

INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA DEPARTAMENTAL MONSEÑOR AGUSTÍN GUTIÉRREZ



ASIGNATURA	Inglés	CURSO	7mo
DOCENTE	Diana Cárdenas	PERIODO	2
FECHA DE INICIO	Julio 2023	FECHA DE TERMINACIÓN	Septiembre 2023
COMPETENCIA	COMPETENCIA GENERAL: Reconocer y hacer uso de los temas vistos durante el periodo a través de la escritura y la oralidad.		
	COMPETENCIA ESPECÍFICA: Entender e implementar las diferentes temáticas en las actividades realizadas en clase.		
DESEMPEÑOS	PARA APRENDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifica y fortalece temáticas enfocadas al aprendizaje del segundo idioma- inglés. 	
	PARA HACER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emplea información básica y específica en textos escritos y orales relacionados con los temas vistos. 	
	PARA SER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muestra creatividad, participación (de manera individual y grupal) sobre temas relacionados con su contexto inmediato 	
	PARA CONVIVIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trabaja solo y en grupo de manera respetuosa con los compañeros para que le aporten a su trabajo en clase de inglés. 	

Temas abordados en la guía:

- Wh Questions
- Environment vocabulary
- Units of measurements
- Numbers from 1 - 100
- Numbers from 100 - 10000



Picture taken from: <https://xceluniversity.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/8-Ways-to-Learn-English->

Faster.jpg

Explicación de los temas:

- **Wh Questions:**

Wh Questions son un grupo de preguntas que se caracterizan porque en su nombre tienen las letras "wh-" al inicio, excepto por uno de sus casos, y porque se usan principalmente para obtener información específica sobre algo. Las Wh Questions son:

- **What: qué o cuál**
- **Why: por qué**
- **When: cuándo**
- **Where: dónde**
- **Who: quién**
- **Which: cuál**
- **How: cómo**

Estructura de la pregunta

Si el verbo principal de la pregunta es to be, la estructura de la pregunta es la siguiente:

Por ejemplo:

- Where is your office? ¿Dónde está tu oficina?
- How are you? ¿Cómo estás?
- When is your birthday? ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?
- Who is your friend? ¿Quién es tu amigo?

En caso que el verbo principal de la oración sea cualquier otro verbo, debes usar el verbo to do como auxiliar interrogativo. La estructura debe ser la siguiente:

Por ejemplo:

- What did you do last weekend? ¿Qué hiciste el fin de semana pasado?
- How does she dance so well? ¿Cómo baila tan bien?
- Where do you want to lunch? ¿Dónde quieres almorzar?

En esta infografía podrás ver cómo usar cada una de las Wh Questions:

WH QUESTIONS

SIRVEN PARA PREGUNTAR CÓMO, CUÁNDO, QUÉ, POR QUÉ, QUIÉN O DÓNDE

Why?

¿Por qué?

Se pregunta por motivo de algo



Why do you do that?

¿Por qué haces eso?

What is that?

¿Qué es eso?

Se pregunta por información de una persona u objeto



What?

¿Qué / Cual?

How?

¿Cómo?

Se pregunta por una condición, forma o situación.



How is he?

¿Cómo está él?

When is your birthday?

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

Se pregunta por tiempo



When?

¿Cuándo?

Where?

¿Dónde?

Se pregunta por lugar o ubicación



Where is the party?

¿Dónde es la fiesta?

Which of these two shirts is better?

¿Cuál de estas dos camisas es mejor?

Se usa para hacer comparaciones y elecciones



Which?

¿Cuál?

Who?

¿Quién?

Se usa para preguntar por una persona



Who is he?

¿Quién es él?

Whose that red car?

¿De quién es ese carro rojo?

Se pregunta por pertenencia



Whose?

¿de quién?

- Environment Vocabulary



Environment

Study the vocabulary on the environment and problems it faces.
What can people do to keep the planet clean and healthy?



Factory



Exhaust Fumes



Garbage



Plastic Bag



Chemicals



Carbon Dioxide



Pollution



Toxic Wastes



Endangered Species



Oxygen



Drought



Acid Rain



Energy Saving Bulb



Battery



Wildfire



Extinction



Oil Rig



Threat



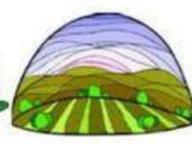
Global Warming



Solar Energy



Windpower



Ozone Layer



Deforestation



Oil Spill



Ivory



Hunting



Public Transport



Ice Caps



Crops



Recycling



Natural Habitat



Composting



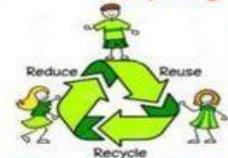
Greenhouse Effect



Flood



Plastic Bottle



The 3 "R" Rule

HOW TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT ?



Recycling



Solar energy



No smoking



Cycling



No spill oil



Car sharing



campaigning



Public transport



Rechargeable batteries



Walking



No logging



Save water



Turn down volume



Collect litter



No CFC's



Save energy



Plant trees



Clear up



Earth day



prohibition

- **Units of measurement**

A unit of measurement is a definite magnitude of a quantity, defined and adopted by convention or by law, that is used as a standard for measurement of the same kind of quantity. Any other quantity of that kind can be expressed as a multiple of the unit of measurement.

For example, a length is a physical quantity. The metre (symbol m) is a unit of length that represents a definite predetermined length. For instance, when referencing "10 metres" (or 10 m), what is actually meant is 10 times the definite predetermined length called "metre".

The definition, agreement, and practical use of units of measurement have played a crucial role in human endeavour from early ages up to the present. A multitude of systems of units used to be very common. Now there is a global standard, the International System of Units (SI), the modern form of the metric system.

In trade, weights and measures is often a subject of governmental regulation, to ensure fairness and transparency. The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) is tasked with ensuring worldwide uniformity of measurements and their traceability to the International System of Units (SI).

Metrology is the science of developing nationally and internationally accepted units of measurement.

Basic Units of Measurement



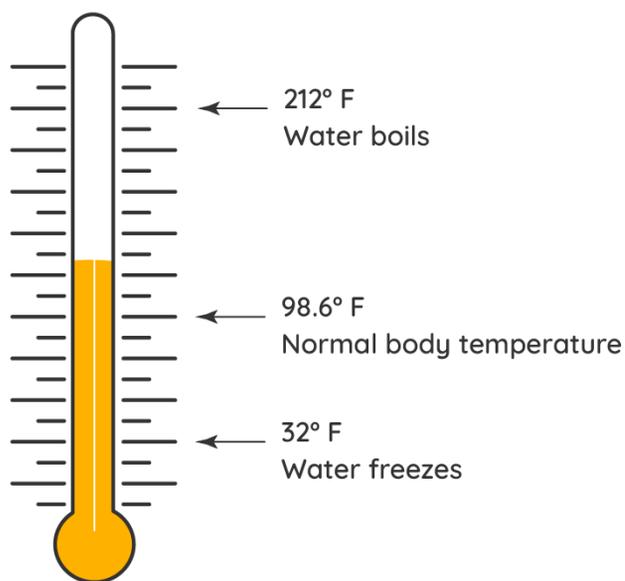
Entity	Base Unit Name	Abbreviation
Mass	kilogram	kg
Length	meter	m
Time	second	s
Amount of matter	mole	mol
Electric current	ampere	A
Luminosity	candella	Cd
Temperature	kelvin	k

Length Measurements

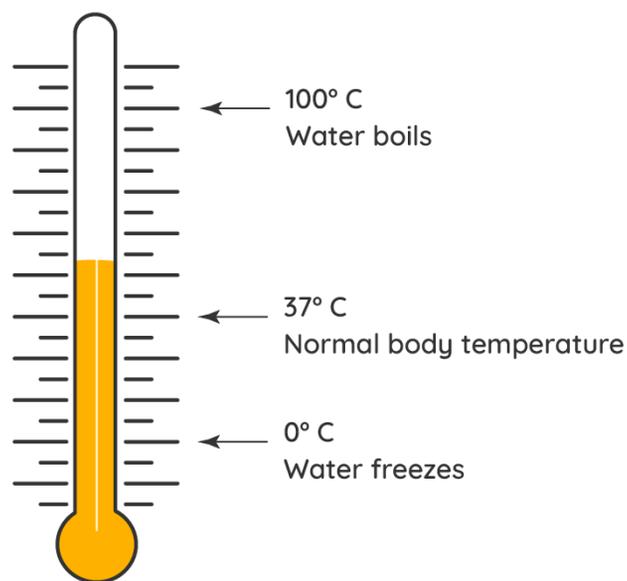
Metric system

1 centimeter (cm)	=	10 millimeters (mm)
1 decimeter (dm)	=	10 centimeters
1 meter (m)	=	10 decimeters
1 decameter	=	10 meters
1 hectometer	=	100 meters
1 Kilometer (km)	=	1000 meters

Some Common Units of Mass	
Milligram (mg)	0.001 gram or 1/1000 gram
Decigram (dg)	0.1 gram or 1/10 gram
Centigram (cg)	0.01 gram or 1/100 gram
Gram (g)	1,000 milligrams
Dekagram (dag)	10 grams
Hectogram (hg)	100 grams
Metric ton (t)	1,000 kilograms
Kilogram (kg)	1,000 grams



Fahrenheit Thermometer



Celsius Thermometer

Measuring Time



We measure time in

Seconds

60 seconds = 1 minute

Minutes

60 minutes = 1 hour

Hours

Days

24 hours in a day

7 days in a week

Weeks



Months

52 weeks in a year

12 months in a year

Years

We also use



Seasons

4 seasons in a year

Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring

Fortnights

14 days = a fortnight

2 weeks = a fortnight

- Numbers from 1 to 100

Number names 1 to 100



1 = One
2 = Two
3 = Three
4 = Four
5 = Five
6 = Six
7 = Seven
8 = Eight
9 = Nine
10 = Ten

11 = Eleven
12 = Twelve
13 = Thirteen
14 = Fourteen
15 = Fifteen
16 = Sixteen
17 = Seventeen
18 = Eighteen
19 = Nineteen
20 = Twenty

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

31 = Thirty-one
32 = Thirty-two
33 = Thirty-three
34 = Thirty-four
35 = Thirty-five
36 = Thirty-six
37 = Thirty-seven
38 = Thirty-eight
39 = Thirty-nine
40 = Forty

41 = Forty-one
42 = Forty-two
43 = Forty-three
44 = Forty-four
45 = Forty-five
46 = Forty-six
47 = Forty-seven
48 = Forty-eight
49 = Forty-nine
50 = Fifty

55 = Fifty-five
60 = Sixty
65 = Sixty-five
70 = Seventy
75 = Seventy-five
80 = Eighty
85 = Eighty-five
90 = Ninety
95 = Ninety-five
100 = One Hundred

- Numbers from 100 – 1000



Number names 1 to 1000

1 = One
2 = Two
3 = Three
4 = Four
5 = Five
6 = Six
7 = Seven
8 = Eight
9 = Nine
10 = Ten
11 = Eleven
12 = Twelve
13 = Thirteen
14 = Fourteen
15 = Fifteen
16 = Sixteen
17 = Seventeen
18 = Eighteen
19 = Nineteen
20 = Twenty

25 = Twenty-five
30 = Thirty
35 = Thirty-five
40 = Forty
45 = Forty-five
50 = Fifty
55 = Fifty-five
60 = Sixty
65 = Sixty-five
70 = Seventy
75 = Seventy-five
80 = Eighty
85 = Eighty-five
90 = Ninety
95 = Ninety-five
100 = One Hundred
110 = One Hundred Ten
120 = One Hundred Twenty
130 = One hundred thirty
140 = One hundred forty

150 = One hundred fifty
160 = One hundred Sixty
170 = One hundred Seventy
180 = One hundred eighty
190 = One hundred Ninety
200 = Two hundred
210 = Two hundred ten
220 = Two hundred twenty
230 = Two hundred thirty
240 = Two hundred forty
250 = Two hundred fifty
260 = Two hundred Sixty
270 = Two hundred Seventy
280 = Two hundred eighty
290 = Two hundred Ninety
300 = Three hundred
310 = Three hundred ten
320 = Three hundred twenty
330 = Three hundred thirty
340 = Three hundred forty

350 = Three hundred fifty
360 = Three hundred Sixty
370 = Three hundred Seventy
380 = Three hundred eighty
390 = Three hundred Ninety
400 = Four hundred
410 = Four hundred ten
420 = Four hundred twenty
430 = Four hundred thirty
440 = Four hundred forty
450 = Four hundred fifty
500 = Five hundred
550 = Five hundred fifty
600 = Six hundred
650 = Six hundred fifty
700 = Seven hundred
750 = Seven hundred fifty
800 = Eight hundred
900 = Nine hundred
1000 = One Thousand

- Numbers from 1000 to 10000

Numbers in English



0 zero	10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty																				
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one																				
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	32 thirty-two																				
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	33 thirty-three																				
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	34 thirty-four																				
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	35 thirty-five																				
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	36 thirty-six																				
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	37 thirty-seven																				
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	38 thirty-eight																				
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	39 thirty-nine																				
40 forty	50 fifty	60 sixty	70 seventy																				
41 forty-one	51 fifty-one	61 sixty-one	71 seventy-one																				
42 forty-two	52 fifty-two	62 sixty-two	72 seventy-two																				
43 forty-three	53 fifty-three	63 sixty-three	73 seventy-three																				
44 forty-four	54 fifty-four	64 sixty-four	74 seventy-four																				
45 forty-five	55 fifty-five	65 sixty-five	75 seventy-five																				
46 forty-six	56 fifty-six	66 sixty-six	76 seventy-six																				
47 forty-seven	57 fifty-seven	67 sixty-seven	77 seventy-seven																				
48 forty-eight	58 fifty-eight	68 sixty-eight	78 seventy-eight																				
49 forty-nine	59 fifty-nine	69 sixty-nine	79 seventy-nine																				
80 eighty	90 ninety	<p>LARGE NUMBERS © Woodward English</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>100 one hundred</td> <td>1,000 one thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>101 one hundred and one</td> <td>2,000 two thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>200 two hundred</td> <td>10,000 ten thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>300 three hundred</td> <td>100,000 one hundred thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>400 four hundred</td> <td>1,000,000 one million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500 five hundred</td> <td>10,000,000 ten million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>600 six hundred</td> <td>123,456,789</td> </tr> <tr> <td>700 seven hundred</td> <td>one hundred and twenty-three million,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>800 eight hundred</td> <td>four hundred and fifty-six thousand,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>900 nine hundred</td> <td>seven hundred and eighty-nine.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		100 one hundred	1,000 one thousand	101 one hundred and one	2,000 two thousand	200 two hundred	10,000 ten thousand	300 three hundred	100,000 one hundred thousand	400 four hundred	1,000,000 one million	500 five hundred	10,000,000 ten million	600 six hundred	123,456,789	700 seven hundred	one hundred and twenty-three million,	800 eight hundred	four hundred and fifty-six thousand,	900 nine hundred	seven hundred and eighty-nine.
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87 eighty-seven	97 ninety-seven																						
88 eighty-eight	98 ninety-eight																						
89 eighty-nine	99 ninety-nine																						

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

Contextualización:

- Wh questions
<https://idiomas.gcfglobal.org/es/curso/ingles/a2/wh-questions/>
- Environment vocabulary
<https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/522839837991477606/>
https://www.eslprintables.com/vocabulary_worksheets/environment_and_nature/how_to_protect_environment_511398/
- Units of measurements
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unit_of_measurement#:~:text=A%20unit%20of%20measurement%20is,of%20the%20unit%20of%20measurement.
<https://www.cuemath.com/measurement/units-of-measurement/>
<https://www.myqbook.com/MathConcept/82/Measurement-of-length>
<https://byjus.com/physics/unit-of-mass/>
<https://www.cuemath.com/measurement/temperature/>
<http://margdteachingposters.weebly.com/time-measurement.html>
- Numbers from 1 to 100
<https://www.cuemath.com/numbers/number-names-1-to-100/>
- Numbers from 100 to 1000
<https://www.cuemath.com/numbers/number-names-1-to-1000/>

Activities

- Week 1 and 2 (Semana 1 y 2)

1. Read the next text and answer the questions (**Lea el siguiente texto y responda las preguntas**)

Romulus and Remus¹

The early history of the city of Rome involves Romulus and Remus, two orphan boys who, legend says, were raised by a she-wolf. The boys' mother had been murdered by an evil king and the two babies tossed into the river Tiber. When the wolf found them they had washed up on the shore. She perhaps took pity on the crying of the babies and, gently picking them up in her teeth, she carried them back to her cave and fed them on her milk. The boys grew bigger and stronger and, eventually, were found by a herdsman who took them home. He and his wife raised the boys like their own children. When they reached manhood they sought revenge on the king who had killed their mother and driven them from their home.

They decided to build a city. Unfortunately, they argued over the appropriate site and Romulus killed his brother Remus. Romulus ruled this city -- called Roma -- for thirty-seven years.

The city of Rome is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the world. If you travel there you can see a statue of the two baby boys feeding from their mother - the wolf.

- Who raised Romulus and Remus?
 - a. Julius Cesar
 - b. A wolf
 - c. Rome
 - d. Horse
- Where the boys were abandoned?
 - a. Forest
 - b. Mountain
 - c. River
 - d. House

¹ Taken from: <https://continuingstudies.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/490/wchild/wchild1>

- What is a herdsman?
 - a. someone who builds cities
 - b. someone who cares for children
 - c. someone who cares for domestic animals
 - d. someone who can hear very well

- The phrase "they sought revenge on the king who had killed their mother" means what?
 - a. They attacked the king who had harmed their mother and made them orphans.
 - b. They went to court to sue the king for his crime against their mother.
 - c. They hired some gangsters to take care of their problem with the king.
 - d. They went to talk to the king about his crime against their mother.

- What is the gist (the main idea) that this piece of writing conveys?
 - a. Wolves like to take care of human children.
 - b. The city of Rome had many wolves in the old days.
 - c. The city of Rome was founded by a wolf.
 - d. Romulus established the city of Rome.

2. Choose the correct Wh question to complete the sentences. **(Escoge la pregunta WH correcta para completar la oración)**

- _____ is your birthday?
- _____ is your favorite singer?
- _____ do you live?
- _____ is your phone number?
- _____ is your favorite hobby?
- _____ speaks English here?
- _____ are you going to finish?
- _____ is the park?
- _____ will you go home?
- _____ lives in that house?

3. Write 10 questions using the Wh questions. **(Escribe 10 preguntas usando las Wh questions)**

4. Fill the blanks using WH questions. **(Completa las preguntas usando preguntas Wh)**

- _____ did they want to see?
They wanted to see Marcela.
- _____ did you eat chicken?
I ate chicken because I like it
- _____ time did you get up?
I got up at 5 o'clock.
- _____ did they write to?
The wrote to their teacher.
- _____ did you study?
I studied in Oxford.
- _____ much did she pay?
She paid twenty dollars.
- _____ did he play tennis?
He played tennis last weekend.
- _____ did you eat?
I ate an apple.
- _____ time did the meeting finish?
The meeting finish late.
- _____ did Maria live?
Maria lived in Bogota, Colombia.

5. Organize the words to form interrogative sentences. **(Organice las palabras para formar las oraciones interrogativas)**

- last / when / their / did / time / they / parents / visit /?

- they / last / where / weekend / did / tennis / play /?

- book / week / did / last / read /we / what /?

- What / she / home / Monday /come / time / did / on /?

- learning / they / English / did / why /start /?

- get / yesterday / did / to / how / work / you /?

- where / see / last / him / did / you / time /?

- your / a / ago / where / brother / live / did / year /?

- eat / did / for / what / dinner / they /?

- last / what / you / night / did / do /?

6. Read the text and answer the next questions. **(Lea el texto y conteste las siguientes preguntas)**

My last Summer

I'm Helen, last Summer holidays, I went with my family to Paris. We went by car. There was me, my parents, my brother Tom and my little sister Susan. We live in Brighton and we are English. We saw the most interesting places in Paris, as the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre Museum and we made the city tour. I loved it, because Paris is a very beautiful city.

On the fifth day we went to Euro Disney. That was fantastic. We all enjoyed ourselves a lot. We stayed in Euro Disney four days. They were the most exciting days I had all my life. We were all very tired because we had to walk a lot to watch everything and enjoy all the amusements. My sister is only 4 years old and she loved it. I met all the Disney characters and they were very funny. We stayed at a hotel inside Euro Disney.

- Who did Helen go with?

- What did they see in Paris?

- Did Helen like Paris?

- Where did they go on the fifth day?

- Did they enjoy it?

- How long did they stay in Euro Disney?

- Were they tired?

- Did they stay in Euro Disney for 3 days?

- How old is Helen's sister?

- Who did Helen meet in Euro Disney?

- **Week 3 and 4 (Semana 3 y 4)**

1. Match the definitions with the words/expression in the box. **(Une las definiciones con la palabra o expresión que se encuentra en la caja)**

Global Warming	Renewable resources	Reuse	Rainforest
Ozone layer	Environmental	Deforestation	Pollution
Extinction	Recycle		

- Concerned with the protection of the natural world of land, sea, air, plants, and animals.

- Process them so that they can be used again. _____
- Poisonous or dirty substances that are polluting the water, air, or land somewhere.

- All trees are cut down or destroyed. _____
- The death of all animal or plant remaining living members. _____
- You use it again instead of throwing it away. _____
- A thick forest of tall trees which is found in tropical areas where there is a lot of rain.

- The gradual rise in the earth's temperature. _____
- Protects living things from the harmful radiation of the sun.

- Natural ones such as wind, water, and sunlight, which are always available.

2. Relate the images with the next words: take care of animals, pick up trash, recycle, a campaign in favor save nature, save energy, plant a tree, save water, clean up the forests and use solar energy. **(Relaciona la imagen con las siguientes palabras: Cuidar de los animals, recoger la basura, reciclar, una campaña a favor de salvar la naturaleza, ahorrar energía, plantar un árbol, ahorrar agua, limpiar los bosques y usar energía solar)**



TURN OFF LIGHT



3. Write a short paragraph talking about actions that you practice to save the planet. **(Escribe un corto párrafo hablando sobre las acciones que practicas para salvar el planeta)**

4. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box. **(Complete las oraciones con los verbos de la caja)**

Plant	protect	turn	save	reuse	cut	clean	pollute	waste	damage
-------	---------	------	------	-------	-----	-------	---------	-------	--------

- _____ the whales.
- _____ our planet.
- Don't _____ the trees down.
- Don't _____ water.
- Don't _____ the environment.
- Don't _____ the rivers.
- _____ old things.
- _____ the lights off when you finish your homework.
- _____ vegetables and many kinds of plants.
- _____ the beaches.

5. Read the next text and highlight the vocabulary related to environment. **(Lea el siguiente texto y subraye el vocabulario relacionado con el medio ambiente)**

Water, Air and Soil Contamination²

Pollution is an environmental concern for people throughout the world. One university study suggests that pollutants in the water, air, and soil cause up to 40% of the premature deaths in the world's population. The majority of these deaths occur in developing countries.

Water in many developing countries is contaminated with toxic chemicals, also known as toxins. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 1.1 billion people have little or no access to clean water. In many of these regions the water that is used for drinking, cooking, and washing is the same water that is used for dumping sewage and hazardous waste. Most developing countries cannot afford water treatment facilities. Approximately 80% of infectious diseases in the world are caused by contaminated water.

Air pollution is a growing problem throughout the world. Indoor air pollution is one of the leading causes of lung cancer. Families in developing countries use open stoves for cooking and heating their homes. These homes do not have proper ventilation. The smoke, which is full of chemicals and carcinogens, gets trapped inside where families eat and sleep. Outdoor pollution also causes disease and illness, especially in industrial cities such as Beijing, China, where cancer is the leading cause of death. China relies heavily on coal, which is considered the dirtiest source of energy. According to the European Union, only 1% of urban dwellers in China breathe clean air on an average day. Neighbouring countries including Japan and Korea receive much of

² Taken from: <https://www.englishclub.com/reading/environment/pollution.htm>

China's pollution in the form of acid rain. This pollution results mainly from the coal powered factories, which produce inexpensive goods for North American and European consumers. Outdoor air pollution is also a concern in many wealthy countries. Those who live and work in urban centers such as Los Angeles or Toronto experience many warm days beneath a layer of smog.

Soil pollution is also a major concern, both in industrial and developing countries. Pollutants such as metals and pesticides seep into the earth's soil and contaminate the food supply. Soil pollution causes major health risks to entire ecosystems. This type of pollution reduces the amount of land suitable for agricultural production and contributes to global food shortages. Dumping of industrial and domestic waste products produces much of the world's soil pollution, though natural disasters can also add to the problem. In wealthy countries such as the US, protection agencies monitor the food supply. The public is generally warned before major disease outbreaks occur. Developing countries do not have this luxury. Farmers in poor nations grow food in contaminated soil both to earn a living and to avoid starvation.

As more people move to urban centers, premature deaths caused by pollution are expected to increase worldwide. Today, the developed nations who achieved their wealth at the expense of the environment will be held accountable for protecting the earth's resources for future generations.

6. Answer the next questions about the text. **(Conteste las siguientes preguntas sobre el texto)**

- A university study suggests that up to 40% of the world's premature deaths are caused by
 - a. developing countries
 - b. disease outbreaks
 - c. pollutants

- _____ regions are often contaminated with air pollution.
 - a. Chemical
 - b. Carcinogenic
 - c. Industrial

- What do open windows and fans that extract smoke provide?
 - a. contamination
 - b. ventilation
 - c. indoor pollution

- The article implies that most of China's air pollution is caused by
 - a. Japan and Korea
 - b. burning coal
 - c. acid rain

- According to the article, where is cancer the leading cause of death?
 - a. Beijing
 - b. Los Angeles
 - c. the European Union

- Which is NOT mentioned as a source of soil pollution?
 - a. hazardous wastes
 - b. use of pesticides
 - c. smoke from factories

- Soil pollution is a major concern in _____ countries.
 - a. Industrial
 - b. developing
 - c. industrial and developing

- Premature deaths caused by pollution are expected to increase as more people move to
 - a. developed nations
 - b. urban centres
 - c. country towns

- **Week 5 and 6 (Semana 5 y 6)**

1. Complete the table by writing the unit of measurement. **(Complete la table escribiendo la unidad de medida)**

	Unit of measurement
The height of a door	
It's half past six	
The weight of a elephant	
The temperature of a person	

2. Write the correct hour that the watches show. (Escriba la hora correcta que muestran los relojes)



1.



2.



3.



4.



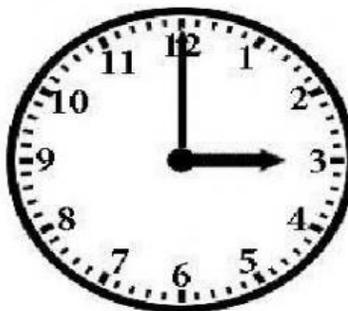
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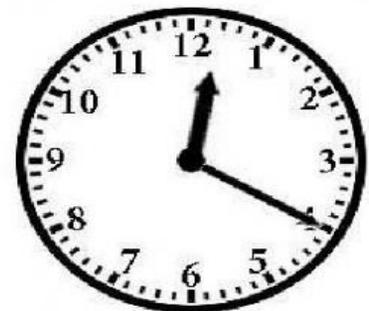
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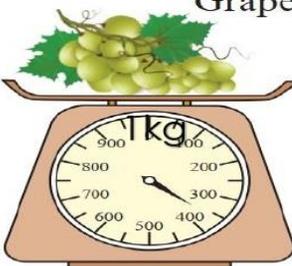
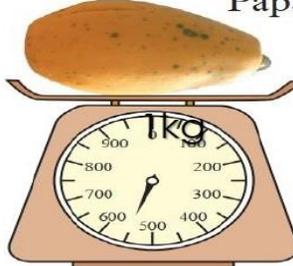
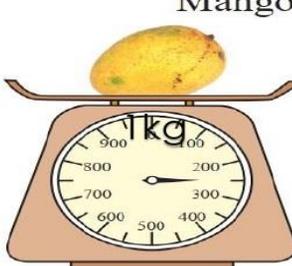
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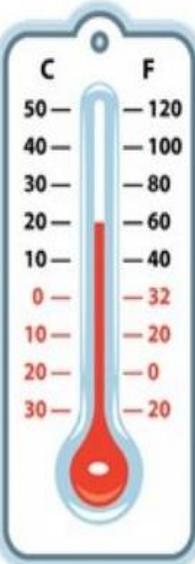
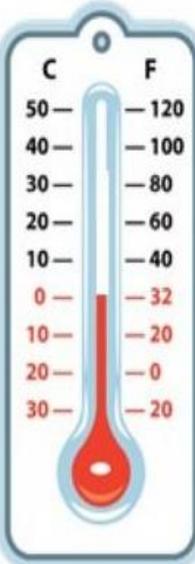
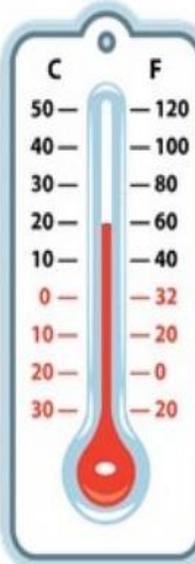
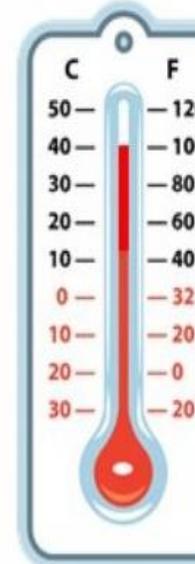
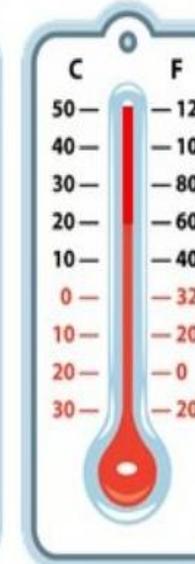
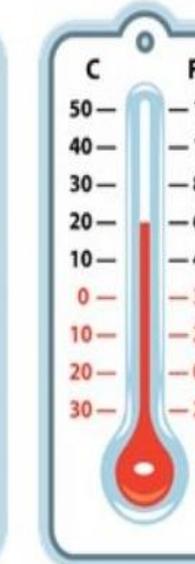
9.

3. Observe the scales and write the correct answer. (Observe las básculas y escribe la respuesta correcta)

Fill in the correct answer.

<p>Grapes</p>  <p>g</p>	<p>Papaya</p>  <p>g</p>	<p>Mango</p>  <p>g</p>
<p>pumpkins</p>  <p>kg</p>	<p>carrots</p>  <p>kg</p>	<p>Bananas</p>  <p>kg g</p>

4. Observe the thermometers to answer the questions. (observe los termómetros para contestar las preguntas)

A	B	C	D	E	F
					

- Which thermometer has the coldest temperature?

- Which thermometer has the hottest temperature?

- Which thermometers have the same temperature?

- Which thermometer is showing freezing point?

- What is the temperature in Fahrenheit on thermometer E?

5. Choose the correct answer by keeping in mind length of the objects. **(Escoja la respuesta correcta teniendo en cuenta la longitud de los objetos)**



- 1) Bug
 A. 30 centimeters
 B. 5 centimeters
 C. 10 centimeters
 D. 7 millimeters



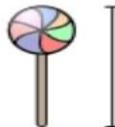
- 2) Battery
 A. 60 centimeters
 B. 2 meters
 C. 5 centimeters
 D. 3 kilometers



- 3) Dresser
 A. 3 meters
 B. 30 centimeters
 C. 45 centimeters
 D. 90 centimeters



- 4) Refrigerator
 A. 5 kilometers
 B. 180 centimeters
 C. 30 centimeters
 D. 4 meters



- 5) Lollipop
 A. 10 centimeters
 B. 2 kilometers
 C. 30 millimeters
 D. 30 centimeters



- 6) Can of Beans
 A. 10 centimeters
 B. 120 centimeters
 C. 2 kilometers
 D. 2 meters



- 7) Toothbrush
 A. 10 centimeters
 B. 3 meters
 C. 17 centimeters
 D. 1 meter



- 8) Pen
 A. 30 centimeters
 B. 5 meters
 C. 12 centimeters
 D. 30 millimeters



- 9) Ferris Wheel
 A. 23 meters
 B. 50 kilometers
 C. 30 centimeters
 D. 5 meters

6. Join the measurements with the correct unit of measurements. **(Una las medidas con la unidad correcta de medida)**

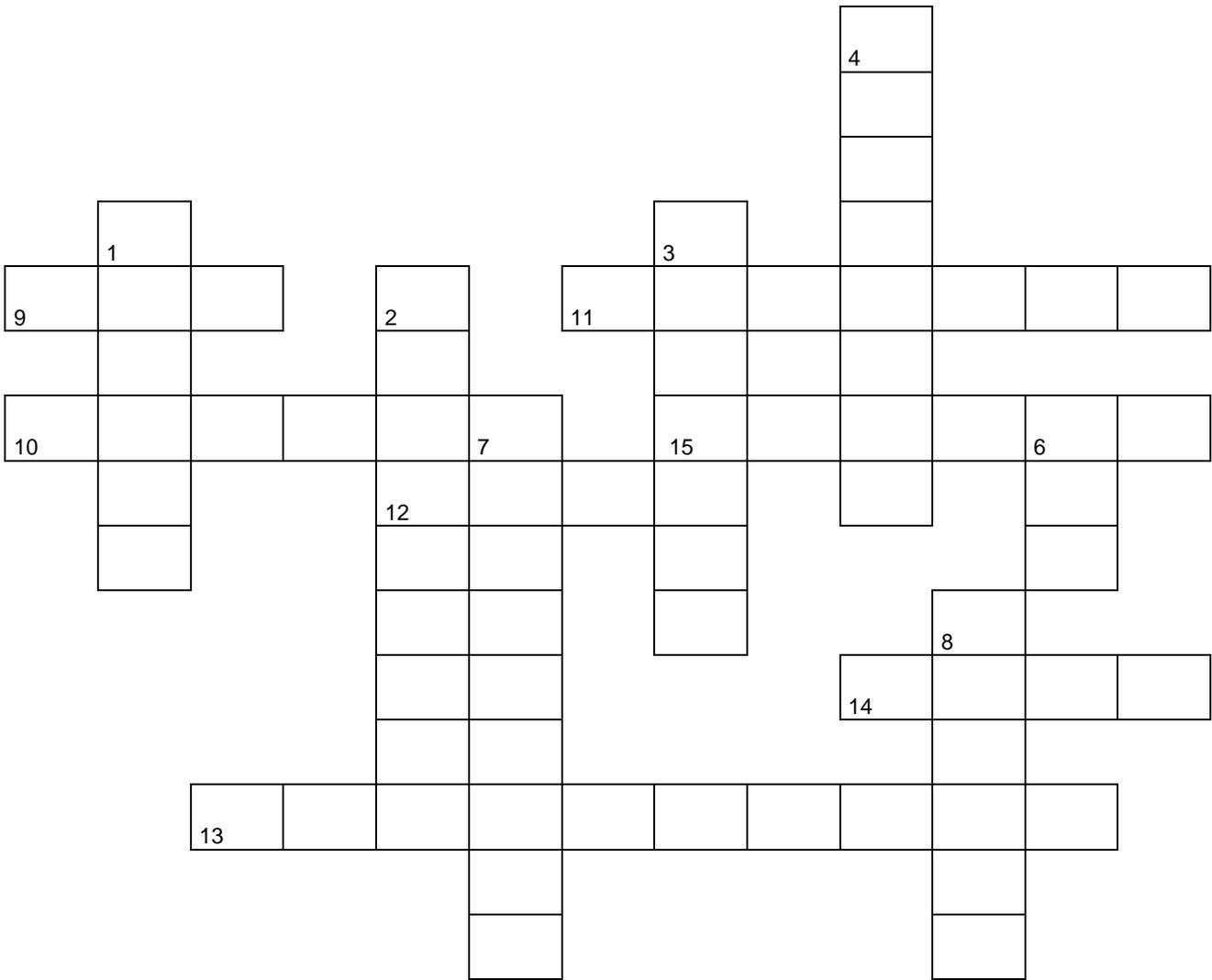
Measurements	Unit of measurements
2 kilograms	Time
34 Celsius	
10 millimeters	
A quarter to eight	Lenght
150 Fahrenheit	
1000 decameters	Temperature
300 grams	
A century	Weight
A decagram	
700 hectometers	

• **Week 7 and 8 (Semana 7 y 8)**

1. Write the number in English. **(Escriba el número en inglés)**

70 _____ 35 _____ 98 _____
 15 _____ 22 _____ 67 _____
 44 _____ 83 _____ 36 _____
 100 _____

2. Complete the crossword with the number in English. **(Complete el crucigrama con el número en inglés)**



Down (Vertical):

- 1. 12
- 2. 26
- 3. 15
- 4. 14
- 5. 40
- 6. 10
- 7. 92
- 8. 90

Across (Horizontal):

- 9. 2
- 10. 11
- 11. 56
- 12. 9
- 13. 67
- 14. 80
- 15. 20

3. Do the operations and write the numbers. **(Hacer las operaciones y escribir los números)**

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \bullet & 9 & \times & 9 & = \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \bullet & 40 & \div & 2 & = \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \bullet & 12 & + & 30 & = \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \bullet & 100 & \div & 4 & = \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \bullet & 25 & + & 65 & = \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \bullet & 90 & - & 45 & = \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \bullet & 27 & \times & 3 & = \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \bullet & 90 & \div & 5 & = \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \bullet & 80 & - & 55 & = \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \bullet & 15 & \times & 5 & = \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

4. Connect the words with the numbers. **(Conecte las palabras con los números)**

One hundred and twelve	715
Two hundred and thirty-seven	391
Seven hundred and fifty-one	698
One hundred and twenty-two	843
Three hundred and ninety-one	751
Six hundred and eighty-nine	122
Five hundred and fifty-six	112
Seven hundred and fifteen	689
Six hundred and ninety-eight	556
Eight hundred and forty-three	237

5. Write the next numbers in words. **(Escriba los siguientes números en palabras)**

- 489 _____
- 274 _____
- 999 _____
- 753 _____
- 616 _____
- 357 _____
- 100 _____
- 1000 _____
- 876 _____
- 500 _____

6. Write the words in numbers. **(Escriba las palabras en números)**

- Two hundred and thirty-seven _____
- Seven hundred and one _____
- Five hundred and thirty-three _____
- Nine hundred and sixty-one _____
- One hundred and eleven _____
- Four hundred and fifty _____
- Six hundred and eighteen _____
- Eight hundred and twenty-five _____
- One hundred and thirty _____
- Two hundred and twenty-two _____

• **Week 9 and 10 (Semana 9 y 10)**

1. Write the next numbers in words. **(Escriba los siguientes números en palabras)**

- 2357 _____
- 4678 _____
- 9876 _____
- 1357 _____
- 8888 _____
- 3415 _____
- 6798 _____
- 5999 _____
- 6000 _____
- 10000 _____

2. Write the words in numbers. **(Escriba las palabras en números)**

- Two thousand four hundred and two _____
- Three thousand and forty-three _____
- Five thousand three hundred and seventy-six _____
- Eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-six _____
- Nine thousand four hundred and eight _____
- One thousand six hundred and eighty-one _____
- Six thousand seven hundred and eighty-one _____
- Three thousand two hundred and forty-seven _____
- Six thousand four hundred and twenty-four _____
- Ten thousand _____

3. Write 10 mathematic operations with numbers from 1000 to 10000. **(Escriba 10 operaciones matemáticas con los números del 1000 al 10000)**

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