



INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA LENINGRADO

Resol. No.2285 de mayo 02 de 2011 Jornada Diurna

Resol. No. 3212 de Julio 01 de 2011 Jornada Nocturna

NIT 816.002.832-0

DANE 166001002886



TALLER No Mayo

NOMBRE DEL TALLER: Read

- **ÁREA:** Inglés
- **DOCENTE:** María Elena Muñoz Muñoz
- **GRUPO:** 10
- **FECHA:** mayo 2025

FASE DE PLANEACIÓN O PREPARACIÓN

COMPETENCIA: ■ Read about The Wallace and Gromit Story

EVIDENCIA DE APRENDIZAJE: Describing a process
Expressing purpose

FASE DE EJECUCIÓN O DESARROLLO

INSTRUCCIONES: El presente taller de desarrolla transversalmente con las asignaturas de: Artes, Sociales, Eres, Español e Inglés. Se hará la lectura pag. 46: The Wallace and Gromit Story y se desarrollara los puntos de Reading comprehension y los puntos de la página 47.

TEORÍA

TV 2 DAY

The Wallace and Gromit Story




People all over the world know the Wallace and Gromit short animated films. Animated simply means that models are used in the films, not actors. The Wallace and Gromit story started over 30 years ago when two schoolboys, David Sproxton and Peter Lord, learned to make animated films using David's father's 16mm camera. The BBC offered to buy one of their first films and, in 1972, David and Peter started their studio, Aardman Animations. The studio is called Aardman (it sounds like "hard man") after the name of a character in their first film.

In 1985 Nick Park joined the studio to work on a film about a cheese-loving inventor, Wallace, and his dog, Gromit, called *A Grand Day Out* (1989). Three more films followed: *Woolly Trouble* (1993), *A Close Shave* (1995), and *Wallace and Gromit: The Curse of the Were-Rabbit* (2005).

How are animated films made?

First the animator draws a storyboard, a series of pictures of the film. The storyboard is used to plan the film in detail.

Then a model of the character is made, and the designer plans the background. The models are often quite small, smaller than the human hand. Next, the director has a rehearsal to make sure that everyone knows what they are doing. After that, they are ready to shoot the film. The voices are recorded, and the animator moves the models' mouths, so the characters seem to speak.

In one minute of film, each character can move up to 1,440 times! The filmmakers often only manage to shoot three seconds of film a day, so it can take years to make a whole animated film.

Actividad 1:

Los estudiantes deberán buscar el vocabulario desconocido de la lectura.

Actividad 2:

Responder las preguntas las siguientes preguntas:

- What equipment did David and Peter use to make their first animated films?
- Why is their studio called Aardman?
- Why did Nick Park join Aardman?
- What is the their storyboard?
- Why does the director have a rehearsal?



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- f. Why does the characters seem to speak?
- g. Which information shows that making an animated film is very slow process?

Actividad 3:

Los estudiantes realizarán las actividades de la página 47, punto 15

4 GRAMMAR

Complete.

Simple present passive

The studio **is called** Aardman Animations.
The storyboard **is used** to plan the film.
Models **are used** in the films.
How **are** animated films made?

- We form the simple present passive with the present tense of **be** + past participle.

Infinitive of purpose

Nick Park joined the studio **to work** on a film.
The storyboard **is used** **to plan** the film.

- We use the infinitive of purpose to say **why** we do something.

Check the
answers
page 67

5 GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Match the words in list A with the phrases in list B and write sentences: (A) *is used to* (B).

- A**
- a camera
 - a computer
 - a lifebelt
 - a map
 - a microphone
 - a backpack
 - an MP3 player

- B**
- send e-mail
 - take pictures
 - listen to music
 - save someone from drowning
 - carry things on your back
 - find the way
 - make an audio recording

6 GAME

Play *What is it?*

It's made of metal and
it's used to eat with.

A knife?

No.

A spoon?

Yes—one point!

7 LISTENING

Carol, Ben, and Jack are at the TV2DAY farewell party. Listen and match the beginnings with the endings.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Ben wanted | a to get Carol a drink. |
| 2 Carol refused | b not to tell Ben. |
| 3 Jack offered | c to dance with Ben. |
| 4 Carol agreed | d to stop arguing. |
| 5 Jack promised | e to dance with Carol. |
| 6 Carol told Jack and Ben | f to write to Jack. |

Now ask and answer.

What did Ben want? He wanted to dance with Carol.

Verb + Infinitive

The BBC offered **to buy** one of their first films.
The characters seem **to speak**.
They often only manage **to shoot** three seconds of film.

Grammar
Summary
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8 ROLE-PLAY

Act out a conversation at a party between two friends at the end of a vacation.

A

Invite B to dance.

B

Refuse and give a reason.

Offer to get B a drink.

Thank A but ask for something else.

Say how you feel about the end of the vacation.

Agree. Ask A to promise to do something.

Promise. Invite B to visit you.

Accept.

9 PRONUNCIATION

Mark the stressed syllable.

animated • animation • background
character • designer • detail
inventor • manage • storyboard



Now listen and check. Repeat the words.

10 VOCABULARY

Look at the personal information and match the people with the jobs in the box. Then say what each person wants to be.

Ben wants to be a pilot because he likes flying.

- Ben likes flying.
- Dani is good at foreign languages.
- Jack likes mathematics.
- Sally is good at science and likes helping people.
- Laura likes writing and taking pictures.
- Pedro likes making videos.
- Max enjoys playing the guitar.
- Carol loves going to the theater.

Jobs and occupations

actor • computer expert • doctor
journalist • musician • pilot
tour guide • TV producer

11 WRITING

Think about what people in your class like or are good at. Write sentences saying what you think they would like to be.

I think Luis would like to be a referee because he loves blowing whistles.



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EJEMPLOS:

FASE DE EVALUACIÓN

ACTIVIDAD A EVALUAR:

En el punto 11 de la página 47 los estudiantes deberán escribir cuales de sus compañeros tiene habilidades para producir filmes cortos o escribir un guion.