

CENS N° 134

GUIA PEDAGÓGICA- NIVEL SECUNDARIO ADULTOS.

Área Curricular: INGLES

Docentes: Mariana Hogalde y Rosana Sánchez.

Curso: 2º Año.

Turno: NOCHE

Temas: Repaso: Verbo TO BE, Verbo HAVE GOT/ HAS GOT y Verbo CAN/CAN'T.

Contenidos: Lingüístico: Vocabulario: Pronombres personales. Presente Simple. Verbos TO BE, HAVE GOT/HAS GOT y CAN/CAN'T.

Pragmático: completar oraciones, describir relaciones familiares, responder preguntas abiertas y cerradas.

Sociolingüístico: árbol genealógico.

Capacidad Generales: Comunicación / Resolución de Problemas

Capacidades específicas a desarrollar:

- Producción escrita de oraciones simples que incluyan Pronombres personales junto con los verbos SER/ ESTAR, el verbo TENER (poseer) y el verbo PODER (habilidad).
- Resolución de preguntas abiertas o cerradas con Verbos TO BE, HAVE GOT/HAS GOT Y CAN/CAN'T .

Objetivos:

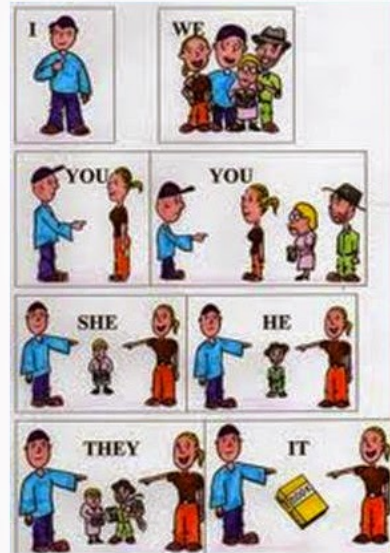
- Suscitar situaciones virtuales en las cuales los alumnos se sientan cómodos para expresarse sin tener miedo a cometer errores, repasando temas del año anterior.
- Propiciar espacios para la producción de oraciones simples con soportes gráficos y virtuales.

Desarrollo de Actividades:

1. **Let's review about subject pronouns and the verb TO BE.**
(Repasemos sobre pronombres personales y el verbo TO BE.)

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Personal Pronoun	Traducción al español	¿Cómo lo pronunciamos?
I	Yo	(ai)
You	Tú	(iú)
He	Él	(gi)
She	Ella	(shi)
It	Eso	(it)
We	Nosotros	(uí)
You	Vosotros	(iú)
They	Ellos	(déi)



GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

TO BE

We use to be in present to talk about names, professions, nationalities, age, feelings, marital status

I am Frank

I am not single

I am not happy

I am from London.
I am English

I am an architect

My favorite sport are tennis and golf

My brother is a dentist and my sister is a secretary

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

FULL FORM

I am
 He is
 She is
 It is
 You are
 We are

SHORT FORM

I'm
 He's
 She's
 It's
 You're

Examples:

- I am Sarah and he is Jake.
- John is tired. He is in the bedroom.
- She is very young. She's only 12.
- It's two in the morning. It's very cold.
- You're from Italy. You're Italian.
- The cars are in the garage.
- Jim and I are classmates.

VERB TO BE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I'M	I'M NOT	AM I? <small>Yes, I am/ No, I'm not.</small>
YOU'RE	YOU AREN'T	ARE YOU? <small>Yes, you are/ No, you aren't.</small>
HE'S	HE ISN'T	IS HE? <small>Yes, he is/ No, he isn't.</small>
SHE'S	SHE ISN'T	IS SHE? <small>Yes, she is/ No, she isn't.</small>
IT'S	IT ISN'T	IS IT? <small>Yes, it is/ No, it isn't.</small>
WE'RE	WE AREN'T	ARE WE? <small>Yes, we are/ No, we aren't.</small>
YOU'RE	YOU AREN'T	ARE YOU? <small>Yes, you are/ No, you aren't.</small>
THEY'RE	THEY AREN'T	ARE THEY? <small>Yes, they are/ No, they aren't.</small>

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2. **A. Complete the table using AM, IS, ARE (affirmative) AM NOT, IS NOT, ARE NOT (negative)**

(Complete la table utilizando AM, IS, ARE (en afirmativo) AM NOT, IS NOT, ARE NOT (para negativos))

B. Complete using the subject pronouns.

(Complete usando los pronombres personales)


C. complete the gaps using AM, IS, ARE according to the subjects in the text.

(Complete los espacios utilizando AM, IS, ARE de acuerdo a los sujetos del texto)

Verb to BE

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I?
You				
He				
She				
It				
We				
You				
They				

We usually use the short forms when we speak.
 e.g. I'm Rosie.



- HE - SHE - IT - YOU - WE - THEY
- cat and horse They _____
 - Mary _____
 - Tom _____
 - Jack and I _____
 - books _____
 - their sister _____
 - You and Dave _____
 - our plane _____
 - cheese _____
 - cactus _____
 - parents _____
 - Daisy _____
 - dolphin _____
 - Polly's family _____
 - flowers _____
 - piano _____
 - school _____
 - his daughter _____
 - milk _____
 - your children _____
 - sugar _____
 - feet _____
 - bike _____
 - Ann and Kate _____
 - tennis _____
 - my son _____
 - mice _____
 - shop _____
 - buses _____
 - papers _____
 - Mr. Green _____
 - his uncle _____
 - picture _____


AM-IS-ARE

- 1) He is _____ a doctor. 2) I _____ a nurse. 3) You _____ a nice boy.
- 4) We _____ twins. 5) She _____ a beautiful girl. 6) They _____ at home. 7) It _____ a penguin. 8) She _____ my teacher. 9) He _____ her father. 10) I _____ a little girl. 11) They _____ robots.
- 12) We _____ good students. 13) It _____ my school-bag. 14) You _____ my friend. 15) He _____ a good student. 16) She _____ in the garden. 17) The mice _____ in the kitchen. 18) The woman _____ under a tree. 19) I _____ Ben. 20) Clara and I _____ friends. 21) It _____ black. 22) My name _____ Jack. 23) They _____ nice girls. 24) The children _____ in the swimming pool.
- 25) He _____ a singer. 26) You _____ hungry. 27) Our teacher _____ is beautiful. 28) I _____ twelve years old. 29) Jim and Cathy _____ at school. 30) The elephants _____ tired. 31) Mr Cooper _____ in the house. 32) The child _____ at the park. 33) The men _____ at the meeting. 34) Peter _____ a clever boy. 35) I _____ from Germany. 36) Mr Baker and I _____ friends. 37) It _____ time for dinner. 38) My name _____ Caroline. 39) My rabbit and my cat _____ friends. 40) They _____ very nice animals. 41) Dog food _____ also good for cats. 42) The children _____ in the garden. 43) He _____ a teacher. 44) Mrs. Black _____ funny and nice. 45) I _____ ten years old. 46) The weather _____ very nice today. 47) We _____ not tired. 48) This ball _____ very heavy. 49) The dogs _____ hungry. Let's feed them. 50) Look! Polly _____ at home. 51) This tower _____ very old. 52) My brother and I _____ good football players. 53) My hands _____ cold. 54) Mary _____ at the supermarket and her children _____ at school. 55) I _____ a student.

3. Let's review about verb HAVE GOT/ HAS GOT.
 (Repasemos sobre el verbo HAVE GOT/ HAS GOT.)

VERB "HAVE GOT" (TENER ALGUNA COSA)

AFIRMATIVO:	NEGATIVO:	INTERROGATIVO:
I HAVE GOT	I HAVEN'T GOT	HAVE I GOT...? YES, YOU HAVE
YOU HAVE GOT	YOU HAVEN'T GOT	HAVE YOU GOT...? NO, HE HASN'T
HE HAS GOT	HE HASN'T GOT	HAS HE GOT...?
SHE HAS GOT	SHE HASN'T GOT	HAS SHE GOT...?
IT HAS GOT	IT HASN'T GOT	HAS IT GOT...?
WE HAVE GOT	WE HAVEN'T GOT	HAVE WE GOT...?
YOU HAVE GOT	YOU HAVEN'T GOT	HAVE YOU GOT...?
THEY HAVE GOT	THEY HAVEN'T GOT	HAVE THEY GOT...?



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4. LET'S COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING WORKSHEET.

(Completemos la siguiente guía de ejercicios)

FAMILY MEMBERS TEST



- 1-Phyllis and Alan are Brian's
 a-parents b-mother and father
 c-grandparents d-aunt and uncle
- 2-How many children have Phyllis and Alan got?
 a-They have got one daughter and one son.
 b-They have got four children.
 c-They haven't got any children.
 d-They have got two sons.
- 3-Derek is Brian's
 a-aunt b-uncle c-mother d-father
- 4-Daphne is Derek's
 a-husband b-daughter c-father d-wife
- 5-Ashley and Brian are Phyllis and Alan's
 a-granddaughters b-grandchildren
 c-grandsons d-sons
- 6-Tim has got one
 a-daughter b-sisters
 c-sons d-son

- 8-How many siblings has Brian got?
 a-He has got two sisters.
 b-He has got one brother.
 c-He has got no siblings.
 d-He has got one brother and one sister.
- 9-Brian is Ashley's
 a-sister b-brother c-cousin d-niece
- 10-How many people are there in this family tree?
 a-8 b-7 c-10 d-5
- 11-Jennifer is Ashley's
 a-aunt b-mother c-sister d-daughter
- 12-Who is Tim?
 a-He is Jennifer's wife.
 b-He is Jennifer's husband.
 c-He is Alan's daughter.
- 13-Who is Ashley
 a-She is Phyllis and Alan's granddaughter.
 b-She is Derek's son.
 c-She is Brian's sister.
 d-She is Brian's brother.
- 14-She has got blonde hair. She isn't Brian's cousin. Who is she?
 a-Derek b-Jennifer c-Daphne Phyllis
- 15-He has got glasses. Who is he?
 a-Derek b-Brian c-Tim d-Alan
- 16-Phyllis is Daphne's
 a-mother in law b-father in law
 c-father d-father
- 17-She has got one brother but no sisters. Who is she?
 a-Daphne b-Jennifer c-Phyllis d-Ashley

5. Let's review about CAN/CAN'T

(Repasemos el verbo CAN/CAN'T)

CAN - CANNOT

USES OF CAN Simple Present Tense Woodward's ENGLISH

1. ability or possibility
- I can swim.

2. permission
- You can use my pen.

CAN + VERB * * Base form of the infinitive

He can speak English. ✓

He can speak~~s~~ English. ✗ No S

He can ~~to~~ speak English. ✗ No TO

		AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
SINGULAR	I	can	speak English.	I	can't speak French.
	You	can	ride a bike.	You	can't ride a horse.
	He	can	drive a car.	He	can't drive a truck.
	She	can	play the guitar.	She	can't play the piano.
It	can	swim.	It	can't fly.	
PLURAL	We	can	play football.	We	can't play tennis.
	You	can	see the stars.	You	can't see germs.
	They	can	dance.	They	can't sing.

QUESTIONS

➕ Affirmative They **can** speak Spanish.

❓ Question **Can** they speak Spanish ?

Short Answer Yes, they can. / No, they can't.

CONTRACTION

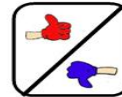
can't = cannot

He *can't* sing. = He *cannot* sing.

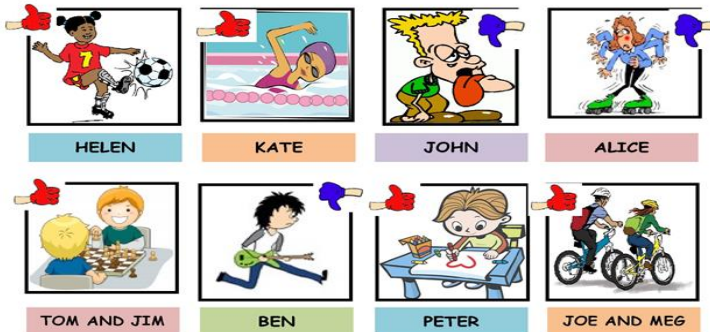
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SCHOOL

Name: _____ Class: _____ Number: _____



1- Look at the pictures.



1.1- Write what people can or can't do.

PLAY FOOTBALL- SWIM- RUN FAST - ROLLERSKATE
 PLAY CHESS -PLAY THE GUITAR - DRAW -- RIDE A BIKE

- a) Helen can play football. _____ (Helen)
- b) _____ (Kate)
- c) _____ (John)
- d) _____ (Alice)
- e) _____ (Tom and Jim)
- f) _____ (Ben)
- g) _____ (Peter)
- h) _____ (Joe and Meg)

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6. Evaluación: socialización de las tareas cuando se retomen las actividades y su corrección en clases