

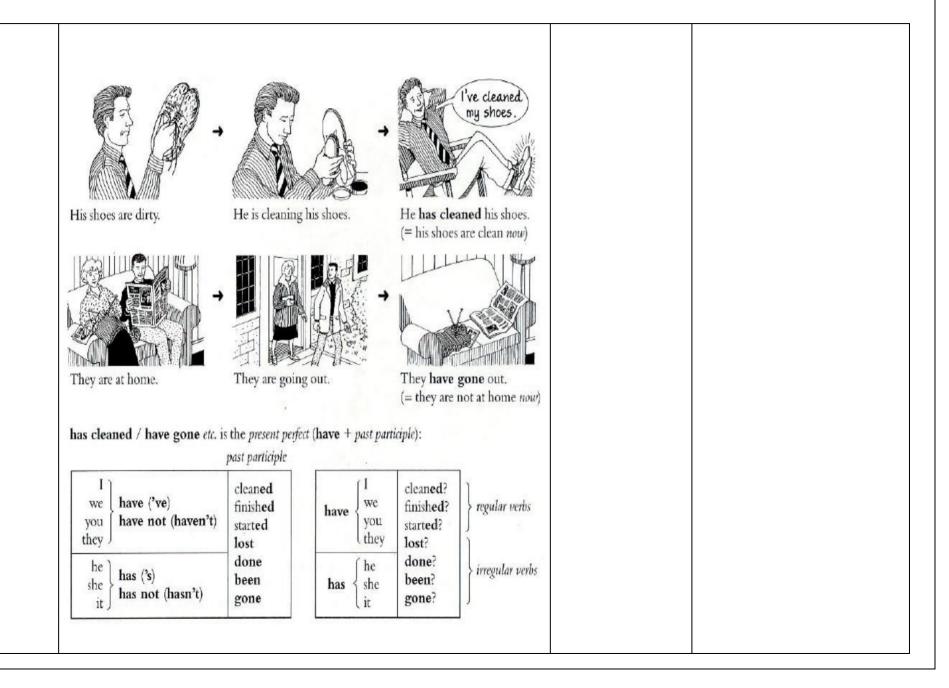


ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS	PROFESOR (A): YUBER ARLEX BORJA OSORIO	GRADO: 7°
PERIODO: IV	FECHA: SEMANA DEL 16 DE SEPTIEMBRE AL 26 DE 2025	NÚMERO DE HORAS: 5

CLASE 50'	LOGRO Y TEMA	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA Y APRENDIZAJE	RECURSOS	INSTRUMENTOS DE EVALUACIÓN
ii b v	PRESENT PERFECT  Students will be able to talk about activities that began in the past at unspecific time but showing a result now as well as exchange experiencies.	I. After greeting and checking the attendance list, the teacher will encourage the students to take part on the Hangman Game related to the 3 forms of irregular verbs: Present, Simple Past & Past Participle. The teacher will emphasis on the 3rd form which the ine needed to work with Present Perfect.  • PRESENT PERFECT • INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY • GSEQUENCE ADVERBS  https://wordwall.net/en-gb/community/irregular-verbs  https://wordwall.net/resource/3714005/past-participles  https://wordwall.net/es/resource/362160/irregular-verbs-past-participle  D. Afterwards the teacher will introduce the topic, Present Perferct by supporting himself on the following slides:	P.C.	Availability to take part actively in the class.  Being respectful to others opinion and take turn when participating.











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Regular verbs: The past participle is **-ed** (the same as the past simple):

clean  $\rightarrow$  I have cleaned finish  $\rightarrow$  we have finished

start → she has started

Irregular verbs: The past participle is sometimes the same as the past simple and sometimes

different (⇒ Appendix 2-3). For example:

the same: buy  $\rightarrow$  I bought / I have bought

have  $\rightarrow$  he had / he has had

 $break \rightarrow I broke / I have broken$ different:

 $see \rightarrow you saw / you have seen$ 

fall  $\rightarrow$  it fell / it has fallen

go → they went / they have gone

We use the present perfect for an action in the past with a result now:

- I've lost my passport. (= I can't find my passport now)
- 'Where's Linda?' 'She's gone to bed.' (= she is in bed now)
- We've bought a new car. (= we have a new car now)
- It's Rachel's birthday tomorrow and I haven't bought her a present.
- 'Bob is on holiday.' 'Oh, where has he gone?'
- Can I take this newspaper? Have you finished with it?

C. At the end of this class, the teacher will motivate the students to keep on exploring about this tense on the following link. Doubts will be clarify within the next class.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XGw2-p2WuJk





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### PRESENT PERFECT

Students will be able to talk about activities that began in the past at unspecific time but showing a result now as well as exchange experiencies.

I. After greeting and checking the attendance list, the teacher will remind Notebook the students the importance of matering the past participle of the irregular verbs to be able to perform well when using Present Perfect.

For this, students must complete the given grid:

PRESENT	SIMPLE PAST	PAST	MEANING
		PARTICIPLE	
ARE			
	DRANK		
		RIDDEN	
			ESCRIBIR
SLEEP			
	WORE		
		BITTEN	

Then after, students mus add 5 more verbs by their own and socialized before the whole class.

**D.**Right after this, the treacher will provide some worksheets from which the students will begin mastering the grammar issues related to Present Perfect. But before it, the following viedeo will be shown to review:

Internet Availability to take part actively in the class. Pens / pencils Slides

P.C.

Video

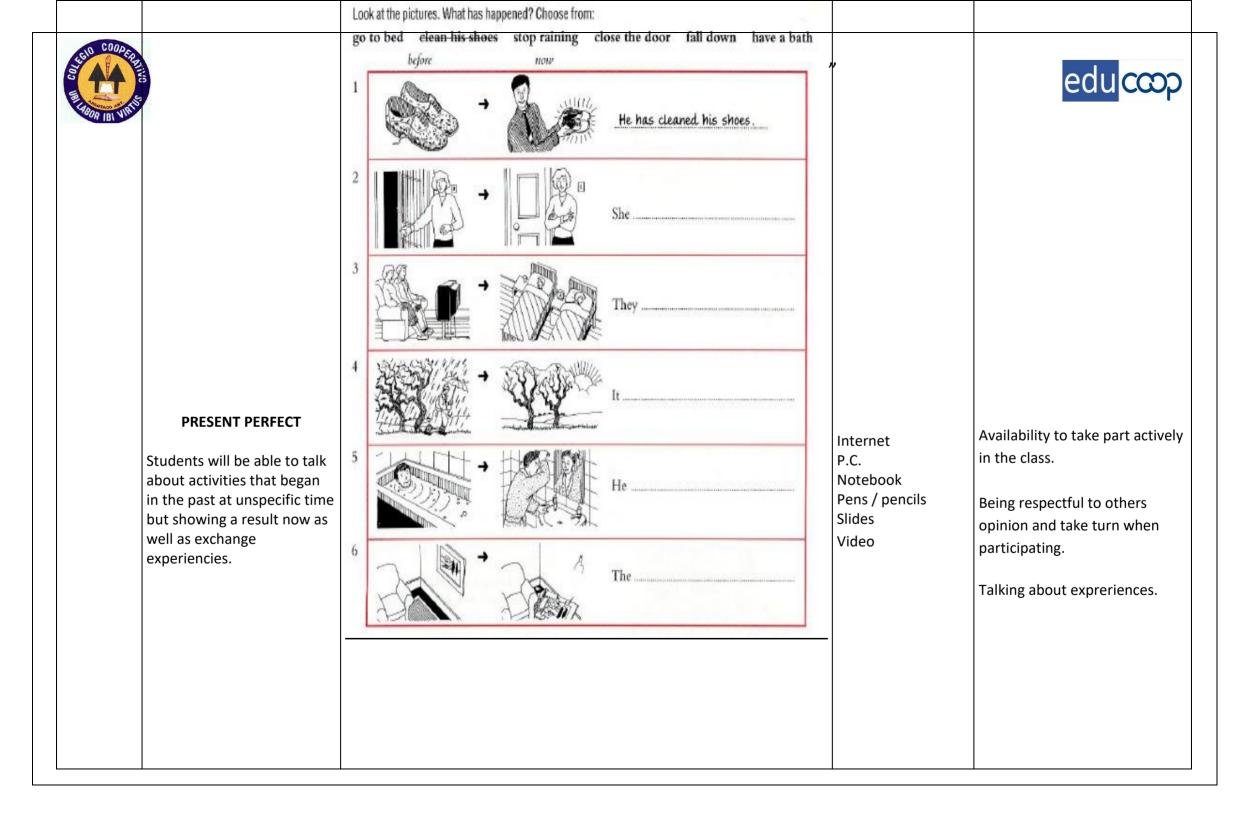
Being respectful to others opinion and take turn when participating.

Talking about expreriences.





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o1_0Gz4uRKo	







2 25 32 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	
Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.	
break buy decide finish forget go go invite see not/see take tell	
1 'Can I have this newspaper?' 'Yes, I've finished with it.'	
2 Isome new shoes. Do you want to see them?	
3 'Where is Liz?' 'She	
4 I'm looking for Paula her?	
5 Look! Somebody that window.	
6 'Does Lisa know that you're going away?' 'Yes, I her.'	
7 I can't find my umbrella. Somebodyit.	
8 I'm looking for Sarah. Where ?	
9 I know that woman but I her name.	
10 Sue is having a party tonight, She a lot of people.	
11 What are you going to do? you?	
12 'Where are my glasses?' 'I don't know. I them.'	
<b>C</b> . At the end of this class, students must share the answers of this	
grammar excersice as well as their own examples. So, they have to add at	
least 10 more senentences using Present Perfect.	
I. After greeting and welcoming the students, the teacher will invite his	
students to define the following adverb of time as well as giving one	
example with each. This mus be socialize as son as they finish.	
• JUST	
• EVER	
NEVER	
ALREADY	
• SINCE	
• FOR	
• YET	





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**D.** Afterwards, the teacher will introduce the usage of the adverb of time previously given by using Present Perfect. For this, the teacher will support himself on the following slides:

#### I've just ...



They have just arrived.

#### just = a short time ago

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
- B: Yes, they've just arrived.
- A: Are you hungry?
- B: No, I've just had dinner.
- A: Is Tom here?
- B: No, I'm afraid he's just gone. (= he has just gone)

#### I've already ...



already = before you expected / before I expected

- A: What time are Diane and Paul coming?
- B: They've already arrived. (= before you
- It's only nine o'clock and Ann has already gone to bed. (= before I expected)
- A: John, this is Mary.
   B: Yes, I know. We've already met.

#### I haven't ... yet / Have you ... yet?

vet = until now

You can use yet in negative sentences and questions. Yet is usually at the end.



The film hasn't started yet.

#### yet in negative sentences:

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
  - B: No, they haven't arrived yet. (but B expects Diane and Paul to arrive soon)
- A: Does John know that you're going away?
- B: No, I haven't told him yet. (but B is going to tell him soon)
- Margaret has bought a new dress but she hasn't worn it yet.



#### yet in questions:

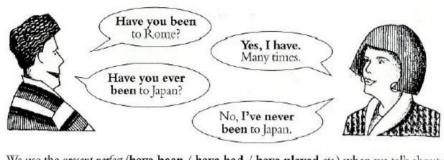
- A: Have Diane and Paul arrived yet? B: No, not yet. We're still waiting for them.
- A: Has Linda started her new job yet?
- B: No, she starts next week.
- A: This is my new dress.
- B: Oh, it's nice. Have you worn it yet?

9°B





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We use the *present perfect* (have been / have had / have played *etc.*) when we talk about a time from the past until now — for example, a person's life:

# HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO JAPAN? time from the past until now

#### SIMPLE PRESENT: REVIEW

Interchange information about their and others routine by making Yes/No and Wh-questions.

• 'Have you been to France?' (in your life) 'No, I haven't.'

- I've been to Canada but I haven't been to the United States.
- Mary is an interesting person. She has had many different jobs and has lived in many places.
- I've seen that woman before but I can't remember where.
- How many times has Brazil won the World Cup?
- 'Have you read this book?' 'Yes, I've read it twice.' (twice = two times)

present perfect + ever (in questions) and never:

- 'Has Ann ever been to Australia?' 'Yes, once.' (once = one time)
- 'Have you ever played golf?' 'Yes, I often play golf.'
- My mother has never travelled by air.
- I've never ridden a horse.

past

• 'Who is that man?' 'I don't know. I've never seen him before.'

Pens / pencils Markers Board Scripts Usage of DO-DOES (Present simple) to describe permanent situations.

Availability to take part actively in the class.

Being respectful to others opinion and take turn when participating.

Creativity.



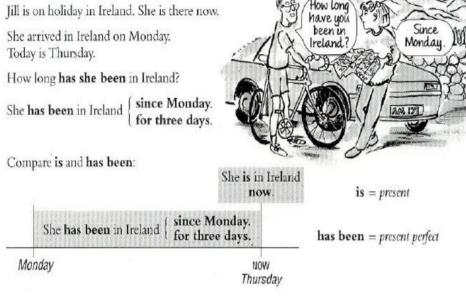


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SIMPLE PRESENT: REVIEW
Adverbs of frequency and

Say how often someone does an activity or something happens by keeping a chronological order.

sequency.



**C.** Finally, the students must créate their on sentences by using these adverbs of time and Present Perfect. This activity will be socialize within the next class.

I. After welcoming the students and checking the attendance list, the teacher will give his students the final tips and advise to perform their dialogue which has been getting done since last week. Students will be reminded the importance of listening their peers carefully and respectfully. This will be highly taken into account during their performance.

TV set
Speakers
Inernet
Notebook
Pens / pencils
Markers
Board

Usage of the adverbs of frequency and sequency to describe both a process and how often it happens.

Availability to take part actively in the class.

Being respectful to others opinion and take turn when participating.





- **D.** Then, the teacher will again illustrate on the board the requirements needed for the dialogue as well as giving individual feedback after each group performing.
  - Pair work
  - Yes/No and Wh-questions with DO-DOES
  - 5 minutes length
  - No Reading will be allowed
  - Creativity
- **C.** After giving the general feedback, the teacher will guide the students to autoevaluate their performing so that they will improve their speaking abilities with a topic previously prepared. Besides, students will be given the chance to provide the teacher with other ways to enlarge this skill.
- **I.** After welcoming the students, the teacher will ask them to classify the following words into the categories: Adverbs of Frequency and Adverbs of Sequency. To do so, students have to draw the chart below on their notebooks.
  - Seldom Finally Rarely Second Then
  - Usually Next Later Hardly ever Before
  - When Often Scarcely Third While
  - Almost never Twice a day After Firstly Lastly Never





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# PRESENT SIMPLE: FINAL REVIEW

Interchange information about their and others routine by making Yes/No and Wh-questions.

Frequency Adverbs	Sequency Adverbs

Notebook
Pens / pencils
Markers
Board

Making Yes/No and Whquestions orally.
Availability to take part actively in the class.
Being respectful to others ideas.

**D.** Then, the teacher will illustrate how these part of the speech work and their usages. For this, the teacher will support himself on the following videos:

Adverbs of frequency:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VAWo65QwP2c

Adverbs of sequency: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sFrHK7cHzkA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sFrHK7cHzkA</a>

After playing each video, the teacher will guide the students to get acquainted with the way these kind of adverbs must be used when describing permanent situations by taking into the Wh-word: HOW OFTEN. Next, students will be asked to describe a process in which it will be necessary to use the adverbs of sequency. At this stage, students will be encouraged to propose their own situations. The teacher will suggest a few of them to start the activity. Students have to write them down on their notebooks.

**C.** Socialization and checking of the previous activity as well as find out if the students academical performance fits the goals propused.





For futher practice, students must log on:	
Adverbs of Frequency   Grammar Quiz. https://www.quiz.biz/quizz-760331.html	
Sequencing Quiz. <a href="http://www.softschools.com/quizzes/language">http://www.softschools.com/quizzes/language</a> arts/sequencing/quiz133 <a href="mailto:5.html">5.html</a>	
I. After checking the attendance list, the teacher will again set up a warn up activity called "Word Swatter" to review and reinforce the vocabular related to daily routines, environment issues as well as their spelling. The teacher will ask the students to make 4 groups.	/
<b>D</b> . The teacher will hand out a worksheet related to Yes/No and Wh questions in order to encourage students to review how questions are made when using Simple Present (DO-DOES). Students must work in group of two organized by the teacher.	





WH QUESTIONS	
PRACTICE 1: Fill in the blanks with What, When or Where  1 is the name of the President of the United States of America? 2 month is the Chinese new year? 3 did Neil Armstrong say when he first landed on the moon? 4 did he first land?	
<ul> <li>did the Americans drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima?</li> <li>is New York city?</li> <li>is that called in English?</li> <li>are the Hawaiian Islands?</li> </ul>	
9are you doing this afternoon?  C. Each group must socialize the activity before the class and the teacher will make corrections if necessary by encouraging the students. Then after, the teacher will give some guidelines to the students to get ready	
for next week vocabulary.	





PRACTI	ICE 2: Write on the blank: how, wh	en, what or where and make questions.	
For exam	nple: 1. Derrick runs quickly to his  How does Derrick run to hi	desk. <b>How</b> is desk?	
1. Pamela	a speaks slowly.		
2. Janet i	is sitting <u>in front of André.</u>		
3. Pat arr	rived early today.		
4. Karen	and Simon drive dangerously.		
5. Sharor	n usually laughs <u>at my jokes</u> .		
6. Moniq	que <u>types</u> quickly.		
7. I often	n go to <u>school</u> on my bike.		
8. Nathal	lie is <u>beside Peter.</u>		
9. He son	metimes calls me <u>at home.</u>		
10. <u>Your t</u>	teacher answers honestly.		







