

I.E. CHAMPAGNAT PINARES DE ORIENTE

TALLER DE TRABAJO – CHAMPAGNAT APRENDE EN CASA

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TALLER DE TRABAJO 03

DBA	Narra brevemente hechos actuales, situaciones cotidianas o sus experiencias propias, en forma oral o escrita.		
LOGRO	Comprendo y utilizo de manera oral y escrita algunos textos relacionados con acontecimientos pasados con estructura sencilla provenientes de diferentes fuentes, evidenciando el manejo del vocabulario y las estructuras pertinentes.		
COMPETENCIA	Escribo diferentes tipos de textos de mediana longitud y con una estructura sencilla (cartas, notas, mensajes, correos electrónicos, etc.) Narro en forma detallada experiencias, hechos o historias de mi interés y del interés de mi audiencia.		
OBJETIVO	Expresar historias, eventos y anécdotas empleando los tiempos pasado simple y pasado perfecto.		
CONCEPTO	Contexto – Comunicación - Valor	EJE	Conociendo mi entorno
TEMA	PAST PERFECT – PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	Fecha de publicación	martes, 18 de agosto de 2020
Tiempo de trabajo	2 Semanas	Fecha de entrega	viernes, 28 de agosto de 2020

MOMENTO EN TI

Te invitamos a que brindes un espacio antes de iniciar el taller para darle a tu cuerpo una sana respiración y relajar tu cuerpo y mente para que estés en disposición de iniciar.

Siéntate cómodamente con la espalda recta. Pon una mano en el pecho y la otra en el estómago. Inhala por la nariz. La mano sobre el estómago debe levantarse. La mano en el pecho debe moverse muy poco. Exhala por la boca, expulsando el aire tanto como puedas mientras contraes los músculos abdominales. La mano sobre el estómago debe moverse al exhalar, pero la otra mano debe moverse muy poco. Continúa respirando por la nariz y exhalando por la boca. Trata de inhalar suficiente aire para que la parte baja del abdomen se eleve y contraiga. Cuenta lentamente mientras exhalas. Si tienes dificultades para respirar desde el abdomen mientras estás sentado, trata de acostarte sobre el suelo. Coloca un pequeño libro sobre tu estómago y trata de respirar de manera que el libro se eleve mientras inhalas y caigas mientras exhalas.

MOMENTO DE ORACIÓN

¡Dios todopoderoso!

Un día más despierto y abro los ojos gracias a ti,

Amado Señor, y deseo empezar este día

Alabándote como es debido y mediando para que

Me protejas en el resto de las horas venideras.

Gracias por el aire que has depositado en mis pulmones;

Gracias por rodearme de seres queridos que me aprecian;

Gracias por darme fuerzas y fe para salir adelante.

Yo soy, Señor, tu leal sirviente y sin ti yo me perdería

Permíteme ser cada día una mejor persona y no

Me desampares en momentos de desconcierto.

Amén.

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**TALLER DE TRABAJO 03****TEMA****PAST SIMPLE – PAST PERFECT**

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.

Write the verb in past perfect continuous.

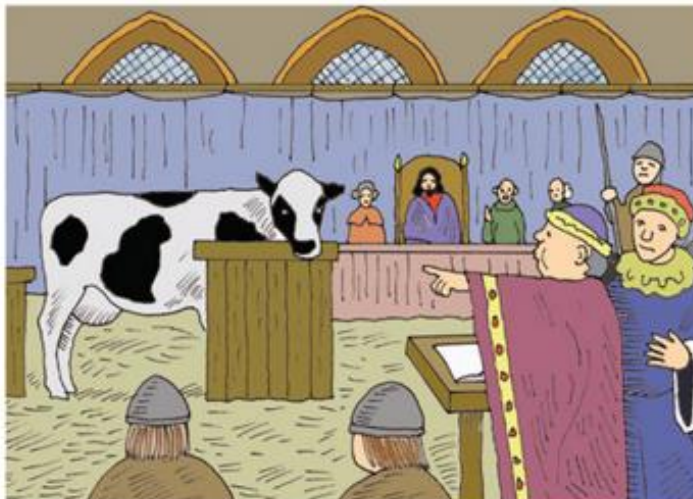
Complete la oración con el verbo en past perfect continuous.

0. We apologized because he (wait) _____ for a long time.
*We apologized because he **had been** waiting for a long time.*
1. Tom (watch) _____ TV for two hours when I arrived.
2. She (play) _____ trumpet for 3 years before she joined a band.
3. He was confident because he (rehearse) _____ hard for the show.
4. How long (she/ learn) _____ English with EC before she went abroad?
5. They took their baby to the doctor because she (cry) _____ all night.

3. **Look at the picture. Why do you think the cow was in court? Choose the best option.**

Observa la imagen. ¿Por qué crees que la vaca está en el tribunal? Selecciona la mejor opción.

- A It was accused of killing a human.
- B It was interrupting a court meeting.
- C A man was accused of hurting the cow.



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4.

Find and correct the mistakes in each sentence.*Encuentra y corrige el error en cada oración.*

0 I hadn't been study English for long.

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1 A bus striked our car.

2 The pavement was wet because it was just stopped raining.

3 Everyone had went by the time we got there.





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5.

Read the story and answer the questions.

Ryan :

OK, let's get started. In the last class, Claire gave a talk on how hard life was for people in the Middle Ages, with all those terrible illnesses, like the Black Death and so on. Today, I'm going to be talking about something completely different: animals from those times. I read a very interesting book recently that I want to talk about. It's a book about court cases against animals.

Class:

Court cases against animals? Really? Sounds like a joke. How's that possible?

Ryan:

I know it sounds like a joke, but it isn't. Animals were put on trial for doing bad things, just as humans were. It happened all over Europe, but also in America and in other countries. This went on throughout the Middle Ages, right up to the nineteenth century. All sorts of animals were taken to court – dogs, cows, horses, rats, even flies and mosquitoes – and for various reasons. Quite often, the reason was that an animal had attacked and killed a human. Of course, those cases never had a happy ending for the animal. But sometimes the court cases weren't so serious, and they're amazing to read about these days. I'd like to share one funny example with you today. It was a court case somewhere in France. Rats were taken to court because they'd stolen food from people's houses. Of course, the rats didn't turn up in the courtroom. There was a man who spoke for the rats, and he was absolutely brilliant. At the beginning of the meeting, he said that the rats weren't there because they moved from village to village, so they'd never received an order. Then he said that even if they did ever receive an order, they'd never come to a court meeting because nobody could guarantee that they'd be safe. He also said that everybody knew that cats killed rats, so as long as there were cats in the streets, rats could never be sued because they'd never be safe. Finally, nobody could find any reasons why what he'd said wasn't correct. The court case ended well for the rats. No one could prove they were guilty, so nothing happened to them, but, well, they hadn't come to the meeting anyway ...

- What were the French rats accused of?
 - entering restaurants
 - taking people's food
 - hunting cats
- According to the man, why didn't the rats accept their order to appear in court?
 - They hadn't received it.
 - They couldn't read it.
 - They'd never accept an invitation from humans.
- Why did he say the rats would never go to court?
 - No one would understand them.
 - They might not be safe.
 - They couldn't be friends with humans.
- How did the other people react to the man?
 - They thought he was crazy.
 - They laughed at him.
 - They couldn't argue against him.
- What happened to the rats?
 - They were hunted and killed.
 - They were found 'not guilty'.
 - They were ordered to leave the village.

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*



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6.

Read the story and answer the questions.

It was 1 am on Sunday 2 September, 1666. London was sleeping. In a small bakery in Pudding Lane, Thomas Farriner and his workers were busily making bread for the coming day when, suddenly, a fire broke out. Just four days later, thousands of houses had been destroyed and countless people were homeless. How did this happen, and why was the damage so extensive?

For a fire to start, three things are needed: a spark, fuel and oxygen. In the bakery in Pudding Lane, a maid didn't tend to the ovens properly. They got too hot and sparks began to fly. The weather that year had been extremely hot. It hadn't rained for months. But people knew winter was coming, so they'd stocked their cupboards with food and oil. Warehouses were full of wood, coal and other winter supplies. A strong wind was blowing from the east. The situation provided the perfect conditions for flames to spread quickly. What followed was one of the biggest disasters of the 17th-century world.

The fire spread quickly, but it was also extremely difficult to fight. It started in a poor area of the city, where houses were built very close to one another. Tens of thousands of people were living in very small spaces. A simple house was often home to many families as well as lodgers. As the catastrophe struck, people panicked. Some had to smash their doors to get out of their homes. The streets were blocked with people and with material that had fallen from houses. Many people had grabbed their most important possessions and were trying to flee from the flames with them. They screamed in terror and suffered from the heat and the smoke. Some escaped from the city on boats. Others simply dived into the river to save themselves.

The fire had been raging for almost four days when the Duke of York put a plan into action. His soldiers demolished a large warehouse full of paper. This robbed the fire of more fuel and created a 'fire break' that the flames could not jump over. At about this time, the wind also changed direction, driving the fire back into itself. At last, the flames died down enough to be controlled. The fire was finished.

Although surprisingly few people lost their lives, at least 13,000 houses – 80 per cent of the city's buildings – had been destroyed. Thousands of people had become homeless and had lost everything they owned. Gradually, houses were rebuilt in the ruins, but this took several years. Many Londoners moved away from their city and never returned.

1. How many things are needed to start a big fire? List them.
2. What were those things in London in 1666?
3. Why was the fire difficult to fight?



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7.

Write an example of for each one of the tenses, from the text.

Escribe una oración del texto, para cada uno de los tiempos gramaticales.

Tense	Example
Past simple	
Past continuous	
Past perfect	
Past perfect continuous	

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.

If you had to leave your home in a hurry and had the time to save three things, what would you choose?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

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.

