

I.E. CHAMPAGNAT PINARES DE ORIENTE

GUIA DE ESTUDIO – CHAMPAGNAT APRENDE EN CASA

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GUIA DE ESTUDIO 03

DBA	Explica de manera oral y escrita las causas y efectos como también el problema y la solución de una situación dada en su entorno.		
LOGRO	Intercambio y comparto información de mi entorno familiar y de mi comunidad, a través de conversaciones sencillas y textos cortos de manera oral y escrita.		
COMPETENCIA	Describo acciones relacionadas con temas de mi contexto social y medio ambiente en diálogos y escritos cortos.		
OBJETIVO	Comunicar por medio de solicitudes y recomendaciones, sugerencias haciendo uso del Reported questions and requests. (Solicitudes y preguntas en la forma Indercta del Ingles).		
CONCEPTO	Lógica-Innovación-comunidad	EJE	Ciudadano Ambiental Activo
TEMA	Reported questions and requests. (Solicitudes y preguntas en la forma Indercta del Ingles).	FECHA DE PUBLICACIÓN.	lunes, 1 de junio de 2020
TIEMPO DE TRABAJO	3 Semanas	FECHA DE ENTREGA	miércoles, 17 de junio de 2020

VALOR DE LA SEMANA:

SENCILLEZ DE VIDA

Sencillez: Es la cualidad de sencillo (que no tiene composición, carece de ostentación o no ofrece dificultad). Este adjetivo puede aplicarse a las personas o a los objetos. Una cosa sencilla puede ser aquella que no tiene artificio ni gran elaboración. ... La **sencillez** es un **valor** actualmente muy apreciado en las personas.

La sencillez y naturalidad hicieron de la Virgen, en lo humano, una mujer especialmente atrayente y acogedora, asequible y cercana a todos.

Se plantea algunas o preguntas que inviten al estudiante a traer a su memoria algunos recuerdos o se realizan preguntas... algunos ejemplos...

¿Recuerdas un momento cuando tu mamá, abuela, hermana te acogió en su regazo?
Descríbelo

¿Cuándo has sentido cercana a tu mamá, abuela o hermana?



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GUIA DE ESTUDIO03

TEMA	Reported questions and requests. (Solicitudes y preguntas en la forma Indirecta del Ingles). Uso del Reported Speech (Estilo Indirecto del Ingles) en la comprensión de lectura aplicado a un tema específico (Quarantine).
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INTRODUCCIÓN

¿Cuántas veces has tenido que contarle a alguien lo que otra persona dijo? ¡Muchas verdad!, bien a ese momento le llamamos “**Inderect Speech**” o conversación indirecta. Como ya hemos venido estudiando este tema en nuestras guías anteriores a continuación veremos sus otras formas y usos tales como: Ordenes, peticiones y sugerencias

El “**Inderect Speech**” o estilo indirecto hace referencia a la cita textual que hacemos de lo que ha dicho una persona, sin cambiar nada. Este tipo de estructura se coloca entre comillas, indicando así que es una cita textual, mencionándose a continuación la persona que dijo tal cosa, como si se tratara de un diálogo. Así, lo que yo os estoy contando ahora es estilo directo, ya que les hablo directamente, aquí, en este momento. Si mañana, o pasado, o cualquier día en el futuro le cuentas a tus compañeros lo que yo os estoy diciendo aquí, entonces cambiarás el lugar, el tiempo y la persona (ya no seré “Yo”, sino que ustedes hablarán de mí como si fuera una tercera persona). Eso es el estilo indirecto, la repetición de algo que otra persona ha comentado anteriormente, pero de una forma no textual, sino parafraseando en cierto modo, sin usar comillas y a modo de narración.

Órdenes, peticiones y sugerencias en estilo indirecto.**El estilo indirecto con órdenes o peticiones.**

Para transformar una orden o petición al estilo indirecto, se puede utilizar el verbo 'tell' (decir) con un infinitivo: **He told me to go away**. El esquema se compone de **verbo + objeto indirecto + infinitivo**. El complemento de objeto indirecto es el interlocutor. Otros verbos que se utilizan del mismo modo para informar sobre órdenes y peticiones son: **order** (ordenar), **warn** (advertir), **ask** (solicitar, preguntar, pedir), **advise** (aconsejar), **invite** (invitar), **beg** (rogar, pedir), **teach** (enseñar), **forbid** (prohibir).

Estilo directo	Estilo indirecto
The doctor said to me, "Stop smoking!"	The doctor told me to stop smoking .
"Get out of the car!" said the policeman.	The policeman ordered him to get out of



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	the car.
"Could you please be quiet," she said.	She asked me to be quiet.
The man with the gun said to us, "Don't move!"	The man with the gun warned us not to move.

Peticiones de objetos.

Las peticiones de objetos se pasan al estilo indirecto mediante el esquema **ask + for + objeto**.

Discurso directo	Discurso indirecto
"Can I have an apple?" she asked.	She asked for an apple.
"Can I have the newspaper, please?"	He asked for the newspaper.
"May I have a glass of water?" he said.	He asked for a glass of water.
"Sugar, please."	She asked for the sugar.
"Could I have three kilos of onions?"	He asked for three kilos of onions.

Las sugerencias.

Las sugerencias suelen transformarse al estilo indirecto empleando los verbos **suggest**, **insist**, **recommend**, **demand**, **request**, **propose** (Si no conoces el significado de estos verbos, puedes buscar en tu diccionario) seguidos de una proposición introducida por **"That"** y **"should"** los cuales son opcionales en estas proposiciones, como se muestra en los dos primeros ejemplos. Observa que **suggest**, **recommend**, y **propose** pueden también ir seguidos del gerundio (**ing**) para omitir al interlocutor y hacer así una sugerencia más educada. Este uso del gerundio (**ing**) se ilustra en los ejemplos 4 y 5.

Estilo directo	Estilo indirecto
She said, "Why don't you get a mechanic to look at the car?"	- She suggested that I should get a mechanic to look at the car. O bien: - She suggested I should get a mechanic to look at the car. O bien:

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	• She suggested that I get a mechanic to look at the car.
"Why don't you go to the doctor?" he said.	• He suggested I go to the doctor. O bien: • He suggested that I go to the doctor. O bien: • He suggested that I should go to the doctor.
"It would be a good idea to see the dentist", said my mother.	My mother suggested I see the dentist.
The dentist said, "I think you should use a different toothbrush".	The dentist recommended using a different toothbrush.
You said, "I don't think you have time to see the dentist this week."	You suggested postponing my visit to the dentist.
My manager said, "I think we should examine the budget carefully at this meeting."	My manager proposed that we examine the budget carefully at the meeting.
"Why don't you sleep overnight at my house?" she said.	She suggested that I sleep overnight at her house.
REFERENCES	• https://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-lesson-reported-speech.php REVIEW • https://www.ef.com.co/recursos-aprender-ingles/gramatica-inglesa/ordenes-peticiones-sugerencias-estilo-indirecto/

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EXERCISE (TT):

- Read and analyze the next Dialogue :

Mike: "What are you doing here, Liz? I haven't seen you since June."

Liz: "I've just come back from my holiday in Ireland."

Mike: "Did you enjoy it?"

Liz: "I love Ireland. And the Irish people were so friendly."

Mike: "Did you go to the Wicklow Mountains?"

Liz: "It was my first trip. I can show you some pictures. Are you doing anything tomorrow?"

Mike: "I must arrange a couple of things. But I am free tonight."

Liz: "You might come to my place. What time shall we meet?"

Mike: "I'll be there at eight. Is it all right?"

Good !

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PROFUNDIZACIÓN DE LOS CONTENIDOS.

Note: Read carefully the next information it is really important.

1. **I shall, we shall** usually become **would**.

"**I shall** appreciate it," he said. - He said **he would** appreciate it.

2. **I should, we should** usually change into **would**.

"**We should** be really glad," she told us. - She told us they **would** be really glad.

3. **May** becomes **might**.

"**I may** write to him," she promised. - She promised that she **might** write to him.

The verb forms remain the same in the following cases:

If we use the past perfect tense.

Eva: "I had never seen him." - Eva claimed that she had never seen him.

If the reporting verb is in the present tense.

Bill: "I am enjoying my holiday." - Bill says he is enjoying his holiday.

Sandy: "I will never go to work." - Sandy says she will never go to work.

When we report something that is still true.

Dan: "Asia is the largest continent." - Dan said Asia is the largest continent.

Emma: "People in Africa are starving." - Emma said people in Africa are starving.

ACTIVE PAUSE:

Bien, vamos a preguntarle a un miembro de nuestra familia como se ha sentido en estos días de cuarentena y vas a describir su respuesta en Indirect speech, lo puedes hacer de forma escrita y oral.

¡Bien! ¿Como te fue? ¡Fácil verdad!

CONTINUEMOS CON NUESTRA GUIA DE ESTUDIO...



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When a sentence is made and reported at the same time and the fact is still true.

Michael: "I am thirsty." - Michael said he is thirsty.

With modal verbs would, might, could, should, ought to, used to.

George: "I would try it." - George said he would try it.

Mimi: "I might come." - Mimi said she might come.

Steve: "I could fail." - Steve said he could fail.

Linda: "He should/ought to stay in bed." - Linda said he should/ought to stay in bed.

Mel: "I used to have a car." - Mel said he used to have a car.

After wish, would rather, had better, it is time.

Margo: "I wish they were in Greece." - Margo said she wished they were in Greece.

Matt: "I would rather fly." - Matt said he would rather fly.

Betty: "They had better go." - Betty said they had better go.

Paul: "It is time I got up." - Paul said it was time he got up.

In if-clauses.

Martha: "If I tidied my room, my dad would be happy." - Martha said that if she tidied her room, her dad would be happy.

In time clauses.

Joe: "When I was staying in Madrid I met my best friend." - He said that when he was staying in Madrid he met his best friend.

We do not change the past tense in spoken English if it is clear from the situation when the action happened.

"She did it on Sunday," I said. - I said she did it on Sunday.

We must change it, however, in the following sentence, otherwise it will not be clear whether we are talking about the present or past feelings.

"I hated her," he said. - He said he had hated her.

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We do not usually change the modal verbs must and needn't. But must can become had to or would have to and needn't can become didn't have to or wouldn't have to if we want to express an obligation.

Would/wouldn't have to are used to talk about future obligations.

"I must wash up." - He said he must wash up/he had to wash up.

"I needn't be at school today." - He said he needn't be/didn't have to be at school that day.

"We must do it in June." - He said they would have to do it in June.

If the modal verb must does not express obligation, we do not change it.

"We must relax for a while." (suggestion) - He said they must relax for a while.

"You must be tired after such a trip." (certainty) - He said we must be tired after such a trip.

RECUERDA SI TIENES ACCESO A INTERNET EN ESTOS SITIOS PUEDES COMPLEMENTAR TU CONOCIMIENTO:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yCGrgV0Y5Wg>
Ordenes, peticiones y sugerencias.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=il3la90m8-Y>
Preguntas.

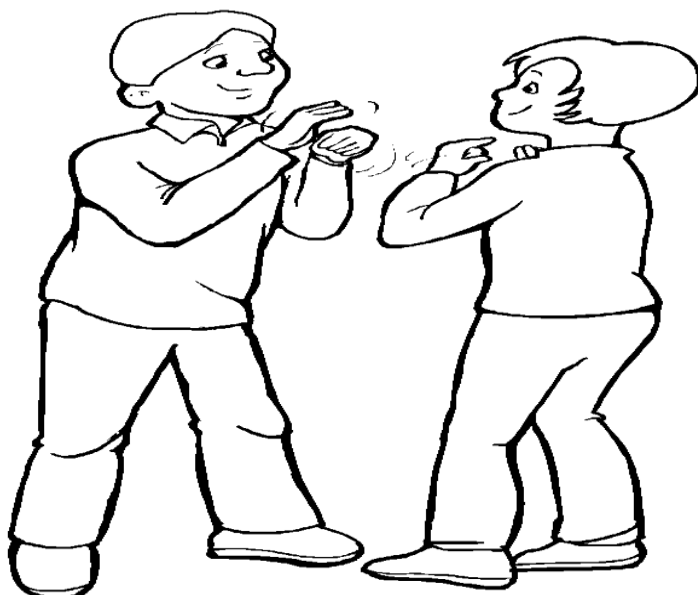
Te invitamos a que realices el siguiente organizador gráfico o rutina de pensamiento, teniendo en cuenta la información dada anteriormente. (No es necesario imprimir esta imagen, se puede realizar el diagrama en una hoja y resolver, para anexar en el taller que enviara a su profesor)

COMO PRIMER PUNTO DEL TALLER DE TRABAJO



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- Look at the image and answer the Thinking Routine questions exercise:



What do you **see** in this image that resonates with you?



What are you **thinking** about as you look at this image?



What **wonderings** (questions) do you have about this image?