#### **ESCUELA SECUNDARIA TÉCNICA 40**

# ACTIVIDADES PARA REALIZAR EN CASA POR LA CONTIGENCIA Y ENTREGARLAS AL REGRESO DE CLASES (SON TAREAS DEL PERIODO III COMO PARTE DE TU EVALUACIÓN)

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ENGLISH ACTIVITIES	FOR FI	RST GRA	ADE STUDENTS
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Name:	Date:

**TOPIC:** Analyzing Silent Movies.

**Environment:** Family and Community.

**Social Practice:** Exchanges associated with media.

Communicative Activities: Compose dialogues and interventions for a silent short film. Practice how to talk about your

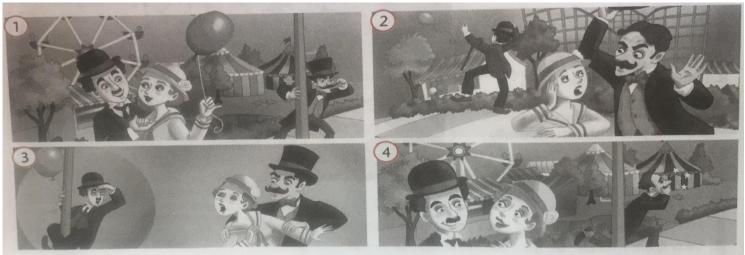
preferences, likes and dislikes.

**Achievements:** \*Review short silent films.

- \*Understand the general sense and main ideas.
- \*Express different degrees of likes and dislikes.
- \*Ask someone about his/her likes and dislikes.
- \*Ask someone about person's likes and dislikes.

#### **Activity 1**

a) Ve las escenas que están abajo y contesta las preguntas.



- 1. Do you know who Charlie Chaplin was?
- 2. Have you ever seen one of his silent films?
- 3. Did you like it?\_\_\_\_\_

#### **b)** Lee el siguiente texto y contesta las preguntas de comprensión.

#### Charlie Chaplin

Charlie Chaplin was an English comic actor, filmmaker, and composer who rose to fame in the silent era. He is mostly famous for his screen persona "the tramp". Born on April 16, 1889 in London, Chaplin is considered one of the most important figures in the history of the film industry. He had been a productive and creative filmmaker for about 75 years before he died in 1977.

Charlie Chaplin suffered from poverty and hardship in his childhood. He was sent to a workhouse twice before the age of nine. His mother struggled financially when his father was absent. When he was 14, his mother was sent to a mental asylum.

Chaplin's first performances were at music halls as a stage actor and comedian at the age of 19. He went to the USA where he was scouted for the film industry, and began appearing in 1914 for Keystone Studios. He soon developed **the Tramp** persona and formed a large fan base. Chaplin directed his own films from an early stage, and continued to hone his craft. By 1918, he was one of the best known figures in the film industry. Chaplin wrote , directed, produced, edited, starred in, and composed the music for most of his films. He was a perfectionist, and his financial independence enable him to spend years on the development and production of a picture.

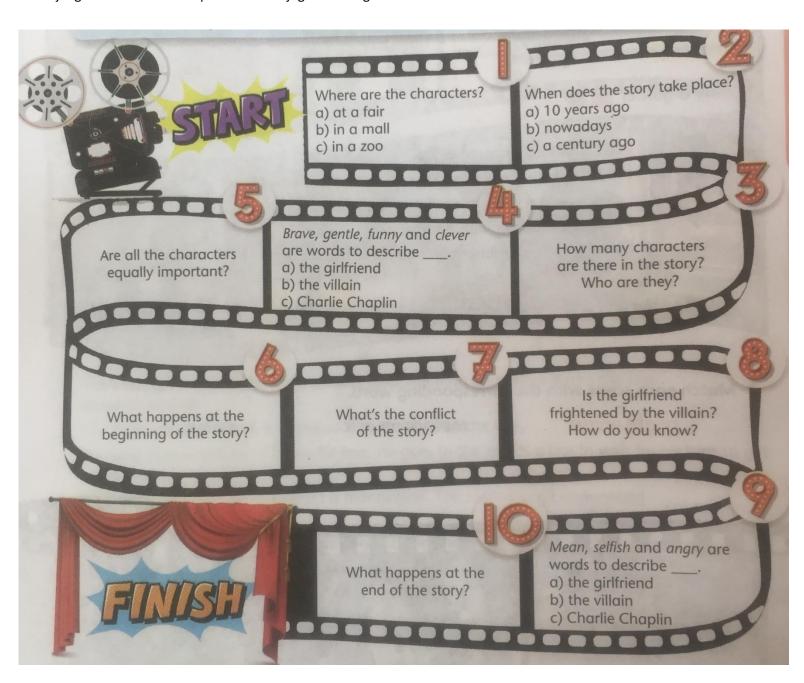
The 1940's were a decade marked with controversy for Chaplin, and his popularity declined rapidly. He was accused of communist sympathies, while his involvement in a paternity suit and marriages to much younger women caused scandal. An FBI investigation was opened, and Chaplin was forced to leave the United States and settle in Switzerland. In 1972, as part of a renewed appreciation for his work, Chaplin received an Honorary Academy Award for: "the incalculable effect he has had in making motion pictures the art form of this century".

Comprehension:

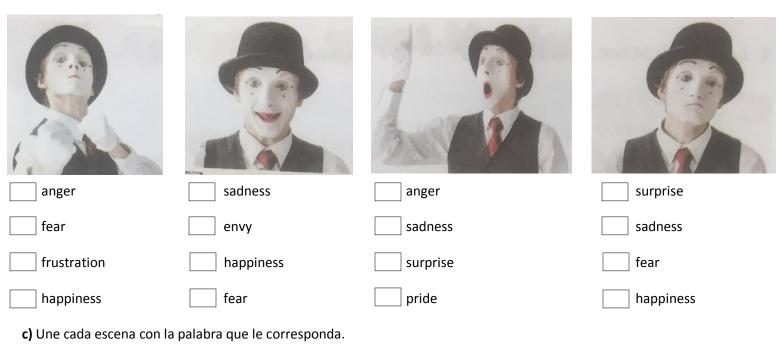
1. Charlie Chaplin had a happy childhood.
a. True
b. False
2. Chaplin started his career in England.
a True
b. False
3. Chaplin left the USA to live in Switzerland because he was ill.
a. O True
b. Calse
4. Chaplin died at the age of 88.
a. True
b. Calse
c) Busca en youtube los siguientes fragmentos de algunas películas mudas y obsérvalas.
1. Charles Chaplin – The Lion's Cage.
2. Charles Chaplin – Factory Scene – modern Times (1936).
3. The Kid – Charles Chaplin.
4. Charles Chaplin – The Great Dictator – Barber Shop Scene (Braham's Hungarian Dance N° 5).
<ul><li>4. Charles Chaplin – The Great Dictator – Barber Shop Scene (Braham's Hungarian Dance N° 5).</li><li>5. Chaplin vs. Keaton.</li></ul>
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5. Chaplin vs. Keaton.
<ul><li>5. Chaplin vs. Keaton.</li><li>6. Charles Chaplin – The Mirror Maze (The Circus).</li></ul>

2. Can you imagine the possible dialogues?

- **a)** Ve las escenas de la actividad anterior y juega el siguiente juego con tus papás y hermanos. Reglas del juego:
- 1. Pon una ficha en el espacio marcado como Start.
- 2. Tita una moneda si es sello, mueve la ficha un espacio. Si es águila, mueve la ficha dos espacios.
- 3. Lee la pregunta u oración en cada espacio y completa el ejercicio.
- 4. Si respondes correctamente la pregunta u oración, tu ficha permanecerá en ese espacio y esperarás hasta tu siguiente turno.
- 5. Si no respondes correctamente la pregunta u oración, entonces perderás un turno.
- 6. El juego continuará hasta que uno de los jugadores llegue a la meta.



**b)** Marca con una palomita ( $\sqrt{\ }$ ) las emociones que el mimo está expresando.



frightening melodramatic comic



a) Enumera las descripciones de acuerdo a las escenas.



The man wonders why it is taking so long to move up the line.
A young man wants some bread for free. He goes to the end of a line to wait for his turn to get some bread.
The manager of the store removes a mannequin. The man doesn't understand what's happening.
The man races to the store that is giving out free bread just as the store closes for the day.
He stands behind two men, but he doesn't realize that they are mannequins.
b) Contesta las siguientes preguntas de acuerdo a las oraciones de arriba.  1. Who wants some food?
2. What happens to the man?
3. Does he get what he wants?
4. How does he feel at the end?

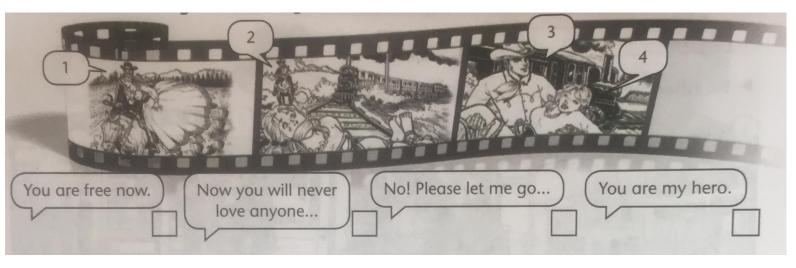
The manager removes the other mannequin. The man understands why the line doesn't move up.

c) Lee un ejemplo de un guión de película y subraya la información de acuerdo a los colores.

scene number = s characters = s	cene description = scene direction =	dialogues =

Scene 1 EXT. IN A PARK AT NOON.
YOUNG MAN is sitting on a bench watching people walk by.
YOUNG MAN: (Standing up and talking to YOUNG LADY) Good afternoon, Miss. Do you know what time it is?
YOUNG LADY: (Stops to look at the YOUNG MAN, then coldly looks at her watch.) It's a quarter past twelve. (YOUNG LADY walks away.)
YOUNG MAN: (Talking to YOUNG LADY) Excuse me.
YOUNG LADY keeps walking and YOUNG MAN follows her: YOUNG LADY goes into a restaurant.
Scene 2 INT. INSIDE A RESTAURANT. THE YOUNG LADY IS BEHIND THE CASH REGISTER.
YOUNG MAN: (Talking to YOUNG LADY) Miss, may I say that you have the most beautiful eyes I've ever seen?
YOUNG LADY: (Blushing and smiling) Thank you, you're so kind!
THE RESTAURANT BOSS: (approaches the couple. He's angry.) Young lady, you know the rules. No socializing while you're working!
d) Ahora escribe en inglés las dos siguientes escenas del guión de la película.

a) Enumera los diálogos de acuerdo a las escenas.



- 1. Why does the man kidnap the woman?
- 2. Why does he tie her to the railroad tracks?
- 3. Who rescues the woman?

He might be the man she loves. Because he might want to marry her. Because she might not love him.

5. Who rescues the woman:	because she might not love min.
c) Haz preguntas para cada respuesta usando las palabras. Interviewer: do / do / you / ? / What / want / to	
Archaeologist: I want to go back to the pyramid and find the treasure.	
Interviewer: But the mummy is there. What are you going to do?	
Archaeologist: it /am / going / fight / I / to /.	
Interviewer: the / mummy / need / fight / ? / do / What / you / to / fight	nd / to
Archaeologist: I need to find the magic sword.	
Interviewer: it / ? / is / Where	
Archaeologist: It is in the mummy's tomb.	
d) Haz un dibujo que represente el diálogo de arriba.	

a) Lee la siguiente definición. Después escribe el género de cada trama de la película.

**Genre** / n. one of the categories, base on form, style or subject Matter, into which artistic works are placed. For example, movies are Categorized into the following genres: *action*, *comedy*, *drama*, *historical*, *Science fiction*, *horror*, *musical*, *western*, *animation and romance*.

#### The Maze Runner (2014)

Thomas wakes up trapped in a maze with a group of other boys; he has no memory of the outside world. Thomas hopes to find a way to escape by putting together fragments of his with clues he discovers in the maze.

#### Little Fockers (2010)

The father of the family, Jack Byrnes, wants to choose a successor. Does his son-in-law, the male nurse Greg Focker, have what it takes?

#### **Titanic** (1997)

A boy and a girl from different social backgrounds meet during the unfortunate first journey of the ship Titanic.

#### Annabelle (2014)

A dollmaker and his wife welcome a nun and several girls from a shuttered orphanage into their home, where they soon become the target of the dollmaker's possessed creation, Annabelle.

#### The Wizard of Oz (1939)

Dorothy Gale gets carried away to a magical land by a tornado. Here she begins her journey to meet the wizard who is the only person who can help her return home.

#### **Coco** (2017)

Miguel dreams of becoming an accomplished musician like his idol. Ernesto de la Cruz. Desperate to prove his talent, Miguel finds himself in the stunning and colorful Land of the Dead following a mysterious chain of events.

**b)** Escoge un extracto de una película muda del siguiente website y escoge una que sea de tu interés. Después completa el Mapa Mental.

https:/www.youtube.com/results?search\_guery=silent+movies

Story Map

Scene:



Setting:	Time:	Place:
characters:		
Dialogues and indications:		

a) Lee y enumera las descripciones de las escenas en orden.





Suddenly, a girl steps on a crab and it pinches her toe. A Young man runs

The teacher does not approve of him and chases him away.

The girls get bored and go to the river. They play and laugh in the water.

The young man gets the crab off the girls toe. The girls are very grateful. He is their hero.

A group of girls is out with their teacher. The teacher is reading a boring story to them.

b) Encierra en un cículo el texto apropiado para cada escena.

Scene
1 I'm bored! Let's go to the river.

Scene
1'll help you!
1'm hungry.
3

Scene Let's go back to the teacher.

This is fun!

Scene You don't have to thank me girls.

Now you have to invite me to lunch!

Scene 5 Young man, please leave my students alone.

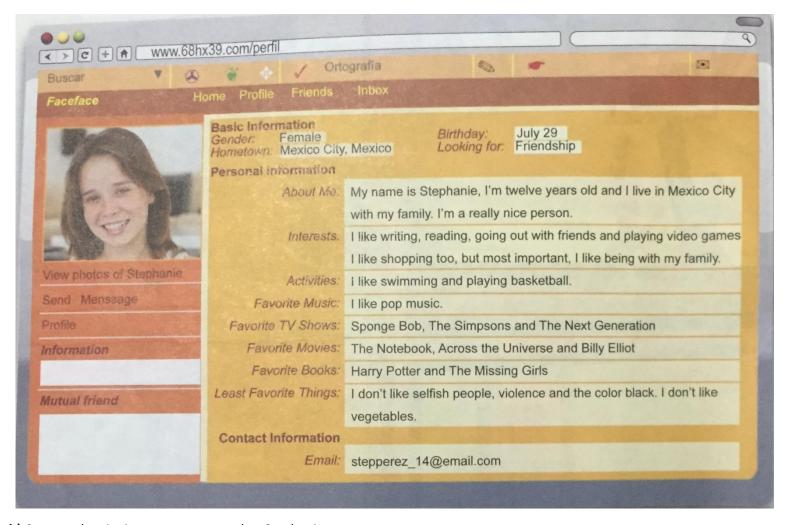
Young man, please ask my students out.

Ejemplo:
Scene 1
Teacher: Once upon a time, there was
Girl 1: I'm bored! Let's go to the river.
Girl 2: Good idea!
Scene 2:
Scene 3
Scene 4
Scene 5

c) Escribe los diálogos para cada escena usando las ideas de arriba. Decide quién dice que.

- a) Jonathan está leyendo el texto de abajo. Míralo y contesta las siguientes preguntas. Subraya la respuesta correcta.
- 1. Where can you find a text like this?
- a) In an e-mail
- b) In a social net website
- c) In a scientific website

- 2. What information does it give?
- a) School details
- b) Information of personalities
- c) Personal details



b) (	Conte	esta	las s	siguien <sup>.</sup>	tes pi	regun	tas s	sobre	S	tep	hani	ie
------	-------	------	-------	----------------------	--------	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	------	----

- 1. Does she like pop music? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Who does she live with?
- 3. What is very important for her?
- 4. What movies does Stephanie like?
- 5. Is she positive about selfish people? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Contesta las siguientes preguntas sobre ti.
- 1. Do you have an Internet personal profile?\_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Where?
- 3. Do you think it is good to have one?
- 5. Why?\_\_\_\_\_

A) I	y completa las oraciones. being with my family.	B) I	selfish people	
1	writing	I	vegetables.	
1	swimming			
I	pop music.			
I	shopping			
<b>e)</b> Analiza las orac tabla.	iones en el ejercicio anterior y de acue	erdo a las ilustraciones	s, escribe I like y I don't like	en la siguiente
<b>f)</b> Analiza la segun	da parte de las oraciones en el ejercicio	"d" y completa la siguie	ente tabla.	
	Verbs ending -ing	N	ouns	

a) Basado en los ejercicios anteriores, completa la información que falta.

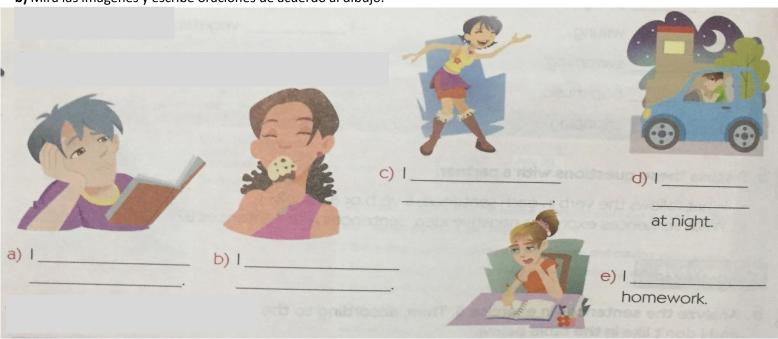
Likes and dislikes

E.g: \_\_\_\_\_ + verb like / don't like + object ( / verb ending –ing)

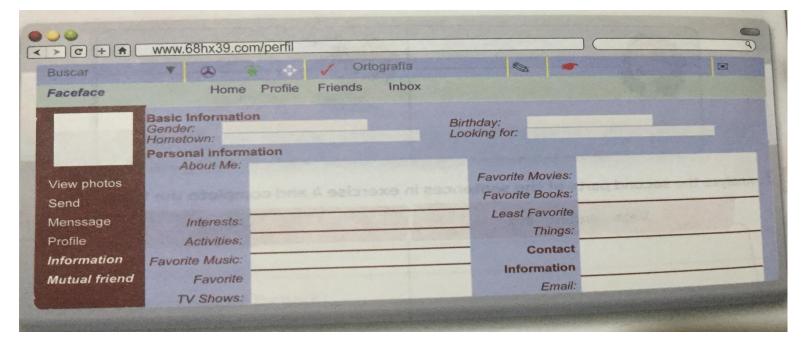
I / We / You like / don't like chocolate / running.

NOTE: Americans normally use "I like to...". For British people "I like + -ing is common.

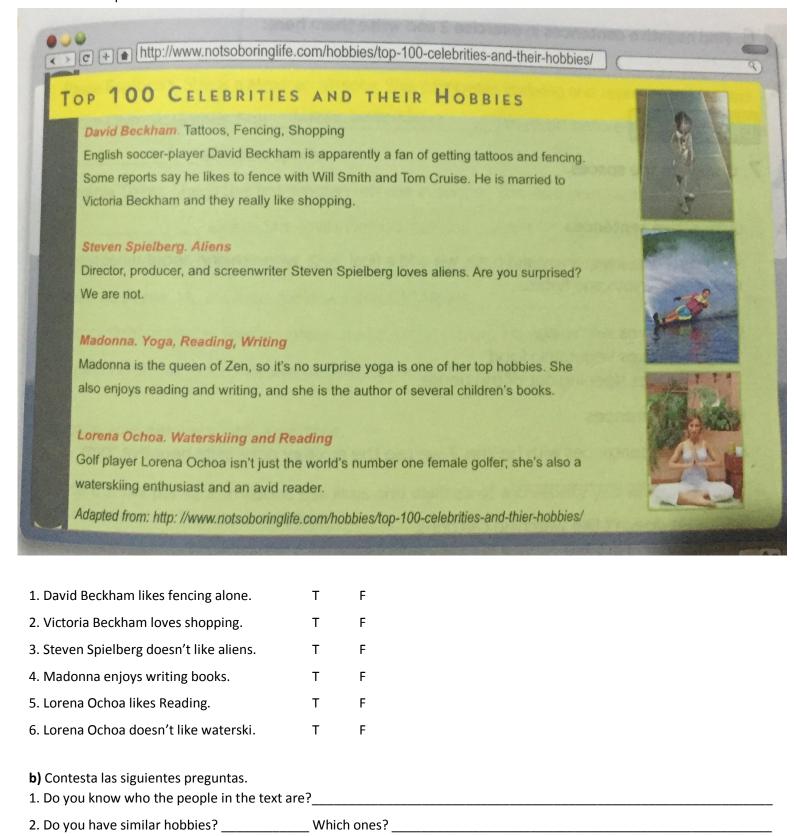
**b)** Mira las imágenes y escribe oraciones de acuerdo al dibujo.



c) Sigue el ejemplo de la actividad 7a y escribe tu propio perfil.



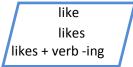
a) Mira el título del sitio web que Sam encontró en Internet. Después lee el sitio web y encierra en un círculo T para verdadero o F para falso.



c) Completa el siguiente gráfico con cosas que te gusten y que no te gusten.

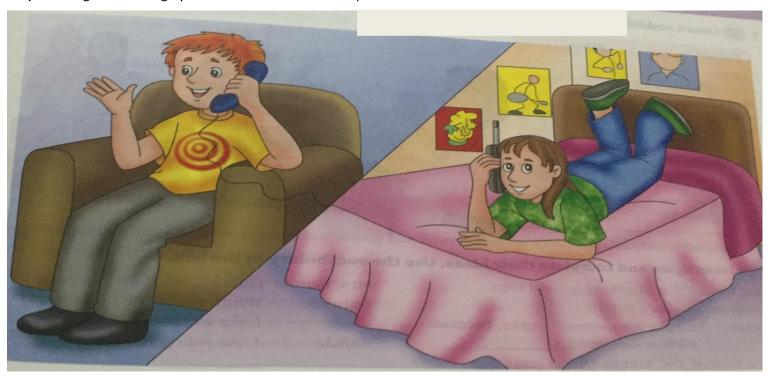
	Music	Clothes	Famous People	Activity	Sports
I like					
I dislike					
<b>d)</b> Completa la	as siguientes oracione	s . Usa <mark>like</mark> 🦁 , lik	es 😜 , don't like 🥰	, o doesn't like	
1. I		yoga. I prefer very ac	ctive sports.		
2. Charly and I	Morgan love action m	ovies. They	to go t	o the cinema togethe	r. 😌
3. He		_ to swim. Water spo	rts are not for him.		
4. She		_ tattoos. She thinks t	hey do not give a good	l appearance.	
5. Gabriel love	es to watch it, but he		football. It's	stiring.	

a) Completa la información sobre algunas celebridades mexicanas y sus pasatiempos. Usa la alternativa apropiada:



1. Paola Espinosa. She is a Mexican athlete. She competes in diving and	represented Mexico in the Olympic Games.
She <u>likes listening</u> to music before a competition. She	all water sports.
2. Virginia Tovar. She is the first woman referee in soccer. She likes being	g active. She
sports. She loves her job, but she doesn't	using the same showers as men referees.
She soccer with her kids.	
3. Antonio Perez. He is a race car driver in NASCAR. He	driving fast cars.
He demonstrates that in Mexico there are talented drivers. He doesn't $\_$	forgetting about
Less fortunate people, so, he participates in charity events.	
anterior como ejemplo.	

c) Lee el siguiente diálogo y encierra en un círculo la respuesta correcta.



Joe: Hi Alison. What are you doing?

Alison: Hi Joe, not much. I'm just listening to music.

Joe: Who are you listening to?

Alison: Julieta Venegas.

Joe: Do you like pop music?

Alison: Yes, I do. Why?

Joe: Well I do too, especially Julieta Venegas. Hey, would you like to go to her concert on Friday?

Alison: Yes, I'd love to.

Joe: OK. Shall we meet at the theater or shall I come to your house?

Alison: Er... I'd prefer to meet you at my house. Is that okay?

Joe: Yeah, sure.

Alison: Why don't you come for lunch?
Joe: That sounds great. See you on Friday.

Alison: See you. Bye.

Joe: Bye.

1. Joe is inviting Alison to a

a. movie b. concert c. play

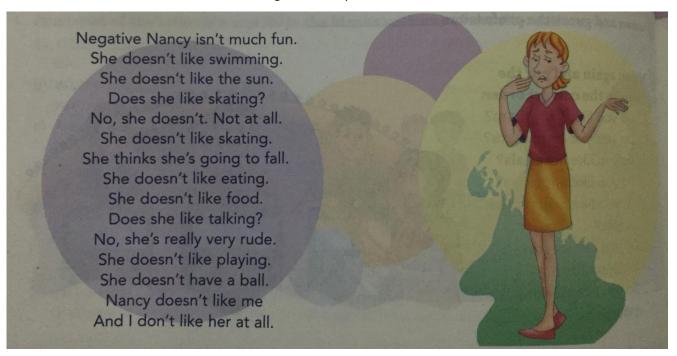
2. Alison

a. accepts b. rejects c. doesn't know about his invitation.

3. They will meet at

a. the theater b. a concert c. house

#### Negative Nancy Poem.



a) Lee el poema y contesta las preguntas.	
1. What kind of person is Nancy?	

2. Are you similar to her?	

3. Do you know anyone similar to her? Who? Why?	
·	

**b)** Lee el poema de nuevo y escribe qué no le gusta a Nancy. Ejemplo: *Nancy doesn't like swimming.* 

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

c) Mira le encuesta. Pon (  $\checkmark$  a las cosas que le gustan a los miembros de tu familia, y pon una X a las cosas que no les gustan.

	Watch TV	Hamburgers	Dance	Read	Movies	Swim
Mother						
Father						
Sister						
Brother						

	the	ey like?				
		y 11KC:				
	Comple	te with <i>I, she, or they.</i>				
	do	esn't like				
	doi	n't like				
	doı	n't like				
<b>)</b> Completa	las oraciones con la	as palabras que están e	en el recuadro.			
Do	don't	Does	doesn't	like	likes	
			eit		Luigi's P	arty.
·		lda? No, she doesn't li	-		Luiai/a D	
·	you	_ Soul Kalibur? Yes, I _	it.			
·	Bobby	_ Pokemin? No, he			it.	
•	Sally and Lauren	D	onkey Monkey? No, They			it

**d)** Completa el siguiente cuadro.

Complete with *do or does.* 

\_you like .....?

#### **APPENDIX**

**LIKE, HATE, LOVE** We express likes and dislikes with the verbs **like** (②), **hate** (②) and **love** (♥) followed by a direct object (noun, gerund or infinitive). We add an **-s** to the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (he, she, it).

## Affirmative

I like pizzas.	1					
You hate dancing.	You					
He loves ice cream.	We	like/hate/love		→ like/hate/love + direct object		
She loves singing. They		No he's not 7	noun	The sol and in the source		
It likes sleeping all day.	Не	No selection	gerund			
We love watching TV.	She	likes/hates/		D+ likes/hates/laves		
They hate homework.	lt	loves		+ likes/hates/loves + direct object		

Negative For negatives, we add **do not** (**don't**) or **does not** (**doesn't**) for 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (he, she, it). Notice that we do not add -s to like, hate or love in the negative.

I don't like hamburgers.	1				The state of the s
You don't hate driving.	You				
He doesn't love spaghetti.	We	don't	like hate love	noun gerund	0 + don't + like/hate/love
She doesn't love playing soccer.	They				+ direct object
It doesn't like chasing cars.	He	doesn't			
We don't love doing homework.	She				
They don't hate school.	It				+ doesn't + like/hate/love + direct object

Yes/No questions For Yes/No questions, we add do or does before the subject. We use do/does or don't/doesn't in short answers.

Do I like tacos?		Do/does + 1 like + direct object	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.	Yes /No, + O/does + do/does / don't doesn't
Do you like cooking?	Do + I/you/we/ they + like		Yes, you do. / No, you don't.	
Does he like cheese?			Yes, we do. / No, we don't	
Does she like playing chess?			Yes, they do. / No, they don't.	
Does it like chasing mice?			Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.	
Do we like listening to music?	Does + he/she/ it + like	00,000		
Do they like math?	10 1 11150		Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.	

Wh (information) questions are formed with the Wh- word and do or does before the subject.

What do I like?
What do you hate doing?
What does he love eating?
When does she like eating for dinner?
Where does it love sleeping?
What do we hate?
Where do they like going on weekends?

Wh + do/does + @ + like/hate/love + direct object?

INVITATIONS We can use the following expressions to make invitations:

Why don't we go to the movies?
Would you like to play videogames?
Shall we ride horses?

To accept an invitation, we can say:

I'd love to.
That sounds great!
That's a great idea!
Sure!

To refuse an invitation, we can say:

I'd love to, but I have to be home for dinner. Thanks, but I don't like videogames. I'd prefer riding bikes. For invitations with Would you like to...?, we use a verb in simple form:

"I have cats and doo

Would you like to go to the movies?
Would you like to eat pizza?
Would you like to visit that museum?