



SECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN DE BOGOTÁ D.C.
COLEGIO FRANCISCO DE PAULA SANTANDER

Institución Educativa Distrital
Resolución de Aprobación (SED) No. 569 de febrero 16 de 2007
En sus niveles Preescolar, Básica Primaria, Básica Secundaria y Media
English Activities - Ninth Grade



Week September 1st – 4th

- ✓ **Nombre del docente:** Karen González
- ✓ **Medio de comunicación:** teacherkarengr@gmail.com y [Classroom](#)
- ✓ **Curso:** 901 JT

Topic: HEALTH: Disease Prevention

Objectives

- Give recommendations on subjects of general interest.
- Express opinions on subjects of general interest
- Identify information on subjects of interest in short descriptive oral and written texts.

Actividades

Después de ver detalladamente el tutorial resolver el taller que encuentran a continuación en el **CUADERNO**

Nota: Las actividades de esta semana se resolverán en el **CUADERNO**, por tanto, escriben todo en el cuaderno y resuelven allí mismo.

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Recuerda que todo se resuelve en **Inglés**.

Fecha límite de Entrega:

4 de septiembre de 2020 11:55p.m



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Explanation (explicación)



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The past perfect refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. It does not matter which event is mentioned first

Affirmative Structure

Pronoun + HAD + verb past participle + complement

Example

She had finished her homework when the teacher called her.

I had saved my document before the computer crashed.

He had met him before he became famous

Negative Structure

Pronoun + HAD (Not) + verb past participle + complement

Example

She **had not** finished her homework when the teacher called her.

She **hadn't** finished her homework when the teacher called her.

I **hadn't** saved my document before the computer crashed.

He **hadn't** met him before he became famous

Interrogative Structure

HAD + Pronoun + verb past participle + complement

Example

Had she finished her homework when the teacher called her? Yes, she had / No, she hadn't

Had I saved my document before the computer crashed? Yes, I had / No, I hadn't

Had he met him before he became famous? Yes, he had / No, he hadn't

Had Susan ever studied Thai before she moved to Thailand? Yes, she had / No she hadn't



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1

Practicing

A. Write ten sentences using different pronouns and verbs in the three forms. remember to write interesting texts

Example:

+ Mary had studied Italian before you moved to Rome

- Mary hadn't studied Italian before you moved to Rome

Had you studied Italian before you moved to Rome? Yes, she had / No, she hadn't

Note:

you can use these charts of verbs to support your work

Irregular verbs

<http://www.english-area.com/paginas/irregulares.pdf>

Regular verbs

[http://aulaintelimundo.com/aulainterna/\(3\)secundaria/ingles/regular-verbs-list.pdf](http://aulaintelimundo.com/aulainterna/(3)secundaria/ingles/regular-verbs-list.pdf)

B. Complete the following sentences using past perfect

- 1.- The fire (already/reach) the roof by the time the firemen arrived.
- 2.- Joe Smith went to prison because he (steal) a lot of money.
- 3.- Helen went to bed after she (watch) her favorite TV programme.
- 4.- My father bought the new car after he (try) it a few times.
- 5.- By the time Sonia got to the party, everyone (begin) dancing.
- 6.- Lorenzo (eat) all the ice cream before I opened the fridge.
- 7.- There was a lot of snow outside because it (snow) earlier in that day.
- 8.- Beatriz didn't pass the test because she (not study) at all.
- 9.- Look! Somebody (leave) the windows open.
- 10.- By the time the police arrived, the burglar (break) into my neighbour's house.
- 11.- The girl felt guilty because she (drink) all the milk.
- 12.- Our flat was robbed because we (not lock) the front door.



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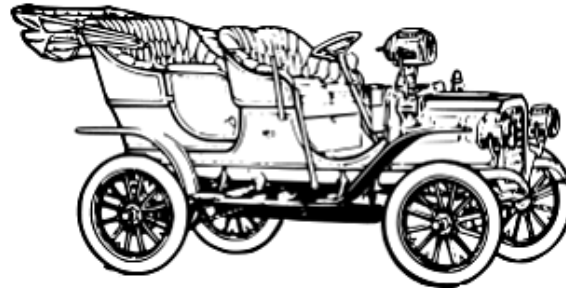
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2

A. Read the following text and answer the questions



Who had owned it? What had they done?

The Smith family had never owned a car until they bought their first automobile in 1906. Before they bought it, they had only used horses and a buggy for transportation. They had never owned anything so expensive before they bought the car.

The Smith family was very excited about their automobile. The children had never ridden in an automobile before their parents purchased the car. They had only seen a few automobiles when they went to town for supplies. But nobody they knew had ever owned an automobile before that day. They felt very lucky.

Questions

1. What had the Smith family used for transportation before they bought their first car?
2. Had the children ever ridden in an automobile before their parents purchased the car? When had they seen other automobiles?
3. Had any of their friends ever owned an automobile?
4. Why had they never had an automobile?
5. Had you ever imagined the world without cars? Explain in two lines at least



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B. Read the description and write down what it is. Use the box below for help.

car	automobile	transportation	family
buggy	expensive	horse	supplies

1. It is used for moving people and things. What is it? _____

2. These are things you need to buy. What are they? _____

3. It is a four-legged animal that people can ride with a saddle.

What is it? _____

4. It is a horse-drawn carriage. What is it? _____

5. It is a small automobile with four wheels. What is it? _____

6. It means something costs a lot of money. What is it? _____

7. They are a group of people who are closely related.

Who are they? _____

8. It is something used to travel from one place to another.

What is it?



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3

Vocabulary Time Diseases

Match the word from the box with each disease according the line

1.	a common illness that makes you feel very tired and weak, gives you a sore throat, and makes you cough and have to clear your nose a lot	a common illness that makes it difficult to breathe through your nose and often makes your throat hurt	a pain in your head	a pain inside your ear	a mental illness that makes someone stop eating
2.	pain in your stomach or near your stomach	an illness or a medical condition in which you have a very high temperature	the action or sound made when you cough	a medical condition in which you become ill or in which your skin becomes red and painful because you have eaten or touched a particular substance	the feeling that you have when you think you are going to vomit
3.	feeling unable to stand steadily, for example because you are looking down from a high place or because you are ill	throw up	a serious illness that affects your lungs and makes it difficult for you to breathe	if you sneeze, air suddenly comes from your nose, making a noise, for example when you have a cold	a pain in a tooth
4.	A sore throat (or throat pain) is pain or irritation of the throat	an infectious illness which causes a slight fever and spots on your skin	an infectious illness in which you have a fever and small red spots on your face and body. People often have measles when they are children	a medical condition that causes difficulties in breathing	an illness in which a person cannot stop themselves from eating too much, and vomit to control their weight

- | |
|--|
| 1. COLD - ANOREXIA - FLU - HEADACHE - EARACHE |
| 2. NAUSEA - ALLERGY - COUGH - FEVER - STOMACHACHE |
| 3. SNEEZE - VOMIT - DIZZY - PNEUMONIA - TOOTHACHE |
| 4. CHICKENPOX - BULIMIA - ASTHMA - MEASLES - SORE THROAT |