



Worksheet n°1 – Unit 1	English	7° A-B
Miss Valeska Echeverría Alfaro	March 2021	

Student's name:

En caso de dudas o consultas enviar un e-mail a:

ingles.academiamallico@gmail.com

Unit 1: "Feelings and opinions"

Feelings and opinions (Sentimientos y opiniones)







Objetivos: OA1; OA9; OA10; OA14

- Identificar adjetivos de personalidad y emociones
- Hablar de preferencias.
- Reconocer la estructura gramatical del *Present Simple*.
- Identificar información en textos orales y escritos.
- Escribir una entrada de *journal*.

Part 1. Review last year. (Repaso año pasado)

Preferences: Write a sentence for each picture, use *like* 😊, *love* 😍, *hate* 😡

Escriba una oración para cada imagen, use...

Express ability Can / Can't

Look at what Tom can and can't do and complete the sentences. (Mira lo que puede y no puede hacer Tom y luego completa las oraciones)



- Tom _____ skateboard.
- Tom _____ play tennis.
- Tom _____ play basketball.
- Tom _____ play football.
- Tom _____ ride a bike

Daily routines. Answer these questions using time. (Responda usando la hora)

- When do you study English? On Monday at 10 o'clock.
- What time do you get up? _____
- What time do you have breakfast? _____
- What time do you play video games? _____
- What time do you go to bed? _____

Past simple

El pasado simple se utiliza para hablar de acciones que fueron completadas en el pasado.

El año pasado revisamos la estructura de las oraciones afirmativas.



TO BE
S + Was/were
 They were friends.

VERBS
S + V-ed
 She worked yesterday.

Put the verbs into the correct form (simple past). (Pon el verbo en su forma correcta)

1. Last year I (spend) spent my holiday in Ireland.
2. It (be) _____ a great movie.
3. I (travel) _____ around by car with two friends last night and we (visit) _____ lots of interesting places.
4. In the evenings we usually (go) _____ to the park.
5. Last night we (learn) _____ some Irish dances.
6. We (be) _____ very lucky with the weather. It was really nice.

Look at the fridge and answer using Yes, there is/are or No, there isn't/aren't. (Mira la imagen y responde usando Yes, there is/are o No, there isn't/aren't)












- Are there any eggs in the fridge? _____
- Are there any onions in the fridge? _____
- Is there any lettuce in the fridge? _____
- Is there any milk in the fridge? _____
- Are there any bananas in the fridge? _____
- Is there a cake in the fridge? _____

Write a short text talking about your summer vacations. Use past simple.
 (Escribe un texto corto hablando acerca de tus vacaciones de verano. Usa pasado simple)








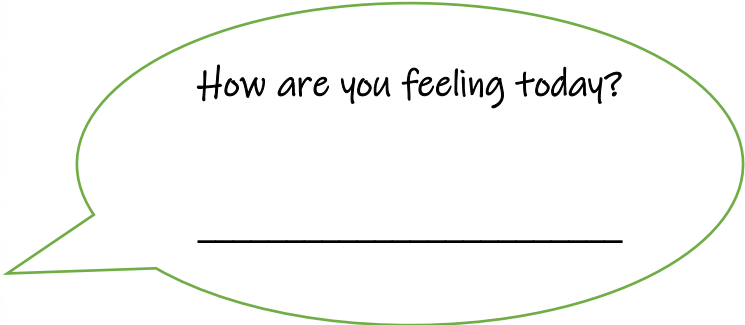
Part 2. This is me! (p. 6)
Describing personalities.

	Happy		Friendly		Intelligent
	Lazy		Shy		Crazy
	Energetic		Funny		Bossy

Describing how you feel: Emotions

	Happy		Sad		Bored
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	Surprised		Confused		Angry
	Sick		Sleepy		Hungry
	Tired		Scared		Excited



Para preguntar cómo estamos o como nos sentimos, usualmente se usan estas preguntas:

- How are you?
- How are you today?
- How do you feel?
- How do you feel today?



Write the adjectives in the correct column. (Escribe el adjetivo en la columna correcta)

lucky – delighted – mean – friendly – terrified – annoyed –
afraid - anxious – relaxed – happy – bored – confident

Positive feelings	Negative feelings

Intensifiers

Usamos estas palabras para que un adjetivo suene más fuerte o el significado sea más intenso.

Algunos son:

So, really, a little, super, a bit, very.



I'm **really** tired.



I'm **a bit** hungry.



I'm **so** sad.

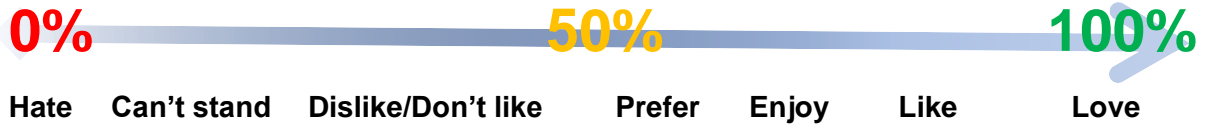
Use the following intensifiers and adjectives to make sentences. (Usa los intensificadores y adjetivos entre paréntesis para crear oraciones)

so - really - a little - super - a bit - very

- a. (afraid) _____
- b. (annoying) _____
- c. (worried) _____
- d. (mean) _____
- e. (lucky) _____

Part 3

Preferences: likes and dislikes. (p. 7)



Examples



Subject + **preference word** + **object**.

I **love** apples.



Subject + **preference word** + **verb -ing**.

He **dislikes** skateboarding.

Si después de la palabra de preferencia va una acción, esta se escribe con **-ing**.



I **like** salad but I **prefer** chocolate.

Look at the pictures and write sentences with the given word. (Mira las imagenes y escribe oraciones con las palabras dadas)



Like - play

He likes playing tennis



Dislike - play

She _____.



Hate – ride a horse

They _____.



Love – skateboard

They _____.



Prefer – play the piano

She _____.



Don't like – draw

They _____.

Write a short text describing yourself using personality adjectives, and saying activities you like doing and don't like doing. Use as many preference words as you can. (Escribe un texto pequeño describiendote a ti mismo, usando adjetivos de personalidad, y diciendo actividades que te gustan y no te gustan hacer. Puedes usar cuantas expresiones de preferencia quieras)

Read and complete with the correct word: like, enjoy, love, don't like, dislike, hate. (Lee y complete con las palabras dadas)

My favorite movie is Avengers: Endgame. I was very happy when it came out! I _____ everything in that movie. The action, the special effects, and the characters! My favorite thing about the movie are the characters. I really _____ Thor! The one thing that I _____ about superhero movies is that there are too many! I don't have time to watch all of them.



I _____ superheroes, so I don't watch superhero films. Instead, I prefer Star Wars films! My dad really _____ them; so when I was little, he showed them to me. What _____ about the movies is that they are too long, but I still watch every new Star Wars film. I am really glad that we have new movies! And my dad _____ the new movies too, so we watch them together.

Part 4

Present simple (p.12)

El presente simple se usa para describir verdades generales (hechos), hábitos y rutinas y dar direcciones.

El año pasado se revisó solo la forma afirmativa de las oraciones. Ahora haremos un repaso del año pasado, además de ver la estructura de oraciones negativas e interrogativas.

Es común que en presente simple tanto como continuo se utilicen expresiones de tiempo, para saber más específicamente cuando ocurre la acción.

Time expressions

- Every day / week / month / year
- In the morning / evening / afternoon
- At night
- Once a day...twice a day...
- Always, never, sometimes...

Affirmative sentences.

SUBJECT + **VERB** + PREDICATE



I **play** tennis every Tuesday.



She always **swims** in the pool.



They **study** History.

Cuando el sujeto de la oración es **He, She** o **It**

el verbo termina en -s.

play – plays

work – works

study – studies

Negative sentences.

SUBJECT + **DON'T / DOESN'T** + **VERB** + PREDICATE



He **doesn't like** writing.

He, She o It = doesn't.
I, You, We, They = don't



I **don't cook**.

Interrogative sentences.

DO/DOES + SUBJECT + **VERB** + PREDICATE + ?



Do you **play** football?

Yes, I do.



Does she **like** yogurt?

No, she doesn't

Listen to the audio in this video and then answer the questions. (Escucha el audio y responde)

Listening - Simple present

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5XgWwyqpVIA>



1. What does Todd do?

2. What time does Todd get up?

3. What does he do in his free time?

4. Does Todd cook?

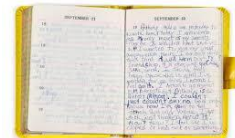
5. How often does he see his family? Do they travel to Japan?

Part 5. Writing expression.

A journal entry (p. 8)

A journal es como un diario de vida, donde las personas escriben acerca de su día, sentimientos, acontecimientos, cosas que disfruta y que no.

Puede ser escrito en un cuaderno, aunque actualmente hay diferentes Apps que permiten que se puedan escribir en el celular o computador.



Today I feel...



Katie's Super Secret Journal Monday, April 6th.

Dear Diary,

Today is the start of a new week! Last week we went to the beach with my family and it was very fun! Now I am well-rested and ready to start the week.

I have an important math test this week, but my friends say that it is nothing to worry about. The test is on Friday, and it's only Monday! So I have a looooot of days to study. I am a little worried, but maybe I am overreacting.

Answer about you: (Responde acerca de ti mismo)

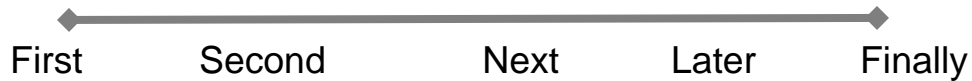
a. Do you keep a personal journal? Why or why not?

b. What feelings does the image of Katie represents?

c. Have you ever felt like the picture? What makes you feel like that?

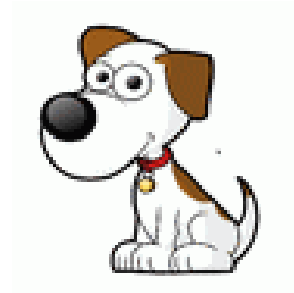
Sequencing words.

Se usan para poner eventos en orden. Son muy comunes en recetas de comida.



Walking the dog.

First thing I do when I walk my dog is put on his leash. **Second**, I open the door of my house and we both go out. **Next**, I lead him to the park, where he gets to play with other dogs. **Later**, we head back home. **Finally**, when we're back, I take off his leash and give him food.



Put the events in order, 1-6. (Pon los eventos en orden, 1-6)

- _____ Open the door.
- _____ Feed him.
- _____ Walk to the park
- _____ Take off his leash.
- _____ Put on his leash.
- _____ Go back home.

Write your own journal entry talking about:

- what you did during the week,
- how you felt,
- if you met any friends,
- if something important happened,
- etc.
- Remember to use adjectives and sequencing words.

My Journal

Escribe una entrada de diario hablando acerca de:

- Que hizo durante la semana
- Como se sintió
- ¿Se junto con amigos?
- ¿Paso algo importante?, etc
- Recuerda usar palabras de secuencia y adjetivos vistos durante la unidad.