



Student's name:

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

ingles.academiamalloco@gmail.com

Unit 3: "Sports and free time activities"

Objetivos: OA1; OA9; OA14; OA15

- Identificar información en textos escritos y orales
- Diferencia entre los verbos do, play and go para hablar de deportes
- Reconoce el uso del pasado simple
- Reconoce el uso de posesivos con 's

Part 1

Verbs we use to refer about sports.

Play – Do – Go

- El verbo **"play"** se utiliza para hablar de deportes o competiciones que utilizan objetos, como una pelota para su realización.
- **"Do"**, en general, se usa para las actividades recreativas, es decir, que no implican competición en grupo. También coincide con prácticas deportivas que no requieren una pelota u otros elementos.
- El verbo **"go"** se suele utilizarse para deportes que terminan en –ing.

Play	Do	Go
Play football	Do athletics	Go sailing
Play basketball	Do gymnastics	Go cycling
Play tennis	Do judo	Go riding
Play volleyball	Do karate	Go surfing
Play hockey	Do yoga	Go swimming
Etc.	Etc.	Etc.

Vocabulary: Sports equipment



kneepads



baseball bat



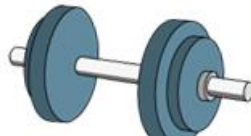
roller blades



court



golf course



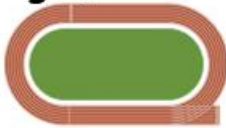
weight



paddle



skateboard



running track



surfboard



rugby ball



swimsuit



basket



goal



fishing rod



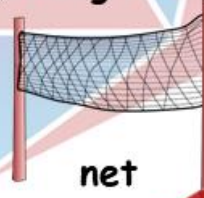
raft & oars



diving fins



racket



net



helmet



skis & poles



kimono



cricket bat



wickets



hockey sticks



gloves



golf club



ball

Describing sports.

Hay diferentes formas para describir un deporte, y mucho de esto depende en los gustos de la persona, ya sea que lo encuentre divertido, o lento, o simplemente aburrido. A continuación, una pequeña lista con adjetivos que se pueden utilizar.

Fun	Divertido
Boring	Aburrido
Exhausting	Agotador
Exciting	Interesante
Popular	Popular
Joyous	Alegre

Examples: Football is **fun** to play with friends.
 Karate is very **exhausting** to do.
 Swimming is extremely **popular** in summer.

Answer these questions. Use long sentences. (Responda usando respuestas largas)

1. What is your favorite sport? Why?

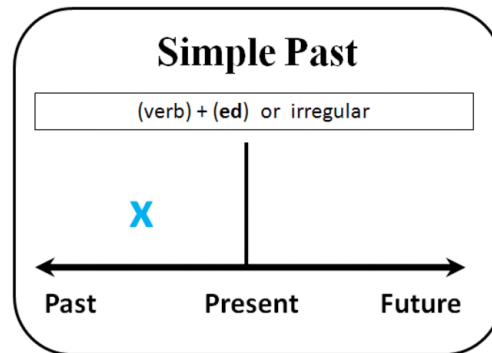
2. What do you need to play it?

Part 2

Past Simple

Usamos el pasado simple para acciones completas en el pasado.

La forma del verbo es Present Simple, para verbos regulares se le agrega -ed al final, mientras que los irregulares cambia la palabra.



****Revisa la última página para ver la lista de verbos irregulares****

Sentence structure

Affirmative Sentences

Sujeto + verbo principal + complemento

Examples: She **was** a doctor.
The keys **were** in the drawer.
I **wanted** to dance.
I **bought** a new car last month.

Negative Sentences

- Para el verbo "To be"
 - Sujeto + wasn't / weren't + complemento

Examples: She **wasn't** a doctor.
The keys **weren't** in the drawer.

- Todos los verbos demás:
 - Sujeto + didn't + verbo en infinitivo + complemento

Examples: I **didn't** want to dance.

They **didn't** learn English.

We **didn't** believe him.

Pronunciación: Pronunciamos la terminación “-ed” de forma diferente dependiendo de la letra que va al final del infinitivo. En general la “e” es muda.

- Con los infinitivos que terminan en “p”, “f”, “k” o “s” (consonantes sordas, excepto “t”) pronunciamos la terminación “-ed” como una “t”.

Examples: Looked [lukt]

Kissed [kisst]

- Con los infinitivos que terminan en “b”, “g”, “l”, “m”, “n”, “v”, “z” (consonantes sonoras, excepto “d”) o una vocal, pronunciamos sólo la “d”.

Examples: Yelled [jeld]

Cleaned [klind]

- Con los infinitivos que terminan en “d” o “t”, pronunciamos la “e” como una “i”.

Examples: Ended [endid]

Waited [weitid]

Read the text and answer. (Lea y responde)



The History of the Olympic Games

The Olympics is one of the most famous sporting events, but what many people don't know is that the Olympics is one of our oldest traditions as human beings. Evidence shows that the Olympics were celebrated in 776 BC, when somebody from the city of Elis won an almost 200-metres foot race. This was the stadion race, which was the only Olympic sporting event of the first twelve ancient Olympic Games.

The Olympic Games lost popularity, and it is believed that they ended in the year 393 when the emperor Theodosius I demanded all practices similar to the Games be eliminated. There were some attempts to revive the Olympics, but it wasn't until 1894 when Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee, that there was any

serious progress. Two years later, the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece.

After this, the olympics became an international success. In 1924, the first edition of the Winter Olympic Games took place in Paris, featuring sporting events that could not be held in the summer. Some decades later, the first edition of the Paralympics took place in Rome in 1960, featuring athletes with disabilities.

Probably the most famous symbol of the Olympics is the Olympic Flame. This tradition comes from the 1936 games, and it involves thousands of athletes running from Greece to the place where the Olympics will take place to light the Olympic torch.

Source: Archivo editorial.

1. What are the Olympics?

2. What was the name of the emperor that ended the Olympics?

3. Where were the first modern Olympic Games held?

4. What is the most famous symbol of the Olympics?

Part 3

Interrogative Sentences with short answers

- Verbo To be:
 - Was/were + sujeto + complemento + ?

Examples:

Was she a doctor?

- Yes, she was.

Were the keys in the drawer?

- No, they weren't.

- Otros verbos:
 - Did + sujeto + verbo en infinitivo + complemento + ?

Examples:

Did you want to dance?

- Yes, I did.

Did they learn English?

- No, they didn't.

Listening comprehension

Watch the video and answer. (Vea el video y encierre la respuesta correcta)

Illustrated Conversations | Topic 6 - Sports | Elementary Level

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DiZ2Sqs2ldw>



- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. The man went to Boston to watch the marathon. | True | False |
| 2. Running a marathon is easy. | True | False |
| 3. Alice watched the Olympics. | True | False |
| 4. The women's tennis team won a gold medal. | True | False |
| 5. It was his first-time inline skating. | True | False |
| 6. She's been skating for 5 years. | True | False |

Part 4

Possessive's Apostrophe -s ('s)

Se usa para indicar posesión. Se agrega al final del sustantivo, apostrofe + s ('s).

Examples:

The car of Maria.

Maria's car.

This is the house of John.

This is John's house.

The office of my boss is big.

My boss's office is big.

This is the food of my dogs. (plural)

This is my dogs' food.

Rewrite the sentences using possessive 's. (Reescriba las oraciones usando posesivos -'s)

1. That ball is of Ben.

- That is Ben's ball.

2. He is the son of Nicholas.

- _____

3. Let's go to the court of the National Stadium.

- _____

4. We are playing football with the ball of Mark and Sue.

- _____

5. The gloves of my teacher are on the table.

- _____

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	Past Simple	Base form	Past Simple
be	was/were	know	knew
become	became	learn	learnt / learned
begin	began	leave	left
bite	bit	lend	lent
bleed	bled	let	let
break	broke	lie	lay
bring	brought	lose	lost
build	built	make	made
burn	burnt/burned	mean	meant
buy	bought	meet	met
catch	caught	pay	paid
choose	chose	put	put
come	came	read	read
cost	cost	ride	rode
cut	cut	ring	rang
do	did	run	ran
draw	drew	say	said
drink	drank	see	saw
drive	drove	sell	sold
eat	ate	send	sent
fall	fell	show	showed
feed	fed	sing	sang
feel	felt	sit	sat
fight	fought	sleep	slept
find	found	speak	spoke
fly	flew	spell	spelt/spelled
forget	forgot	spend	spent
freeze	froze	stand	stood
get	got	steal	stole
give	gave	swim	swam
go	went	take	took
grow	grew	teach	taught
hang	hung	tell	told
have	had	think	thought
hear	heard	throw	threw
hide	hid	understand	understood
hit	hit	wake	woke
hold	held	wear	wore
hurt	hurt	win	won
keep	kept	write	wrote

Pauta de evaluación – Guías de estudio #5 – 7mo Básico

Pt.	Desempeño OA1 OA9 OA14 OA15	Indicador	Excelente Estudiante realiza las actividades de forma correcta. Logra objetivo de las actividades.	Puntaje obtenido
1	Exp. escrita	Responde las preguntas de manera personal dando sus razones.	4	
2	Comp, lectora	Responde las preguntas a partir de la información en el texto.	8	
3	Exp. oral	Encierra la respuesta correcta a partir de la información en el video.	3	
4	Exp. escrita	Reescribe las oraciones usando apostrofe + s.	8	
Otros	Gramática, ortografía y puntuación.	Letra clara Buena ortografía Buena puntuación Buena presentación	4	
Puntaje total: 27 puntos				
Al 60%			Puntaje obtenido:	
Nota:				

Observaciones:

