



INSTITUTO JUAN PABLO II
Av. Sáenz Peña 576
TEL: 0381- 4205711
InstjuanpabloII@arnet.com.ar
www.instjuanpabloii.com.ar
www.instjuanpabloII.edu.ar

Materia: Inglés
Profesor: Samuel D. Fernández
Curso: 3 Año B
Ciclo lectivo: 2024

Bibliografía: Book: Metro,1. Oxford. Student Book and Workbook. James Styring & Nicholas Tims. Metro, 2. Oxford. Student Book and Workbook. James Styring & Nicholas Tims.

Programa Tercer Trimestre

UNIT 8: “Staying in shape”

- Vocabulary: fitness and health 90 and illness and injury 94.
- Grammar: love / like / hate + -ing 93 and should / shouldn't for advice 95.
- Reading: “Practice makes perfect” 92 and “Readers problems” 96-97.
- Listening: “Working out” 91, “On the news” 94.
- Speaking: Talking about illnesses and injuries 96

UNIT 1: “What’s the plan?”

- Vocabulary: weekend plans 14 and phrasal verbs: movement 18.
- Grammar: present progressive for the future 17 and indefinite pronouns: words with some, any, no and every 19.
- Reading: “Weekend ideas” 16 and “Do you have FOMO?” 21.
- Listening: “See you Saturday!” 15 and “A trip to St Louis” 18.
- Speaking: Making arrangements 20

TRABAJO PRÁCTICO 25

Vocabulary: phrasal verbs: movement

- *página 18*

Listening: “A trip to St Louis”

- *página 18*

Grammar: indefinite pronouns: words with some, any, no and every

- *página 19*

1. Some- words

Words: someone, something, somewhere

Use: We use some- words in affirmative sentences, polite offers, and requests. They suggest an unspecified or unknown quantity or person.

Examples:

Someone is at the door. (affirmative)

Would you like something to drink? (polite offer)

Can I help you with something? (request)

2. Any- words

Words: anyone, anything, anywhere

Use: Any- words are used in negative sentences, questions, and conditional statements. They suggest any amount, location, or person without limitation.



INSTITUTO JUAN PABLO II
Av. Sáenz Peña 576
TEL: 0381- 4205711
InstjuanpabloII@arnet.com.ar
www.instjuanpabloii.com.ar
www.instjuanpabloII.edu.ar

Materia: Inglés
Profesor: Samuel D. Fernández
Curso: 3 Año B
Ciclo lectivo: 2024

Examples:

I don't know anyone in this city. (negative)

Is there anything I can do to help? (question)

You can sit anywhere you like. (conditional)

3. No- words

Words: no one, nothing, nowhere

Use: No- words are used in negative sentences and mean "not a single" person, thing, or place. They carry a negative meaning on their own, so they don't need another negative word (e.g., don't, can't) in the sentence.

Examples:

No one knows the answer to that question. (negative)

Nothing is impossible if you work hard. (negative)

They went nowhere during the holidays. (negative)

4. Every- words

Words: everyone, everything, everywhere

Use: Every- words are used to refer to all people, things, or places without exception.

Examples:

Everyone loves ice cream. (all people)

Everything is ready for the party. (all things)

She's traveled everywhere in Europe. (all places)

Speaking: Making arrangements

- *pagina 20*