



Miss Karen Rojas C
Asignatura Inglés

DOSSIER DE INGLÉS 6° BASICO UNIDAD 1°

SEMANA 3 y 4	
ASIGNATURA	INGLÉS
FECHA	30 Marzo – 10 Abril
CLASE N°	1 , 2, 3, 4
OBJETIVO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Comprender información explícita mediante lecturas breves.- Reconocer y aplicar aspectos gramaticales de nivel (verbos modales para habilidades y obligaciones)- Reconocer y utilizar vocabulario de nivel (acciones de la vida diaria)
HABILIDADES	Leer reconociendo información mediante la utilización de palabras claves. Escribir para dar información sobre habilidades usando conector y obligaciones.
CONTENIDO	Verbos modales can/can't – have to y conector but

Recuerda enviar el dossier terminado al correo
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Explicación contenido

En el dossier anterior vimos como expresar las habilidades, cuando decíamos yo puedo o yo no puedo, para esto usábamos can and can't. Hoy vamos a dar uso al conector "but" que en español se traduce como "pero" y nos sirve para contrastar ideas cuando hablamos. Observa el siguiente ejemplo :



Sophy can play the piano **but** she can't draw very well.

(Sophy puede tocar el piano , **pero** ella no puede dibujar bien.)

En el ejemplo se puede entender cómo se contrasta la expresión



Lucas can't drive a car **but** he can ride a bike

Lucas no puede conducir un auto, **pero** puede andar en bicicleta.



They can sing **but** they can't dance

(Ellos pueden cantar, **pero** ellos no pueden bailar.)

Ahora vamos a desarrollar algunos ejercicios, si tienes dudas ve al dossier anterior y lee nuevamente la explicación del uso de can/can't

Activity 1

I. Completa las frases con las palabras ausentes.



1. They can run, _____ they _____ swim



2. They _____ smell, _____ they _____ fly.



3. They _____ Fly, but they _____ run.



4. They _____ read, _____ they can hear.

II. Ordena y reescribe las frases para darle sentido, observa el dibujo para ayudarte.



1 Can/ Jack / but / sing / can' t / swim /he



2. It / but / can / can' t / fly / the snake / bite



3. Kangaroos / jump / but / can / sing / they / can' t

Modal verb have to / has to

Cuando queremos expresar una un deber vamos a utilizar el verbo modal "have to "o "has to "según con que pronombre venga acompañado. La traducción de esta palabra es "deber ".

Observa los siguientes ejemplos:



He **has to** do the laundry (El debe lavar la ropa)



She **has to** sweep (ella debe barrer)



They **have to** study (ellos deben estudiar)

Como te explicaba estas dos frases (have to / has to) en español equivalen a deber , la diferencia va en el pronombre con las que las usamos :

I
You
We
They

} have to

she
he
it

} has to

ACTIVITY 1

1. Completa usando have to / has to de acuerdo a lo explicado.

1. They _____ write a test.
2. She _____ clean her desk.
3. Ken and Liz _____ learn English words.
4. Andy _____ help his brother.
5. We _____ do our homework.
6. He _____ write with a pencil.
7. I _____ feed the hamster.
8. You _____ take photos.
9. Victoria _____ read the newspaper.
10. The teacher _____ send a text message.

Activity 2

I. Escribe oraciones con have to / has to de acuerdo al dibujo





Finalmente nos pondremos a prueba con una lectura, donde debes contestar las preguntas que vienen más abajo.

Becky was visiting Aunt Agatha at her house at the beach. It was a beautiful summer day. Becky had built a giant sand castle that morning. Aunt Agatha took pictures of the castle to send to Becky's parents. It was a great big sand castle. Later that morning, Becky and Aunt Agatha went swimming in the ocean. It was fun to jump with the waves. Then, they went in the house and ate sandwiches and strawberries for lunch.

Becky wanted to play on the beach that afternoon. Aunt Agatha told her it was too hot to go outside without a hat on. Becky didn't have a hat. Aunt Agatha told her not to worry, she could wear one of hers. Becky tried on four hats. The pink one was really pretty, but it had a big bow in the back that was too long for Becky. The green hat was too fancy for Becky. She did not like that hat at all. The blue hat was nice, but it had an ugly bird on it. Then, Becky saw a big brown hat with a yellow ribbon on it. That hat was made of straw. It was a perfect hat for the beach. It was too big for Becky's head but she didn't care. It was a great hat.



Circle the correct alternative

1. Where was Becky?

- a. at the store
- b. at the beach
- c. at school
- d. at home

2. Who was Becky visiting?

- a. her Grandparents
- b. her friends
- c. her sister
- d. her Aunt Agatha

3. Why didn't Becky like the blue hat?

- a. it was too fancy
- b. it was new
- c. it had an ugly bird on it
- d. it was old