



Guía N°2 Abril, Inglés Primero Medio

Nombre del alumno@: _____ Curso: _____

Asignatura: Inglés Nivel : Primero medio

Unidad: "World of apps"

Contenido: cuantificadores y preferencias

*Objetivo de Aprendizaje: **Oa 01:** Demostrar comprensión de ideas generales e información explícita en textos orales adaptados y auténticos simples*

***Oa 08:** Demostrar conocimiento y uso del lenguaje en conversaciones, discusiones y exposiciones por medio de las siguientes funciones: Solicitar permiso y dar consejo; por ejemplo: Can I go out?; You shouldn't walk in the rain without an umbrella. Unir ideas; por ejemplo: he came and then we watched the film; it was far so we took the bus; I'll wait until Monday; the library is the best in town. It also has...*

***Oa09:** Demostrar comprensión de ideas generales e información explícita en textos adaptados y auténticos simples, en formato impreso o digital, acerca de temas variados (como experiencias personales, temas de otras asignaturas, del contexto inmediato, de actualidad e interés global o de otras culturas) y que contienen las funciones del año.*

***Oa 14:** Escribir una variedad de textos breves, como cuentos, correos electrónicos, folletos, rimas, descripciones, biografías, instrucciones y resúmenes utilizando los pasos del proceso de escritura (organizar ideas, redactar, revisar, editar, publicar), ocasionalmente con apoyo de acuerdo a un modelo y a un criterio de evaluación, recurriendo a herramientas como el procesador de textos y diccionarios en línea.*

Recursos a considerar:

www.wordreference.com

www.linguee.es

Observaciones:

- Mantenga TODA actividad desarrollada en una carpeta física o digital como su respaldo. En el caso de reportar mediante classroom sus actividades se archivan automáticamente en Google drive.
- Utilice los recursos multimedia disponibles, sitios web, correo de consultas, etc. para desarrollar las actividades con éxito

Contacto y cursos docentes de la asignatura

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Giving advice:

Should / shouldn't

Should es un verbo moral. Se utiliza para hacer recomendaciones o dar consejos. También puede ser utilizado para expresar obligación y expectativa.

¿Cómo se forma?

Afirmativo: Sujeto + should + infinitivo sin to.

Example: He should work harder (Debería trabajar más)

Negativo: Sujeto + Shouldn't / should not + infinitivo sin to.

We shouldn't arrive late / we should not arrive late (no deberíamos llegar tarde)

¿Cuándo usamos should?

El verbo should se traduce como "Debería" y se usa en los siguientes casos:

1-Dar y pedir consejos:

Should se usa para dar y pedir consejos.

- Your car is very old. You should buy a new one (tu auto es muy viejo. Deberías comprarte uno nuevo)
- You should do your homework (deberías hacer tu tarea)

Cuidado: Should expresa obligación débil (consejo). Hay otros modales para expresar obligación fuerte (orden) como por ejemplo MUST.

2- Cuando queremos indicar que algo es o no es correcto.

- You shouldn't get angry so easily (no deberías enfadarte con tanta facilidad)
- You should recycle (deberías reciclar)
- You shouldn't drive so fast. It's dangerous (no deberías conducir tan rápido. Es peligroso)

Here are some more examples

| | SHOULD | Examples | Spanish |
|----------|--|--|--|
| Positive | I should ... You should ... He should ... | I <u>should</u> get up early. You <u>should</u> sleep 7 hours. He <u>should</u> eat more vegetables. | Yo debería levantarme temprano. Tú deberías dormir 7 horas. Él debería comer más verduras. |
| Negative | I shouldn't ... You shouldn't ... He shouldn't ... | I <u>shouldn't</u> go to bed late. You <u>shouldn't</u> eat chocolate. He <u>shouldn't</u> drink coffee. | Yo no debería ir a dormir tarde. Tú no deberías comer chocolate. Él no debería tomar café. |

1) Complete the sentences using SHOULD / SHOULDN'T and the words in brackets () :

- a-You have a great job; you _____ (change) it.
b-You _____ (drink) so much coffee; it's bad for your blood pressure.
c-The government _____ (help) people.
d-It's an incredible film. You _____ (watch) it.
e-It's a very dangerous area. Tourist _____ (go) there.
f-You _____ (go) to that restaurant. The food is terrible.
g-When someone does you a favor, you _____ (say) thank you.
h)He _____ (study) more if he wants to pass his exam.
i) Children _____ (drink) sugary drinks. It's not very healthy.

2) Complete the sentences with SHOULD / SHOULDN'T and the verb in the box :

Talk / do / ~~Lie~~ / drink / give / call

Example: You shouldn't lie about what happened. It's important to tell the truth.

- a) I _____ more vegetables, but I hate them.
b) Parents _____ medicine to their children without going to the doctor first.
c) I _____ more exercise. I feel so tired.
d) You _____ Derek immediately. He needs to speak to you urgently.
e) It's raining. I think we _____ a taxi.
f) You _____ some water or you will dehydrate.
g) Children _____ to strangers.

3) Read the following tips, paying attention to the words in bold:

How to use a social network safely:

- You **should** connect with family and friends only.
- You **should** think before you post.
- You **shouldn't** share your password.
- You **shouldn't** accept invitations from people you don't know.



Speaking Tip

Remember we use the modal verb *should* / *shouldn't* to give advice. We use *should* / *shouldn't* + infinitive

Give advice about the correct use of social networks. Use should or Shouldn't and the ideas from the box below:

- share private information with strangers
- upload inappropriate content
- tell your parents if you are being cyberbullied
- be cautious about the information you share
- log out after using it
- block and report people who post upsetting comments or content

Example: You shouldn't share private information with strangers, It can be very dangerous.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

4) Read the following statements and put a thick (v) or a cross (x) depending on what you should or shouldn't do:

- a) _____ Share private information with strangers.
- b) _____ Upload inappropriate content.
- c) _____ tell your parents if you are being cyberbullied.
- d) _____ Be cautious about the information you share.
- e) _____ Log out when you're finished.
- f) _____ block and report people who post upsetting comments or content.



II- Reading Comprehension: Read the text and **highlight** every advice you read.

Teaching Kids to Be Smart About Social Media

Most teens use social media and have a profile on a social networking site. Many visit these sites every day. There are plenty of good things about social media — but also many risks and things kids and teens should avoid. So it's important to talk with your kids about how to use social media wisely.

What's Good About Social Media

Social media can help kids stay connected with friends and family, enhance their creativity by sharing ideas, music, and art, meet and interact with others who share similar interests, among other things.

What's Bad About Social Media

Most teens post photos of themselves online or use their real names on their profile, reveal their birthdates and interests or post their school name and the town where they live. This can make them easy targets for online predators and others who might mean them harm.

What Can Parents Do? Tell your kids that it's important to:

- Be nice. Mean behavior is not OK. Make it clear that you expect your kids to treat others with respect, and to never post hurtful or embarrassing messages.
- Think twice before hitting "enter." Remind teens that what they post can be used against them. Teens should avoid posting specific locations of parties or events, as well as phone numbers.
- Follow the "WWGS?" (What Would Grandma Say?) rule. Teach kids not to share anything on social media that they wouldn't want their teachers, college admissions officers, future bosses — and yes, grandma — to see.
- Use privacy settings. Explain that passwords are there to protect them against things like identity theft. They should never share them with anyone, even a boyfriend, girlfriend, or best friend.
- Don't "friend" strangers. "If you don't know them, don't friend them." This is a plain, simple — and safe — rule of thumb.

Source: <https://kidshealth.org/en/parents/social-media-smarts.html>

Create 5 sentences using **SHOULD** and **SHOULDN'T** base don the advices you read in the text:

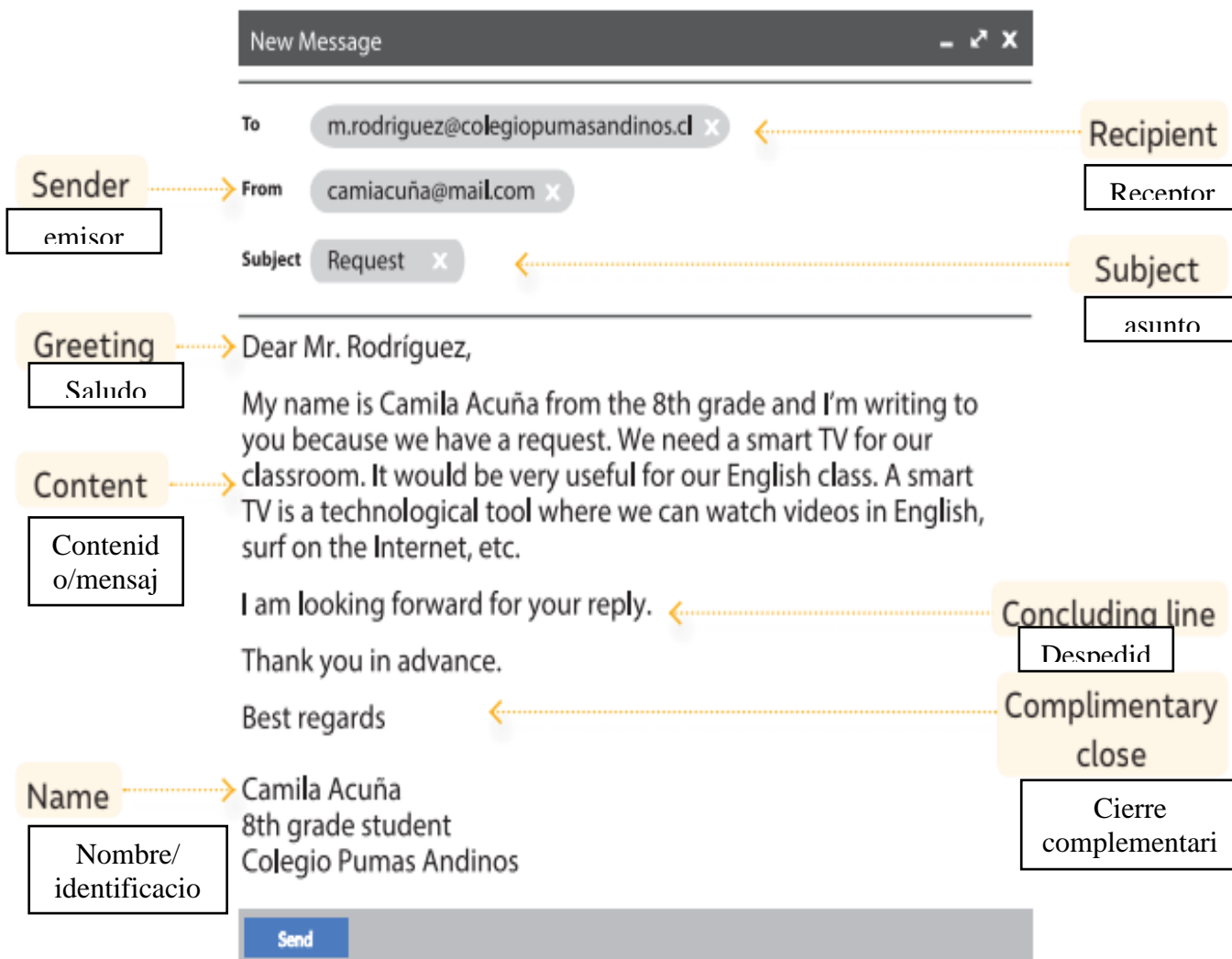
| |
|----|
| 1- |
| 2- |
| 3- |
| 4- |
| 5- |

III-Writing: Writing and E-mail:

1) Read the E-mail below and answer questions A –B

A) What is the purpose of and E-mail?

B) Is this e-mail formal or informal?



New Message - ↗ ✕

To m.rodriguez@colegiopumasandinos.cl ✕ ← **Recipient** (Receptor)

From camiacuña@mail.com ✕ → **Sender** (emisor)

Subject Request ✕ ← **Subject** (asunto)

Greeting → Dear Mr. Rodríguez, (Saludo)

Content → My name is Camila Acuña from the 8th grade and I'm writing to you because we have a request. We need a smart TV for our classroom. It would be very useful for our English class. A smart TV is a technological tool where we can watch videos in English, surf on the Internet, etc. (Contenido/mensaje)

I am looking forward for your reply. ← **Concluding line** (Despedida)

Thank you in advance.

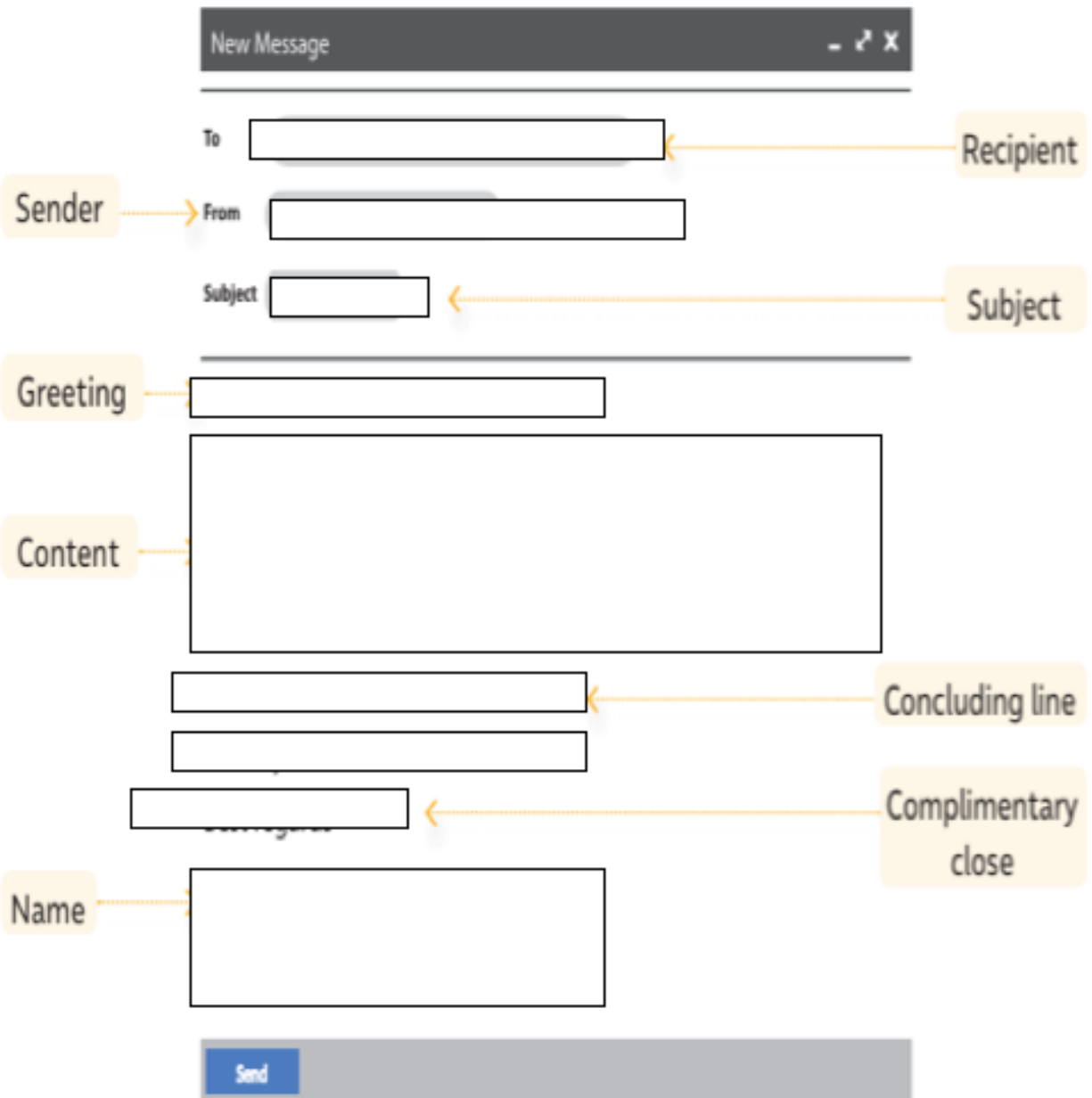
Best regards ← **Complimentary close** (Cierre complementari)

Name → Camila Acuña
8th grade student
Colegio Pumas Andinos (Nombre/identificación)

Send

2) Choose one of the following subjects and, write an E-mail to your school principal requesting something for your class, or for the whole school.

create a school website – improve the Wi-Fi connection –
buy electronic or digital devices for the school



IV- Look at the picture below and think about what can you notice:

| |
|---|
| a) What are the differences between the two kinds of taxi services? |
| |
| b) Which one do you think people prefer? Why? |
| |



While Reading **A News Report**

2. Read the text below and answer the questions that follow. Write the answers in your notebook.

Price War Over Taxi Apps



A price war has started across the world among taxi companies. There is a lot of competition for passengers because of apps used to order taxis. Some companies are reducing **fares** by half to beat their competitors. The world's biggest taxi-booking app has become very popular among users all around the world. It started in 2009 and operates in over 200 cities **worldwide**. Drivers of London's traditional black taxis are not happy with these apps. They say that drivers of app taxis are too inexperienced. They do not know London's streets very well. London taxi drivers have reduced some of their fares from £ 45 to £ 7.50.

The U.K. boss of of these well-known transportation network company said the price war could mean higher **profits** for his company. He said: "There's a lot of competition over the app makers.... You need to think of things that you can do to stand out from the **crowd**." A London black **cab** driver said business was good despite the app companies. He said: "There are lots of technologies that are changing things for us." One of New York's biggest taxi companies wants these taxi-booking app's license to be suspended. In Singapore, the government has just announced that it would start regulating taxi app companies.

Source: <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1411/141125-taxi-app.html>

- 3) Answer the following questions:

| |
|---|
| a) What strategy are taxi companies using to win the "Price war"? |
| |
| b) Why are the English taxi drivers not happy with this app? |
| |
| c) What's the impact of taxi apps in some countries like USA and Singapore? |
| |

- 4) Vocabulary:

Match the definition below with the corresponding Word in bold in the text:

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|--|
| 1 | Fare | A | Money gained, as from a business or transaction, after deducting all relevant costs. |
| 2 | Worldwide | B | Taxi |
| 3 | Profits | C | All around the world. |
| 4 | Crowd | D | The price of traveling in a bus, airplane or taxi, etc. |
| 5 | Cab | E | A large group of people. |