

**Ministerio de Educacion
Dirección Regional de Educacion de Panamá
Región Educativa de Panamá Este**

I.P.T. México - Panamá

Guía de Ingles

Nivel 11° H

Bachiller en Ciencias

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Año lectivo 2022.



OBJETIVO GENERAL NIVEL 11°

Manejar la gramática inglesa de tal manera que le permita sustentar la complementación de estructuras el cuestionamiento y respuestas en diferentes tiempos verbales a través de talleres, lecturas comprensivas permitiéndoles la adquisición permanente del conocimiento gramatical de esta lengua importante en este mundo globalizado.

TOPICS
<p>1- There is / There are</p> <p>2- Prepositions place and time (at, in, on)</p> <p>3- Panamanian Famous People</p> <p>5- DNA's Structure (Reading)</p> <p>6- Family and Society</p>

Topic #1

There is / There are

The choice between the phrases there is and there are at the beginning of a sentence is determined by the noun that follows it.

Use **there is** when the noun is singular ("There is a cat").

Use **there are** when the noun is plural ("There are two cats").

We use there is and there are to say that something exists.

Positive Sentences

We use **there is** for singular and **there are** for plural.

- **There is** one table in the classroom.
- **There are** three chairs in the classroom.
- **There is** a spider in the bath.
- **There are** many people at the bus stop.

We also use There is with **uncountable nouns**:

- **There is** milk in the fridge.
- **There is** some sugar on the table.
- **There is** ice cream on your shirt.

Negative Form

The negative is formed by putting not after is or are:

- There is not a horse in the field.
- There are not eight children in the school.
- There is not a tree in the garden.
- There are not two elephants in the zoo.

We almost always use contractions when speaking.

The Negative contractions are:

- There's not = There isn't
- There are not = There aren't

Questions

To form a question we place is / are in front of there.

We also use there is / are in short answers.

- Is there a dog in the supermarket? - No, there isn't.
- Are there any dogs in the park? - Yes, there are.
- Is there a security guard in the shop? - Yes, there is.
- Are there any polar bears in Antarctica? - No, there aren't.
- Is there any ice-cream in the freezer? - Yes, there is.

Singular and Plural Nouns

A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.

1. For the plural form of most nouns, add s.

- bottle – bottles
- cup – cups
- pencil – pencils
- desk – desks
- sticker – stickers
- window – windows

2. For nouns that end in ch, x, s, or sh sounds, add es.

- box – boxes
- watch – watches
- moss – mosses
- bus – buses

3. For nouns ending in f or fe, change f to v and add es.

- wolf – wolves
- wife – wives
- leaf – leaves
- life – lives

4. Some nouns have different plural forms.

- child – children
- woman – women
- man – men
- mouse – mice
- goose – geese

5. Nouns ending in vowels like y or o do not have definite rules.

- baby – babies
- toy – toys
- kidney – kidneys
- potato – potatoes

6. A few nouns have the same singular and plural forms.

- sheep – sheep
- deer – deer
- series – series
- species – species

Now is your turn to Practice

Complete the sentences using There is /There are

1. _____ a Spanish girl in my class.
2. _____ some bananas.
3. _____ one clock.
4. _____ a butterfly
5. _____ two lamps.
6. _____ some books.
7. _____ some water.
8. _____ some tomatoes.
9. _____ two mice.
10. _____ a parrot.

Look at the picture and complete the sentences using positive and negative form.



1. _____ a sofa.
2. _____ some plants.
3. _____ any chairs.
4. _____ a television
5. _____ two cats.

6. _____ two dogs.
7. _____ three pictures.
8. _____ a man.
9. _____ a table.
10. _____ some mice.

Questions and short answers.

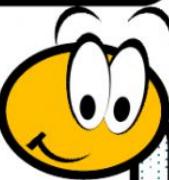


1. _____ a table? _____.
2. _____ any glasses? _____.
3. _____ any chairs? _____.
4. _____ a girl? _____.
5. _____ any food? _____.
6. _____ any milk? _____.
7. _____ ten oranges? _____.
8. _____ an apple? _____.
9. _____ any knives? _____.
10. _____ strawberries? _____.

Select the correct options and fill in the blanks.

1. She has two blue _____. (pen/pens)
2. Mrs. Emily Brook is our English _____. (teacher/teachers)
3. I saw a _____ (man/men) crossing the road.
4. There were many _____ (mouse/mice) in Hamelin.
5. On the tree are a lot of _____ (Apple/apples)
6. (Fly / flies) _____ are insects.

PLURAL OF NOUNS



- cat - cats
- frog - frogs
- giraffe - giraffes
- day - days

S

- peach - peaches
- bush - bushes
- fox - foxes
- tomato - tomatoes

es

- knife - knives
- wife - wives

ves

Remember:

IRREGULAR

- baby - babies
- cherry - cherries
- party - parties
- fly - flies

ies

man - men
woman - women
policeman - policemen
policewoman - policewomen

person - people
child - children
tooth - teeth
mouse - mice

Match the Singular Noun with the correct Irregular Plural Noun

child

• oxen

mouse

• deer

foot

• men

deer

• sheep

ox

• children

woman

• lives

tooth

• feet

man

• mice

sheep

• leaves

goose

• women

life

• teeth

leaf

• geese

Convert the singular nouns to plural form.

1. book	<input type="text"/>	6. life	<input type="text"/>	11. family	<input type="text"/>
2. glass	<input type="text"/>	7. year	<input type="text"/>	12. photo	<input type="text"/>
3. fish	<input type="text"/>	8. deer	<input type="text"/>	13. thief	<input type="text"/>
4. person	<input type="text"/>	9. rice	<input type="text"/>	14. leaf	<input type="text"/>
5. music	<input type="text"/>	10. foot	<input type="text"/>	15. fox	<input type="text"/>

Convert the plural nouns to singular form.

1. women	<input type="text"/>	6. companies	<input type="text"/>	11. calves	<input type="text"/>
2. wolves	<input type="text"/>	7. buses	<input type="text"/>	12. art	<input type="text"/>
3. eyes	<input type="text"/>	8. sheep	<input type="text"/>	13. mice	<input type="text"/>
4. money	<input type="text"/>	9. foxes	<input type="text"/>	14. dishes	<input type="text"/>
5. years	<input type="text"/>	10. wives	<input type="text"/>	15. tomatoes	<input type="text"/>

Complete the words

A child some child _____ n

One fish three fi _____

One tooth many t _____ th

A m _____ ten men

Workshop #1 - *There is / There are*

Name: _____ Level: 11° _____ 35 pts, score: _____

A) Complete the sentences with there is / there are.

1. _____ a bird in the tree.
2. _____ seven roses in the vase.
3. _____ clouds in the sky.
4. _____ a bag on the table.
5. _____ many children in the park.
6. _____ a mirror in our hall.
7. _____ snails in my garden.

B) Complete the sentences with there isn't / there aren't.

1. _____ a key in the door.
2. _____ three posters in her room.
3. _____ pencils on the desk.
4. _____ a calendar on the wall.
5. _____ two elephants in the zoo.
6. _____ a pool in the garden.
7. _____ rabbits on this farm.

C) Write sentences using there are and one of these numbers- 4 / 5 / 7 / 11 / 24 / 30 / 365

1. weeks / in a month _____
2. days / in a year _____
3. days / in a week _____
4. hours / in a day _____
5. players / in a football team _____
6. pencils / in my pencil case _____
7. pupils / in his class _____

D) Complete the sentences with is there or are there.

1. _____ any eggs in the fridge?
2. _____ a garage in Garden Street?
3. _____ any films on TV tonight?
4. _____ a baker in this street?
5. How many girls _____ in your class?

E) Translate into your own language.

1. Are there any Italian restaurants in your town?

2. There aren't any plates on the table.

3. There is some bread on the cupboard.

4. Is there a bank near the swimming pool?

5. There isn't any French cheese in this shop.

F) Highlight the right solutions.

1. How many boys are they/are there in your class? **There is / There are** no boys!
2. I think **there isn't** no / **there isn't** any sugar left.
3. **There are / there is** lots of people in the street tonight.
4. What **is /are** there in this box? There **isn't anything / there aren't** anything.

Topic #2 Preposition of Place and Time

PREPOSITION OF PLACE

AT	IN	ON
AT A POINT <i>at</i> the door <i>at</i> the crossroads <i>at</i> the traffic light	IN A 3D SPACE <i>in</i> the bag <i>in</i> the classroom <i>in</i> a box	ON A SURFACE <i>on</i> the table <i>on</i> the carpet <i>on</i> the roof <i>on</i> the sofa
TOP/BOTTOM-END OF <i>at</i> the top of the stairs <i>at</i> the bottom of the page <i>at</i> the end of the street	TERRITORY <i>in</i> London <i>in</i> Europe <i>in</i> the Alps <i>in</i> the world	FLOOR <i>on</i> the first floor <i>on</i> the fifth floor
GROUP ACTIVITIES <i>at</i> a party <i>at</i> a concert <i>at</i> the cinema	CAR/VAN <i>in</i> the car <i>in</i> a van	RIGHT/LEFT <i>on</i> the right <i>on</i> the left
SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY <i>at</i> school <i>at</i> university	WATER <i>in</i> the sea <i>in</i> a river <i>in</i> a lake <i>in</i> the swimming pool	PUBLIC TRANSPORT <i>on</i> the bus <i>on</i> the train <i>on</i> a plane
HOME/WORK <i>at</i> home <i>at</i> work	PRINTED MATERIAL <i>in</i> a book <i>in</i> a picture <i>in</i> the newspaper	MEDIA <i>on</i> the radio <i>on</i> TV <i>on</i> the Internet <i>on</i> a website
SHOPS <i>at</i> the bakery <i>at</i> a café <i>at</i> the chemist's		

Now decide which preposition of place needs to be used:

1 - I always keep some extra money in my bag in case of emergencies.

in at on

2 - I'll read it tonight at home.

on in at

3 - Do you live in a house or an apartment?

at on in

4 - Did you learn English in England?

in at on

5 - She grew up in a farm.

in at on

6 - I read about it in the newspaper.

on at in

7 - He went for a swim in the river.

at on in

8 - The dog's sleeping on the carpet.

on in at

9 - The information is at the top of the page.

at in on

10 - Were you at the party too?

on in at

PREPOSITION OF TIME

AT	IN	ON
<p>TIMES OF DAY</p> <p><u>at</u> 4 o'clock <u>at</u> 10:30 <u>at</u> noon <u>at</u> midnight</p> <p>MEALTIMES</p> <p><u>at</u> lunchtime <u>at</u> dinnertime</p> <p>HOLIDAYS</p> <p><u>at</u> Christmas <u>at</u> Eastern <u>at</u> the weekend</p> <p>EXPRESSIONS</p> <p><u>at</u> present <u>at</u> the moment <u>at</u> night</p>	<p>MONTHS</p> <p><u>in</u> April</p> <p>SEASONS</p> <p><u>in</u> the summer <u>in</u> the spring</p> <p>YEARS</p> <p><u>in</u> 1990</p> <p>DECades</p> <p><u>in</u> the 80s</p> <p>CENTURIES</p> <p><u>in</u> the 20th century</p> <p>LONG PERIODS</p> <p><u>in</u> the ice age <u>in</u> the present <u>in</u> the past</p> <p>PARTS OF THE DAY</p> <p><u>in</u> the morning <u>in</u> the afternoon <u>in</u> the evening ⚠ AT NIGHT</p>	<p>DAYS</p> <p><u>on</u> Tuesday <u>on</u> Saturday <u>on</u> my birthday <u>on</u> Christmas day <u>on</u> Halloween</p> <p>DATES</p> <p><u>on</u> 15th June <u>on</u> 20th May <u>on</u> our anniversary</p> <p>PARTS OF SPECIFIC DAY</p> <p><u>on</u> Monday morning <u>on</u> Friday evening <u>on</u> Saturday night <u>on</u> Sunday afternoon</p>



LAST/NEXT

at/in/on

- ✗ Call me at the next weekend.
- ✓ Call me next weekend.
- ✗ I met her on the last Friday.
- ✓ I met her last Friday.

Now decide which preposition of Time needs to be used:

1. My brother has a new job. He works _____ the evening.
2. We're having a picnic _____ Saturday afternoon.
3. I can finish my homework _____ an hour.
4. When is the meeting? Is it _____ 2:00?
5. I like to get up really early, _____ sunrise, when the birds start to sing.
6. Tom's birthday is next week, _____ January 14th.
7. My grandfather was born _____ the 1950s.
8. My family and I like to ski _____ the winter.
9. Are there any holidays _____ August?
10. Labor Day is _____ the first Monday of September.

Workshop

Name: _____ Level: 11° _____ 45pts, score: _____

Prepositions of Place. Put in the correct preposition (at , in, on)

- 1) He's swimming _____ the river.
- 2) Where's Julie? She's _____ school.
- 3) The plant is _____ the table.
- 4) There is a spider _____ the bath.
- 5) Please put those apples _____ the bowl.
- 6) Frank is _____ holiday for three weeks.
- 7) There are two pockets _____ this bag.
- 8) I read the story _____ the newspaper.
- 9) The cat is sitting _____ the chair.
- 10) Lucy was standing _____ the bus stop.
- 11) I'll meet you _____ the cinema.
- 12) She hung a picture _____ the wall.
- 13) John is _____ the garden.
- 14) There's nothing _____ TV tonight.
- 15) I stayed _____ home all weekend.
- 16) When I called Lucy, she was _____ the bus.
- 17) There was a spider _____ the ceiling.
- 18) Unfortunately, Mr Brown is _____ hospital.
- 19) Don't sit _____ the table! Sit _____ a chair.
- 20) There are four cushions _____ the sofa.



Preposition of Time. Put in the correct preposition (at , in, on)

1. We first met _____ **2014**.
2. Do you work _____ **Saturdays**.
3. We often go to the beach _____ **summer**.
4. My best friends live _____ **London**.
5. Where were you _____ **4th July**?
6. Goodbye! See you _____ **Monday**.
7. They have an appointment _____ **the evening**.
8. _____ **2021**, Covid-19 vaccination was open for public.
9. English class starts _____ **8:30 a.m.**
10. The cat eats its wet food _____ **noon**.
11. Father bought the tickets _____ **Wednesday**.
12. The students are going back _____ **the afternoon**.
13. The staff meeting is scheduled _____ **11 o'clock**.
14. The operator told him to call back _____ **two hours**.
15. We video called the entire family _____ **Hari Raya Aidilfitri**.
16. _____ **1957**, Malaysia celebrates The Independence Day.
17. Cony was born _____ **Thursday**.
18. Cris was born _____ **1986**.
19. The kids went to bed _____ **night**.
20. I had a wonderful party _____ my **birthday**.
21. School is restarting _____ **June**.
22. He went to Puerto Rico _____ **summer**.
23. She bought the motorcycle _____ **April**.
24. They were married _____ **2015**.
25. I always go to school _____ **7:00 a.m.**



Topic #3

Panamanian Famous People

Research about a Famous Panamanian and Write a short biography of him / her. Paste a picture of the famous person.

Famous Panamanian

Paste the picture here

Criteria Evaluation

Name of the famous person 2pts= _____

Picture 3pts= _____

Written 10pts= _____

Total points 15pts / _____

Topic #4 - Reading Comprehension. 10pts

Genes and DNA

1. _____

What color are your eyes? What color are your parent's eyes? The answer to these questions is in your parent's genes. There is a strong connection between the color of your iris and your parent's eye color.

2. _____

Every cell in your body has chromosomes. These contain DNA: our genes. Genes are pieces of biological information from our parents. You have between 25,000 and 35,000 genes in your body. Half of the genes come from your father. Half comes from your mother.

3. _____

Some genes are stronger than other genes. For example, darker colors are usually stronger than lighter colors. This means a parent with blue eyes and a parent with brown eyes usually have a child with brown eyes.

4. _____

Sometimes babies are born with blue eyes, and their eyes change color when they become older. They change because a special protein changes one gene. Scientists are still trying to find out how genes and eyes color really work.

I- Read the text. Match the paragraph headings (A-D) to the paragraphs (1-4)

- A. Changes in eye color
- B. Strong gene
- C. Eye color
- D. Cells and DNA

II- Read the text again. Answer the following questions:

1. What _____ are _____ gene?

2. How many genes are there in your body? _____

3. Which colors are stronger than others in the genes for the eye color?

4. The parents have blue and brown eyes. What eye color does their child usually have?

5. Why do babies' eyes change color when they become older?

6- What are scientists trying to find out? _____

What is DNA?

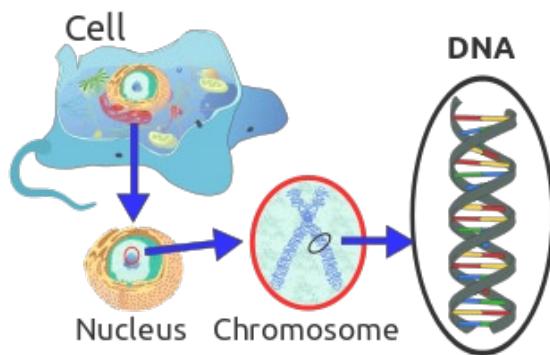
DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the hereditary material in humans and almost all other organisms. Nearly every cell in a person's body has the same DNA. Most DNA is located in the cell nucleus (where it is called nuclear DNA), but a small amount of DNA can also be found in the mitochondria (where it is called **mitochondrial DNA** or mtDNA). **Mitochondria** are structures within cells that convert the energy from food into a form that cells can use.

The information in DNA is stored as a code made up of four chemical bases: adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C), and thymine (T). Human DNA consists of about 3 billion bases, and more than 99 percent of those bases are the same in all people. The order, or sequence, of these bases determines the information available for building and maintaining an organism, similar to the way in which letters of the alphabet appear in a certain order to form words and sentences.

DNA bases pair up with each other, A with T and C with G, to form units called base pairs. Each base is also attached to a sugar molecule and a phosphate molecule. Together, a base, sugar, and phosphate are called a nucleotide. Nucleotides are arranged in two long strands that form a spiral called a double helix. The structure of the double helix is somewhat like a ladder, with the base pairs forming the ladder's rungs and the sugar and phosphate molecules forming the vertical sidepieces of the ladder.

An important property of DNA is that it can replicate, or make copies of itself. Each strand of DNA in the double helix can serve as a pattern for duplicating the sequence of bases. This is critical when cells divide because each new cell needs to have an exact copy of the DNA present in the old cell.

DNA is a double helix formed by base pairs attached to a sugar-phosphate backbone.



Workshop

I. Answer the following questions about the Reading DNA. 22pts

1. What is DNA?

2. Where is located the DNA?

3. Define the meaning of Mitochondria.

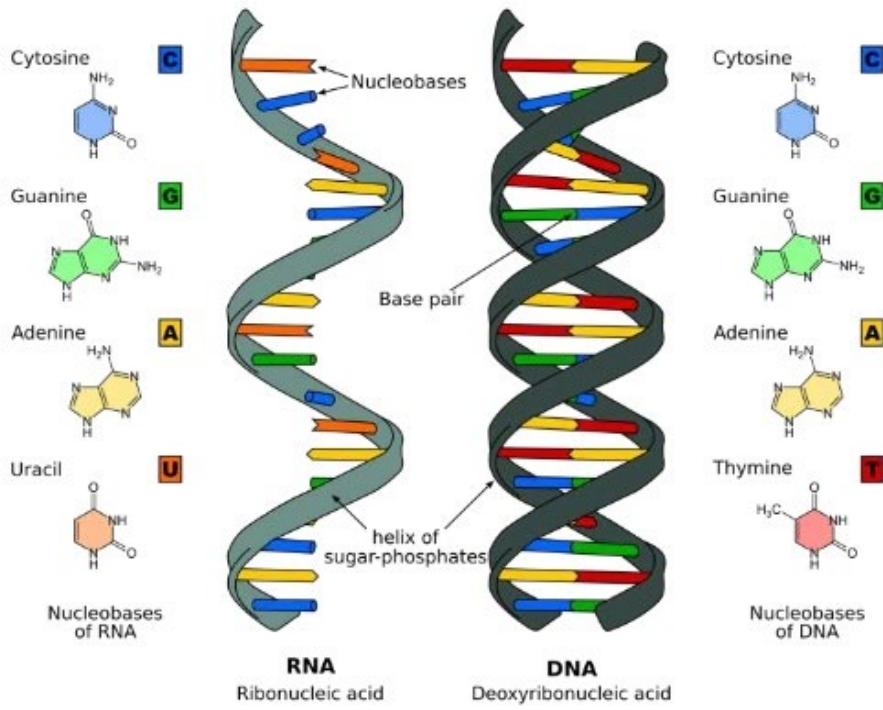
4. Mention the four chemical bases where the information in DNA is stored as a code.

5. Which is an important property of DNA?

I. True (T) or False (F)

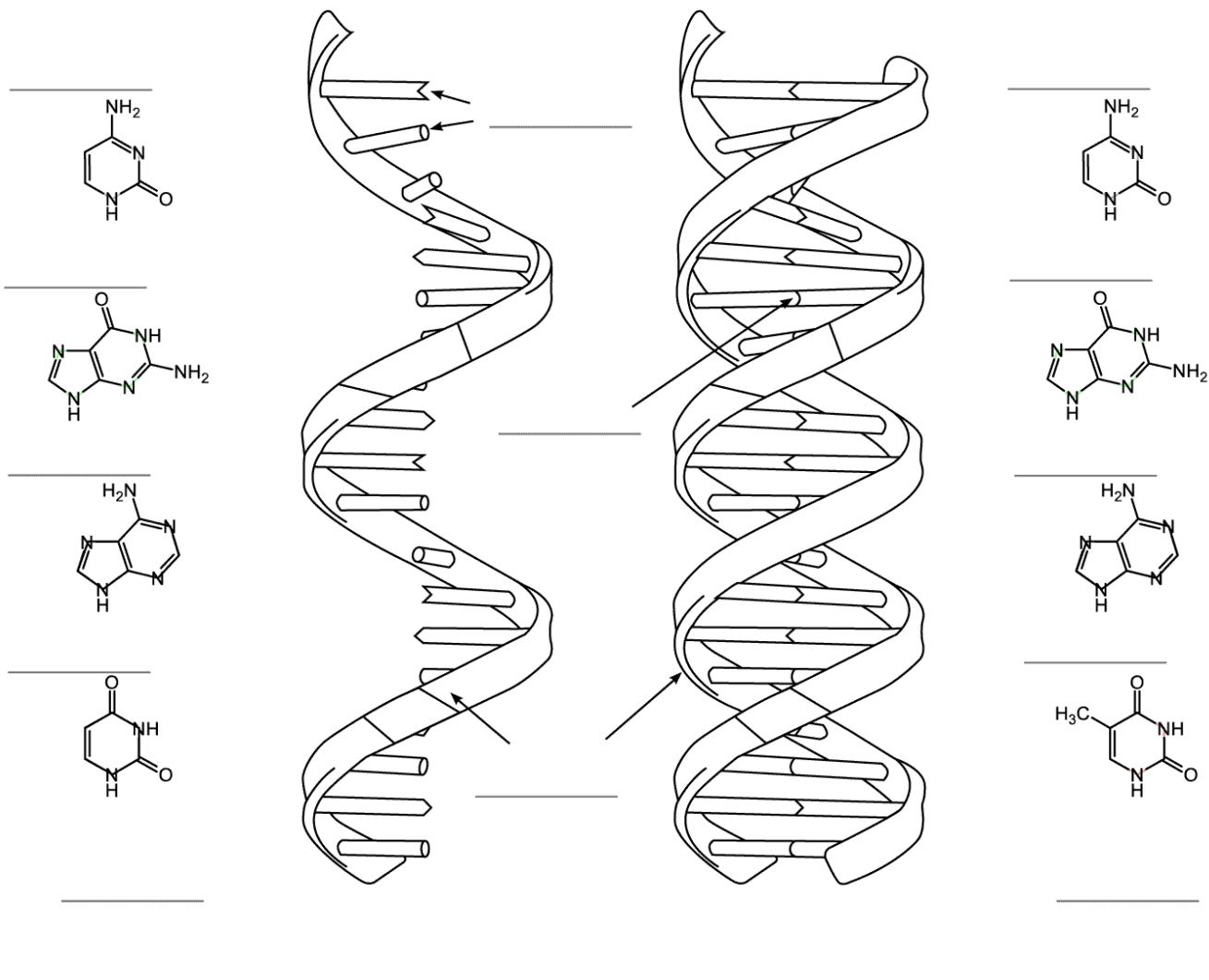
1. DNA bases pair up with each other, A with T and C with G to form units called base pairs. _____
2. Each base is attached to a sugar molecule and a phosphate molecule. _____
3. Together, a base, sugar, and Phosphate are called Mitochondria. _____
4. Nucleotides are arranged in four long strands that form a circle called a double helix. _____
5. DNA is a double helix formed by base pairs attached to a sugar-phosphates backbone. _____

NUCLEIC ACID – DNA & RNA



Complete the activity. 15 pts.

Structural differences between RNA and DNA worksheet



Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank and color molecule models with proper colors

Word Bank

Adenine	Guanine
Base pair	Uracil
RNA	Thymine
DNA	Nucleobases
Cytosine	Ribonucleic acid

Deoxyribonucleic acid
helix of sugar-phosphates
Nucleobases of RNA
Nucleobases of DNA
Ribonucleic acid

Topic #5

Family and Society

Answer the following questions using the word bank.20pts

1. What do you call the father of your father? _____
2. What do you call the son of your parents? _____
3. What do you call the woman you are divorced from? _____
4. What do you call the mother of your wife? _____
5. What do you call a man whose wife has died? _____
6. What do you call the son of your brother? _____
7. What do you call the daughter of your sister? _____
8. What do you call the wife of your brother? _____
9. What do you call a woman whose husband has died? _____
10. What do you call the sister of your father? _____
11. What do you call the family of your husband? _____
12. What do you call the husband of your mother's sister? _____
13. What do you call the brother of your wife? _____
14. What do you call the son of your husband's first marriage? _____
15. What do you call it when a married couple legally breaks up? _____
16. What do you call the father of your husband? _____
17. What do you call your brothers and sisters? _____
18. What do you call the daughter of your aunt? _____
19. What do you call your father and mother? _____
20. What do you call the mother of your grandfather? _____

Word bank: stepson, parents, sister-in-law, niece, grandfather, siblings, mother-in-law, get divorced, widower, brother, brother-in-law, father-in-law, aunt, uncle, widow, in-law, ex-wife, great-grandmother, cousin, nephew.

Reading Comprehension

Types of Families



An American Extended Family

A family is a group of people that have a common ancestor. They usually live together in the same house. Although it is a fact that not all families are the same, they can be categorized into different types.

A nuclear family consists of parents and their children living together. In many countries in Europe and North America this is the most common form of family. There are three types of nuclear families. In the first type the father works and the mother cares for the children. In the second type, the mother works and the father stays at home with the children. In the third type of family, both parents work. This last type of family is the most common in the USA and Canada.

In an extended family, different family members such as grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins live together. In many areas of the world, such as Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, and Southern Europe, this type of family is common.

Recently in some countries, couples are choosing to have only one child. These types of families are called single child families. Some people believe that children raised in these kinds of families are spoilt, selfish and lonely. But research doesn't support this.

Some families have no children at all. The couples that make up these families sometimes make the choice not to have children because they want to have more free time. Some couples choose not to have children for financial reasons.

Families with only one parent are called single parent families. There are several causes of these types of families. The first reason is divorce. Another reason is that the one of the parent dies, leaving the surviving parent widowed.

Additionally, some parents never get married in the first place.

When the husband or wife in a marriage brings children with them from a past marriage, this is called a blended or reconstituted family. This type of family has become more common due to the increase in divorces. For some children this kind of family can be good because there are two parents, instead of just one.

But there can also be some difficulties as the two new families try to become one.

As the basis of all societies, families of all types are very important. This is true now and will be true in the future as well.

Choose for each description the right type of family.12pts

1. Two years ago Darrel and Tanya got married. Before they got married Darrel had three sons and Tanya had a daughter. Now they all live together.

- A.CHILDLESS FAMILY
- B.EXTENDED FAMILY
- C.SINGLE PARENT FAMILY
- D.BLENDED FAMILY
- E.ONLY CHILD FAMILY

2. Hiroshi's wife died several years ago of cancer. He now raises his two sons Tomo and Taiki by himself.

- A.CHILDLESS FAMILY
- B.EXTENDED FAMILY
- C.SINGLE PARENT FAMILY
- D.BLENDED FAMILY
- E.ONLY CHILD FAMILY

3. Jose and Maria live with their 3 children. They also live with their parents, an uncle and an aunt.

- A.CHILDLESS FAMILY
- B.EXTENDED FAMILY
- C.SINGLE PARENT FAMILY
- D.BLENDED FAMILY
- E.ONLY CHILD FAMILY

4. Husband and wife Dalee and Meegung have been married for two years. They are both very successful business people and don't have any children.

- A.CHILDLESS FAMILY
- B.EXTENDED FAMILY
- C.SINGLE PARENT FAMILY
- D.BLENDED FAMILY
- E.ONLY CHILD FAMILY

5. Harry and his wife Jane have been married for six years. They have one daughter named Melissa.

- A.CHILDLESS FAMILY
- B.EXTENDED FAMILY
- C.SINGLE PARENT FAMILY
- D.BLENDED FAMILY
- E.ONLY CHILD FAMILY

6.Jack and Betty, who have been married for over 15 years, have two children named Daniel and Christine.

- A.CHILDLESS FAMILY
- B.EXTENDED FAMILY
- C.SINGLE PARENT FAMILY
- D.BLENDED FAMILY
- E.ONLY CHILD FAMILY
- F.NUCLEAR FAMILY

