

2022

I.P.T MEXICO PANAMA

Profesor:

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6334-9319

MÓDULO DE INGLÉS

II TRIMESTRE

NIVEL:

8° A.



ESTUDIANTE

FECHA DE ENTREGA

23 DE SEPTIEMBRE, 2022





Indicaciones Generales:

1. Desarrollar las actividades de la guía, con ayuda del contenido en ella.
2. La guía, debe entregarlo engrapado solamente. Evite el uso de folder o cartapacio. Siga ésta indicación, forma parte de su evaluación.
- 3.. añadir vocabulario en cada actividad, de acuerdo a las palabras que desconoce, colocar su significado en español.

Evaluación:

- } El desarrollo de cada tema equivale a una nota diaria y una de apreciación.
- } En cada tema desarrollado se le evaluará lo siguiente:
 - Que haya desarrollado cada taller correspondiente a cada tema en la guía de trabajo. Puede agregar páginas adicionales si es necesario o utilizar hojas de rayas o blancas para desarrollar mejor las actividades.
 - Todas las respuestas deben estar escrita con bolígrafo azul o negro. Puede usar resaltadores, lápices de colores si es necesario para resaltar. Valor 5 pts.
 - Orden, aseo, ortografía y nitidez del trabajo. Valor 5 pts
 - Respuestas correctas. Valor ____pts. Dependerá de la cantidad de pregunta que tiene cada sección de acuerdo al módulo.
 - Seguir todas las indicaciones que ha dado el profesor para el desarrollo de los módulos. Valor 5 pts

Nota Importante: No se evaluará la puntualidad; ya que, no queremos perjudicar aquellos estudiantes que por algún motivo no le llegó el módulo a tiempo. Trate en lo posible de ir desarrollando todos los ejercicios en el menor tiempo.

TOPIC # 1 – HAVE AND HAS



SINGULAR		PLURAL	USING HAVE AND HAS	
A. I have a pen.			I You We They	+ have
F. We have pens				
B. You have a pen.				
G. You have pens.				
C. She has a pen.			She He It	+ has
H. They have pens.				
D. He has a pen				
E. It has a pen				

HAVE is the form of the **verb** that goes with such **pronouns** as I, you, we and they, as well as with plural **nouns**. **HAS**, on the other hand, goes with pronouns he, she, it, and with singular nouns.

HAVE es la forma del **verbo** que va con **pronombres** como I, You, we y They, con **sustantivos** en plural. **HAS**, por otro lado, va con pronombres He, She, It, con sustantivos singulares.

➤ **PRACTICE #1 have and has** Directions: complete the sentences. Use **have** and **has**.

(completa las oraciones. Usa have y has). (22pts)

- We have grammar books.
- I _____ a dictionary.
- Kate _____ a blue pen. She _____ a blue notebook too.
- You _____ a pen in your pocket.
- Bob _____ a notebook on his desk.
- Anna and Bob _____ notebooks. They _____ pens too.
- Samir is a student in our class. He _____ a red grammar book.
- I _____ a grammar book. It _____ a red cover.
- You and I are students. We _____ books on our desk.
- Mike _____ a wallet in his pocket. Sara _____ a wallet in her purse.
- Nadia isn't in class today because she _____ the flu.
- Mr. and Mrs. Johnson _____ two daughters.
- Ducks _____ feathers.
- A duck _____ a beak.
- Keiner _____ a pen.

TOPIC # 2 – POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES



POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES																				
SINGULAR	PLURAL	Subject pronouns Possessive adjectives																		
a. I have a book. My book is red. b. You have a book. Your book is red. c. She has a book. Her book is red. d. He has a book. His book is red.	e. We have books. Our books are red. f. They have books. Their books are red	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">I</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">→</td> <td style="width: 40%;">my</td> </tr> <tr> <td>You</td> <td style="text-align: center;">→</td> <td>your</td> </tr> <tr> <td>She</td> <td style="text-align: center;">→</td> <td>her</td> </tr> <tr> <td>He</td> <td style="text-align: center;">→</td> <td>his</td> </tr> <tr> <td>We</td> <td style="text-align: center;">→</td> <td>our</td> </tr> <tr> <td>They</td> <td style="text-align: center;">→</td> <td>their</td> </tr> </table>	I	→	my	You	→	your	She	→	her	He	→	his	We	→	our	They	→	their
I	→	my																		
You	→	your																		
She	→	her																		
He	→	his																		
We	→	our																		
They	→	their																		
		I possess a book. = I have a book. = It is my book.																		
		My, our, her, his, our, and their are called “possessives adjectives.” They come in front of nouns.																		

➤ PRACTICE #2 Possessive adjectives

Directions: complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives.

(completa las oraciones con el adjetivo posesivo correcto).

my	your,	her	his	our	their
----	-------	-----	-----	-----	-------

1. You´re next. It´s your turn.
2. Luisa´s next. It´s _____ turn.
3. John an jane are next. It´s _____ turn.
4. My aunt is next. It´s _____ turn.
5. I am next. It´s _____ turn.
6. The children are next. It´s _____ turn
7. You and Sam are next. It´s _____ turn.
8. Marcos and I are next. It´s _____ turn.
9. Miguel is next. It´s _____ turn.
10. Mrs. Brown is next. It´s _____ turn.



Possessive adjectives: Family relationships

Here are informal words people in families use for each other:

mom=mother / dad=father / grandma=grandmother / grandpa=grandfather



Complete the sentences. Write the correct possessive adjective in each blank space. my your his her our their

1. I'm the boy in this picture on the left. My name is Tommy.
_____ mom is Helen and _____ dad
is Bob. I'm _____ son.



2. I'm the girl in this picture on the right. My name is Lisa.
_____ parents are Mary and Dave. I'm
_____ daughter.



3. I'm the boy in this picture on the left. My name is Kevin. I have a new sister. _____ name is Betsy. My mom is Sara and my dad is Bob. _____ last name is Smith -- Sara Smith, Bob Smith, Betsy Smith, and Kevin Smith.



4. I'm the girl in this picture on the right. My mom is in the middle. _____ name is Kim.
_____ mom is next to her. She is _____ grandma. She has white hair.

5. I am not in this picture. This is my friend Tommy and
_____ grandpa.

6. I am not in the picture. This is my friend Susie and
_____ grandpa.



7. I am not in the picture. This is my friend Johnny and _____ grandparents. _____ grandma is wearing glasses. _____ grandpa is not wearing glasses.

8. This is a picture of me and my family at a holiday dinner. Do you have a picture of you and _____ family?





➤ WORKSHEET #1

Complete the sentences. Use **have** or **has**. Use **my, your, her, his, our, or their**. (completa las oraciones. Usa **have** o **has**. Usa **my, you, her, his, our, o their**.)

1. I _____ have _____ a book. _____ My _____ book is interesting.
2. Bob _____ a backpack. _____ backpack is green.
3. You _____ a raincoat. _____ raincoat is Brown.
4. Kate _____ a raincoat. _____ raincoat is red.
5. Ane and Jim are married. They _____ a baby. _____ baby is six months old.
6. Ken and Sue _____ a daughter. _____ daughter is ten years old.
7. Jhon and I _____ a son. _____ son is seven years old.
8. I _____ a brother. _____ brother is sixteen.
9. We _____ grammar books. _____ grammar books are red.
10. Mike _____ a car. _____ car is blue.



TOPIC # 3 – THERE IS / THERE ARE

THERE + BE	
<p>THERE + BE + SUBJECT + PLACE</p> <p>A. There is a bird in the tree.</p> <p>B. There are a bird in the tree.</p>	<p>There + be is used to say that something exists in a particular place.</p> <p>There + be se utiliza para decir que algo existe o esta en un lugar en particular.</p>
<p>C. There's a bird in the tree.</p> <p>D. There're four birds in the tree.</p>	<p>CONTRACTIONS:</p> <p>There + is = there's</p> <p>There + are = there're</p>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	

➤ PRACTICE #3 There is /There are

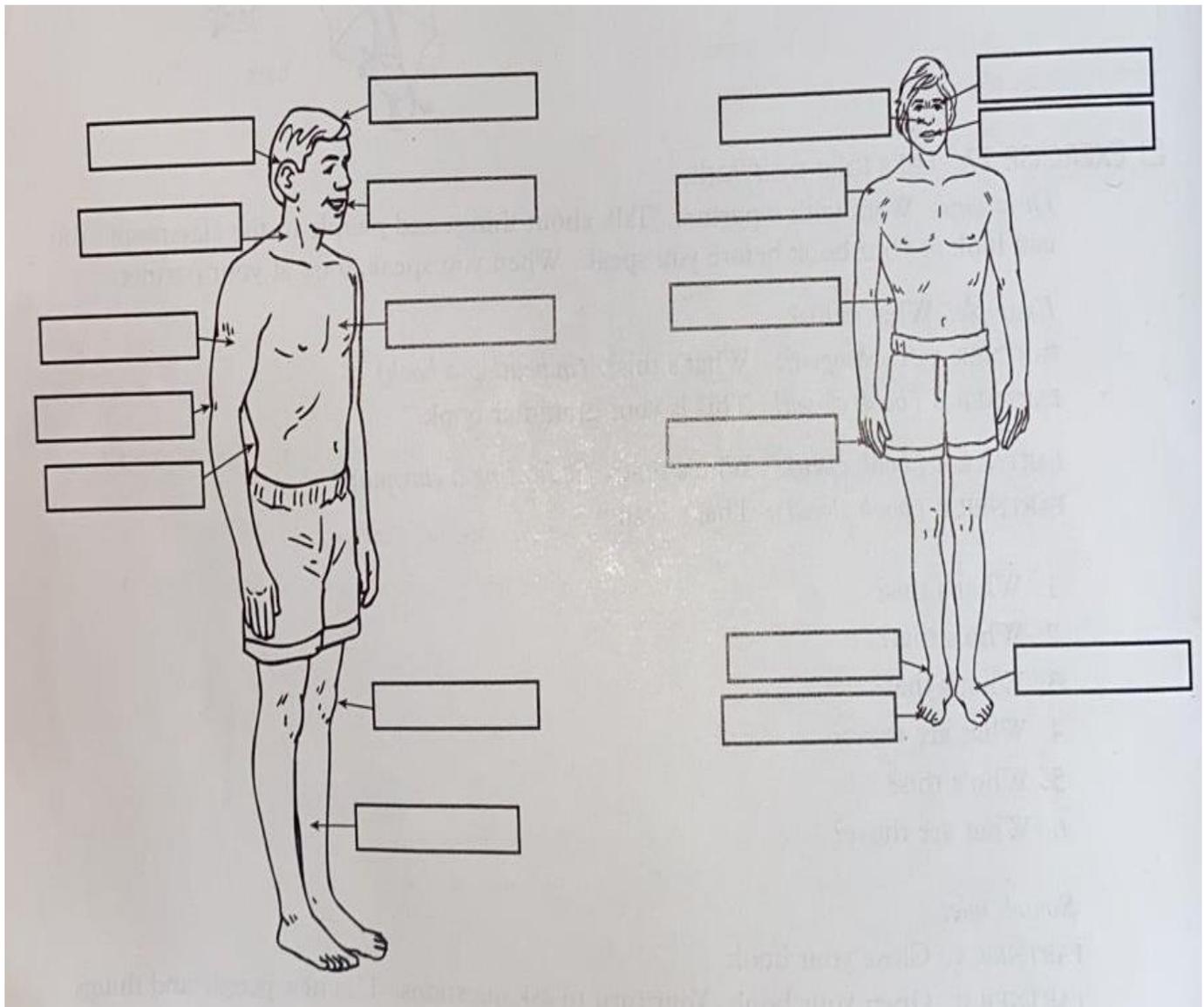
Complete the sentences with **is** or **are**. (completa las oraciones con is o are).

1. There _____ a butterfly in this picture.
2. There _____ two trees in this picture.
3. There _____ a bird in this picture.
4. There _____ seven flowers in this picture.
5. There _____ a grammar book on my desk.
6. There _____ many grammar books in this room.
7. There _____ comfortable chairs in this classroom.
8. There _____ a nice view from the classroom window.
9. There _____ interesting places to visit in this area.
10. There _____ a good place to eat near school.
11. There _____ fun activities to do on weekends in this area.
12. There _____ difficult words in this exercise.



- Write the names of the parts of the body on the illustration. Use the words in the list.
(escribe el nombre de las partes del cuerpo en la ilustración. Usa las palabras de la lista)

Ankle	ear	foot	leg	shoulder
Arm	elbow	hand	mouth	side
Back	eye	head	neck	teeth
Chest	fingers	knee	nose	toes





TOPIC # 4 – DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

This

Used to point to people or objects that are **nearby**.

Utilizado para señalar persona o objeto que este cerca.

- This house is old but solid.
- This ship will sail south tomorrow morning.

That:

Used to **qualify remote** and singular objects or persons. Utilizado para señalar un objeto o persona que esta lejos.

- Give me **that** note. It's mine.
- Are **that** green house yours?

These:

It is used for the plural objects and people near us.

Utilizado para objetos en plural que estan cerca

- We bought **these** candles for our wedding anniversary.
- **These** cakes are burnt. I have to do a new one in the evening, my guests will come.

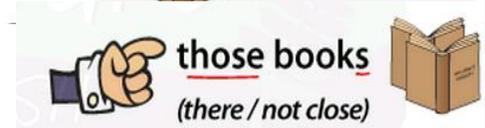
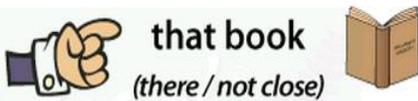
Those

It is used for the individual person or object located far away. Utilizado para objetos en plural que estan lejos

- **Those** children can speak French in their school.
- Can you eat all of **those** cakes?

Singular

Plural



Practice# 4 Demonstrative adjectives

Fill in the Blank with the correct demonstrative adjective (this, that, these, those). Llena en los espacios vacíos con el adjetivo demostrativo correcto.

1. _____ glass here is mine.
2. _____ books here are hers, but _____ over there are mine.
3. She can't eat all of _____ popcorn.
4. I found _____ earring in the bedroom. Is it yours?
5. I can't finish _____ contracts today. I'll work on them tomorrow.
6. _____ cupcakes are delicious, Shawn. May I have another?
7. Yes, _____ is Amy speaking. Who is calling?
8. _____ picture here was taken in India.
9. I think _____ woodpecker is back. I hear it banging on the house.
10. Cathy, could you please make _____ delicious brownies again? You know, the ones you brought to my birthday party.



TOPIC # 5 – USING VERB TO BE

VERB TO BE

+ - ?



I	am	I	am not	Am	I?
You	are	You	aren't	Are	You?
He	is	He	isn't	Is	He?
She	is	She	isn't	Is	She?
It	is	It	isn't	Is	It?
We	are	We	aren't	Are	We?
You	are	You	aren't	Are	You?
They	are	They	aren't	Are	They?



Ser o estar

Verb to be : am, are, is

Usamos am para I

Usamos is para singular tercera persona , he, she , it

Usamos are para plural.

PRACTICE # 5 USING VERB TO BE

I PART: complete with am, are, is. Complete con am, are, is.

Hellos I _____ Lucia. I _____ the only child because I have a brother, Peter.

We go to the same school but we _____ in the same class. He _____ twelve and I _____ eleven.

We have a dog. Her name _____ Lia.. Right now. We _____ in the dining room but Lia _____ with us.

She _____ sleeping in the kitchen. It _____ warm and sunny today so we'll take her a walk later.

II part: Fill in the blanks with am, are, is. (capitalize where needed) llena los espacios en blanco con am, are, is.

1. Tom _____ is a doctor.
2. Jerry and Linda _____ from Panama.
3. Juan _____ a famous movie star.
4. _____ Dario and Cristian police officers?
5. BMW _____ is an expensive car brand.
6. Alan's friends _____ teachers.
7. We _____ at home.
8. I _____ student.
9. They _____ my cousins.
10. Javier _____ a pianist.



➤ Worksheet #2

A- Complete the sentences with “this”, “that”, “these”, “those”.

Complete las oraciones con “this”, “that”, “these” , “those”.

1. Can I introduce you? Sandra, _____ is John. John, _____ is Sandra.
2. “Is _____ Peter over there?” “No, _____ Tim.”
3. Are _____ bananas in the bowl?
4. Is _____ a kitten over there?
5. “Sorry, is _____ your pencilcase?” “Oh, yes. Thank you.”
6. Good morning! _____ is Mark Williams speaking?
7. Who are _____ tall men over there in front of the newsagent?
8. “Excuse me! Is _____ seat free?” “No, it isn’t.”
9. “What are _____ over there? Are they owls?” “Yes, they are.”
10. “I’m sorry I’m late.” “ _____ is all right. Come and sit.

B. Write affirmative sentences using there is or there are. Escriba oraciones afirmativas utilizando There is o there are.

1. _____ five shops.
2. _____ a lot of restaurants.
3. _____ a building.
4. _____ some parks.
5. _____ a library.
6. _____ a bus station.
7. _____ a sports centre.



Using Be and Have

Worksheet # 3. Colors

Write the name of a color in each blank space. The first letter of each word is given. Escribe el nombre del color en cada espacio en blanco. Se dio la primera letra.



These colors are in the rainbow:

r *ed* _____

o _____

y _____

g _____

b _____

p _____

Write the name of a color in each blank space. The first two letters of each word are given. These colors are not in the rainbow: escribe el nombre de un color en cada espacio en blanco. Se dieron Las dos primeras letras de cada palabra.

bl _____

br _____

wh _____

gr _____