

English

English

English

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"What difference does make
said, with a shrug of her
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Couture the World

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... have
... explain
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... I tell you ... she is like a
... ing she would do. It is
... rstanding."
... nd you have thi
... ling of a v
... h, there

Oh
Yeah



TEXT = The Nature is Life

Propósito = Reconocer nuestros recursos naturales,
pronombres objeto y Futuro Simple.

Motivación = The Objects Pronouns

OBJECT PRONOUNS

Pronombres Objeto
en inglés

Me
You
Him
Her
It
Us
You
Them

BEFORE

I
You
He
She
It
We
They

VERB

LOVE

AFTER

Me
You
Him
Her
It
Us
Them

ENGLISH

PRONOUNS

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st Person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2nd Person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3rd Person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd Person (Female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd thing	It	It	Its	(not used)	Itself
1st Person (Plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd Person (Plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd Person and thing (Plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

FUTURE SIMPLE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I will Work	I will not work	Will I work?
You will Listen	You will not Listen	Will you Listen?
He/she will stay	He/she will not stay	Will he/she stay?
You will phone	You will not phone	Will you phone?
They will speak	They will not Speak	Will They speak?

SIMPLE FUTURE (Futuro Simple)

Modo Afirmativo

- I will Dance → Yo bailaré.
- You will Dance → Tú bailarás.
- He will Dance → Él bailarà.
- She will Dance → Ella bailarà.
- It will Dance → El/Ella bailarà.
- We will Dance → Nosotros Bailaremos.
- You will Dance → Ustedes Bailarán.
- They will Dance → Ellos Bailarán.

Modo Interrogativo

Will I dance? → ¿Bailaré Yo?

Will You dance? → ¿Bailarás Tú?

Will he dance? → ¿Bailará él?

Will She dance? → ¿Bailará ella?

Will it dance? → ¿Bailará él/ella?

Will We dance? → ¿Bailaremos nosotros?

Will You dance? → ¿Bailarán Ustedes?

Will They dance? → ¿Bailarán Ellos?

Modo Negativo

I will not dance. → Yo no bailaré.

you will not dance. → Tú no bailarás.

he will not dance. → Él no bailará.

she will not dance. → Ella no bailará.

It will not dance. → Él/Ella no bailará.

We will not dance. → Nosotros no bailaremos.

You will not dance. → Ustedes no bailarán.

They will not dance. → Ellos no bailarán.

CONJUGACIÓN

I will/shall work

You will work

he will work

We will/shall work

You will work

They will work

SIGNIFICADO

Yo Trabajaré.

Tú trabajarás

Él trabajará

Nosotros Trabajaremos

Vosotros Trabajareis

Ellos Trabajarán.

EXPLICACIÓN

The Object Pronouns

¿Cuáles son los pronombres de Objeto en inglés?

R/ Los Pronombres Objeto son y se usan en la posición del Complemento en las frases - después del Verbo. Así se usan para representar la persona (o la cosa) que recibe la acción del Verbo.

PRONOMBRES OBJETO - OBJECT PRONOUNS

Singular

Me (a mí)
You (a usted)
Him (a él)
Her (a ella)
It (a eso)

Plural

Us (a nosotros/as)
You (a ustedes)
Them (a ellos-ellas)

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES

Pronombres Sujeto

I
You
She
he
It
We
You
They

Pronombres Objeto

Me
You
Him
Her
It
Us
You
Them

Pronombres Objetivos

Es importante mencionar que el significado de estos pronombres en español está sujeto a cada oración en particular. En Inglés este tipo de Pronombres van después del Verbo en la Oración para complementarlo o siguen a una preposición y la complementan.

Ejemplos:

Look at me → Mírame a mí.

I love her → Yo la amo a ella.

Teach us a lesson → Enseñanos una lección.

Eat it → Cómetelo.

Come with me → Ven Conmigo

PRONOUNS

CHART

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Reflexive Pronouns
1st Person	I	Me	Mine	My	Myself
2nd Person	You	You	Yours	Your	Yourself
3rd Person (Male)	He	Him	His	His	Himself
3rd Person (Female)	She	Her	Hers	Her	Herself
3rd Person	It	It	It	Its	Itself
1st Person (Plural)	We	Us	Ours	Ours	Ourselves
2nd Person (Plural)	You	You	Yours	Your	Yourselves
3rd Person (Plural)	They	Them	Theirs	Their	Themselves

Ejemplos:

- ① Él está conmigo... He is with me.
No te conozco... I don't know you.
- ② María vive con él... Maria lives with him.
- ③ Carlos vive con ella... Carlos lives with her.
- ④ El perro está ladrándole a eso... The dog is barking at it.
- ⑤ El niño no nos entiende... He doesn't understand us.
- ⑥ El niño no te entiende... The boy doesn't understand you.
- ⑦ El niño no les entiende... The boy doesn't understand them.

FUTURE SIMPLE - Will

Future Simple con Will es el futuro en inglés para expresar decisiones espontáneas sobre acciones futuras, predicciones o acontecimientos del futuro que no puede alterarse. Se forma con el Verbo Auxiliar Will y el Infinitivo del Verbo Principal.

Simple Future Tense

The simple future tense is used to make simple predictions about the future.

The simple future tense is also used to show our reactions to what somebody has said or done.

From:
Subject + will + base
Form of the Verb

I will take a vacation at the
end of this month.

She will turn 18 next month.

We will leave in the evening.

I will leave at six.

She will probably recognize me.

He will help us.

It will rain later in the
evening.

'I'm thirsty.' 'I'll
get you something to
drink.'

'I'm starved.' 'Ok, I'll
make you a sandwich.'

'It's very cold.' 'Ok,
I'll take my coat.'

'It's raining.' 'I'll
take my umbrella.'

FUTURO SIMPLE (WORK)

+



I will work

You will work.

He will work.

She will work.

It will work

We will work.

You will work.

They will work.

-



I won't work

You won't work.

He won't work

She won't work

It won't work

We won't work

You won't work

They won't work

?



Will I work?

Will you work?

Will he work?

Will she work?

Will it work?

Will we work?

Will you work?

Will they work?

FUNCIONES DEL FUTURE SIMPLE

WILL

Eventos Futuros Posibles

Decisiones o ideas espontáneas

Voluntad para hacer una actividad.

Dar órdenes

Proponer o invitar algo.

EJEMPLO

It will snow this weekend

I will pick you up tomorrow

They will repair my T.V tomorrow.

You will not go to the Party!

Will you marry me?

TRADUCCIÓN

Va a nevar este fin de semana.

Yo te voy a recoger mañana.

Ellos van a reparar mi Televisión mañana.

¡No vas a ir a la Fiesta!

¿Te casarías conmigo?

Cuáles es el futuro Simple en Inglés?

El Futuro Simple o "Simple Future" se utiliza para describir acciones que se van a desarrollar en un futuro, sin necesidad de especificar cuando. En inglés se suele expresar este tiempo verbal con los modales "shall/will" o con la construcción "be going to".

La forma negativa de este tiempo verbal es muy sencilla y se forma según el auxiliar que empleemos:

Para el caso de Will, se agrega la palabra not entre el auxiliar will y be, así: "will not be", o se emplea su contracción negativa en futuro, seguida del auxiliar be: "won't be".

Futuro con will: Usos

- ① Decisiones → I am hungry. I will make lunch.
Tengo hambre, voy a hacer el almuerzo.
- ② Predicciones → He thinks he will win the race.
Él piensa que va a ganar la carrera.
- ③ Promesas → I will love you forever.
Te voy a amar para siempre.

NATURE IS LIFE

Lesson 1 >> The World Around Us

① Read the clues to complete the crossword.

Clues

- ① Water you can't drink because it's salty.
- ② Large area of salt water.
- ③ Place where a river begins.
- ④ A large body of salt or fresh water surrounded by land.
- ⑤ Water that's not salty.
- ⑥ Frozen water in the shape of white flakes.
- ⑦ Natural flow of water of considerable length that crosses land and ends in the sea or ocean.

⑤
F
③ SOURCE
E
⑥ SNOW
② ④ H ⑦
① SALT WATER
E A A I
A K T V
E E E
R R

2 Read the following text. Underline the facts and Circle the opinions

Have you ever seen a snow-covered mountain? Well, this is quite easy to do in Colombia, but, according to recent studies, many snow-covered mountains will disappear in the next 30 years. The reason is global warming. Glaciers in these mountains are melting because the temperature has risen in the last decades. But, do you know why these mountains are important for us? Besides being beautiful and sacred, snow-covered mountains are water regulators. This is very important for the water cycle. The presence of snow guarantees we have water in our rivers. At the same time, snow reflects sunlight back to the atmosphere, reducing warming effects on the planet. Snow-covered mountains are excellent indicators of climate change. If the atmosphere is cool, snow is present.

On the contrary, if the atmosphere's temperature rises, snow melts. Some good news, at least for the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, came with Hurricane Matthew. The heavy rains and humidity created the perfect conditions to help the Sierra become white again. Let's hope this continues!

Traducción

¿Alguna vez has visto una montaña cubierta de nieve? Bueno, esto es bastante fácil de hacer en Colombia, pero, según estudios recientes, muchas montañas nevadas desaparecerán en los próximos 30 años. La razón es el calentamiento global. Las montañas se están deritiendo porque la temperatura ha subido en las últimas décadas, pero ¿sabes por qué estas montañas son importantes para nosotros? Además de ser hermosas y sagradas, las montañas cubiertas de nieve son reguladores del agua. Esto es muy importante para el ciclo del agua. La presencia de nieve garantiza que tengamos agua en nuestros ríos. Al mismo tiempo, la nieve refleja la luz solar de regreso a la atmósfera, lo que reduce los

espectros del calentamiento del Planeta. Las montañas cubiertas de nieve son excelentes indicadores del cambio climático. Si la atmósfera es fresca, hay Nieve. Por el contrario, si la temperatura de la atmósfera sube, la nieve se derrite. Algunas buenas noticias, al menos para la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, llegaron con el huracán matthew. Las fuertes lluvias y humedad crearon las condiciones perfectas para ayudar a que la Sierra se volviera blanca nuevamente. Esperemos que esto continúe!

③ Answer the Questions

1- What many happen to the snow in the next three decades?

R/ It may disappear.

2- What Factor has contributed to the lost of snow in these mountains?

R/ The loss of snow in these mountains is due to global warming.

③ Why are snow-covered mountains important?

R/ Snow-capped mountains are important because they are water regulators, which is important for your cycle and ensures that we have water in the rivers.

④ Has the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta permanently recovered its snow?

R/ The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta has recovered its snow due to the arrival of hurricane matthew, the heavy rains and humidity created the perfect conditions to help the Sierra turn white again.

5. Have you ever seen a snow-covered mountain?
Which one?

R/ From photos I have seen the mountain of Nevado del Ruiz, which is located in the central mountain range in Colombia.

Lesson 2 >> Our natural Resources

① Complete the table with words from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

animals coal gas
minerals fossil fuels
petroleum plants
sunlight water wind

Renewable Resources

Sunlight

Wind

Water

Animals

Plants

Non-renewable Resources

Petroleum

Gas

Coal

Fossil Fuels

Minerals

② Read the text and answer the questions. Write full sentences.

The planet is being polluted by the overuse of fossil fuels leading to what is called the greenhouse effect. This is causing global warming, so many people believe that we should be using renewable resources more often to help save the planet. Eco-Friendly construction is an example of this. These 'green' buildings use renewable resources like wind and sunlight. They have solar panels to heat water and use different construction methods to make good use of the wind and sun. For example the location of a window can contribute to a more efficient use of solar energy during the day, or can take advantage of the wind to cool down the house.

Translation

El planeta está siendo contaminado por el uso excesivo de Combustibles Fósiles que conduce al llamado Efecto Invernadero. Esto está causando el calentamiento global, por lo que mucha gente cree que deberíamos usar recursos renovables con más frecuencia para ayudar a salvar el planeta. La Construcción ecológica es un ejemplo de esto. Estos Edificios "Verdes" utilizan recursos renovables como el Viento y la luz Solar. Tienen Paneles solares para calentar el agua y utilizan diferentes métodos de construcción para aprovechar el Viento y el Sol. Por ejemplo, la ubicación de una ventana puede contribuir a un uso más eficiente de la energía solar durante el día o puede aprovechar el Viento para enfriar la casa.

① Have you visited an eco-friendly construction? Where?

R/ I have never visited a green building, but I found out that Fougerson Architecture studios in San Francisco recently designed and built a house guaranteed to lead a "green" life. Located on the Big Sur coast of California, the Fall House sports a copper facade with a natural patina that provides the air of the sea and offers a high degree of fire protection. In addition to its appearance and its enviable location, Fall House has energy-efficient windows that, due to their design when open, stimulate natural ventilation, and their automatic opening helps reduce the need for air conditioning. The house has a water recycling system (rain and consumption).

* Nunca he visitado una construcción ecológica, pero investigué que por estudios de Arquitectura Fougerson de San Francisco recientemente diseñaron y construyeron una casa garantizada para llevar en ella una vida "Verde". Situada en la Costa Big Sur de California, La Fall House luce una fachada de cobre con una patina natural que le proporciona el aire del mar y que ofrece un alto grado de protección contra incendios.

Además de su aspecto y de su envidiable ubicación, Fall House cuenta con ventanas de eficiencia energética que por su diseño cuando están abiertas estimulan la ventilación natural, además su apertura automática ayuda a reducir la necesidad de aire acondicionado. La casa tiene un sistema de reciclaje de aguas (Pluviales y de consumo).

② Have you seen a solar panel? Where?

R/ I have seen several solar panels in a neighborhood in

eastern Cali called Potrero Grande, EMCALI developed the pilot plan for sustainable homes that generate their own energy and built a solar panel on the roof of five houses to convert solar radiation into electricity.

“He visto varios paneles solares en un barrio del Oriente de Cali que se llama Potrero Grande, EMCALI desarrolla el plan piloto de hogares sostenibles que generen su propia energía y construyo en el techo de cinco casas, el panel solar para convertir la radiación solar en electricidad”.

③ Does your community use any renewable resources? Which ones?

R/ My community uses renewable resources, such as plants, rainwater is reused to water the plants and in my home for the bathroom, mopping.

“Mi comunidad utiliza recursos renovables, como las plantas, el agua lluvia se utiliza para regar las plantas y en mi hogar para el baño, trapear.”

④ According to the text, eco-friendly is a synonym of renewable Resources.

⑤ Have you seen examples of fossil fuels polluting the environment? Where? What?

R/ If I have seen fossil fuels that pollute the environment like gasoline in cars, buses, that expel carbon dioxide that pollutes the air and destroys the oxygen layer.

Si he visto combustibles fósiles que contaminan el medio ambiente como la gasolina en los carros, buses, que expulsan dióxido de carbono que contamina el aire y destruye la capa de Ozono.

Lesson 3 >> What are We Doing to Our World?

① Match the environmental problems 1-5 the definitions A-E.

1. Erosión B

2. Water scarcity C

3. Deforestation E

4. Global Warming D

5. Pollution A

A Introduction of toxic substances into the environment.

B Soil loss because of wind and water.

C When there is not enough water to cover basic needs in a region.

D A rise in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere.

E The action of systematically cutting down trees to use the land for agriculture.

② Complete the first part of the text with the correct form of the verbs.

My Department, Guajira, is an environmentally affected region. We 1 have had (have) many problems since the coal mining operations began. For many years now, we 2 have suffered (suffer) from a scarcity of water as this is a desert region. However, everything 3 has become (become) worse since the mining industry started to use the rivers for its operations. Besides the water problems,

The air is now polluted with tiny particles of coal which ④ have made (make) people ill. Deforestation ⑤ have become (become) another environmental problem. As the coal mine needed to expand its activities, more land was required and to do this, native vegetation ⑥ have been (be) removed. Of course, this ⑦ have contributed (contribute) to the water and soil erosion problem. In addition, the Department of Guayira is very windy, so this causes more soil erosion, especially on the coast.

Translation

Mi departamento, Guayira, es una región afectada por el medio ambiente. Hemos tenido muchos problemas desde que comenzaron las operaciones de minería del carbón. Desde hace muchos años, hemos sufrido escases de Agua, ya que se trata de una región desértica.

Sin embargo, todo ha empeorado desde que la industria comenzó a utilizar los ríos para sus operaciones. Además de los problemas del agua, el aire está ahora contaminado con pequeñas partículas de Carbon que han enfermado a la gente. La Deforestación se ha convertido en otro problema ambiental. A medida que la mina de carbón necesitaba ampliar sus actividades, se necesitaba más tierra y por ello se ha eliminado la vegetación nativa.

Por supuesto, esto ha contribuido al problema de la erosión del Agua y del Suelo. Además el departamento de la Guayira, es muy ventoso, por lo que esto causa más erosión del Suelo, especialmente en la costa.

- ③ Read the second part of the text. Choose the correct option to give advice.

For these reasons, we are asking the President of the Republic to help us in several ways. First, the coal mine ① should / ~~shouldn't~~ interfere with the rivers. Second, the mining company ② must / can put a stop to deforestation. Third, the mine ③ mustn't / must continue polluting the air and water, so they ④ mustn't / must follow the correct environmental procedures. And finally, the Government ⑤ should / can have a plan for extreme climate conditions.

Translation

Por estas razones, pedimos al presidente de la República que nos ayude de varias maneras. Primero, la mina de Carbón no debe interferir con los ríos. Segundo, la compañía minera debe poner fin a la deforestación. Tercero, la mina no debe seguir contaminando el aire y el agua, por lo que debe seguir los procedimientos ambientales correctos. y finalmente el gobierno debe tener un plan para condiciones climáticas extremas.

Check Your Progress

Choose the correct option

① Frozen water in the form of white flakes is called **Snow**

Ⓐ Salt Water Ⓒ ice

Ⓑ Fresh water Ⓓ **Snow**

② A place where a river starts: **Source**

Ⓐ Ocean

Ⓒ **Source**

Ⓑ Sea

Ⓓ Mountain

③ A body of water surrounded by land is called a/an **lake**

Ⓐ **Lake**

Ⓒ Sea

Ⓑ Ocean

Ⓓ River

④ Water which you can drink **Fresh Water**

Ⓐ Salt Water

Ⓑ **Fresh Water**

⑤ Which one is NOT a renewable resource: **Coal**

Ⓐ Sunlight

Ⓒ Wind

Ⓑ **Coal**

Ⓓ Water

⑥ Which one is NOT a non-renewable resource? **Wind**

☐ a Petrol

☐ c Coal

☐ b Gas

☒ d Wind

⑦ Governments of the world **must** put a stop to pollution now.

☒ a must

☐ c will

☐ b Can't

☐ d shouldn't

⑧ We **may** conserve water in many ways at our homes.

☐ a must

☐ c can't

☒ b may

☐ d shouldn't

⑨ Have you **seen** a snow-covered mountain?

☐ a see

☐ c saw

☒ b seen

☐ d seeing

⑩ **Does** The world climate changed in the last decades?

☐ a Have

☒ c Does

☐ b Has

☐ d Did

	Very well	Quite well	With difficulty
Vocabulary I can identify vocabulary related to natural resources like water and its uses.	X		
Grammar I can use models to give advice. I can use have + participle to talk about everyday activities.	X		
Reading I can understand short texts about natural resources.	X		
Writing I can write short paragraphs about natural resources. I can write some advice.	X		
Listening I can identify information in short conversations about natural resources.	X		
Speaking I can give advice about the proper use of natural resources.	X		