

## GUÍA PEDAGÓGICA

## ASIGNATURA/AS: LENGUA EXTRANJERA

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<b>ESTANDAR BÁSICO DE COMPETENCIA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produzco textos sencillos con diferentes funciones (describir, narrar, argumentar) sobre temas personales y relacionados con otras asignaturas.</li> <li>• Me apoyo en mis conocimientos generales del mundo para participar en una conversación.</li> </ul>	<b>NÚCLEO PROBLÉMICO</b>  <i>How do I prevent physical and mental illness?</i>
<b>HABILIDADES ESPECÍFICAS QUE VA A DESARROLLAR EL ESTUDIANTE:</b>  <b>LISTENING</b> <i>Listen to a video about disease prevention.</i> <b>WRITING</b> <i>Make a list of ideas that allows me to prevent diseases.</i> <b>READING</b> <i>Read a text about my commitment to prevent diseases.</i> <b>SPEAKING</b> <i>Express my opinion on the benefits of disease prevention.</i>	<b>INTEGRALIDAD, ACORDE AL MODELO PEDAGÓGICO INTEGRADOR CON ENFOQUE SOCIO CRÍTICO</b>    <b>SCIENCES</b>

## NÚCLEOS TEMÁTICOS

How to use in context:

- Past Perfect Simple.
- Time Expressions.
- Comparative and superlative adjectives.
- Reading Disease prevention
- Regular and Irregular Verbs.

## RECURSOS

- Aula de clase
- Medio Magnético

AYUDA DIDACTICA

ACTIVIDAD

1.

# PAST PERFECT TENSE



**S + had + past participle + ...**  
She had finished the test.



**S + had not/hadn't + past participle + ...**  
She hadn't finished the test.



**Had + S + past participle + ...?**  
Had she finished the test?

**Usage**

**Example**

To describe an action finished before another past action

Richard had gone out when his wife arrived in the office.

Describe an action that happened before a specific time in the past

Christine had never been to an opera before last night.

To describe cause and effect (combine with Past Simple)

I got stuck in traffic because there had been an accident.

To emphasize the result of an activity in the past

I had been to London twice by the time I got a job in New York.

## PAST PERFECT

had not = hadn't

I				
You				
He				
She	had	eaten		(before the taxi arrived).
It				
We				
They				

I				
You				
He				
She	had	not	eaten	(before the taxi arrived).
It				
We				
They				

Had	I			
	you			
	he			
	she	eaten		(before the taxi arrived)?
	it			
	we			
	they			

Yes,		No,		
I		I		
you		you		
he		he		
she	had.	she	had	not.
it		it		
we		we		
they		they		

- (what / Bob / do) \_\_\_\_\_ that he was kept in after school?
- (you / eat) \_\_\_\_\_ anything before you went to the theatre?
- (he / live) \_\_\_\_\_ in London before he moved to Glasgow?
- (she / find) \_\_\_\_\_ a new job by that time?
- (they / book) \_\_\_\_\_ a room before they went to Dublin?
- (how often / you / ring) \_\_\_\_\_ the bell before he answered the door?
- (why / they / have) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner before they came to the party?
- (Carly / wash) \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes when her mum came home?
- (you / read) \_\_\_\_\_ the contract before you signed it?
- (who / live) \_\_\_\_\_ in the house before we moved in?

2.  
TIME EXPRESSIONS

**after**

We use **after** + **past perfect** to talk about an action that happened before something else.

- *After the exams **had finished**, they had a party.* (The exams finished, and then they had a party.)
- *We had dinner **after** Mum **had phoned**.* (Mum phoned, and then we had dinner.)

**when**

We use **when** + **past perfect** to talk about an action that happened immediately before something else ...

- ***When we'd done** the washing-up, we watched TV.* (We did the washing-up, and then we watched TV.)

... or we can use **when** + **past simple** to talk about an action that happened after something else.

- ***When I phoned** the office, Emma had already left.* (Emma left the office, and then I phoned.)

**before**

We can use **before** with **past simple** OR **past perfect** to talk about an action that happened before something else.

- *We arrived just **before** the plane doors **closed**.*
- *Luckily, we arrived **before** the plane doors **had closed**.*

**until**

We can use **past simple negative** + **until** + **past perfect** to talk about an action that didn't happen before something else happened first.

- *The party **couldn't start until** Kate **had arrived**.* (Kate arrived, and then the party could start.)

We can also use the **past perfect negative** + **until** to talk about something which didn't happen before a particular time

Write in order these sentences

1. Homework – after – to – finished – school – my – went – I – had – I .
2. Eaten – had – he – already – for – she – meeting – before.
3. Arrived – we – he – had – popcorn – just – when – made.
4. When – the – painter – washed – gone – floor – the – I – had.
5. We – gotten - we – when – just – home – the – had – outside – heard.

3.

## COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

<b>One-syllable adjectives</b> 	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">long - longer</div> <div style="width: 45%;">tall - taller</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">straight - straighter</div> <div style="width: 45%;">large - larger</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">big - bigger</div> <div style="width: 45%;">hot - hotter</div> </div>
<b>Two-syllable adjectives</b> 	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">honest - more honest</div> <div style="width: 45%;">famous - more famous</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">happy - happier</div> <div style="width: 45%;">crazy - crazier</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">narrow - narrower</div> <div style="width: 45%;">gentle - gentler</div> </div>
<b>Three or more syllables</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">expensive - more expensive</div> <div style="width: 45%;">dangerous - more dangerous</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">popular - more popular</div> <div style="width: 45%;">beautiful - more beautiful</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">confident - more confident</div> <div style="width: 45%;">difficult - more difficult</div> </div>
<b>Irregular adjectives</b> 	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">good - better</div> <div style="width: 45%;">many - more</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">bad - worse</div> <div style="width: 45%;">little - less</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">far - farther</div> <div style="width: 45%;">far - further</div> </div>

## Comparatives Quiz

Read the question and write your answer using comparatives.

1. Which is faster? A motorbike or a cheetah?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which is taller? A giraffe or an elephant?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which is bigger? America or Russia?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which is heavier? A blue whale or a bus?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Which is slower? A tortoise or a snail?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Which is shorter? A kangaroo or an ostrich?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Which is smaller? A basketball or a soccer ball?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Which is quicker? Light or sound?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## SUPERLATIVES



Adjectives with one syllable, add: 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	<b>cold</b> "January is often <u>the coldest</u> winter month."	Adjectives with two or more syllables, add: 'the' + 'most'	<b>ex-pen-sive</b> "This book is <u>the most expensive</u> book in the store."
Adjectives with two syllables that end in '-y', change '-y' to 'i' and add: 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	<b>hap-py</b> "John is <u>the happiest</u> person I know."	Adjectives that end in a single vowel and consonant: double the final letter before adding 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	<b>big</b> "Brazil is <u>the biggest</u> country in South America."

**Irregular Superlative Adjectives**  
 good - the best  
 bad - the worst  
 far - the farthest  
       the furthest

## Superlative Adjectives

Q. Complete the sentences with the superlative forms of adjectives:

1. Your pet ran \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) of any pet in the race.
2. Joe is \_\_\_\_\_ boy in the class. (smart)
3. John is the \_\_\_\_\_ music teacher in my school. (good)
4. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ language of all to learn?(better)
5. Which is the (fast) \_\_\_\_\_ bird in the world.
6. Which is the (small) \_\_\_\_\_ bird in the world.
7. He is (bad) \_\_\_\_\_ employee in the company.
8. My project was \_\_\_\_\_ (good) in class.
9. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) girl I ever met.
10. Lina bought \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) cakes.

4.

### A Healthy Lifestyle

Listen to and read the following:

The Thomson family has been trying to eat healthy meals for a very long time, but found it difficult to keep it up. Mr and Mrs Thomson work long hours at the hospital, and feel exhausted when they arrive home. They also have three young children who needed a lot of care. David is eight years old, their daughter

Ann is six and the baby is one. It is difficult for the family to cook healthy meals every day. For months, Mrs Thomson has been ordering food during the week, which is delivered after they arrive from work. This is a bad routine, and the Thomson's know this fact very well and have started to worry that their children will get so used to eating fast food; it will be difficult for them to change this habit. For the past two weeks, they have been eating healthy homemade meals and feel very excited about it.



### Answer the following questions.

1. Does the Thomson family eat healthy meals?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How many children do they have?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Who orders food every day?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Are they worried about their bad eating habits?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you think they will continue to eat homemade food? Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Regular and Irregular Verbs.

Pronounce ten irregular verbs in basic tenses

### NIVELES DE DESEMPEÑO

BAJO: 1.0 A 2.9

BÁSICO: 3.0 A 3.9

ALTO: 4.0 A 4.5

**AJUSTES RAZONABLES PARA ESTUDIANTES ATENDIDOS POR INCLUSIÓN:**

**MODALIDAD DE PRESENTACIÓN Y ENTREGA DE TRABAJOS:**

**HETEROEVALUACIÓN:** Your performance levels will be according to compliance with the following evaluation criteria

1. Virtually attend all classes on time.
2. Structure, read, understand, write and listen texts taking into account formal elements of language.
3. 3. Present tasks, workshops and well-done consultations in the time stipulated for it.
4. Respect for others.
5. Honest in the development of academic activities.

**AUTOEVALUACIÓN:** Answer Yes or No

1. Virtually attend all clases at time \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Structure, read, understand, write and listen texts taking into account formal elements of language \_\_\_\_\_
  3. I present tasks, workshops and well-done consultations in the time stipulated for it \_\_\_\_\_
  4. I respect for others \_\_\_\_\_
  5. I am honest in the development of academic activities \_\_\_\_\_
- My rating is \_\_\_\_\_


































**COEVALUACIÓN:**

1. Communication with my teachers has been:  
Excellent \_\_\_\_\_ Good \_\_\_\_\_ No communication \_\_\_\_\_
2. Communication with my colleagues has been : Excellent \_\_\_\_\_ Good \_\_\_\_\_ No communication \_\_\_\_\_

*Lyda Yajaira Rondero F.*  
Coordinadora  
Escuela Normal Superior Ubaté

**ANEXOS**

# 100 MOST COMMON ESL IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

Base Form	Past Simple	Participle		Base Form	Past Simple	Participle
awake	awoke	awaken		lie	lay	lain
be	was/were	been		lose	lost	lost
beat	beat	beaten		make	made	made
begin	began	begun		mean	meant	meant
bite	bite	bitten		meet	met	met
blow	blew	blown		pay	paid	paid
break	broke	broken		put	put	put
bring	brought	brought		quit	quit	quit
build	built	built		read	read	read
buy	bought	bought		ride	rode	ridden
catch	caught	caught		ring	rang	rung
choose	chose	chosen		rise	rose	risen
come	came	come		run	ran	run
cost	cost	cost		say	said	said
cut	cut	cut		see	saw	seen
do	did	done		seek	sought	sought
deal	dealt	dealt		sell	sold	sold
dig	dug	dug		send	sent	sent
dream	dreamt	dreamt		set	set	set
draw	drew	drawn		sew	sewed	sewn
drink	drank	drunk		shake	shook	shaken
drive	drove	driven		shine	shone	shone
eat	ate	eaten		shoot	shot	shot
fall	fell	fallen		show	showed	shown
feed	fed	fed		sing	sang	sung
feel	felt	felt		sink	sank	sunk
fight	fought	fought		sit	sat	sat
find	found	found		sleep	slept	slept
fly	flew	flown		slide	slid	slid
forget	forgot	forgotten		speak	spoke	spoken
forgive	forgave	forgiven		spend	spent	spent
freeze	froze	frozen		spread	spread	spread
get	got	gotten		stand	stood	stood
give	gave	given		steal	stole	stolen
go	went	gone		stick	stuck	stuck
grow	grew	grown		strike	struck	stricken
hang	hung	hung		swear	swore	sworn
have	had	had		sweep	swept	swept
hear	heard	heard		swell	swelled	swollen
hide	hid	hidden		swim	swam	swum
hit	hit	hit		swing	swung	swung
hold	held	held		take	took	taken
hurt	hurt	hurt		teach	taught	taught
keep	kept	kept		tear	tore	torn
know	knew	known		tell	told	told
lay	laid	laid		think	thought	thought
lead	led	led		wear	wore	worn
leave	left	left		weep	wept	wept
lend	lent	lent		win	won	won
let	let	let		write	wrote	written

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# 50 Regular Verbs



<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
1. <b>Accept</b>	<i>Accepted</i>	<i>Accepted</i>	19. <b>Fry</b>	<i>Fried</i>	<i>Fried</i>	37. <b>Organize</b>	<i>Organized</i>	<i>Organized</i>
2. <b>Act</b>	<i>Acted</i>	<i>Acted</i>	20. <b>Greet</b>	<i>Greeted</i>	<i>Greeted</i>	38. <b>Pack</b>	<i>Packed</i>	<i>Packed</i>
3. <b>Bake</b>	<i>Baked</i>	<i>Baked</i>	21. <b>Guess</b>	<i>Guessed</i>	<i>Guessed</i>	39. <b>Paint</b>	<i>Painted</i>	<i>Painted</i>
4. <b>Behave</b>	<i>Behaved</i>	<i>Behaved</i>	22. <b>Hunt</b>	<i>Hunted</i>	<i>Hunted</i>	40. <b>Pass</b>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Passed</i>
5. <b>Close</b>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Closed</i>	23. <b>Identify</b>	<i>Identified</i>	<i>Identified</i>	41. <b>Perform</b>	<i>Performed</i>	<i>Performed</i>
6. <b>Compare</b>	<i>Compared</i>	<i>Compared</i>	24. <b>Imagine</b>	<i>Imagined</i>	<i>Imagined</i>	42. <b>Persuade</b>	<i>Persuaded</i>	<i>Persuaded</i>
7. <b>Compete</b>	<i>Competed</i>	<i>Competed</i>	25. <b>Invite</b>	<i>Invited</i>	<i>Invited</i>	43. <b>Program</b>	<i>Programmed</i>	<i>Programmed</i>
8. <b>Die</b>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Died</i>	26. <b>Join</b>	<i>Joined</i>	<i>Joined</i>	44. <b>Protect</b>	<i>Protected</i>	<i>Protected</i>
9. <b>Disagree</b>	<i>Disagreed</i>	<i>Disagreed</i>	27. <b>Jump</b>	<i>Jumped</i>	<i>Jumped</i>	45. <b>Review</b>	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>
10. <b>Disturb</b>	<i>Disturbed</i>	<i>Disturbed</i>	28. <b>Knock</b>	<i>Knocked</i>	<i>Knocked</i>	46. <b>Shop</b>	<i>Shopped</i>	<i>Shopped</i>
11. <b>Dress</b>	<i>Dressed</i>	<i>Dressed</i>	29. <b>Love</b>	<i>Loved</i>	<i>Loved</i>	47. <b>Slow</b>	<i>Slowed</i>	<i>Slowed</i>
12. <b>Dry</b>	<i>Dried</i>	<i>Dried</i>	30. <b>Manage</b>	<i>Managed</i>	<i>Managed</i>	48. <b>Turn</b>	<i>Turned</i>	<i>Turned</i>
13. <b>Eliminate</b>	<i>Eliminated</i>	<i>Eliminated</i>	31. <b>Mark</b>	<i>Marked</i>	<i>Marked</i>	49. <b>Underline</b>	<i>Underlined</i>	<i>Underlined</i>
14. <b>End</b>	<i>Ended</i>	<i>Ended</i>	32. <b>Match</b>	<i>Matched</i>	<i>Matched</i>	50. <b>Want</b>	<i>Wanted</i>	<i>Wanted</i>
15. <b>Enjoy</b>	<i>Enjoyed</i>	<i>Enjoyed</i>	33. <b>Name</b>	<i>Named</i>	<i>Named</i>			
16. <b>Fix</b>	<i>Fixed</i>	<i>Fixed</i>	34. <b>Need</b>	<i>Needed</i>	<i>Needed</i>			
17. <b>Follow</b>	<i>Followed</i>	<i>Followed</i>	35. <b>Open</b>	<i>Opened</i>	<i>Opened</i>			
18. <b>Freeze</b>	<i>Froze</i>	<i>Froze</i>	36. <b>Order</b>	<i>Ordered</i>	<i>Ordered</i>			