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Unit 4: "Space – Summer camp"

Space (El Espacio)

Objetivos: OA1; OA6; OA14

- Reconoce y nombra los planetas.
- Hablar y preguntar acerca de rutinas
- Leer texto acerca del trabajo de los astronautas.

Part 1

Space!



Planet



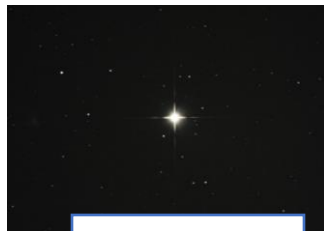
Comet



UFO



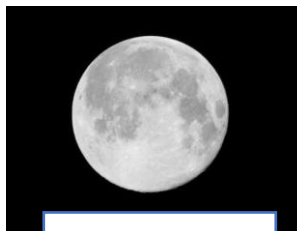
Telescope



Star



Satellite



Moon



Spaceship

Asking about routines.

Para preguntar acerca de rutinas usamos la siguiente estructura.

Does } **He** + **verb** + **complement** + ?
 } **She**

Do } **you** + **verb** + **complement** + ?

Short answers:



Yes, he does.

Yes, she does.

Yes, I do.



No, he doesn't.

No, she doesn't.

No, I don't.

Examples:

Does he work at NASA?

Yes, he does.

¿**Él** trabaja en NASA?
Sí, lo hace.



Does she wake up at 7 a.m?

No, she doesn't.

¿**Ella** se levanta a las 7 de la mañana?
No, no lo hace.

Do you like spaceships?

Yes, I do.

¿Te gustan las naves espaciales?
Sí, si me gustan.



Read the text about Nick's routine and answer Yes or No. (Lea el texto acerca de la rutina de Nick y responda Sí o No)

Nick is a very busy astronaut. He gets up at 6:30 to start his busy morning. He has breakfast at 7:00 and at 8:00, he experiments with plants. He writes emails at 10:30. He rides his exercise bike at 11:00. Then, at 11:30, he takes photos of planets. He has lunch at 1:00. Finally, Nick relaxes and reads books at 1:30.



Nick

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Does Nick get up at half past six? | Yes | No |
| 2. Does he have breakfast at 7 am? | Yes | No |
| 3. Does Nick ride the exercise bike at 8 am? | Yes | No |
| 4. Does he write emails at 10.30? | Yes | No |
| 5. Does he take photos of planets at 11.30? | Yes | No |
| 6. Does he read at 1.30? | Yes | No |

Part 2

Talking about routines.

Para hablar de rutinas usamos el presente simple, que sigue la siguiente estructura.

Sujeto + verbo + complemento.

Sujeto + doesn't + verbo + complemento
don't

Examples:

He **works** in the mornings. (Él trabaja en las mañanas)

She **listens** to music every day. (Ella escucha música todos los días)

Mark **doesn't like** UFO's. (A Mark no le gustan los OVNI's)

She **doesn't work** at NASA. (Ella no trabaja en la NASA)

I **study** Astronomy. (Yo estudio astronomía)

I **don't read** scary book. (No leo libros de miedo)

Conjugación de los verbos en Presente

Para conjugar verbos, tenemos que considerar que hay 2 formas de hacerlo.

a) Para 3° persona singular: *He, She, It*, **agregamos -s al final del verbo.**

b) Para los otros: *I, You, We, They*, **el verbo va sin -s al final.**

Lo mismo hay que considerar para oraciones negativas:

a) Para negar cuando es sujeto es 3° persona (*He, She, It*) usamos **doesn't.**

b) Para el resto (*I, You, We, They*), usamos **don't.**

Circle the correct form of the verb. (Encierre la forma correcta del verbo)

1. He **DRIVES** **DRIVE** to work every day.
2. I **DON'T LIKE** **DOESN'T LIKE** chocolate.
3. He **EATS** **EAT** cereal in the morning.
4. She **WRITE** **WRITES** emails in her job.
5. I **WATCHES** **WATCH** a lot of TV.
6. He **DON'T READ** **DOESN'T READ** the newspaper.
7. She **DANCES** **DANCE** every Sunday.
8. I **TRAVELS** **TRAVEL** for work.
9. He **DOESN'T STUDY** **DON'T STUDY** French.
10. She **PLAYS** **PLAY** soccer every Sunday.

Answer these questions about yourself. (Responda las preguntas con su información)

1. What time do you wake up?

_____.

2. What do you do in your free time?

_____.

3. Where do you live?

_____.

4. Do you listen to music?

_____.

5. What time do you have lunch?

_____.

6. What time do you go to sleep?

_____.

Part 3

The Solar System



Planets of the Solar System |

#aumsum #kids #science #education #children

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJ2bQWH6GCM>



Watch the video and circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

(Vea el video y encierre la opción correcta para completar las oraciones)

1. Planets revolve around the sun in definite _____.
a) orbits b) spaces
2. Mercury is extremely hot during the _____ and extremely _____ during the night.
a) summer winter b) day / night
3. Venus is called as the _____ star.
a) morning b) night
4. Nearly 70% of the Earth's surface is covered with _____.
a) land b) water
5. Mars is also known as the _____ planet.
a) blue b) red
6. The largest planet in the Solar System is _____.
a) Mars b) Jupiter
7. Saturn is yellowish, and it has beautiful _____ around it.
a) Moons b) rings
8. Uranus is covered by a thick layer of _____.
a) gas b) water
9. Neptune is the farthest from the _____.
a) closest b) Sun

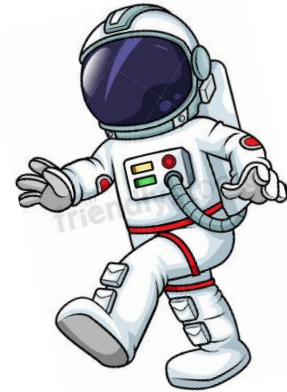
Part 4 – Reading Comprehension.

What is a Spacewalk?

Any time an astronaut gets out of a vehicle while in space, it is called a spacewalk. A spacewalk is also called an EVA. EVA stands for extravehicular activity.

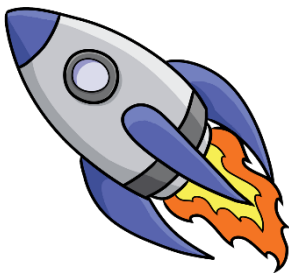
The first person to go on a spacewalk was Alexei Leonov. He was from Russia. The first spacewalk was on March 18, 1965. It was 10 minutes long.

The first American to go on a spacewalk was Ed White. His spacewalk was on June 3, 1965, during the Gemini 4 mission. White's spacewalk lasted 23 minutes.



Today, astronauts go on spacewalks outside the International Space Station. Spacewalks usually last between five and eight hours, depending on the job.

Why Do Astronauts Go on Spacewalks?



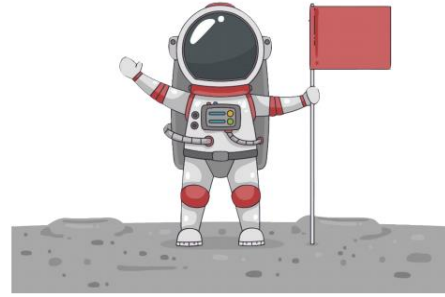
Astronauts go on spacewalks for many reasons. Spacewalks let astronauts work outside their spacecraft while still in space. Astronauts can do science experiments on a spacewalk. Experiments can be placed on the outside of a spacecraft. This lets scientists learn how being in space affects different things.

Spacewalks also let astronauts test new equipment. They can repair satellites or spacecraft that are in space. By going on spacewalks, astronauts can fix things instead of bringing them back to Earth to fix.

How Do Astronauts Train for Spacewalks?

One-way astronauts train for spacewalks is by going for a swim. Floating in space is a lot like floating in water. Astronauts practice spacewalks underwater in a large swimming pool. The pool is called the Neutral Buoyancy Laboratory, or NBL. The pool holds 23.5 million liters of water. Astronauts train seven hours in the pool for every one hour they will spend on a spacewalk.

Another way astronauts' practice for a spacewalk is by using virtual reality. This is sort of like playing a video game. Astronauts wear a helmet with a video screen inside. They also wear special gloves. A video of what they will see during a spacewalk is shown on the screen inside the helmet. When the astronaut moves, the special gloves allow the movements to be shown with the video. The virtual reality simulation looks and feels just like a spacewalk.



After reading, circle the correct answer. (Después de leer, encierre la respuesta correcta)

1. What is EVA?
 - a) It is a planet.
 - b) It means extravehicular activity.
 - c) It is where astronauts study.

2. Who was the first person to go on an EVA?
 - a) Neil Armstrong
 - b) Alexei Leonov
 - c) Ed White

3. What was the name of the American mission that first went on a spacewalk?
 - a) Gemini 4 mission
 - b) Pluto 2 mission
 - c) Russia mission

4. What can astronauts do on a spacewalk?
 - a) experiments and repair satellites.
 - b) repair satellites and eat.
 - c) experiments and play outside the satellite.

5. What is one-way astronauts train for spacewalks?
 - a) by playing in the satellite
 - b) by playing sports
 - c) by going for a swim

6. What do astronauts wear when using virtual reality?
 - a) helmets and gloves
 - b) sweater and jackets
 - c) gloves and boots

8. What does virtual reality simulation feel like?
 - a) like swimming in a pool
 - b) like being inside the spaceship
 - c) like a spacewalk

Pauta de evaluación – Guías de estudio #7 – 4to Básico

Página	Indicador	Excelente Estudiante realiza las actividades de forma correcta. Logra objetivo de las actividades.	Puntaje obtenido
3	OA6 Lee y responde Yes-No sobre la rutina de Nick.	6	
5	OA6 Lee y encierra la conjugación correcta del verbo.	5	
5 y 6	OA14 Responde sobre sí mismo usando la estructura gramatical vista durante clases.	6	
7	OA1 Ve el video y encierra la palabra correcta para identificar información sobre los planetas.	9	
9	OA6 Lee y responde para identificar información en un texto sobre EVA.	8	
Puntaje total: 34 puntos total			
Puntaje obtenido:			
Nota:			

Observaciones:

