



UNIVERSIDAD DEL QUINDÍO

UNIDAD 4 - EA2 Reading and vocabulary

Autor
Juan José Rodríguez González

PERTINENTE CREATIVA INTEGRADORA

@uniquindio unquindioconectada unquindioconectada



Reading and vocabulary

≡ Competencias y Resultados de Aprendizaje

≡ Ruta Metodológica

≡ Introducción a la Temática

≡ Enseñanzas

≡ Resumen de la Temática

≡ Glosario

≡ Referencias

Competencias y Resultados de Aprendizaje




- The student recognizes most continuous texts (novel, short story, essay, opinion column, among others) and discontinuous (comic, infographics, advertising, among others) through strategies of reading to favor literal, inferential, critical and intertextual thinking.
- The student qualifies and values the critical reading process, through reading, speaking and writing exercises in which real contexts and learning experiences are involved, according to his/her discipline to promote dialogical thinking to build his/her vision of the world and respect that of others, through interaction.
- The student understands most oral and written texts, in English, to promote communicative competence, in accordance with the discipline and the postulates of the Common European Framework (B2), through exercises in which reading comprehension is involved. In intermediate B2 level.
- The student understands most of oral and written texts in English, through a communicative semantic approach, to know other cultures and face the demands of today's society and professional career.

Ruta Metodológica

Figura 01 Recomendaciones Generales

Recomendaciones Generales




For a good performance in this unit, it is recommendable that the student goes through all the learning unit so that he/she can have a clear idea of the topics and the activities to be developed in the autonomous and evaluative tasks. It is also good to keep constant contact with the tutor. In that way, the student can have advisory and clarify all the doubts he/she may have. For this, the platform has the forum of questions and doubts and the student can also send messages or call the tutor on the phone.

Fuente: Rodríguez J. (2021)
uniquindío

Figura 02 Requisitos

Requisitos



For the development of this unit, it is important to have clear the contents of the previous courses of English one, two and three and the recommendations of the tutor regarding the activities to be carried out, it is also important to go through the books and webs reference that is given so that the student can have a wider view about the topics given in the unit.

Fuente: Rodríguez J. (2021)
uniquindío

Introducción a la Temática



Financial management continues to change at a rapid pace. Advancements are occurring not only in the theory of financial management but also in its real-world practice. One result has been for financial management to take on a greater strategic focus, as managers struggle to create value within a corporate setting. In the process of value creation, financial managers are increasingly supplementing the traditional metrics of performance with new methods that encourage a greater role for uncertainty and multiple assumptions. Corporate governance issues, ethical dilemmas, conflicting stakeholder claims, a downsized corporate environment, the globalization of finance, e-commerce, strategic alliances, the growth of outsourcing, and a host of other issues and considerations now permeate the landscape of financial decision making. It is indeed a time of both challenge and opportunity (Van Horne, 2009, pág. XXI).

In this unit the student will have the chance to conceptualize some elements of English language such as grammar contents, reading, writing, listening and speaking skills developed along the central topic of financial management, financial analysis and management in general. The students will develop the reading, listening and speaking skills through the analysis and performances of activities designed to create confidence and fluency in the students.

Enseñanzas



Using grammar in an English course helps understand the structural components of the language. In that sense, studying specific aspects of the language, gives punctual information about a certain topic of interest which may require deeper study. That is the case of the participle time verbs. They can be understood in a clearer way when we see and study them from a grammatical point of view.

Participle time verbs

The participle time verbs are those parts of a normal verb that serve to make sentences in present perfect, past perfect,

Future perfect, passive voice and so on. They are very used in English and normally we recommend to study them as a list of irregular verbs or in context. So that, the student can enhance the learning process and have fun at the same time. A normal list of irregular verbs contains three main entries, the infinitive base form, the past simple form and the participle past form. Example.

Figura 01

Irregular verbs list		
Infinitive base form	Past simple form	Participle past form
Get	Got	Got/ gotten
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Have	Had	Had
Do	Did	Done

Fuente: Rodríguez, J. (2021)

uniquindio



Several times, the dictionaries don't give the definition of a participle past verb but the conversion to a base form of the verb that we are looking for in participle time. Then what we normally do is that we look for the base form again, and in that way, we can find the definition of the word we are looking for. Example.

Collins

done

• Inglés • Inglés-Francés Inglés-Español Más diccionarios

done Pronunciación en video Inglés: done Americano: done Ejemplos Tendencias En otros idiomas

done
Collins COBUILD

(dʌn) 1.

Done is the past participle of do!

Main entry in participle past

Conversion to base form (Do)

Frecuencia de uso de la palabra

Fuente: Collinsdictionary, (2021)

Another way to find each of the participle time verbs in English, just put the infinitive base form of the verb and the dictionary will give the other possible conjugation entries. Example.

Collins

do Entry

• Inglés • Inglés-Francés Inglés-Español Más diccionarios

do do do. Pronunciación en vídeo Inglés: do¹ Inglés: do Inglés: do² Inglés: do³ Inglés: DO Inglt ▶

Definición de do

do

auxiliary verb uses

Collins COBUILD

(da 🔊, STRONG du: 🔊)

Formas de la palabra: 3rd person singular present tense **does** (WEAK dɪz 🔊, STRONG dʌz 🔊), present participle **doing** 🔊, past tense **did** 🔊, past participle **done** 🔊

Do is used as an auxiliary with the simple present tense. **Did** is used as an auxiliary with the simple past tense. In spoken English, negative forms of **do** are often shortened, for example **do not** is shortened to **don't** and **did not** is shortened to **didn't**.

Fuente: Collinsdictionary, (2021)

Collins, H. (2021). Collins dictionary.com. Recuperado el 9 de junio de 2021, en: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles>

VISITAR

Oxford, U. (2021) lexico.com. Recuperado el 9 de junio de 2021, en: <https://www.lexico.com/>

VISITAR

Webster, M. (2021). Merriam Webster dictionary. Com. Recuperado el 9 de junio de 2021, en: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>

VISITAR

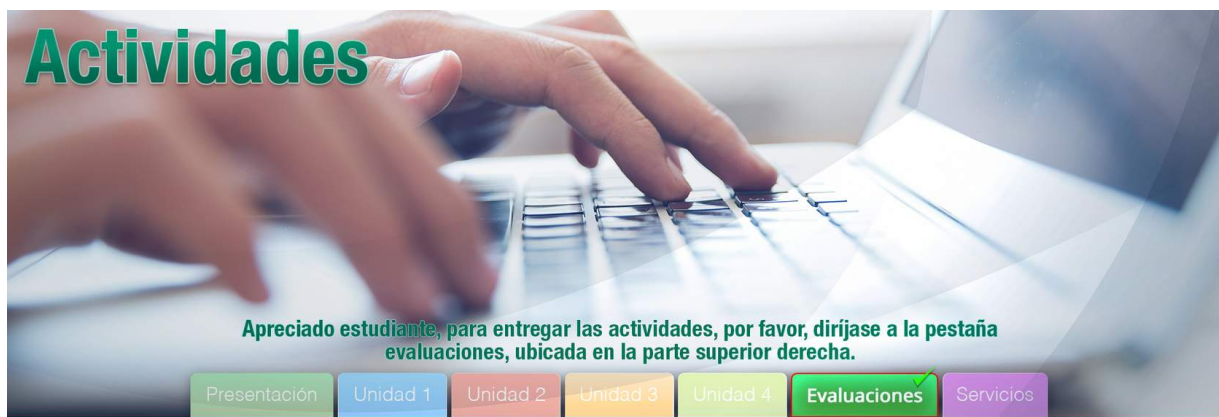
In these sites, we can look for the word in the dictionary, know its meaning and learn how it is pronounced and spelled in a correct way in English. This is going to help us a lot at the moment of reading and listening texts of our interest, since all the main entries of the words in English are pronounced in the dictionaries and given the entries in past and participle past plus all the variations in definitions of the main entry. So, we can have access to the precise pronunciation, spelling, definition and conjugation of the different words in English.

Now let's have a look at this video where we can see the clear difference between verbs in past, present participle and past participle. How to use them and how we find them in dictionaries.

EasyTeaching. (2020, 02, 26). Past Tense Verbs VS Past Participles | EasyTeaching. [Archivo de Video]. Recuperado el 2021, 06, 12, en: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5jFgiS4mvy>

[VER VIDEO](#)

In this video we can see that the use of the verbs in participle past are as mentions before for the tenses: present perfect tense, past perfect tense and passive voice tense. For the present simple tense and the present participle tense, we use other constructions like present continuous tense, present simple tense and so forth.



Actividades

Apreciado estudiante, para entregar las actividades, por favor, diríjase a la pestaña evaluaciones, ubicada en la parte superior derecha.

Presentación Unidad 1 Unidad 2 Unidad 3 Unidad 4 **Evaluaciones** Servicios

Resumen de la Temática

Figura 02

Resumen de la Temática:

Unidad 4. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

EA2. Reading and vocabulary

Irregular verbs list: Infinitive base form, Past simple form, Participle past



Fuente: Rodríguez, J. (2021)

uniquindío



Glosario



Conjugation: Inflection of a verb for person, number, tense, voice, mood, etc.

Definition: A definition is a statement giving the meaning of a word or expression, especially in a dictionary.

Entry: An entry in a diary, account book, computer file, or reference book is a short piece of writing in it.

Spelling: It is the correct order of the letters in a word.

Verb: A verb is a word such as 'sing', 'feel', or 'die' which is used with a subject to say what someone or something does or what happens to them, or to give information about them.

Word: A word is a single unit of language that can be represented in writing or speech. In English, a word has a space on either side of it when it is written.

Referencias



Azar, S. B. (2002). Understanding and using English Grammar Third edition. New York: Longman.

Collins, H. (2021). Collinsdictionary.com. Obtenido de <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/>

Oxford, U. (2021). Lexico.com. Obtenido de <https://www.lexico.com/>

Van Horne, J. (2009). Fundamentals of Financial Management 13th edition. Essex: Prentice Hall.

Webster, M. (2021). www.merriam-webster.com. Obtenido de <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>

