

MEDUCA
IPT MÉXICO-PANAMÁ
GUIDE OF WORKSHOPS FOR THE REST OF THE SECOND
TRIMESTER

11TH GRADE G SCIENCE

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FECHA DE ENTREGA: ANTES DEL FINAL DEL TRIMESTRE

OBSERVACIÓN: HASTA EL MOMENTO TIENEN DOS CALIFICACIONES EN ESTE TRIMESTRE QUE SE TOMARÁN EN CUENTA EN EL PROMEDIO TRIMESTRAL. ADEMÁS, DE LO QUE SE SIGA REALIZANDO DURANTE EL TRIMESTRE.

EL CLASSROOM QUE HEMOS ESTADO UTILIZANDO, SE SEGUIRÁ USANDO PARA LA ENTREGA DE WORKSHOPS. TAMBIÉN PODRÁS ENTREGAR LOS WORKSHOPS EN EL COLEGIO EN CASO DE QUE NO TENGAS INTERNET EN TU HOGAR. LOS TALLERES QUE APARECEN EN ESTA GUÍA LOS PONDRÉ EN CLASSROOM.

PUEDEN HACER PREGUNTAS EN EL TABLÓN DE CLASSROOM O EN UN GRUPO DE WHATASPP QUE SE FORMARÁ CON LA FINALIDAD DE ACLARAR CUALQUIER DUDA O ESCRIBIENDOME AL CORREO.

ESTARÉ ATENDIENDO UNA VECE A LA SEMANA A CADA GRUPO DE FORMA SINCRÓNICA POR MEDIO DE ZOOM. APENAS CORDINE ESTO LES HARÉ LLEGAR DICHA INFORMACIÓN.

TAMBIÉN DE FORMA ASINCRÓNICA DE 8 A 12 MEDIO DÍA DE LUNES A VIERNES. ES DECIR, EN ESE HORARIO PUEDEN HACER SUS PREGUNTAS SOBRE ALGÚN WORKSHOP Y LES RESPONDERÉ.

LOS WORKSHOPS DEBEN DE SER ENTREGADOS ANTES DE TERMINAR EL TRIMESTRE A MENOS QUE SE LOGRE HACER LOS ARREGLOS PROVOCIONALES DE LOS BAÑOS Y PODAMOS REANUDAR CLASES PRESENCIALES ANTES DEL CIERRE DEL TRIMESTRE. EN DICHO CASO SE COORDINARÁ OTRA FECHA DE ENTREGA DESPUÉS DE ACORDAR CON USTEDES.

TOPICS

Grammar in context for

communicative

purposes:

Review of the simple present

- relative clauses with Who/

that

Avoiding pollution to

conserve our nature.

Adverbs of Place

Simple Present - Rules for third person

Al igual que en español, en inglés debemos conjugar los verbos según el sujeto. En inglés únicamente modificamos o conjugamos el verbo para las terceras personas (He, She, It). A continuación encontrará 6 reglas comunes para conjugar los verbos para el presente simple.

Rule 1: For most verbs, we add -s to the base form to make the third person singular (she, he, it) form.

- to want - wants
- to sit - sits

Rule 2: When the verb ends in -ss, -sh, ch, -x or -zz, we add -es.

- to pass - passes
- to wash - washes
- to watch - watches

Rule 3: When the verb ends in -o, we add -es.

- to go - goes
- to do - does

Rule 4: When the verb ends in "a vowel + y" we only add "s"

- to play - plays
- to pay - pays

Rule 5: When the verb ends in "a consonant + y" we change "y" to "i" and add -es.

- to study - studies
- to hurry - hurries

Rule 6: Irregular verbs change completely to have – has



Present Simple

Put the verbs in the right form.

- 1) You _____ too much tv. (watch)
- 2) She _____ everyday. (swim)
- 3) They _____ to a music camp every summer. (go)
- 4) It _____ a lot in autumn. (rain)
- 5) I _____ my bike everyday to go to work. (ride)
- 6) He _____ going to the museum. (love)
- 7) We _____ in the choir every Sunday morning. (sing)

Match the verbs in the box with the sentences.

works	sing	pray	remember	plays	cooks	talks	yawn
eats	drives	sleep	brush	decorate	loves	thinks	forget

- 1) I _____ you from last year.
- 2) We _____ the house for Christmas.
- 3) My grandparents _____ every evening at dinner time.
- 4) My mom _____ Italian dishes like no one else.
- 5) My brothers _____ until 11am on Saturday mornings.
- 6) Your friend _____ a lot for someone who is shy.
- 7) He _____ about her all the time.
- 8) My father _____ in a bank.
- 9) You always _____ when you are happy.
- 10) Mary _____ only fruits and vegetables.
- 11) You always _____ to close the door when you leave.
- 12) My sister _____ tennis every Wednesday at 4pm.
- 13) They _____ all day long because they didn't have enough sleep.
- 14) My father _____ at 90km/hour when he is on the motorway.
- 15) She _____ him so much.
- 16) I _____ my hair every morning and every evening.

Este auxiliar o verbo lo vamos a utilizar al hablar en el tiempo presente, he aquí la importancia de tener en cuenta su correcto uso. Este auxiliar o verbo cumple tres funciones principales:

- AUXILIAR EN PREGUNTAS.
- AUXILIAR EN RESPUESTAS CORTAS.
- VERBO PRINCIPAL.

Sin embargo, el "DO" debe ser conjugado cuando va acompañado de ciertos pronombres personales. Recuerda que estos pronombres son "Yo" (I), "Tú/Ustedes" (You), "Él" (He), "Ella" (She), "Eso" (It), "Nosotros" (We), "Ellos" (They), por ejemplo:

POSITIVO	NEGATIVO
I do	I don't
You do	You don't
He does	He doesn't
She does	She doesn't
It does	It doesn't
We do	We don't
They do	They don't

Cuando usamos el "DO" como auxiliar en preguntas simples vamos a usar la siguiente fórmula:

- DO/DOES + PRONOMBRE + VERBO + COMPLEMENTO.

Ejemplo:

Pregunta simple: Do you study english? / Does she work?

Pero también tenemos preguntas complejas y la fórmula es la siguiente:

- PREGUNTA "WH" + DO/DOES + PRONOMBRE + VERBO + COMPLEMENTO.

Ejemplo:

Pregunta compleja: Where does she study english?

Para las respuestas cortas usando el "DO" como auxiliar usamos la siguiente fórmula:

- YES/NO + PRONOMBRE PERSONAL + DO/DOES (en su forma positiva o negativa según la respuesta).

Ejemplo:

Do you go to english classes at Smart?

Respuesta corta: Yes, I do / No, I don't.



Present Simple Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I live You live He lives She lives It lives We live You live They live	I don't live You don't live He doesn't live She doesn't live It doesn't live We don't live You don't live They don't live	Do I live? Do you live? Does he live? Does she live? Does it live? Do we live? Do you live? Do they live?

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La estructura del 'simple present' de verbo 'to do' en forma negativa es:

Suj + auxiliar (do/does) + not + verbo + ...

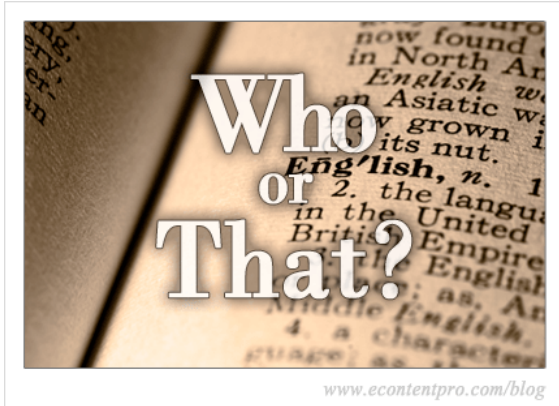
Ejemplos

I do not do justice.	No hago justicia.
You don't do interviews.	No haces entrevistas.
He doesn't do anything wrong.	No hace nada malo.
She doesn't do a good job.	No hace un buen trabajo.
It does not do any harm.	No hace daño.
We don't do it well.	No lo hacemos bien.
You don't do your homework.	No hacéis vuestras tareas.
They do not do it here.	No lo hacen aquí.

DO OR DOES? DON'T OR DOESN'T?

Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ you live in Miami?
2. He _____ study English.
3. I _____ have a car.
4. _____ Peter sing very well?
5. Susan _____ buy many clothes.
6. _____ the children have many toys?
7. Jacke _____ play soccer every day.
8. _____ Meg like pizza ?
9. Kate and I _____ sleep late.
10. Bob and Fred _____ watch TV at night.
11. _____ Bob clean his bedroom?
12. _____ Fred wake up early?
13. Cindy _____ love her husband.
14. Sue and Jake _____ ride a bike.
15. Jully _____ drive very well.



When to Use 'Who' vs. 'That'

Generally, styles and dictionaries allow "that" to refer to people, places, animals, and things, and "who" strictly for people and animals. Different [style guides](#) have varying grammar rules:

- 1. Chicago Manual of Style: This style allows "who" for people and animals, and stipulates that the word "that" is for objects only.
- 2. AP Style and APA Style: The Associated Press style and the American Psychological Association slightly differ from the Chicago style in that "who" should only be used for humans and animals with a specific name. "That" should be used for inanimate objects and animals without a name.

. Who

Este pronombre se refiere exclusivamente a las personas. Desempeña el papel de sujeto o de objeto en la oración. También se puede usar con animales que conocemos y tienen un nombre.

1. The woman who comes behind is my sister-in-law. (La mujer que viene detrás es mi cuñada)
2. My neighbor Antonio who is my neighbor has told me. (Mi vecino Antonio que es mi vecino me lo ha contado)

. That

Este pronombre se aplica indistintamente tanto cuando se refiere a las personas como a las cosas y con animales que no conocemos. Por consiguiente, puedes emplearlo al objeto de sustituir tanto a who como a which si el contexto así lo permite.

1. The fish that I had for lunch yesterday made me feel bad. (El pescado que comí ayer para almorzar me hizo sentir mal).
2. The movie that I saw this week, I really liked. (La película que yo vi esta semana, me gustó mucho)

WORKSHOP N°3

USE WHO OR THAT

REMEMBER TO USE A DICTIONARY

- 1- He is the teacher _____ works in my school.
- 2- That letter is the one _____ I got.
- 3- Fluffy is the name of the cat _____ I have.
- 4- Cats are animals _____ can chase mice.
- 5- My dog, Wilfred, is a pet _____ we can trust.
- 6- She is the girl _____ won the beauty contest.
- 7- This car is the one _____ I like.
- 8- Susan is the person _____ knows the answer.



Pollution is the introduction of [contaminants](#) into the natural environment that cause adverse change.^[1] Pollution can take the form of any substance (solid, liquid, or gas) or energy (such as radioactivity, heat, sound, or light). [Pollutants](#), the components of pollution, can be either foreign substances/energies or naturally occurring contaminants. Although environmental pollution can be caused by natural events, the word pollution generally implies that the contaminants have an anthropogenic source – that is, a source created by human activities.

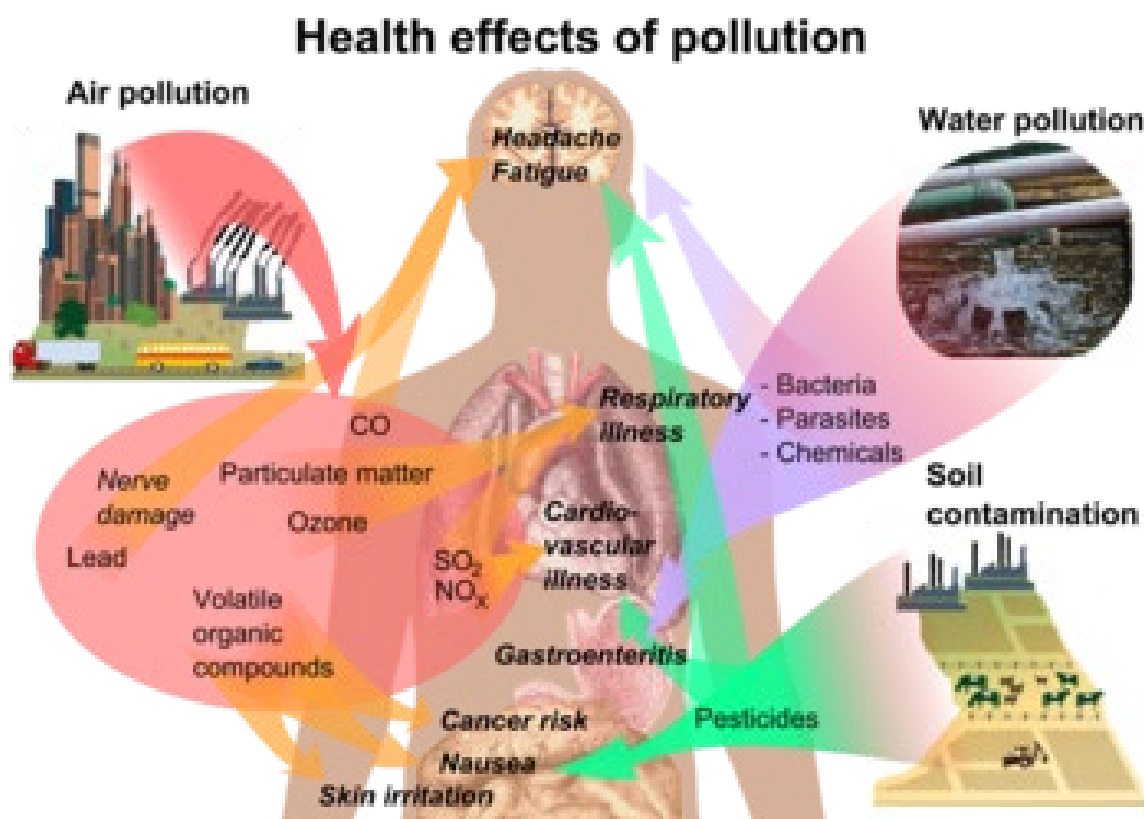
KINDS OF POLLUTIONS

- [Air pollution](#): the release of chemicals and [particulates](#) into the atmosphere. Common gaseous pollutants include [carbon monoxide](#), [sulfur](#)

dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and nitrogen oxides produced by industry and motor vehicles. Photochemical ozone and smog are created as nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons react to sunlight.

- Littering: the criminal throwing of inappropriate man-made objects, unremoved, onto public and private properties.
- Noise pollution: which encompasses roadway noise, aircraft noise, industrial noise as well as high-intensity sonar.
- Plastic pollution: involves the accumulation of plastic products and microplastics in the environment that adversely affects wildlife, wildlife habitat, or humans.
- Soil contamination occurs when chemicals are released by spill or underground leakage. Among the most significant soil contaminants are hydrocarbons, heavy metals, MTBE,^[8] herbicides, pesticides and chlorinated hydrocarbons.
- Radioactive contamination, resulting from 20th century activities in atomic physics, such as nuclear power generation and nuclear weapons research, manufacture and deployment.
- Thermal pollution, is a temperature change in natural water bodies caused by human influence, such as use of water as coolant in a power plant.
- Water pollution, caused by the discharge of industrial wastewater from commercial and industrial waste (intentionally or through spills) into surface waters; discharges of untreated sewage and chemical contaminants, such as chlorine.

Adverse [air quality](#) can kill many organisms, including humans. Ozone pollution can cause [respiratory disease](#), [cardiovascular disease](#), [throat](#) inflammation, chest pain, and [congestion](#). [Water pollution](#) causes approximately 14,000 deaths per day, mostly due to [contamination of drinking water](#) by untreated [sewage](#) in [developing countries](#).



Oil spills can cause [skin](#) irritations and [rashes](#). Noise pollution induces [hearing loss](#), [high blood pressure](#), [stress](#), and [sleep disturbance](#). [Mercury](#) has been linked to [developmental deficits](#) in children and [neurologic](#) symptoms. Older people are majorly exposed to [diseases induced by air pollution](#). Those with heart or lung disorders are at additional risk. Children and infants are also at serious risk. [Lead](#) and other [heavy metals](#) have been shown to

cause neurological problems. Chemical and [radioactive](#) substances can [cause cancer](#) and [as well as birth defects](#).

Actions You Can Take to Reduce Air Pollution

Follow these Tips Every Day to Reduce Pollution:

- Conserve energy - at home, at work, everywhere.
- Look for the ENERGY STAR label when buying home or office equipment.
- Carpool, use public transportation, bike, or walk whenever possible.
- Follow gasoline refueling instructions for efficient vapor recovery, being careful not to spill fuel and always tightening your gas cap securely.
- Consider purchasing portable gasoline containers labeled “spill-proof,” where available.
- Keep car, boat, and other engines properly tuned.
- Be sure your tires are properly inflated.
- Use environmentally safe paints and cleaning products whenever possible.
- Mulch or compost leaves and yard waste.
- Consider using gas logs instead of wood.
- Avoid burning leaves, trash, and other materials.
- Avoid using gas-powered lawn and garden equipment.



**REUSE
REDUCE
RECYCLE**

WORKSHOP N°4

(score= 40 points)

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS WITH THE HELP OF A DICTIONARY.

1-POLLUTION

2- POLLUTANT

3- LITTERING

4- NOISE POLLUTION

5- SOIL CONTAMINATION

6- DRINKING WATER

7- SEWAGE

8 – DEVELOPING COUNTRY

9 - SKIN RASHES

10 - HEARING LOSS

11 – LEAD (METAL)

12- BIRTH DEFECTS

13- CARPOOL

14- AIR POLLUTION

15- COOLANT

16- ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

17- ANTHROPOGENIC SOURCE

18- CARBON MONOXIDE

19- WASTE WATER

20- SPILLS

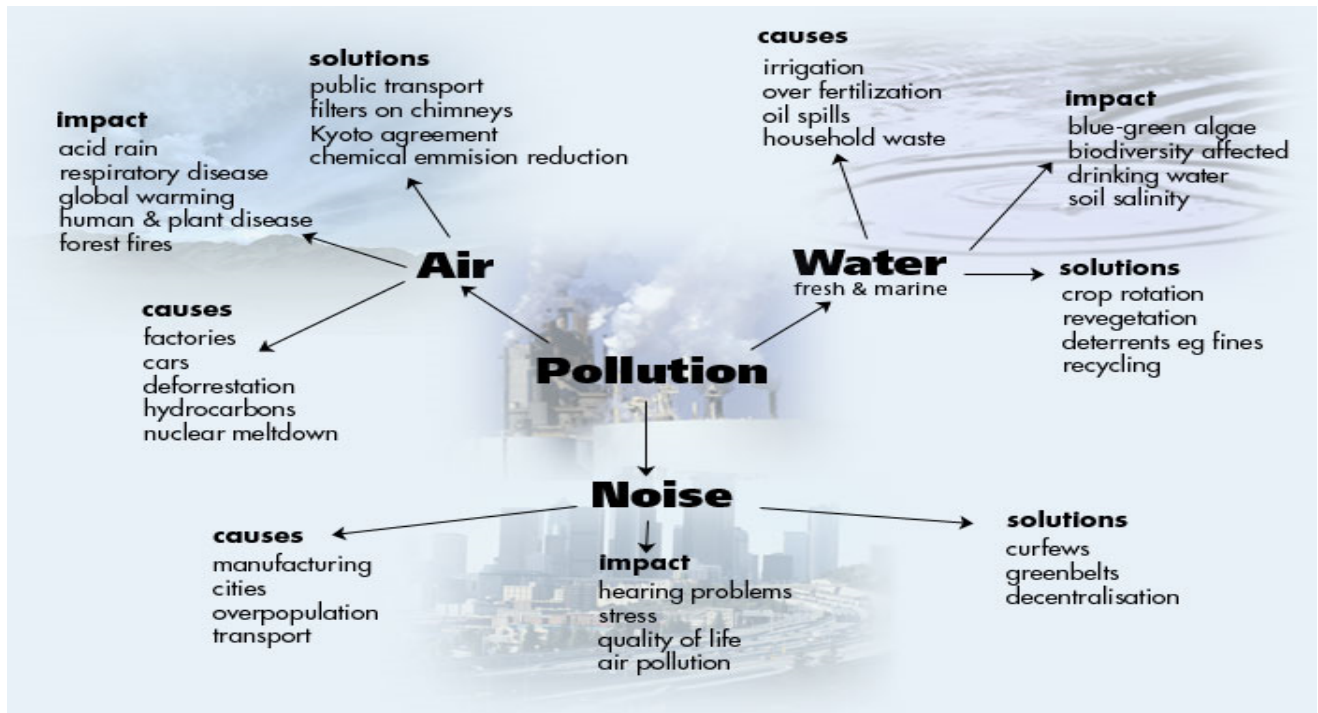
Answer the following (score= 40 points)

- 1- What is pollution?
- 2- What is a pollutant?
- 3- Define anthropogenic source
- 4- Define littering
- 5- Mention 5 kinds of pollution
- 6- Mention 5 ways pollution affect our health
- 7- Mention 5 things we can do to avoid pollution
- 8- What is the effect of lead in our health?

WORKSHOP N° 6

DO A CONCEPT MAP ABOUT POLLUTION INCLUDING ITS DEFINITION, CAUSES, KINDS OF POLLUTION, EFFETCS ON OUR HEALTH AND WAYS TO AVOID IT. DO NOT COPY / PASTE. DO NOT USE ILLUSTRATIONS FROM BOOKS OR MAGAZINES. YOU MUST DRAW AND DO YOUR OWN CONCEPT MAP.

HAGA UN MAPA CONCEPTUAL SOBRE LA CONTAMINACIÓN AMBIENTAL QUE INCLUYA SU DEFINICIÓN, CAUSAS, CLASES DE CONTAMINACIÓN, EFECTOS Y MANERAS DE EVITARLAS. NO HACER COPY/ PASTE, NI USAR FIGURAS DE LIBROS O REVISTAS. USTED DEBE HACER SU PROPIO MAPA CONCEPTUAL Y HACER SUS PROPIOS DIBUJOS. Use su creatividad , no tiene que ser idéntico al EJEMPLO:



Adverb of place is the type of adverb that answers the question 'Where'. Adverbs of place deal with the action of someplace. It modifies or describes where something happens. It indicates a position of an object in relation to some other object.

Below is the example list of adverbs of place

- Away
- Elsewhere
- Right
- There
- Above
- Down
- Next door
- Somewhere
- East
- Indoors
- Over
- Back
- Far
- On
- Behind
- Below
- In
- Up
- Along
- Anywhere
- Off
- Upstairs
- Here
- Nearby
- Towards
- About
- Inside
- Out
- Underground
- Abroad
- Downstairs
- Near
- Backward/s
- Outside
- Overseas
- Under

ADVERBIOS DE LUGAR (adverbs of place)



Cerca de
Near



Lejos de
Far - far away



Delante de
In front of



Detrás de
behind



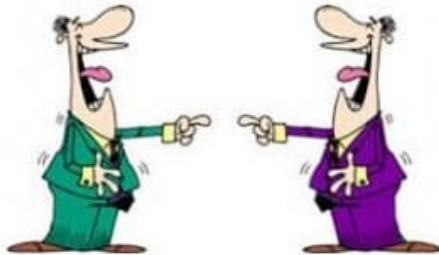
Al lado de
Next to - beside



Encima de
Over



Debajo de
Under



Enfrente de
Opposite



Dentro de
In - inside



Fuera de
Out - outside



A la derecha de
On the right



Entre
Between



A la izquierda de
On the left

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ADVERB OF PLACE



WORKSHEET



Name: _____

Class: _____

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Identify the adverb of place in these sentences and write your answer against each sentence.

Sr.#	SENTENCES	ANSWER
1	He likes to play basketball outside with his friends.	outside
2	She stepped backward after seeing the snake.	
3	She's from a small town in Maine, where everyone knows each other.	
4	I slept under the stars.	
5	He's been here for hours.	
6	The journey was far too long.	
7	I'll put the book away anywhere.	
8	I can hear footsteps upstairs.	
9	Can you hear that noise there?	
10	The ship was near the coast when it sunk.	
11	I'm going to study abroad next year.	
12	The little girl is hiding behind the door.	

REMEMBER TO DO YOUR OWN WORKSHOPS. BE HONEST.

OBSERVACIÓN: POR LA SITUACIÓN EN QUE NOS ENCONTRAMOS REDUJE ALGUNOS TEMAS. EN CASO TAL QUE REGRESEMOS AL COLEGIO ANTES DE QUE CIERRE EL TRIMESTRE SE INCLUIRÁ ALGO MÁS.

LOS ESTUDIANTES QUE NO ENTREGAN POR CLASSROOM PODRÁN ENTREGAR AL CIERRE DEL TRIMESTRE O CUANDO EL ARREGLO PROVINCIONAL DE LOS SERVICIOS SANITARIOS ESTEN LISTO Y PODAMOS REGRESAR, LO QUE OCURRA PRIMERO. SI LOS SERVICIOS SANITARIOS ESTAN ARREGLADOS ACORDAREMOS LA NUEVA FECHA DE ENTREGA.

**Be strong
now, because
things will
get better.
It might be
stormy now,
but it can't
rain forever.**

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