

I.E. CHAMPAGNAT PINARES DE ORIENTE

GUIA DE ESTUDIO – CHAMPAGNAT APRENDE EN CASA

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|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|
| DOCENTE | Luz Angélica Carrillo López | ÁREA | Inglés |
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GUIA DE ESTUDIO 03

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|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| OBJETIVO | Expresar intenciones y relaciones de causa y efecto sobre situaciones personales, familiares o sociales. | | |
| CONCEPTO | LÓGICA – IDENTIDAD – CONTEXTO | EJE | CONOCIENDO MI ENTORNO |
| TEMA | Expressing purpose. Emphasizing, verbs followed by gerund or infinitive. | FECHA DE PUBLICACIÓN. | Martes, 17 de agosto de 2021 |
| TIEMPO DE TRABAJO | 2 Semanas | FECHA DE ENTREGA | viernes, 27 de agosto de 2021 |

VALOR DE LA SEMANA:

LA GRATITUD



La gratitud es un rasgo de la personalidad y una emoción. Como emoción, la gratitud es la sensación de felicidad generada por la apreciación.

Esta es un elemento esencial de muchas religiones; por ejemplo, el cristianismo, el judaísmo y el islamismo promueven la gratitud hacia otros, especialmente hacia Dios.

Decir “gracias” al bajarnos de un autobús o agradecer a nuestros padres por todo lo que nos ayudan y apoyan, agradecer a las personas que nos sirven en diversas ocasiones son ejemplos de gratitud. Estas acciones, aunque son pequeñas, pueden mejorar el día de una persona y desencadenan reacciones positivas.

MOMENTO DE ORACIÓN

PRAYER FOR

virtue

God of All Creation,
To love as you love is the highest virtue.
Mold me in your image
so that my vision becomes one with yours.
May I see the world just as it is,
trusting in your abiding presence
no matter what challenges I face.
Give me the grace to be who you created me to be
and to find in myself the grace
to live a virtuous life.
With faith in your Son, Jesus,
who showed us how to serve one another
with compassion,
and hope in your Spirit,
whose power overcomes all vice, I pray.
Amen.



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GUIA DE ESTUDIO (03)

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VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUND OR INFINITIVE

Some verbs in English are followed by to + infinitive, some are followed by a gerund (the -ing form of a verb).

Some common verbs followed by to + infinitive are:

afford, choose, decide, expect, hope, learn, offer, promise, want.

The show's too expensive – I can't afford to go.

The other player's really good, so I don't expect to win the match.

You need to learn to control yourself and not get so angry.

I promise to be there on time.

Some common verbs followed by a gerund are:

avoid, enjoy, feel like, finish, imagine, (don't) mind, miss, practice, suggest.

That park's a bit dangerous, so we avoid going there.

I don't want to work anymore – I feel like doing something to enjoy myself.

I can't imagine living in a foreign country.

Do you ever miss seeing your friends when you travel?

Forming Gerunds

Gerunds are nouns formed from verbs.

walking, talking, thinking, listening

Gerunds are formed by adding ING to verbs.

think + ing = thinking

Spelling Rules

There are a few spelling rules that you need to know in order to form gerunds correctly. The spelling of a gerund depends on the vowels (a, e, i, o, u) and consonants (b, c, d, f, etc.) at the end of the verb.

| Rule | Example |
|--|------------------------|
| If there is more than one consonant , just add ING | think + ing = thinking |

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|---|--|
| If there is more than one vowel , just add ING | beat + ing = beating |
| If there is one vowel and one consonant , and the syllable is stressed , double the consonant and add ING | hit + t + ing = hitting |
| If there are one or more consonants and E , remove the E and add ING | take + ing = taking |
| In most other cases , just add ING | study + ing = studying see + ing = seeing |

Common verbs followed by the gerund:

| VERB | EXAMPLE |
|-------------|--|
| enjoy | I enjoyed living in France. |
| fancy | I fancy seeing a film tonight. |
| discuss | We discussed going on holiday together. |
| dislike | I dislike waiting for buses. |
| finish | We've finished preparing for the meeting. |
| mind | I don't mind coming early. |
| Suggest | He suggested staying at the Grand Hotel. |
| recommend | They recommended meeting earlier. |
| keep | He kept working, although he felt ill. |
| avoid | She avoided talking to her boss. |
| miss | She misses living near the beach. |
| appreciate | I appreciated her helping me. |
| delay | He delayed doing his taxes. |
| Postpone | He postponed returning to Paris. |
| practice | She practiced singing the song. |
| consider | She considered moving to New York. |
| can't stand | He can't stand her smoking in the office. |
| can't help | He can't help talking so loudly. |
| risk | He risked being caught. |
| admit | He admitted cheating on the test. |
| deny | He denied committing the crime. |
| mention | He mentioned going to that college. |
| imagine | He imagines working there one day. |
| tolerate | I tolerated her talking. |
| understand | I understand his quitting. |
| involve | The job involves travelling to Japan once a month. |
| complete | He completed renovating the house. |
| report | He reported her stealing the money. |
| anticipate | I anticipated arriving late. |
| recall | Tom recalled using his credit card at the store. |

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Common verbs followed by to + infinitive:

| VERB | EXAMPLE |
|----------------------|--|
| agree | She agreed to give a presentation at the meeting. |
| ask* | I asked to leave early / I asked him to leave early |
| decide | We decided to go out for dinner |
| help* | He helped to clean the kitchen / he helped his flatmate to clean the kitchen |
| plan | She plans to buy a new flat next year |
| hope | I hope to pass the exam |
| learn | They are learning to sing |
| want* | I want to come to the party / I want him to come to the party |
| would like* | I would like to see her tonight / I would like you to see her tonight |
| promise | We promised not to be late |
| can afford | We can't afford to go on holiday. |
| manage | He managed to open the door without the key. |
| prepare* | They prepared to take the test /the teachers prepared the students to take the test. |
| demand | He demanded to speak to Mr. Harris. |
| choose | I chose to help. |
| offer | Frank offered to drive us to the supermarket. |
| wait | She waited to buy a movie ticket. |
| would hate* | I'd hate to be late / I'd hate you to be late. |
| would love* | I'd love to come / I'd love him to come. |
| seem | Nancy seemed to be disappointed. |
| expect* | They expect to arrive early / they expect Julie to arrive early |
| intend | We intend to visit you next spring. |
| pretend | The child pretended to be a monster. |
| refuse | The guard refused to let them enter the building. |
| tend | He tends to be a little shy. |
| would prefer* | I'd prefer to do it / I'd prefer him to do it. |
| deserve | He deserves to go to jail. |
| appear | His health appeared to be better. |
| arrange | Naomi arranged to stay with her cousin in Miami. |
| claim | She claimed to be a princess. |

*We can use an object before the infinitive with these verbs.

(Note that 'help' can also be followed by the infinitive without 'to' with no difference in meaning: 'I helped to carry it' = 'I helped carry it'.)

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After watching the film I met my grandma.



My sister refused to help me with my project.



We need to buy a new toaster.



We love playing with our dad.



The accused failed to appear in court.



We expected To arrive on Saturday morning.



I'd like to eat chocolate ice cream.



Where did Jake learn to speak French?



I miss jogging. Now I'm not allowed.



I keep leaving for work late.



Judy seems to be happy.



Can you imagine stealing money from a bank?



My aunt offered to help us wallpaper the room.



I promised not to make a mess in my room.



My cousin couldn't help laughing.



Mike wants to have a brother.



Ricky enjoyed reading science-fiction.



My boss stopped smoking three months ago.



Larry detests practising judo with me.



Joe hopes to pass his maths exam.

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We decided **not to go** to Paris this summer.



Greg hates **playing** golf.



Our team deserved **to receive** the annual award.



Tom suggested **going** for a walk together.



My granny agreed **to help** me pack my suitcase.



<https://continuingstudies.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/410/grammar/gerund1>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/infinitive-gerund/infinitive-to-1>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/infinitive-gerund/infinitive-to-2>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/infinitive-gerund/exercise-1>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/infinitive-gerund/test-1>

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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

~ WORD OF THE WEEK ~

WORD:

PART OF SPEECH: (circle one)
noun verb
 adjective

DEFINITION: _____

SYNONYM:

ANTONYM:

SENTENCE: _____

ILLUSTRATION: →

RATE YOUR UNDERSTANDING (circle one)

www.yourthirdgradeteacher.blogspot.com

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**TALLER DE TRABAJO (02)**

1. Realice el organizador gráfico o la rutina de pensamiento que encuentra al final del documento GUIA DE ESTUDIO que corresponde con este TALLER DE TRABAJO.

2. Put the verbs into the correct form, gerund or infinitive.

There are some lovely hills near where we live and enjoy 1. _____ (**walk**) there at the weekends. But we have learned 2. _____ (**be**) careful and 3. _____ (**tell**) people where we are going. Usually we avoid 4. _____ (**go**) up there if the weather is going to be bad.

But one day we decided 5. _____ (**go**) up, even though we'd heard it might get foggy. We really wanted 6. _____ (**get**) some exercise. So, we set off – the weather was nice and sunny, and everything was great. We didn't expect 7. _____ (**have**) any problems.

After two hours, we felt like 8. _____ (**have**) a rest, so we sat down. And then the fog started coming in.

My wife suggested 9. _____ (**go**) back immediately, but I wanted 10. _____ (**stay**) a bit longer. Big mistake! Soon we couldn't see anything – we didn't know which way to go at all. My wife called the emergency services. Twenty minutes later, they found us and helped us back home.

I had never imagined 11. _____ (**need**) to make an emergency phone call. And I have promised myself never 12. _____ (**go**) into the hills again when the weather forecast isn't good.

3. Circle the correct form of the verb.

0 I expect seeing / to see you in school tomorrow.

- We feel like **going** / **to go** to the seaside.
- What did you decide **doing** / **to do**?
- She avoids **going** / **to go** into town at night.
- They want **training** / **to train** as lifeguards.
- I don't enjoy **doing** / **to do** dangerous things.
- Would you mind **to turn** / **turning** off the TV?
- I learned **to speak** / **speaking** French in primary school.
- Pamela really misses **to live** / **living** in the big city.



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- i) We decided not **to go / going** out this weekend.
- j) Can you imagine **to work / working** in Hollywood?

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the gerund or infinitive form.

I have a problem. My friend has suggested **0. going (go)** mountain biking this weekend.

I don't have a mountain bike, and I can't afford **1. _____ (buy)** one – so he has kindly offered **2. _____ (lend)** me his old one. The trouble is, I think mountain biking is dangerous, and I always try to avoid **3. _____ (put)** myself in dangerous situations. I don't mind **4. _____ (ride)** on cycle paths, but I really don't feel like **5. _____ (race)** down the side of a mountain at high speed!

5. Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

MUM: Do you remember **0. falling (fall)** into the sea when you were three?

TIM: Yes, I do. That man managed **1. _____ (rescue)** me.

MUM: It was so scary. You hadn't learned **2. _____ (swim)** yet!

TIM: That was when you decided **3. _____ (send)** me to swimming lessons, wasn't it?

MUM: Yes. I felt so irresponsible!

TIM: But I really enjoy **4. _____ (swim)** now.

MUM: When you have children, please promise **5. _____ (teach)** them to swim as soon as possible.

TIM: I will!

Estudiante, recuerda que resolviendo estas 5 preguntas iniciales de forma correcta has alcanzado la **COMPETENCIA BÁSICA**. Estas preguntas se resuelven directamente con la GUÍA DE ESTUDIO, no necesitas utilizar internet – *Con las 5 primeras preguntas puedes entregar el TALLER DE TRABAJO*

6. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 0.** At the weekends, I enjoy **hanging out with my friends** _____.
- 1.** This evening, I want _____.
- 2.** Sometimes I miss _____.

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3. I can't stand _____.
4. Next year, I expect _____.
5. One day, I hope I can afford _____.

7. Read the article. Choose the correct option: A, B or C.

Globalization – are you a citizen of the world?

Globalization is the process which connects people from different countries as they buy and sell products, exchange ideas, travel and share their cultures. It has happened for centuries but has been faster in the last 20 years due to increased access to the Internet and cheap air travel.

Nowadays it is easier to communicate with people all over the world without leaving the house. A teenager in England can play computer games against a kid in Japan or Brazil, and we can contact people on the other side of the planet in seconds. In the past if you sent a letter to a family member in another country it could take weeks or months to arrive, but these days an email arrives in a second.

There are lots of good things about globalization; we can enjoy American TV, Colombian coffee, Italian clothes, Japanese technology, and Indian food almost anywhere we go. However, many people think globalization is a bad thing – they say that the individual culture of countries is disappearing while American brands like Starbucks and McDonald's can be seen everywhere, making money which should stay in the country where it is spent.

The environment is another thing that unites the peoples of the world because we all share a planet and have to protect it. Global warming affects everyone, as most countries rely on the sea and the land for food and jobs. Working with other countries will help us to solve these international problems.

This globalized world is full of opportunities, and we can decide what to see, do and buy. If people think about what they are doing, they can enjoy the advantages of globalization while protecting their cultures by supporting local traditions, buying locally produced goods, and using their own language.

1. Globalization started:

- A. recently
- B. a few decades ago
- C. hundreds of years ago

2. What has helped this development?

- A. technology
- B. global warming
- C. people going on holiday

3. What is an example of globalization?

- A. staying indoors
- B. gaming
- C. knowing people who live in another country

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**4. Communication is:**

- A. faster than ever before
- B. not as fast as one hundred years ago
- C. more face-to-face.

5. Some brands are seen as an example of:

- A. a good thing for shoppers
- B. the problems of globalization
- C. the importance of American culture

6. Globalization could help people to:

- A. talk about environmental issues
- B. buy less
- C. live together

7. Global warming affects people who:

- A. live by the sea
- B. have jobs on farms
- C. live on Earth

8. What does globalization mean for most people?

- A. more choice in their lives
- B. more money
- C. a chance to learn about their culture

9. Everyone has the power to help their culture by:

- A. deciding what to spend their money on
- B. choosing to travel less
- C. not learning foreign languages

10. Can national cultures survive in a globalized world?

- A. National cultures have already disappeared
- B. Yes, they can if we support them
- C. No, they can't.

Estudiante, recuerda que resolviendo estas 2 preguntas (6-7) de forma correcta has alcanzado la **COMPETENCIA ALTA**. Resolviendo correctamente estas preguntas puedes mejorar tu evaluación

8. What are you doing to improve your English level? Send an evidence of your effort.

Estudiante, recuerda que resolviendo esta pregunta final de forma correcta has alcanzado la **COMPETENCIA SUPERIOR**. Resolviendo correctamente esta pregunta puedes mejorar tu evaluación

RECUERDA QUE el TALLER DE TRABAJO se envía sólo una vez. La primera entrega es la que se evalúa.