

Lengua Extranjera

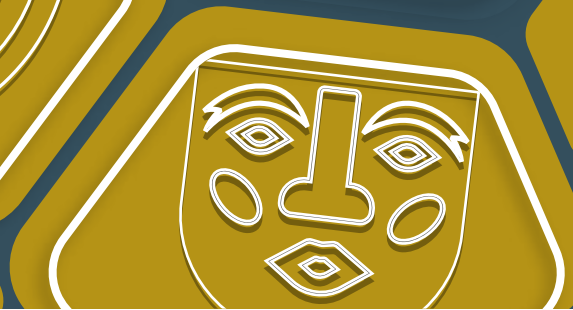
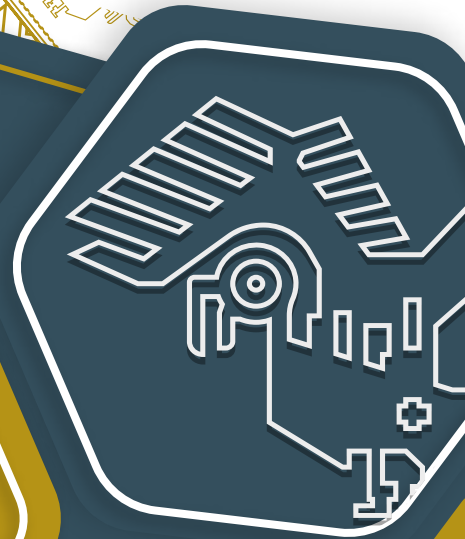
EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA COMUNITARIA PRODUCTIVA

SUBSISTEMA DE EDUCACIÓN REGULAR - SISTEMA EDUCATIVO PLURINACIONAL

1

ER
AÑO DE
ESCOLARIDAD

"2025 BICENTENARIO DE BOLIVIA"





ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN

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Texto de aprendizaje. 1er año de escolaridad. Educación Secundaria
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PRESENTACIÓN

Uno de los derechos fundamentales de las niñas, niños y adolescentes, en el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, es el derecho a la educación, el cual se garantiza con el acceso a los recursos educativos que coadyuven con el proceso de adquisición de conocimientos.

El Ministerio de Educación, asegurando la calidad educativa, al iniciar la gestión 2025, pretende brindar un recurso educativo que apoye el desarrollo curricular, a través de la entrega gratuita de los “*Textos de aprendizaje 2025*”, para el nivel de Educación Secundaria Comunitaria Productiva.

Durante varios meses, maestras y maestros de todas las regiones de Bolivia, desde sus experiencias y vivencias educativas, han aportado con la construcción de estos textos, plasmando en sus letras la diversidad de Bolivia y la investigación científica en las diferentes áreas de saberes y conocimientos.

Los “*Textos de aprendizaje 2025*” tienen la misión de fortalecer los conocimientos de nuestros estudiantes, presentando contenidos actualizados y con bases científicas, planteando actividades que desarrollen su pensamiento crítico reflexivo, reforzando sus aprendizajes.

Por lo expuesto anteriormente, teniendo como objetivo trabajar conjuntamente con los actores educativos hacia una educación humanística, técnica, tecnológica productiva, dentro de un desarrollo integral de nuestros estudiantes; el Ministerio de Educación proporciona este accesible instrumento educativo, esperando que despierte en las niñas, niños y jóvenes la sed de conocimientos y los motive a conocer el mundo a través de la ciencia y la investigación.

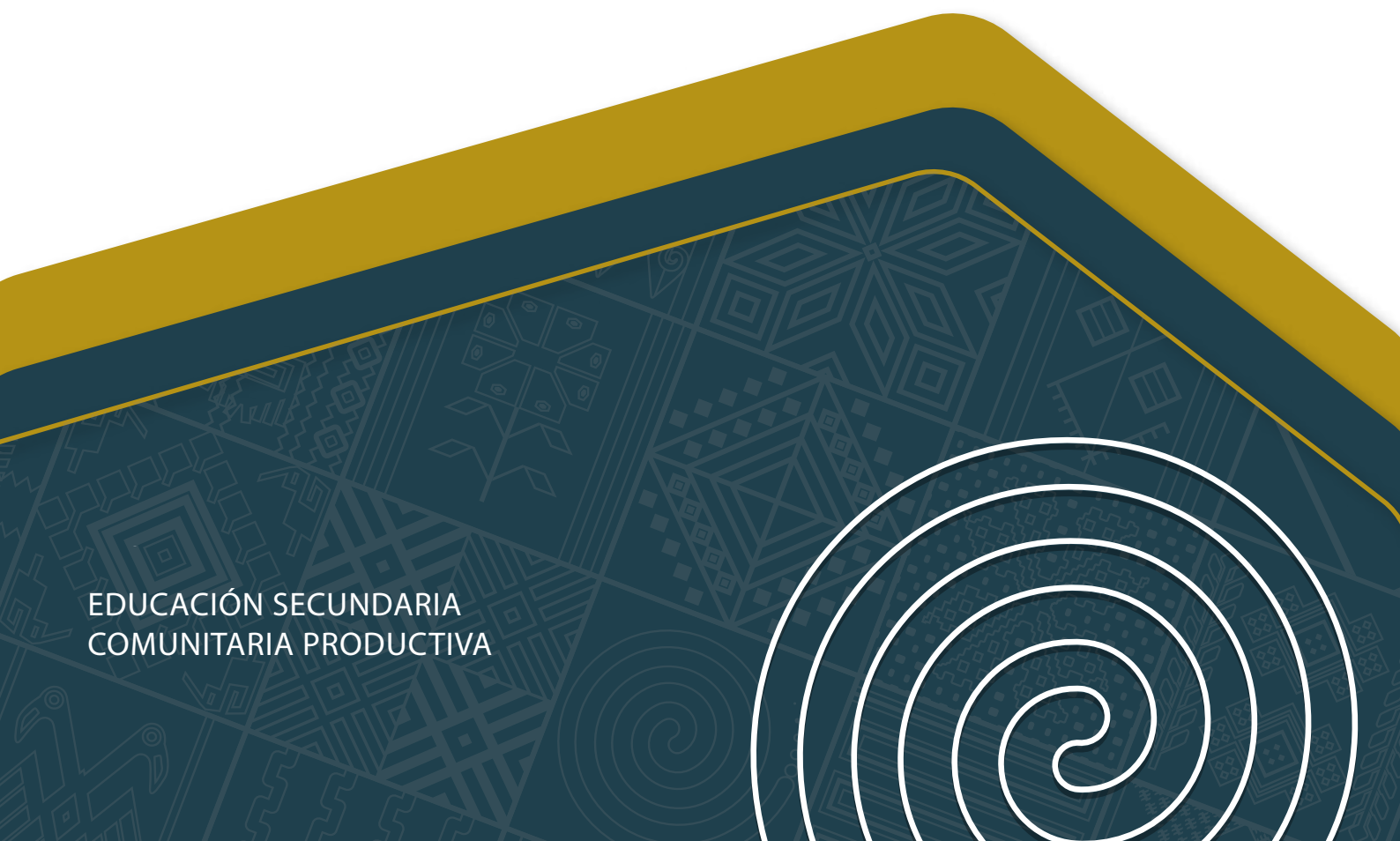
Omar Veliz Ramos
Ministro de Educación

An illustration at the top of the page shows a stack of books. The top book is red with 'Lesson 3 practice' written on it. Below it is a yellow book. To the right is a blue book with 'It's time to learn' written on it. In the background, there is a large open book with a quill pen resting on it. The scene is decorated with colorful dots and a small blue star.

**ÁREA DE SABERES Y
CONOCIMIENTOS**

Lengua Extranjera

PRIMER AÑO DE ESCOLARIDAD

A decorative section at the bottom of the page with a dark blue background. It features a complex geometric pattern of squares and lines. A large white spiral is on the right side.

**EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA
COMUNITARIA PRODUCTIVA**

GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS

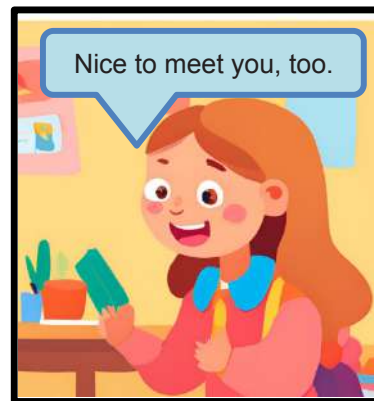
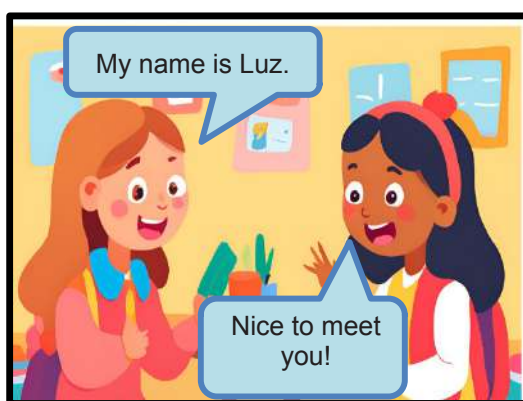
PRACTICE

Read the conversations and practice with your classmates.

Conversation 1



Conversation 2



Vocabulary. Match each picture with the correct letter.



- A = Good evening
- B = Hello - Hi / Good Bye
- C = See you later
- D = Good morning
- E = Good afternoon
- F = Good night



Activity

 Fill in the blanks using your information and practice with a classmate.

A: _____, my name is _____

A: Good morning Sara.

What is your name?

_____ are you?

B: My name is _____

B: Fine. And you?



THEORY

Let's remember!

1. Personal Information - Contractions

 Las contracciones resultan de la unión de dos palabras para formar una sola y son usadas con frecuencia en una conversación.

Otra forma de mencionar tu nombre es:

What **is** your name? My name **is** Sara.

What **is** your name? I am Carlos.

What's your name? My name's Sara.

What's your name? I'm Carlos.



Rewrite each sentence in its contracted form.

Example: My name is Juan. My name's Juan.

- I am Carla. _____
- My name is Sandro. _____
- I am Susana. _____
- I am Thiago. _____

GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS

FORMAL

Hello = Hola
Good morning = Buen día
Good afternoon = Buenas tardes
Good evening = Buenas noches
Good night = Buenas noches
Good bye = Adios
See you soon = Nos vemos pronto

INFORMAL

Hi = Hola
Bye = Chao
See you = Nos vemos
What's up! = Que tal! / hola



Practice with your classmate saying hello and your name.

Hi! -My name's Brenda.
Hello!
What's up! -I'm Brenda.

Hi! -My name's _____
Hello!
What's up! -I'm _____

2. Subject pronouns

 Los pronombres personales (subject pronouns) son los que remplazan al sustantivo.

Singular

Plural

I = Yo
You = tú
He = Él
She = Ella
It = Eso
We = Nosotros (as)
You = Ustedes
They = Ellos (as)



Carlos = He



Marta = She



María and Ana = They



Tree = It

Fill in with the correct Subjects Pronouns

Example: Ana

She

1.- My mother

2.- Patty

3.- Sebastian

4.- Maria and I

5.- Car

6.- House

7.- My teacher

Look at the picture and circle the correct Subject Pronoun.



He
She



They
He



You
It



I
We

3. Pronunciation "The Alphabet"

A B C D E F G H I

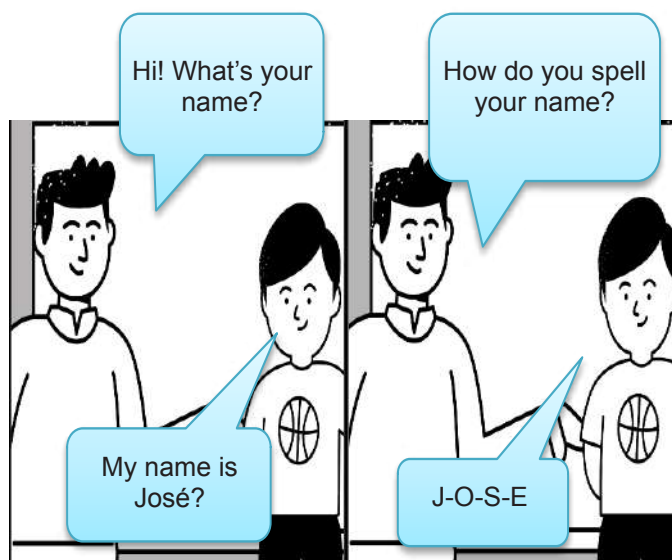
[eɪ] [bi] [si] [di] [i] [ef] [dʒi] [eɪch] [aɪ]

J K L M N O P Q R

[dʒey] [key] [el] [em] [en] [ou] [pi] [kiu] [ar]

S T U V W X Y Z

[es] [ti] [iu] [vi] [dabliu] [eks] [wai] [zi]



Spell out each person's name, then read the sentences out loud



My name is Delia.
D-E-L-I-A



My name is Lucia.



My name is Marcos.



My name is Celia.



My name is Pedro.



My name is Jaime.

4. Cardinal Numbers

Numbers		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		zero	one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
	eleven	twelve	thirteen	fourteen	fifteen	sixteen	seventeen	eighteen	nineteen	twenty		

Speaking Tips!!

Para dar el número de teléfono o celular, los números se leen de uno en uno y el número "0" se pronuncia "oh".

A: What's your phone number?

B: My phone number is 69770522 (Six, nine, seven, seven, oh, five, two, two)

Match the correct answer.

- 1.- Seven _____ 9
- 2.- Twenty _____ 10
- 3.- Ten _____ 8
- 4.- Two _____ 1 _____ 7
- 5.- Eight _____ 5
- 6.- Nine _____ 20
- 7.- Five _____ 2

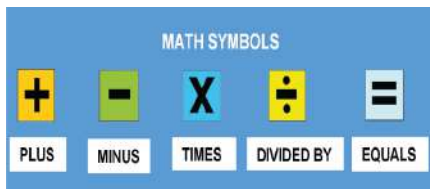
Let's practice the conversation with a partner.

A: What's your name?

B: My name's _____

A: What's your phone number?

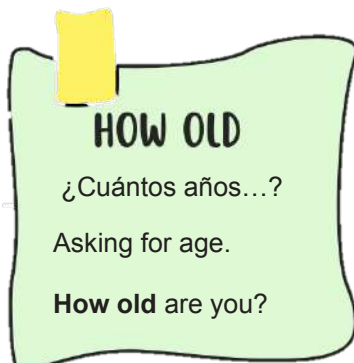
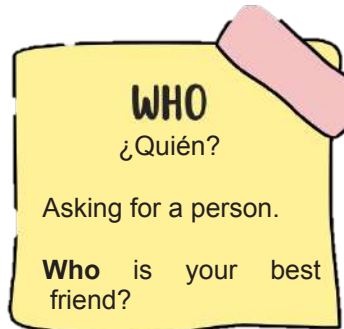
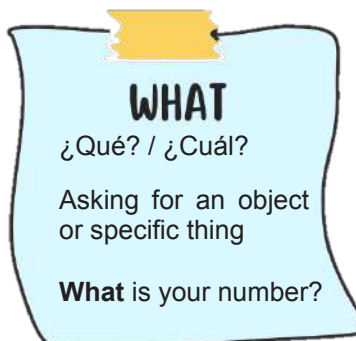
B: My phone number is _____



Solve these exercises and write the result literally

- 1.- $2 \times 2 =$ _____
- 2.- $20 \div 2 =$ _____
- 3.- $5 \times 3 =$ _____
- 4.- $9 - 1 =$ _____
- 5.- $17 + 3 =$ _____
- 6.- $10 + 2 =$ _____

5. Question words: What – Who – How old – Where



Fill in the blanks with the correct question word.

1.- _____ is your best friend?
My best friend is Mario.

What Where Who

2.- _____ is Sara?
Sara is in Cochabamba.

How old Where Who

3.- _____ is Pedro?
Pedro is 12 years old.

Who How old Where

4.- _____ is he from?
He is from La Paz.

How old

Where

Who

5.- _____ is your mother?
My mother is 20 years old.

How old

Where

Who

6.- _____ is Sandra?
She is my sister.

How old

Where

Who

7.- _____ is Maria from?
Maria is from Mexico.

How old

Where

Who

8.- _____ is Thiago?
He is 15 years old.

How old

Where

Who

9.- _____ is your name?
My name is Casandra.

How old

Where

What

10.- _____ is your name?
My name is Luis.

How old

Where

What

11.- _____ are Juana and Lily?
They are 11 years old.

How old

Where

Who

 Look at the cakes and write down the ages of these people. Then complete number 6 to 8 according to your reality.



1. Daniela and Jaime _____.
2. Roberto _____.
3. Margarita _____.
4. Ema and Tomas _____.
5. My dog _____.
6. My best friend _____.
7. My mother _____.
8. My father _____.

Do you know this?

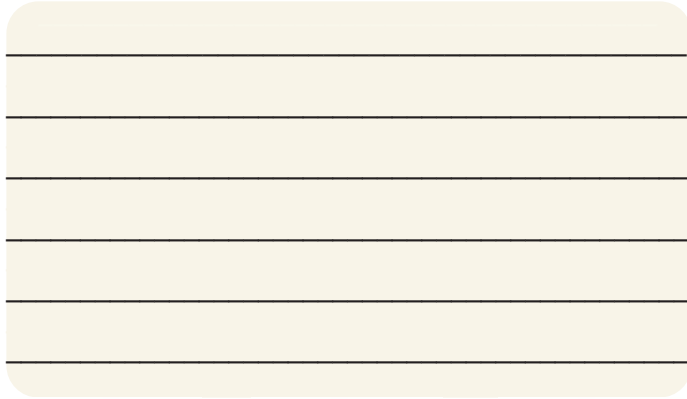
En 1893, las hermanas Mildred y Patty Smith Hill, que trabajaban como maestras en un jardín de infancia en Louisville, Kentucky en Estados Unidos, escribieron la famosa canción de:

"Happy Birthday to you"

APPRAISAL
Think about it!

You are in first grade of secondary school and your classmates are new for you.

Why is it important to know my classmates' information?
(You can answer in Spanish)




PRODUCTION

 Look at the example. Ask the questions to two members of your family.



1. What

MY FRIENDS

PRACTICE

 Read this short dialogue and answer the questions.



1. Where is Lily from?

2. How old is Juan?

3. Where is Belén from?

4. How old is Lily?

5. Where is Juan from?

6. How old are you?

7. Where are you from?

 Write down the correct Subject Pronoun.

Activity

1.- Maria = _____

2.- Jaime = _____

3.- Carla, Luciana and Maria = _____

4.- Noelia and I = _____

5.- Carlos and you = _____

6.- My dog = _____

7.- My father = _____

8.- Teresa and Jose = _____

THEORY

1. Present Simple: the verb TO BE

El verbo **TO BE** tiene dos significados: *Ser o Estar*.

	Full Form		Contraction		Questions
	I am	I am not	I'm	I'm not	
Singular	You are	You are not	You're	You're not	Are you?
	He is	He is not	He's	He's not	Is he?
	She is	She is not	She's	She's not	Is she?
	It is	It is not	It's	It's not	Is it?
	We are	We are not	We're	We're not	Are we?
Plural	You are	You are not	You're	You're not	Are you?
	They are	They are not	They're	They're not	Are they?

Shorts Answers

- Are you from Bolivia?

Yes, I am.

No, I am not.

- Is Carla ten years old?

Yes, she is.

No, she is not. / isn't

No uses la forma corta (I'm, you're, etc.) en las respuestas cortas con Yes.

Yes, she's. (*Incorrecto*)

 **What's missing? Write down the missing words.**

Full Forms	Contractions
We are	We're
1.....	He's
2.....	I'm
3.....	She isn't
You are not	4.....
We are not	5.....
6.....	They're
7.....	It's
I am not	8.....
He is not	9.....

 **Change the sentences! Use He, She, It or They**

Ex. Tomas is 12 years old.

He is 12 years old.

1. **Maria and Tomas** are brothers.

2. **Maria** is 11 years old.

3. **Maria and Tomas** are from Santa Cruz.

4. **Jimmy** is from Potosi.

5. **Maria, Tomas and Jimmy** are happy.

 **What's missing? Write the missing words – verb to be**



What's up! I _____ Tomas and she _____ Maria. She _____ my sister. We _____ brother and sister. I _____ 12 years old and Maria _____ 11 years old. We _____ from Santa Cruz. This is my friend Jimmy. He _____ from Potosi. We _____ happy.

New Words!

- **Sister** = hermana

- **Brother** = hermano

- **This** = esto – esta

- **Siblings** = hermanos (as)

 **Read the text and rewrite it in negative form. Then answer the questions.**

Sandra is on the bus with Michael and Nicol. Michael is from Sucre. He is thirteen. Nicol is from Peru. She is twelve.

Sandra is not _____

1. Is Michael from Sucre?

Yes, he is.

2. Is he fifteen?

3. Is Nicol from Boliva?

4. Is she eleven?

2. Possessive adjectives

Los adjetivos posesivos en inglés, o possessive adjectives, se utilizan para indicar que algo pertenece a alguien o algo, o para mostrar una relación entre dos personas.

Example: My dog (mi perro), Her brother (su hermano) o Our school (nuestra escuela)

Subjects Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	My
You	Your
She	Her
He	His
It	Its
We	Our
You	Your
They	Their



My cat



Your cat



His cat



Her cat



Your cats



Our cat



Its house



Their cat

Fill in the blanks using the correct possessive adjectives.

Example: Her (she) name is Mary.

1. Aquiles is _____ (I) dog.
2. _____ (she) sister is Juana.
3. _____ (he) mother is beautiful.
4. _____ (we) cat is black.
5. _____ (They) father is tall.
6. _____ (you) brother is from Bolivia.
7. _____ (it) house is white.
8. _____ (I) school is big.
9. _____ (They) brother is Bolivian.

New words!

- **Mother** = *mama*
- **Beautiful** = *hermosa*
- **Black** = *negro*
- **Tall** = *alto*
- **White** = *blanco*
- **Big** = *grande*
- **Parents** = *padres (mamá y papá)*



Write the correct possessive adjective.

Marcos and Sara are from Tarija. Their house is big. Marcos is eleven.

_____ best friend is Juan. Sara is twelve. _____ best friend is Amanda.

Aquiles is _____ dog. It is black. _____ mother is beautiful.

_____ name is Delia. _____ father is tall. _____ name is Pedro.

-**Marcos:** Sara is _____ sister. Pedro and Delia are _____ parents.

-**Sara:** Marcos is _____ brother. _____ dog is Aquiles.

3. Countries and nationalities



Bolivia = Bolivian



Brazil = Brazilian



Argentina = Argentinian



Mexico = Mexican



Germany = German



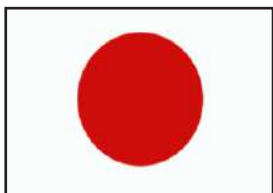
The United States = American



England = English



China = Chinese



Japan = Japanese



Spain = Spanish

Remember!

- Los países y gentilicios (nacionalidades) comienzan con mayúscula.
- Italy = Italian
- Colombia = Colombian
- Portugal = Portuguese
- Rusia = Russian

Where are they from? Complete the sentences about people



1. His name is Antonio. He is from Bolivia.



2. _____ names are Lily, Juana and Tomas. They are from _____



3. _____ name is Jhon. He is from _____



4. _____ name is Matteo. He is from _____



5. _____ names are Pedro and Juan. They are from _____



6. _____ names are Yuko and Yuri. They are from _____



7. _____ name is Thiago. He is from _____



8. _____ names are Alana and Martin. They are from _____



9. _____ name is Lucy Lu. She is from _____



10. _____ name is Brayan. He is from _____

4. Professions and Occupations



Look up the following professions and occupations in your dictionary and match them with each picture.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Hairdresser = D | 2. Student = |
| 3. Builder = | 4. Doctor = |
| 5. Farmer = | 6. Nurse = |
| 7. Police = | 8. Chef = |
| 9. Taxi driver = | 10. Teacher = |
| 11. Lawyer = | 12. Dentist = |

Remember!

Cuando quieras preguntar cuál es su trabajo puedes hacer la siguiente pregunta:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| -What is your job? | I am a student. |
| ¿Cuál es tu trabajo? | Soy un estudiante. |
| -What is her job? | She is a teacher. |
| ¿Cuál es su trabajo? | Ella es una profesora. |
| -What is his job? | He is a Builder. |
| ¿Cuál es su trabajo? | El es un albañil o constructor. |

What is her/ his job? Answer the questions.



- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. What is her job? | 2. What is his job? | 3. What is his job? |
| She is a teacher. | He is a _____ | He is _____ |



- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 4. What is his job? | 5. What is his job? | 6. What is his job? |
| He is a _____ | He is a _____ | He is a _____ |

Think about it!

Are women good football players?

Are men good cooks?

What do you think? (you can write in Spanish)

APPRAISAL



 Look at the information of each person and write a short paragraph.

PRODUCTION



Name: Juana García.
Country: Mexico
Age: 12
Cell phone: 76789123
Job: Student.

Name: Sonia Chavez.
Country: Argentina
Age: 20
Cell phone: 67435789
Job: Dentist.

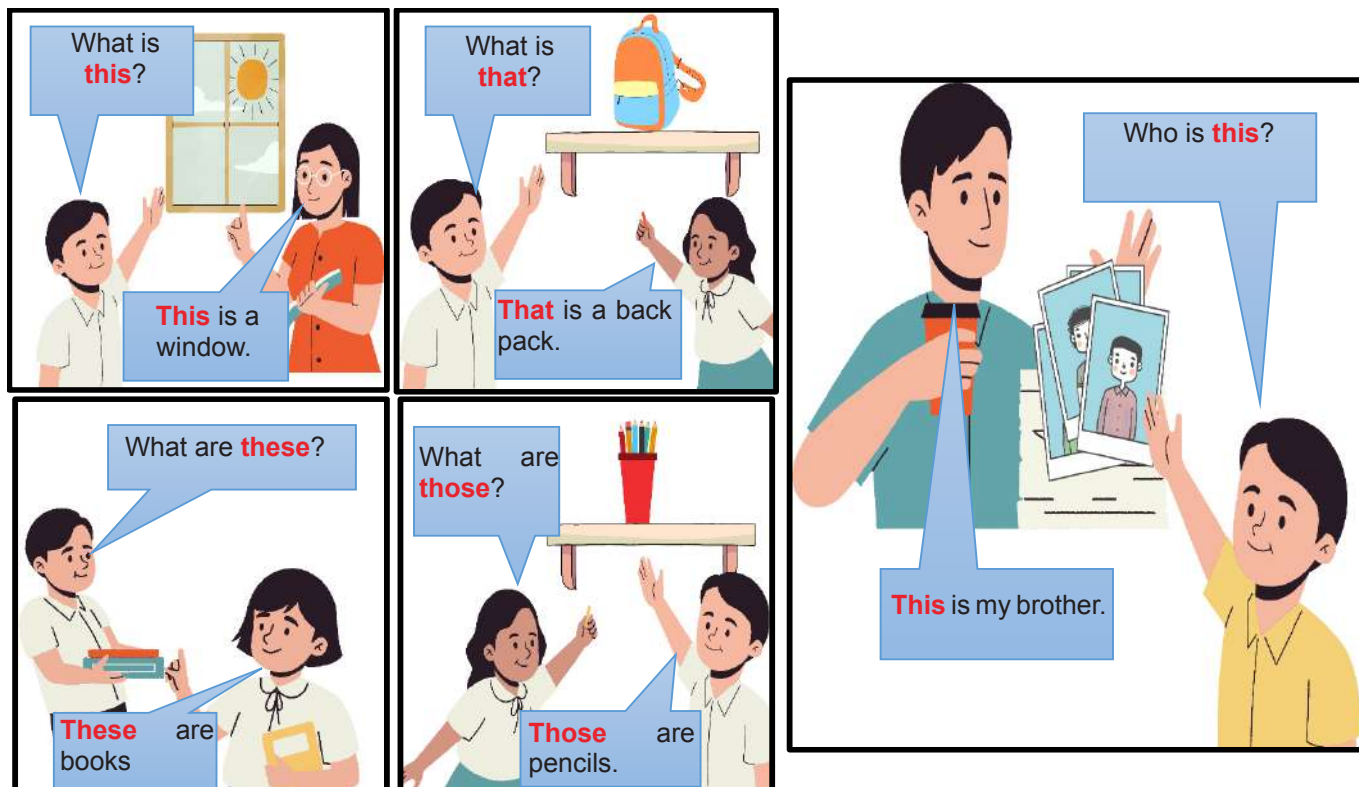
Name: Juan Cortez.
Country: Bolivia
Age: 19
Cell phone: 71223345
Job: taxi driver

Her name is Juana Garcia. She
is form Mexico. She is 12 years
old. Her cell phone is 76789123.
She is a student.

MY SCHOOL

PRACTICE

Read this short dialogue.



Choose the correct option.

Activity



- a) These
b) That



- a) This
b) Those



- a) This
b) That



- a) This
b) Those

THEORY

1. Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns

Los demostrativos **THESE, THIS** se utilizan para indicar cercanía y **THAT, THOSE** para indicar lejanía.

Plural	These - Those
Singular	This - That

Los demostrativos pueden acompañar al sustantivo.

Example: This window is big.

Los demostrativos pueden sustituir al sustantivo.

Example: This is big.

2. Vocabulary – School Supplies



School



Eraser



Pen



Book



Sharpener



Backpack



Desk



Door



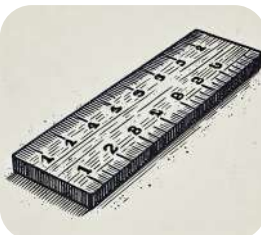
Glue



Scissors



Pencil



Ruler

Remember!

Plural Nouns.

Para formar el plural de los sustantivos debemos sumarle las siguientes terminaciones:

- Sumamos **-es** a los sustantivos que terminan en **-s, ss, x, o, ch, sh**.

Example: box = boxes / glass = glasses
potato = potatoes

- Sumamos **-ies** a los sustantivos que terminan en **-y**

Example: baby = Babies / country = countries

- Sumamos **-s** a los singulares.

Example: pen = pens / book = books

- Sustantivos Irregulares cambian su estructura.

Examples: person = people / child = children

Write the plural of these nouns.

1. School = _____
2. Eraser = _____
3. Pen = _____
4. Book = _____
5. Sharpener = _____
6. Backpack = _____
7. Desk = _____
8. Door = _____
9. Glue = _____
10. Pencil = _____
11. Ruler = _____
12. Bus = _____
13. Library = _____
14. Taxi = _____
15. Child = _____

Be careful!

La palabra "scissors" (tijeras) no tiene plural. Lo correcto, es decir:

These scissors are red.

Those scissors are red.

 **Change the following sentences from singular to plural.**

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. This is a book. | These are books. |
| 2. That is a pen. | _____ |
| 3. That is a desk. | _____ |
| 4. That is a school. | _____ |
| 5. This is a sharpener . | _____ |
| 6. That is an eraser. | _____ |
| 7. This is a ruler. | _____ |
| 8. That is a pencil. | _____ |

 **Rewrite the sentences into negative form.**

- | |
|-------------------------|
| 1. These aren't books.. |
| 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ |
| 8. _____ |

3. Articles

a) Indefinite article

Los artículos indeterminados (un, una) en ingles son:

-**an**, se utiliza delante de una vocal.

-**a**, se utiliza delante de una consonante.

Ex. an eraser **an** apple

Ex. a book **a** desk **a** school

-En ingles siempre se emplea **a/ an** delante de nombres de profesiones u ocupaciones.

He is **a** doctor

Maria is **an** architect.

Samantha is **a** dentist.

b) Definite article

Se utiliza **The** (el, la, los, las) para referirse a un objeto en particular previamente mencionado o entendido por el contexto.

Ex. The book is on **the** table.

This is **the** house.

The school is big.

4. Computer parts

 **Write the correct word under each picture**

monitor/ mouse/ keyboard / printer / headphones / PC



This is _____



This is _____



This is _____



This is _____



This is _____



This is _____

 **Complete with a, an or the**

- Rodrigo is _____ teacher.
- This is _____ pen.
- _____ Titicaca lake is nice.
- Patty is _____ doctor.
- That is _____ eraser.
- _____ city is big.
- Noelia is _____ student.
- That is _____ computer.
- This is _____ book.
- _____ mouse is blue.

APPRAISAL



Think about it!

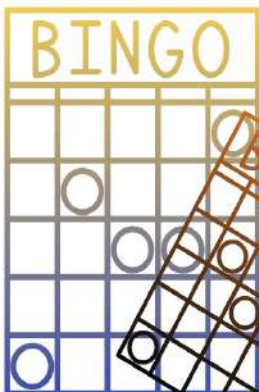
Do you think this picture is about something good? or bad?

Is this man a good person?



PRODUCTION

BINGO TIME!! Practice all the vocabulary.

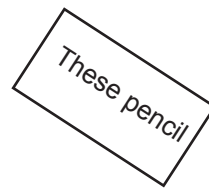


- Elabora tarjetas de bingo con tu clase.
- Usa cartulinas.
- Tiene que tener 16 espacios.
- Dentro de los espacios escribe las oraciones utilizando This, That, Those, These más el vocabulario estudiado.
- Observa el ejemplo.

GOOD LUCK!!!

Bingo Time

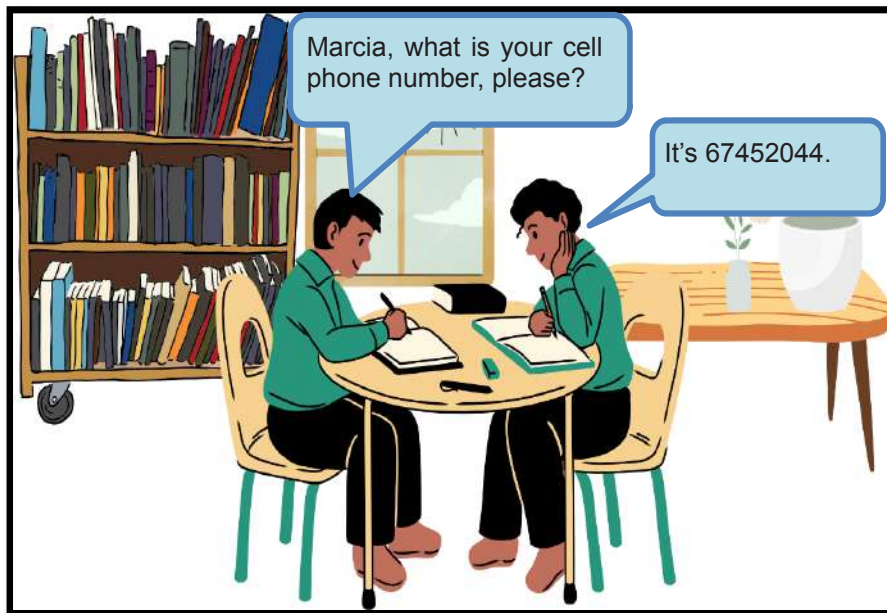
This school	That desk	Those rulers	These monitors
That teacher	These pens		



NUMBER CHALLENGE

PRACTICE

Read the conversations and practice with your classmates.



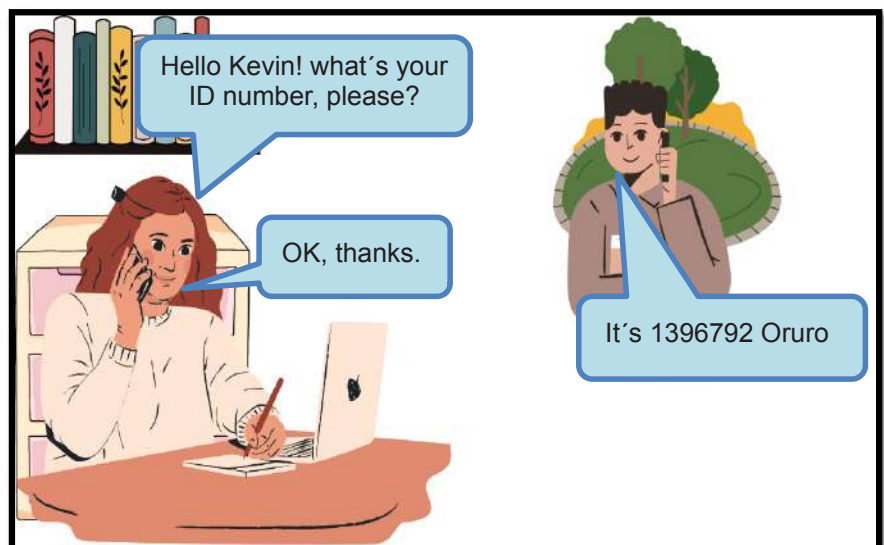
Now it is your turn! Answer the next questions.

What is your cell phone number?



Now it is your turn! Answer the next questions.

What is your ID number?



Write the numbers

Activity

- 1 = one

- 5 =

- 9 =

- 2 =

- 6 =

- 10 =

- 3 =

- 7 =

- 4 =

- 8 =

THEORY

Let's remember!

1. Numbers and arithmetic

Recordemos en inglés los símbolos básicos de la aritmética son:



plus



minus



times



divided by



equals

Numbers!

21 = twenty - one

22 = twenty - two

23 = twenty - three

24 = twenty - four

25 = twenty - five

26 = twenty - six

27 = twenty - seven

28 = twenty - eight

29 = twenty - nine

30 = thirty

40 = forty

50 = fifty

60 = sixty

70 = seventy

80 = eighty

90 = ninety

100 = a hundred / one hundred

1000 = one thousand

1.000.000 = one million

Match the numbers

* 41	ninety nine
* 56	seventy three
* 67	ninety eight
* 73	thirty three
* 89	sixty two
* 98	eghty one
* 33	fifty six
* 55	sixty seven
* 62	eighty nine
* 76	fifty five
* 81	seventy six
* 99	forty one



Look at the pictures How old is he/she? How old are they?

Write your answers and practice orally.



1. He is _____
years old.



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

2. Reading numbers

-Ahora veremos cómo hacer la lectura a partir del 100.

105 = one hundred five

170 = one hundred seventy

112 = one hundred twelve

176 = one hundred seventy-six

200 = two hundred

¿Cómo crees que se diría este número en inglés?

999 = _____

-Cuando hacemos ejercicios aritméticos la lectura se hace de la siguiente manera.

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

one plus one equals two

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

two times two equals four

$$5 - 2 = 3$$

five minus two equals three

$$10 \div 2 = 5$$

ten divided by two equals five

 Write the following numbers in words.

1. 110 = one hundred ten

2. 115 = _____

3. 220 = _____

4. 134 = _____

5. 300 = _____

6. 6 320 = _____

7. 7 480 = _____

8. 8 500 = _____

9. 9 620 = _____

 Solve these exercises.

ADDITION

$$20 + 19 = 39$$

$$80 + 2 =$$

$$15 + 13 =$$

$$20 + 4 =$$

$$63 + 20 =$$

SUBTRACTION

$$30 - 14 =$$

$$10 - 2 =$$

$$45 - 11 =$$

$$20 - 6 =$$

$$37 - 23 =$$

MULTIPLICATION

$$2 \times 7 =$$

$$12 \times 2 =$$

$$9 \times 8 =$$

$$15 \times 4 =$$

$$6 \times 11 =$$

DIVISION

$$20 \div 4 =$$

$$56 \div 8 =$$

$$70 \div 7 =$$

$$90 \div 9 =$$

$$81 \div 9 =$$

3. Pronunciation tips

Los números del 13 al 19: La sílaba acentuada está en el **final** de la palabra, "**TEEN**". Example: Fif**TEEN**

Las decenas (20, 30, 40, 50, etc): La sílaba acentuada está al **principio**, en la raíz del número. Example: **Tr**irty

Paint blue or red in the correct intonation of the word. Then match with a line the correct number.

TWENTY	FORTY	THIRTEEN	13	16
				19
NINETY		FOURTEEN	90	14
	FIFTY			40
SEVENTY		SIXTEEN	70	50
	NINETEEN			20



A: What is _____ name?

B: _____.

A: How old are you?

B: _____.

A: Where are you from?

B: _____.

A: What is your telephone number?

B: _____.

A: What is your ID number?

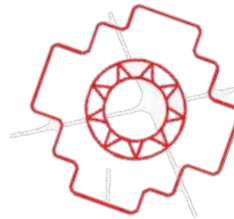
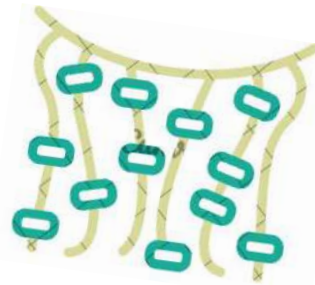
B: _____.

APPRAISAL

Think about it!

Do you know what quipus is?

Do you think that nowadays we could use the quipus?



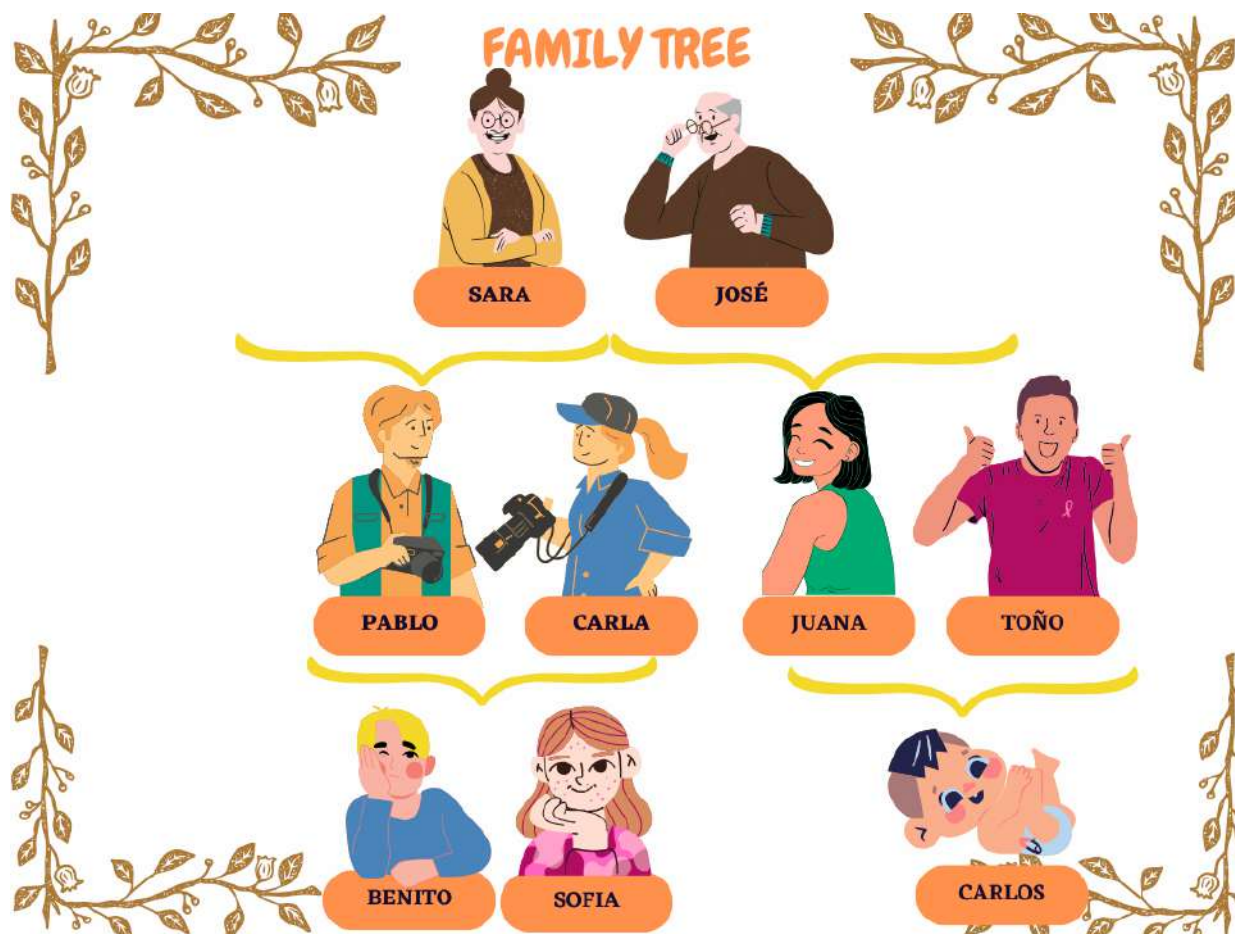
PRODUCTION



Ask 3 people of your family. **What is her/ his cell phone number?** and **What is his / her ID number?**
Write them literally

MY FAMILY !

PRACTICE



Look at Sofia's family tree. Complete the sentences with the vocabulary..

- Pablo is Sofia's _____
- Carla is Benito's _____
- Toño is Juana's _____
- Sara is Sofia's _____
- Carlos is Jose's _____
- Sofia is Carla's _____
- Benito is Pablo's _____
- Sofia is Juana's _____
- Juana is Jose's _____
- Pablo is Juana's _____

Family vocabulary!

grandfather = abuelo	sister = hermana
grandmother = abuela	aunt = tía
grandson = nieto	uncle = tío
granddaughter = nieta	cousin = primo
father = papá	nephew = sobrino
mother = mamá	niece = sobrina
son = hijo	wife = esposa
daughter = hija	husband = esposa
brother = hermano	
grandparents = abuelos (abuelo y abuela)	
parents = padres (papá y mamá)	

 Write the names of your family. Answer the questions

1. What is your mother's name? _____
2. What is your father's name? _____
3. What is your brother's name? _____
4. What is your sister's name? _____



THEORY

1. Possessive Nouns

El sustantivo posesivo, caso posesivo o genitivo sajón se forma:

1. Añadiendo **'s** si el poseedor es persona o animal en singular.

Example: My sister's book.
Maria's house.
Sara's mother.
My dog's house.

2. Añadiendo **'s** si los poseedores son plurales siempre y cuando **NO** acaben en **s**.

Example: The children's parents

3. Añadiendo **'** a los poseedores plurales acabados en **s**.

Example: My grandparents' dog.

- Si el poseedor es un objeto, el caso posesivo se forma con la preposición **of**.



Look at Sofia's family tree and answer the questions.

1. Who is Toño? (Juana)

He is Juana's husband.

2. Who is Carlos? (Toño)

3. Who is Sofia? (Benito)

4. Who is Benito? (Carla)

5. Who is Pablo? (Juana)

6. Who is Jose? (Sofia)

7. Who is Sara? (Pablo and Juana)



Complete each sentence with the possessive noun's

1. This is Juan's (Juan) notebook.

2. _____ (Emily and Sarah) birthday party.

3. _____ (The cat) toys are big.

4. _____ (My best friend) house is very nice.

5. _____ (The chef) recipes are famous.

6. _____ (The children) parents are very nice.

7. _____ (The musician) guitar is very old.

8. _____ (The family) vacation is wonderful.

DON'T FORGET!

Cuando hablas de posesión puedes hacer uso de los adjetivos posesivos.

My mother

His father

Your aunt

Her brother

Our brother

Their grandparents

2. Verb To BE interrogative

Am I ...?
Are you...?
Is he...?
Is she ...?
Is it ...?
Are we ...?
Are they ...?

Examples:

-I am a good person.

Are you a good person?

Yes, I am .

No, I am not.

Is Maria your sister?

Yes, she .

No, she isn't. / is not.

Complete the questions and using the verb to be.

- Is _____ (your mother) a teacher?
Yes, _____ is. / No, _____ isn't.
- Are _____ (your parents) at home?
Yes, _____ are. / No, _____ aren't.
- Is _____ (your brother) younger than you?
Yes, _____ is. / No, _____ isn't.
- Are _____ (your grandparents) retired?
Yes, _____ are. / No, _____ aren't.
- Is _____ (your aunt) married?
Yes, _____ is. / No, _____ isn't.

3. Phrasal verbs: Verb Look

1. Look After: Cuidar a alguien o algo.

I **look after** my brother. (Yo cuido a mi hermano)

I **look after** my dog. (Yo cuido a mi perro)

2. Look Like: Parecerse o tener una apariencia similar a alguien o algo

I **look like** my mother.

I **look like** my brother.

3. Look Up To: admirar o respetar a alguien.

I **look up to** my father.

I **look up to** my grandfather.

Answer these questions according your family.

- Who looks after you at home?

- Who looks like your mother?

- Who looks like your father?

- Who looks like your brother?

- Who do you look up to ? (¿a quién admiras?)

4. Adjectives

Los adjetivos son palabras que describen o califican a los sustantivos. Los adjetivos pueden describir aspectos como apariencia, tamaño, forma, color, edad, origen, material, y emociones, entre otros. En inglés, los adjetivos casi siempre van antes del sustantivo. **Example:** A **young** student.

Tall alto/a	Thin delgado/a	Old viejo/a	Beautiful hermoso/a	Handsome guapo	Sad triste	Friendly amigable
Short bajo/a	Fat gordo/a	Young joven	Ugly feo/a	Pretty bonito/a	Happy feliz	Unfriendly antipático/a

 Look at the pictures and match each letter with a sentence.



1. She is pretty.
2. He is Young.
3. He is handsome.
4. They are old.
5. He is fat.
6. He is thin.



APPRAISAL

Think about it!

- Who is responsible to clean my house?

- I help at home. (choose one)

TRUE

FALSE

PRODUCTION

 Draw or paste a picture of your family tree on your notebook and write 10 sentences using the possessive noun.



TYPICAL CLOTHES!

PRACTICE



Read the next dialogue. Practice it with your partner.



Activity



Answer this question. Your teacher can help you.

What are you wearing today?

THEORY

1. Clothes and Colors

Cuando quieras describir lo que una persona está vistiendo, primero van los artículos indefinidos (a - an), los adjetivos y por último el sustantivo.

A	BLUE	T-SHIRT
Artículo indefinido	Adjetivo	Sustantivo

- Cuando la prenda de vestir es plural, no necesita de un artículo indefinido (a - an).

—	BLUE	SHOES
—	Adjetivo	Sustantivo

Los colores son adjetivos. En ingles van antes del sustantivo.

Example: This is a **red** car.



Vocabulary

Clothes

- sweater = chompa
- t- shirt = polera
- blouse = blusa
- skirt = falda
- dress = vestido
- cap = gorra
- shirt = camisa
- tie = corbata
- belt = cinturón

Plurales

- jeans = pantalones jeans
- pants = pantalones
- glasses = lentes
- tennis shoes = tenis
- shoes = zapatos

Colores

- yellow = amarillo
- red = rojo
- black = negro
- white = blanco
- green = verde
- pink = rosado
- blue = azul
- orange = anaranjado
- brown = café
- sky blue = celeste



Look at the pictures. What is this? What are these? Use the previous vocabulary. Don't forget to use a – an.



1. This is **a brown sweater.**



2. This is _____



3. This is _____



4. This is _____



5. These _____



6. These _____



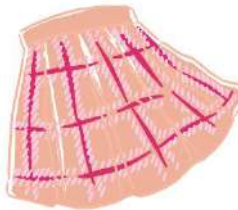
7. This is _____



8. This is _____



6. These _____



7. This is _____



8. These _____



9. These _____



7. This is _____



8. These _____



9. These _____



10. This is _____

REMEMBER!

La pregunta **What are you wearing?** significa **¿qué estás vistiendo?** El verbo “wear” es vestir. Se responde:

I am wearing a white shirt. (Yo estoy vistiendo una camisa)

 Look at the pictures. What color are these crayons?



1. This **is red**.



2. This _____



3. This _____



4. This _____



5. This _____



6. This _____



7. This _____



8. This _____



9. This _____



10. This _____

2. Possessive Pronouns

Son palabras que se utilizan para indicar posesión o pertenencia de algo a alguien. Estos pronombres reemplazan al sustantivo para evitar su repetición y muestran quién es el dueño de algo.

Pronouns	I	You	He	She	It	We	They
Possessive Pronouns	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	theirs

Examples: This hat is **mine**. (Esta gorra es mía.)

This book is **his**. (Este libro es de él)

These glasses are **hers**. (Estos lentes son de ella)

This house is **ours**. (Esta casa es nuestra)

 Choose the correct possessive pronoun.

1. This pen is _____ (my/mine), and that pen is _____ (your/yours).

2. Is this laptop _____ (her/hers) or _____ (their/theirs)?

3. The yellow house is _____ (our/ours), but the black car is _____ (their/theirs).

4. Those erasers are _____ (mine/my), but this pencil is _____ (your/yours).

5. That cell phone is _____ (mine/my).

6. This backpack is _____ (yours/your).

7. The cat is _____ (theirs/their).

Remember!

Cuando quieres preguntar a quién pertenece algo o alguien utilizas **Whose**

Pregunta: **Whose** book is this?
(¿De quién es este libro?)

Respuesta: This book is **mine**.
(Este libro es mío)
This is **mine**.
(Esto es mío)

 **Answer the questions and answer using the correct possessive pronoun.**



1. Whose jeans are these? This **is his**.



2. Whose blouse is this? It is _____



3. Whose shirts are these? They are _____



4. Whose cap is this? It is _____



5. Whose sweater is this? This is _____

Now it is your turn! Practice this conversation with your partner. Then make a similar conversation. Use the vocabulary that you know.



Susan: Hello Dennis!

Dennis: Hi Susan!



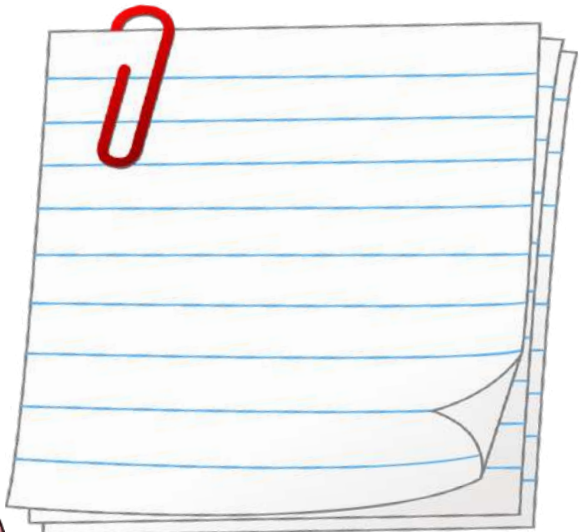
Susan: Oh! Look at these tennis shoes. Whose tennis shoes are these?

Dennis: They are hers.

Susan: And whose dress is this? It is beautiful.

Dennis: It is hers.

Susan: Woo!



3. More adjectives!

Existen muchos adjetivos, pero en esta ocasión te mostraremos algunos que puedes usar para calificar tus prendas de vestir.

Tamaño: **small** (pequeño)

big (grande)

Diseño: **warm** (caliente)

colorful (colorido)

striped (con líneas)

Estilo: **elegant** (elegante)

trendy (que está a la moda)



Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the new adjectives.



1. This sweater is **warm** 2. These _____



3. These _____

4. This _____

5. This _____



6. This _____

7. These _____

8. This _____

4. Imperatives

Los **imperativos** son formas verbales que se usan para dar órdenes, instrucciones, consejos, peticiones o sugerencias directas en inglés. Se dirigen directamente a la persona o personas a quienes se les está hablando y no requieren de un sujeto explícito en la oración.

- **Listen** = escucha cuidadosamente
- **Repeat** = repite
- **Stop talking** = deja de hablar
- **Stand up** = levántate
- **Sit down** = sientate
- **Draw** = dibuja

- **Circle** = encierra
- **Pay attention** = presta atención
- **Look** = mira
- **Raise your hand** = levanta tu mano
- **Write** = escribe
- **Match** = empareja

DON'T FORGET THESE INSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH CLASS



LISTEN



LOOK



STOP TALKING



REPEAT



STAND UP



SIT DOWN



CIRCLE



WRITE



MATCH



DRAW



PAY ATTENTION



RISE YOUR HAND

Match the picture with the list of imperatives.



1. LOOK _____
2. STOP TALKING _____
3. WRITE _____
4. LISTEN _____
5. REPEAT _____
6. RISE YOUR HAND _____

REMEMBER!

Los imperativos pueden expresarse de manera negativa. Se debe usar “**don’t**” para poder hacer el negativo.

Example: Write (+)

Don’t write (-) = No escribas

- Listen = **Don’t** listen

- Circle = **Don’t** circle

- Repeat, please = **Don’t** repeat

- Pay attention = **Don’t** pay attention

- Stop talking = **Don’t** stop talking

- Look = **Don’t** look

 **Write the imperatives in negative form. Use “don’t”**

**Speaking!****- Realizar una solicitud**

En el idioma inglés, al momento de realizar una solicitud y sonar cordial, se usa una “please” que significa por favor.

- **Please**, sit down

- Look at your book, **please**.

- Verbo como imperativo

Un verbo puede ser una oración imperativa, pero solo si lo usamos en su forma base y sin un sujeto.

Write!

Match!

Read!

APPRAISAL



Think about it!

Do you believe that the way we dress says who we are? Discuss in groups. Then tell your ideas to your class.



PRODUCTION

In Bolivia we have nice typical clothing, we can describe it. Choose the typical costume that you like the most and describe it. Use dictionary if it is necessary.



Fuente: <https://gooova.com/ilustracion-cueca-chapaca-para-dibujar-y-pintar/>

MY COMMUNITY

PRACTICE

Read the conversations. Do you know these places?



Ana: Excuse me, where is the bank?

Carlos: It is **next to** the school.

Ana: Thanks! And where is the gas station?

Carlos: It is **next to** the police station and **in front of** the bank.

Juan: Hello! where is the park?

Sonia: It is **next to** the pharmacy

Juan: Ok. Thanks! And where is the restaurant?

Sonia: It is **between** the library and the supermarket.

Juan: Thank you so much! I am hungry.

Look at the pictures. Write the correct preposition of place. (in front – next to - between)

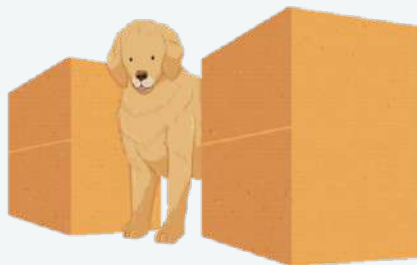
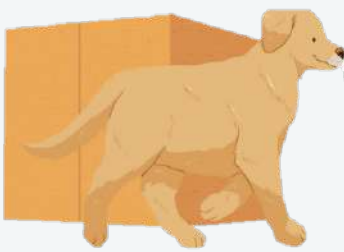
Activity



The dog is _____ the box.



The dog is _____ the box.



The dog is _____ the boxes.

THEORY

1. Places around us!

Match each number with the correct picture. Write the meaning in Spanish next to each word.



1. Park _____

5. Gas Station _____

9. Library _____

2. Bank _____

6. Police Station _____

10. Church _____

3. Pharmacy _____

7. Restaurant _____

11. Stadium _____

4. School _____

8. Supermarket _____

12. Cinema _____

2. Prepositions of place.

The stadium is **between** the church and the park. (El estadio está **entre/ en medio** de la iglesia y el parque).

The cinema is **next to** the gas station. (El cine está **al lado** de la estación de servicio).

The police station is **in front of** the hospital. (La estación de policía está **en frente** del hospital).

Look at the pictures and write the correct preposition.



1. The hospital is _____ the pharmacy.



2. The supermarket is

3. The school is

 Answer the questions



Where is the bank?

Where is the park?

3. Road safety education (educación vial)

 Look at the pictures. What do you know about Road safety education?



1. Stop sign



2. Pedestrian



3. Helmet



4. Seat belt



5. Sidewalk



6. Crosswalk



7. Look Both Ways



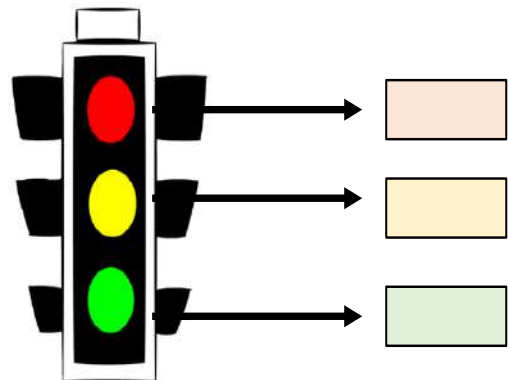
8. Traffic lights



It is very important to talk about the Road Safety Education in our community.



 What colors are there in the traffic lights?



 Practice these shorts conversations.

1. In the car

Mom: Put on your seat belt.

Child: Okay! Done.

Mom: Good job!



2. Crossing the street

Teacher: Look both ways.

Student: I see no cars.

Teacher: Now, use the crosswalk

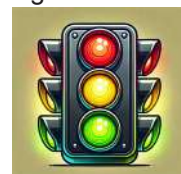


3. At the traffic light

Friend 1: The light is red.

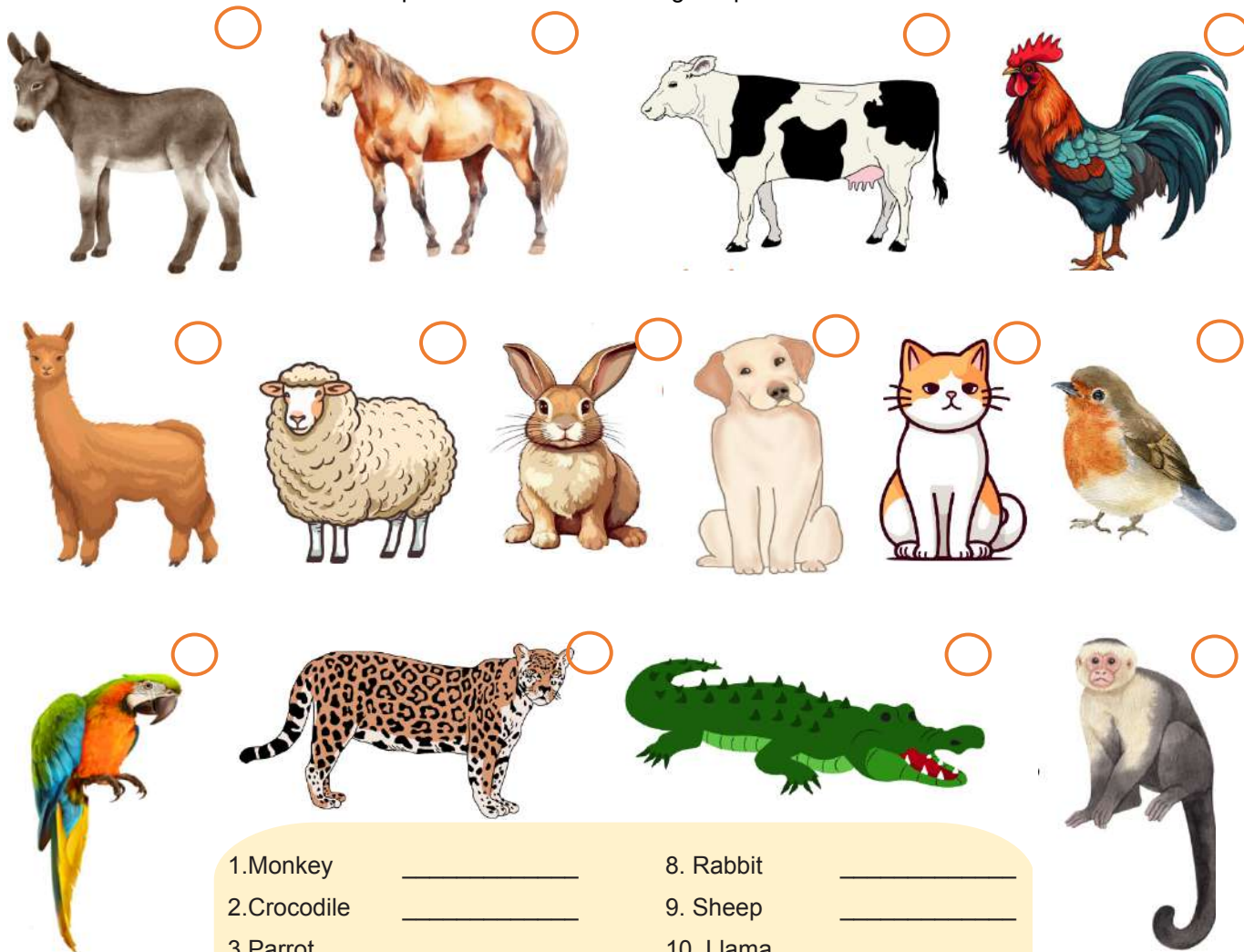
Friend 2: Stop!

Friend 1: It's green now. Go!



4. Animals of my town

Match each number with the correct picture. Write the meaning in Spanish next to each word.



1. Monkey _____
2. Crocodile _____
3. Parrot _____
4. Jaguar _____
5. Bird _____
6. Dog _____
7. Cat _____

8. Rabbit _____
9. Sheep _____
10. Llama _____
11. Rooster _____
12. Cow _____
13. Horse _____
14. Donkey _____

THERE IS / THERE ARE

Impersonal "Hay"

SINGULAR	PLURAL
There is (there's)	There are
There is not There isn't	There are not There aren't
Is there ...?	Are there...?

Singular

There is a parrot. (Hay un loro.)

There is an apple. (Hay una manzana.)

There is a computer (Hay una computadora)

Plural

There are cats. (Hay gatos.)

There are pencils. (Hay lápices.)

 Look inside the box. What can you find there?



Let's remember!

-No olvides usar los artículos indefinidos

a / an si tus sustantivos son **singulares**.

-Para formar el **plural** no olvides sumarle

- s – es – ies (Revisa el tema My school)

Example: There are glasses in the box.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

 Look at the picture. What animals are there?

Example: There is a parrot.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

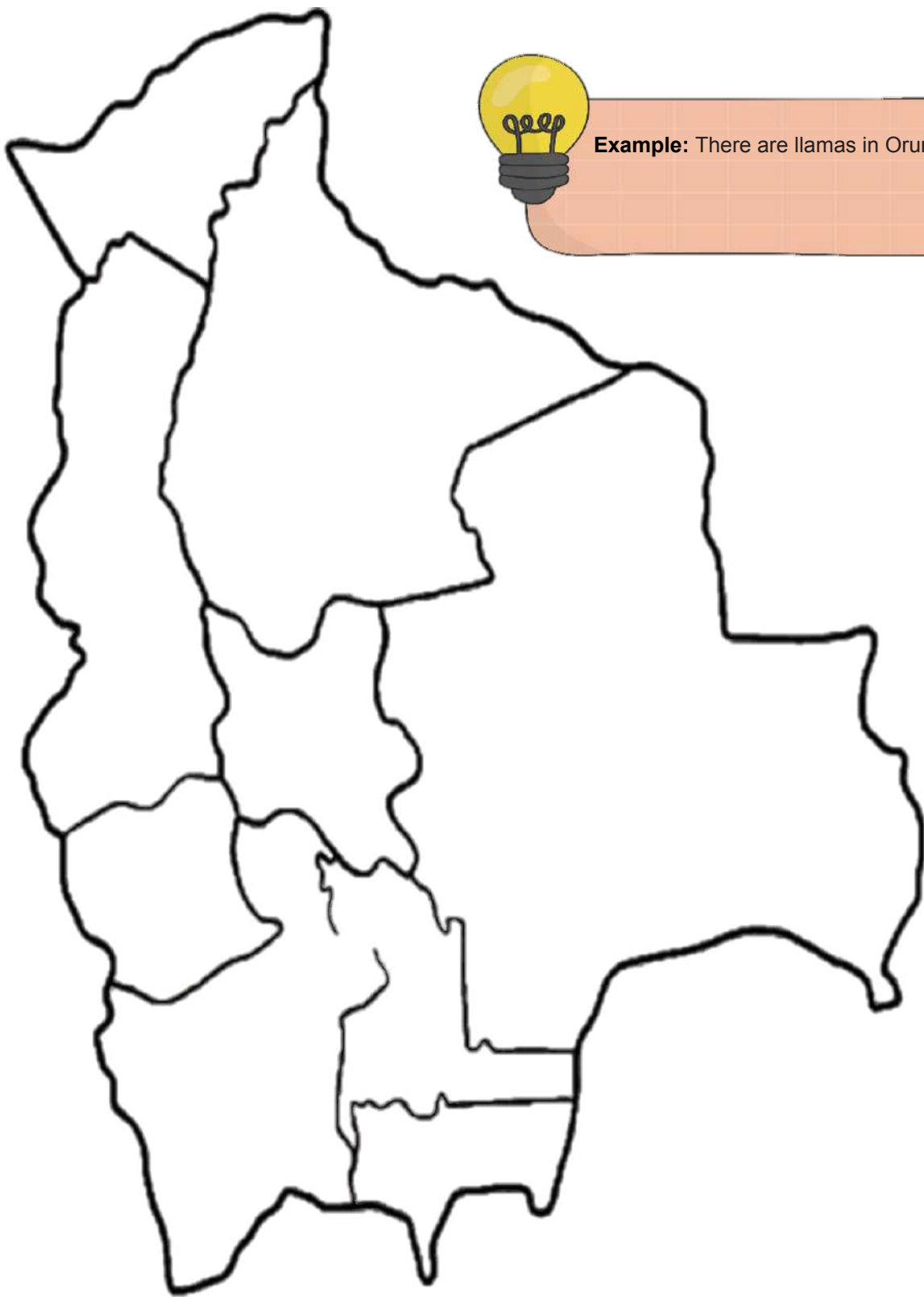


SPEAKING TIPS!

It's raining **cats** and dogs!

Es una expresión significa está lloviendo a cántaros.

 What animals are there in Bolivia? Paste two pictures of animals from Bolivia on the map. Then write sentences using **THERE ARE** on your notebook.



Example: There are llamas in Oruro.

APPRAISAL

Let's think about it! Read the questions and answer them. Then discuss with your class.



1. Why do we need to follow traffic signs?

(¿Por qué necesitamos seguir las señales de tráfico?)

2. What happens if a driver doesn't stop at a red light?

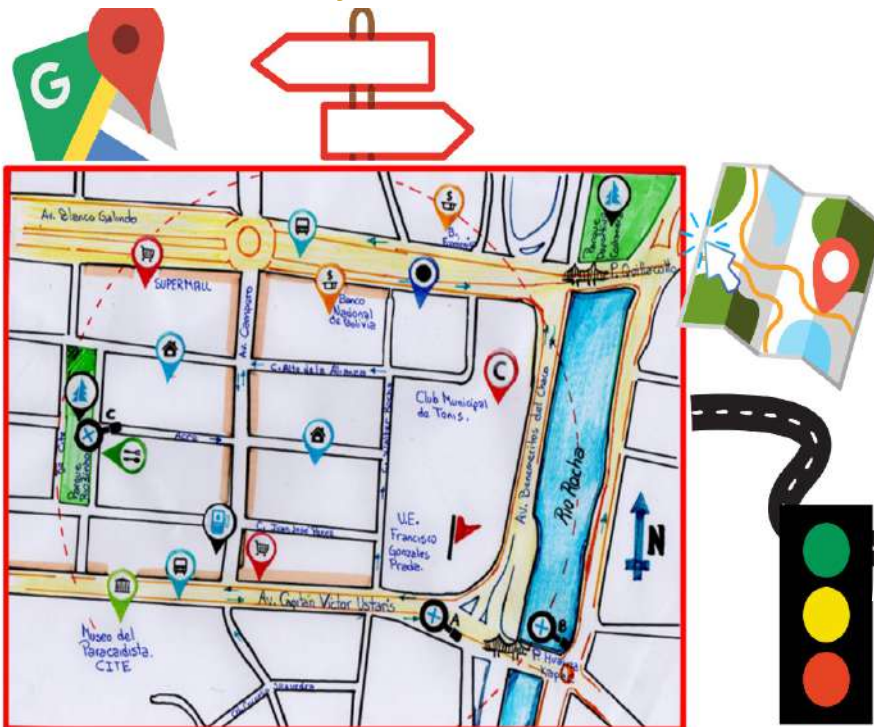
(¿Qué pasa si un conductor no se detiene en un semáforo en rojo?)

3. Why should we always wear seat belts?

(¿Por qué debemos usar siempre el cinturón de seguridad?)

PRODUCTION

Draw a map of your community and identify what traffic signs and places are there in your community. Then write sentences on your notebook.



My Community

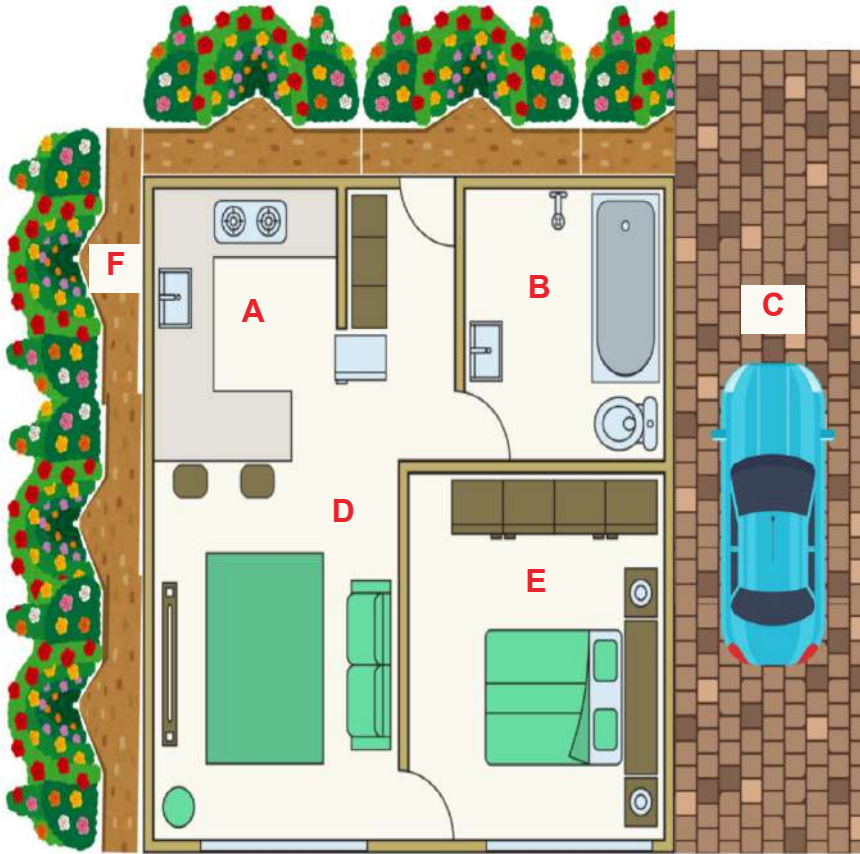
There is a police station in my community.

There is

MY HOUSE

PRACTICE

Read the conversation. Look at the picture and write the correct letter next to each sentence.



Sandra: What a nice house!

José: Thanks! It is small.

Sandra: Is there a garage? _____

José: Yes, there is.

Sandra: Is there a Kitchen? _____

José: Yes, there is.

Sandra: Is there a bedroom? _____

José: Yes, there is.

Sandra: Is there a bathroom? _____

José: Yes, there is.

Sandra: Is there a garden? _____

José: Yes, there is.

Sandra: Is there a living room? _____

José: Yes, there is.

Sandra: Wow!! Good for you!

Answer this questions about you.

Activity

1. Is there a kitchen in your house? _____

2. Is there a bathroom in your house? _____

3. Is there a bedroom in your house? _____

THEORY

1. More Prepositions of Places



IN THE BOX



ON THE BOX



UNDER THE BOX



BEHIND THE BOX



ABOVE THE BOX



BELOW THE BOX

Examples:

The ball is **in** the box.

La pelota está dentro del cajón.

The ball is **on** the box

La pelota está sobre del cajón.

The ball is **under** the box.

La pelota está debajo del cajón.

What are the meaning of the other words?

Behind =

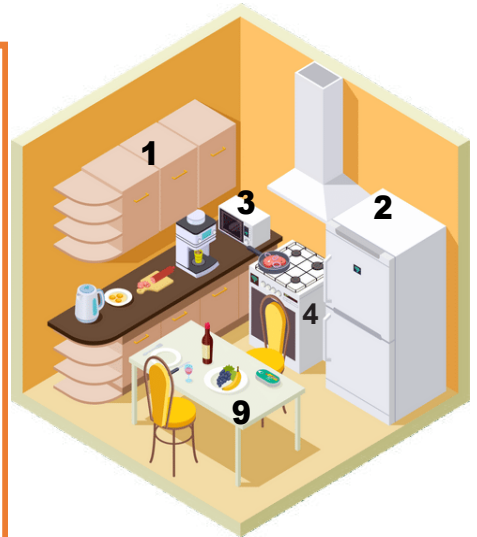
Above =

Below =

 Match these objects and the pictures.



- a sofa _____
- a television _____
- a window _____
- curtains _____
- a fridge _____
- cupboards _____
- a stove _____
- a table _____
- a microwave _____
- a toilet _____
- a sink _____
- a mirror _____
- a towel _____
- a bed _____
- a desk _____
- a chair _____
- a computer _____
- books _____
- a washing machine _____
- a pillow _____
- a picture _____
- a carpet _____



 Look at the picture of the bathroom and answer the questions. Make more questions on your notebook

Example: Is there a stove in the bathroom?
No, there isn't.

1. Is There a toilet in the bathroom?

2. Is there a carpet in the bathroom?

3. Is there a mirror in the bathroom?

4. Is there a computer in the bathroom?

 Look at the picture of the bedroom. Answers the questions. Use these prepositions.

in / on (x 3) / above/

1. Where is the bed?

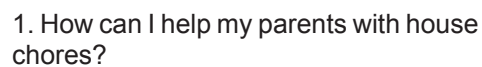
It is in the bedroom.

2. Where is the pillow?

3. Where's the picture?

4. Where is the computer?

5. Where are the books?



2. What things at home make me feel grateful and how can I show my appreciation?



1. There is a picture **on** the Wall.

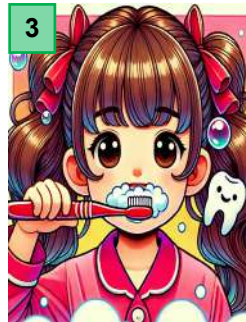


DAILY ACTIVITIES

PRACTICE

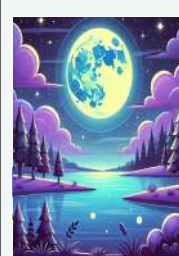
Match these pictures to the correct verb.

- wake up =
- wash my face = 1
- have breakfast =
- do homework =
- listen to music =
- get up =
- brush my teeth =
- go to school =
- play =
- have dinner =
- finish school =
- sleep =
- have lunch =
- watch TV =



Classify the verbs in the correct column. When do you do these actions?

Activity



1. Simple present

El presente simple se emplea para expresar acciones habituales o rutinarias.

AFIRMATIVE	PLURAL
I listen	I do not / don't listen
You listen	You do not / don't listen
She listens	She does not / doesn't listen
He listens	He does not / doesn't listen
It listens	It does not / doesn't listen
We listen	We do not / don't listen
They listen	They do not / don't listen

Spelling rules for the 3rd person singular (he, she, it)

-Los verbos que terminan en: -s, -x, -sh, -ch, o + **es**

Examples: wash**es**, watch**es**, go**es**

-Los verbos que terminan en -y se lo cambia la -y por -**ies**

Example: study = **studies**

-La mayoría de los verbos se añade -**s**

Examples: play**s**, wake**s** up, sleep**s**, listen**s**

Be careful!

-El verbo have es irregular: **have** = **has**

-Solo aplicas los cambios en terceras personas cuando las oraciones son positivas.

Example: She play**s** soccer. *Ella juega fútbol.*

He **has** breakfast in the morning. *El desayuna en la mañana.*

Pero en oraciones negativas el verbo vuelve a su forma base.

Example: She **doesn't play** soccer. *Ella no juega fútbol.*

He **doesn't have** breakfast in the morning. *El no desayuna en las mañanas.*

-Con los pronombres **I, we, you, they** tus verbos van en su forma base ya sea una oración positiva o negativa.

Example: I **have** breakfast in the morning. *Yo desayuno en la mañana.*

They **finish** school in the afternoon. *Ellos terminan la escuela en la tarde.*

We **have** dinner in the evening. *Nosotros cenamos en la noche.*

 **Copy and complete the sentences about Bertha's daily routine. Use the verbs**

Have (x3) wake up go finish play do listen sleep

- Bertha _____ in the morning.
- She _____ breakfast.
- Then, she _____ to school.
- She _____ school in the afternoon.
- Bertha _____ lunch.
- In the afternoon, she _____ basketball with her friends.
- She _____ her homework.
- Bertha _____ dinner.
- Then, she _____ to her favorite music.
- Finally, she _____

Expressions of time!

Según nuestro contexto, en nuestro país estas expresiones se utilizarían de la siguiente manera:

In the morning (en la mañana: De 6:00 a.m. a 12:00 p.m.)

In the afternoon (en la tarde: De 12:00 p.m. a 5:00 p.m.)

In the evening (en la noche: De 5:00 p.m. a 8:00 p.m.)

At Night (Noche: De 8:00 p.m. a 12:00 a.m.)



Look at the pictures and the time. Then, write the correct expression of time.

7:30 a.m.



1. They go to school _____.

01:00 p.m.



2. They have lunch _____.

05:00 p.m.



3. He does his homework _____.

08:00 p.m.



4. She watches TV _____.

09:00 p.m.



5. He wakes up _____.

03:00 p.m.



6. He plays basketball _____.



Now it is your turn!

Write about your daily routine using all the verbs and time expressions. You can use Bertha's model

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- I _____ (wake up) in the morning
- She _____ (get up) in the morning.
- He _____ (wash) his face every morning.
- They _____ (brush) their teeth every day.
- I _____ (have) breakfast in the morning.
- We _____ (have) lunch.
- She _____ (have) dinner at night.
- He _____ (go) to school in the morning.
- They _____ (do) their homework every evening.
- I _____ (play) video games in the afternoon.

Complete the sentences with the correct verb in the context of a typical day

- I _____ (wake up) at 7:00 a.m.
and then I _____ (get up) and
I _____ (wash) my face.
- After breakfast, I _____ (go) to
school and I _____ (do) my homework.
- In the evening, I _____ (listen)
to music and I _____ (watch) TV.
- Before bed, I _____ (brush) my
teeth and I _____ (sleep) at night.

2. YES/ NO questions. simple present

En las oraciones interrogativas se emplea el auxiliar **Do/ Does**. El auxiliar no se traduce al castellano; simplemente indica que se está haciendo una pregunta y el tiempo verbal de la misma.

Do I / you / we / they ...?

Example: Do you sleep in the afternoon? (¿Tú duermes en la tarde?)

Yes, I do. (Sí)

No, I don't (No)

Do they play soccer at night? (¿Ellos juegan fútbol en la noche?)

Yes, they do. (Sí)

No, they don't (No)

Does she / he / it ...?

Example: Does she wake up in the morning?

Yes, she does. (Sí)

No, she doesn't. (No)

3. Preposition of time in / on

En inglés, la preposición **in** se traduce como "en" cuando se refiere a un período de tiempo:

in the morning – in the afternoon – in the evening.

Se utiliza **on** con los días de la semana.

on Monday – **on** Wednesday, etc

Days of the week!

Monday	Lunes
Tuesday	Martes
Wednesday	Miercoles
Thursday	Jueves
Friday	Viernes
Saturday	Sabado
Sunday	Domingo

Examples: Maria plays basketball **on** Saturday.

Pedro has dinner with his friends **on** Wednesday.

My mother listens to music **on** Friday.

I play video games **on** Thursday.

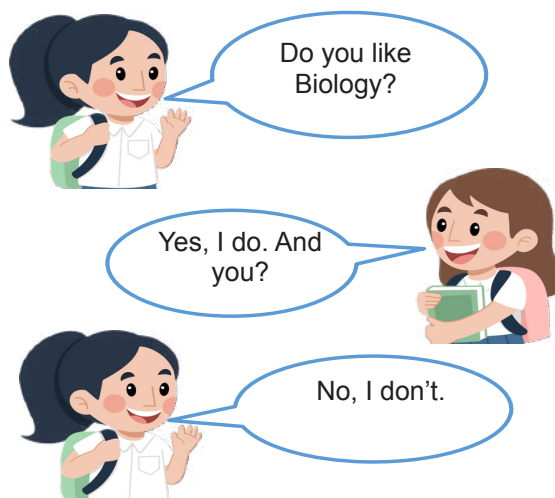
Remember!

Todos los días de la semana se escriben con mayúscula.

 **Look at this school schedule. What is your favorite subject at school? Talk with your partner.**

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Maths	English	History	Maths	Computer Sciencie
Biology	Phisical Education (P.E.)	Spirituality and Values	Biology	Maths
History	Literature	Arts	Literature	Psychology

 **Read this conversation. In groups, ask the same questions and take notes.**



Example:

Maria: Do you like Phisical Education? Yes, I do.
Maria likes Phisical Education.

 **Complete the questions with Do or Does. Then answer them.**

1. Does she wake up early on Monday? (Yes) Yes, she does.
2. _____ they get up late on Saturday? (Yes) _____
3. _____ she wash her face before bedtime? (No) _____
4. _____ they brush their teeth after dinner? (Yes) _____
5. _____ he have lunch at night? (No) _____
6. _____ you do your homework in the morning?(Yes) _____

New Vocabulary!

Early = temprano

Late = tarde

Before bedtime = antes de irse a la cama.

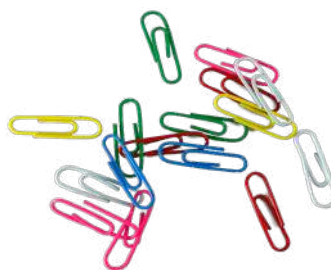
Every day = cada día



APPRAISAL

Let's think about it! Answer this question.

What do you think is important to do every day?



PRODUCTION

 **Record a video about your typical day. First make your notes. Use all the verbs and vocabulary.**



My name is Carla. I wake up ...

ENGLISH SONG

 Listen to the song and write the name below each number and color.

All Together Now

Song by The Beatles

One, two, three, four
Can I have a little more?
Five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten

I love you
A B C D

Can I bring my friend to tea?
E F G H I J
I love you

Bom bom bom bom - pa bom
Sail the ship, bom - pa bom
Chop the tree, bom - pa bom
Skip the rope, bom - pa bom

Look at me
All together now
All together now
All together now
All together now

Black, white, green, red
Can I take my friend to bed?
Pink, brown, yellow, orange, and blue

I love you
All together now
All together now
All together now
All together now

Bom bom bom bomp a bom
Sail the ship, bomp a bom
Chop the tree, bomp a bom
Skip the rope, bomp a bom
Look at me

w
All together now
All together now
All together now
All together now!



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PRIMER TRIMESTRE

LENGUA EXTRANJERA

Noelia Gallo Higuera

SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE

LENGUA EXTRANJERA

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TERCER TRIMESTRE

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