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PLAN DE NIVELACIÓN PERÍODO 2/2024

DOCENTE: Jurany Barón Vargas	
GRADO: 8°	CURSO: 801-802
ÁREA: Humanidades	ASIGNATURA: Inglés
INTENSIDAD HORARIA SEMANAL ÁREA: 5 horas	INTENSIDAD HORARIA SEMANAL ASIGNATURA:
NOMBRE DEL PLAN: Simple Present,(modals verb) adjectives, comparative, superlative and simple past	
OBJETIVO: Practicar y ejercitar el tiempo verbal Simple Present (auxiliary verbs or modal verbs and simple past	
DESEMPEÑOS PARA DESARROLLAR: Learning objective: Desarrollar habilidades de escritura y lectura para mejorar el nivel de inglés. Writing and Reading skills	
ACTIVIDADES: Taller Good morning dear student! I wish you are very well today! ¡Buenos días estimado estudiante! ¡Deseo que te encuentres muy bien! Now we are going to practice the SIMPLE PRESENT modals verbs should, could, can, have- has AND simple past.	
Modal verb SHOULD MODAL VERB SHOULD (VERBO MODAL DEBERÍA)	
El verbo modal should se usa para hacer recomendaciones y sugerencias. La traducción al español sería “deber” o “debería”. En la gramática, podemos decir que es parecido al verbo modal can. Los “modal auxiliary verbs” se parecen porque no cambian según la persona, se hace la negativa poniendo un simple not o bien n’t, y para hacer la pregunta se pone el auxiliar antes del sujeto (sin usar un auxiliar como do o does).	
El auxiliar modal "should" lo utilizamos para indicar recomendaciones, consejos, obligaciones y expectativas. Como, por ejemplo: Ejemplos que expresan obligaciones: You should pay more attention to what he says Debes prestar atención a lo que ella dice You should study tomorrow Debes estudiar mañana Children should obey their parents Los niños deben obedecer a sus padres	
Ejemplos que expresan recomendaciones o sugerencias: You should follow your teacher's advice Debes seguir los consejos de tu maestra	
Negative de should : Miremos ahora la forma negativa con shouldn't Modal Verb: Should (Negative form) Para formar la negación se añade not después de should y, casi siempre se contrae en la forma negativa. Should + not should not shouldn't Este verbo modal en su Forma Negativa se conjuga de la siguiente manera: Sujeto + should + not + verbo en infinitivo sin "to" +... A. You should not resort to drink No debes recurrir a las bebidas You should not tell them the truth No debes decirles la verdad	
Ejemplos que expresan expectativas: My vacation should be next month Mi vacación debería ser el siguiente mes my son should have good grades Mi hijo debería tener buenas calificaciones She should be here studing Ella debería estar aquí estudiando	

Ejemplos que expresan consejos:

You should be careful Debes tener cuidado

You should give up smoking Debes dejar de fumar

You should sleep early Deberías dormir temprano

El verbo se conjuga igual para todas las personas. Ejemplo: I should work as a teacher Angelica should do her homework every day You should be brave

Activity #1

Translate to Spanish

Valery should be here by 2:00 PM. _____

He should be bringing Jennifer with him. _____

Should we turn left at this street? _____

it should be getting ready for work. _____

You should stop eating fast food. _____

You should go for walks more often. _____

We should go to the park tomorrow. _____

Activity # 2

Complete the following interrogative sentences, using the negation of the modal verb should plus the verb in parentheses: y traduce al español

_____ I _____ him?, what do you think? (call)

_____ I _____ my job? I am not sure whether it will be a good option. (change)

_____ we _____ Lucy to our wedding? We haven't seen her for a long time. (invite)

_____ I _____ this dress? It's so expensive, but I love it. (buy)

_____ my children _____ for this summer camp? I am not sure how safe it is. (sign up)

_____ we _____ to the city? In a short time, our sons will be teenagers and they will need it. (move)

Why _____ I _____ your exercises?! It's unfair! (do)

When _____ I _____ for university? (apply)

Activity # 3

Fill in the following sentences with the verb in parentheses plus the modal verb should: y traduce al español

You _____ to the gym, you will feel better. (go)

You touched all the animals in the farm. You _____ your hands. (clean)

You _____ stop _____ junk food. It's not good. (eat)

You are failing all the exams. Maybe, you _____ harder. (study)

Your son looks dehydrated. He _____ more water. (drink)

You don't pay attention to me, you _____ more attentive. (be)

Your dog looks very thin. ;Maybe you _____ its food (change)

Your mom needs a pause. She _____ for a few days. (go away)

Activity # 4

**Fill in the following sentences with the verb in parentheses plus the modal verb should in negative:
Y traduce el español**

My Grandfather (drive) _____, he is very old and he gets easily distracted.

You (watch) _____ too much TV. It's time you turn it off.

It's very late. My daughter is in the park and she (be) _____ out.

Your children are missing you. You (work) _____ so much.

It's a private meeting. You (record) _____ our conversation.

I am very worried. I _____ have (allow) _____ them to go out.

Traslate to english

-Creo que 200 dólares deberían ser suficientes para el viaje. No debería ser muy caro.

-Mis llaves deberían estar en mi bolso, pero no las encuentro

-Deberías hacer algo respecto a tu pelo, amiga

-Deberías ocuparte de ello ahora mismo

-Todo el mundo debería tener un sitio donde vivir tranquilo

The modal Could"

Could" se puede utilizar

Para sugerir una posibilidad.

Ejemplos:

"Whose notebook is this? It could be Nelly's notebook." (¿De quién es este cuaderno? Podría ser de Nelly).

"Could 'A' be the answer? It's definitely not 'B' or 'C.'" (¿La respuesta podría ser la letra "A"? Por supuesto que no es "B" o "C").

Para pedir cortésmente.

Ejemplo:

"Could you please move this box?" (¿Podrías mover esta caja?)

Nota: para responder positivamente a las peticiones, debes utilizar el verbo "Can".

Ejemplos:

Could you please move this box?" / (¿Podrías por favor mover esta caja?)

"I could, but I am really busy right now." Podría, pero estoy muy ocupado en este momento.)

"Could you pass that paper?" / "Sure I can." (¿Me podrías pasar ese papel? / Por supuesto puedo.)

Activity # 5

Translate to Spanish and draw each sentences (In the notebook English)

I could not go to the doctor due to lack of time.

Could we go outside Colombia?

They could not win the Olympic Games

Could she go all over the world?

She's very cocky, she could have a lot of friends.

The Colombian national team won the American cup

The school could be the best of all

The modal have has

Aquí algunos ejemplos cuando utilizamos dos o más verbos auxiliares Could and have or has

DEFINITION <i>DEFINICIÓN</i>	Se refiere eventos en el pasado. Enfatiza la intención del modal.
AFFIRMATIVE <i>AFIRMATIVO</i>	Subject + Modal verb + Past participle + Complement <u>I could have been an astronaut.</u> (Yo podría haber sido un astronauta.)
NEGATIVE <i>NEGATIVO</i>	Subject + Modal verb + Not + Past participle + Complement <u>I could not have been an astronaut.</u> (Yo no podría haber sido un astronauta.)
INTERROGATIVE <i>INTERROGATIVO</i>	Modal verb + Subject + Past participle + Complement? <u>Could I have been an astronaut?</u> (¿Podría haber sido un astronauta?)

Activity # 6

Translate to Spanish each sentences (In the notebook English)

I have to go to the dentist.

I don't have to go to the doctor.

Do I have to go to school?

She has to go to the dentist.

She doesn't have to go to the doctor.

Does she have to go to school?

I have to see the doctor every month.

We have to listen to him.

He has to understand them.

You don't have to watch the match.

They don't have to pay taxes.

She doesn't have to read the texts.

Do you have to take them to the airport?

Do we have to bring any food?

Does it have to be ready tomorrow?

He has to be more cordial with his teachers!!

**Comparative and superlative “review 1st period”
Some examples about comparatives and superlatives**

COMPARATIVE	CUANDO EL ADJETIVO ES CORTO COMPARATIVE ER	SUPERLATIVE EST
This book is long.	This book is longer than that book.	This is the longest book.
The airport is far away.	The airport is farther away than the train station .	This is the farthest airport
My mom is a good cook.	My mom is a better cook than your mom.	My mom is the best cook

CUANDO EL ADJETIVO ES LARGO Y ES AL EXTREMO - superlativo

This is one of the most interesting stories I have ever heard.

Activity # 7

Escribe si es comparativo o superlativo

- This house is _____ than that one. **(big)**
- This flower is _____ than that one. **(beautiful)**
- He is _____ than Mr. Hulas. **(tall)**
- He is smarter than this boy. **(small)**
- Jonathan is the _____ man on campus. **(Handsome)**
- This is the _____ dress in the window. **(Pretty)**
- I lost my _____ shoes. **(comfortable)**
- My job is _____ than yours. **(Bad)**

Activity# 8

Describe comparative or superlative according to the picture EXAMPLE:



She is old



she is older



she is oldest





BIG



Dangerous



Activity # 8

Put the verbs in brackets in the negative past form

The children _____ to school yesterday. (come)

She _____ go to the cinema. (can)

They _____ have done wrong. (should)

Her mother in law _____ apply makeup. (can)

We _____ the film .(like)

Tony Alexandre _____ to Emma two weeks ago. (speak)

I _____ Sue at the pub last Sunday.(meet)

His father _____ me an email one week ago. (send)

Paula _____ Mr. Garcia's explanation. (understand)

He _____ a letter from terry. (receive)

My Dad _____ pasta yesterday (cook)

We _____ to school union European. (go)

Activity # 9

Complete the sentences with the past form of the verbs

(estos verbos están en presente pasarlos a pasado simple de acuerdo con la imagen)

Give – Send – Do – Forget – Has - Cry



I _____ you an email



That pirate _____ his
map



There are few students who _____
their homework



My grandparents _____ me
a birthday present



That student _____ the
small sweater



This girl _____ because she
failed her year

Activity # 10

Past simple – verb 'To be' and have has been

Read the sentence. Choose and write the correct answer.

He _____ sick yesterday.

- a. were
- b. was
- c. is

I _____ in the football team last year.

- a. am
- b. were
- c. was

_____ You at school yesterday?

- a. Where
- b. Were
- c. Was

Karen _____ very rude to me

- a. Has been
- b. Have been
- c. Has ben

She _____ late for school today.

- a. wasn't
- b. weren't
- c. isn't

We _____ at home last night.

- a. wasn't
- b. weren't
- c. we're not

It _____ sunny and hot yesterday.

- a. has
- b. were
- c. was

He _____ in Hollywood

- a. Am
- b. Has been
- c. Have been

Activity # 11

You must cut out pictures from magazines to make a collage and present it to the teacher, it must have all the modal verbs seen in English, and it must have comparatives and superlatives too. It watched in english class....this and example.



MATERIAL DE APOYO: Cuaderno, guías, diccionario, páginas web, fichas de cartulina, Lápiz y colores

PRODUCTOS POR ENTREGAR: Se entrega el taller completo durante el mes de septiembre, elaborado por el propi@ estudiante y se procede a la sustentación de acuerdo al taller.

PLAZO MÁXIMO DE ENTREGA: Mes de septiembre

OBSERVACIONES: El taller se debe entregar a más tardar en septiembre se procederá a la sustentación en las clases de inglés (si no hay entrega del taller no se podrá sustentar)

RÚBRICA DE EVALUACIÓN

**No aprobó
(1.0 a 2.9)**

Presenta dificultad en el manejo de las estructuras gramaticales vistas para describir entornos haciendo uso de la lengua extranjera.

Aprobó

(3.0) Máxima nota en nivelación de acuerdo al SIEE

Muestra limitado manejo de las estructuras gramaticales vistas para describir entornos haciendo uso de la lengua extranjera.

Nota:

Cada actividad propuesta **No es necesario** imprimir solo desarrollarlos en el cuaderno de inglés.

La actividad # 11 se debe realizar en un cuarto de cartulina o papel cartón y sustentarlo



Good luck with this leveling plan!!