



INSTITUTO HONDUREÑO  
DE EDUCACIÓN POR RADIO

**FICHAS  
INGLÉS-II**

**10<sup>o</sup>**



## EXPECTATIVAS DE LOGRO

- 1 Identificar los artículos determinados e indeterminados.
- 2 Aplicar el verbo "To Be" (ser o estar) en presente.
- 3 Identificar los pronombres personales.
- 4 Conocer el uso del gerundio o presente progresivo.

## FICHA RESUMEN

### 1.1

#### 1 Herramientas:

- Libro de texto

#### 2 Artículos determinados e indeterminados

##### Artículo determinado

- the (before a singular or plural noun)
- The boy sitting next to me raised his hand.
- Thank you for the advice you gave me.

##### Artículo indeterminado

- a (before a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound)
- an (before a singular noun beginning with a vowel sound)
- a boy, an apple
- an unhappy boy, a red apple

#### 3 El verbo To be (ser o estar)

##### Present Tense

|          |   |                                   |
|----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| I am     | → | Yo soy / Yo estoy                 |
| You are  | → | Tú eres / tú estás                |
| He is    | → | El es/ El está                    |
| She is   | → | Ella es / Ella está               |
| It is    | → | Esta / es                         |
| We are   | → | Nosotros somos / Nosotros estamos |
| They are | → | Ellos son / Ellos están           |

## TRABAJO EN CASA



Ejercicios → página 8, 9

## EXPECTATIVAS DE LOGRO

- 1 Conocer el uso del gerundio o presente progresivo.
- 2 Aplicar el gerundio o progresivo en su forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa

## FICHA RESUMEN

### 1.2

#### 1 Herramientas:

- Libro de texto

#### 2 Gerundio o presente progresivo

##### Artículo determinado

- I am eating.  
Yo estoy comiendo.
- You are eating.

Tú estás comiendo./Usted está comiendo./Ustedes están comiendo./  
Vosotros estáis comiendo.

- He/she is eating.  
Él/Ella está comiendo.
- They are eating.  
Ellos/Ellas están comiendo.

##### Pronouns

I  
he, she, it  
you, we, they

##### Positive

I am speaking  
he is speaking  
you are speaking

##### Negative

I am not speaking  
he is not speaking  
you are not speaking

##### Question

Am I speaking?  
Is he speaking?  
Are you speaking?

## TRABAJO EN CASA



Ejercicios → página 14, 15, 16

## EXPECTATIVAS DE LOGRO

- 1 Aprender el uso el verbo "To Have" que significa "tener" y su conjugación.
- 2 Practicar con los ejercicios escribiendo oraciones afirmativas y negativas con el verbo "To Have".

## FICHA RESUMEN

## 2

### 1 Herramientas:

- Libro de texto

### 2 El verbo "To Have" (Tener)

| SUJETO    | PRESENT |                  |
|-----------|---------|------------------|
| I         | have    | Yo tengo         |
| You       | have    | Tú tienes        |
| He/She/It | has     | Él o ella tienen |
| We        | have    | Nosotros tenemos |
| They      | have    | Ellos tienen     |

- **I have three dogs.**  
Tengo tres perros.
- **My sister has two kids.**  
Mi hermana tiene dos niños.
- **We have a new couch.**  
Tenemos un sofá nuevo.

### 3 El verbo "To Have" (Tener) Negativo

| SUJETO    | NEGATIVO     |                     |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------|
| I         | Don't have   | Yo no tengo         |
| You       | Don't have   | Tú no tienes        |
| He/She/It | Doesn't have | Él o ella no tienen |
| We        | Don't have   | Nosotros no tenemos |
| They      | Don't have   | Ellos no tienen     |

**4** El verbo "To Have" (Tener) Interrogativo

- **Do you have three dogs?** Yes , I have three dogs. / No , I don't have three dogs  
¿Tienes tres perros?.
- **Does Mary have two kids?** Yes , Mary has two kids / No , she doesn't have two dogs.  
¿Tiene Mary dos niños?
- **Do we have a new couch?** Yes , we have a new couch / No , we don't have a new couch  
¿Tenemos un sofá nuevo?



## EXPECTATIVAS DE LOGRO

- 1 Aplicar del uso de los verbos en presente simple.
- 2 Conocer el uso de los verbos en infinitivo.
- 3 Aplicar los verbos en infinitivos como adverbios y como hacer preguntas con sus respuestas.
- 4 Identificar el uso de las wh- questions what (Que) when (Cuando) Where (Donde).

## FICHA RESUMEN

### 3

#### 1 Herramientas:

- Libro de texto

#### 2 Verbos en presente

##### Afirmativo

##### Negativo

|                      |                  |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| I eat meat           | don't eat meat   | No como carne.   |
| You eat meat         | don't eat meat   | No comes carne   |
| He/she /it eats meat | doesn't eat meat | No come carne.   |
| We eat meat          | don't eat meat   | No comemos carne |
| They eat meat        | don't eat meat   | No comen carne   |

#### 3 Los verbos en infinitivo

##### INFINITIVE

##### BASE FORM

|          |       |        |
|----------|-------|--------|
| to call  | call  | llamar |
| to eat   | eat   | comer  |
| to sleep | sleep | dormir |
| to run   | run   | correr |
| to dance | dance | bailar |

- He needs **to call** the police.
- I pretended **to sleep** well tonight.
- I want **to eat** pizza.
- I need **to catch** the bus.

**4** El uso de what ( Que) when ( Cuando) Where ( Donde)

| Question words | Usages                   | Examples   |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| What           | Used to ask about things | - What are you doing?<br>- What day is today?    |
| When           | don't eat meat           | - When do they dance?<br>- When are you leaving? |
| Where          | Used to ask about places | - Where are you from?<br>- Where is the park?    |

**TRABAJO EN CASA**



*Ejercicios* —————> *página 37, 39, 40, 41, 49*

## EXPECTATIVAS DE LOGRO

- 1 Conocer el uso de los adjetivos posesivos.
- 2 Identificar la diferencia entre los adjetivos posesivos y los pronombres posesivos.
- 3 Practicar el uso de los posesivos.

## FICHA RESUMEN

### 4

#### 1 Herramientas:

- Libro de texto

#### 2 Adjetivos posesivos

##### Sujeto      Adjetivo posesivo

|      |       |                 |
|------|-------|-----------------|
| I    | my    | mi              |
| You  | your  | tu, su, vuestro |
| He   | his   | su              |
| She  | her   | su              |
| It   | its   | su              |
| We   | our   | nuestro         |
| They | their | su              |

- My eye
- My eyes
- Their house
- Their houses
- Your ear
- Your ears
- Our fruit
- Our fruits
- His hair
- Her leg
- Her legs

#### 3 Pronombres posesivos

##### Sujeto      Pronombre posesivo

|      |        |         |
|------|--------|---------|
| I    | mine   | mío     |
| You  | yours  | tuyo    |
| He   | his    | suyo    |
| She  | hers   | suyo    |
| It   | its    | suyo    |
| We   | ours   | nuestro |
| They | theirs | suyo    |

- The apple is **mine**.
- The banana is **yours**.
- The avocado is **ours**.
- The orange is **hers**.

## TRABAJO EN CASA



Ejercicios → página 52-54



## EXPECTATIVAS DE LOGRO

- 1 Aprender sobre los verbos en tiempo pasado en inglés.
- 2 Aplicar le verbo "To Be" (ser o estar) en pasado, en su forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa
- 3 Identificar los verbos regulares e irregulares en pasado

## FICHA RESUMEN

### 5

#### 1 Herramientas:

- Libro de texto

#### 2 Verbo "to be" ser o estar en pasado

| Sujeto     | Pasado | Negativo |                            |
|------------|--------|----------|----------------------------|
| I          | was    | was not  | yo fui/ estuve             |
| You        | were   | were not | tu fuiste/ estuviste       |
| He/she /it | was    | was not  | El fue/ estuvo             |
| We         | were   | were not | Nosotros fuimos/ estuvimos |
| They       | were   | were not | Ellos fueron/ estuvieron   |

- I **was** in my house at 5:00 pm.
- He **was** in his room at 11:15.
- The apples **were** green.
- I **was not** in my house at 5:00 pm.
- He **was not** in his room at 11:15.
- The apples **were not** green.

#### 3 verbos regulares en pasado

| Sujeto     | Base Form | Ne Past Simple<br>Tense gativo |          |
|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| I          | play      | played                         | Jugar    |
| You        | bake      | baked                          | Hornear  |
| He/she /it | listen    | listened                       | Escuchar |
| We         | talk      | talked                         | Hablar   |
| They       | climb     | climbed                        | Escalar  |
|            | walk      | walked                         | Caminar  |
|            | arrive    | arrived                        | Llegar   |

- They played soccer.
- David listed to music in the car.
- The children climbed a tree.
- I baked a cake.

## 4 verbos irregulares en pasado

| Base Form | Past Simple Tense |                 |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Speak     | Spoke             | <b>Hablar</b>   |
| Write     | Wrote             | <b>Escribir</b> |
| Take      | Took              | <b>Tomar</b>    |
| Go        | Went              | <b>Ir</b>       |
| Eat       | Ate               | <b>Comer</b>    |
| Have      | Had               | <b>Tener</b>    |
| Make      | Made              | <b>Hacer</b>    |
| Buy       | Bought            | <b>Comprar</b>  |

- They made the dinner.
- David bought a mop.
- The children wrote a letter for their grandmother
- I ate a pizza yesterday.

## 5 Pasado simple en negativo e interrogativo

| Affirmative | Negative         | Interrogative         |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| I walked    | I didn't walk    | <b>Did I walk?</b>    |
| You walked  | You didn't walk  | <b>Did you walk?</b>  |
| He walked   | He didn't walk   | <b>Did he walk?</b>   |
| We walked   | We didn't walk   | <b>Did we walk?</b>   |
| They walked | They didn't walk | <b>Did they walk?</b> |

- They weren't in Roatan last summer.
- We didn't have any money.
- We didn't have time to visit grandma.
- We didn't do our exercises this morning.
- Did he clean the room? Yes, he cleaned the room/ yes he did. No, I didn't
- Did you wash the dishes? Yes I washed the dishes/ yes, I did. No, I didn't

## TRABAJO EN CASA



Ejercicios → página 63, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75