

DATE: March 10th – 17th of 2021

SUBJECT: english

TEACHER : FLOR VIANCHA.

OBJETIVO: Dar y recibir información acerca de las actividades de tiempo libre en presente simple y hobbies.

(FREE TIME)

CONTENIDOS: Vocabulary: enjoy your free time, hobbies, time expressions, expressing interests and likes.

Grammar: present simple, the verb to like and enjoy, wh questions

ACTIVIDAD NUMBER ONE. Completar los espacios con las actividades que aparecen en el recuadro gris.

2. En cada espacio del recuadro colocar una x cuando realiza la actividad.

3. Escribir la forma correcta del verbo en presente simple.

Enjoy Your Free Time!

Lesson 1 » What Do You Do in Your Free Time?

1. Look at the photos. Complete the activities with the words from the box.

fishing horse-riding movies woodwork beach



A

go to the _____



B

go to the _____



C

do _____



D

go _____



E

go _____

2. Complete the survey about you. Write a cross in the correct column.

How often do you...	Every day	Once a week	Twice a week	Once a month	Twice a month	Once a year	Never
go fishing?							
go to the movies?							
do chores?							
go to the beach?							
do exercise?							

3. Complete the paragraphs with the correct form of the verbs.

- My sister ¹ loves (love) reading novels. She ² _____ (read) a lot of books all the time. She can ³ _____ (read) one book in one week, or more! Next week she ⁴ _____ (go) join a book club in the neighbourhood.
- My family and I ⁵ _____ (enjoy) watching movies. We ⁶ _____ (go) to the cinema once a week. Tomorrow we ⁷ _____ (go) a new film club in the city called Lumiere. We ⁸ _____ (go) see Blue Velvet.
- My mother ⁹ _____ (like) painting. She ¹⁰ _____ (want) to be an artist now. She can ¹¹ _____ (paint) really well, so she ¹² _____ (go) join an arts club next month.

ACTIVIDAD NUMBER TWO: 1. Completar la tabla, usando las palabras que están en el cuadro gris ver ejemplo.

2. Escribir pregunta respuesta según lo que hace BERNARDO'S PLANNER Y MIRANDO LAS ACTIVIDADES DE CADA DIA DE LA SEMANA PARA PODER CONTESTAR YES, ..., NO,

Acá se usa el going to, y el verbo to be ver explicación:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7TMXvhjMMSE>

Lesson 2 » What Are Your Hobbies?

Complete the table with the words from the box.

fishing horse-riding
 playing basketball
 playing video games reading
 riding a bike swimming
 using the computer watching TV

Indoor activities	Outdoor activities
using the computer	

Look at Bernardo's planner. Use the prompts to write questions and answers.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
visit grandma	Football practice	Going to cinema	Piano lesson	Board games with family	Fishing with dad	Do chores

1. Bernardo/play basketball/this week?
 Is Bernardo going to play basketball this week?
 No, he isn't
2. Bernardo/visit his grandma/this week? _____?
3. Bernardo and his dad/fishing/this week? _____?
4. Bernardo/do outdoor activities/this week? _____?
5. He and his friends/play board games/this week? _____?
6. Bernardo/guitar lessons/this week? _____?



MOMENTO DE ENCUENTRO: miércoles de 7:40 a 9:40 también se hace la retroalimentación de los temas y actividades. Enviar las actividades a mi correo o a mi WhatsApp

RECURSOS: El cuaderno de inglés, diccionario español - inglés, inglés - español. You Tube para ver videos de refuerzo sobre los diferentes temas vistos, Google, www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/colombiabilingue

formación del "simple present": to think

MATERIAL DE APOYO:

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

Afirmativa	Interrogativa	Negativa
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You do not think
He thinks	Does he think?	He does not think
She thinks	Does she think?	She does not think
It thinks	Does it think?	It does not think
We think	Do we think?	We do not think.
They think	Do they think?	They do not think.

Notas sobre la tercera persona del singular del "simple present"

- En la tercera persona del singular, el verbo **siempre termina en -s**:
he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.
- Para las formas negativa e interrogativa, se emplea DOES (= tercera persona del auxiliar 'DO') + el infinitivo del verbo.
*He wants ice cream. **Does** he want strawberry? He **does** not want vanilla.*

- Verbos que terminan en **-y** : en la tercera persona del singular, se cambia la **-y** por **-ies**:
fly --> flies, cry --> cries
Excepción: cuando una vocal precede a la **-y**:
play --> plays, pray --> prays
- Añadimos **-es** a los verbos que terminan en: **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch**:
he passes, she catches, he fixes, it pushes

Ejemplos

- **He goes** to school every morning.
- **She understands** English.
- **It mixes** the sand and the water.
- **He tries** very hard.
- **She enjoys** playing the piano.

FUTURE GOING TO

Futuro con "going to"

Formación

Cuando empleamos *"going to"* en una oración para referirnos al futuro, la construcción se compone de tres elementos:

el verbo "to be" conjugado conforme al sujeto + "going" + el infinitivo del verbo principal

Sujeto	+ to be (conjugado)	+ going	+ infinitivo
She	is	going	to leave.
I	am	going	to stay.

Afirmativa

He	is	going	to jog.
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Negativa			
He	is not	going	to jog.
Interrogativa			
Is	he	going	to jog?
Interrogativa negativa			
Isn't	he	going	to jog?

Función

El uso de *"going to"* para referirse a eventos futuros sugiere un vínculo muy sólido con el presente. El momento preciso no es relevante, es posterior al ahora, pero la actitud implica que dicho evento depende de algo que sabemos sobre la situación actual. *"Going to"* se emplea sobre todo para hablar de nuestros planes e intenciones, o para realizar predicciones basadas en evidencias actuales. En el discurso cotidiano, *"going to"* suele acortarse como *"gonna"*, especialmente en inglés americano, aunque nunca se escribe así.

Uso de "going to" para referirse a planes e intenciones

Ejemplos

- **Is Freddy going to buy** a new car soon? No, he isn't
- **Are John and Pam going to visit** Milan when they are in Italy? Yes, they aren't
- I think **Nigel and Mary are going to have** a party next week. No, they aren't
- **We are going to have** dinner together tomorrow. Yes, you are.
- **Is she going to swim and fish in the river?** Yes, she is-

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