

República Bolivariana de Venezuela.  
Unidad Educativa Nuestra Señora de Lourdes.  
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Unidad Curricular: Lengua Extranjera Inglés.  
Profesor: Luis Enrique Hurtado.  
Lapso: III-2020.



# General Guide for English Studies

4th

Puerto La Cruz, abril de 2020.

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## PRESENTACIÓN

*A mis estimados estudiantes:*

En estos momentos tan difíciles que vive el mundo entero, nuestros esquemas educativos han cambiado drásticamente y nos exigen que seamos mucho más aplicados y consecuentes: en la dinámica que enfrentamos, el uso de la tecnología se ha convertido en una gran necesidad para cumplir con todos los requerimientos educativos en pro de nuestra formación.

Pese a la sorpresiva realidad, es necesario invitarles a seguir adelante con paso firme, con esperanza inamovible y con la certeza y Fe de que superaremos esta prueba y saldremos fortalecidos en valores, en moral y en amor hacia nuestro prójimo en general.

La guía general de estudios que les presento a continuación está compuesta por cuatro (4) unidades y una lectura, dentro de las cuales deben realizar los ejercicios a medida que avancen en la teoría y explicaciones. Al finalizar cada una, se recomienda ir al Plan de Evaluación y realizar la prueba correspondiente a cada unidad.

La evaluación 2 correspondiente a la Unidad 5.2, está presentada después de la parte teórica; en el caso de la lectura: Diana, the people's princess, los ejercicios están propuestos inmediatamente al finalizar la misma; además, en el Plan de Lapso se especifica la estrategia de evaluación adicional para ser calificada. Es importante realizar todos los ejercicios por cada unidad, puesto que al final del lapso deberá presentar un Portafolio Digital, como estrategia de evaluación número seis (6).

Espero de corazón y con mucho entusiasmo que puedan navegar por el trabajo presentado para ustedes, que constituyó un arduo esfuerzo de investigación, montaje y digitalización, en aras de ofrecerles un material de calidad acorde a sus habilidades y viable hacia un aprendizaje significativo.

Prof. Luis Enrique Hurtado.

## Unit 5.1. Present Perfect vs. Past Perfect tense.

### Present Perfect tense.

Formula:

**Subject** + **Auxiliary verb** + **main verb** + **object**.  
In present                      in past  
(Have – has)                  participle

Examples:

### 10 Sentences of Present Perfect Tense

1. I **have been** in London for two weeks.
2. The movie "Saw" **haven't gotten** the Oscar Prize.
3. **Have** you **lived** here all your life?
4. My father **has** just **gone** to bed.
5. We **have lived** in this house since 2015.
6. I **have** already **ironed** the shirts.
7. We **have stayed** in the pool since at 9 o'clock.
8. Mark **has studied** two foreign languages.
9. We **have visited** Florida several times.
10. **Have** you ever **broken** arm?



### Past Perfect tense.

Formula:

**Subject** + **Auxiliary verb** + **main verb** + **object**.  
In past                      in past  
(Had)                          participle

Examples:

## 10 Sentences of Past Perfect Tense

1. The baby **had cried** before her father came.
2. **Had** the water **boiled** when you went to kitchen?
3. By the time I returned home, he **had** already **left**.
4. When I came home, they **had** already **eaten** the meal.
5. He began to run after he **had seen** the cat.
6. I **had** never **seen** such a nice beach before I went to Hawaii.
7. I **had lived** in London, before I moved to Paris.
8. She **had washed** her hands before she cooked the dinner.
9. Did the students go home after they **had visited** the library?
10. I returned home because I **had forgotten** my notebook at home.



Verbs in red columns are examples of participle verbs:

REGULAR VERBS			
Present (base form)	Past	Gerund	Past Participle
Accept	Accepted	Accepting	Accepted
Blend	Blended	Blending	Blended
Call	Called	Calling	Called
Dance	Danced	Dancing	Danced
Enjoy	Enjoyed	Enjoying	Enjoyed
Live	Lived	Living	Lived
Play	Played	Playing	Played
Roast	Roasted	Roasting	Roasted
Study	Studied	Studying	Studied
Talk	talked	talking	talked

IRREGULAR VERBS			
Present (base form)	Past	Gerund	Past Participle
Bring	Brought	Bringing	Brought
Catch	Caught	Catching	Caught
Feel	Felt	Feeling	Felt
Get	Got	Getting	Got
Have	Had	Having	Had
Keep	Kept	Keeping	Kept
Lose	Lost	Losing	Lost
Make	Made	Making	Made
Pay	Paid	Paying	Paid
Read	Read	Reading	Read

Let's try 

1) After studying the Perfect Simple formulas, please, write sentences by using the given information. Follow the example:

**Marcus / bring / a chocolate cake.**

**Present Perfect:** Marcus has brought a chocolate cake.

**Past Perfect:** Marcus had brought a chocolate cake.

They / fix / their bikes.

**Present Perfect:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Past Perfect:** \_\_\_\_\_

Louis / forget / the car keys.

**Present Perfect:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Past Perfect:** \_\_\_\_\_



## EVALUATION 1.

### Audiovisual Presentation (20%).

#### Instructions:

1. Watch the videos: [La forma más fácil de aprender PRESENT PERFECT\\_hKuKmV1hSTg\\_360p](#), and [La forma más fácil de aprender PAST PERFECT\\_9I2QQr-Lb00\\_360p](#) on internet or by Whatsapp Group.
2. Prepare your audiovisual presentation: It could be bilingual (English-Spanish); prepare flashcards, posters, PPTX presentation or whatever resource that may help you.
3. Record your presentation explaining how to write sentences both in present and past perfect tenses, and comparing their differences according to the formulas. You must explain the class at least 1:30 minutes.
4. Remember personal appearance is so important.
5. Send your work on time by e-mail: [lenriquehurtado@gmail.com](mailto:lenriquehurtado@gmail.com), or upload it via whatsapp.

## Unit 5.2. Present, Past, and Future tenses. Contrast. Conditional *if*.

### Present simple.

Formula:

**Subject** + **main verb** + **object**.  
In present

### Past simple.

Formula:

**Subject** + **main verb** + **object**.  
in past  
Regular - Irregular

### Future simple.

Formulas:

- Future Simple, Group A (will):

**Subject** + **Auxiliary** + **main verb** + **object**.  
Will in present

- Future Simple, Group B (Be + going to):

**Subject** + **TO BE like** + **Auxiliary** + **main verb** + **object**.  
Auxiliary in going to in present  
Present  
(am – is – are )



Examples:

- Carlos plays soccer with his friends. (Present Simple)
- Carlos played soccer with his friends. (Past Simple)
- Carlos will play soccer with his friends. (Future simple 'will')
- Carlos is going to play soccer with his friends. (Future simple 'Be going to')

### Expressing conditions

## First Conditional

#### Structure

**IF + Simple Present, Simple Future**

(S + will/won't + V(bare form))

#### Usage

**To talk about possibilities in the present or in the future**

#### Examples

- If it **rains**, I **will stay** at home.
- If I **wake** up late, I **will miss** the bus.
- And, if it's **sunny**, we'll **go** to the park.
- If Juan **leaves**, Paula **will be** sad.
- If I **find** your email, I **will send** you the picture.
- If you **study** hard, you **will pass** your exams.



## EVALUATION 2.

### PRACTICING (20%).

PART I. Contrast. Write sentences in different verb tenses by using the given information. Follow the example.

**The students / explain / the French class correctly.**

Simple present: The students explain the French class correctly .

Simple Past: The students explained the French class correctly .

Simple future (A): The students will explain the French class correctly.

Simple future (B): The students are going to explain the French class correctly.

**Mr. Sánchez / organize / the meeting for tomorrow morning.**

Simple present: \_\_\_\_\_

Simple past: \_\_\_\_\_

Simple future (A): \_\_\_\_\_

Simple future (B): \_\_\_\_\_

**Sara / find / her keys on the bookshelf.**

Simple present: \_\_\_\_\_

Simple past: \_\_\_\_\_

Simple future (A): \_\_\_\_\_

Simple future (B): \_\_\_\_\_

**I / understand / the topic discussed on the conference.**

Simple present: \_\_\_\_\_

Simple past: \_\_\_\_\_

Simple future (A): \_\_\_\_\_

Simple future (B): \_\_\_\_\_

PART II. Unscramble and classify. Unscramble the disorganized sentences and indicate if they are simple present, past, or future. Follow the example:

bikes fixed yesterday They their. They fixed their bikes yesterday. (Simple Present).

- at ? she night Was last home.

\_\_\_\_\_ ( ).

- your time You presented on evaluations.

\_\_\_\_\_ ( ).

- travel Will to Peru ? we.

\_\_\_\_\_ ( ).

- bring won't any cake They.

\_\_\_\_\_ ( ).

- ? Did break window they that.

\_\_\_\_\_ ( ).

- a on draw wall map the Tony.

\_\_\_\_\_ ( ).

- happy about feels her Helen grades.

\_\_\_\_\_ ( ).

- cherries Karla collect I and.

\_\_\_\_\_ ( ).

PART III. First Conditional. Join the conditional clause with the corresponding statement. Follow the example:

- a. If I do a lot of exercises,  we will be quite.
- b. If they study hard,  it will get ill.
- c. If Claudia finishes her activities on time,  they will visit my grandparents over there.
- d. If the teacher checks the exams in the classroom,  maybe she will go outside with her friends.
- e. If my parents travel to Europe,  He will feel happy for sure.
- f. If it stops eating,  I will get a well-built body.
- g. If Mary calls her son,  they will be able to get better marks.
- h. If the PC set gets out of service,  I won't be able to finish my web homeworks.

PART IV. Written exercise. Please, write a 6-lines-paragraph where you explain the activities you did yesterday, the activities you do now, and the ones that you will do tomorrow.

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## Unit 6.1. Reported Speech.

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Present simple	Past simple
Present continuous	Past continuous
Past simple	Past perfect
Present perfect	Past perfect
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
'Will' future	'would' conditional
Can	Could
May	Might
Must	Had to
REPORTING VERB IN PRESENT / PRESENT PERFECT / MODAL FUTURE	IT DOESN'T CHANGE

Examples:

TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH	
Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<b>Present Simple</b> She always wears a coat.	<b>Past Simple</b> He said (that) she always wore a coat.
<b>Present Continuous</b> I'm looking for my keys.	<b>Past Continuous</b> She said (that) she was looking for her keys.
<b>Present Perfect</b> She has written three letters for her friend.	<b>Past Perfect</b> He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
<b>Past Simple</b> My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	<b>Past Perfect</b> He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
<b>WILL</b> I will finish my report in two days.	<b>WOULD</b> He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.
<b>CAN</b> I can speak English.	<b>COULD</b> She said (that) she could speak English.
<b>MAY</b> I may invite them to dinner.	<b>MIGHT</b> She said (that) she might invite them to the dinner.
<b>MUST</b> I must go to the bank and get some money.	<b>HAD TO</b> She said (that) she had to go to the bank and get some money.
<b>HAVE TO</b> I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.	<b>HAD TO</b> She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.

## SUMMARY: Verb tenses formulas:

- Present Simple:

**Subject** + **main verb** + **object**.  
In present

- Present Continuous:

**Subject** + **TO BE like** + **main verb** + **object**.  
Auxiliary in finished in  
Present -ING suffix  
(am – is – are)

- Present Perfect:

**Subject** + **Auxiliary verb** + **main verb** + **object**.  
In present in past  
(Have – has) participle

- Present Perfect Continuous:

**Subject** + **Auxiliary verb** + **TO BE like** + **main verb** + **object**.  
in present auxiliary finished in  
(Have – has) (been) -ING suffix

- Past Simple:

**Subject** + **main verb** + **object**.  
in past  
Regular - Irregular

- Past Continuous:

**Subject** + **TO BE like** + **main verb** + **object**.  
Auxiliary in finished in  
Past -ING suffix  
(was - were)





Example:

**You / spend / too much money at the disco.**

- ✓ You spend too much money at the disco. Present Simple
- ✓ You are spending too much money at the disco. Present Continuous
- ✓ You have spent too much money at the disco. Present Perfect
- ✓ You have been spending too much money at the disco. Present Perfect  
Continuous
  
- ✓ You spent too much money at the disco. Past Simple
- ✓ You were spending too much money at the disco. Past Continuous
- ✓ You had spent too much money at the disco. Past Perfect
- ✓ You had been spending too much money at the disco. Past Perfect  
Continuous
  
- ✓ You will spend too much money at the disco. Future Simple
- ✓ You are going to spend too much money at the disco. Future Simple
- ✓ You will be spending too much money at the disco. Future Continuous
- ✓ You will have spent too much money at the disco. Future Perfect
- ✓ You will have been spending too much money at the disco. Future  
Perfect Continuous

Let's try 

1. Report what people said. Follow the example:

a) D.Sp. **Tony**: 'Mary drove from Caracas to Maracay'.

R.Sp. **He** said that Mary had driven from Caracas to Maracay.

b) D.Sp. Sara: 'They will collect tomatoes to prepare the sauce'.

R.Sp. \_\_\_\_\_

c) D.Sp. Your parents: 'You are doing your homework correctly'.

R.Sp. \_\_\_\_\_

d) D.Sp. My teacher: 'Helen has to change her behavior'.

R.Sp. \_\_\_\_\_

e) D.Sp. Carlos and Tony: 'We have repaired these school desks'.

R.Sp. \_\_\_\_\_

f) D.Sp. Susan: 'My mother always arrives late for me'.

R.Sp. \_\_\_\_\_

g) Raul and I: 'We must help the principal with the books'.

R.Sp. \_\_\_\_\_

h) Mr. Rojas: 'All my classmates may go outside now'.

R.Sp. \_\_\_\_\_

i) You: 'Luis can explain math class for us'.

R.Sp. \_\_\_\_\_

### EVALUATION 3.

#### A HANDMADE POSTER (20%).

##### Instructions:

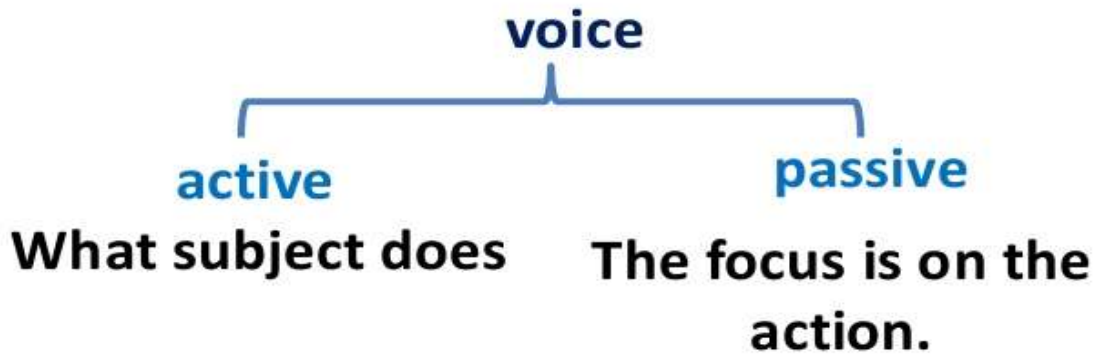
- 1) Using recycling paper and colors create a Poster divided into two (2) columns and ten (10) lines.
- 2) In column A, write one (1) example of Direct Speech per each verb tense; in column B, write the corresponding reported sentence.
- 3) Colors and creativity are necessary. You can add pictures.
- 4) Follow the example below, but sentences must be totally different from the class. Model like this:

TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH	
Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<b>Present Simple</b> She always wears a coat.	<b>Past Simple</b> He said (that) she always wore a coat.
<b>Present Continuous</b> I'm looking for my keys.	<b>Past Continuous</b> She said (that) she was looking for her keys.
<b>Present Perfect</b> She has written three letters for her friend.	<b>Past Perfect</b> He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
<b>Past Simple</b> My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	<b>Past Perfect</b> He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
<b>WILL</b> I will finish my report in two days.	<b>WOULD</b> He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.
<b>CAN</b> I can speak English.	<b>COULD</b> She said (that) she could speak English.
<b>MAY</b> I may invite them to dinner.	<b>MIGHT</b> She said (that) she might invite them to the dinner.
<b>MUST</b> I must go to the bank and get some money.	<b>HAD TO</b> She said (that) she had to go to the bank and get some money.
<b>HAVE TO</b> I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.	<b>HAD TO</b> She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.

- 5) Take a picture of your work and send it by e-mail: [lenriquehurtado@gmail.com](mailto:lenriquehurtado@gmail.com), or via Whatsapp.

## Unit 6.2. Active and Passive voice.


### Active and passive voice



**Active : Ram killed Ravan**

**Passive : Ravan was killed by Ram.**

Verb tenses changes:

 <b>Passive Voice in English</b>		
<b>TENSE</b>	<b>ACTIVE</b>	<b>PASSIVE</b>
Present Simple	I <b>do</b> my homework.	My homework <b>is done</b> .
Present Continuous	I'm <b>doing</b> my homework.	My homework <b>is being done</b> .
Past Simple	I <b>did</b> my homework.	My homework <b>was done</b> .
Past Continuous	I <b>was doing</b> my homework.	My homework <b>was being done</b> .
Present Perfect	I <b>have done</b> my homework.	My homework <b>has been done</b> .
Past Perfect	I <b>had done</b> my homework.	My homework <b>had been done</b> .
Future Simple	I <b>will do</b> my homework.	My homework <b>will be done</b> .
Future Be going to	I'm <b>going to do</b> my homework.	My homework <b>is going to be done</b> .
Modal	I <b>must do</b> my homework.	My homework <b>must be done</b> .
Modal Perfect	I <b>should have done</b> my homework.	My homework <b>should have been done</b> .

Example:

Active voice: Sara prepares a delicious cake. → (Present Simple)

Passive voice: A delicious cake is prepared by Sara.

Notice when you have to form the passive voice: first, identify the verb tense; second, change the subject and object positions, third, add the preposition 'by'.

Look at this complete example:

*Active: My grandfather planted this tree.*

*Passive: This tree was planted by my grandfather.*

#### PASSIVE VERB TENSES

	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present Simple	<i>He delivers the letters.</i>	<i>The letters are delivered.</i>
Past Simple	<i>He delivered the letters.</i>	<i>The letters were delivered.</i>
Future Simple	<i>He will deliver the letters.</i>	<i>The letters will be delivered.</i>
Present Continuous	<i>He is delivering the letters.</i>	<i>The letters are being delivered.</i>
Past Continuous	<i>He was delivering the letters.</i>	<i>The letters were being delivered.</i>
Going to	<i>He is going to deliver the letters.</i>	<i>The letters are going to be delivered.</i>
Present Perfect	<i>He has delivered the letters.</i>	<i>The letters have been delivered.</i>
Past Perfect	<i>He had delivered the letters.</i>	<i>The letters had been delivered.</i>
Infinitive	<i>He has to deliver the letters.</i>	<i>The letters have to be delivered.</i>
Modals	<i>He must deliver the letters.</i>	<i>The letters must be delivered.</i>

Let's try



Rewrite these sentences in Passive Voice.

1. Our dog did not bite the cat. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The mechanic repairs the car. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They understand Spanish. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The electricians test the fire alarm. \_\_\_\_\_
5. My friend bought a new car. \_\_\_\_\_
6. John cleaned the bathroom. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Levi Strauss invented the blue jeans. \_\_\_\_\_
8. They developed a new kind of washing powder. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Snow covered the mountains. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The lady gave me the keys. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The students handed in the reports. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Sue puts the rucksack on the floor. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The policemen help the children. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Mother waters the flowers. \_\_\_\_\_
15. They sing the song very well. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Postman delivers letters at 8 everyday. \_\_\_\_\_
17. They make these cars in Japan. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Someone smashed our window last night. \_\_\_\_\_
19. My parents gave me some pocket money. \_\_\_\_\_
20. They told bad news to her. \_\_\_\_\_
21. She sent information to Ann. \_\_\_\_\_
22. He gave them a new chance. \_\_\_\_\_
23. They grow coffee in Kenia. \_\_\_\_\_
24. The Romans built the bridge 2000 years ago. \_\_\_\_\_
25. The thunderstorm damaged some houses. \_\_\_\_\_



## EVALUATION 4.

### AN ILLUSTRATED DIALOG (20%).

#### Instructions:

1. On PPTX program, design an illustrated dialog between 2-3 people. The conversation must have at least twelve (12) lines.
2. Along the conversation, passive voice sentences must be shown.
3. Creativity is necessary on this work.
4. When finish, save your document, first, as a PPTX document, then, save it again in **jpg** format.
5. Send your jpg design at: [lenriquehurtado@gmail.com](mailto:lenriquehurtado@gmail.com). If it is not possible for you to use e-mail, please, send your work by whatsapp.

## Reading: Diana, the people's princess

Have you ever heard of Diana, the people's princess?  
What do you know about her?



### Early life

Diana Spencer was born in 1961. She lived in a big country house. Her family was very rich and knew Queen Elizabeth and other members of the British royal family. Diana always loved children. When she left school, she got a job in a kindergarten. She helped to look after young children.

### Prince Charles

One day Diana met Prince Charles, the Queen's eldest son. They fell in love and when she was 19 years old, the prince asked Diana to marry him. The wedding took place in London in 1981. People came from all over the world. London was crowded. Millions of people watched the wedding on television. Some people said Diana was like a princess from a fairytale. As Charles was called the Prince of Wales, Diana became the Princess of Wales.



### Having a family

In 1982 Diana had a baby son. She called him William. Two years later, in 1984, she had a second son called Harry. One day her eldest son, William, will become king.

### Helping people

Diana loved meeting and being with people. She was always friendly and kind to everyone. Wherever she went crowds of people gathered to see her. People said that Diana was just like an ordinary person.

Diana was very good at raising money for people in need. She helped all sorts of people – the old, the blind and the sick. She loved helping children. Diana worked very hard and travelled thousands of miles to help people. She visited hospitals in many different countries. She said that she wanted to be 'a princess for the world.'

### Her death

In Paris, on 31 August 1997, the car Diana was travelling in crashed. Diana was killed in the accident. She was only 36 years old. When Diana died, even people who had never met her were sad. The whole world was shocked at her death. Thousands of people put flowers outside her home. She was such a popular and well-loved person that more than a million people went to her funeral. Diana is buried on a small island at her home in England where she lived as a child.





## EVALUATION 5. Questionnaire (10%).

### TEXT LEVEL

- 1 What was Princess Diana's name before she became a princess?
- 2 Why do you think she got a job in a kindergarten?
- 3 When did Diana and Prince Charles get married?
- 4 Why do you think people said Diana was like a princess from a fairytale?
- 5 Which of the Princess' two sons will become king, one day?
- 6 Why do you think ordinary people loved Princess Diana so much?
- 7 Name some of the sorts of people Diana helped.
- 8 What do you think it means when it says Diana wanted to be 'a princess for the world'?
- 9
  - a How old was Diana when she died?
  - b How was she killed?
- 10
  - a How many sections is the text divided into?
  - b What is the title of each section?

### SENTENCE LEVEL

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1 The \_\_\_\_\_ world was shocked at Diana's death. (hole/whole)
- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ took off from the runway. (plane/plain)
- 3 You need \_\_\_\_\_ to make cakes. (flower/flour)
- 4 You should always avoid \_\_\_\_\_. (waist/waste)
- 5 The athlete strained a \_\_\_\_\_. (mussel/muscle)
- 6 Give me a \_\_\_\_\_ of bread. (piece/peace)
- 7 The children lost \_\_\_\_\_ way. (they're/their/there)
- 8 Don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ much. (to/two/too)
- 9 The dog wagged \_\_\_\_\_ tail. (it's/its)
- 10 We waited an \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ meal. (our/hour)

### WORD LEVEL

Match each adjective with a similar noun.

darkness beauty wisdom amazement width quietness  
pleasure strength sickness ugliness love height

- |                             |         |             |          |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| 1 beautiful - <u>beauty</u> | 2 wise  | 3 amazing   | 4 quiet  |
| 5 dark                      | 6 sick  | 7 lovely    | 8 high   |
| 10 ugly                     | 11 wide | 12 pleasing | 9 strong |

Translate into Spanish language the text: *Diana, the people's princess.*



## EVALUATION 6.

### A PORTFOLIO (10%)

#### Instructions:

- ✓ After finishing all your exercises, please, design a Digital File where you must save the responses about them.
- ✓ Identify your file with personal information and your school year and section.
- ✓ Send your Portfolio by: [lenriquehurtado@gmail.com](mailto:lenriquehurtado@gmail.com).

You can do that! Success!

## **INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES:**

- Estudia cuidadosamente cada una de las unidades.
- Realiza los ejercicios expuestos en cada lección.
- De lo aprendido, resuelve las pruebas contentivas en el Plan de Evaluación.
- Observa los archivos MP4 que se sugieren en cada unidad, como refuerzo adicional. Los videos serán enviados por el Grupo Whatsapp de la sección.
- Cualquier duda o pregunta puedes realizarla a tu profesor a través de las redes sociales o vía telefónica disponible para tal fin, en el periodo semanal: lunes a viernes.
- Las fechas de entrega de tus trabajos están señaladas en el Plan de Evaluación.

Prof. Luis Enrique Hurtado

CEL. 0412.194.0617.

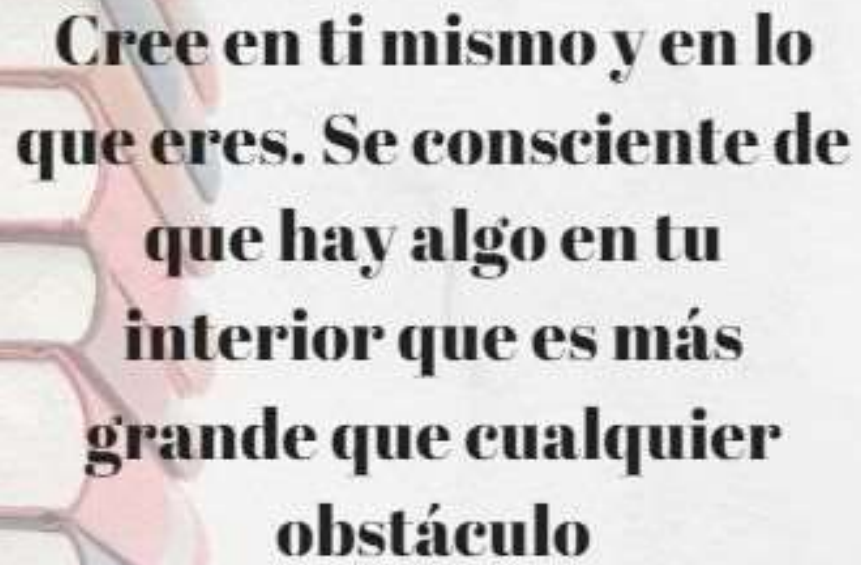
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**4to AÑO**  
**LAPSO III- 2020**

FECHA	UNIDAD DE APRENDIZAJE	TEMA	ACTIVIDAD	PONDERACIÓN
07-05-2020	5.1	Present Perfect and Past Perfect tenses.	Audiovisual presentation about the topic.	20%
14-05-2020	5.2	Present, past and future tenses. Conditionals.	Practicing	20%
21-05-2020	6.1	Reported Speech.	A handmade poster	20%
28-05-2020	6.2	Active and Passive Voice.	An illustrated dialog	20%
04-06-2020	-	Reading: <i>Diana, the people's princess</i>	Questionnaire	10%
05-06-2020	5.1 to 6.2	All the contents	Digital general portfolio	10%



**Cree en ti mismo y en lo  
que eres. Se consciente de  
que hay algo en tu  
interior que es más  
grande que cualquier  
obstáculo**