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ENGLISH WORKSHOPS



FIFTH GRADE 2026

NAME: _____ GROUP: _____

Months of the year

Let's learn months of the year.

Months of the Year	
January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December

- Remember that there are **12 months in a year**.
- A month has 30-31 days, except February which has 28-29 days.
- We **must write months of the year with capital letters** at the beginning: J, F, M, J etc.



Visit the web page:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-d3jkbP1xc8>



Class activity: Write the month that comes before and after the month you see.

	January	
	February	
	March	
	April	
	May	
	June	
	July	
	August	
	September	
	October	
	November	
	December	



Go and have fun:

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/vocabulary/days-months-seasons/months-audio.htm>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/vocabulary/months-match.htm>



Find the names of the 12 months of the year in the puzzle. Then complete the words in the list on the right.

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

1. JANUARY
2. F _____
3. M _____
4. A _____
5. M _____
6. J _____
7. J _____
8. A _____
9. S _____
10. O _____
11. N _____
12. D _____



When were these people born? Complete the sentences with the correct month.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Annabel: 19/11/1998 | Annabel was born in <u>November</u> |
| 2. Liam: 17/10/2001 | Liam was born in _____ |
| 3. Zoe: 22/1/1992 | Zoe was born in _____ |
| 4. Ben: 21/12/2004 | Ben was born in _____ |
| 5. Sasha: 19/3/1988 | Sasha was born in _____ |
| 6. Henry: 30/9/2000 | Henry was born in _____ |
| 7. James: 25/5/2002 | James was born in _____ |
| 8. Harry: 29/6/2014 | Harry was born in _____ |
| 9. Holly: 13/8/1985 | Holly was born in _____ |
| 10. Ruby: 14/4/1970 | Ruby was born in _____ |
| 11. Ella: 27/3/2001 | Ella was born in _____ |
| 12. Joe: 27/7/1995 | Joe was born in _____ |



Days of the week

days of the week	weekdays	Monday
		Tuesday
		Wednesday
		Thursday
		Friday
	weekend	Saturday
		Sunday

- In a week there are 5 weekdays and 2 days in a weekend. In total there are 7 days in a week.
- In English we **must** write days of the week with a **capital letter** at the beginning.



Visit the web page:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bLdFvCJNtOk>



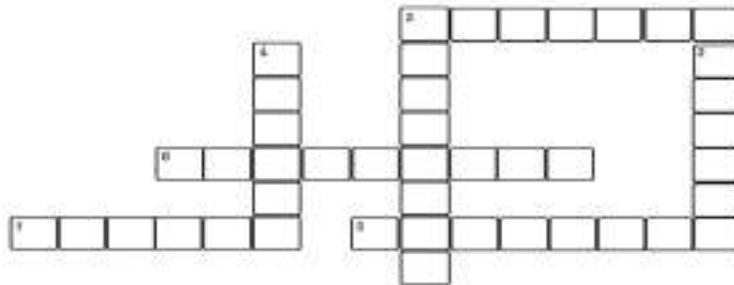


Class activity: Answer the following questions:

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday	
What day comes before Wednesday?	
What day comes after Monday?	
What day comes after Wednesday?	
What day comes before Friday?	
What day comes after Tuesday?	
What day comes before Thursday?	
What day comes after Thursday?	
What day comes before Monday?	
What day comes before Saturday?	
What day comes after Friday?	



Class activity: Solve the following crossword



- 1 dSnuay 2 ydanMo 3 Tsudeay
- 6 neWdsyad 5 husTryda 4 riFady
- 5 sytadaur



Class activity: Complete What day comes next / before?

1. 0000	Wednesday	Thursday	
2. 0000		Friday	Saturday
3. 0000	Sunday		Tuesday
4. 0000		Tuesday	Wednesday
5. 0000	Friday		Sunday
6. 0000	Tuesday		Thursday



Go and have fun!

<https://www.gamestolearnenglish.com/days-of-the-week/>

<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/5565342/social-studies/match-the-week-days>

Prepositions of time

We use the prepositions *in*, *on* or *at* to say when something happens.

AT	+	2 o'clock noon sunrise night	11:30 midnight sunset lunchtime
ON	+	Friday March 5th Christmas Saturday morning	Fridays my birthday
IN	+	January 2019 the past the morning	summer the 1990s the future the afternoon



Visit these web pages:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Mpe5sAehoY&t=131s>

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/a1-a2-grammar/prepositions-of-time-at-in-on>



Class activity: Read the following sentences then choose the correct preposition *in*, *on*, *at* to complete it.

- We will go swimming _____ the afternoon.
A. in B. at C. on
- _____ Monday, I start my new job.
A. in B. at C. on
- I ate some cake _____ my birthday.
A. in B. at C. on
- _____ the winter, this house is cold.
A. in B. at C. on
- _____ the next few weeks, I will finish this novel.
A. in B. at C. on
- _____ the last day of November, we will say goodbye.
A. in B. at C. on
- The clock chimes every day _____ twelve.
A. in B. at C. on
- I am going shopping _____ Saturday.
A. in B. at C. on



Go and have fun!

<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/764109/prepositions-of-time>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/prepositions/time-at-in-on.htm>





Class activity: Read the following sentences and complete each one with the correct preposition of time: in, on, at.

1. I always go to school _____ 7.00 a.m.
2. They were married _____ 2016.
3. She bought the car _____ April.
4. We will be having a holiday _____ Wednesday.
5. Our flight is _____ 11 o'clock in the morning.
6. He went to Paris _____ summer.
7. School is restarting _____ June.
8. I had a wonderful party _____ my birthday.
9. The kids went to bed _____ night.
10. _____ March 2020, Malaysia first undergone CMCO.
11. Sally was born _____ 1991.
12. Jenny was born _____ Thursday.
13. _____ breakfast, Molly and James had eggs and toast.
14. _____ 1957, Malaysia celebrates The Independence Day.
15. We video called the entire family _____ Hari Raya Aidilfitri.
16. The operator told him to call back _____ two hours.
17. The staff meeting is scheduled _____ 9 o'clock.
18. The students are going back _____ the afternoon.
19. Father bought the shoes _____ Monday.
20. The cat eats its wet food _____ the evening.



Task 1. Complete the time expressions with at / on / in.



- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. _____ 6 June | 7. _____ 23 September | 13. _____ Friday morning |
| 2. _____ the evening | 8. _____ Thursday | 14. _____ Saturday night |
| 3. _____ half past two | 9. _____ 11.45 | 15. _____ night |
| 4. _____ Wednesday | 10. _____ Christmas Day | 16. _____ the end of the day |
| 5. _____ 1997 | 11. _____ Christmas | 17. _____ the weekend |
| 6. _____ September | 12. _____ the morning | 18. _____ winter |

Task 2. Write at / on / in where necessary.

1. I'm going _____ Monday.
2. I always feel tired _____ the evening.
3. We went to France _____ last summer.
4. Susie was born _____ 14 April.
5. I phone my mum _____ every night.
6. I don't often go out _____ night.
7. What are you doing _____ the weekend?
8. Larry can't go to the party _____ Sunday.
9. We get up _____ seven o'clock.
10. Do you work _____ Saturdays?
11. Let's meet _____ 4 p.m. at the bank.
12. I have a piano lesson _____ the afternoon.

Task 3. Choose the correct answers.

1. The Browns travelled to Miami in ...
A) summer B) 1998 C) last year
2. The bank closes at ...
A) Sunday B) 5 p.m. C) night
3. I felt terrible on ...
A) Monday B) last night C) 15 June
4. What are you doing at ...?
A) the moment B) the weekend C) Friday
5. My sister got married in ...
A) last Saturday B) July C) 2003
6. We always have a party on ...
A) New Year's Day B) the night C) Sunday

Adjectives to describe places



Class activity: Read the following word related to adjectives to describe places, look up at your dictionary their meanings. Then add more adjectives.

ancient	beautiful	Boring
bustling	contemporary	Cosmopolitan
crowded	exciting	Expensive
fantastic	huge	Popular
inexpensive	polluted	Touristy
hot	calm	Dirty
clean	quiet	Windy
stormy	warm	Tropical
small	wild	Humid
noisy	amazing	Large

Touristic places in Colombia

Salt Cathedral of Zipaquirá



mine.

The Salt Cathedral is located in Zipaquirá, a city known as the salt mining capital of Colombia. As a result of salt mining, Zipaquirá has long had a concentration of extreme wealth. One of the things that highlights this is the Salt Cathedral of Zipaquirá, which is a Catholic church constructed almost entirely of salt within a now terminated

Tayrona National Park

In the northern most part of Colombia is the Tayrona National Park is located in Santa Marta, which borders the Caribbean Sea and offers remarkable beaches and scenery for visitors. One of the top spots in Tayrona National Park is the lagoon called La Piscina, where a natural reef turns the lagoon into a protected swimming area.



Cartagena's Old Town



One of the most popular tourist attractions in Colombia is the historic Old Town of Cartagena. This city was the first of the Spanish settlements in Colombia, and the Old Town is bursting with historic colonial architecture. The walled Old Town, which is also known as the Ciudad Amurallada, contains several older neighborhoods and landmarks.

Monserate

The Colombian city of Bogota is a unique capital because of its high elevation, something that becomes pronounced with a visit to Monserate. At the top of the mountain of Monserate, which overlooks the city, there is a 17th century church that serves as a mecca for religious pilgrims.



Santuario de Las Lajas



Just north of the border with Ecuador is the Santuario de Las Lajas, in Nariño, one of the most fascinating religious structures in Colombia. Built spectacularly on a bridge that spans the Guaitara River, the Santuario de Las Lajas looks like it is straight from a fairy tale.

Carnaval de Barranquilla

While most people associate Carnaval with Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, the Colombian city of Barranquilla is home to the world’s second largest Carnaval. During Carnaval de Barranquilla, the city is overrun with festivals, live music and street parades.



Los Nevados National Park



The Nevados National Park is perched at a high elevation and is centered around some of the country’s most incredible volcanic peaks. In the Coffee region in the departments of Risaralda, Tolima, Quindío y Caldas. The snow-covered Nevado Del Ruiz and Nevado del Tolima, among others, serve as the park’s main attraction.

Caño Cristales

Whether it is known as Caño Cristales, the Liquid Rainbow or the River of Five Colors, this is one natural landmark that should be on every traveler’s itinerary. The river is located just outside of the small town of La Macarena in the national park known as Serranía de la Macarena in Meta. Plants, rocks, sand and algae give color to the river, which can look black, white, green, yellow or bright red depending on location.



Valle de Cocora



The symbol of Colombia is the wax palm, and the Valle de Cocora is the ultimate spot to see these trees in a stunning environment. The surreal landscape is a lush green, and as the fog lifts it is possible to see the tremendous height of the wax palms growing upright on the hills of the valley in Quindio.



Visit this web page:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7cN07tsCb2E&t=72s>



Class activity: Based on the readings answer the following questions:

1. What do you consider is the most beautiful place in Colombia? Why? _____

2. Have you ever visited it? _____

3. Where is it located? _____

4. What are its principal features? _____



Class activity: Match each landmark with its corresponding location. Use different colors

Landmark	Location
Cocorá Valley	Barranquilla
Monserrate	Risaralda, Tolima, Quindío y Caldas
Tayrona National Park	Nariño
Carnival of Barranquilla	Meta
Old Town	Cartagena
Santuarios de las Lajas	Santa Marta
Caño Cristales	Zipaquirá
Salt Cathedral	Bogotá
Los Nevados park	Quindío



Class activity: Using your words describe each landmark in Colombia.

Cocorá Valley: _____

Monserrate: _____

Tayrona National Park: _____

Carnival of Barranquilla: _____

Old Town: _____

Santuarios de las Lajas: _____

Caño Cristales: _____

Salt Cathedral: _____

Los Nevados park: _____

Comparatives

Comparative

tall	→ taller
short	→ shorter
nice	→ nicer
big	→ bigger
hot	→ hotter
funny	→ funnier
expensive	→ more expensive
interesting	→ more interesting



Visit these web pages:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXiD0FdON7kisit>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X2Gy4P_qeCU

We use comparative adjectives to compare two things or show change. The comparative form depends on the number of syllables in the adjective.

Adjectives with one syllable

To make comparative forms with one-syllable adjectives, we usually add *-er*.

old → *older*

clean → *cleaner*

slow → *slower*

If an adjective ends in *-e*, we add *-r*:

safe → *safer*

nice → *nicer*

If an adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, we usually double the consonant:

big → *bigger*

hot → *hotter*

Adjectives with two or more syllables

If a two-syllable adjective ends in a consonant and *-y*, we change *-y* to *-i* and add *-er*.

noisy → *noisier*

happy → *happier*

easy → *easier*

We use *more* to make comparative forms for most other two-syllable adjectives and for all adjectives with three or more syllables:

crowded → *more crowded*

stressful → *more stressful*

dangerous → *more dangerous*

Irregular adjectives

The adjectives *good*, *bad* and *far* have irregular comparative forms:

good → *better*

bad → *worse*

far → *further/farther*

Than

When we want to say which person or thing we are comparing with, we can use *than*:

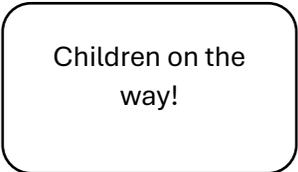
*Their house is cleaner **than** ours.*

*Traffic is slower in the city **than** in the countryside.*

*After the race I was more tired **than** Anne.*

Evaluation

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 ¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos? En las preguntas 1-5, marque (X) sobre la letra correcta, A, B o C

<p>1. </p> <p>A. Street B. Mall C. Church</p>	<p>2. </p> <p>A. Supermarket B. Ice cream shop C. Coffee shop</p>	<p>3. </p> <p>A. Coffee shop B. Restaurant C. Library</p>
<p>4. </p> <p>A. Bakery B. Drugstore C. Flower shop</p>	<p>5. </p> <p>A. Pharmacy B. Shoe store C. Cinema</p>	

2. Observa la imagen 6-15 marca (X) en la opción correcta A, B o C.

<p>6. What is this month of the year?</p>  <p>A. January B. August C. October</p>	<p>7. Where is the Cathedral of salt located?</p>  <p>A. in Santa Martha B. in Zipaquirá C. in Barranquilla</p>	<p>8. My birthday is _____ June</p>  <p>A. in B. on C. at</p>
<p>9. Bogota is...</p>  <p>A. Huge and crowded B. Huge and hot C. Huge and boring</p>	<p>10. What is this month of the year?</p>  <p>A. July B. December C. November</p>	<p>11. The Carnival of Baranquilla is...</p>  <p>A. The second largest carnival in the world. B. The first largest carnival in the world. C. The third largest carnival in the world.</p>
<p>12. The comparative of big is...</p> <p>A. biger B. bigger C. biggest</p>	<p>13. My English class is _____ Wednesday.</p> <p>A. in B. at C. on</p>	<p>14. The comparative of noisy is...</p> <p>A. noisier B. noisy C. noisiest</p>

15. Caño Cristales is known as...

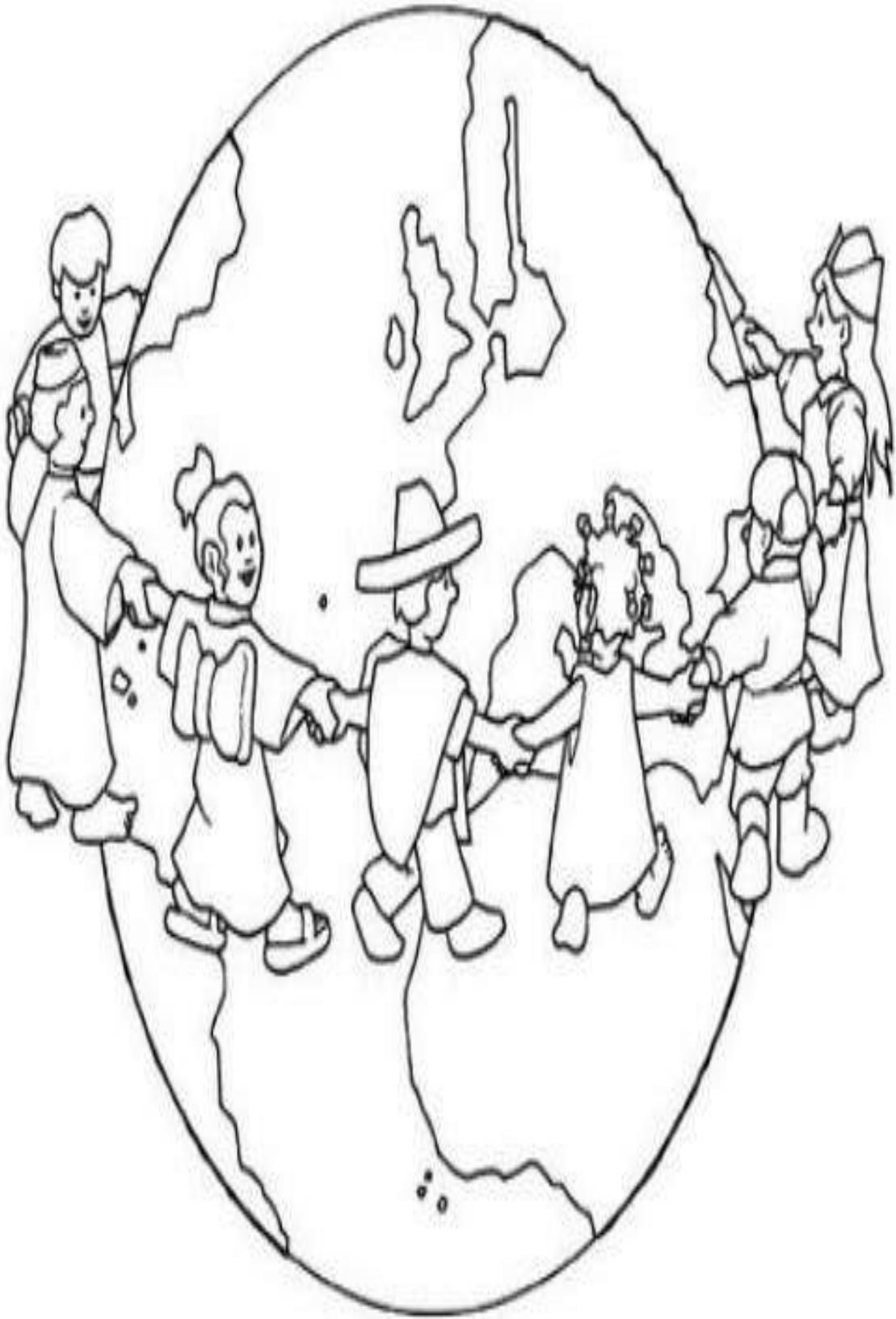
A. Historic old town.
B. The symbol of Colombia.
C. The river of five colors.

Puntuación	Valoración	Mark
13 - 14 - 15	Superior	4.6 - 4.8 - 5.0
10 - 11 - 12	Alto	4.0 - 4.2 - 4.5
7 - 8 - 9	Básico	3.0 - 3.2 - 3.5
4 - 5 - 6	Bajo	1.5 - 2.0 - 2.5



SECOND TERM

Convivence and peace!



I take care of my
language

The more we get together “song”

Let's learn a song about the importance of living together, use the word bank to complete the lyric of the song.

Word bank

Friends (X3), sing, together (X2), appreciate, dance, sway, happier, clap,

The more we get together

The more we get _____
together, _____, (X2)
the _____ we'll be (X3)
for your _____ are my

and my friends are your _____
the more we get together,
the happier we'll be,
2, 4, 6, 8,
Who do we _____
The more we _____ together,
together, together
the more we sing together
the happier we'll be (X2).
The more we sing together
together, together (X2)
the happier we'll be
for your friends are my friends
and my friends are your friends
the more we sing together
the happier we'll be (X2)
2, 4, 6, 8,
Who do we appreciate?
The more we _____ together
together, together
the more we sway together
the happier we'll be (X2)
for your friends are my friends
and my friends are your friends
the more we sway together
the happier we'll be (x2)

2, 4, 6, 8,
Who do we appreciate?
the more we _____ together
together, together (X2)
the happier we'll be (X2)
For your friends are my friends
and my friends are your friends
the more we dance together
the happier we'll be
2, 4, 6, 8,
Who do we appreciate?
The more we _____ together
together, together
the more we clap together
the happier we'll be (X2)
for your friends are my friends
and my friends are your friends
the more we clap together
the happier we'll be (X2).



Visit the web page:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lldmkrJXQ-E>



All we are different!

Race: is a group of people who share physical characteristics, such as skin color, hair color, eye color, facial features, and physical build (for example, black or white).

Ethnicity: is broader than race and has usually been used to refer to long shared cultural experiences, religious practices, traditions, ancestry, language, dialect or national origins (for example, African-Caribbean, Indian, Irish).

Taken from: <https://n9.cl/yf61s>

Read the following features about some race differences, use your dictionary to find out unknown words.

<p>White people The term "White race" or "White people", defined by their light skin among other physical characteristics, entered the major European languages in the later seventeenth century, when the concept of a "unified White" achieved greater acceptance in Europe, in the context of racialized slavery and social status in the European colonies.</p>	<p>Black people For Black men, there is evidence of subcategories within the racial group. Men with more Afrocentric facial features (e.g., dark skin, wide nose, full lips; also called stereotypical features) are more likely to be stereotyped than men with fewer Afrocentric features.</p>	<p>Native people Indigenous peoples are the descendants of the peoples who inhabited the Americas, the Pacific, and parts of Asia and Africa prior to European colonization. including the Muisca, Quimbaya, Tairona, Calima, Zenú, Tierradentro, San Agustín, Tolima, and Urabá. Black straight hair. They have: High cheekbones, slanted or almond shaped eyes, dark brown eyes, brown (dark to light, not black) skinned, hairless skin.</p>
<p>Mixed race people people who are of multiple <i>races</i>, people who are of more than one ethnicities. In latin America are called mestizos who make up the majority of the population and in some others also mulattoes.</p>	<p>African people In northern Africa, people commonly have a lighter complexion while others are very dark in West and East Africa. African Americans vary from light skins, blue or gray eyes, and blond hair to dark skins, black eyes, and crinkly hair and include every range and combination of characteristics in between.</p>	<p>Asian A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian Subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. Asians have straight, black hair and dark eyes. They also tend to have less body hair, less facial hair, flatter faces, smaller noses, wider cheekbones.</p>



Visit the web page:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CnK_iCuMcb4



Even all we are different we must live in peace respecting all differences among us!



Class activity: Observe the pictures below and write his / her race. In your notebook describe their physical appearance.

 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>
 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>

Adjectives

Synonyms and antonyms

When we describe the physical appearance of a person, we can use adjectives, and they have synonyms and antonyms. Use your dictionary to find out unknown words.

Synonym: a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another in the language, as *joyful, elated, glad*.

Antonym: a word opposite in meaning to another: *Fast* is an antonym of *slow*.

Adjectives	Synonyms	antonyms
Tall	Giant, enormous, <u>high</u>	Short, <u>low</u>
Short	Little, slight,	Tall, long
Fat	Obese, plump, chubby	Thin, lean, slim
Thin	Slim, slender,	Fat, obese, overweight.
Beautiful	Pretty, gorgeous, attractive	Unattractive, plain, ugly
Ugly	Unattractive, plain, ugly	Pretty, gorgeous, attractive
Young	Adolescent, teenage	Old, mature, grown
Old	Elderly, aged, adolescent	Young, teenage,
Strong	Muscular, well built,	Weak, fragile, feeble
Weak	fragile, feeble, shaky	Muscular, powerful, strong



Visit the web page: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-mLRoxWM8dI&t=10s>



Class activity: Observe the following pictures and write the adjective, a synonym and an antonym.

Adjective	Synonym	Antonym
 _____	_____	_____
 _____	_____	_____
 _____	_____	_____
 _____	_____	_____
 _____	_____	_____



Class activity: Match each adjective with its synonym and antonym (Use different colors)

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Short | Pretty | slim |
| tall | unattractive | short |
| old | plump | young |
| thin | slim | plain |
| strong | elderly | beautiful |
| weak | feeble | overweight |
| obese | well built | strong |
| beautiful | enormous | tall |
| ugly | little | weak |



Class activity: Write in your notebook simple sentences with verb to be in affirmative and negative forms be and the adjectives. Look at the example.

Example: My sister is little, she is not tall.

Occupations vocabulary

 cook	 dentist	 doctor	 artist	 nurse	 cleaner	 hairdresser	 engineer
 firefighter	 teacher	 police officer	 musician	 waiter	 waitress	 scientist	 postman
 judge	 lawyer	 astronaut	 athlete	 journalist	 mechanic	 butcher	 farmer
 carpenter	 photographer	 businessman	 fisherman	 vet	 florist	 soldier	 bus driver



Visit the web page: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x8tF2aQoukY>



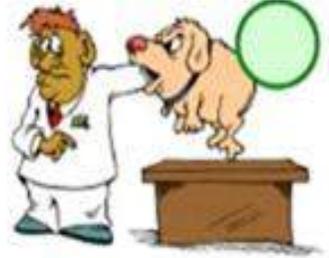


Class activity: Find and circle the words in the wordsearch puzzle and number the pictures



d n o r b q y r o l i a t w w
 e a e o u r r s i n g e r s a
 n m s t i e a f s b a k e r i
 t s x c l i t z a p p m h v t
 i s e o d h e e c u b d l n e
 s e y d e s r r e h c a e t r
 t n m r r a c r e p o r t e r
 u i t a e c e r e c n a d w b
 z s v s g t s f a r m e r r l
 u u t t i i n r e n e d r a g
 d b e o f t c e n a c t o r i
 d v n p t c r i p u k o o c z
 r e t n i a p a a r r h m w g
 n a m e c i l o p n a s f x d
 r e s s e r d r i a h c e y y

- 1) actor
- 2) artist
- 3) baker
- 4) builder
- 5) businessman
- 6) carpenter
- 7) cashier
- 8) cook
- 9) dancer
- 10) dentist
- 11) doctor
- 12) farmer
- 13) gardener
- 14) hairdresser
- 15) magician
- 16) nurse
- 17) painter
- 18) policeman
- 19) reporter
- 20) secretary
- 21) singer
- 22) tailor
- 23) teacher
- 24) vet
- 25) waiter



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Go and have fun!

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/vocabulary/jobs/jobs-occupations-match-1.htm>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/vocabulary/jobs/jobs-occupations-game-1.htm>





Class activity: Observe the pictures and choose the correct option for the occupations below.

			
Nurse	Butcher	Butcher	Bricklayer
Lawyer	Teacher	Cashier	Nurse
Doctor	Engineer	Lawyer	Maid
			
Chef	Maid	Chef	Taxi driver
Nurse	Taxi driver	Engineer	Cashier
Cashier	Firefighter	Butcher	Maid
			
Engineer	Cashier	Lawyer	Butcher
Doctor	Taxi driver	Cashier	Maid
Chef	Engineer	Bricklayer	Firefighter



Class activity: Choose the correct words from the list below and write them under the correct pictures.

WORD LIST

- doctor
- dentist
- nurse
- vet
- teacher
- cook
- painter
- secretary
- singer
- butcher
- farmer
- engineer
- tailor
- baker
- pilot
- hairdresser



Class activity: Look at the numbers on the pictures and write the occupations vocabulary in the crossword puzzle.

The crossword puzzle grid consists of the following numbered squares:

- 1: Down, 10 squares
- 2: Down, 4 squares
- 3: Down, 2 squares
- 4: Across, 4 squares
- 5: Across, 2 squares
- 6: Across, 3 squares
- 7: Across, 4 squares
- 8: Across, 2 squares
- 9: Across, 3 squares
- 10: Across, 4 squares
- 11: Down, 4 squares
- 12: Down, 3 squares
- 13: Across, 4 squares
- 14: Across, 4 squares
- 15: Across, 4 squares

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Class activity: In your notebook write 10 sentences expressing the occupations people that your community has. **Example:** In my community men work as bricklayers.

Expressions of rejection!

The noun *rejection* can refer to the actual act of rejecting something or to the feeling one has after being rejected. In other words, you might have feelings of *rejection* after experiencing the *rejection* of others.

 <p>stop it!</p>	 <p>Cut it out!</p>	 <p>Not cool!</p>
 <p>That's not funny</p>	 <p>That's bullying</p>	 <p>Thanks, but no thanks</p>
 <p>I'm going to have to say no</p>	 <p>Stop that!</p>	 <p>Stop doing that!</p>



Class activity: Write a rejection expression for each picture

 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>
 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>
 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>

Apologizing expressions

Apologize: It means to offer an apology or excuse for some fault, insult, failure, or injury.

MAKING APOLOGY

- 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 APOLOGY

- 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.



Visit these web pages: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o1gJXpzoMqY>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pf4wvT5CcMU>



Class activity: Observe the situation write a sentence to make an apology and accept it

 <p>A: <u>Mom, please excuse us for breaking up the vase.</u> B: <u>Don't worry about it.</u></p>	 <p>A: _____ B: _____</p>
 <p>A: _____ B: _____</p>	 <p>A: _____ B: _____</p>
 <p>A: _____ B: _____</p>	 <p>A: _____ B: _____</p>



Class activity: By groups of 3 people choose and represent a rejection expression and an apology show it to the whole class.

Example:



- A: In my opinion, that was not a joke!
- B: You are right, sorry!
- A: Hey Marcela, that's not funny.
- B: Forget about it, please!

Evaluation

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto de la parte inferior y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio (1-10) Marque (X) A, B, o C.

What is bullying?

Bullying is unnecessary, 1. _____ behavior among school aged 2. _____ that involves a real or perceived 3. _____ imbalance. The behavior is 4. _____ or has the potential to be repeated, over 5. _____ both kids who are bullied and who bully others may have 6. _____, permanent problems.



In order to be considered bullying, the behavior must be aggressive and include:

- **An Imbalance of Power:** Kids who bully use their power such as 7. _____ strength, access to embarrassing 8. _____, or popularity to control or harm others. Power imbalances can change over time and in 9. _____ situations, even if they involve the same people.
- **Repetition:** Bullying behaviors happen more than once or have the potential to happen more than once. Bullying includes actions such as making threats, spreading rumors, attacking someone physically or 10. _____, and excluding someone from a group on purpose.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. happy | B. aggressive | C. calm |
| 2. A. children | B. teachers | C. teacher – student |
| 3. A. attitude | B. behaviour | C. power |
| 4. A. repeated | B. inconstant | C. ocasional |
| 5. A. year | B. time | C. month |
| 6. A. funny | B. humorous | C. serious |
| 7. A. inmaterial | B. physical | C. abstract |
| 8. A. information | B. mistery | C. secret |
| 9. A. identical | B. similar | C. different |
| 10. A. silently | B. verbally | C. nonverbally |

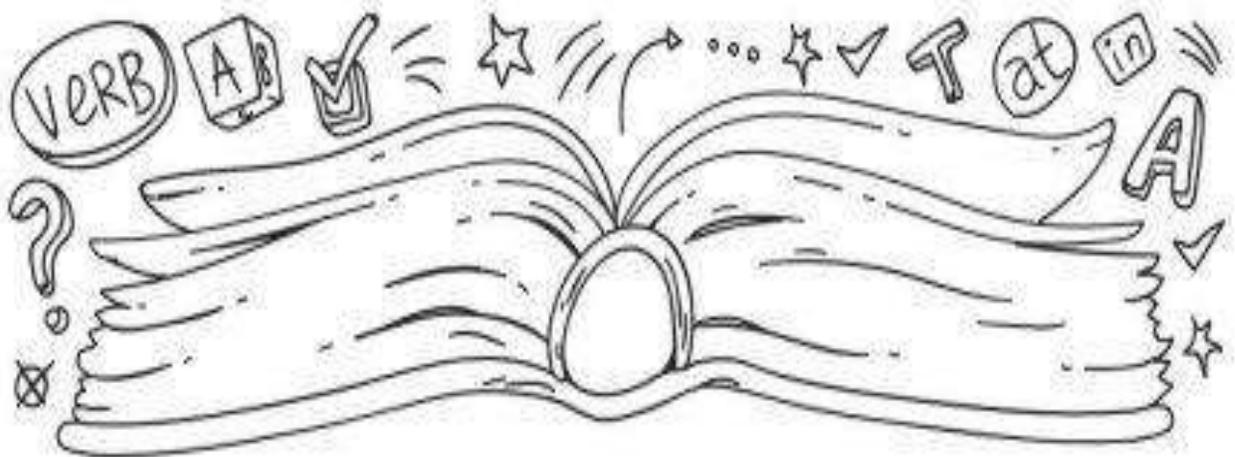
2. Observa la imagen (11-15) y marca (X) en la opción correcta A, B o C.

<p>11.</p>  <p>A. firefighter B. police officer C. waiter</p>	<p>12. The opposite of tall is...</p>  <p>A. Giant B. short C. enormous</p>	<p>13.</p>  <p>A. That's bullying B. Thanks, but no thanks. C. That's not funny</p>
<p>14. Accepting an apologize</p> <p>I apologize for...</p> <p>A. That's all right B. Excuse me for... C. I am sorry</p>	<p>15.</p>  <p>A. waiter B. nurse C. waitress</p>	

Puntuación	Valoración	Mark
13 – 14 -15	Superior	4.6 - 4.8 - 5.0
10 – 11 - 12	Alto	4.0 - 4.2 - 4.5
7 – 8 - 9	Básico	3.0 - 3.2 - 3.5
4 – 5 - 6	Bajo	1.5 - 2.0 - 2.5

THIRD TERM

I take care of my language!



Adjectives to describe physical appearance.

Let's learn vocabulary to describe physical appearance

Appearance

Height

- 1. tall
- 2. average height
- 3. short

Weight

- 4. fat / obese
- 5. average weight
- 6. thin / skinny

Age

- 7. old
- 8. middle-aged
- 9. young

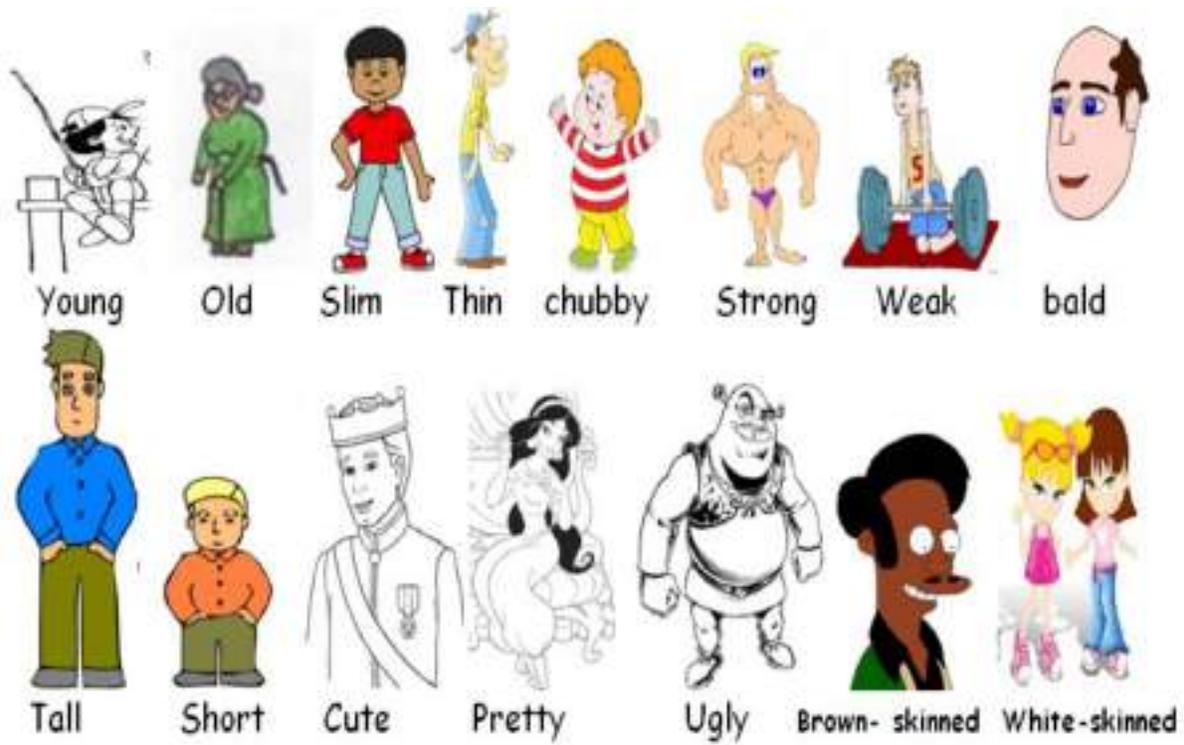
Hair

- 10. mustache
- 11. beard
- 12. bald
- 13. black hair
- 14. blond hair
- 15. brown hair
- 16. short hair
- 17. long hair
- 18. straight hair
- 19. curly hair
- 20. Wavy hair

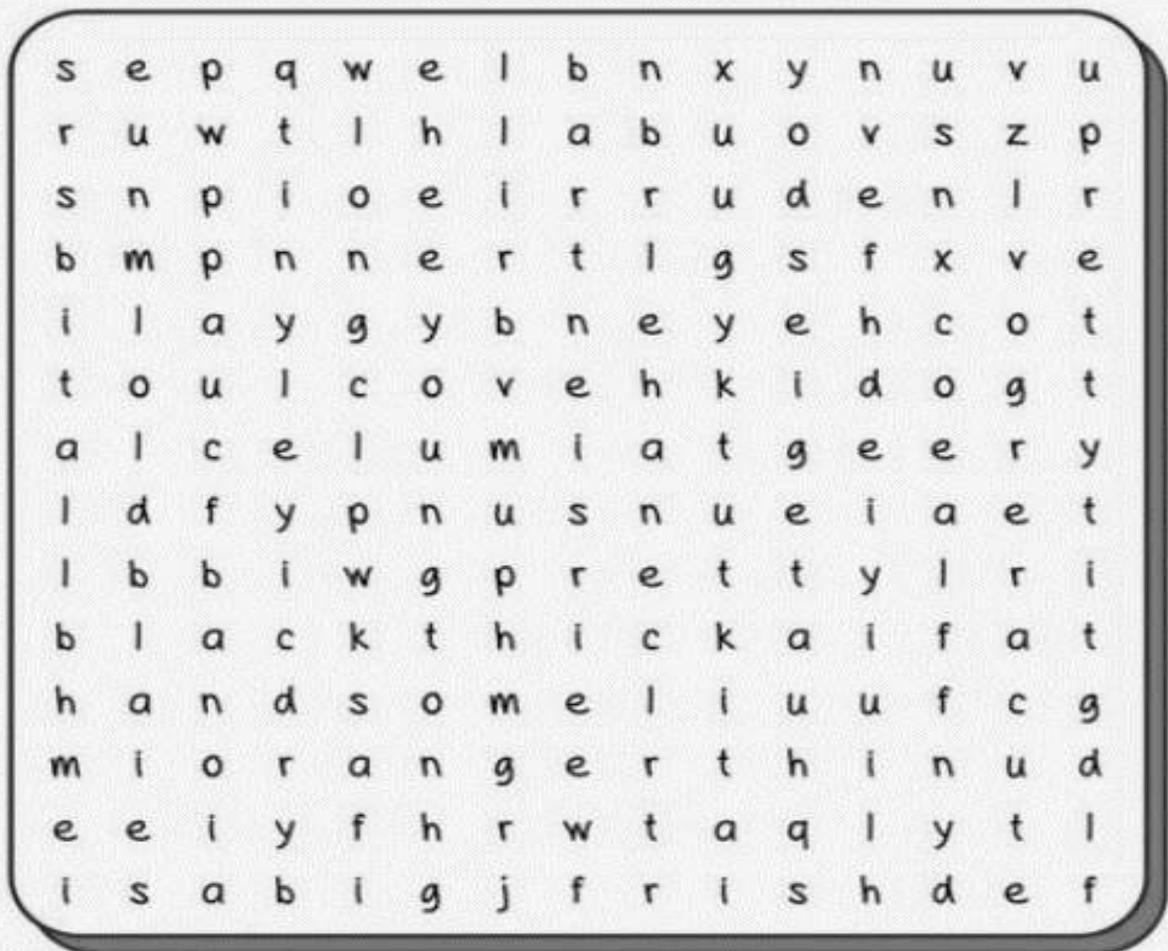


Visit the web page:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vGKmFzRmik8&t=45s>





Class activity: find out physical appearance vocabulary in the alphabet soup. Use your dictionary to look for unknown words.



big
small
tall
short
long

beautiful
handsome
pretty
cute
old

young
large
tiny
fat
thin

blue
orange
black
white



Class activity: Look at the pictures then circle in green color the right adjective in bold. Use your dictionary to look for unknown words.



Name: Sharon
Age: 16
Height: 150 cm
Weight: 44 kg

Sharon is a **highschool student/teacher**. She is **young/old**. She is **short/tall** and she is **slim/plump**. She has got **short/long**, **brown/black** hair and **hazel/brown** eyes.



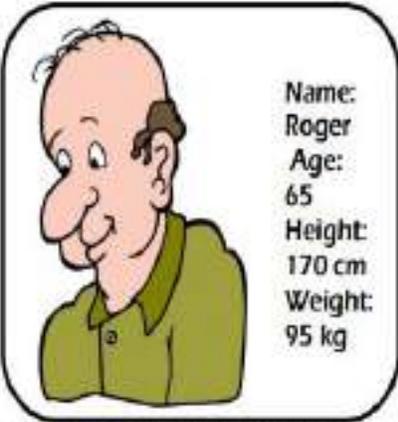
Name: William
Age: 24
Height: 185 cm
Weight: 78 kg

William is a **handsome/beautiful** boy. He is **young/old**. He is **short/tall** and he is **fat/of medium weight**. He has got **short/long**, **fair/black** hair and **green/black** eyes.



Name: Helen
Age: 22
Height: 160 cm
Weight: 44 kg

Helen is a **young/old** and **beautiful/ugly** girl. She is **short/tall** and she is **slim/plump**. She has got **straight/curly** hair and **hazel/green** eyes. She is wearing **a hat/glasses**.



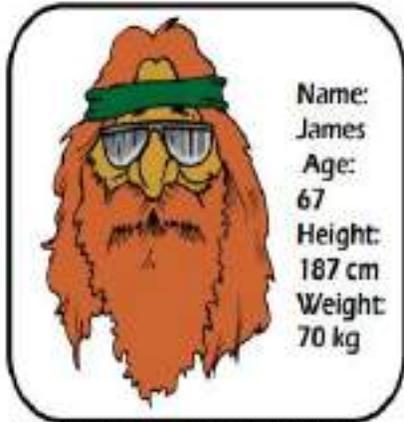
Name: Roger
Age: 65
Height: 170 cm
Weight: 95 kg

Roger is a **young/an old** man. He doesn't work. He is **retired/a worker**. He is **short/of medium height** and he is **plump/slim**. He has got **short/long**, **brown/black** hair and **blue/black** eyes.



Name: Claire
Age: 29
Height: 180 cm
Weight: 65 kg

Claire is a fortune teller at a **circus/hospital**. She is **young/old**. She is **short/tall** and she is **slim/plump**. She has got **short/long**, **straight/curly** brown hair and **blue/green** eyes.



Name: James
Age: 67
Height: 187 cm
Weight: 70 kg

James is a **musician/driver** in a rock group. He is **tall/of medium height** and he is **plump/slim**. He has got **short/long curly/straight** red hair. He is wearing **glasses/a hat**. He's **old/young**.



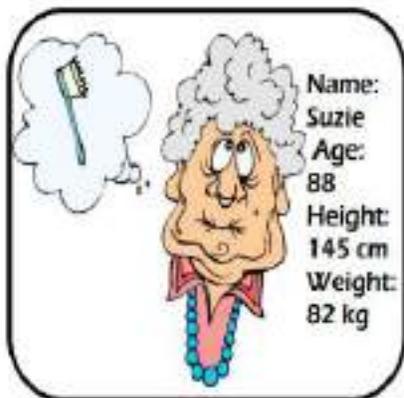
Name: Carmen
Age: 26
Height: 172 cm
Weight: 58 kg

Carmen is a **pretty/ugly** woman. She is **young/old**. She is **short/of medium height** and she is **slim/plump**. She has got **short/long**, **wavy/straight** fair hair and **blue/green** eyes.



Name: Samuel
Age: 42
Height: 155 cm
Weight: 88 kg

Samuel is a lorry **driver/teacher**. He is **short/of medium height** and he is **plump/slim**. He has got **short/long**, **wavy/curly** gray hair and a **small/big** nose. He is a **young/middle aged** man.



Name: Suzie
Age: 88
Height: 145 cm
Weight: 82 kg

Suzie is a **middle aged/an old** woman. She is **short/tall** and she is **slim/plump**. She has got **short/long**, **curly/straight**, **gray/black** hair. She is wearing a **necklace/earrings**.

Taken from:

<https://www.englishsheets.com/describing%20people%20physical%20appearance%20worksheet.pdf>



Class activity: Complete the following sentences with the corresponding verb to be (am, is, are).

1. He _____ Carlos, he _____ tall, chubby and handsome.
2. You _____ Mariana, you _____ short, slim and young.
3. She _____ Juliana, she _____ young and pretty.
4. We _____ Juan and Pedro, we _____ short, slim and middle aged.
5. I _____ Luis, I _____ young, tall and athletic.
6. They _____ Marcela, Diana and Juana, they _____ blond and young.
7. You _____ Patricia, you _____ short, chubby and ugly.
8. I _____ Mónica, I _____ middle aged, tall and plump,
9. He _____ Andrés, he _____ middle aged, tall, strong and handsome.
10. You _____ Bibiana, you _____ middle aged, short and plump, you _____ pretty.



Class activity: Observe each picture and write the corresponding adjective.

short	middle - aged	thin	fat
slim	plump	tall	old
young	medium - height	well - built	

			
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
			
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
			
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	



Class activity: Write your own description.

Photo	_____



Class activity: Observe the following characters and read their description, write the number for each one.



1. old woman with gray hair
2. beautiful brunette girl with long hair and blue eyes
3. pretty blond woman with short hair and black eyes
4. little boy with brown hair and black eyes
5. cute little black girl
6. brunette young man with a beard and moustache
7. middle-aged bald man
8. attractive boy with brown hair and green eyes

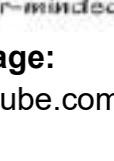
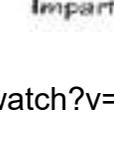
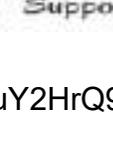


Class activity: Complete the following sentences with the corresponding verb to be (am, is, are) and verb to have (have, has).

1. She ____ Claudia, she ____ tall, slim and pretty, she ____ short and wavy hair.
2. He ____ Carlos, he ____ tall, chubby and handsome, he ____ short and straight hair.
3. I ____ Susan, I ____ medium height, chubby and young, I ____ long hair.
4. You ____ Roberto, you ____ medium height and old, you ____ bald.
5. We ____ Manuel and Fernando, we ____ short and chubby, we ____ short, black hair.
6. They ____ Juana and Patricia, they ____ middle aged and slim, they ____ short hair.
7. Cesar ____ young and medium height, he ____ short and brown hair.
8. I ____ old and thin, I ____ athletic and healthy. I ____ short and black hair.
9. He ____ Luis, he ____ tall, thin and young. He ____ long, wavy and brown hair.
10. They ____ Mónica and Yesenia, they ____ slim and pretty they ____ long hair.

Personality vocabulary

Let's learn vocabulary to describe personality. Use your dictionary.

							
Anxious	Naughty	Stubborn	Impatient	Sensitive	Intelligent	Nice	
							
Emotional	Bad-tempered	Nervous	Mean	Distracted	Dishonest	Rude	
							
Discreet	Crazy	Cheeky	Cheerful	Energetic	Untidy	Pessimistic	Optimistic
							
Unpleasant	Talkative	Calm	Passionate	Proud	Sincere	Lazy	Lively
							
Funny	Silly	Shy	Determined	Versatile	Sociable	Worried	Thoughtful
							
Hard-working	Lazy	Creative	Broad-minded	Faithful	Kind		
							
Courageous	Loyal	Modest	Tidy	Confident	Cheerful		
							
Attentive	Imaginative	Friendly	Loving	Reliable	Scared	Conscientious	
							
Good-tempered	Careful	Gentle	Enthusiastic	Sociable	Reserved	Neat	
							
Dynamic	Fair-minded	Impartial	Supportive	Unfriendly	Intellectual	Brave	



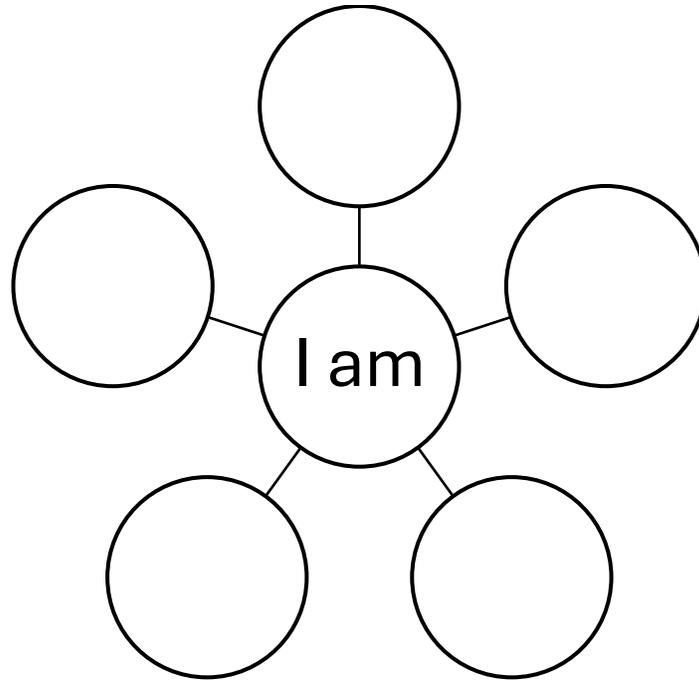
Visit the web page:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7uY2HrQ9qQ8>





Class activity: Write your qualities or characteristics of personality.



Class activity: Read the following descriptions and write the principal characteristic or quality for each character.

generous
creative

honest
cheerful

hardworking
polite

sociable
optimistic

thoughtful
punctual

1. Emily is _____.
She wakes up early every day to take care of her family. When her family goes to school, she goes to English class. She studies hard and always does her homework. After class she goes to work.

2. Harry is _____.
He talks respectfully to other people, he never swears and he always says, 'please,' and 'thank you.'

3. Olivia is _____.
She always has a smile on her face. She is usually very happy and puts other people in a good mood.

4. Ahmed is _____.
He often donates money to charity. If you need something he has, he will give it to you.

5. Isabella is _____.
She always remembers her friends' birthdays and does something special for them. If someone she knows is in the hospital, she will visit them and bring them some homemade cookies.



6. Mike is _____.
He has a positive attitude. He sees the good in every one. His glass is always half full.

7. Jack is _____.
If he says he is going to meet someone at six o'clock, then he'll be there before six. He always arrives on time to class and work.

8. Abigail is _____.
She enjoys meeting new people and has many friends. She often goes to parties and other social gatherings.

9. Jessica is _____.
She never cheats on her tests or copies homework. She always tells people the truth. You can trust her.

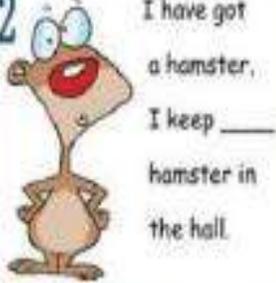
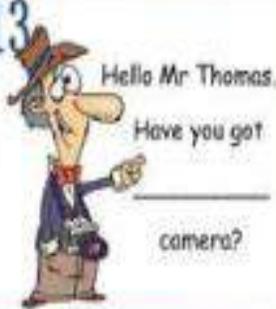
10. Max is _____.
He has a great imagination and always comes up with original solutions to problems. He really knows how to think outside the box.

What are you like?





Class activity: complete each sentence with the corresponding possessive adjective.

<p>1 Tim's got a mobile phone. _____ mobile phone is cool.</p> 	<p>2 I have got a hamster. I keep _____ hamster in the hall.</p> 	<p>3 Suzie and Tom are playing. _____ puppets are funny.</p> 	<p>4 We're Tess and Johnny. We have just got _____ key.</p> 
<p>5 Hi Matt! Does _____ computer work?</p> 	<p>6 The lions in the zoo have a big cage. _____ cage is always locked.</p> 	<p>7 My best friend's name is Jack. _____ father is a dentist.</p> 	<p>8 This is my mum's cat. _____ fur is grey.</p> 
<p>9 Anna plays the piano. _____ piano is new.</p> 	<p>10 We live in a flat in the centre of the town. _____ flat is small.</p> 	<p>11 I have got a new bicycle because it is _____ birthday today.</p> 	<p>12 Peter and Tom like skateboarding. These are _____ skateboards.</p> 
<p>13 Hello Mr Thomas. Have you got _____ camera?</p> 	<p>14 Our English teacher has got a new car. _____ colour is red.</p> 	<p>15 My friend, Sarah is on holiday with _____ family in Greece.</p> 	<p>16 Eric and _____ brother are students.</p> 
<p>17 I can help you with _____ homework. Do you want it?</p> 	<p>18 My husband and I have two children. _____ children are twins.</p> 	<p>19 This is Jeremy's calculator. He likes _____ shape.</p> 	<p>20 Paul and you are late this morning because you missed _____ bus.</p> 
<p>21 Anne is 21 years old. _____ hair is beautiful.</p> 	<p>22 The giraffe lives in Africa. _____ neck is very long.</p> 	<p>23 Dad reads _____ newspaper every morning.</p> 	<p>24 Our neighbour, Mrs Brown likes _____ garden a lot.</p> 



Visit these web pages:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vpk4TM5AF68>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G4J4f3hQsyA>





Class activity: Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjective.

Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjective

- 1.-Martha is drawing on notebook at school.
- 2.-Julio buys some flowers formom.
- 3.-You can take off coat, now.
- 4.-Some pupils are studying lessons in the library.
- 5.-Johnny has lost mobile phone in the bus.
- 6.-We don't like shoes. They are very dirty.
- 7.-Sandra travels to the city by car with parents.
- 8.- Lorenzo, please, don't touch nose. It's impolite.
- 9.-I have a new neighbour. Elizabeth isname.
- 10.-Louis has bought a new house; wife is very happy.
- 11.-He hates fish butmom tells him that is good for him.
- 12.-Miriam and Susan meet friends in the disco.
- 13.-Brian is very handsome. I love smile.
- 14.- The pupils have to correct mistakes now.
- 15.- Sheila can't stand on head.
- 16.- Fred sends emails to friends in Germany.
- 17.-Some girls are waving hands and shouting.
- 18.-My brother is talking to girlfriend on the phone.
- 19.-My grandmother misses husband. He died last year.
- 20.-The kid tried to get some more money from dad.
- 21.-Our French friend visits friends in summer.
- 22.-Richard is ten years old; eyes are blue.
- 23.-David didn't invite all classmates to birthday party.



Go and have fun!

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/possessive/adjectives-3.htm>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/possessive/determiners-game.htm>



Class activity: Read each sentence and complete with the corresponding possessive adjective.

	1. We are sisters. _____ dresses are yellow.		2. I am a woman. _____ hair is red.		3. He is going to bed. _____ bed is green.
4. This is my horse. _____ colour is brown.		5. Jim likes sports. _____ favourite is surfing.		6. They are in love. _____ favourite colour is red.	
	7. _____ name is Alice. She's happy.		8. This is my grandfather. _____ name is Peter.		9. I've got a dog. _____ name is Rex.
10. Sue is sad. _____ favourite toy is lost.		11. We are in the park. _____ teacher is here too.		12. They're doctors. _____ job is hard.	

choose and match

1. _____ boats are fast. a. You b. Our c. We	7. _____ excuse is bad. a. Your b. You c. It			
2. _____ house is the zoo. a. They b. Its c. Their	8. _____ family is fantastic. a. We b. They c. Our			
3. What's _____ hobby? Photography. a. her b. his c. its	9. _____ mask is blue. a. He b. Her c. It			
4. Look at the horse. _____ mouth is big. a. Its b. My c. Your	10. I've lost _____ tooth. a. my b. your c. its			
5. _____ favourite show is on. a. Our b. Her c. My	11. I'm a doll. _____ name is Jill. a. My b. I c. Your			
6. It's _____ birthday today. a. his b. their c. her	12. This is _____ football. a. you b. my c. it			

Possessive adjectives (3)



Fill in possessive or personal pronouns (Singular and plural: I – my – you – your – he – his – she – her – we – our – they – their):



1. Mrs Williams is preparing for ____ lesson. ____ teaches French.

2. Ben is looking up some words in ____ dictionary. ____ parents gave it to him last week.

3. "I am going to tell ____ something about ____ adventures in my last holidays."

4. "Boys and girls, ____ topic for the next week will be the ancient Greeks. ____ will learn all about ____ lives and history."

5. Josie is a cheerleader. Together with ____ friends, ____ supports the football team. ____ are happy about the girls' dances and chants.

6. "Today, Tom and I will give a presentation. ____ will tell you what ____ have found out. You can interrupt ____ whenever ____ like."

7. "____ wrote a letter to ____ grandma."

8. Here are Bill and Ted. ____ are showing the class ____ posters.

9. This is Andrew. ____ is working on ____ new computer.

10. "Art is ____ hobby. I love ____."

11. Deborah is showing ____ posters to the class. ____ are asking some questions.

12. "Our teacher told ____ to be very clear and precise."

Expressing a Personal Opinion

- In my opinion,...
- I feel that...
- I would say that...
- It seems to me that...
- I am of the opinion that ...
- Speaking personally...
- As I see it...
- Well, if you ask me...
- In my view...
- I think that...



Visit the web page:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LmDOQbwwlhw&t=184s>



Class activity: Write your opinion about the following pictures, use different expressions.

1.



BMW car

2.



Lion

3.



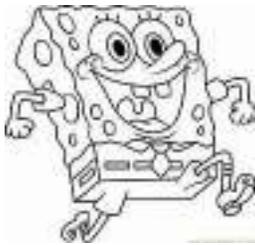
Chilindrina

4.



The Pink Panther

5.



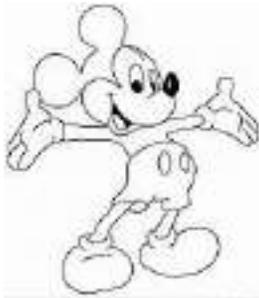
Bob the Sponge

6.



Barney

7.



Mickey Mouse

8.



Fiona



Class activity: write the plural form for each noun.

<p>mouse</p> <p>3 _____</p>	<p>child</p> <p>5 _____</p>	<p>baby</p> <p>2 _____</p>	<p>game</p> <p>5 _____</p>	<p>man</p> <p>4 _____</p>
<p>dress</p> <p>2 _____</p>	<p>dish</p> <p>10 _____</p>	<p>dog</p> <p>3 _____</p>	<p>sheep</p> <p>4 _____</p>	<p>witch</p> <p>3 _____</p>
<p>book</p> <p>3 _____</p>	<p>flower</p> <p>3 _____</p>	<p>cherry</p> <p>2 _____</p>	<p>leaf</p> <p>6 _____</p>	<p>heart</p> <p>2 _____</p>
<p>potato</p> <p>3 _____</p>	<p>woman</p> <p>3 _____</p>	<p>fish</p> <p>6 _____</p>	<p>house</p> <p>3 _____</p>	<p>glass</p> <p>2 _____</p>
<p>foot</p> <p>2 _____</p>	<p>box</p> <p>3 _____</p>	<p>apple</p> <p>6 _____</p>	<p>horse</p> <p>3 _____</p>	<p>fox</p> <p>2 _____</p>
<p>pencil</p> <p>12 _____</p>	<p>wife</p> <p>3 _____</p>	<p>lunch</p> <p>2 _____</p>	<p>tomato</p> <p>2 _____</p>	<p>tooth</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>wolf</p> <p>2 _____</p>	<p>clock</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>volcano</p> <p>3 _____</p>	<p>shoe</p> <p>2 _____</p>	<p>kiss</p> <p>6 _____</p>



Visit these web pages:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L4B7XxUJ06A>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=174ycaguljc>





Class activity: Read and re write these sentences in plural.



It is a car
This is a key
It is a house
He is a boy
She is a lady



This is a butterfly
It is a glass
She has got a baby
That is a dress
It is a watch
I am a teacher
It is a donkey



Class activity: Write the plural of the nouns below.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. dish _____ | 2. goat _____ |
| 3. peach _____ | 4. book _____ |
| 5. chair _____ | 6. box _____ |
| 7. door _____ | 8. bus _____ |
| 9. stove _____ | 10. lunch _____ |
| 11. brush _____ | 12. light _____ |
| 13. sink _____ | 14. lamp _____ |
| 15. porch _____ | 16. frame _____ |

A) Write the right plural for each word.

Church = _____	Class = _____
Kimono = _____	Video = _____
Story = _____	Baby = _____
Hero = _____	Cargo = _____
Box = _____	Zero = _____
Bufalo = _____	Fox = _____
Tax = _____	Watch = _____
Motto = _____	Volcano = _____
Dancer = _____	Carrot = _____
Boy = _____	Peacock = _____
Office = _____	Pilot = _____
Girl = _____	Singer = _____
Instrument = _____	Street = _____
Day = _____	Song = _____
Canoe = _____	Bank = _____
Paper = _____	Ruler = _____
Dancer = _____	Singer = _____
Tax = _____	Sash = _____

B) Complete the sentences with the right plural.

- The _____ (girl) are happy because they have got new _____ (toy).
- These are the _____ (way) to school.
- Angle has _____ (candy).
- My mother has _____ (mango) for me.
- My _____ (glass) for the sun.
- That is the _____ (bus) to school.
- She is in ten _____ (photo).
- Tony is 2 _____ (year) old.
- My grandfather has three _____ (radio).
- These are my book _____ (story).
- These are your _____ (key).
- The map has hundreds of _____ (country).
- I have many _____ (wish) for Christmas.
- Those are new _____ (computer).



Evaluation

1. Responda las preguntas 1 - 5 de acuerdo con el ejemplo, lea las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda (1 -5) y las palabras de la columna de la derecha (A-H) ¿Cuál palabra (A-H) concuerda con la descripción de cada frase de la izquierda (1-5)? Escriba en la línea la letra correspondiente.

Ejemplo:

0. This person is 18 years old.

1. This person weighs 89 kg. _____

2. This person is very thin. _____

3. This man is good-looking. _____

4. This woman is very ugly. _____

5. This boy is 70 cm. _____

- A. Tall
- B. Handsome.
- C. Unattractive
- D. Overweight / obese
- E. Short
- F. Skinny
- G. Pretty
- H. young

2. RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 6 A 15 DE ACUERDO CON EL EJEMPLO. Complete las cinco conversaciones. En las preguntas 6 – 15, marque (X) A, B, o C

<p>Ejemplo: 0. How's your father's personality? A. He is very tall. B. He is very polite. C. He is attractive.</p>	<p>6. How does your sister look like? A. She is kind and smart. B. She is tall and slim. C. She is angry and lazy.</p>	<p>7. What is your grandfather like? A. He is punctual and smart. B. He is tall and chubby. C. He is very handsome.</p>
<p>8. What do you think about Paola? A. She is very intelligent. B. She is short and skinny. C. I believe she is very intelligent.</p>	<p>9. What's the plural of cherry? A. cherrys. B. cherries. C. cherris.</p>	<p>10. What's your opinion about your classmate? A. He is sensitive. B. I consider he is distracted. C. He is mischievous.</p>
<p>11. How does principal Nubia look like? A. She is short and chubby. B. She is short and slim. C. She is very tall and slim.</p>	<p>12. What is the possessive adjective for she? A. his. B. her. C. our.</p>	<p>13. What is verb to be for we? A. am. B. is. C. are.</p>
<p>14. What's the plural of child? A. children B. child. C. childs.</p>	<p>15. How are you? A. I am tall. B. I am excellent! C. I am skinny.</p>	

Puntuación	Valoración	Mark
13 – 14 -15	Superior	4.6 - 4.8 - 5.0
10 – 11 – 12	Alto	4.0 - 4.2 - 4.5
7 – 8 – 9	Básico	3.0 - 3.2 - 3.5
4 – 5 – 6	Bajo	1.5 - 2.0 - 2.5

FOURTH TERM

A global village



I recognize other
cultures.

Mass media vocabulary

The mass media help deliver the information to the large groups of people. The media are divided into different types. **Broadcast media**, also known as electronic media, **transmit** their information electronically and consist of television, radio, film, movies, CDs and DVDs. Radio consists of music, news, talk shows and **commercials**. Television broadcasts information and entertainment in the form of news and sports programmes, reality shows, TV games, **documentaries**, **feature films**, concerts, theatre performances and **commercials**. Internet media provide many mass media services, such as emails, websites, blogging, Internet and television. Owing to the Internet millions of people worldwide have **easy**, instant **access** to a vast and **diverse** amount of **up-to-date** information. They can access news, documents, chat rooms, images and sounds. They can also **download** music, movies and video games. Social media allow computer users to interact through social networks for business or pleasure.

Print media publish news in the form of newspapers, magazines and other printed publications. Newspaper stories usually provide readers with extra detail and **background information** compared with TV news **spots**. Each magazine has a specific type of reader or a **demographic**. **Newsletters**, books, comics, brochures and **leaflets** represent additional print media types. Outdoor media comprise **billboards**, signs, **placards** and objects like shops and buses, flying billboards and skywriting. The organizations that control television stations or publishing companies are also known as the mass media.

The mass media serve many functions, including circulating news, entertaining and educating people. The mass media have the power to form public opinion by **bringing** certain ideas **to the forefront**. People often draw conclusions based on what they have seen on TV, read in newspapers and magazines and heard on the radio. The mass media also determine what is **newsworthy** by giving certain stories **prominences**.

ISLCollective.com



Class activity: Match each word with its drawing.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a cell phone | 6. Newspapers | 11. DVD player | 13. laptop |
| 2. Hi Fi | 7. TV | 12. Posters | 14. flash drive |
| 3. Media Player 3 | 8. Internet | | 15. play station |
| 4. CD ROMs | 9. Radio | | |
| 5. Magazines | 10. Cinema | | |

				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
				
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
				
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.



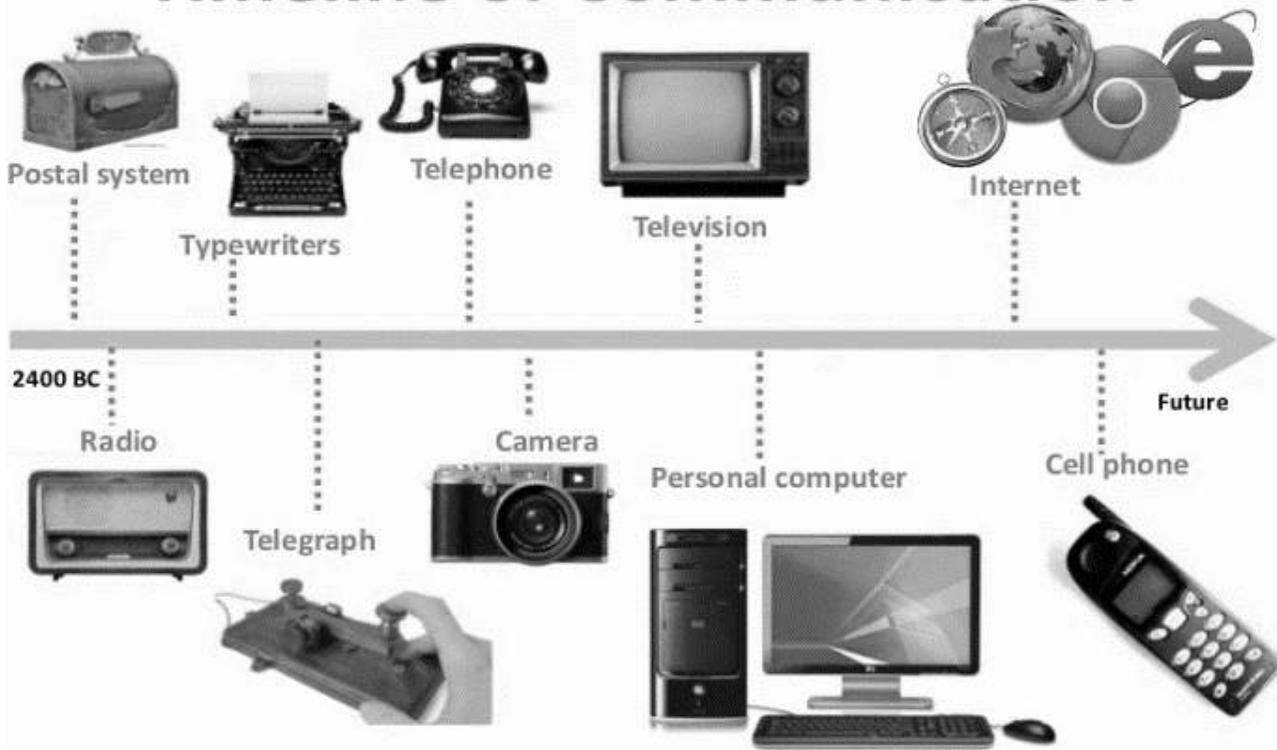
Visit the web page:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vQo9GOie1G0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=57epIWWMbMA&t=18s>



Timeline of Communication



Class activity: write the name of each mass media.



Class activity: write in order of time the mass media.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____

Evolution of mass media

Pre-Industrial Age

1041: Movable Clay type printing in China

1440: The First Printing Press in the world by German goldsmith Johannes Gutenberg

1477: First Printed advertisement in a book by William Caxton

Industrial Age (1700 to 1930)

1774: Invention of Electric Telegraph by George Louis Lesage

1829: Invention of Typewriter by W.S. Burt

1876: Invention of Telephone by Alexander Graham Bell

1877: Invention of the phonograph by Thomas Alva Edison

1894: Invention of Radio by Guglielmo Marconi

The early 1900's: Starting of the Golden Age for Television, Radio and Cinema

1918: First colour movie shot Cupid Angling

1920: Invention of TV by John Logie Baird and First Radio Commercial Broadcast by KDKA radio station a daughter company of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company

1923: The first news Magazine was Launched — TIME

1927: First TV transmission by Philo Farnsworth

Electronic Age (1930s to 1980s)

1940: Community Antenna Television system, Early cable

1950: Black and White TV came out and became mainstream

1960: Rise of FM Radio

1963: Introduction of Audio Cassettes

1972: Email was developed by Ray Tomlinson

1973: First handheld Mobile Phone by John Mitchel, and Martin Cooper

1975: Introduction of VCRs

1980: Color television became mainstream and First Online Newspaper — Columbus Dispatch

1981: IBM Personal Computer is introduced

1985: Microsoft Windows is launched

1986: MCI Mail — First Commercial Email Service

Evolution of New Media (21st Century)

The 1990s to 2000s: Invention of the Internet, Birth of Social Networking Sites, and Emergence of Social Media.

1991: World Wide Web came into being by Sir Timothy John-Berners Lee

1995: Microsoft Internet Explorer was launched

1997: DVDs replaced VCR

2001: Instant Messaging Services

2002: Satellite Radio is launched

2004: Facebook

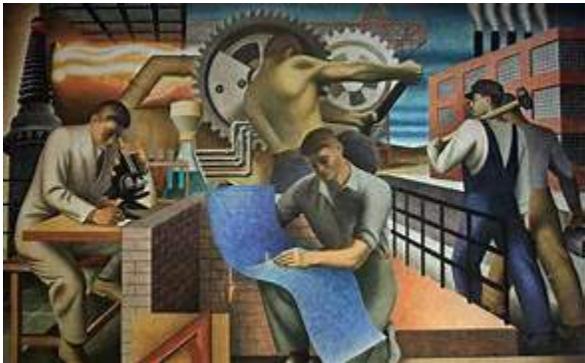
2005: Youtube

2006: Twitter

2007: Tumblr

2010: Instagram

Historical eras

ERA	Description
<p data-bbox="383 311 613 344">Prehistoric Era</p> 	<p data-bbox="820 311 1442 459">The use of symbols, marks, and images appears very early among humans, but the earliest known writing systems appeared c. 5,200 years ago.</p> <p data-bbox="820 465 1442 540">The three-age division of prehistory into Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age.</p>
<p data-bbox="396 599 600 631">Classical Era</p> 	<p data-bbox="820 599 1442 822">The classical period falls between the Baroque and Romantic periods. Classical music has a lighter, clearer texture than Baroque music but a more varying use of musical form, which is, in simpler terms, the rhythm and organization of any given piece of music.</p>
<p data-bbox="412 956 581 989">Middle Age</p> 	<p data-bbox="820 948 1442 1171">Major developments include the economic predominance of agriculture, exploitation of the peasantry, slow inter-regional communication, the importance of personal relationships in power structures, and the weakness of state administration.</p>
<p data-bbox="367 1427 630 1459">Early Modern Era</p> 	<p data-bbox="820 1370 1442 1817">New economies and institutions emerged, becoming more sophisticated and globally articulated. The early modern period also included the rise of the dominance of mercantilism as an economic theory. Other notable trends of the period include the development of experimental science, increasingly rapid technological progress, secularized civic politics, accelerated travel due to improvements in mapping and ship design, and the emergence of nation states.</p>
<p data-bbox="407 1884 589 1916">Modern Era</p> 	<p data-bbox="820 1835 1442 2346">It is considered the current historical period of human history. The modern period has been a period of significant development in the fields of science, politics, warfare, and technology. It has also been an Age of Discovery and globalization. During this time, the European powers and later their colonies, strengthened its political, economic, and cultural colonization of the rest of the world. It also created a new modern lifestyle and has permanently changed the way people around the world live.</p>



Homework: Search the ages of human history. Look at the following video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5K3fp-xb1xY&t=184s> and complete the chart.



HISTORICAL ERAS	Period	Characteristics
Prehistoric Era	(2.3 Mn B.C. - 600 B.C.)	Stone Age: First use of tools by Neanderthals, Denisovans and early humans.
		Bronze Aged:
		Iron Aged:
Classical Era		
Middle Age		
Early Modern Era		
Modern Era		

SIMPLE PAST

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I called	I did not call	did I call?
you called	you did not call	did you call?
he called	he did not call	did he call?
she called	she did not call	did she call?
it called	it did not call	did it call?
we called	we did not call	did we call?
you called	you did not call	did you call?
they called	they did not call	did they call?



Visit this web page: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YK6nR-e8lyl>

REGULAR VERBS SPELLING RULES

<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Most verbs... + ed</div> visit - visited start - started watch - watched rain - rained finish - finished listen - listened work - worked walk - walked want - wanted	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Verbs ending in e... + d</div> like - liked arrive - arrived dance - danced live - lived love - loved close - closed taste - tasted use - used	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Verbs ending: vowel + y... + ed</div> play - played enjoy - enjoyed stay - stayed	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">One syllable verbs... double the last consonant...</div> stop - stopped plan - planned
		<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Verbs ending: consonant + y... + ied</div> study - studied cry - cried try - tried	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> travel - travelled



Write the past simple of the following verbs in the right place.

close finish hurry like open prepare terrify touch try want step
 serve stay pray enjoy cook plan admit bury wrap trace
 spray rely ask supply trap jog obey type play

--	--	--	--	--

Verb + -ed Verb + -d Vowel + y + -ed Consonant + y + ied Double consonant + -ed



Visit the web page: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oggGZKVJvfw>



B Fill in the blanks with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Janet _____ (watch) a film on TV. | 14. My baby brother _____ (damage) the TV. |
| 2. The girl _____ (finish) her homework. | 15. My family _____ (plan) a trip to the UK. |
| 3. The car _____ (stop) in the middle of the street. | 16. Mr. Harris _____ (carry) the heavy boxes to the attic. |
| 4. My father _____ (fix) the TV. | 17. I _____ (talk) to John on the phone. |
| 5. The children _____ (visit) the museum. | 18. Last weekend I _____ (dance) with Jim. |
| 6. Helen _____ (wash) her hair with a new shampoo. | 19. Karen and Sara _____ (play) computer games. |
| 7. My friends _____ (notice) my new dress. | 20. The students _____ (describe) their last holidays. |
| 8. My mother _____ (guide) me. | 21. Tom _____ (collect) stamps when he was ten. |
| 9. The criminal _____ (confess) the murder. | 22. The young boy _____ (cry) for help. |
| 10. They _____ (offer) me a new CD. | 23. Susan _____ (wrap) the present. |
| 11. Yesterday I _____ (wait) for you for an hour. | 24. Katy _____ (admire) her grandmother. |
| 12. My mother _____ (divide) the cake in six. | 25. The baby _____ (clap) his hands with satisfaction. |
| 13. A friend of mine _____ (receive) a weird e-mail. | |



find the words and match them with the pictures:



answer



arrest



ask



finish



brush



carry



disappear



clean



cook



count



drop

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



climb



close



comb



cry



jump



learn



like



listen



live



help



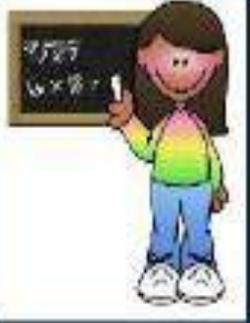
frighten



dance



Class activity: Observe the pictures write the verb in simple past tense

				
1. Annie _____ (to cook) a delicious cake yesterday.	2. They _____ (to play) football this morning.	3. I _____ (to paint) my room in yellow.	4. My dad _____ (to work) as a teacher, but now he is a director.	5. Sally _____ (to correct) my mistakes.
				
6. Sam _____ (to talk) to Jodie.	7. Toby _____ (to clean) the street.	8. Sue _____ (to plant) a tree in spring.	9. Max _____ (to listen) to an audio book.	10. Sandra _____ (to wash) her hands.
				
11. Jake _____ (to collect) books, now he collects DVDs.!	12. Stewart _____ (to watch) tv at night.	13. The boys _____ (to camp) in the forest.	14. The clown _____ (to change) his costume.	15. I _____ (to like) theatre a lot, but now I prefer movies.
				
16. The doctor _____ (to check) Selena's foot.	17. The monkey _____ (to love) the banana.	18. The teacher _____ (to explain) the exercise.	19. Samuel _____ (to show) the flowers to his mum.	20. Rachel _____ (to stay) at home.

PAST SIMPLE - REGULAR VERBS



Choose correct verbs from the list and fill in the blanks with past simple to complete the sentences. Then number the pictures.

open - dance - serve - marry - pick
rain - wait - bake - carry - call - paint
cry - watch - laugh - comb - repair
help - plant - wash - kick - clean

- 1) Paul _____ his son with his homework.
- 2) Carol _____ her boxes to the car after shopping.
- 3) Denis _____ happily because the music was very good.
- 4) Susan _____ her sister and invited her to dinner.
- 5) It _____ all day yesterday so we couldn't go for a picnic.
- 6) My mother _____ some delicious cookies last night.
- 7) Pam _____ the door and looked into the living room.
- 8) Sharon _____ some nice flowers in her garden last month.
- 9) Samuel _____ his hair and went out.
- 10) The boy _____ the ball hard and scored a goal.
- 11) The waiter _____ the chair with a wet towel.
- 12) Mrs. Clan _____ at the bus stop for a long time.
- 13) Mr. Bell _____ only a few shoes all day.
- 14) George _____ the fence this morning.
- 15) Thomas _____ sadly because he couldn't find his dog.
- 16) The waiter _____ our meal only in a few minutes.
- 17) Jack and Lily _____ a romance at the cinema.
- 18) The man _____ at the little boy because he was so funny.
- 19) Joseph _____ his dog in the garden.
- 20) Kelly _____ a man from Texas. The wedding was fun.
- 21) They _____ a lot of corn last weekend.

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Class activity: order the following sentences.

stopped / The taxi driver / street / in / the

The monkey / the tree / jumped up

Mary / in a cake shop / worked

the puppies / I / with / played

Mat / his mum / helped / in the kitchen

didn't like / The children / the film

Tim / a toy car / wanted

2. Write the Simple Past of these verbs.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) WASH: | f) STOP: |
| b) HELP: | g) HURRY: |
| c) CLEAN: | h) PLAY: |
| d) TIDY: | i) CHAT: |
| e) DANCE: | j) LISTEN: |

3. Complete the sentences with the Simple Past of the verbs in brackets.

- The people (enjoy)the party last weekend.
- The children (phone)thier grandparents two days ago.
- We (plan)a trip to England last year.
- The family (stay)at home yesterday.
- Mum (fry)fish and chips for our lunch on Sunday.
- The teacher (arrive)an hour ago.
- The student (organise)a picnic last week.
- The children (close)their books after the lesson.
- John (invite)his neighbours to a party.
- It (rain)all day yesterday.
- We (shop)in the shopping centre all morning.
- Walter and Catherine (visit)the circus last month.

4. Write the negative of these sentences.

- He played basketball.
- They tidied their rooms.
- She danced at the party.
- We visited our grandparents.
- You watched TV.
- I helped my dad.
- He studied the exam.
- You lived in London.
- We played tennis.
- They cooked dinner last night.

5. Form the YES/NO Question of these sentences.

- You helped your sister.
- They locked the door.
- She opened her present.



Class activity: look up at your dictionary the following words.

First	Then	Next
Last	finally	One day... Once upon a time...
After that	In the end	When I was a child...

Class activity: Using regular verbs and expression to narrate write a short story.

Jingle bells

A Christmas carol

Dashing through the snow
 In a one-horse open sleigh
 O'er the fields we go
 Laughing all the way
 Bells on bob tail's ring
 Making spirits bright
 What fun it is to ride and sing
 A sleighing song tonight

[Chorus]

Oh! Jingle bells, jingle bells
 Jingle all the way
 Oh, what fun it is to ride
 In a one-horse open sleigh, hey
 Jingle bells, jingle bells
 Jingle all the way
 Oh, what fun it is to ride
 In a one-horse open sleigh

A day or two ago
 I thought I'd take a ride
 And soon, Miss Fanny Bright
 Was seated by my side
 The horse was lean and lank
 Misfortune seemed his lot
 He got into a drifted bank
 And then we got up sot.



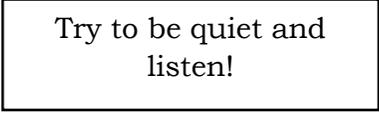
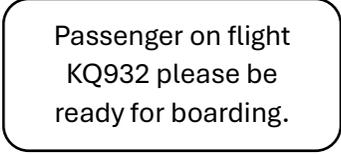
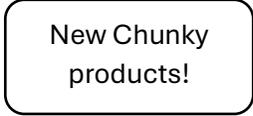


Regular Verbs List

• Accept	• Blind	• Detect	• Flow	• Join	• Mourn	• Press	• Roll	• Trouble
• Add	• Bow	• Develop	• Fool	• Joke	• Move	• Pretend	• Sack	• Tug
• Admire	• Box	• Disarm	• Force	• Jump	• Name	• Present	• Scare	• Trust
• Admit	• Bruise	• Discover	• Fry	• Kick	• Need	• Press	• Sign	• Try
• Advise	• Bump	• Drain	• Gather	• Kill	• Nod	• Protect	• Signal	• Turn
• Afford	• Bury	• Dream	• Gaze	• Kiss	• Note	• Pull	• Sin	• Type
• Agree	• Calculate	• Drip	• Grab	• Knit	• Notice	• Push	• Soothe	• Vanish
• Alert	• Call	• Dry	• Grin	• Knot	• Number	• Question	• Sound	• Wail
• Allow	• Cause	• Earn	• Guide	• Label	• Obey	• Race	• Spark	• Wander
• Amuse	• Challenge	• Empty	• Hammer	• Last	• Occur	• Rain	• Spill	• Want
• Announce	• Change	• End	• Hand	• Laugh	• Offer	• Reach	• Spoil	• Wash
• Annoy	• Chew	• Enjoy	• Happen	• Learn	• Open	• Realise	• Stop	• Waste
• Answer	• Clap	• Escape	• Harm	• Lie	• Order	• Record	• Stuff	• Water
• Argue	• Clip	• Examine	• Hover	• Like	• Overflow	• Refuse	• Suffer	• Weight
• Arrive	• Collect	• Excite	• Hug	• Load	• Owe	• Reject	• Suggest	• Whine
• Ask	• Concern	• Exist	• Hunt	• Love	• Paint	• Relax	• Suspect	• Whisper
• Attach	• Copy	• Expect	• Identify	• Man	• Part	• Remain	• Talk	• Wink
• Attend	• Cure	• Explain	• Impress	• Manage	• Pass	• Remind	• Tap	• Wonder
• Avoid	• Cycle	• Face	• Include	• Mate	• Paste	• Remove	• Terrify	• Wrap
• Back	• Damage	• Fasten	• Intend	• Matter	• Phone	• Report	• Thank	• Yawn
• Bake	• Delay	• Fence	• Invite	• Melt	• Place	• Retire	• Trace	• Yell
• Ban	• Delight	• File	• Itch	• Mix	• Play	• Return	• Train	• Zip
• Beg	• Deliver	• Flood	• Jail	• Mug	• Polish	• Risk	• Trap	• Zoom

Evaluation

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 A 5 ¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos? En las preguntas 1-5, marque (X) sobre la letra correcta, A, B o C

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. |  | A. School
B. Radio station
C. Park |
| 2. |  | A. Classroom
B. Restaurant
C. Stadium |
| 3. |  | A. Parking
B. Airport
C. Amusement park |
| 4. |  | A. Restaurant
B. Airport
C. Hospital |
| 5. |  | A. Supermarket
B. Restaurant
C. School |

2. Observa la imagen o lee la oración (6-15) y marca (X) en la opción correcta A, B o C.

<p>6.</p>  <p>A. USB memory stick B. laptop C. headphones</p>	<p>7. Mass media...</p> <p>A. Help deliver information to large groups of people. B. Help deliver voice notes to large groups of people. C. Help deliver messages to small groups of people.</p>	<p>8. Prehistory is divided into...</p> <p>A. Stone age, Rock age and gold age. B. Stone Age, Silver Age, and Iron Age. C. Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age.</p>
<p>9. The rapid technological progress is included in the...</p> <p>A. Middle age B. Early modern era C. Modern era</p>	<p>10. The conjugation of verb study in simple past is...</p> <p>A. Study B. Studies C. Studied</p>	<p>11.</p>  <p>A. Camilo jumped very high B. Camilo jumps very high C. Camilo jump very high</p>
<p>12.</p>  <p>A. Cry B. Dry C. Say</p>	<p>13.</p>  <p>A. Headphones B. MP3 player C. Laptop</p>	<p>14.</p>  <p>A. Listen B. Play C. Paint</p>

15. The simple past of verb stop is...

A. Stops
B. Stopped
C. Stopped

Puntuación	Valoración	Mark
13 – 14 -15	Superior	4.6 - 4.8 - 5.0
10 – 11 – 12	Alto	4.0 - 4.2 - 4.5
7 – 8 – 9	Básico	3.0 - 3.2 - 3.5
4 – 5 - 6	Bajo	1.5 - 2.0 - 2.5

