



GUÍA DE AUTOAPRENDIZAJE

Sector/ Subsector de aprendizaje/ Especialidad	Inglés	Curso(s)	I A I B I C I D
Objetivo de Aprendizaje	Reforzar los aprendizajes ligados a las evaluaciones diagnósticas en cada una de las asignaturas/módulos, los cuales son la base para iniciar las unidades de aprendizaje correspondientes a las asignaturas y especialidades.		
Contenidos	Preposiciones de tiempo y dirección (in, on, at, out, from, to).		

Materiales: Lápiz, goma de borrar, diccionario (opcional).

I.- Prepositions of time (preposiciones de tiempo)

There are various prepositions about time in English. In this context, we will mention elementary prepositions to improve our language. Remember that the use of some prepositions is simply idiomatic (typically of English).

Existen varias preposiciones para tiempo en inglés. En este contexto, mencionaremos preposiciones básicas para mejorar nuestro lenguaje. Recuerde que el uso de algunas preposiciones es simplemente idiomático (típicamente del inglés, imposible de traducir directamente).

In (inside):	In the morning/afternoon/evening In the summer (seasons)	In 1990 (years) In November
On (surface):	On Monday (days of the week) On the radio/TV/internet On Christmas Day/New Year's Eve (special dates)	On July 1 st (dates) On weekends (US)
At (specific):	At 9'o clock At breakfast/lunch/dinner At Christmas At weekends (UK)	At USACH (specific place) At sunrise/noon/sunset At night

Activity 1: Read the statements carefully and match column A with column B. (You might need dictionary). Follow the example.

(Leer los términos cuidadosamente y unir columna A con columna B. Podría necesitar diccionario).
Seguir el ejemplo.

Answers (Respuestas)

A	B
1.- What time do you go to bed?	At Inco Blas Cañas
2.- Coffee with bread and butter	On Christmas Day
3.- 12 PM	I brush my teeth
4.- Birds sing...	In the morning
5.- Snowman	At 10 o'clock (<i>example</i>)
6.- Hello (at night)	At 8 AM
7.- Independence Day	In July
8.- We say 'like'...	We go to the beach
10.- You study...	At breakfast
11.- In the summer...	Good evening
12.- We start classes...	At noon
13.- At night	On September 18th
14.- Winter starts...	The week begins
15.- On Monday...	On Facebook

Activity 2: Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition. Pay attention to the word before the preposition. (Completar los espacios con la preposición correcta. Poner atención a la palabra antes de la preposición). You might need dictionary (Podría necesitar diccionario).

Example: We start classes **ON** Mondays. → Days of the week go with **ON** ☺

Answers (Respuestas)

- 1) We decided to get together ____ night. at
- 2) My classmates went to the beach ____ the summer. in
- 3) Most people celebrate Christmas ____ December 25th. on



- 4) _____ night, children go to sleep early. At
- 5) Peter always get up _____ 7 o'clock _____ the morning. at/in
- 6) Our flight to London leaves _____ the second of July. on
- 7) My grandfather was born _____ 1948. in
- 8) Did you do anything special _____ your birthday. on
- 9) The store isn't open _____ Sunday mornings. on
- 10) In Canada, it always snows _____ winter. in
- 11) Sally's birthday is _____ January. in
- 12) What time does he go to work _____ the morning? in
- 13) We sometimes have lunch in the cafeteria _____ noon. at
- 14) My brother often goes swimming _____ the weekend. at (on)
- 15) I sometimes get up _____ sunrise and do exercise. at

II.- Prepositions of direction (preposiciones de dirección)

In the context of direction, English speakers use elementary prepositions: from / to / out. These help to indicate distance and position of different objects.

(En contexto de dirección, los angloparlantes utilizan preposiciones elementales: from / to / out. Estas son útiles para indicar distancia y posición de diferentes objetos)

From (starting point in movement): Sarah comes **from** London.
(De, desde) Many people **from** Santiago marched towards La Moneda.

To (toward): Peter walks **to** the school.
(Hacia) Susan and George caught the bus **to** Maipú.

Out (to the outside): I'm going **out** to the garage.
(Fuera, afuera) She got **out** of the train.

NB: Get out (past tense: got out) is a phrasal verb.
(Atención!) Get out (pasado: got out) es un phasal verb.

These prepositions are also combinable. Look at the following examples:

(Estas preposiciones también son combinables. Observar los siguientes ejemplos)

Peter and Susan went from school to Costanera Centre.
(Peter y Susan fueron desde la escuela hacia Costanera Centre)

Helen participated in the march **from** Plaza Italia **to** Los Héroes station, **out** of the city centre.
(Helen participó en la marcha desde Plaza Italia hacia la estación Los Héroes, fuera del centro)

Activity 3: Fill in the gaps to complete the letter. Pay attention to combinable prepositions.
(Completar los espacios para dar sentido a la carta. Poner atención a las preposiciones combinables)

Answers (Repuestas)

Dear Sally,

I'm sorry, but I couldn't go **to** school last Monday. I had to travel (from) Talca (to) Punta Arenas. My mother also took me (to) the doctor because I didn't feel very well. In addition, buses (from) my house (to) the centre of Talca were late. Trains were the only transportation (out) of my town. However, my father took us (out) my town (to) Talca in the afternoon. It was difficult because he had to drive (from) Las Condes to Maipú. It was a very long journey, Maipú is almost (out) of the city.

Well, I hope we can see each other (out) of school next week. We can go (from) school (to) the zoo. Is it OK with you? Please, let me know.

Your friend,

Helen

Activity 4: Write a short paragraph (up to 100 words) using prepositions of direction and context below. You might need dictionary. (Escribir un párrafo corto -máximo 100 palabras- usando preposiciones de dirección y contexto de abajo. Podría necesitar diccionario).

- 1) Kelly and Susan live in Cerro Navia.
- 2) They need to take the train to visit Sarah in Las Condes.
- 3) Charles came to town from Buenos Aires. He is their friend.
- 4) They want to get together and go to the Zoo (San Cristóbal hill).



What do they have to do?

Example: Kelly has **to** catch the bus **from** her house to Susan’s house and...

Possible answer (Posible respuesta)

Kelly has **to** catch the bus **from** her house to Susan’s house and get together to visit Sarah. As they live in Cerro Navia, they need to take the train **from** this town **to** Las Condes. In addition, their friend Charles came to town from Buenos Aires, so after visiting Sarah, they have to go together **from** Las Condes **to** the airport by car. Once they welcome Charles and have lunch, they will catch a bus **from** Pudahuel **to** the Zoo at San Cristobal hill. **(85 words – 85 palabras)**

IV.- Autoevaluación.

Leer cuidadosamente los criterios antes de autoevaluarse. Califíquese con una nota entre 1.0 (Insuficiente) a 7.0 (Muy bueno) según lo indicado.

Nombre Completo:

Curso:

Criterios de Autoevaluación	Nota	Definición
No cumpla con lo requerido en la guía de autoaprendizaje	1.0 a 3.9	Insuficiente
Cumpla parcialmente expectativas de lo requerido en la guía de autoaprendizaje	4.0 a 5.5	Suficiente
Cumpla expectativas de lo requerido en la guía de autoaprendizaje	5.6 a 6.5	Bueno
Exceda expectativas de lo requerido en la guía de autoaprendizaje	6.6 a 7.0	Muy Bueno
Nota Autoevaluación		