



DOCENTE	Yuly Vanessa Sepúlveda Sierra	ÁREA	Inglés
E-MAIL	yvsepulvedas@fmsnor.org	GRADO	Undécimo

GUIA DE ESTUDIO 03

OBJETIVO	Hacer uso del futuro continuo y perfecto al hablar de planes a corto y largo plazo, así mismo, implementar correctamente el uso de los suffixes en los sustantivos		
CONCEPTO	Function Value Context	EJE	Getting to know my surroundings
TEMA	Future continuous and perfect. Adjective and noun suffixes.	FECHA DE PUBLICACIÓN.	23 de agosto de 2021
TIEMPO DE TRABAJO	2 semanas	FECHA DE ENTREGA	03 de septiembre de 2021

VALOR DE LA SEMANA:

La honestidad



La honestidad es la cualidad de ser justos, confiables y sinceros. La palabra "honestidad" provienen del término "honor" y se empleaba para hacer referencia al estatus honorífico que se adquiría cuando se evitaba decir mentiras, hacer trampa, robar o cualquier otra práctica deshonrosa. Un ejemplo de honestidad es decir la verdad incluso después de haber cometido una falta, sin importar si esta verdad acarreará consecuencias negativas hacia nosotros, como castigos.

A mí me gustan las personas que dicen lo que piensan. Pero por encima de todo, me me gustan las personas que hacen lo que dicen.



MOMENTO DE ORACIÓN



DOCENTE	Yuly Vanessa Sepúlveda Sierra	ÁREA	Inglés
E-MAIL	yvsepulvedas@fmsnor.org	GRADO	Undécimo

GOD,
ORDER MY STEPS BY YOUR
HOLY SPIRIT, LET MY CHOICES
BE GUIDED BY YOUR WORD,
LET ME NOT GO AHEAD OF YOU.

GUIA DE ESTUDIO03

TEMA

Future continuous and future perfect
 Adjective and noun suffixes.

FUTURE CONTINUO

Usamos este tiempo para hablar de acciones temporales y eventos que continuarán desarrollándose en un momento particular del futuro. Se forma conjugando los auxiliares en futuro: *Will be* o *going to*, con el verbo principal con la terminación *-ing*.

Podemos usar el futuro continuo (***Will/won't be + -ing form***) para hablar de acciones a futuro que:

Estará en progreso en un momento específico el futuro

- When you come out of school tomorrow, I'll be boarding a plane.
- Try to call before 8 o'clock. After that, we'll be watching the match.
- You can visit us during the first week of July. I won't be working then.

Lo vemos como nuevo, diferente o temporal

- Today we're taking the bus but next week we'll be taking the train.
- He'll be staying with his parents for several months while his father is in recovery.
- Will you be starting work earlier with your new job?



DOCENTE	Yuly Vanessa Sepúlveda Sierra	ÁREA	Inglés
E-MAIL	yvsepulvedas@fmsnor.org	GRADO	Undécimo

Subject + **Auxiliary verb** + **Main verb** + **ing** + Complement

Brad will be watching movies.

(Brad estará viendo películas)

"FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE"

(+)	(-)	(?)
I will be playing	I won't be playing	Will I be playing?
You will be playing	You won't be playing	Will you be playing?
He will be playing	He won't be playing	Will he be playing?
She will be playing	She won't be playing	Will she be playing?
It will be playing	It won't be playing	Will it be playing?
We will be playing	We won't be playing	Will we be playing?
They will be playing	They won't be playing	Will they be playing?

FUTURE PERFECT

El futuro perfecto en inglés se usa para referirse a dos tipos de situaciones, ambas haciendo referencia a sucesos del futuro:

Para hablar de acciones que en un momento dado del futuro habrán terminado:

- I will have written this chapter before he falls asleep – Habré escrito este capítulo antes de que él se duerma.
- They will have arrived home before it gets dark – Ellos habrán llegado a casa antes de que oscurezca.

Para referirse a algo que sucederá antes de un momento específico del futuro:

- I will have talked to my sister by Saturday – Habré hablado con mi hermana para el sábado.
- We will have brought the car before next month – Habremos traído el coche antes del próximo mes.



DOCENTE	Yuly Vanessa Sepúlveda Sierra	ÁREA	Inglés
E-MAIL	yvsepulvedas@fmsnor.org	GRADO	Undécimo

¿Cómo se construye el futuro perfecto en inglés?

Estructura afirmativa

Sujeto + *will* + *have* + participio pasado del verbo principal + el resto de la oración

- *Claire will have read the book by Sunday.* – Claire se habrá leído el libro para el domingo

Estructura negativa

Para formar la negación, se introduce la partícula *not* entre los verbos auxiliares *will* y *have*. *Will* + *not* se contraen formando *won't*.

Sujeto + *won't* + *have* + participio pasado del verbo principal + resto de la oración

- *Claire won't have read the book by Sunday.* – Claire no se habrá leído el libro para el domingo

Estructura interrogativa

Para formar la interrogación del futuro perfecto en inglés se invierte el orden de las palabras, colocando primero el verbo auxiliar *will*. La estructura queda así:

Will + Sujeto + *have* + participio pasado del verbo principal + resto de la oración + ?

- *Will Claire have read the book **by Sunday?*** – Se habrá leído Claire el libro para el domingo?

Podemos usar frases como *por o por el tiempo* (que significa 'en algún momento antes') y *en o en un día / en dos meses / en cinco años, etc.* (que significa "al final de este período") para indicar el período de tiempo en el que se completará la acción.

- I won't have written all the reports by next week.
- By the time we arrive, the kids will have gone to bed.
- I'll have finished in an hour and then we can watch a film.
- In three years' time, I'll have graduated from university.



DOCENTE	Yuly Vanessa Sepúlveda Sierra	ÁREA	Inglés
E-MAIL	yvsepulvedas@fmsnor.org	GRADO	Undécimo



Future Perfect Tense

Future Perfect Tense is used to express an action, expected to be completed before a certain time in the future.

POSITIVE (+)	NEGATIVE (-)	QUESTION (?)
I will have started	I will not have started	Will I have started
You will have started	You will not have started	Will you have started
He will have started	He will not have started	Will he have started
She will have started	She will not have started	Will she have started
It will have started	It will not have started	Will it have started
We will have started	We will not have started	Will we have started
You will have started	You will not have started	Will you have started
They will have started	They will not have started	Will they have started

ADJECTIVES

Los adjetivos son palabras que describen las cualidades o estados del ser de los sustantivos: enorme, perruno, tonto, amarillo, divertido, rápido. También pueden describir la cantidad de sustantivos: muchos, pocos, millones, once.



DOCENTE	Yuly Vanessa Sepúlveda Sierra	ÁREA	Inglés
E-MAIL	yvsepulvedas@fmsnor.org	GRADO	Undécimo

100 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE A PERSON



PERSONALITY 	STYLE 	NATIONALITY/ ETHNIC BACKGROUND	PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	CHARACTERISTICS AND TRAITS
• Wise • Chatty • Hard-Working • Quiet • Mean • Friendly • Generous • Funny • Clever • Easy-Going • Grumpy • Honest • Lazy • Moody • Popular • Loud • Tidy • Serious • Vain • Lucky	• Comfortable • Timeless • Trendy • Figure-Hugging • Professional • Bold • Girly • Sexy • Confident • Unique • Simple • Spirited • Gothic • Casual • Well Put Together • Classy • Cute • Old-Fashioned • Chic • Edgy	• Black • Caucasian • Coloured • Dual Heritage • Full-Blooded • Multiracial • Of Colour • Asian • Diverse • Native • European • Common • Ambiguous • Minority • Hispanic • Latin • Religious • Atheist • American • Immigrant	• Tall • Short • Skinny • Slim • Overweight • Bald • Straight Hair • Wavy Hair • Curly Hair • Kinky Hair • Thick • Thin • Hourglass • Baby-Faced • Dimpled • Fresh-Faced • Full-Faced • Inverted Triangle • Oval • Shiny	• Brave • Stubborn • Loyal • Gullible • Selfish • Self-Confident • Respectful • Creative • Independent • Carefree • Mischievous • Daring • Successful • Cautious • Leader • Bossy • Loving • Mysterious • Hopeful • Curious

NOUN-SUFFIXES

Muchas palabras en inglés se forman a partir de la misma raíz o palabra base. Al agregar diferentes sufijos, se puede formar una variedad de palabras nuevas.

Un sufijo es una letra o un grupo de letras que se agregan al final de una palabra para formar una nueva palabra. Generalmente, los sufijos tienen un significado particular. Cuando se agrega un sufijo a una palabra base y esa palabra base se convierte en sustantivo, se denomina sufijo sustantivo.

Aquí hay algunas reglas:

Agregar un sufijo generalmente cambia la clase de la palabra (es decir, de verbo a sustantivo). Por ejemplo:

- Palabra raíz / base: Entertain (verb)



DOCENTE	Yuly Vanessa Sepúlveda Sierra	ÁREA	Inglés
E-MAIL	yvsepulvedas@fmsnor.org	GRADO	Undécimo

- Sufijo: -ment
- Nueva palabra: Entertainment (noun)

Agregar un sufijo puede significar que la clase de la palabra sigue siendo la misma, pero el significado de la nueva palabra cambia.

Por ejemplo:

- Palabra raíz / base: quest (noun))
- Sufijo: -ion
- Nueva palabra: question (noun)

Agregar un sufijo puede provocar un cambio de ortografía.

Por ejemplo:

- Palabra raíz / base: supervise Sufijo: -o : Nueva palabra: supervisor

nouns	Meaning	Examples
-ant/-ent	someone who does something or something that has a particular function	student, president, resident, assistant, defendant, accountant, deodorant
-ee	someone who does something	addressee, interviewee, referee, trainee, employee, refugee, trustee, lessee, retiree
-er, -or	someone who does something, something that does a particular job	writer, teacher, worker, dancer, buyer, actor, supervisor
-ism	belief, behaviour, theory or act of	journalism, criticism, vegetarianism, humanism
-ist	person connected with, person with a belief in	journalist, feminist, violinist, pianist
-ment	forming abstract nouns	government, enjoyment, management, improvement, development
-ness	quality or state	happiness, kindness, forgiveness, goodness
-sion, -tion	quality or state	discussion, excursion, population, information, communication, question
-ship	quality or state	friendship, citizenship, leadership, membership
-ity	quality or state	ability, security, similarity, curiosity

A continuación, se muestran algunos sufijos de sustantivos de uso común y su significado:



DOCENTE	Yuly Vanessa Sepúlveda Sierra	ÁREA	Inglés
E-MAIL	yvsepulvedas@fmsnor.org	GRADO	Undécimo

SUFFIXES IN ENGLISH

-ious/-ous (Characterised by)	-age (Action/ process)	-al (Pertaining to)	-wise (In relation to)
Pious Jealous Religious Ridiculous	Drainage Orphanage Marriage Salvage Outage	Fictional Regional Musical Accidental Logical	Otherwise Likewise Clockwise Weatherwise Crosswise
-ity/-ty (Quality of)	-ment (Condition)	-ness (State of being)	-ship (Position held)
Extremity Validity Enormity Veracity Security	Enchantment Argument Achievement Encouragement Excitement	Heaviness Highness Sickness Rudeness Happiness	Friendship Hardship Internship Citizenship Membership
-sion/-tion (State of being)	-ate (Become)	-ful (Notable for)	-ic/-ical (Having the form)
Position Promotion Cohesion Affection Ambition	Mediate Collaborate Create Eradicate Detonate	Handful Playful Hopeful Skilful Thankful	Psychological Hypocritical Methodical Nonsensical Musical
-ive (Having the nature of)	-less (Without)	-ly (Related to/quality)	-ward, -wards (Direction)
Inquisitive Informative Attentive Abortive Active	Meaningless Hopeless Homeless Mindless Spotless	Softly Slowly Happily Crazily Madly	Towards Afterwards Backwards Inward Outwards

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



DOCENTE	Yuly Vanessa Sepúlveda Sierra	ÁREA	Inglés
E-MAIL	yvsepulvedas@fmsnor.org	GRADO	Undécimo

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

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

TALLER DE TRABAJO 03

1. Convert next simple present sentences into future continuous

- It doesn't rain here in the summer.
- We cook every day.
- We go to the gym club together.
- You have a big house.
- They sleep in the afternoon.
- When do they usually talk to each other?
- The children are at home.
- I like reading detective stories.
- I like geography and science.
- She doesn't study German on Monday.
- Does she live in London?

2. Create seven questions in future continuous about your future plans. Answer each question. Use next verbs.



DOCENTE	Yuly Vanessa Sepúlveda Sierra	ÁREA	Inglés
E-MAIL	yvsepulvedas@fmsnor.org	GRADO	Undécimo

- 1 to be
- 2 to have
- 3 to do
- 4 to say
- 5 to go
- 6 to get
- 7 to make
- 8 to know

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*

3. Describe with adjectives to the next people:



4. Take a picture of your house and make a log description of it



DOCENTE	Yuly Vanessa Sepúlveda Sierra	ÁREA	Inglés
E-MAIL	yvsepulvedas@fmsnor.org	GRADO	Undécimo

5. Read the text and complete with the corresponding vocabulary

walked played were washed watched tidied had

On Friday, John and his brother Frank badminton in the park for one hour. After the game, they thirsty and hungry. They had some food and water in their bags. After the meal, John and Frank were tired so they home together. At home, John a shower and his brother Frank their clothes. Then he tv and the bedroom.

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

6. Make two examples for each suffix

➤ re-
➤ dis-
➤ over-
➤ un-
➤ mis-
➤ out-
➤ be-
➤ co-
➤ de-

7. Use the examples before and make a sentences for each noun suffix



DOCENTE	Yuly Vanessa Sepúlveda Sierra	ÁREA	Inglés
E-MAIL	yvsepulvedas@fmsnor.org	GRADO	Undécimo

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

8. Read next article, write your own opinion in at least of 50 words

The Deteriorating Situation in Afghanistan: Expertise from the Wilson Center

AFGHANISTAN

Taliban Fighters in Humvee

Taliban fighters stand guard in front of the Hamid Karzai International Airport, in Kabul, Afghanistan, Monday, Aug. 16, 2021. Thousands of people packed into the Afghan capital's airport on Monday, rushing the tarmac and pushing onto planes in desperate attempts to flee the country after the Taliban overthrew the Western-backed government.

IMAGE CREDIT

Recent days have witnessed the rapid collapse of the Afghan military and the resignation of its government, with the Taliban returning to national power after nearly two decades of conflict. American diplomats and development officials are being evacuated from Kabul by the U.S. military, and thousands of Afghans are attempting to flee. Experts from the Wilson Center – rated best in the world for regional studies for several years – examine the implications of what is unfolding for Afghanistan, its people, the region, and the United States.

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