

PROPÓSITO:

Students will learn solving problems with others, giving advice, apologizing and admitting mistakes. Talking about duties and rights, and about cultural characteristics, so, they can become a good citizen for making a peace through words and actions.

**General aim**

- Students will become good citizens through words and actions by solving problems, advising, apologizing, being honest, and talking about every-day topics like rights, duties, and culture.

Communicative purpose

- To express facts and opinions
- To solve problems with others
- To give advice, apologize, or confess mistakes
- To talk about duties, rights, and culture

Grammar purpose

- Present simple tense
- Past simple tense
- Modal verbs
- Expression for apologizing and giving suggestions

MOTIVACIÓN:

[Pronuncia en inglés como un nativo con estos trucos](#)

[Tips para mejor tu INGLÉS/ Superholly](#)

[Truco para memorizar todo el ingles. Cómo hablar sin equivocarse](#)

[7 SONGS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE - LEARNERS](#)



1. Watch the following animation short film ([Video](#)). Reflect and answer the questions.

- Is the man on the video a good citizen? Why?
- What are the actions that he does to be a bad citizen?
- Do you consider yourself a good or a bad citizen? Why?

- List 5 things you could do to be a good citizen.

EXPLICACIÓN:

1. Antes de abordar el tema, se aplicará una prueba diagnóstica para explorar saberes previos.

Prueba diagnóstica: <http://materialprofesor.blogspot.com/2014/02/prueb...>

2. Saludos y presentación personal: [introducing myself](#)

3. Breve repaso del presente y pasado simple.

Review the topics and pay close attention

- Present simple tense - [Video present simple](#)

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

- Past simple tense - [Video past tense](#)
- El pasado simple - verbos regulares e irregulares [Aprende inglés con canciones- Past simple pasado simple en inglés. Valery english](#)

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

4. modulo 3, A good citizen: Democracy and peace!

Unit 1: Solving Problems with Others page 90

Unit 2: What is a Model Citizen? page 100

Unit 3: Making Peace Through Words and Actionspage 110

DBA nros 5 Y 6.

DBA 5: Makes recommendations to people in his/her community about what to do, when and how, based on daily situations in his or her family life, school or local environment. For example:

Expresses emotions and feelings about a situation or specific topic related to his/her family or school and

presents supporting reasons in a clear and simple manner. For example:

Tomas: You should organize your free time.

Eduardo: Really? How?

Tomas: You can make a schedule.

Eduardo: Really, is it helpful?

Tomas: Yes. I do it and it really helps me to organize my time.

Eduardo: Thank you! I will try.

Tomas: I think that you really need to do it as soon as possible.

Eduardo: Can you help me to do it?

Tomas: O.k. Do you want to start right now?

Eduardo: It is O.k. I am free!

Tomas: First of all, you should know when you are free and what activities you have to do; then, you should plan the activities according to their importance.

Eduardo: Oh! That's a good idea! I am going to do a list of my pending activities.

DBA 6: Makes brief presentations on academic topics related to his/her school environment or community including in the presentation: relevant facts, specific details, and specific vocabulary pertinent to the topic. Prior to giving the presentation, the student prepares and receives advice from his/her classmates and/or teacher. For example:

Good morning! My purpose today is to talk about language. Language is the ability to acquire and use the system of communication. There are about 5.000 to 7.000 languages in the world. When we communicate, we can use words, symbols, gestures, movements, or images. It means that language can be verbal (words: spoken or written) and symbolic (images, gestures, movements, symbols). In conclusion, we use language to interact with other people, to express our ideas, feelings and emotions.

MODULE 3 "A GOOD CITIZEN AND DEMOCRACY"

These are some household chores:



Zoom Meeting Rules



Should– shouldn't

❖ Should: **deberías.....**

You should wear a helmet



❖ Shouldn't: **No deberías.....**

You shouldn't watch too much TV.



Verbo modal	Significado	Uso
Should	<i>Deber</i>	Hablar acerca de recomendaciones / sugerencias / consejos
Have to	<i>Tener que</i>	Hablar acerca de obligaciones / responsabilidades / reglas

Modal verbs - Video modals

MODAL VERBS

Type	Modal Verbs	Examples
ABILITY	Can, Could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David can speak three languages. He could speak fluent French when he was 5.
PERMISSION	Can, Could, May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can I sit in that chair please? Could I open the window? May I borrow your dictionary?
ADVICE	Should	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should visit your dentist at least twice a year. You should try to lose weight.
OBLIGATION	Must, Have to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I must memorize all of these rules about tenses. You have to take off your shoes before you get into the mosque.
POSSIBILITY	Might, May, Could, Can	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It looks nice, but it might be very expensive. Richard may be coming to see us tomorrow.

- Expressions for apologizing - [Expressions](#)

APOLOGIZING EXPRESSIONS

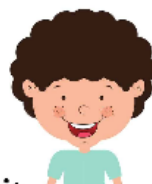
Making Apologies

- I am sorry
- I do apologize for...
- I apologize for...
- I am so sorry for...
- I shouldn't have...
- It's all my fault.
- I'm ashamed of...
- Excuse me for ...
- Please, forgive me for...
- I'm terribly sorry for...
- Pardon me for this...
- I'd like to apologize for...
- I must apologize for...



Accepting Apologies

- That's all right.
- Never mind.
- Don't apologize.
- That's OK.
- It doesn't matter.
- Don't worry about it.
- Don't mention it.
- I quite understand.
- You couldn't help it.
- Forget about it.
- Don't worry about it.
- No harm was done.



EJERCICIOS:

1. Take 3 pictures of good actions in your community and describe them.

Example: *My neighbors and I collect garbage every month. We should do it more often, but I think it is a good action because we help the earth and the environment.*



2. Create a decalogue with 10 features that every person should have to be a good citizen.

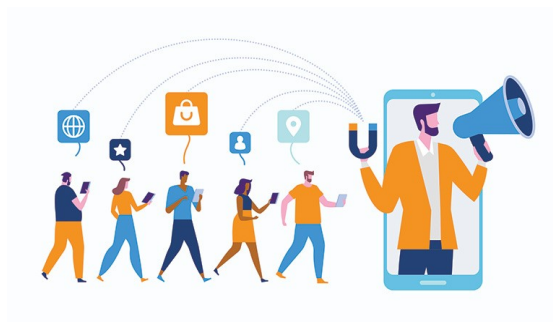


3. Answer the exercises on the book "[Way to go 8](#)"

- Personal qualities – Page 92, exercises 7 and 10
- Personal qualities – Page 115, exercise 6
- Personal qualities – Page 120, exercise 2
- Modal verbs – Page 90, exercises 1 and 2
- Modal verbs – Page 95, exercises 7, 8 and 9
- Modal verbs – Page 120, exercise 3
- Being a good citizen – Page 106, exercise 1
- Being a good citizen – Page 108, exercise 8
- Being a good citizen – Page 109, exercise 2
- Rights and peace – Page 11, exercises 2 and 3
- Rights and peace – Page 118, exercise 7
- Apologizing – Page 113, exercises 1 and 2

EVALUACIÓN:

DUTIES AND RIGHTS



Prepare a campaign on how to be a good Colombian citizen. Don't forget to use modal verbs, present, and past tenses, and the expression reviewed in the lesson. Include the following items:

- A poster with a slogan for your campaign.
- Interview people at your school to find positive things they have done for Colombia. Summarize the results.
- Identify four values Colombians should practice to be good citizens.
- Propose four resolutions that Colombians should be to be good citizens.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA:

www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/colombiabilingue

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/11WHC1E99542U204WIA5xxm5VQ3iSN6St/view>

[Cómo evalúa el icfes](#)