



Colegio Santa María La Florida
English Department
Miss Mabel del Río

Queridos-as alumnos-as de 6tos años:

Seguiremos trabajando en una nueva unidad: **Unit 3: "The Natural world"**.

Para esto, al igual que en las lecciones anteriores, realizarán algunos ejercicios en sus cuadernos y también desarrollarán ejercicios en su texto de estudio.

Primero: Observen los diferentes hábitats y escriban una lista de hábitats en sus cuadernos con la palabras correspondientes en español.

Segundo: Copian la tabla en sus cuadernos y clasifican los animales en la lista en la columna del hábitat que corresponda (si no conocen algún animal o ave, pueden buscar su significado en internet).

Tercero: Observan las imágenes y completan las oraciones en el ejercicio 1 de la página 74 en sus textos de estudio.

Cuarto: Leen y comprenden un párrafo con la ayuda del vocabulario en la página 75 y luego completan las oraciones en el ejercicio 5 con la información extraída del texto.

Quinto: Escriben una lista con los significados de los cuantificadores en su cuaderno y completan el ejercicio 7 de la página 76.

Sexto: Realizan el ejercicio de audio (track 72) en donde escuchan y completan un texto acerca de Rapa Nui.

Séptimo: Conocen los plurales regulares e irregulares y observan ejemplos en la página 82 de su texto (copiar los ejemplos en el cuaderno).

Eso es todo por ahora.

Recuerden enviar las hojas de respuestas de la guía de ejercicios de la unidad 2 "Around town" para ser revisadas por su profesora de inglés.

UNIT 3: “The Natural world”.-

Objetivos de Aprendizaje:

- Comprensión auditiva OA01
- Comprensión lectora OA5 - OA9
- Expresión escrita OA14

Animals and their habitats:

I.- Habitats:



Sea



lake



river



rainforest/jungle



savannah



mountains



desert



Polar regions

II.-Exercises:

Classify the animals into their corresponding habitats:

Lions- snakes- camels - penguins – sharks - giraffes- cows - leopards- horses - elephants -
jellyfish – polar bear – dolphins – pigs – seals – octopus – donkey – sheep – chicken – rhino

Sea	Desert	Antarctic	farms	savannah

III.- Page 74, exercise 1: Complete the sentences with a word from the box:

sea lake rainforest river desert woods



a. The girl is swimming in the _____



b. They are fishing in the _____



c. The sun is shining in the _____



d. It's raining in the _____



e. A boat is floating on the _____



f. They are camping in the _____

IV.- Read the text and complete the sentences:



A habitat is the type of environment in which plants and animals live. A habitat is dictated by the climate and the geography. Deserts, rainforests and mountains are all examples of habitats where you can find particular types of plants and animals.



Deserts have a dry climate with few plants. There are extremely hot days and very cold nights. It may appear that deserts do not have many animals or plants, but a closer inspection can reveal high biodiversity.




Rainforests are wet and warm. It always rains a lot and they have an incredible diversity of life. There you can see a lot of types of animals and plants, too.

In the mountains the temperatures are normally low. At very high altitudes there is also less oxygen, making life difficult for both animals and plants.

Adapted from: www.bbc.co.uk/nature/habitats

Vocabulary:

- environment: entorno
- in which : en el cual
- dry : seco-árido
- few : pocas
- closer : cercana
- wet : húmedas
- warm : cálidas
- a lot : un montón
- too : también
- low : bajas
- less : menos
- both : ambos-as

5.- Complete these sentences. Then, read the text again to check your answers.

- a. Deserts, rainforests and mountains are types of natural **h**
- b. Every habitat has specific types of **a**and plants.
- c. Deserts are **d**and have a few **p**.....
- d. Rainforests have a **w**..... and **w**climate.
- e. Life in the **m**..... is difficult.
- f. The temperature in the mountains is usually **l**.....

V.- Quantifiers:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| - a lot of : un montón de | - a few : unos pocos-as |
| -many : muchos-as | -much: mucho-as |
| -How many? : cuantos-as | -How much? : cuánto-a |
| -a big number: un gran número | -a small number: un pequeño número |

Exercise 7: Complete with **how many, many, few** or **a lot of**.

- a. How many books are there in the library? There areof books.
- b. How many books do you have in your bag? I have abooks in my bag. Only two.
- c.types of habitats are there in the world? There are many habitats.
- d. How many parks does the city have? It doesn't haveparks. Just two.

VI.- Listening exercise (track 72)

Listen and complete this short description of Easter island:

"Rapa Nui" is an island located in the southeastern area of the Rapa Nui is the Polynesian name of the; Its Spanish name is "isla de Pascua".

It has a warmclimate. It is famous for its big Stone..... called "moais", they can be up to meters tall. It has a few fresh.....lakes, there are three important extinctcovered in low vegetation, and there is one main sand....., called Anakena. There are a lot of species ofand plants, which are characteristic of this island, but there aren't many It only has a few palm trees. Most tourists get to the island by

Busquen la pista 72 en éste link:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1gdAyVJxpAiXDBCRRci6gD4WDGE_sjFd?fbclid=IwAR2Rnws2FulwibMct2f96Q6F4ZzQQqEKmLSUKCX9WKngTa3OpVbYusL9H-E

VII.- Plurals:

Regular Plurals:

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------|
| A dog | ————→ | dogs |
| A house | ————→ | houses |
| One computer | ————→ | computers |

Irregular plurals:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| A child (un niño-a) | ————→ | children (niños-as) |
| A man (un hombre) | ————→ | men (hombres) |
| A goose (un ganso) | ————→ | geese (gansos) |
| A mouse (un ratón) | ————→ | mice (ratones) |
| A fish (un pez) | ————→ | four fish (cuatro peces) |
| A sheep(una oveja) | ————→ | many sheep (muchas ovejas) |