



**INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA DEPARTAMENTAL  
"NUESTRA SEÑORA DEL CARMEN"  
LENGUAZAQUE CUNDINAMARCA**

Aprobación Oficial Según Resolución N° 00917 de febrero 06 de 2009  
Resolución de Integración N° 2568 de junio 02 de 2005  
Ampliación de la Prestación del Servicio Educativo a nivel de  
Media Técnica Según resolución N° 009663 de diciembre 26 de 2014  
NIT: 832.002.867-6

**8 ° TALLER DE NIVELACIÓN FINAL 2020**

**ASIGNATURA:** INGLÉS

**DOCENTES:**

**GRADO:** OCTAVO

**TRIMESTRE:**

**DESEMPEÑOS:**

- Comprendo y hago uso de estructuras básicas de oraciones y textos cortos con temas afines utilizando vocabulario de situaciones cotidianas.
- Redacto y expreso mediante estructuras básicas y textos cortos temas afines a mi entorno, con nueva estructura y vocabulario.
- Hace uso de estructuras que están relacionadas con experiencias pasadas, utilizando los verbos regulares e irregulares en la forma del pasado simple sobre temas relacionados con el entorno social, cultural y educativo.

**OBSERVACIONES DEL ÁREA:**

La nivelación tiene las siguientes características: - Son talleres que retoman los desempeños trabajados durante el año académico 2020 de forma virtual como trabajo en casa. ¡El día jueves 27 de noviembre se entregan talleres de nivelación final a los estudiantes, los cuales deben desarrollarlos – No sustentación! y enviarlos a los docentes con plazo máximo el día lunes 30 de noviembre antes de las 9:00 a.m. la nota de aprobación de nivelación es de 3,2.

**ruta teórica:**

**PRIMER TRIMESTRE**

**MODAL VERBS: ( Can, could, may, might, will, should, must, have to )**

The modal verbs Los verbos modales son verbos auxiliares que no pueden funcionar como un verbo principal y expresan modalidad, habilidad, posibilidad, necesidad u otra condición. Los utilizamos para el futuro y el condicional.

**SIMPLE PRESENT=** Es un tiempo gramatical que se utiliza para hablar de una rutina diaria, acciones o situaciones. También cuenta con adverbios de frecuencia como: always, sometimes, rarely, never, entre otros para decir con qué frecuencia se desarrolla una actividad.

**EXAMPLE:**

Afirmativo: I wash my face every morning = Me lavo mi cara todas las mañanas

Negativo: I don't wash my face every morning ( do not- don't ) =yo no me lavo mi cara todas las mañanas.

**Example third person:**

Afirmativo: she washes her face every morning= Ella se lava su cara todas las mañanas.

Negativo: She doesn't wash her face every morning= Ella no se lava su cara todas las mañanas. (does not- doesn't)

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS =** Es un tiempo gramatical que se utiliza para describir actividades que están sucediendo en el momento o ahora mismo. Se utiliza el verbo to be conjugado con los pronombres personales y se les agrega el gerundio "ing"

**EXAMPLES:**

Afirmativo: I am washing my face now (I'm not) = Yo me estoy lavando la cara ahora.

Negativo: you are not washing ( are not- aren't ) =yo no me estoy lavando.

she is not washing (is not- isn't) =ella no se está lavando.

Interrogativo: Are you washing? =¿te estas lavando?

## SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE

**UN IMPERATIVO** = es utilizado para **dar órdenes, instrucciones o advertencias**, en las oraciones afirmativas, se utiliza la forma infinitiva del verbo sin el "to" y esta puede ir acompañada de un complemento. Es importante destacar que no está presente el sujeto.

### AFIRMATIVO = INFINITIVO + COMPLEMENTO

- ☐ Clean your teeth, now!  
Lávate los dientes, ahora.
- ☐ Look! ¡Mira!
- ☐ Call the pólce - Llama a la policía
- ☐ Come to the party tonight Ven a la fiesta esta noche

En las oraciones negativas, utilizamos la forma don't (o el auxiliar do + not) seguido del verbo en infinitivo. Ejemplos en oraciones:

### NEGATIVO = DO NOT / DON'T + COMPLEMENTO

- ☐ Don't feed the animals - No des de comer a los animales
- ☐ Don't open de door - No abras la puerta.

Recordemos el uso del **VERBO TO BE** que acompaña a los pronombres personales en presente simple, en su forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.

**Plurals ending in -ch, -sh, -s, -ss y -x** Match (fosforo) Matches (fosforos) Dish Dishes Bus Buses Box Boxes Fox Foxes Cross Crosses Sandwich Sandwiches.

**Plurals Ending in -Y** Family (familia) Families (familias) Fly Flies Puppy Puppies Sky Skies Party Parties Theory Theories Study Studies Boy Boys.

## TERCER TRIMESTRE

**PAST SIMPLE-VERB TO BE= Si** en el presente el verbo to be tiene tres formas (am, is, are), en el pasado tiene dos: **was y were**. **Was** corresponde a la primera persona del singular (I) y a la tercera persona del singular (he, she, it); **Were** se emplea para las demás personas (you, we, they).

### COMPOUND WORDS (Every, No, Some, Any)

| Compound Words |                            |                           |                         |                                     |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                | Body                       | One                       | Thing                   | Where                               |
| Every          | Everybody<br>Todos / Todas | Everyone<br>Todos / Todas | Everything<br>Todo      | Everywhere<br>En todo lugar         |
| No             | Nobody<br>Nadie            | No one<br>Nadie           | Nothing<br>Nada         | Nowhere<br>En ningún lugar          |
| Some           | Somebody<br>Alguien        | Someone<br>Alguien        | Something<br>Algo       | Somewhere<br>En algún lugar         |
| Any            | Anybody<br>Alguien / nadie | Anyone<br>Alguien / nadie | Anything<br>Algo / Nada | Anywhere<br>En algún / Ningún lugar |

### ACTIVIDADES DE EVALUACIÓN (100%) (Desarrollar las actividades en hoja anexa escrita a mano)

#### ACTIVIDAD N. 1 THE MODAL VERBS

- I. Complete the sentences with the following modal verbs.

1. You (must) \_\_\_\_\_ get up early tomorrow.
2. You (not / need) \_\_\_\_\_ call a baby sitter.
3. We (may) \_\_\_\_\_ watch the film tonight.
4. He (not / can) \_\_\_\_\_ see me yesterday.
5. She (must) \_\_\_\_\_ stay at school yesterday afternoon.
6. (may / you) \_\_\_\_\_ go to the disco yesterday?
7. He (not / must) \_\_\_\_\_ sleep now.
8. You (not / need) \_\_\_\_\_ answer.
9. He (ought to) \_\_\_\_\_ give evidence at the court yesterday.
10. Since he bought the new car he (not / can) \_\_\_\_\_ sleep.

## ACTIVIDAD N. 2 PRESENT SIMPLE

II. Look the images about a daily routine, then match the sentences with the images.



1 I have a shower. ☐

2 I go to work / college. ☐

3 I watch TV. ☐

4 I get dressed. ☐

5 I brush my teeth. ☐

6 I have breakfast. ☐

7 I get up. ☐

8 I have a cup of coffee. ☐

9 I go to bed. ☐

10 I wake up. ☐

## ACTIVIDAD N. 3 PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form of the Present Continuous Tense.

1. John (read) a book now. \_\_\_\_\_
2. What (you / do) tonight? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Jack and Peter (work) late today. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Silvia (not listen) to music. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Maria (sit) next to Paul. \_\_\_\_\_
6. How many other students (you study) with? \_\_\_\_\_

7. The phone (not ring). \_\_\_\_\_

**Write the -ing form of the verbs below and complete the table.**

~~drive~~ ~~go~~ ~~get~~ wash drink wear sit  
have play run live swim do cut  
rain dance put write make cry eat

| + <i>-ing</i> | (e) + <i>-ing</i> | Double<br>consonant + <i>-ing</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| going         | driving           | getting                           |
| _____         | _____             | _____                             |
| _____         | _____             | _____                             |
| _____         | _____             | _____                             |
| _____         | _____             | _____                             |
| _____         | _____             | _____                             |
| _____         | _____             | _____                             |
| _____         | _____             | _____                             |

#### ACTIVIDAD N. 4 IMPERATIVES

I. Complete the sentences and translate to Spanish.

- \_\_\_\_\_ upstairs. (to go)
- \_\_\_\_\_ in this lake (to swim)
- \_\_\_\_\_ your homework (to do)
- \_\_\_\_\_ soccer in the yard (to play)
- \_\_\_\_\_ during the lesson (to talk)
- \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions (to read)
- \_\_\_\_\_ the question (to answer)
- \_\_\_\_\_ use the cellphone in class (to use)
- \_\_\_\_\_ quiet (to be)
- \_\_\_\_\_ the door (to open)

## II. Complete the sentences in negative form.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ upstairs. (not / go)
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ in this lake (not / swim)
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ your homework (not / do)
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ soccer in the yard (not / play)
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ during the lesson (not / talk)
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions (not / read)
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ the question (not / answer)
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ use the cellphone in class (not / use)
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ quiet (not / be)
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ the door (not / open)

### ACTIVIDAD N. 5 **VERB TO BE**

I. Escoja la respuesta correcta con el verbo TO BE.

Maggie and Carol ..... good friends.

a) am b) are c) is d) isn't

2. Sue..... a science teacher.

a) are not b) is c) are d) am

3. Mark Steven ..... a student at Kennedy High School. It..... an old school.

a) am / is b) are / is c) is / am d) is / is

4. Margarita ..... from Spain. I.....from Turkey. a) is / am b) are / is c) am / is d) is / are

5. You and I..... at the same age. a) am isn't c) are d) is.

### ACTIVIDAD N. 6 **VERB TO BE-SHORT ANSWERS**

I. Contestar con el verbo to be. Respuestas largas. Seguir ejemplo.

Give long answers: **Example:** Are you a scientist? ..... **Yes, I am a scientist**.....

1. Are you a student? Yes, .....
2. Is Tom in the park? No, .....
3. Is it a poetry book? Yes, .....
4. Are Mary and John friends? Yes, .....
5. Am I an executive ? No, .....
6. Is Thomas fifteen years old? Yes, .....
7. Are your earrings expensive? No, .....
8. Is ice cream hot ? No, .....
9. Are lemons yellow and sour? Yes,.....

10. Are Andy and Jack girls? No, .....

### ACTIVIDAD N. 7 PLURAL NOUNS

Escribir al frente de cada objeto, su plural correspondiente en inglés.

#### I. Place the right plural of the following words:

|                |              |               |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Book _____     | Toy _____    | Life _____    |
| Spoon _____    | Person _____ | Mouse _____   |
| Pen _____      | Bird _____   | Address _____ |
| Pencil _____   | Baby _____   | Witch _____   |
| Computer _____ | Class _____  | Bus _____     |
| Table _____    | Box _____    | Country _____ |
| Chair _____    | Lady _____   | Nanny _____   |
| Shirt _____    | Match _____  | Knife _____   |
| Carpet _____   | Brush _____  | Tooth _____   |

### ACTIVITY N.8 PAST TO BE FORM

I. Choose the correct form of the past of verb to be – WAS-WERE, then you have to write the same sentences in the negative form.

Example: We were tired yesterday- Negative= we weren't tired yesterday.

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ cold today.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ at home now.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ Korean.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ a pen on the desk.
5. My name \_\_\_\_\_ Nikita.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ from Ukraine.
7. That \_\_\_\_\_ right.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ OK, thanks.
9. Clara and Steve \_\_\_\_\_ married.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ an English teacher.

II. Complete the gaps with the negative forms of the past of verb to be (WASN'T-WEREN'T), then you have to translate the negative sentences.

1. This book \_\_\_\_\_ mine.
2. Jane and Peter \_\_\_\_\_ married.
3. That \_\_\_\_\_ right.
4. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ here at the moment.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ in England.

6. It \_\_\_\_\_ Monday today.
7. Jennie's surname \_\_\_\_\_ Peters.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ a hairdresser.
9. My name \_\_\_\_\_ Alexander.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ many people in this class.

### ACTIVITY N.9 COMPOUND WORDS

#### 1. Write the correct compound:

anyone something anywhere somewhere everything nothing

Mum Is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ home? I need help!

Fred What are you doing here, Mum? You're late for work.

Mum I'm looking for my glasses. I can't go (2) \_\_\_\_\_ without them.

Fred I think I saw them (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Let me look in the living room. Oh, there's (4) \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelf. There they are. Can you see them?

Mum Fred, when I'm not wearing my glasses, I can see (5) \_\_\_\_\_!

Fred OK, Mum! Here you are! Now, you've got (6) \_\_\_\_\_ you need.

Mum Thanks, dear.

#### II. Put in something, someone, somewhere or anything, anyone, anywhere into the gaps.

0) I need \_\_\_\_\_ to drink. I need **something** to drink.

1) I've got \_\_\_\_\_ in my eye.

2) There is \_\_\_\_\_ at the door.

3) We haven't heard \_\_\_\_\_ about Peter. Is he ill?

4) Do you live \_\_\_\_\_ near Mandy?

5) \_\_\_\_\_ wants to see you.

6) Has \_\_\_\_\_ seen my bag?

7) My teacher asked me \_\_\_\_\_.

8) Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?

9) Don't worry. \_\_\_\_\_ can tell you where the post-office in this town is.

10) I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ about it.