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Docente: Nina Beatriz Rocha Escobar		Área: INGLES - ARTES	
Grado: 7-1 Y 7-2	Sede: Rosita		Fecha: Julio 19 – Sept 18
Estándar: Comprende el uso de las wh words y utiliza imperativos para hablar sobre el cuidado del medio Ambiente.			
DBA: Da y recibe instrucciones,recomendaciones y sugerencias sobre temas relacionados con su entorno cotidiano.			
Nombre del estudiante:			



WARM UP

Answer these questions: Are you agree with the message? / What do you do to take care of the Environment?

WH QUESTIONS

Wh - Questions

*This is a term used to refer to one **Question** starting with **wh** or **h***

Who ----- **Quién?**

What-----**Qué- Cual?**

Where -----**Dónde ?**

Why -----**Porqué?**

Whose-----**De Quién?**

When -----**Cuando ?**

Which -----**Cúales ?**

How -----**Cómo?**

How many----- **Cúantos?**

How much -----**cuanto?**

How far -----**Que tan lejos?**

How long-**cuanto tiempo?**

How often- **con frecuencia**

How old – **Que edad**

Las WH-Question Words son partículas interrogativas que utilizamos para hacer preguntas en inglés. Suelen causar mucha confusión a principiantes ya que se escriben de manera muy similar [empiezan por wh- (.who, where) o contienen wh (HoW)]. Éstas son:

WHO > Se utiliza para preguntar por alguien y significa "quién" o "quienes".
Who ate the cake? (¿Quién se comió la tarta?)
Who did you see yesterday? (¿A quién viste ayer?)
Who were those men you were with? (¿Quiénes eran esos hombres con los que estabas?)

WHAT > se utiliza para preguntar por algo y significa "qué", "cual" o "cuales".
What did you say? (¿Qué has dicho?)
What is the capital of Argentina? (¿Cuál es la capital de Argentina?)

Variantes:
-What + nombre
What colour are he eyes? (¿De qué color son sus ojos?)
What time is it? (¿Qué hora es?)
What day is it today? (¿Qué día es hoy?)
Which teacher did you talk to: ¿Amanda or Lewis? (¿Con qué profesor hablaste: con Amanda o con Lewis?)

Compara:
What is the tallest building in the world? (¿Cuál es el edificio más alto del mundo?)
Which is taller: ¿The Eiffel Tower or The Empire State? (¿Cuál es más alto: la torre Eiffel o el Empire State?)

What colour are he eyes? (¿De qué color tiene los ojos?)
Which colour do you prefer: ¿red or black? (¿Qué color prefieres: rojo o negro?)

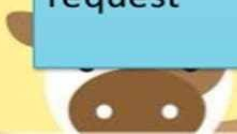
WHERE > se utiliza para preguntar por un lugar y significa "dónde" o "adónde".
Where were you born? (¿Dónde naciste?)
Where are you from? (¿De dónde eres?)
Where is the museum? (¿Dónde está el museo?)

WHEN > significa "cuándo".
When is your birthday? (¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?)
When did she arrive? (¿Cuándo llegó?)



IMPERATIVES

Function	Example
Imperative to use giving a direct/order/command	Wake up now!
Imperative to use giving a warning/prohibition	Watch out! Don't touch me!
Imperative to use giving a advice	Don't be panic Don't eat too much
Imperative to use giving a instruction	Go straight ahead then turn left Take the pill after a meal
Imperative to use giving a request	Please don't go Please reconsider Let me alone, please



Imperatives are verbs used to give orders, commands, warning or instructions.

To make the imperative, use the infinitive of the verb without "to". For example: ¡Come here! / Sit Down!

To make negative imperative, put "do not" or don't before the verb: For example: Don't go! / Do not walk on the Grass.

You can also use "let's" before the verb if you are including yourself in the imperative. The negative of "let's" is let's not".

For example: Let's stop now/ Let's have some lunch/Let's not argue.

Los imperativos son verbos usados para dar órdenes, hacer advertencias, o dar instrucciones.

Para formar el imperativo se utiliza el infinitivo del verbo sin "to". Por ejemplo: Ven aquí! / Sientate!

Para elaborar oraciones negativas poner "do not" o don't antes del verbo. Por ejemplo: ¡No Vayas! No pise el pasto.

Usted puede utilizar let's antes del verbo si usted se esta incluyendo en el imperativo. La forma Negativa de let's es let's not.

Por ejemplo: Detengámonos ahora/ Vamos a almorzar/No discutamos.

1. Read the text carefully, then underline 10 unknown words and look up their meaning in the dictionary.

THE GARBAGE PROBLEM

Garbage is a big problem all over the world. People buy and use a lot of things nowadays. After a while, they throw them away in the garbage bin. All the garbage is later thrown away or dumped outside the city. These places are called landfill sites. In many cities, landfill sites are now full.

About one-third of all the garbage is made of paper. Another third of the garbage is a mix of glass, metal, plastic, and wood. The final third comes from food scraps. These are remains of food that are not eating any more. Food scraps are not a big garbage problem for the environment. Our natural world can get rid of food scraps. Insects and bacteria eat the food scraps and make them go away.

But this does not happen with other materials. Plastic is very toxic to the environment. It poisons the earth and the water. We use plastic for many things, such as combs or pens. Also, when we buy something from the supermarket, we get a plastic bag. As soon as we get home, we throw the bag away. Plastic is also used to make Styrofoam. All take-out coffee cups and fast-food boxes are made of Styrofoam. When we buy coffee and drink it on the street, we throw that cup away too.

Other garbage we throw away is metal. The cans for soft drinks or beer are made of aluminum. Aluminum is toxic too. The paper and wood we throw away are not toxic. But we have to cut down many trees every year to make paper and wood. Our environment suffers when there are no forests around. The air is less fresh, and the earth dries up. With no water in the earth, plants cannot grow.

Solutions to the garbage problem

We have to manage our waste and garbage better. If we throw away so many things, soon we will have no place to dump them.

The best thing to do is to reduce the amount of garbage. If we use less, we throw away less. For instance, we can buy food in big boxes and packages. Then we throw away only one box every month or so. Otherwise, we throw away many small boxes or cans every day.

Similarly, we can reuse a lot of packaging. For example, we do not have to buy take-out coffee in Styrofoam cups. We can bring our own cup from home and fill it with fresh coffee. We also do not have to take the plastic bags from the supermarket. We can bring our own cloth bag from home instead. When we pack lunch, it is better to use a lunch box than a paper bag. Instead of paper plates, we can use real plates. We can clean up with a dishtowel, not a paper towel. We can use a compost bin for food scraps. In this way, the food gets back into the earth. It does not get mixed up with the regular garbage.

Finally, all paper, glass and metal we do use, we can recycle. In many countries, there are now recycling programs. In Germany, for example, people separate all glass bottles by color. Then they put the bottles into special bins that are on the street. The city collects the glass, cleans it, and reuses it. As well, in most countries, people recycle newspapers and cardboard. It is easy and effective.

2 Make a drawing to illustrate the text.

3 Read and answer the multiple choice questions.

Questions 1-6

Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D

1. What is the topic word of the first passage?

A Throw away

B Garbage

C Plastic

D Environment

2. What is the main idea of the second passage?

A People must deal with garbage better.

B People should reuse things.

C People should recycle more.

D People should reduce their waste.

3. Why does the author say that garbage is a big problem?

A Because people buy too many things.

B Because people throw away everything they buy.

C Because not all cities have landfill sites.

D Because landfill sites get fewer and fewer.

4. What do people throw away?

A Paper and wood

B Plastic, glass and metal

C Food scraps

D All of the above

5. Why does the author mention Germany at the end of the reading passage?

A To suggest that recycling is the best solution to the garbage problem

B To offer additional advice about how to handle waste

C To criticize countries that do not have a recycling program

D To demonstrate that recycling works

6. Why should people not throw away Styrofoam cups?

A Because they are toxic to the environment.

- B Because they can reuse them again at home.
- C Because they can buy take-out coffee in them.
- D Because they can fill them again with fresh coffee.

Questions 7-8

What advice does the author give about reusing waste?

Choose TWO letters, A-D.

- A We should drink take-out coffee.
- B We should use our own bags, cups and plates.
- C We should throw away food in the compost bin.
- D We should clean glasses ourselves and recycle them.

4 Make a poster about Do's and Don'ts to protect our environment. Make drawings to illustrate The text.



