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Unit 4: "Amazing lives"

Making history (Haciendo historia)

Objetivos: OA5; OA14; OA15

Reconocer la forma negativa e interrogativa del pasado simple

Leer sobre gente famosa y sus trabajos

Decir años en ingles

Part 1

Jobs and occupations



Scientist



Engineer



Artist



Composer



Inventor



Architect



Explorer



Sailor



Astronaut

Read the job descriptions and circle the correct one. (Lea las descripciones de los trabajos y encierre el correcto)

1) A person who acts in a film or play.

- a) Doctor b) Actor c) Vet

2) A person who builds or repairs buildings.

- a) Builder b) Sailor c) Artist

3) A person who travels the Space.

- a) Carpenter b) Scientist c) Astronaut

4) A person who cooks in a restaurant.

- a) Cook b) Electrician c) Inventor

5) A person who creates arts, draws, and paints.

- a) Engineer b) Dentist c) Artist

6) A person who travels to places where no one has ever been.

- a) Explorer b) Pilot c) Firefighter

Part 2

Past simple

- Se usa para hablar de acciones completas en el pasado.

Affirmative sentences

Subject + verb + complement

Examples:

I **was** at school yesterday. (Ayer **estaba** en el colegio.)

She **worked** in the hospital last year. (Ella **trabajó** en el hospital el año pasado)

He **swam** in the lake last Sunday. (Él **nadó** en el lago el domingo pasado)

Negative sentences

a) Verb to be

Subject + wasn't / weren't + complement

Examples:

I **wasn't** at the pool on Friday. (**No estaba** en la piscina el viernes)

You **weren't** a doctor. (Tú **no eras** doctor)

b) Other verbs

Subject + didn't + verb + complement

Examples:

I **didn't go** to school yesterday. (**No fui** al colegio ayer)

She **didn't study** for the test. (Ella **no estudio** para el examen)

Interrogative sentences with short answers

a) Verb to be

Was / were + subject + complement?

Examples:

Were you at the pool yesterday? (¿Estuvo en la piscina ayer?)

Was she at the hospital? (¿Ella estuvo en el hospital?)

b) Other verbs

Did + subject + verb + complement?

Examples:

Did you go to school last week? (¿Fue al colegio la semana pasada?)

Did she travel to Arica? (¿Ella viajó a Arica?)

Estas preguntas tienen respuesta corta, por lo que es Yes, or No.

Did she study in the university? (¿Ella estudio en la universidad?)

- Yes, she did.

Did you travel to Japan? (¿Viajo a Japon?)

- No, I didn't.

Were they at school yesterday? (¿Estuvo en el colegio ayer?)

- Yes, they were.

Part 3 Reading comprehension

Famous people from the past

Read the text and answer True or False. (Lea el texto y responde V o F)

Madame Curie was born in 1867, in Poland. She is one of the greatest scientists of all times. She received two Nobel Prizes, in 1903 and 1911, for discovering radium and polonium. She was also the first female professor at the University of Paris. She was an excellent student. Madame Curie died in 1934.



Nelson Mandela was born in South Africa, on 18th July 1918. He was an activist in his country. He was sent to prison on Robben Island in 1964 and only came out in 1990 – 26 years later. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993, and in 1994 he became the president of South Africa. Nelson Mandela died in 2013.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1) Marie Curie was from Spain. | True | False |
| 2) She was a scientist. | True | False |
| 3) She received one Nobel Prize. | True | False |
| 4) She was a bad student. | True | False |
| 5) Nelson Mandela was South African. | True | False |
| 6) He was a doctor. | True | False |
| 7) He didn't win the Nobel Prize. | True | False |
| 8) He became president of his country. | True | False |

After reading the questions and circle the best answer for each. (Lea las preguntas y encierre la respuesta para cada una)

1. Was Madame Curie born in 1867?

- a) Yes, she was. b) No, she wasn't.

2. Did she win the Nobel Prize in 1897?

- a) Yes, she did. b) No, she didn't.

3. Did Nelson Mandela died in 2013?

- a) Yes, he did. b) No, he didn't.

4. Was Nelson Mandela send to prison?

- a) Yes, he did. b) No, he didn't.

Part 4

The years in English

Al decir los años en inglés, estos son divididos en dos partes.



Cuando un año termina entre 01 y 09, el cero lo pronunciamos como "o":

1901: Nineteen o one

Cuando un año termina en 00, lo decimos como *hundred*:

1800: Eighteen hundred

Cuando hablamos de aquellos años entre el 2000 y el 2009, decimos *two thousand* más el número.

2005: Two thousand and five

2009: Two thousand and nine

Para que aquellos años después del 2010, tenemos dos formas como poder decirlos:

2015: Two thousand and fifteen

2015: Twenty fifteen

Read the year and circle the correct number. (Lea el año y encierre el número correcto)

1. Seventeen eight-four

a) 1987

b) 1784

c) 1984

2. Two thousand and two

a) 2002

b) 2020

c) 2200

3. Nineteen ninety

a) 1995

b) 1890

c) 1990

4. Twenty twenty-one

a) 2021

b) 2221

c) 2020

5. Sixteen fifty-two

a) 1752

b) 1652

c) 1751

6. Eighteen hundred

a) 1801

b) 1900

c) 1800

7. Thirteen o nine

a) 1309

b) 1391

c) 1400

8. Two thousand and one

a) 2010

b) 2000

c) 2001

Pauta de evaluación – Guías de estudio #7 – 6to Básico

Página	Indicador	Excelente Estudiante realiza las actividades de forma correcta. Logra objetivo de las actividades.	Puntaje obtenido
2	OA5 Lee la descripción de los trabajos y encierra la respuesta correcta.	6	
6	OA5 Lee el texto sobre personajes famosos de la historia y responde las actividades.	12	
8	OA5 Lee los años y encierra el número correcto.	8	
Puntaje total: 26 puntos total			
Puntaje obtenido:			
Nota:			

Observaciones:

