

PROPÓSITO:General Aim

To talk about hobbies, sports, and leisure activities through reflection on the teen issues and different urban groups.

Communicative Purpose

- To exchange opinions on situations of personal, school or social interest.
- To distinguish general and specific information in opinion texts and oral and written discussions on familiar topics.
- To produce written messages, such as letters and emails electronic, clear and well-structured taking into account the context in which they take place.

Grammar Purpose

- Gerunds and Infinitives
- Comparatives and superlatives
- Modal verbs: Should and Could
- Vocabulary about sports and free time
- Vocabulary about clothes and styles
- Vocabulary about body parts

MOTIVACIÓN:

1. Watch the following video, then answer the following questions:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zRwt25M5nGw>

- Do you have teen groups in your classroom? Do they have a culture?
- Do you belong to any of this groups? What makes you and your friends different?
- Write some adjectives that describe you and your friends' group. Ex: Elegant, outgoing, funny, introverted

2. Then, look the following photos in the video about the different teen cultures in history. Choose 1 sub-culture and create a collage where you answer the following questions:

https://www.youtube.com/results?sp=mAEB&search_query=teen+groups+cultures

- Clothes: What do they wear? How is their hair? Do they use specific colours and patterns?
- Music: What music genres do they listen to? Are there famous bands or singers they follow?
- Behaviours: Do they behave in a particular way? What do you think that makes them different?


EXPLICACIÓN:

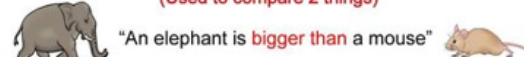
- Gerunds and Infinitives

Verbs Followed by a Gerund They enjoyed working on the boat.				
admit	delay	finish	permit	resist
advise	deny	forbid	postpone	resume
appreciate	detest	get through	practice	risk
avoid	dislike	have	quit	spend (time)
can't help	enjoy	imagine	recall	suggest
complete	escape	mind	report	tolerate
consider	excuse	miss	resent	waste (time)

Verbs Followed by a Preposition and a Gerund We concentrated on doing well.		
admit to	depend on	plan on
approve of	disapprove of	prevent (someone) from
argue about	discourage from	refrain from
believe in	dream about	succeed in
care about	feel like	talk about
complain about	forget about	think about
concentrate on	insist on	worry about
confess to	object to	

- Comparatives and Superlatives

Grammar Superlative Adjectives (Used to compare 3 or more things)		
 <p>"The elephant is the biggest animal"</p>		
One syllable (consonant/short vowel/consonant) = double the last consonant	Two syllables ending in 'y' (change y to -iest)	Two or more syllables
Form: the ... +est	Form: the ... +iest	Form: the most ...
the biggest the smallest the tallest the shortest the longest the strongest the weakest the fastest the slowest	the heaviest the friendliest the happiest the funniest the prettiest the busiest the friendliest the dirtiest the angriest	the most beautiful the most interesting the most difficult the most dangerous the most expensive the most popular the most complicated the most intelligent the most confident
Common Exceptions Good = the best Bad = the worst		
Asking questions Which is the biggest animal? What is the most beautiful flower in the world?		

Grammar Comparative Adjectives (Used to compare 2 things)		
 <p>"An elephant is bigger than a mouse"</p>		
One syllable	Two syllables ending in 'y' (change y to -ier)	Two or more syllables
Form: +er than	Form: +ier than	Form: more ... than
bigger than smaller than taller than shorter than longer than stronger than weaker than faster than slower than	heavier than friendlier than happier than funnier than prettier than busier than weaker than dirtier than angrier than	more beautiful than more interesting than more difficult than more dangerous than more expensive than more popular than more complicated than more intelligent than more confident than
Asking questions.. Which is bigger , an elephant or a mouse? Is an elephant bigger, or smaller than a mouse?		

- Should and Could

Modal Verbs **Should** **Woodward's ENGLISH**

Uses of Should:

Advice or Suggestion
- Your hair is too long. You **should** get a haircut.

Situation likely in the present
- Mary **should** be at home now. Give her a call.

Likely in the future (prediction)
- They **should** win tonight, they're a better team.

Should + have + past participle
Meaning: The subject did not fulfill their obligation in the past or did not act responsibly.
- You **should have given** your boss the report yesterday when he asked for it.

Should + be + verb-ing
Meaning: The subject is not fulfilling their obligation now or is not acting sensibly.
- You **should be wearing** your seatbelt.
- We **should be studying** for the test right now.

SHOULD vs. OUGHT TO
Should can be replaced by ought to without a change in meaning.
- You **ought to** study more. =
- You **should** study more.
Note: ought to sounds more formal than should and is used less frequently.

We use **SHOULDN'T** to advise **not** to do something, usually because it is bad or wrong.
- You **shouldn't** throw your litter onto the street.
- He **shouldn't** play with those wires if he doesn't know what he is doing.
- You **shouldn't** work so much.

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

Modal Verbs **Can** **Could** **Woodward's ENGLISH**

General ability (present)
- I **can** speak English.

General ability in the past
- I **could** play the piano when I was younger.

Ask for permission (informal)
- **Can** I borrow your pen please?

Ask for permission (more polite)
- **Could** I use your bathroom please?

To request something
- **Can** you help me please?

To request something (more polite)
- **Could** you pass me the salt please?

Possibility
- It **can** get very cold there at night.

Possibility in the past **could + have + past participle**
- What? You **could have broken** your leg.

Offer to help someone
- **Can** I carry your bags for you?

Suggestion (when asked what to do)
- We **could** go to the movies if you like.

Cannot (can't) = not allowed
- You **cannot** smoke in this room.
- You **can't** go to the party.

Conditional of Can (would be able to)
- If we had some oranges I **could** make you some fresh juice. (= would be able to)

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- Vocabulary: Uncover the flashcards and discover the meaning of the words.

- Sports and free time activities:

<https://quizlet.com/210184853/free-time-sports-and-activities-flash-cards/>

- Clothes: <https://quizlet.com/24667968/clothes-flash-cards/>

- Body parts: <https://quizlet.com/bo/621249261/body-parts-flash-cards>

EJERCICIOS:



1. Read the DBA number 1 about tattoos. Write a letter, as in DBA 4, addressed to the mother where you answer the following questions:

1



Recognizes general and specific information in written and oral opinion texts and discussions on familiar topics. For this purpose, the student asks questions such as "What is the text about?" and "What is the most important idea the author is trying to express?" For example, when reading a text, the student highlights the general ideas and the supporting details in each paragraph.

Letter to the editor: Tattoos.

Dear editor,

I do not understand what is happening with young people these days!! More and more often I see them with tattoos on their arms, their legs, and some on their necks. This younger generation does not know the risks of tattooing. There is the risk of long-term effects of illnesses and infections that could be created by dirty needles. Besides it is very painful to remove the tattoo if they change their mind. Anyway, I will never let my children get a tattoo!



"In this letter, the writer says that tattoos are dangerous for people because dirty needles can produce illnesses and infections. She thinks tattoos are not good and will never let her children get one".

4



Composes clear and well-structured oral or written messages taking into consideration the context in which they are produced using the necessary vocabulary and text structures. For example, when writing an e-mail, the student greets the person, composes the message, and closes appropriately.

A student writes her teacher about her impossibility to attend her class.

To: Angela Castro

Cc:

Subject: Absence to class this week

Dear Ms. Castro,

I was feeling sick this morning. My head hurt. I had a rash, and I had a high fever. I went to the doctor, and he told me that I needed to rest. I have chikungunya. For this, I will not attend your class this week. I will give you the written excuse.

I will talk to my classmates to catch up. I hope that you understand my situation.

Regards,

Nathalie



- What do you think about tattoos?
- Do you agree with this mother? Yes, or no? Argument.
- Do you think tattoos determine how is the person?
- Would you like to have a tattoo? What would you like to have and why?

2. Practice the previous topics with the following exercises. Take a screenshot with your score as evidence.

- Gerunds and Infinites: <https://wordwall.net/es/community/gerund-or-infinitive>
- Comparatives and Superlatives: <https://wordwall.net/es/resource/3069125/comparatives-and-superlatives>
- <https://wordwall.net/es/resource/16783877/comparative-and-superlative>
- Should: <https://wordwall.net/es/resource/3675482/should-shouldnt>
- Could: <https://wordwall.net/es/resource/17800480/could-couldnt>

3. Answer the next exercises from the book colombiaaprende.edu.co

- From page 10 answer points 1 and 2.
- From page 11 answer points 6 and 8.
- From page 13 answer point number 17.
- From page 15 answer point number 3, 4, and 5.
- From page 16 answer point number 7 and 8.
- From page 17 answer point number 12 and 13.
- From pages 22 and 23 answer point number 2, 3, 4, 5.
- From pages 31, 32, 33 answer point numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, 14.

EVALUACIÓN:



Read the short article in page 19 called “Forest Hill Summer Camp”. Then, imagine you are organising a summer camp and decide the following things about your camp:

- What is the name of your camp?
- What activities are there: in the morning? in the afternoon? in the evening?
- Where are people going to sleep?
- What special activities are there at night or at the weekend?
- What equipment do people need to bring?

Include a poster for your camp and if possible, add pictures. Show and explain your poster and your camp to the rest of the group.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA:

[Colombia Aprende, Students' Book 10.](#)

[Derechos Basicos de Aprendizaje.](#)