

Colegio María Griselda Valle

English handout

IIth grade N°4

Name:	Grade: 2 ^o M
Date:	Nº list:
Objetivo: OA12 Seleccionar y usar estrategias para apoyar la comprensión de los textos leídos: -Prelectura: leer con un propósito, usar conocimientos previos. -Lectura: hacer lectura rápida y lectura focalizada, hacer inferencias, releer, identificar elementos organizacionales del texto (título, subtítulo, diagramas), plantearse preguntas al leer. -Postlectura: responder preguntas planteadas, usar organizadores gráficos, releer, recontar, resumir, preguntar para confirmar información. OA16 Demostrar conocimiento y uso del lenguaje en sus textos escritos por medio de diversas funciones.	

1. Read the following text (lea el siguiente texto)

Easter

Easter is celebrated every spring. It is always celebrated on a Sunday. Easter has its roots in many traditions gathered from many parts of the globe.

There are many symbols of Easter. German settlers to Pennsylvania brought with them the story of the Easter Bunny. Children believed that if they were good, the Easter Bunny would lay a nest of colored eggs. Because rabbits are known for producing a lot of young, especially in the springtime, they symbolize new life. As the Easter Bunny custom spread across the country, it led to other traditions such as Easter baskets and gift giving.

Birds lay a great number of colorful eggs in the spring which has brought about the use of Easter eggs, egg dyeing and egg hunts. Long ago, the egg was honored during many springtime festivals. Egg dyeing was popular in ancient times and continues to be popular today. To the Christian, the egg represents the rebirth of the earth and of man.

Ham is the traditional food of Easter. This type of pork is popular throughout the world. In many cultures, the pig is a symbol of prosperity.

As you have learned, Easter in America is a mixture of a lot of cultures, stories, and Christian beliefs. However, the reason for the celebration remains the same to call to mind our crucified Jesus who rose from dead.

2. Answer the following questions. (Responda las siguientes preguntas)

a) On what day of the week is Easter celebrated?

b) What symbol of Easter did the German Settlers bring with them?

c) What do rabbits symbolize?

d) What are two other customs that came from the Easter Bunny tradition?

e) What does the egg represent to the Christian?

f) What do Americans traditionally eat on Easter?

g) What is the pig a symbol of?

h) Do Easter customs come only from American beliefs?

USE OF THE VERB TO BE

En las guías nº1 y nº2 hemos visto la forma afirmativa del verbo to be.

Ahora repasarán la forma negativa e interrogativa.

Fíjate en el cuadro de abajo para aprender cómo se presenta el verbo "To Be" dependiendo si es en su forma afirmativa, negativa o interrogativa.

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE
Full	Short	Full	Short	
I am	I'm	I am not	-	Am I?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she?
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it?
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we?
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they?
This is	-	This is not	This isn't	Is this?
That is	That's	That is not	That isn't	Is that?

Como Puedes, la columna que dice "Short" indica la forma abreviada (contracción) que se usa al escribir el verbo "to be" y **es necesario utilizar un apóstrofe (')** para construirla: "I am = I'm", "She is = She's", etc.

Para construir una oración negativa, escribe "not" después del verbo:

- "I am **not** a student". No soy un estudiante.
- "You are **not** a doctor". Tú no eres un doctor.
- "She is **not** a teacher". Ella no es una maestra.

Orden de las palabras en inglés en oración negativa:

Sujeto 😊 + **Verbo To Be** + **NOT** + **Complemento**

Para construir las oraciones negativas también se puede usar la forma abreviada del verbo "to be". Por ejemplo: "he is not = he isn't", "they are not = they aren't", etc.

Para construir una oración interrogativa (pregunta), simplemente coloca el verbo "to be" al principio de la oración:

- "**Am** I a student?". ¿Soy un estudiante?
- "**Are** we students?". ¿Somos estudiantes?
- "**Is** she clever?". ¿Ella es lista?

Orden de las palabras en inglés en oración interrogativa:

Verbo To Be + **Sujeto** 😊 + **Complemento?**

3. **Make these Affirmative sentences interrogative.** (Has estas oraciones afirmativas a su forma interrogativa)

AFFIRMATIVE **INTERROGATIVE**

EXAMPLE: He **is** seven years old = **IS** he seven years old?

- a) He is a doctor =
 - b) You are fat =
 - c) I am a student =
 - d) She is pretty =
 - e) It is a red flower =
 - f) We are happy =
 - g) They are my pencils =
 - h) This is a red book =
 - i) I am a teacher =
 - j) It is a brown dog =
 - k) We are fourteen years old =
 - l) You are lazy =
 - m) He is an old man =
 - n) They are my toys =
 - o) She is my mother =
4. **Make the positive sentences negative.** (Convierte las oraciones positivas a negativas de acuerdo al ejemplo. Revisa el cuadro de arriba si tienes dudas)

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE FULL

NEGATIVE SHORT

Example: She is from France. / She **is not** from France. / She **isn't** from France.

- a) This book is mine.

Neg. Full: _____

Neg. Short: _____

- b) Jane and Peter are married.

Neg. Full: _____

Neg. Short: _____

- c) That is right.

Neg. Full: _____

Neg. Short: _____

- d) My brother is here at the moment.

Neg. Full: _____

Neg. Short: _____

e) We are in Chile.

Neg. Full: _____

Neg. Short: _____

f) It is Monday today.

Neg. Full: _____

Neg. Short: _____

g) Jennie's surname is Peters.

Neg. Full: _____

Neg. Short: _____

h) I am a hairdresser.

Neg. Full: _____

Neg. Short: _____

i) My name is Alexander.

Neg. Full: _____

Neg. Short: _____