

INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA DEPARTAMENTAL MONSEÑOR AGUSTÍN GUTIÉRREZ



ASIGNATURA	Inglés	CURSO	7mo
DOCENTE	Diana Cárdenas	PERIODO	2
FECHA DE INICIO	Abril 2023	FECHA DE TERMINACIÓN	Junio 2023
COMPETENCIA	COMPETENCIA GENERAL: Reconocer y hacer uso de los temas vistos durante el periodo a través de la escritura y la oralidad.		
	COMPETENCIA ESPECÍFICA: Entender e implementar las diferentes temáticas en las actividades realizadas en clase.		
DESEMPEÑOS	PARA APRENDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifica y fortalece temáticas enfocadas al aprendizaje del segundo idioma- inglés. 	
	PARA HACER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emplea información básica y específica en textos escritos y orales relacionados con los temas vistos. 	
	PARA SER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muestra creatividad, participación (de manera individual y grupal) sobre temas relacionados con su contexto inmediato 	
	PARA CONVIVIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trabaja solo y en grupo de manera respetuosa con los compañeros para que le aporten a su trabajo en clase de inglés. 	

Temas abordados en la guía:

- Regular and irregular verbs
- Past Simple
- Can – Can't
- Food Vocabulary
- Farm Vocabulary
- Readings



Picture taken from: <https://xceluniversity.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/8-Ways-to-Learn-English->

Explicación de los temas:

- **Regular and irregular verbs (Verbos regulares e irregulares)**

Los verbos en inglés pueden ser regulares o irregulares, dependiendo de su terminación en las formas de pasado y participio.

- Verbos regulares

Los verbos regulares son aquellos a los que, en sus formas de pasado simple y participio, solo debe añadirse la terminación -ed o -d al final. Por ejemplo, play (presente) ⇒ played (pasado y participio).

✓ Los verbos regulares en su forma de pasado se distinguen por la terminación -ed o -d, dependiendo de cómo termina el verbo.

Si termina en consonante o una vocal diferente a la -e, se añade la terminación -ed. Por ejemplo:

Answer (responder) ⇒ answered (pasado)

Cook (cocinar) ⇒ cooked (pasado)

Watch (ver, vigilar) ⇒ watched (pasado)

Si termina con la vocal -e

Se añade la terminación -d. Por ejemplo:

Change (cambiar) ⇒ changed (pasado)

Receive (recibir) ⇒ received (pasado)

Shave (afeitar) ⇒ shaved (pasado)

Si implica cambios ortográficos

En caso de que el paso de la forma de presente a pasado requiera modificaciones en la ortografía de la palabra, hay varios casos:

Verbos regulares terminados en -y

En estos casos, se cambia la -y por la vocal -i antes de agregar -ed. Por ejemplo:

Cry (llorar) ⇒ cried (pasado)

Marry (casar) ⇒ married (pasado)

Verbos regulares en los que se duplica la consonante final

Verbos de una sola sílaba, como, por ejemplo:

Clap (aplaudir) ⇒ clapped (pasado)

Beg (suplicar) ⇒ begged (pasado)

Con excepción de los verbos que terminen en w, x, y, c. Por ejemplo: chew (masticar) ⇒ chewed (pasado)

Verbos de dos sílabas terminados con una vocal y una consonante. En estos casos, la consonante también se duplica. Por ejemplo:

Admit (admitir) ⇒ admitted (pasado)

Stop (parar) ⇒ stopped (pasado)



50 Most Commonly Used Regular Verbs in Past

	Present	Past	Past Participle
1.	Accept	Accepted	Accepted
2.	Act	Acted	Acted
3.	Bake	Baked	Baked
4.	Behave	Behaved	Behaved
5.	Close	Closed	Closed
6.	Compare	Compared	Compared
7.	Compete	Competed	Competed
8.	Die	Died	Died
9.	Disagree	Disagreed	Disagreed
10.	Disturb	Disturbed	Disturbed
11.	Dress	Dressed	Dressed
12.	Dry	Dried	Dried
13.	Eliminate	Eliminated	Eliminated
14.	End	Ended	Ended
15.	Enjoy	Enjoyed	Enjoyed
16.	Fix	Fixed	Fixed
17.	Follow	Followed	Followed
18.	Freeze	Freezed	Freezed
19.	Fry	Fried	Fried
20.	Greet	Greeted	Greeted
21.	Guess	Guessed	Guessed
22.	Hunt	Hunted	Hunted
23.	Identify	Identified	Identified
24.	Imagine	Imagined	Imagined
25.	Invite	Invited	Invited



	Present	Past	Past Participle
26.	Join	Joined	Joined
27.	Jump	Jumped	Jumped
28.	Knock	Knocked	Knocked
29.	Love	Loved	Loved
30.	Manage	Managed	Managed
31.	Mark	Marked	Marked
32.	Match	Matched	Matched
33.	Name	Named	Named
34.	Need	Needed	Needed
35.	Open	Opened	Opened
36.	Order	Ordered	Ordered
37.	Organize	Organized	Organized
38.	Pack	Packed	Packed
39.	Paint	Painted	Painted
40.	Pass	Passed	Passed
41.	Perform	Performed	Performed
42.	Persuade	Persuaded	Persuaded
43.	Program	Programmed	Programmed
44.	Protect	Protected	Protected
45.	Review	Reviewed	Reviewed
46.	Shop	Shopped	Shopped
47.	Slow	Slowed	Slowed
48.	Turn	Turned	Turned
49.	Underline	Underlined	Underlined
50.	Want	Wanted	Wanted

- o Verbos irregulares

Los verbos irregulares son aquellos cuya terminación en pasado y participio es inconstante, es decir, que no poseen una terminación fija o regular. Es por ello que estos verbos no se someten a modelo gramatical tal como los verbos regulares. Por ejemplo: awake (presente), awoke (pasado), awoken (participio).

IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSES	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
Become	Became	Become	Convertirse
Begin	Began	Begun	Empezar
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Morder
Break	Broke	Broken	Romper
Bring	Brought	Brought	Traer
Build	Built	Built	Construir
Burn	Burnt	Burnt	Quemar
Buy	Bought	Bought	Comprar
Catch	Caught	Caught	Coger
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Elegir
Come	Came	Come	Venir
Cost	Cost	Cost	Costar
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cortar
Do	Did	Done	Hacer
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Dibujar
Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt	Soñar
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Beber
Drive	Drove	Driven	Conducir
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Comer
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Caer
Feed	Fed	Fed	Alimentar
Feel	Felt	Felt	Sentir
Fight	Fought	Fought	Luchar
Find	Found	Found	Encontrar
Fly	Flew	Flown	Volar
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Olvidar
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Perdonar
Get	Got	Got	Conseguir
Give	Gave	Given	Dar
Go	Went	Gone	Ir
Grow	Grew	Grown	Crecer
Have	Had	Had	Tener
Hear	Heard	Heard	Oír
Hit	Hit	Hit	Golpear
Hold	Held	Held	Sostener
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Herir
Keep	Kept	Kept	Guardar
Know	Knew	Known	Saber
Learn	Learnt	Learnt	Aprender

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSES	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
Leave	Left	Left	Salir, Abandonar
Lend	Lent	Lent	Prestar
Lose	Lost	Lost	Perder
Make	Made	Made	Hacer
Mean	Meant	Meant	Significar
Meet	Met	Met	Conocer
Pay	Paid	Paid	Pagar
Put	Put	Put	Poner
Read	Read	Read	Leer
Ring	Rang	Rung	Llamar por teléfono
Run	Ran	Run	Correr
Say	Said	Said	Decir
See	Saw	Seen	Ver
Sell	Sold	Sold	Vender
Send	Sent	Sent	Enviar
Shine	Shone	Shone	Brillar
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Disparar
Show	Showed	Shown	Mostrar
Sing	Sang	Sung	Cantar
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sentarse
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Dormir
Smell	Smelt	Smelt	Oler
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Hablar
Spell	Spelt	Spelt	Deletrear
Spend	Spent	Spent	Gastar dinero, pasar tiempo
Stand	Stood	Stood	Estar de pie
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Robar
Swim	Swam	Swum	Nadar
Take	Took	Taken	Tomar, coger
Teach	Taught	Taught	Enseñar
Tell	Told	Told	Decir
Think	Thought	Thought	Pensar
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Arrojar
Understand	Understood	Understood	Entender
Wake	Woke	Woken	Despertar
Wear	Wore	Worn	Vestir
Win	Won	Won	Ganar
Write	Wrote	Written	Escribir

- Simple Past (Pasado simple)

Past Simple: el pasado en inglés

Past simple es el tiempo pasado en inglés. Describe situaciones pasadas, tanto cercanas como lejanas en el tiempo. Aprende con Lingolia a conjugar los verbos en pasado y practica gratis online con ejercicios interactivos.



WWW.LINGOLIA.COM

I. USOS

a) **Acciones que ocurrieron en un momento puntual del pasado.**

Ej: *In 1945, the Allies **defeated** Germany*
*I **ate** a delicious apple **yesterday***

b) **Hábitos o rutinas en el pasado.**

Ej: *She **woke up** early **when** she **was** younger*
*We **played** together on the beach **every** summer*

c) **Descripciones en el pasado.**

Ej: *It **was** rainy **yesterday**, so I **stayed** at home*
*They **looked** great **after** the surgery*

Francisco Cano Carmona
Teacher and translator



PAST SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE

Suj+V° en pasado (2ª col. o +ed)

I play**ed** (Verbos regulares)

He **went** (Verbos irregulares)

NEGATIVE

Suj+didn't+V°

I **didn't** play

He **didn't** go

INTERROGATIVE

Did+Suj+V°

Did you play?

Did you go?

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

- **Can – Can't (Poder y no poder)**

Cómo y cuándo usar el verbo “can”

Es posible que te hayan hecho (o te hayas hecho tú mismo) muchas veces esta pregunta, que podríamos traducir como “¿Qué nivel de inglés tienes?” o “¿Cómo hablas inglés?”, aunque literalmente sería “¿Cómo de bien puedes hablar inglés?”. Suele ser de los primeros verbos que se aprenden en este idioma, y lo usamos para referirnos a la capacidad o la habilidad para hacer algo. En esta entrada de nuestro blog vamos a fijarnos en cómo y cuándo usar “can” en inglés.

¿Cuándo utilizamos el verbo can?

“Can” es un verbo modal y, al igual que might y otros verbos modales, tiene distintas funciones.

- Habilidad o capacidad en general

Ya hemos visto que se usa especialmente para hablar de una habilidad o capacidad en general:

- ✓ I can count to 30 in Russian (Sé contar hasta 30 en ruso).
- ✓ Daniela can swim 100 lengths (Daniela puede hacerse cien largos).

Aquí su forma negativa es “can't”:

- ✓ I can't speak French at all (No sé una palabra de francés).
- ✓ Ali can't play the piano (Alí no sabe tocar el piano).
- ✓ Jenny can't bake cakes (Jenny no sabe hacer tartas).

- Permiso

Asimismo, se puede emplear “can” para pedir permiso o concederlo:

- ✓ Can I have another piece of cake? (¿Puedo tomar otro trozo de tarta?).
- ✓ She can stay out until 12 tonight (Esta noche [ella] puede salir hasta las doce).

Nuevamente, la forma negativa es “can't”.

- ✓ You can't go to the park until you finish your homework (No puedes ir al parque

hasta que no acabes los deberes).

✓ He can't come in, because he's not invited (No puede entrar, porque no está invitado).

○ Ofrecimientos y peticiones

Otro de sus usos es para ofrecer algo:

✓ Can I help you with your bag? (¿Puedo ayudarle con la bolsa?).

O cuando hacemos una petición:

✓ Can you open the window please? (¿Puedes abrir la ventana, por favor?).

✓ Can you come here for a minute? (¿Podéis venir un momento?).

○ Verdades generales

“Can” sirve también para hablar de cosas que generalmente son verdad, aunque no consideremos que son ciertas en todos los casos:

✓ Too much time in front of a screen can lead to loneliness (Pasar demasiado tiempo delante de una pantalla puede conducir a la soledad).

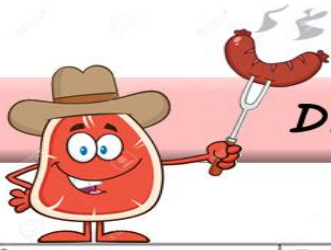
✓ Studying too hard can be a problem for young people (A los jóvenes puede resultarles difícil estudiar mucho).

La forma negativa de “can” es “can't” (la más frecuente) o “cannot” (para las situaciones en que queremos dar un énfasis especial, o si estamos enfadados). Compara estas oraciones:

✓ She can't tell you what to do! (¡Ella no puede decirte lo que tienes que hacer!).

✓ She cannot tell you what to do! (¡Ella no es quién para decirte lo que tienes que hacer! [mayor énfasis]).

- Food Vocabulary (Vocabulario de comida)



Different types of meats



Beef 	Roast beef 	Beef ribs 	Steak [steik] 
Pork loin [lɔ:n] 	Ham 	Bacon ['beikən] 	Sashlik 
Lamb ribs [læm] 	Mutton ribs 	Smoked lard 	Kebab 
Roast chicken 	Chicken legs 	Roast turkey 	Chicken breast [brest] 
Roast duck 	Meat balls 	Ground beef 	Meat chop, cutlet 
Chicken wings 	Grilled chicken 	Nuggets 	Meatloaf 
Minced meat 	Sausages 	Salami 	Bologna [bə'lɔ:ni] 



FRUIT IN ENGLISH



apple



apricot



avocado



banana



blackcurrant



blackberry



blueberry



cherry



coconut



fig



grape



kiwi(fruit)



lemon



lime



lychee



mango



nectarine



orange



papaya



passion fruit



peach



pear



pineapple



plum



quince



raspberry



strawberry



watermelon



Vegetables



asparagus



broccoli



celery



pineapple



carrot



courgette
(U.K.)/
zucchini (U.S.)



cabbage



brussels sprouts



eggplant



radish



tomatoes



sweet
potatoes



pumpkin



potatoes



beansprouts



corn



mushroom



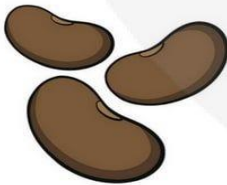
beetroot/
beet (U.S.)



French beans



spinach



beans



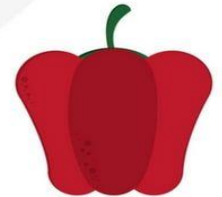
pea



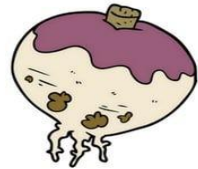
lettuce



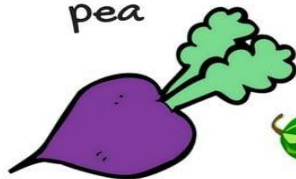
green pepper



red pepper/
red bell
pepper



swedel/
rutabaga
(U.S.)



turnip



cucumber



kohlrabi

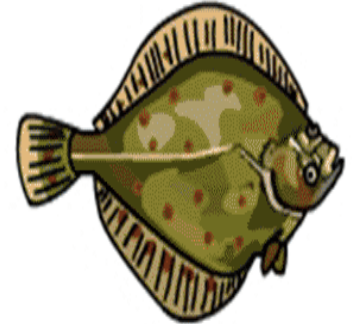
White fish (such as cod, haddock, plaice)



Cod



Haddock

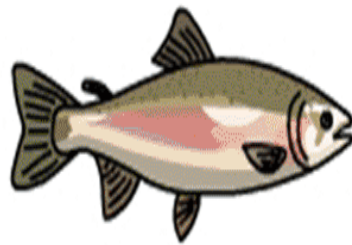


Plaice

Oily Fish (such as salmon, trout, herring, eels)



Salmon

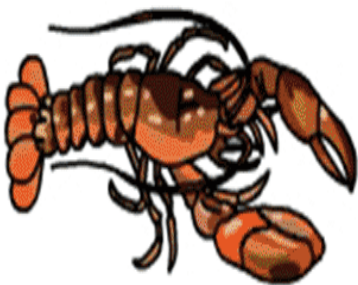


Trout



Herring

Shellfish (such as lobsters, prawns and crabs)



Lobster







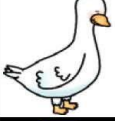

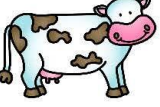








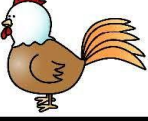









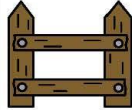





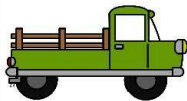
Prawn



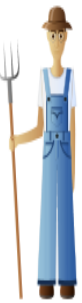
Crab

- Farm Vocabulary (Vocabulario del campo)

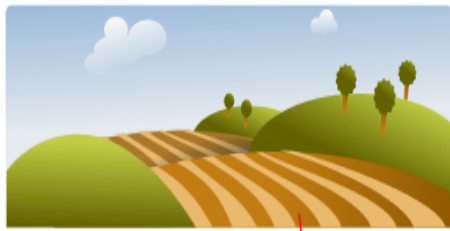
FARM Words

 horse	 turkey	 tractor
 pig	 goose	 hay
 cow	 farmer	 carrots
 goat	 farmer	 silo
 sheep	 barn	 farm
 rooster	 coop	 orchard
 hen	 egg	 vegetables
 chick	 corn	 fruit
 dog	 fence	 milk
 cat	 pen	 wool
 rabbit	 truck	

The farm

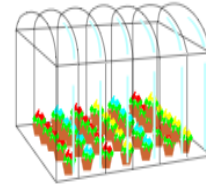


farmer



fields

furrow



greenhouse



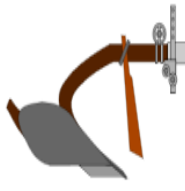
barn



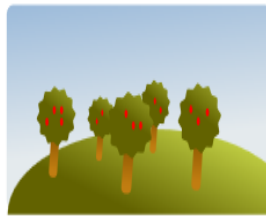
silo



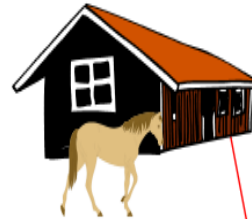
scarecrow



plough



orchard



stable



pasture



stall



chicken coop



tractor



combine



scythe



basket



barrel



pulley



well



pump



windmill



cart



pitchfork

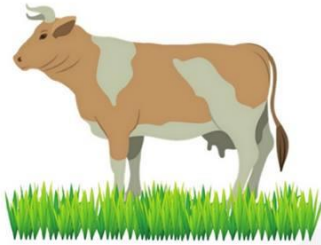


haystack



bale of hay

Farm Animals



cow



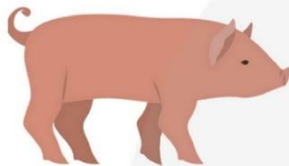
rabbit



ducks



shrimp



pig



goat



crab



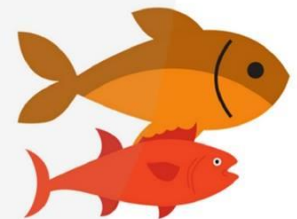
deer



bees



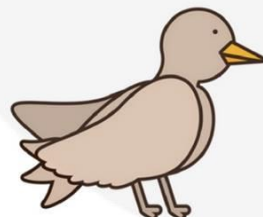
sheep



fish



turkey



dove



chickens



horse



Contextualización:

- Irregular and regular verbs
<https://www.todamateria.com/verbos-regulares-e-irregulares-en-ingles/>
<https://englishstudyhere.com/verbs/50-most-commonly-used-regular-verbs-in-past/>
<https://www.ringteacher.com/materiales-didacticos/otras-formas-gramaticales/verbos-regulares-irregulares-ingles/>
- Simple past
<https://www.pinterest.es/pin/407927678736973935/>
<https://cute766.info/explicacion-del-pasado-simple-en-ingles-introduccion/>
<http://www.aprenderinglesfacil.es/2008/04/pasado-simple-simple-past-tense.html>
<https://brainly.lat/tarea/6750018>
- Can – Can't
[https://www.britishcouncil.es/blog/verbo-can#:~:text=La%20forma%20negativa%20de%20%E2%80%9Ccan,que%20tienes%20que%20hacer!\).](https://www.britishcouncil.es/blog/verbo-can#:~:text=La%20forma%20negativa%20de%20%E2%80%9Ccan,que%20tienes%20que%20hacer!).)
- Food Vocabulary
<https://www.eslbuzz.com/meat-poultry-and-seafood-vocabulary/>
https://co.pinterest.com/pin/808818414311241079/?nic_v2=1a49EbsBn
<https://www.vocabulary.cl/english/fruit.htm>
https://co.pinterest.com/pin/325666616798148776/?nic_v2=1a49EbsBn
- Farm Vocabulary
<https://ar.pinterest.com/pin/621707923542202839/>
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https://www.facebook.com/learnenglishstory/photos/farm-and-domestic-animals-vocabulary-https7eslcomfarm-domestic-animals-vocabular/2217421341866771/?paipv=0&eav=AfY6XEzmf2y4pytT9JayMeSazIMIG7-yIf7DUUpFyLsKFstzkuwwFQTiA7xh0TKI3pEQ&_rdr

Activities

- Week 1 and 2 (Semana 1 y 2)

1. Read and listen the next conversation (**Lee y escucha la siguiente conversación**)¹

Oliver: So, how did it go? Did you pass?

Alfie: No, I failed ... again!

Oliver: I don't believe it! How did you fail again? What happened this time?

Alfie: You won't believe it!

Oliver: No? No way, Alfie, not the same as last time?

Alfie: Yep.

Oliver: No way! Not another cat?

Alfie: I know! I'm in shock! I love cats!

Oliver: So, what happened?

Alfie: Well, I stopped at a zebra crossing to let an old man cross the road. No problem there. He walked across the road so I started to drive. Just then a cat appeared from nowhere!

Oliver: Did you hit it?

Alfie: I did. It was impossible to stop.

Oliver: I don't believe you, Alfie. You're joking, aren't you? You didn't fail, did you? Nobody can kill two cats on two driving tests!

Alfie: What can I say? I know - it's totally crazy. The owner of the cat arrived ...

Oliver: Oh no ... and?

Alfie: Well, he said it wasn't my fault, the cat escaped from the garden ... the driving instructor agreed too. So, we carried on with the test, but I was too nervous and I crossed a red traffic light.

Oliver: Poor you, mate! Do you want to come over?

Alfie: Yeah, OK. See you in five minutes.

2. Highlight the regular verbs that you find in the conversation. (**Resalta los verbos regulares que encuentre en la conversación**)

¹ Taken from: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar/a1-a2-grammar/past-simple-regular-verbs>

3. Convert the next verbs from present to past (**Pasar el verbo de presente a pasado**)

- Start _____
- Dance _____
- Cry _____
- Study _____
- Listen _____
- Breath _____
- Walk _____
- Reach _____
- Arrive _____
- Enjoy _____

4. Listen and read the next conversation. After that, you are going to highlight the regular and irregular verbs (**Escucha y lee la siguiente conversación. Después, va a resaltar los verbos regulares e irregulares**)²

Sophie: I am so happy to be home!

Oliver: I bet. So, tell us what happened.

Sophie: Well, on Thursday afternoon I saw the weather forecast on the TV in the hotel and it said there was a big storm coming.

Oliver: Yes, that was when we spoke.

Sophie: That's right. So, I took a taxi to the airport straight away. I wanted to leave before the storm came.

Daisy: Good idea. Did you get to the airport OK?

Sophie: Yes, I got there, but hundreds of other people had the same idea. The storm arrived faster than anybody expected so there were no flights! The road to the airport was completely flooded, so nobody could go back into town. We got stuck in the airport!

Oliver: Did you think it would be for so long?

Sophie: Not at all. We all thought one night ... possibly two ...

Daisy: Did you have enough food?

Sophie: I bought some food on the first day, but it wasn't very good by the third day. On my birthday I had a packet of crisps and a two-day-old sandwich for lunch.

Oliver: Poor Mum.

² Taken from https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar/beginner-grammar/past-simple-irregular-verbs?utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=bc-learnenglishteens

Daisy: What about the bathrooms at the airport? Were you able to have a shower?

Sophie: No! The water pipes froze so after the first day there wasn't any water. It wasn't nice!

Oliver: That's disgusting!

Sophie: Don't worry. I'm clean now!

Daisy: So, what did you do all day in the airport?

Sophie: I met some really nice people! We talked, read, played cards. When they found out it was my birthday, one of them gave me his last bar of chocolate!

Daisy: Ah, cute!

Sophie: It was a strange feeling having no Internet connection, no phone line. It was horrible not being able to phone you two! We're all so used to being connected all the time. It was hard. I know you think I'm on holiday when I'm working, but it's not always easy you know!

Oliver and Daisy: Happy Birthday, Mum!

5. Convert the next verbs from present to past (**Pasar los siguientes verbos de presente a pasado**)

- Do _____
- Awake _____
- Get _____
- Drive _____
- Teach _____
- Write _____
- Come _____
- See _____
- Meet _____
- Sit _____

6. Answer the next questions: (**Contesta las siguientes preguntas**)

- Why did Sophie stuck in the airport?

- How did Sophie know about the storm?

- Was Sophie able to come back to the hotel?
-

- Did Sophie know new people?
-

- **Week 3 and 4 (Semana 3 y 4)**

1. Read the next biography. After that, you have to highlight the affirmative sentences. **(Lee la siguiente biografía. Después, resalta las oraciones afirmativas)**

Akira Toriyama³



Birthday: April 5, 1955

Birthplace: Japan

Profession: Manga Artist

Akira Toriyama is a Japanese manga artist. He is hailed by many as the most influential manga artist of all time. He is best known for creating the super hit manga and anime **Dragon Ball**. **Dragon Ball** held the record for most copies of manga sold before being surpassed by One Piece.

Akira Toriyama was born on April 5, 1955 in Nagoya, Japan. He has recalled that when he was in elementary school all of his classmates drew, imitating anime and manga, as a result of not having many forms of entertainment. He started off with Dr. Slump in 1980. It made him one of the biggest manga artists of the time. In 1984, Dragon Ball started publishing. This made him one of the greatest of all time. Dragon Ball is an action-packed manga which became an international hit due to its anime Dragon Ball Z. Thus sometimes it is regarded as the best of all time.

³ Taken from: <https://short-biography.com/akira-toriyama.htm?cn-reloaded=1>

Akira Toriyama has been cited as the inspiration for many current generation mangakas. This list includes Eiichiro Oda from One piece, Masashi Kishimoto from Naruto, Tite Kubo from Bleach and Hiro Mashima from Fairy Tail.

2. Answer the next questions. **(Contesta las siguientes preguntas)**

- Who is Akira Toriyama?

- Where was he born?

- What did he do in elementary school?

- What was his biggest success?

- Did he draw "Doctor Slump"?

3. Change the verb in the parenthesis into past to complete the sentences. **(Cambia el verbo en paréntesis a pasado para completar las oraciones)**

Ex: Lala _____ **(work)** hard for 3 days.

Lala **WORKED** hard for 3 days.

- Michael _____ (cook) a delicious meal yesterday.
- My friends and I _____ (wake up) so early this morning.
- Nadia _____ (make) a beautiful paper flower.
- They _____ (dance) all the night.
- I _____ (have) a dream.
- You _____ (travel) to Cartagena the last year.
- Marcos and Travis _____ (obey) their captain.
- She _____ (win) the last chess competition.
- We _____ (buy) an amazing car.
- He _____ (swim) in the pool.

4. Write ten sentences in affirmative form of the past simple. **(Escribe 10 oraciones en pasado afirmativo)**

5. Change the verb in the parenthesis into past simple in negative to complete the sentences. **(Cambia el verbo en paréntesis a pasado negative para completar la oración)**

Ex: Lala _____ **(not / work)** hard for 3 days.

Lala **DID NOT WORK** hard for 3 days.

- Michael _____ (not / cook) a delicious meal yesterday.
- My friends and I _____ (not / wake up) so early this morning.
- Nadia _____ (not / make) a beautiful paper flower.
- They _____ (not / dance) all the night.
- I _____ (not / have) a dream.
- You _____ (not / travel) to India the last year.
- Marcos and Travis _____ (not / obey) their captain.
- She _____ (not / win) the last chess competition.
- We _____ (not / buy) an amazing car.
- He _____ (not / swim) in the pool.

6. Transform the affirmative into negative sentences. **(Cambia las oraciones afirmativas a negativas)**

EX: My grandma **died** last year.

My grandma **DID NOT DIE** last year.

- Their children cried all the time at the game.

- My friend suggested playing the banned game.

- They travelled all over the place.

- I studied about plants for the exams.

- The teacher marked the answer books of students.

-
- Steve came to my house last week.

 - The dog threw its bone into the water

 - My father told me that an honest person is always satisfied.

 - John Cabot sailed to America in 1498.

 - We crossed the Channel yesterday.

- **Week 5 and 6 (Semana 5 y 6)**

1. Choose the correct answer to form a negative sentence in past simple (**Escoge la respuesta correcta en pasado negativo**)

EX: Marcela _____ the exam.

a. Did not passed

b. Did not pass

- Martha _____ to the supermarket.
 - a. Did not went
 - b. Did not go

- Fernando Rojas _____ “La Celestina”.
 - a. Did not write
 - b. Did not wrote

- My mom _____ a horse yesterday.
 - a. Did not ride
 - b. Did not rode

- He _____ in love.
 - a. Did not fall
 - b. Did not fell

- Saul and Nana _____ the truth.

- a. Did not said
- b. Did not say

○ The dog _____ out a lot.

- a. Did not cried
- b. Did not cry

○ We _____ cricket when we were young.

- a. Did not play
- b. Did not played

○ I _____ my home last year.

- a. Did not abandon
- b. Did not abandoned

○ You _____ your house.

- a. Did not sold
- b. Did not sell

○ My girlfriend and I _____ a lot yesterday.

- a. Did not talked
- b. Did nor talk

2. Write ten sentences in negative form of the past simple. **(Escribe 10 oraciones negativas en pasado)**

3. Read Naoko Takeuchi biography. **(Leer la biografía de Naoko Takeuchi)**

NAOKO TAKEUCHI⁴

⁴ Taken from: <https://www.encyclopedia.com/arts/culture-magazines/takeuchi-naoko>



Takeuchi was born on March 15, 1967, in the city of Kofu in the Yamanashi Prefecture of Japan, well known in that country as the home of the venerated Mt. Fuji, the nation's largest mountain. Takeuchi began to draw and dream of becoming a manga artist when she was still a young child, and in high school she joined the drawing club. After graduating from high school, she went to Kyoritsu Chemical University. At the age of eighteen, while studying to be a pharmacist, she created her first published manga, a romance titled *Love Call*, which won the new artist award from *Nakayoshi*, a well-known magazine for young girls.

After graduating from college in 1986 with a degree in chemistry, Takeuchi went to work as a pharmacist at Keio Hospital in Tokyo. However, the encouragement of a supportive editor and her own devotion to her art inspired her to keep working on manga. *Chocolate Christmas*, introduced in 1987, and *Maria*, first published in 1989, were two of her first successful manga. Both comics were stories of the emotional worlds of adolescent girls, a theme that would remain important in Takeuchi's work. *Chocolate Christmas* contains an engaging twist in its name, telling the story of the lonely Ryon, who at Christmastime develops a crush on a suave radio disc jockey named Choco-San. *Maria* is a comic version of the 1912 Jean Webster novel, *Daddy Long Legs*, about an isolated young girl in boarding school who has a mysterious benefactor.

Takeuchi's first widely popular series was *The Cherry Project*, a love story set in the world of figure skating. *The Cherry Project* was first printed in *Nakayoshi* in 1990. Though Takeuchi enjoyed exploring the romantic and vulnerable side of her teenaged girl characters, she developed their strengths as well. For her next comic, she chose another popular manga theme: the girl with superpowers. *Codename: Sailor V* tells the story of Minako, who transforms into the Sailor V, powerful fighter for justice against evil. *Codename: Sailor V* made its debut in *Run-Run*, another well-known manga magazine.

The success of *Sailor V* prompted Takeuchi to expand on its basic idea. She gave the traditional "magical girl" theme a twist by adding another familiar Japanese theme: the group of heroes. Many Japanese adventure stories feature a "team" of five heroes who fight together. In the early 1990s, Takeuchi began work on *Pretty Soldier Sailor Moon*, tales of the adventures of five schoolgirls who transform into a team of superheroes with the help of the magical cat, Luna.

Usagi, Rei, Ami, Minako, and Makota are the supergirls, and their fighter alter egos are Sailor Moon, Sailor Mars, Sailor Mercury, Sailor Venus (Sailor V from the previous manga), and Sailor Jupiter. In English translations, the girls' names become Serena, Raye, Amy, Mina, and Lita. The dashing and mysterious boy Tuxedo Mask provides romantic interest, though in later episodes two female characters named Sailor Uranus and Sailor Neptune also become romantically involved.

4. Answer the next questions. **(Conteste las siguientes preguntas)**

- Did Naoko Takeuchi start drawing manga at young age?

- Did she go to study at Kyoritsu Chemical University?

- What did she study?

- Did she draw "Sailor V"?

- Was "Sailor Moon" her biggest success?

5. Complete the sentences to form an interrogative sentence. **(Complete las oraciones interrogativas en pasado)**

Ex: _____ (She / Did / Work)?

DID SHE work?

- _____ (Marcos / did / need) help yesterday?
- _____ (The children /did / ask) many question in the class?
- _____ (My mom / did / why /call) me last month?
- _____ (We / did / come) to school by bus?
- _____ (Dayana /did / watch) the soup opera last night?
- _____ (He /did / where/ teach) mathematics?
- _____ (They / did / when/ want) to learn Japanese?
- _____ (You / did /sell) the books on the sale?
- _____ (Maria / did / where / live) in Boston?
- _____ (You / did / what / do) yesterday?

6. Write ten interrogative sentences in past simple. **(Escribe 10 oraciones interrogativas en pasado simple)**

- **Week 7 and 8 (Semana 7 y 8)**

1. Write your autobiography, using the past simple. This is an example that you can use to write your own **(Escriba su autobiografía, usando el pasado simple, Este es un ejemplo que puede utilizar para escribir la suya)**

MARIA ANGELINA BACARELLA'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY⁵

My name is Maria Angelina Bacarella. I was born on March 7, 1995, in Tawas City, Michigan. My parents are James and Michelle Bacarella, and I have three younger siblings, Sophia, Alex, and Samuel. I attended Holy Family Catholic School in East Tawas from kindergarten until sixth grade. While there I participated in band, choir, Girl Scouts, Council of Catholic Girls, volleyball, softball, and basketball. I was on honor roll and received an academic achievement award. Attending a catholic school helped me to grow academically, in my faith, and as a person, giving me high moral standards. In seventh and eighth grade I attended Tawas Junior High. I was involved in volleyball, basketball, softball, and Club PRIDE. I was on honor roll every semester, and received the presidential academic award.

MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY

⁵ Taken from: <https://www.template.net/business/autobiography-example/>

2. Read the next dialogue and answer the questions. (**Lee el siguiente dialogo y conteste las preguntas**)⁶

Robert: Hi Alice, what did you do last weekend?

Alice: I did a lot of things. On Saturday, I went shopping.

Robert: What did you buy?

Alice: I bought some new clothes. I also played tennis.

Robert: Who did you play?

Alice: I played Tom.

Robert: Did you win?

Alice: Of course, I won!

Robert: What did you do after your tennis match?

Alice: Well, I went home and took a shower and then went out.

Robert: Did you eat in a restaurant?

Alice: Yes, my friend Jacky and I ate at The Good Fork.

Robert: Did you enjoy your dinner?

Alice: Yes, we enjoyed our dinner very much. We also drank some wonderful wine!

Robert: Unfortunately, I didn't go out this weekend. I didn't eat in a restaurant, and I didn't play tennis.

Alice: What did you do?

Robert: I stayed home and studied for my test!

Alice: Poor you!

- What did Alice do the last weekend?

⁶ Taken from: <https://brainly.lat/tarea/32366133>

○ What did she buy?

○ With whom did she play tennis?

○ Did she win?

○ What did she do after playing tennis?

○ Did she go out?

○ Where did she go?

○ With whom did she go out to eat?

○ Did she enjoy her meal in the restaurant?

○ What happened with Robert and his weekend?

3. Every sentence has a mistake. Find it and correct it. **(Cada oración tiene un error. Encuéntralo y corrígelo)**

○ Did you can play a musical instrument when you were at school?

○ Marta can to come to the meeting on Thursday.

○ I got up early yesterday and I could finish my project on time.

○ May you open the window please?

- You need to ask your parents if you are able to stay out until midnight tomorrow.

- Do you can cook?

- You can't to park your car here.

- A cheetah could run very fast.

- The letters are very big. I must read anything.

- Can to you help me?

4. Write ten sentences using can and can't (**Escribe 10 oraciones, usando can y can't**)

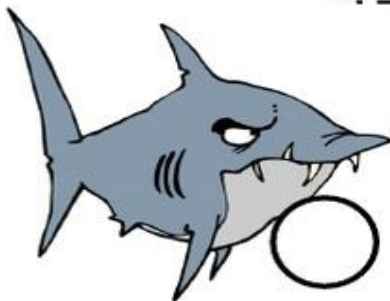
5. Fill the blanks with can or can't (Llena los espacios con can o can't)

CAN OR CAN'T

Fill in the blanks with "can" or "can't" and number the pictures



- 1) A parrot _____ speak, but it _____ swim in the sea.
- 2) A cat _____ catch a mouse, and it _____ climb trees.
- 3) A rooster _____ get up very early, but it _____ give you eggs.
- 4) A snake _____ walk or run because it doesn't have any legs.
- 5) A goat _____ climb rocks very well, but it _____ fly.
- 6) A horse _____ really run very fast and it _____ jump over fences.
- 7) A goose _____ fly for a long time, but it _____ swim underwater.
- 8) A monkey _____ climb trees and it _____ walk on its legs.
- 9) A dog _____ fly, but it _____ smell very well.
- 10) A shark _____ walk or run, but it _____ swim quite fast.



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6. Complete the sentences with can or can't

CAN OR CAN'T

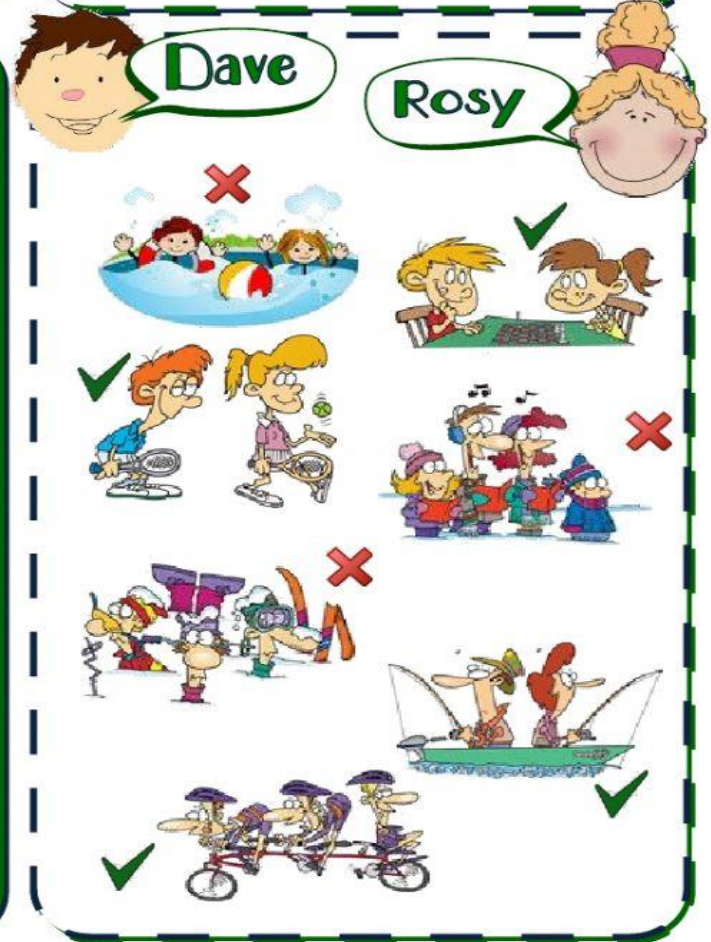


A. Complete the sentences with **can** or **can't**.

- Sarah _____ play the guitar.
- Simon _____ drive.
- Rosy and Dave _____ swim.
- They _____ play tennis.
- Sarah _____ paint.
- She _____ (ski).
- Simon _____ ride a horse.
- He _____ skateboard.

B. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the correct words.

- Rosy and Dave can _____, _____, _____ and _____.
- They can't _____, _____ or _____.
- Sarah can _____, _____ and _____.
- She can't _____, _____ or _____.
- Simon can _____, _____ and _____.
- He can't _____, _____ or _____.



- **Week 9 and 10 (Semana 9 y 10)**

1. Answer the next questions: **(Consteste las siguientes preguntas)**

What are your favorite foods? **(¿Cuáles son tus comidas favoritas?)**

Ex: My favorite foods are roasted chicken and ramen. (Mis comidas favoritas son el pollo asado y el ramen)

What is your mother's favorite foods? **(¿Cuáles son las comidas favoritas de tu mamá?)**

Ex: My mother's favorite foods are fish and salads (Las comidas favoritas de mi mamá son el pescado y las ensaladas)

What is your father's favorite foods? **(¿Cuáles son las comidas favoritas de tu papá?)**

Ex: My father's favorite foods are meat and rice (Las comidas favoritas de mi papá son la carne y el arroz)

What is your brother's or sister's favorite foods? **(¿Cuáles son las comidas favoritas de tu hermano o hermana?)**

Ex: My brother's favorite foods are bandeja paisa and soups (Las comidas favoritas de mi hermano son la bandeja paisa y las sopas)

2. Draw and write your favorite foods. **(Dibuja y escribe tus comidas favoritas)**

3. Look at the pictures and classify them. (Mire las imágenes y clasifíquelas)

Food Vocabulary

Look at the pictures and classify them according to the headings



Vegetables	Fruits	Meat	Dairy Products	Drinks	Desserts

4. Search for the words in the wordsearch. (Busque las palabras en la sopa de letras)

FARM LIFE VOCABULARY - WORD SEARCH GAME

Here is a nice word search game worksheet. Find the given words in the word search puzzle below. There are eight possible directions: horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.

F	A	R	M	H	O	U	S	E	H	H	A	N	B	A	R	N
B	L	H	I	W	G	G	X	H	T	K	A	N	A	U	H	B
L	U	V	D	P	O	P	O	U	L	T	R	Y	I	X	T	M
F	B	L	U	N	A	T	A	Z	C	D	F	U	K	M	X	U
I	P	I	L	F	T	G	E	M	O	J	Y	Q	Z	C	A	I
E	W	K	X	P	J	H	Y	G	Y	P	R	J	E	S	C	L
L	K	I	C	O	W	A	O	R	O	O	S	T	E	R	W	K
D	N	Z	N	I	E	D	Z	R	C	A	T	T	L	E	T	R
F	A	R	M	D	O	Y	A	G	S	A	F	S	G	L	E	K
K	A	O	B	N	M	K	R	Z	B	E	Y	H	H	U	V	L
M	L	J	K	X	I	I	W	X	H	J	T	P	L	E	N	Y
Q	V	E	J	A	P	G	L	Z	D	C	K	D	T	P	E	F
A	Y	W	K	S	R	H	K	L	N	A	A	Z	T	L	A	P
W	R	H	C	O	C	P	I	G	U	E	J	B	P	R	D	E
Y	D	E	W	Q	K	T	A	T	E	S	W	E	M	P	Q	H
O	C	A	L	R	M	Y	T	I	Q	E	V	E	B	K	B	K
H	T	T	W	B	E	D	H	H	S	T	R	V	D	N	C	X

**FARM, FARMER, FARMHOUSE, ANIMAL, COW, HORSE, ROOSTER,
FIELD, SHEEP, GOAT, BULL, CATTLE, DONKEY, BARN, WHEAT,
POULTRY, WINDMILL, GROW**

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5. Draw the words that you find in the wordsearch. **(Dibuje las palabras que encontró en la sopa de letras)**

Reference:

1. <https://en.islcollective.com/>
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