

SEP Alkayasí

Situación de Aprendizaje 2

“*Rutinas en La Cañada*”

Inglés Nivel A1 · Educación de Adultos · CEPER 500 Viviendas, La Cañada de San Urbano, Almería

Gramática clave: Presente simple (afirmativa) · Presente simple (negativa/interrogativa) ·
Preposiciones de tiempo (at/on/in) · Pronombres posesivos · Pronombres objeto

Estructura de cada sesión (90 min): Listening · Reading: The Story · Language Lab · Vocabulary Lab · Production · Mediation · Sing Along. La última sesión es Review Fair (repaso, quiz y roleplay grupal).

Everyday Mornings

Presente simple (afirmativa) · Partes del día y la hora

Gramática clave: Presente simple (afirmativa) · Partes del día y la hora

1 · LISTENING

#	Statement	T/F
1	Rogelio always arrives at four o'clock.	True
2	Rogelio sometimes arrives late.	False
3	He has breakfast at seven o'clock.	False
4	He goes to the health centre on Tuesdays.	True
5	He goes to bed at midnight.	False

2 · READING: A MORNING IN LA CAÑADA

It is seven o'clock in the morning. Rogelio gets up and has breakfast. He always reads the newspaper before work. Pilar gets up a little later, at half past seven. She makes coffee and prepares breakfast for her family. In the afternoon, Pilar cleans the house and goes shopping. Rogelio finishes his errands and rests for an hour. In the evening, both of them come to the centre for their English class. Julio starts the class at four o'clock, and Rogelio is always the first student to arrive. At night, after class, Pilar watches the news with her husband, and Rogelio reads a book before he goes to bed at eleven o'clock. Every day in La Cañada follows a similar pattern, but everyone has their own small routine.

Comprehension questions:

- 1 What time does Rogelio get up?
- 2 What does Pilar do in the morning?
- 3 What does Rogelio do before work?
- 4 Who is always the first student to arrive?
- 5 What time does Rogelio go to bed?

3 · LANGUAGE LAB

Presente simple (afirmativa) · Partes del día y la hora

Usamos el presente simple para hablar de rutinas, hábitos y hechos generales. Con I / you / we / they, el verbo no cambia: I get up , they work . Con he / she / it, añadimos -s (o -es / cambiamos y por i+es en algunos casos): he gets up , she watches , Rogelio studies .

Sentence (complete the gaps)

1. Rogelio _____ (get up) at seven.
2. Pilar _____ (make) coffee every morning.
3. I _____ (start) class at four o'clock.
4. Julio _____ (teach) English.
5. They _____ (come) to the centre in the evening.
6. She _____ (clean) the house in the afternoon.

Sentence (complete the gaps)

7. We _____ (study) every Monday.
8. He _____ (read) the newspaper.
9. Rogelio _____ (finish) his errands early.
10. I _____ (go) to bed at eleven.

4 · VOCABULARY LAB

Word	IPA	Spanish
morning	/ˈmɔːnɪŋ/	mañana
afternoon	/ˌɑːftəˈnuːn/	tarde
evening	/ˈiːvɪŋ/	tarde-noche
night	/naɪt/	noche
o'clock	/əˈklɒk/	en punto
half past	/hɑːf pɑːst/	y media
quarter past	/ˈkwɔːtə pɑːst/	y cuarto
quarter to	/ˈkwɔːtə tuː/	menos cuarto
midday	/ˌmɪdˈdeɪ/	mediodía
midnight	/ˈmɪdnɑɪt/	medianoche

5 · PRODUCTION

Speaking (en parejas)

En parejas, preguntad y responded: 'What time do you get up?' / 'What time do you have dinner?' Usad las partes del día y la hora.

Writing

1. Escribe 5 frases sobre tu rutina diaria usando el presente simple y expresiones de hora.

6 · MEDIATION

Rogelio necesita cambiar su cita del centro de salud porque coincide con la clase. En grupo, ayudadle a redactar una nota breve para la recepcionista explicando su horario semanal y proponiendo un nuevo horario, usando correctamente las expresiones de tiempo.

7 · SING ALONG

Billy Joel — "Honesty" (1979)

Busca en la letra alguna palabra relacionada con partes del día o rutinas diarias; si no aparece ninguna, anota 2 verbos en presente simple que reconozcas.

Never Late, Always On Time

Presente simple (negativa/interrogativa) · Adverbios de frecuencia

Gramática clave: Presente simple (negativa/interrogativa) · Adverbios de frecuencia

1 · LISTENING

#	Statement	T/F
1	Cristóbal exercises every day.	False
2	Cristóbal walks twice a week.	True
3	Consuelo sometimes smokes.	False
4	Consuelo often eats sweets.	False
5	Consuelo always goes to bed at ten.	True

2 · READING: HABITS AT THE CENTRE

Francisco and Carmen are good friends. They usually arrive at class together, and they always sit at the same table, near the window. Francisco always brings his notebook, but he sometimes forgets his glasses at home. Carmen never forgets anything — she is very organised, and she often lends Francisco a spare pen. 'Do you often study at home?' Julio asks. 'I don't often study,' says Francisco, 'but I always do my homework on the bus, on my way to the centre.' Carmen laughs. 'I don't do that. I usually study in the evening, after dinner, with the radio on.' Julio smiles. 'Everyone has a different routine, but you both work hard. That's what matters.' Francisco doesn't like exams, but he always tries his best. Carmen rarely misses a class, and she often helps her classmates with grammar.

Comprehension questions:

- 1 Do Francisco and Carmen arrive together?
- 2 What does Francisco sometimes forget?
- 3 When does Francisco do his homework?
- 4 When does Carmen usually study?
- 5 Does Carmen often miss class?

3 · LANGUAGE LAB

Presente simple (negativa/interrogativa) · Adverbios de frecuencia

Negativa: don't/doesn't + infinitivo (I don't smoke / she doesn't smoke). Interrogativa: Do/Does + sujeto + infinitivo? (Do you study? / Does he study?). Los adverbios de frecuencia (always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never) van antes del verbo principal, pero después del verbo 'to be': 'She always studies' / 'She is always punctual'.

Sentence (complete the gaps)

1. She _____ (not/smoke).
2. _____ you (study) every day?
3. He _____ (not/like) exams.
4. _____ Carmen (help) her classmates?
5. I _____ (not/forget) my notebook.

Sentence (complete the gaps)

6. Place 'always': She (always) is punctual. _____

7. Place 'usually': They (usually) arrive together. _____

8. _____ they (come) on Mondays?

9. Francisco _____ (not/miss) class often.

10. Place 'never': He (never) forgets homework. _____

4 · VOCABULARY LAB

Word	IPA	Spanish
always	/ˈɔːlweɪz/	siempre
usually	/ˈjuːʒuəli/	normalmente
often	/ˈɒf(ə)n/	a menudo
sometimes	/ˈsʌmtaɪmz/	a veces
rarely	/ˈreəli/	raramente
never	/ˈnevə/	nunca
every day	/ˈevri deɪ/	todos los días
once a week	/wʌns ə wiːk/	una vez por semana
twice a month	/twɑɪs ə mʌnθ/	dos veces al mes
hardly ever	/ˈhɑːdli ˈevə/	casi nunca

5 · PRODUCTION

Speaking (en parejas)

En parejas, haced una pequeña encuesta: 'How often do you...?' (exercise / cook / read / travel).

Writing

1. Escribe un párrafo breve sobre los hábitos de tu compañero/a, usando adverbios de frecuencia.

6 · MEDIATION

Rogelio quiere que le hagan más preguntas sobre su rutina. En grupos, preparad cinco preguntas con 'Do/Does' para entrevistarle sobre sus hábitos, y anotad sus respuestas.

7 · SING ALONG

Chris De Burgh — "Lady In Red" (1999)

Anota si aparece algún adverbio de frecuencia (always, never, sometimes...) en la letra; si no, anota 2 verbos en forma negativa o interrogativa que reconozcas.

Free Time in La Cañada

Preposiciones de tiempo (at/on/in) · Aficiones y ocio

Gramática clave: Preposiciones de tiempo (at/on/in) · Aficiones y ocio

1 · LISTENING

#	Statement	T/F
1	Tarik likes watching football on Sundays.	True
2	Tarik walks in the morning.	False
3	Pilar likes cooking at the weekend.	True
4	Pilar never paints.	False
5	Pilar reads in bed at night.	True

2 · READING: HOBBIES AND FREE TIME

In La Cañada, people enjoy simple hobbies. Tarik works as a waiter during the week, and he often finishes very late at night. On his day off, he likes to relax and watch football on television. In the evening, he sometimes walks near the river to clear his mind. Pilar has a different routine. In the morning, she does housework, but in the afternoon she sometimes paints or plays cards with her neighbours. At the weekend, she enjoys cooking traditional dishes for her family. 'What about you, Julio?' asks Pilar. 'In my free time, I like reading and listening to music,' says Julio. 'At the weekend, I go for walks with Itto.' Everyone agrees that free time, even a little, is important for a happy life.

Comprehension questions:

- 1 What does Tarik do for work?
- 2 What does Tarik like to do on his day off?
- 3 What does Pilar do in the afternoon?
- 4 What does Pilar enjoy at the weekend?
- 5 What does Julio like doing in his free time?

3 · LANGUAGE LAB

Preposiciones de tiempo (at/on/in) · Aficiones y ocio

at : horas y momentos concretos (at four o'clock, at night, at the weekend). on : días y fechas (on Sunday, on Mondays, on 5th November). in : partes del día, meses, años y estaciones (in the morning, in November, in 2020).

Sentence (complete the gaps)

1. I study _____ the evening.
2. She works _____ Sundays.
3. We have class _____ four o'clock.
4. He relaxes _____ the weekend.
5. They travel _____ November.
6. Julio teaches _____ Mondays and Wednesdays.

Sentence (complete the gaps)

7. I go to bed _____ night.
8. Rogelio reads _____ the morning.
9. Tarik rests _____ his day off.
10. Carmen paints _____ the afternoon.

4 · VOCABULARY LAB

Word	IPA	Spanish
gardening	/ˈɡɑːd(ə)nɪŋ/	jardinería
walking	/ˈwɔːkɪŋ/	caminar
reading	/ˈriːdɪŋ/	leer
cooking	/ˈkʊkɪŋ/	cocinar
swimming	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	nadar
dancing	/ˈdɑːnsɪŋ/	bailar
painting	/ˈpeɪntɪŋ/	pintar
playing cards	/ˈpleɪɪŋ kɑːdz/	jugar a las cartas
watching TV	/ˈwɒtʃɪŋ tiːˈviː/	ver la tele
listening to music	/ˈlɪsənɪŋ tə ˈmjuːzɪk/	escuchar música

5 · PRODUCTION

Speaking (en parejas)

En parejas, contad qué aficiones tenéis y cuándo las practicáis, usando at/on/in correctamente.

Writing

1. Escribe una pequeña entrada de diario sobre tu afición favorita y cuándo la practicas.

6 · MEDIATION

El centro organiza un 'Día de las Aficiones'. En grupo, diseñad un cartel sencillo con un horario de actividades (jardinería, cocina, baile...) usando correctamente las preposiciones de tiempo.

7 · SING ALONG

Chris Rea — "Nothing To Fear" (1992)

Busca en la letra alguna preposición de tiempo (at, on, in) y anótala junto con la palabra que la acompaña.

Whose Is It?

Pronombres posesivos · Preposiciones de lugar

Gramática clave: Pronombres posesivos · Preposiciones de lugar

1 · LISTENING

#	Statement	T/F
1	The pencil is Cristóbal's.	False
2	The pencil is Consuelo's.	True
3	The book on the table is Cristóbal's.	True
4	The notebook is on the table.	False
5	The glasses are in the bag.	True

2 · READING: WHOSE THINGS ARE THESE?

At home, Consuelo and Cristóbal sometimes mix up their belongings. 'Is this jacket mine or yours?' asks Consuelo. 'It's not mine — I think it's hers,' says Cristóbal, looking at a photo of their daughter on the wall. In the kitchen, the reading glasses are on the table, next to the fruit bowl, and a shopping list is under a magnet on the fridge. The newspaper is under a cushion, between the sofa and the armchair. 'Whose keys are these, in front of the door?' asks Cristóbal. 'They're ours,' says Consuelo, smiling. 'We always leave them there, so we never lose them.' Behind the kitchen door, there is a small calendar with all their appointments, and next to it, an old photograph of their wedding day. Everything has its place, more or less, in their little house near the church.

Comprehension questions:

- 1 Where are the reading glasses?
- 2 Where is the newspaper?
- 3 Where are the keys?
- 4 Whose are the keys?
- 5 What is behind the kitchen door?

3 · LANGUAGE LAB

Pronombres posesivos · Preposiciones de lugar

Pronombres posesivos (sustituyen al sustantivo): mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs. 'This book is mine' (no decimos 'mine book'). Preposiciones de lugar: in, on, under, next to, between, in front of, behind, near, far from, opposite.

Sentence (complete the gaps)

1. This is my pen. It's _____.
2. That is your bag. It's _____.
3. The keys are _____ the door (delante de).
4. The glasses are _____ the table (encima de).
5. This book is his. It's _____.
6. The cat is _____ the sofa (debajo de).

Sentence (complete the gaps)

7. Those are our seats. They're _____.

8. The lamp is _____ the sofa and the chair (entre).

9. That car is theirs. It's _____.

10. The calendar is _____ the door (detrás de).

4 · VOCABULARY LAB

Word	IPA	Spanish
in	/ɪn/	en/dentro de
on	/ɒn/	sobre/encima de
under	/ˈʌndə/	debajo de
next to	/nekst tu:/	al lado de
between	/bɪ'twi:n/	entre
in front of	/ɪn frʌnt ɒv/	delante de
behind	/bɪ'haɪnd/	detrás de
near	/nɪə/	cerca de
far from	/fɑ: frɒm/	lejos de
opposite	/ˈɒpəzɪt/	enfrente de

5 · PRODUCTION

Speaking (en parejas)

En parejas, describid dónde están los objetos de la clase usando preposiciones de lugar.

Writing

1. Describe tu salón o tu cocina: dónde están los muebles y objetos, usando preposiciones de lugar.

6 · MEDIATION

En la 'oficina de objetos perdidos' del centro hay varios objetos sin dueño. En grupo, clasificad los objetos preguntando y respondiendo con pronombres posesivos: 'Is this yours?' 'No, it isn't mine, it's hers.'

7 · SING ALONG

Dire Straits — "Brothers In Arms" (1985)

Anota si aparece algún pronombre posesivo (mine, yours, his, hers...) o alguna preposición de lugar en la letra.

Rain or Shine

Pronombres objeto · Vocabulario del tiempo atmosférico

Gramática clave: Pronombres objeto · Vocabulario del tiempo atmosférico

1 · LISTENING

#	Statement	T/F
1	It's rainy this weekend.	False
2	Itto will call Francisco and Carmen.	True
3	Julio will call them.	False
4	Itto will tell him about the plan.	True
5	They have no back-up plan if it rains.	False

2 · READING: A WEEKEND PLAN

On Thursday, Julio checks the weather forecast on his phone. 'It's sunny and warm this weekend,' he tells Itto. 'Let's invite Francisco and Carmen for a walk near the fields.' Itto smiles. 'I'll call them this evening. I'll tell him about the walk, and I'll ask her to bring a cake.' On Saturday morning, it is a little cloudy, but not cold, so they decide to go anyway. 'Don't worry,' says Francisco, 'it isn't going to rain today.' They walk together near the fields, and later they have coffee at a small café in the square. 'If it's windy tomorrow,' says Carmen, 'we can visit them at home instead, and play cards.' Julio laughs. 'Good idea — the weather in November is never very predictable here.'

Comprehension questions:

- 1 What is the weather like this weekend?
- 2 Who will Itto call?
- 3 What will she ask Carmen to bring?
- 4 What is the weather like on Saturday morning?
- 5 What is Carmen's back-up plan?

3 · LANGUAGE LAB

Pronombres objeto · Vocabulario del tiempo atmosférico

Los pronombres objeto sustituyen al complemento: me, you, him, her, it, us, them. 'I call Francisco' → 'I call him'. 'She helps Carmen and me' → 'She helps us'.

Sentence (complete the gaps)

1. I call Francisco. I call _____.
2. She helps Carmen. She helps _____.
3. We invite Julio and Itto. We invite _____.
4. Do you see Rogelio? Do you see _____?
5. Julio teaches Carmen and me. Julio teaches _____.
6. I ask Consuelo. I ask _____.
7. Can you help me and my sister? Can you help _____?

Sentence (complete the gaps)

8. They visit Francisco. They visit _____.

9. Itto calls her friends. Itto calls _____.

10. It's cold. Wear a coat! Wear _____!

4 · VOCABULARY LAB

Word	IPA	Spanish
sunny	/ˈsʌni/	soleado
rainy	/ˈreɪni/	lluvioso
cloudy	/ˈklaʊdi/	nublado
windy	/ˈwɪndi/	ventoso
cold	/kəʊld/	frío
hot	/hɒt/	caluroso
warm	/wɔːm/	templado
snowy	/ˈsnəʊi/	nevado
stormy	/ˈstɔːmi/	tormentoso
foggy	/ˈfɒgi/	con niebla

5 · PRODUCTION

Speaking (en parejas)

En parejas, planificad un fin de semana según el tiempo que hace, usando pronombres objeto: 'I'll call them', 'We'll invite him'.

Writing

1. Escribe un breve plan de fin de semana según la previsión del tiempo.

6 · MEDIATION

Escribid un mensaje de grupo (tipo WhatsApp) invitando a los compañeros a una actividad de fin de semana, mencionando el tiempo que hará y usando pronombres objeto correctamente.

7 · SING ALONG

Disturbed — "The Sound Of Silence" (2015)

Busca 2 pronombres objeto (him, her, it, them...) en la letra, si aparecen.

Review Fair

Repaso integral SdA 2 · Quiz final · Roleplay grupal

Gramática clave: Repaso integral SdA 2 · Quiz final · Roleplay grupal

3 · LANGUAGE LAB

Resumen de Competencias de SdA 2

Repaso integral SdA 2 · Quiz final · Roleplay grupal

Sentence (complete the gaps)

1. Rogelio _____ (get up) at seven every day.
2. She _____ (not/like) coffee.
3. _____ you (study) English?
4. He is _____ (siempre) punctual.
5. We have class _____ four o'clock.
6. I go to bed _____ night.
7. This pen is mine, not _____.
8. The keys are _____ the door (delante de).
9. I call Francisco. I call _____.
10. It's _____ today, take an umbrella!

ROLEPLAY

Resumen de Competencias de SdA 2

Repaso integral SdA 2 · Quiz final · Roleplay grupal

Grammar Drill

Rogelio (get up) at seven every day. She (not/like) coffee. you (study) English? He is (siempre) punctual. We have class four o'clock. I go to bed night. This pen is mine, not . The keys are the door (delante de). I call Francisco. I call . It's today, take an umbrella!

SING ALONG

Don McLean — "And I Love You So" (1970)

Cerramos la unidad: escucha la canción y comenta en grupo con qué gramática de esta SdA la relacionarías.

