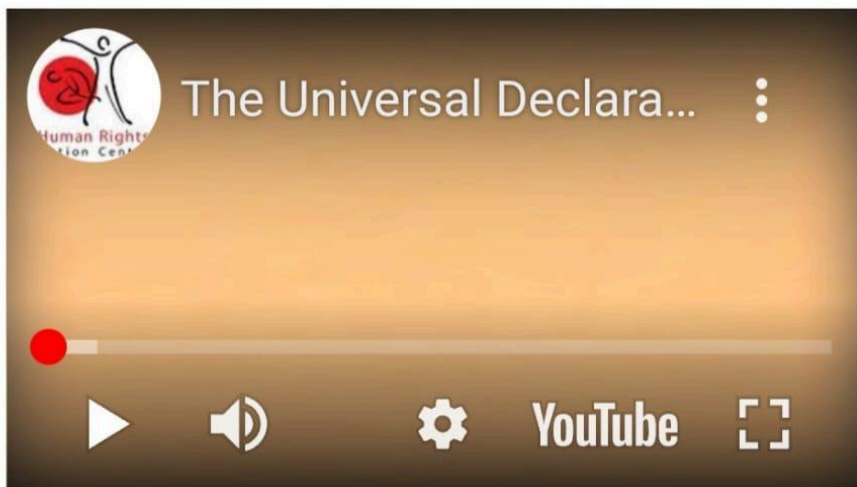
Exercise 2

- a) Read the text carefully. Highlight with one colour the word you know in English and with other colour the unknown words.
- b) Look up in a dictionary: www.wordreference.com the unknown words, and write them.
- c) Make a mind map (red conceptual) about the whole text.

Each year on December 10, people all around the world celebrate Human Rights Day.

The date was chosen to honor the United Nations General Assembly's adoption on 10 December 1948 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the first global statement of international human rights principles. As we have done on World Moms Blog before (see 10 Things to Do With Your Kids on Human Rights Day and Human Rights Activities To Do With Your Kids), we're sharing some ideas this year for simple yet meaningful ways for your family to celebrate the rights and responsibilities that we all share as human beings.

1. Learn about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The full UDHR is on the UN website [here](#), but you can also find a simplified version of the UDHR [here](#). And check out this cool video created by the [Human Rights Action Center](#) that summarizes the rights in the UDHR:



2. Be a mapper for UNICEF Voices of Youth.

UNICEF has created an online platform to empower youth around the world to map important issues in their community, advocate and bring change. A featured tool from Voices of Youth Maps is [UNICEF-GIS](#) – a youth-friendly mobile mapping application that produces web maps and visual reports on youth-related issues. UNICEF is asking youth to

Exercise 3

a) Watch the video: <https://youtu.be/hTlrSYbCbHE> and explain 5 rights that mentioned it.

Grammar:

Future simple:

«Will»

El futuro con «*will*» se utiliza para hablar de decisiones que se toman mientras se

habla: Ejemplos:

- I need to get my medicine. I will go to the pharmacy tonight.
Necesito comprar mi medicina. Iré a la farmacia esta noche.
- I need some cash. I will pay with my debit card and ask for cash back. Necesito algo de efectivo. Pagaré con mi tarjeta débito y pediré efectivo de vuelta.

También es usado para decir predicciones de carácter general basadas en

evidencia: Ejemplos:

- I'm sure it will rain tomorrow.
Estoy seguro de que va a llover mañana.
- Gerardo Gómez will win the election.
Gerardo Gómez va a ganar las elecciones.

Se forma con el verbo «will» + verbo:

- I will pay later.
- You will pay later.
- He will pay later.
- She will pay later.
- It will pay later.
- We will pay later.
- You will pay later.
- They will pay later.

Exercise 1

Invent 6 sentences about human rights in the year 2050, use future simple as a verb. You can use positive or negative sentences.

Present simple:

Se usa para hablar de hábitos, rutina, hechos y verdades generales.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (Presente Simple)		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I play Yo juego	Do I play? ¿Juego yo?	I do not play Yo no juego
You play Tú juegas	Do you play? ¿Juegas tú?	You do not play Tú no juegas
He plays Él juega	Does he play? ¿Juega él?	He does not play Él no juega
She plays Ella juega	Does she play? ¿Juega ella?	She does not play Ella no juega
It plays Él/Ella juega	Does it play? ¿Juega él / ella?	It does not play Él / Ella no juega
We play Nosotros jugamos	Do we play? ¿Jugamos nosotros?	We do not play Nosotros no jugamos
You play Ustedes juegan	Do you play? ¿Juegan ustedes?	You do not play Ustedes no juegan
They play Ellos juegan	Do they play? ¿Juegan ellos?	They do not play Ellos no juegan

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

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ENGLISH
ENGLISH

– Negative

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	VERB
I / you / we / they	+ don't	... speak ...
he / she / it	+ doesn't	... need ...
		... like ...

+ Affirmative: He speaks Spanish.

– Negative: He **doesn't** speak Spanish.

+ Affirmative: She speaks Italian.

– Negative: She **doesn't** speak Italian.

+ Affirmative: I need help.

– Negative: I **don't** need help.

+ Affirmative: He needs help.

– Negative: He **doesn't** need help.

The base form of the infinitive = ~~to~~ go, ~~to~~ need, ~~to~~ speak, ~~to~~ live
Third person verbs lose the final "s" in negative sentences.



www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

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Exercise 1: Write 5 sentences about rights at school today, use present simple tense.

PAST SIMPLE.

Verbos regulares e irregulares

Los verbos regulares en Pasado Simple terminan en - ED. Ejemplo: cleaned, watched, started, cooked, etc. Los verbos irregulares en Pasado Simple no terminan de esa forma, sino que cambian de distinta manera y son irregulares precisamente porque no siguen la regla de los regulares.

Ejemplo: bought es el pasado de buy (comprar), drank es el pasado de drink (beber), ate es el pasado de eat (comer), etc. En esta lista están los verbos irregulares más comunes. La columna que dice Past Simple corresponde al Pasado. Puedes buscar el significado de los verbos en un diccionario inglés/ castellano o en un traductor online. El tiempo verbal pasado simple se utiliza para contar hechos que sucedieron en el pasado y posiblemente no vuelvan a suceder o tenemos la certeza de que no puede volver a realizarse.

75 common irregular verbs

VocabularyPage.com

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
beat	beat	beaten	fall	fell	fallen	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	feed	fed	fed	make	made	made
begin	began	begun	feel	felt	felt	mean	meant	meant
bend	bent	bent	fight	fought	fought	meet	met	met
bet	bet	bet	find	found	found	pay	paid	paid
bite	bit	bitten	fly	flew	flown	put	put	put
bleed	bled	bled	forget	forgot	forgotten	read	read	read
blow	blew	blown	forgive	forgave	forgiven	rise	rose	risen
break	broke	broken	freeze	froze	frozen	run	ran	run
breed	bred	bred	get	got	got	say	said	said
bring	brought	brought	give	gave	given	see	saw	seen
build	built	built	go	went	gone	sell	sold	sold
buy	bought	bought	grow	grew	grown	send	sent	sent
catch	caught	caught	have	had	had	sit	sat	sat
choose	chose	chosen	hear	heard	heard	sleep	slept	slept
come	came	come	hide	hid	hidden	speak	spoke	spoken
cost	cost	cost	hit	hit	hit	spend	spent	spent
cut	cut	cut	hold	held	held	take	took	taken
do	did	done	hurt	hurt	hurt	teach	taught	taught
dig	dug	dug	keep	kept	kept	tell	told	told
draw	drew	drawn	know	knew	known	think	thought	thought
dream	dreamt/-ed	dreamt/-ed	lay	laid	laid	understand	understood	understood
drink	drank	drunk	lead	led	led	wear	wore	worn
drive	drove	driven	leave	left	left	win	won	won
eat	ate	eaten	lend	lent	lent	write	wrote	written

SIMPLE PAST TENSE (Pasado Simple)		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I played Yo jugué	Did I play? ¿Jugué yo?	I did not play Yo no jugué
You played Tú jugaste	Did you play? ¿Jugaste tú?	You did not play Tú no jugaste
He played Él jugó	Did he play? ¿Jugó él?	He did not play Él no jugó
She played Ella jugó	Did she play? ¿Jugó ella?	She did not play Ella no jugó
It played Él/Ella jugó	Did it play? ¿Jugó él / ella?	It did not play Él / Ella no jugó
We played Nosotros jugamos	Did we play? ¿Jugamos nosotros?	We did not play Nosotros no jugamos
You played Ustedes jugaron	Did you play? ¿Jugaron ustedes?	You did not play Ustedes no jugaron
They played Ellos jugaron	Did they play? ¿Jugaron ellos?	They did not play Ellos no jugaron

Exercise 1

Write 6 sentences about children's right in 1700, use simple past as a verb.
You can use positive or negative sentences.