

PROPÓSITO:

Expreso mis opiniones, gustos y preferencias sobre temas que he trabajado en clase, utilizando estrategias para monitorear mi pronunciación. (Taller 3, Periodo 1)

MOTIVACIÓN:

WHAT A LIFE! -family / Prepositions of time (at, in, on),etc. Escoger un libro, un amigo, un modelo de automóvil un familiar o un personaje de la farándula y realizar la descripción apoyándose en cualidades, virtudes, aspectos positivos y aspectos por mejorar, precio, importancia, estilo, color, material del que está constituido. ENSEÑA

EXPLICACIÓN:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_issues Environmental issues are harmful effects of human activity on the biophysical environment. Environmental protection is a practice of protecting the natural environment on the individual, organizational or governmental levels, for the benefit of both the environment and humans. Environmentalism, a social and environmental movement, addresses environmental issues through advocacy, education and activism.[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_issues 1. EXPRESSIONS: AGREE AND DISAGREE (GIVING OPINIONS) https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/Englis...s_kn101549cg

Watch this video. Answer: How are the two girls communicating?



Agree

- That's a good point.
- You have a point there.
- I feel the same way.
- I think so too.
- Absolutely
- I totally agree
- You're right
- I couldn't agree more.
- I concur



Disagree

- I totally disagree.
- I'm sorry to disagree, but ...
- I hate to disagree, but...
- I'm afraid I have to disagree
- I couldn't agree less!
- I don't think so.
- You're wrong!
- No way!
- Isn't it true that ... ?
- Don't you think that ... ?

Partly agree.

- I'm not so sure.
- I see your point, but ...
- I partly agree.
- Maybe, but ...
- That may be true, but ...
- That may be true, however ...



FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: <https://www.myenglishteacher.eu/blog/asking-giving-opinions-agreeing-disagreeing/>

VIDEO: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BAaM15-T1Rg>

GRAMMAR: Para las frases interrogativas:

- *Do you agree?* – *¿Estás de acuerdo?*

Para las frases negativas:

- *I don't agree* – *No estoy de acuerdo*

Para el caso afirmativo, simplemente decid:

I agree – *Estoy de acuerdo*

Writing letters or send emails expressing your opinion about something: Dear

Mr Smith,

I am writing to express my concern about the proposed closure of the village bus route.

I strongly believe that taking away our local bus will have serious consequences for the people who live here. To start with, many elderly residents will be unable to get to the shops and added to that, people will be more isolated than ever.

I would like to know what your reaction is to this situation,

Yours sincerely,

Jane Brown.

<https://www.myenglishteacher.eu/blog/asking-giving...> THE ADJECTIVES La mayoría de los adjetivos descriptivos se colocan antes del sustantivo que modifican. Por ejemplo: "They have a beautiful house" Es común utilizar más de un adjetivo en una sola oración. Puedes agregar palabras como "very" o "quite" antes de un adjetivo, para intensificarlos o atenuarlos.

A continuación podrás ver el orden de los adjetivos y algunos ejemplos:

Determiners	Opinion / Opinión	Size / Tamaño	Shape / Forma	Age / Edad	Color / Color	Origin / Origen	Material / Material	Purpose / Uso	Noun / Nombre
These	Delicious	Big	Round	Old	Blue	French	Silver	Cleaning	Car
My	Beautiful	Small	Square	Young	Red	American	Cotton	Cooking	Girl
Many	Intelligent	Short	Thin	New	Yellow	Spanish	Wood		Book

Por ejemplo

*It was made of a strange, green, metallic material.

*She was a beautiful, tall, thin, young, Scottish model.

*He has a fancy, new, Italian, touring car.

AUXILIAR MODAL :SHOULD (debería)

AUXILIAR SHOULD / SHOULDN'T . VIDEO:

EXPLICACIÓN GRAMATICAL: <https://grupovaughan.com/a/verbo-modal-should-en-i...>

El segundo verbo modal es should. Es muy importante dominarlo, ya que es una de las palabras que más oírás y utilizarás en inglés.

Should se utiliza para recomendar hacer algo y para afirmar si nos parece que algo es como debería ser o no.

Como todos los verbos modales, should va acompañado del infinitivo del verbo principal sin to. You should get some more sleep.

The world should be.

Para formar la negación se añade not después de should y, al contrario que en el caso de might, casi siempre se contrae en la forma negativa.

TAKEN FROM: <https://grupovaughan.com/a/verbo-modal-should-en-i...>

EJERCICIOS:

1. Complete the radio interview with the words in the box.

agree believe
important
mistake necessary
opinion sure



Presenter: What is your opinion about making companies that pollute the environment pay for the clean-up?

Jacobo: I strongly ¹_____ that it's really ² *important* to make companies pay for the clean-up.

Presenter: Do you agree Kelly?

Kelly: Yes, I ³_____ with Jacobo. It's ⁴_____ to make companies pay because making money is the most important thing for them. It's the best way to make them responsible.

Presenter: And what about education? How important is education in terms of changing how people view and respect nature?

Kelly: In my ⁵_____, it's a ⁶_____ to think that people will change without education. Education is the most important factor when we talk about change.

Jacobo: I agree. And I'm ⁷_____ that with time our society will begin to understand the importance of being responsible and respecting nature.

2. Do you agree or disagree with these opinions? Write full sentences to give your reasons

1. It's necessary to cut down forests so cities can continue to grow.
I disagree with this opinion because we need to preserve the forests so we can have fresh air.
2. I am certain that private cars are the biggest cause of pollution in big cities.

3. I really think that respect for the environment is the most important value.

4. It's wrong to try to change people's opinions about environmental issues.

3. Redacte una carta expresando su inconformidad por algún problema ECOLÓGICO en su sector, en el país o en el mundo.

4. Describa un espacio (su habitación, una finca, su casa, el colegio o un paisaje utilizando diferentes clases de adjetivos) como se explican en el cuadro y en los ejemplos.

5. Elabore un POSTER (lámina) que represente una situación ECOLÓGICA que NO se debería presentar en el mundo. Revise la lista de los 10 problemas Ambientales:

<https://www.ecobin.com.au/top-10-global-environmen...>

EVALUACIÓN:

Se calificará el trabajo realizado teniendo en cuenta la participación durante las actividades y el desarrollo de las GUÍAS FORMATIVAS durante las clases utilizando los medios y recursos ofrecidos por la Institución: CARTILLAS, PLATAFORMA COLEGIOSONLINE, PLATAFORMA RADAR o mediante llamada telefónica por WhatsApp y el ingreso eventual a encuentros por MEET O ZOOM.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA: