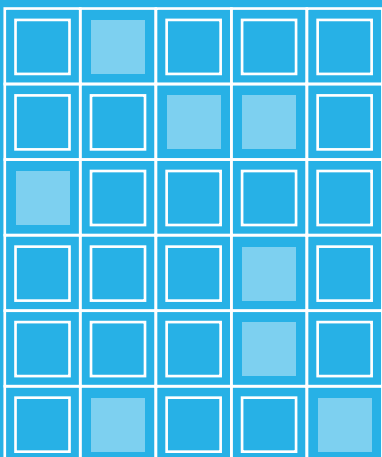
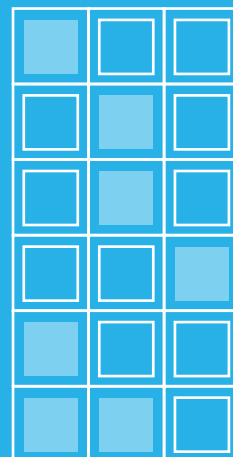




Bachillerato General Unificado



ENGLISH



Level

B1.1

STUDENT'S BOOK

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Ministerio
de Educación

Transformar la educación
MISIÓN DE TODOS

UNIT

1



UNIT

2



UNIT

3



CLIL

- Newspaper Sections
- News Writing and Reporting
- School World

- Healthy Habits
- Earth Resources

- Character and Personality
- Feelings and Emotions

Goals

- You will learn how to
- talk about news.
 - announce a piece of news that has happened recently.
 - share life experiences.

- You will learn how to
- speculate about lifestyles in the past.
 - express opinion and possibility about past events.
 - describe people, objects, and events.

- You will learn how to
- talk about people's characters and personalities.
 - express feelings, attitudes, and mood.
 - describe events in the life of famous people.

Grammar

- Simple Present tense
- Simple Past tense
- Present Perfect tense
- Past Perfect tense

- Past modals
- Relative clauses

- Phrasal verbs
- Gerunds and infinitives
- Prefixes and suffixes

Skills and Strategies

Grammar: using context clues to make decisions about verb forms according to the tenses

Reading: identifying the lead paragraph of an article

Writing:

- using quotation marks to report what other people say or said
- writing the lead paragraph of a short article, providing a clear and concise overview of the main points

Speaking: using idiomatic expressions to share your own experiences

Vocabulary: classifying vocabulary into categories to remember it better

Grammar: understanding the structure of sentences that make use of connectors

Reading: identifying the thesis statement in an essay

Writing:

- using sequence connectors such as *first of all*, *second of all*, *in summary*, to organize the ideas of a text
- writing a short essay

Listening: reading options carefully before listening to the audio to focus your comprehension

Speaking: using expressions such as *Look! Well, I guess / I know! / I think* to engage in a conversation

Vocabulary:

- paying attention to the prefixes added at the beginning of a word
- using grammar books, dictionaries, or the Internet as sources of reference
- transforming base words into nouns by adding suffixes

Reading: looking at the sentences that are immediately before and after an idea to infer missing information

Writing: writing a biography following a specific structure

Listening: paying attention to the speakers' tone of voice to interpret their feelings

Speaking: using an appropriate tone of voice and gestures to convey your feelings and emotions when holding a conversation

Project

A Newspaper Section

A Power Point Presentation

A Personal Blog

UNIT

4



UNIT

5



UNIT

6



CLIL

- Old Traditions and Customs
- Remarkable People and Events
- Old Times and the Modern World

- Landscapes
- Outdoor Activities

- Real Teen Problematic Situations
- The Teenage Brain

Goals

- You will learn how to
- talk about changes over time.
 - share experiences and accomplishments.
 - discuss traditions.

- You will learn how to
- check for information.
 - ask for agreement.
 - report what someone has said.

- You will learn how to
- talk about what you will normally do in real-life situations.
 - talk about what you would generally do in unreal situations.
 - express regrets and wishes.

Grammar

- Passive Voice
- Used to

- Tag questions
- Reported speech
- Compound adjectives

- First conditional
- Second conditional
- Third conditional
- Wish

Skills and Strategies

Vocabulary:

- using visual aids to guess meaning
- using context clues to find missing words in a passage
- relating new language to concepts already known to memorize vocabulary
- using visual images and relating them to language clues to deduce the meaning of new vocabulary

Reading: scanning the text to identify specific information

Writing: writing a comparison and contrast essay

Speaking: using *That's for sure* or *No doubt about it* to express agreement

Vocabulary:

- relating new language to concepts already known
- using language-based clues to guess meaning

Reading:

- relating the content and the conventions of a text to its corresponding sub-headings
- identifying facts and opinions

Writing: using *so* and *such* to place emphasis on descriptions

Listening: paying selective attention and using general world knowledge clues to identify details

Speaking: using tag questions to keep the conversation going

Vocabulary: associating words in order to remember expressions easily

Grammar: reasoning deductively to apply rules to new language situations

Reading: identifying and differentiating between stated and inferred information

Writing: writing arguments from authority

Speaking: using *say that again*, to ask for repetition

Project

A Memory Tradition Survey

A Promotional Radio Advertisement

A Debate



► General Objective

You will be able to talk about events that have happened recently and share experiences of your school community.

► Communication Goals

You will learn how to

- talk about news.
- announce a piece of news that has happened recently.
- share life experiences.

► CLIL

- Newspaper Sections
- News Writing and Reporting
- School World

Vocabulary

- Sections of a Newspaper
- Words related to news writing and reporting

Grammar

- Simple Present and Simple Past tenses
- Present Perfect and Past Perfect tenses

► Idioms and Colloquial Expressions

- *To hit the headlines*
- *That's breaking news*
- *To cover the story*

► Project

A Newspaper Section

You will create a newspaper section to narrate recent news and key stories of your school

Discuss:

- Is there a newspaper at your school?
- What is the most famous newspaper in your town and country?





Lesson 1

Have You Read the News?

1. Match the columns to discover the headlines and the section they belong to.

- a. Water bursts through river walls... ☒
- b. Dollar against Euro... ☐
- c. Cheaper drug to treat... ☐
- d. New gallery has opened... ☐
- e. Royal love scandal has... ☐

- 1. its doors to the public.
- 2. hit the headlines once again.
- 3. the never ending battle.
- 4. and floods local farmland.
- 5. heart disease has been successful.

Sections

- ☐ International
- ☐ Social
- ☐ Local News
- ☐ Business
- ☒ Arts
- ☐ Sports
- ☐ Classifieds
- ☐ Health

Key Expressions

Hit the headlines: to become famous for being reported in the news



2. Read and listen to the conversations about recent news. Then, complete the chart below.

a.



- Mary:** Wow, the royal couple has had another love scandal!
- Jane:** That's unbelievable!
- Mary:** Believe it! It is published everywhere. Haven't you read it yet?
- Jane:** No, not yet. That's shocking news! And you know, the social section never lies.

c.



- Mark:** Do we have today's broadsheet?
- Anna:** Yes. I've already read it. Do you want to check out the economic issues?
- Mark:** Well, I'm always interested in the currency exchange rates.
- Anna:** There's a remarkable change. This week the dollar has fallen and the euro has risen.
- Mark:** Oh! That's astonishing!

b.



- Juan:** Look! The new host country for the Olympic Games has already been chosen.
- Mia:** Really? That's the sports event of the year! What's the fortunate country?
- Juan:** It's Brazil. This is the first time for a Latin American country.
- Mia:** Wow! That's awesome!

d.



- Claire:** Have you read the news today?
- Peter:** No, I haven't done it yet. What happened?
- Claire:** Last Friday heavy rain led to serious flooding in a small town near our city.
- Peter:** Well, it isn't hard to believe. Sometimes things don't work as they should; besides, the authorities haven't fixed the river walls since 1998!

Pronunciation

Rising intonation is used to express strong feelings.

Listen and repeat

- Wow!
- That's astonishing!
- That's awesome!
- That's shocking!



Newspaper Section

Topic

Ways to express feelings about news

a. <u>Social</u>		<u>That's shocking news!</u>
b. _____		_____
c. _____		_____
d. _____		_____

Reflect on Grammar

The Present Perfect Tense

Use it to talk about events that occurred at a non-specific time in the past and continue to the present.

- I've **already** read it.
- The host country for the Olympic Games has been chosen.
- I haven't read the local newspaper **yet**.
- Haven't you read it **yet**?

- Use **already** to say that something happened sooner than expected in affirmative sentences.
- Use **yet** to mean "until now" in negative sentences and questions.

The Simple Present Tense

Use it to express routines and facts.

- I'm always interested in the currency exchange rates.
- And you know, the social section never lies.
- Sometimes things don't work as they should.

Use frequency adverbs to indicate the frequency of routines and habitual actions.



3. Complete the sentences. Use the Word Bank in the Simple Present and the Present Perfect tenses.

Word Bank

- win (2x)
- like
- send
- be
- attend
- arrive
- show
- close
- buy
- create

Grammar Strategy

Use context clues to make decisions about the forms of the verbs according to the tenses.

THE GATEWAY

WINDMILL SCHOOL NEWSPAPER

Monday January 30, 2013 No. 1

WINDMILL BEATS SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL



Our basketball team **has won** the interschool championship again. It is the third time our players _____ (a) the trophy and succeeded in this important sports event.

PARENTS AT SCHOOL: When Arts Matter

The majority of the school's families _____ (b) the Arts Festival this year. This is awesome news! Students _____ (c) already _____ (d) the families a *thank you note*.

NEW SCIENTISTS OF ALL AGES AT WINDMILL

The school science fair always _____ (e) students' creativity and love for design. On this occasion, a 10th grade girl _____ (f) some innovative software for learning English in a fun way.

STUDENT'S VOICES & NEEDS

It's a fact that most students _____ (g) new technologies and the computer lessons. However, the school's computers are very old and don't work properly. The school _____ (h) new ones yet.

ADMISSION PROCESS OVER

The school _____ (i) already _____ (j) its doors to new students. Admissions for the next academic year _____ (k) now over.



SOFT NEWS

The school principal is still on vacation. She _____ (l) _____ (m) from Houston, Texas yet.

Project Stage 1

- Get into groups of three.
- Select your favorite section of a newspaper and justify your choice.
- Do some research about events, news and stories that have happened at your school.



Lesson 2

From the Inside of a Newspaper



1. Look at the pictures and guess the roles of the people involved in newspaper production. Then, listen and check.



Mr. Graham

- ☐ Graphic Designer
☒ Publisher



Claire Davis

- ☐ Photographer
☐ Columnist



Tom Middleton

- ☐ Press Operator
☐ Editor



Kim Harris

- ☐ Journalist
☐ Secretary



2. Listen and complete the interview with words in exercise 1.

Matt: Good afternoon, Mr. Graham. I want to know about the process of newspaper production. How did you produce the last piece of news about the truck accident?!

Mr. Graham: Well, we published it last week and we worked as a team. The process involved different stages and different staff. At 4:00 AM, the journalist went to the scene where the event had taken place. (1) When she arrived, the photographer had already taken some pictures of the accident.

Matt: What did the journalist do after she arrived on the scene?

Mr. Graham: At 4:15, the _____ (a) asked questions and recorded the information. (2) Before the interviews, she had checked her voice recorder, of course! At 5:30, the journalist wrote the news story.

Matt: Did the journalist show her article to the _____ (b)?

Mr. Graham: Yes. (3) By the time the editor gave the text to the _____ (c), he had already checked the content of the story. The graphic designer used the pictures that the _____ (d) had sent him one hour before and selected those that best illustrated and supported the article.

Matt: What happened during the final stages of the process?

Mr. Graham: Finally, the graphic designer created the page layout and produced the final version of the newspaper article. It was ready at 7:30. (4) We published the news at 8:00 after the _____ (e) had printed it.



3. Read the four numbered sentences in the interview and fill in the chart.

Sentence	First / earlier action	Second / later action
(1)	<i>the photographer had already taken some pictures of the accident</i>	<i>the journalist arrived</i>
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		

Reflect on Grammar

The Past Perfect Tense

Use it to talk about an action that happened before another action in the past.

When the journalist arrived, the photographer **had already taken** some pictures of the accident.

First) the photographer **took** some pictures of the accident. (Later) the journalist arrived.

Common expressions: Before (that), By then, already

The Simple Past Tense

Use it to express actions that started and ended in the past.

How did you produce the last piece of news about the truck accident?
We published it last week.

Common expressions: Last week, yesterday, that day, when



4. Complete the interview with the verbs in parentheses. Use the Simple Past and the Past Perfect tenses. Then, listen and check.



Journalist: Hi, Tina. You are a student at Lincoln High School. Please tell me about the new library project or the initiative you and your classmates had. What was this story about?

Tina: OK. Last year my classmates and I noticed (notice) that our school library (a. not have) many nice new books and we (b. decide) to do something about it. When we invited (c. invite) neighbors to donate books, we (d. collect already) story books and textbooks from our teachers. Before that, we (e. talk) to the school principal to ask for his permission, of course! The book collection process (f. be) a great success. By the end of last year, we (g. gather already) 250 new books.

Project Stage 2

- Ask key people at school to find out the details about the events you have done research on.
- Assign the group members different roles. Each member will play a key role.

E.g. journalist, editor, graphic designer...



Lesson 3

Hit the Headlines

1. Match the concepts with their definitions.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| a. Headline | ☐ | 1. The key or main information of an article |
| b. By-line | ☒ | 2. The title of an article |
| c. Lead paragraph | ☐ | 3. The body or secondary ideas of an article |
| d. Supporting details | ☐ | 4. Line that gives the writer's name |

2. Read the headlines of the article below and predict the topic.

- ☐ The article is about the Williams sisters' life after ten years of practice.
- ☐ The article is about the success of the Williams sisters over the last ten years.



3. Read the article and complete the diagram on page 15.

SPECIAL

Sports

BY STEVEN RODRIGUEZ

THE WILLIAMS: Beyond a Decade of Dominance



In professional women's tennis around the world there are two sisters who have already made history since their debut in 1994. They are Venus and Serena Williams. They were born in the United States, in the 80's, and they live in Florida with their family. The Williams

sisters have played in professional tennis matches since the 1990's and by the year 2003 both had become No. 1 in the world.

They have hit the headlines several times and have made history for various reasons. First, the Women's Tennis Association (WTA) has ranked the Williams sisters World No. 1 in singles on various occasions. Second, they became the first black women to accomplish this goal in the history of tennis. Third, they have won more Olympic gold medals than any other female tennis player. "We play with our hearts and souls for our country and for all the women we represent in the world," said Venus.

But what makes the Williams sisters such outstanding tennis players? "We train really hard every day and keep our bodies fit to build an aggressive style," said Serena. It is noticeable that it takes discipline and great physical effort on their part. "We also eat very healthy food and if we get an injury, we take good care of it until recovery," said Venus. But mental and emotional aspects also play a key role. "Sometimes, they can get nervous when they get near the finish line in a key set," said Richard Williams, their father, best friend and mentor. They love each other and have strong family bonds.

Reading Strategy

The lead paragraph of an article is always the first lines of it.

Writing Strategy

- Use quotation marks " " to report what other people say or said.
- E.g. "We also eat very healthy food and if we get an injury, we take good care of it until recovery," said Venus.

Lead Paragraph

Who

Venus and Serena Williams

What**Where****When****How /Why***Playing professional tennis*

4. Identify the secondary ideas in the article and complete the chart. Not all the spaces must be filled in.

Idea No.	Who	What	Where	When	How /Why
1	Women's Tennis Association	First black women to be ranked No 1			
2	Venus and Serena Williams				
3	The Williams sisters		Olympic Games		<i>They play with...</i>
4	The Williams sisters	Outstanding players			

5. Write a short article about the most recent event at your school.

(Headline) _____

(By-line) _____

Lead _____

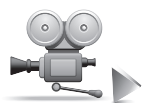
(Body) _____

Writing Strategy

Write the **lead** of a newspaper article by providing a clear and concise overview of the main points: **who, what, when, where, how and why.**

Project Stage 3

- Use key questions to interview two members of the school community. Record the interviews and take pictures, too.
- Write short narrations of the news you discovered.
- Create a nice design using the texts and the pictures.



Unit 1

Grammar Chart

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

It is used to express facts, routines, and give instructions or directions.

Affirmative			Negative			Auxiliary Verb
I/We/You/They	drink	water.	I/We/You/They	don't drink	water.	Do you drink water?
He/She/It	drinks	water.	He/She/It	doesn't drink	water.	Does she drink water?

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

It is used to describe actions that started and ended in the past. The time of occurrence is usually known.

Affirmative			Negative			Auxiliary Verb
I/We/You/They	drank	water.	I/We/You/They	didn't drink	water.	Did they drink water?
He/She/It	drank	water.	He/She/It	didn't drink	water.	

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

It describes actions that started in the past and haven't ended, or are relevant in the present.

Affirmative			Negative			Questions			
I	have eaten	Chinese food.	I	haven't eaten	Chinese food.	Have	I	eaten	Chinese food?
He	has eaten		He	hasn't eaten		Has	he	eaten	
She			She				she		
It			It				it		
We	have eaten		We	haven't eaten		Have	we	eaten	
You			You				you		
They			They				they		

Note 1: Use **already** to say that something happened sooner than expected in affirmative sentences. It can go between the auxiliary verb **have** and the main verb or at the end of the sentence to make it stronger.

You have already eaten Chinese food. / They have eaten Chinese food already.

Note 2: Use **yet** to mean "until now" in negative sentences. It can go between the auxiliary verb **have** and the main verb or at the end of the sentence to make it stronger.

He hasn't yet eaten Chinese food. / We haven't eaten Chinese food yet.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

It is used to describe an event that occurred before another action in the past.

Affirmative			Negative			Questions			
I	had eaten	dinner before I went to bed.	I	hadn't eaten	dinner before I went to bed.	Had	I	eaten	dinner before I went to bed?
He			He				he		
She			She				she		
It			It				it		
We	had cooked		We	hadn't cooked			we	cooked	
You			You				you		
They			They				they		

Note 1: We use **already** to emphasize that something had happened before the second event took place in affirmative sentences. *She had already eaten dinner before I went to bed.*



Unit 1

Glossary Activities

1. Match column A with column B to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
1. I <i>highlighted</i> the important parts...	☐ a. in Atlanta, USA.
2. Newspapers publish <i>obituaries</i> when...	☐ b. she was a child.
3. CNN <i>headquarters</i> is...	☐ c. so you don't have to read the whole article.
4. Shakira made her <i>debut</i> when...	☐ d. onto a CD.
5. I want to <i>record</i> all this music...	☐ e. someone dies.

2. Replace the words in bold face with a synonymous word from the glossary.

- a. After heavy rains, many towns were ***inundated*** with water.

- b. The newspapers ***title*** immediately caught my attention.

- c. The newspaper's ***design*** was very confusing.

- d. Brazil won the football ***game*** against Italy.

- e. The company's ***employees*** are working on a new solution to the problem.

- f. The ***journalist*** is interviewing the health minister as we speak.



3. Unscramble the words and then use them to complete the conversation.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| a. o h s k n i g c _____ | e. d l a e _____ |
| b. e i o d t r _____ | f. s t f a c _____ |
| c. r m e n o t _____ | g. d w a r a _____ |
| d. g s t a n d i o u t _____ | h. s t o h _____ |

Paul: Hey Tammy, did I tell you that the newspaper's _____ (1) won an _____ (2) for _____ (3) work?

Tammy: No you didn't. I think that's great. He really deserves it. He always writes about _____ (4) and never includes his personal opinions.

Paul: I know. Did you read his article on London as the _____ (5) city for the 2012 Olympics?

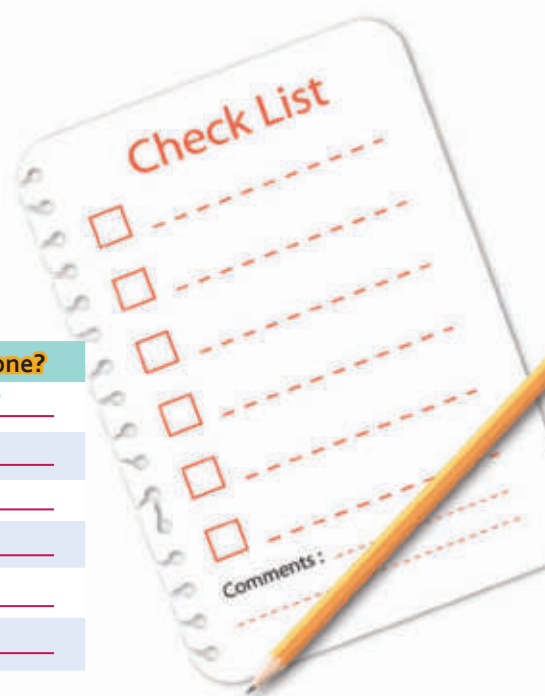
Tammy: Well, actually I only had time to read the _____ (6) paragraph. But it looked interesting!

Paul: Yeah, it was really interesting and a little _____ (7) too. I can't believe that they are having so many security problems just days before the Olympics are due to start.

Tammy: I guess that as a junior editor, your boss is also your _____ (8), isn't he?

Paul: He sure is. I have learned a lot working with him.

Quiz Time



1. Listen to the conversations between the editor (Tom) and the newspaper staff. Complete the chart.

	What do they have to do?	Job done?
a. Claire	<u>takes</u> all the pictures.	<u>Yes</u>
b. Bill	_____ all the interviews.	_____
c. Sara	_____ the complete article.	_____
d. Susan	_____ the pictures that support the article.	_____
e. Carol	_____ the advertisement.	_____
f. Frank	_____ the color pages.	_____

2. Complete the dialog with the verbs in parentheses.
Use the Simple Present and the Present Perfect tenses.

Kim: Look at the social section of the news! It _____
(a. say) the Smiths got divorced.

Lars: That's unbelievable! They always _____
(b. go) to parties together.

Kim: I know, and Mrs. Smith never _____
(c. eat) out without her husband.

Lars: This _____ (d. be) shocking news!

Kim: I know! _____ you _____ (e. read) the news about the Garcia family?

Lars: No, I _____ (f. read) it. What has happened?

Kim: They _____ (g. celebrate) their 10th anniversary

Lars: Nice! That's happy news!

3. Read the news story. Then, choose the correct option.



World

Championship Final a Rainy Match

Yesterday was the big day. The two soccer teams were ready to play the World Championship final at Sun Stadium at 7:00 PM. By the time the players were ready to start the match, the crowds had waited in line for hours. Many people attended the game. When the news reporters arrived to cover the event, the fans and hooligans had already taken pictures of the football field and of the arrival of some players. The game was amazing. The players did their best in spite of the terrible weather conditions: before the game was over, it had started raining...

- The crowd waited in line before/after the match started.
- The reporters arrived before/after the fans had taken pictures.
- It started raining before/after the game was over.

Self-Evaluation

Now I can...

- talk about a news item or an event that has happened recently..
- describe an event in the past and talk about an earlier moment.

Very Well

OK

A Little

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

Healthy Life, Healthy World ²

► General Objective

You will be able to talk about lifestyles and speculate about habits and customs of the past.

► Communication Goals

You will learn how to

- speculate about lifestyles in the past.
- express opinion and possibility about past events.
- describe people, objects, and events.

► CLIL

- Healthy Habits
- Earth Resources

Vocabulary

- Words related to healthy habits, earth resources, and environmental degradation

Grammar

- Past Modals: must / could / might /
- Relative clauses: who / where / that

► Idioms and Colloquial Expressions

- *To be fit as a fiddle*
- *To be in bad shape*
- *To be in murky waters*
- *To move heaven and earth*

► Project

A PowerPoint Presentation

You will create a PowerPoint presentation about lifestyles to share problematic situations you identify in your community, as well as actions people can take to protect the environment.

Discuss:

- Do you have a healthy lifestyle?
- Do you and your community take care of our natural resources?





Lesson 1

Healthy Habits

1. Classify the actions in the Word Bank into healthy or unhealthy habits.



Vocabulary Strategy

Classify vocabulary into categories to remember it better.

HEALTHY HABITS

UNHEALTHY HABITS

Eating fatty foods

Word Bank

- Eating fatty foods
- Smoking
- Drinking water
- Sleeping well
- Being sedentary
- Getting drunk
- Being active
- Having a healthy diet
- Doing exercise
- Feeling stressed



2. Read and listen to the conversation. Then, check ✓ the correct options in the box below.

Useful Expressions

- Use I know! to show agreement with what someone says.
- Use I guess to express your opinion about something you are not sure about.

- Jason:** Hi, Alan. I'm glad you came to my Granny's Birthday party.
Alan: Thanks for the invitation. Is she really going to be 100 years old?
Jason: Yes, and look at her! She's not sedentary, instead she is very active!
Alan: I know! She has lots of energy. She **must have slept** all day long!
Jason: Well, she didn't. It **could have been** because she took a 30 minutes nap this afternoon. But she sleeps very well at night.
Alan: And, she is thin and fit. She **must have eaten** low-fat foods all of her life!
Jason: Yes. Her diet has always included steamed fish, grilled meat, and olive oil.
Alan: Wow! She has had a very healthy diet. She **might never have eaten** fatty food, I guess.
Jason: Well, she doesn't like junk food. She prefers lots of veggies and fruit.
Alan: What about drinks? Does she drink sodas and coffee?
Jason: Not really. She prefers to drink water and fruit-flavored yogurt or fresh juice.
Alan: I guess she **might never have smoked**, right?
Jason: You're right. She hates smoking and she has never been drunk. Besides, she loves exercising. She walks the dog every day!
Alan: And she looks quite relaxed! Has she ever felt stressed?
Jason: Well, as you can see, she is always in a good mood and nothing makes her feel angry.
Alan: Gee! Now I see... Having such a healthy lifestyle **must have prevented** her from getting lots of diseases.

	fact	opinion
a. Jason's granny must have slept all day long.		✓
b. She just took a 30-minutes nap this afternoon.		
c. She might never have eaten fatty food, I guess.		
d. She prefers to drink water and fruit-flavored yogurt or juice.		
e. I guess she might never have smoked.		
f. She is always in a good mood.		

Key Expressions

Gee!: Wow!

Reflect on Grammar

Past Modals

Use Past Modals to speculate, deduce, or make guesses about past situations based on evidence.

- She **must have slept** all day long.
- It **could have been** because she took a nap.
- She **might never have eaten** fatty food.

Structure

Subject + (must/could/might) + **have** + past participle + complement

Degrees of certainty about the past

Must	-----	90%	
Could	-----	50%	sure
Might	-----	30%	

3. Read the following situations and make guesses to complete the sentences. Use the Word Bank.

Word Bank

- feel
- eat
- sleep
- go on



- a.- Kenneth has lost a lot of weight recently.
- He might _____
_____ a very healthy diet.



- c.- Dorothy came to the gym after work every night last week.
- She _____
_____ stressed.



- b.- Why is Sarah so tired today?
- I'm not sure. She _____
_____ very badly last night.



- d.- Where's my salad? I left it here!
- Edward _____
_____ it. He loves veggies!

4. Think of a healthy old person from your family or community. What makes him/her healthy? Check the boxes. Then, speculate about his/her past habits.

	Eating fruits and veggies
	Doing exercise
	Being in a good mood
	Sleeping well
	Eating low-fat foods
✓	Staying away from cigarettes and alcohol
	Being active

Mr. Garcia must have stayed away from cigarettes and alcohol all of his life!



Pronunciation

In speech, past modals are contracted.

1. Listen and repeat.

- must've - / mʌstəv/
- could've - / kʊdəv/
- might've - / maɪtəv/

2. Listen to four sentences and check the past modal you hear.

	must've	could've	might've
a.			
b.			
c.			
d.			



Project Stage 1

- Work by pairs. Think of an unhealthy habit that is present in your community today.
- Prepare a PowerPoint presentation describing how this unhealthy habit is a problem for the community.
- Speculate about the origins of this bad habit.



Lesson 2

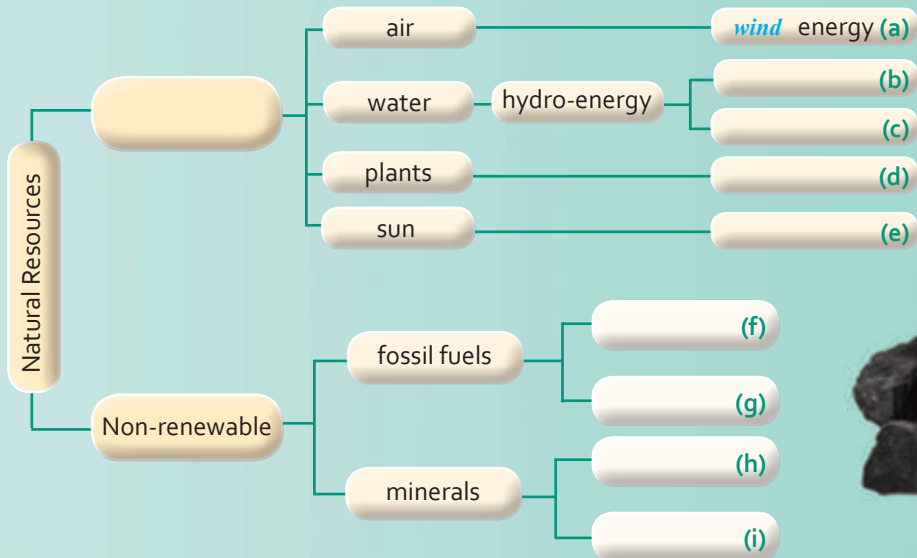
Healthy Environment



1. Listen to a short presentation and complete the diagram with the words in the Word Bank.

Word Bank

- solar energy
- renewable
- oil
- tides
- wind
- iron
- coal
- timber
- copper
- streams



2. Read and listen to the conversation.

Mr. Green: How was your trip around the outskirts of the city?

Ruth: It was very alarming. We found many environmental problems.

Mark: We visited the place **where** people dispose of their garbage.

Ruth: We found out **that** ten years ago, it was a nice forest.

Mark: But there is a timber company **that** bought the forest and has cut down all the trees! There are no plants anymore!

Ruth: Now, it is a dump **that** contains waste of all kinds, even chemicals, fuels, and scrap iron.

Mark: Also, the people **who** live in the city don't recycle. The waste is all mixed in there.

Ruth: In the past, there was a river there, but now there's only a small slow-flowing stream **that** is really dirty and smelly.

Mark: It is a dump **that** has no control from the local authorities and it has contaminated the soil, the water, and the air.

Mr. Green: What a shame! The community hasn't taken care of our natural resources! What can we do to help?



Key Expressions

What a shame! that's too bad



3. Listen to the rest of the conversation and check the options you hear.

Actions to be taken:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Talk to the people who live in the city. | ☐ |
| b. Close the timber company. | ☐ |
| c. Teach the community how to recycle. | ☐ |
| d. Go to schools and show kids how to keep the water clean. | ☐ |
| e. Take the garbage and the scrap iron to another city. | ☐ |

Listening Strategy

Read the options carefully before you listen to the audio to focus your comprehension.

Reflect on Grammar

Relative Clauses

Use relative clauses to identify or give information about nouns.

Usually they are two sentences joined together by a relative pronoun (**who/where/that**).

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| • Use who/that for people. | The people live in the city. The people don't recycle.
The people who/that live in the city don't recycle. |
| • Use where/that for places. | We visited a place. People dispose of their garbage in that place.
We visited a place where/that people dispose of their garbage. |
| • Use that for things. | It is a dump. It has no control from the local authorities.
It is a dump that has no control from the local authorities. |

4. Make one sentence from two. Use *who/that/where*.

- The Earth is a huge storehouse. There's a great supply of natural resources in the Earth.
The Earth is a huge storehouse where there's a great supply of natural resources.
- There are non-renewable resources such as fuels and minerals. They cannot be replaced after removed from the Earth.

- Pete is a geologist. He studies the soil and searches for the Earth's resources.

- The ocean is a rich natural resource. There are tons of minerals and plant life in the ocean.

- Those men are miners. They put their lives at risk working under the ground.

5. Unscramble the headings and complete the statements using relative pronouns. Then, match the columns to discover ways to protect our natural resources.

- a. work/home/and/at: *At home and*
work. Save the water _____ you don't use.
Turn off the faucet after you wet your toothbrush.

- b. washing/using/machines: _____
_____. There are modern washing machines
_____ allow you to avoid the pre-wash cycle.

- c. shopping/going: _____
People _____ care about the environment
do not use plastic bags.

- d. the/ forests/planet's: _____
Don't litter the parks and forests _____ timber
and plants grow.

- b* 1. This saves 15% of energy and water used
when doing the laundry.

- _____ 2. They can last for longer than one
thousand years, causing damage to the
air, water and soil.

- _____ 3. It is important to avoid the contamination
of the soil. This helps to conserve our
natural resources.

- _____ 4. There's no need to keep the water running
while brushing your teeth.

Project Stage 2

- Think of an environmental problem that is present in your city today.
- Prepare a new slide for your PowerPoint presentation describing how this environmental problem is causing damage to the city. Write short descriptions speculating about the origins of this environmental problem.



Lesson 3

Smart Lifestyles

1. Answer the questions. Then, survey ten partners and share your results.

How useful is it for the environment...	Good	Neutral	Not Good
a. to use pesticides to grow veggies and fruit?			
b. to reduce cooking time by cutting food into small pieces?			
c. to pollute the air with toxic fumes from factories and cars?			
Results: Number of people per answer.			

2. Read the essay below and find the words in bold face which have these meanings.

- a. _____ : harm
- b. window boxes : a long narrow container for growing plants put on a window ledge
- c. _____ : machines or appliances that use electricity
- d. _____ : that has an influence on the whole world



3. As you read, underline the healthy habits you find.

Health and Environment

Today, people live in a **globalized** consumer society. This is a world where we buy, use, and consume a huge variety of products. It must have been very difficult to live 30 years ago without fast food or **electronic devices** that make our lives more comfortable and easier. However, the result of all this is an enormous **damage** to our health and to the environment. This essay will discuss ways in which individuals can take care of their own health while protecting natural resources.

First of all, people who grow their own vegetables in their garden or in **window boxes**, protect the soil from pesticides. They can enjoy tasty and fresh vegetables that are free from damaging chemicals.

Secondly, eating fruits and vegetables on a regular basis is healthier than eating fatty foods. Besides, cooking veggies saves a lot more energy because

it uses less gas than cooking fats. People who cut up their veggies into small pieces can reduce the cooking time and save cooking water, too.

The third point is related to physical activity. For short journeys, people who walk, use a bike, or even encourage their kids to use a skateboard or rollerblades, can improve their health while they protect the environment from the pollution caused by the toxic fumes from cars.

In summary, there are healthy habits that people can include in their daily lifestyles. Even if people might have not thought about these possibilities, I think there are many actions we can take to make a difference and to protect our health and that of our planet Earth.

4. Identify the organization of the essay and complete the chart.

Introduction

Thesis Statement

Paragraph 1

Argument 1

Paragraph 2

Argument 2

Paragraph 3

Argument 3

Conclusion

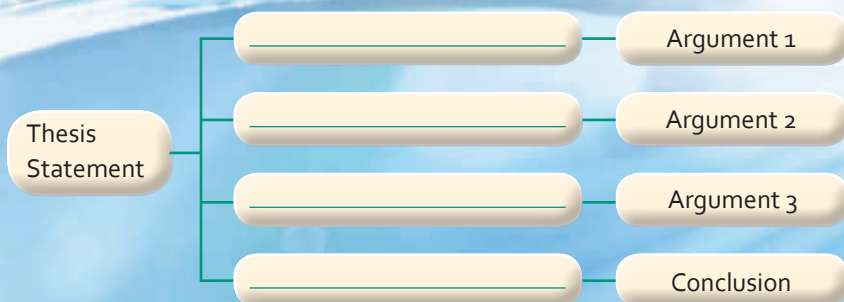
Reading Strategy

Thesis Statement:
A sentence that says what the author wants his readers to know, believe, and understand about a subject.

Writing Strategy

Use sequence connectors such as *first of all*, *second of all*, *in summary*, to organize the ideas of a text.

5. Identify the sequence connectors used to maintain the connection between the main ideas.



Writing Strategy

Thesis statement: Make sure the topic sentence you write catches the reader's attention.

Supporting ideas: Use arguments and examples to strengthen your thesis statement.

Concluding sentence: Tell briefly what you talked about. Reword your thesis statement.

6. Choose one topic (a or b) and write a short essay.

a. Keeping fit and healthy

b. Protecting the environment

Thesis statement

(Argument 1):

(Argument 2):

Concluding sentence

Project Stage 3

- Based on the two problematic situations you have selected, think of healthy habits that would help people in your community be healthier and protect the environment.
- Prepare a new slide for your PowerPoint presentation describing how this can be done.

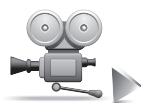


Game

Getting Healthy

Play by pairs. Place a counter on the **START** box. Toss a coin: heads or tails? Follow the arrows and answer the questions. Score two (2) points for each correct answer. If you answer incorrectly, move back to the box you were before. The winner is the first person to reach the finish box.





Unit 2

Grammar Chart

PAST MODAL VERBS

Use past modal verbs to make hypotheses regarding past situations based on evidence. There are different degrees of certainty, possibility, obligation and necessity that can be expressed depending on the modal used.

Structure: Subject + (modal verb) + **have** + past participle + complement

Past Modal Verb	Use	Example
could have / couldn't have	to show past ability	a. I could have answered the question, but my friend answered it first. b. The thief couldn't have entered the house through the door because it was locked.
should have / shouldn't have	to talk about something which was a good idea that you did or didn't do; or about a moral obligation	a. You should have bought a new car because second hand cars are really unreliable. b. Peter shouldn't have bought a car because now he has no money.
would have / wouldn't have	to talk about a past condition or situation	a. I would have helped you but you didn't wait for me. b. I wouldn't have gone if I had known it was going to rain.
may have / may not have	to show past possibility	a. My grandfather may have used this typewriter when he was a young man, but I am not sure. b. Paul may not have invited you to the party if he had known that you ate his lunch.
might have / might not have	to show past possibility	a. Her father might have given her the money for the concert if she had asked him. b. Her mother might not have allowed her to come to the party if she hadn't asked for permission.
must have / must not have	to show past probability, indicating that something probably did or didn't happen in the past	a. Jim got the highest grade on the exam. He must have studied really hard. b. Tim is working at the supermarket. He must not have gotten the engineering job he applied for.

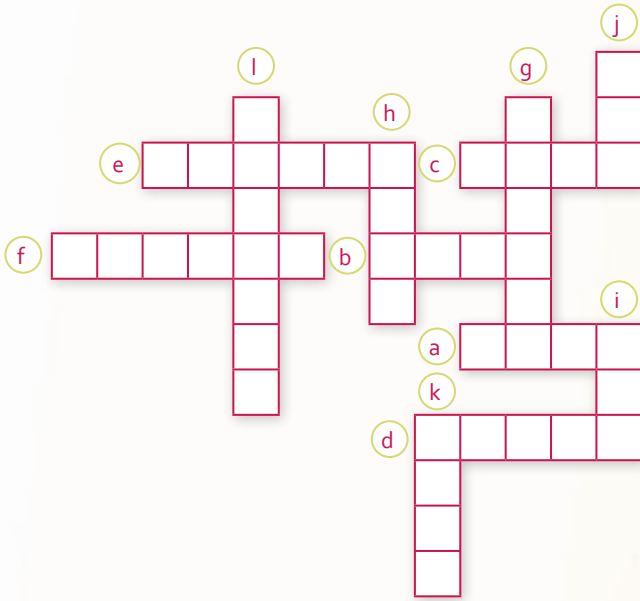
Degrees of necessity		Degrees of certainty	
100 %	must have	100 %	must have
80 %	should have	80 %	should have / would have
60 %	could have	60 %	could have might have
40 %	may have	40 %	may have



Unit 2

Glossary Activities

1. Answer the crossword puzzle.



Across:

- a. a hard, silvery heavy metal that is abundant in the earth and is used to make building structures
- b. a place where waste material and garbage is left
- c. a hard black rock that is found in the ground and is used as a fuel to provide heat
- d. waste material, especially metals suitable for reprocessing
- e. a measurement that says how heavy something is
- f. wood used for building

Down:

- g. a red-brown metal used to make wire or pipes that conduct electricity or heat
- h. the way the ocean waters fall and rise during the day
- i. a short, light sleep during the day
- j. a thick, dark liquid obtained from mineral deposits that is used as fuel
- k. the surface layer of the Earth
- l. a sickness or an illness

2. Circle the most appropriate word or expression to complete each sentence.

- a. My dad is a very _____ man. I always ask him for advice when I have a problem.
 - 1. tired
 - 2. wise
 - 3. sedentary
 - 4. flowing
- b. _____ like petroleum and natural gasses are formed from the remains of plants and animals from previous eras.
 - 1. Junk food
 - 2. Veggies
 - 3. Diseases
 - 4. Fossil fuels
- c. A well-balanced diet includes lots of fruit and _____.
 - 1. junk food
 - 2. scraps
 - 3. veggies
 - 4. diseases
- d. We have many different colors in our _____.
 - 1. storehouse
 - 2. dump
 - 3. outskirts
 - 4. layout

3. Find words in the glossary that are antonyms to the following words.

Glossary Word	Antonym
a.	downtown
b.	enemy
c.	energetic
d.	moving
e.	non-renewable
f.	stagnant

4. Match the colloquial expressions with their meanings.

Colloquial Expression	Definition
a. be in murky waters	☐ be in a poor physical condition
b. be in bad shape	☐ be in good health
c. move heaven and earth	☐ behave in morally and ethically questionable ways
d. be as fit as a fiddle	☐ be determined to do or get something that is difficult

Quiz Time



1. Listen to each conversation and check ✓ the correct option.

Conversation 1

a. What keeps these women active and fit?

- Gym sessions ☐
- Belly dance sessions ☐
- Yoga sessions ☐

b. Who has missed the dance class lately?

- Patty ☐
- Sally ☐
- Maggie ☐

c. What could have happened to her?

- She might have been busy at work. ☐
- She may have fallen ill. ☐
- She might have found another job. ☐

Conversation 2

a. Who are the people talking in this conversation?

- Mom and dad ☐
- Teacher and student ☐
- Dad and his son ☐

b. What are they talking about?

- Natural resources ☐
- Earth's nature ☐
- Economical resources ☐

c. Which renewable resources do they mention?

- Plants, water, and solar energy ☐
- Energy, the wind, and soil ☐
- The air, sun, and plants ☐

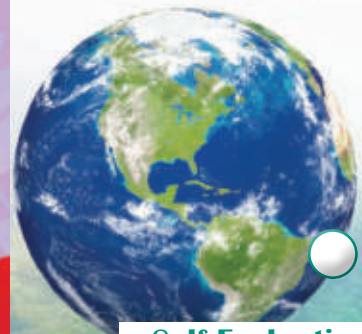
2. This is a picture of Mr. Graham, a healthy 85 year-old man. Look at his habits checklist and write sentences to speculate about his life in the past.

✓	a. Being active	<i>He must have been really active all his life.</i>
✗	b. Drinking alcohol	
✓	c. Eating low-fat foods	
✓	d. Being in a good mood	
✗	e. Smoking	
✓	f. Sleeping well	



3. Complete the definitions by writing the correct relative pronoun. Then, match them with the corresponding picture.

- a. Geologists are people _____ extract minerals and fuels from the soil.
- b. Oil and coal are non-renewable resources _____ cannot be replaced after they are used.
- c. The Earth is the place _____ there are renewable and non-renewable natural resources.
- d. Water is a renewable resource _____ we use for drinking, cooking, and washing.



Self-Evaluation

Now I can...

- talk about healthy lifestyles and ways to protect the environment.
- speculate about possibilities in the past.
- describe people, objects, and events by joining clauses.

Very Well

OK

A Little

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

Test Training A

Listening

You will hear a radio interview. For questions 1-5, check ☒ the correct answer in the answer box. You will listen to the recording twice.

0. A renewable resource is one which
- A. is replaced over time through natural processes.
 B. cannot be replaced in nature at a rate close to its rate of use.
 C. exists in fixed amounts and is used up faster than can be replaced in nature.

Answers	0	A	B	C
1	1	A	B	C
2	2	A	B	C
3	3	A	B	C
4	4	A	B	C
5	5	A	B	C

1. Some examples of non-renewable resources include
- A. plants, minerals and the sea.
 B. water, wind and sun.
 C. oil, coal and copper.

2. The major problem with the way our society uses non-renewable resources is that
- A. we don't have the money to reproduce them efficiently.
 B. we use them faster than they can naturally be replaced.
 C. we should be using them more frequently.

3. If we continue to use non-renewable resources so quickly, we run the risk of
- A. significantly reducing the world's supplies of these resources.
 B. having too many different kinds of non-renewable resources.
 C. running out of renewable resources.



4. Even though trees are technically considered renewable resources,
- A. they can't be naturally reproduced.
 B. they are always consumed more slowly than they can be reproduced.
 C. they are often consumed in a non-renewable fashion.

5. According to Dr. Rice, people can help protect our natural resources by
- A. taking cold showers.
 B. recycling.
 C. using both kinds of resources.

Speaking Candidate A

Stage 1

Candidate B is going to tell you about his/her lifestyle over the past year.

Listen to what he/she says and make some predictions about the way he/she might have felt. Give some pieces of advice on how to improve his/her lifestyle. Use the expressions *could've*, *should've* or *must've*.

E.g. You *could've* made more time for exercise.
 You *must've* been tired a lot.

Stage 2

Tell candidate B about your lifestyle over the past year.

Use the list below of things you did or didn't. He/She will make some predictions about your well-being and give you some advice on how to become healthier.

- Got up early
- Had unhealthy breakfasts
- Rode bike to and from work
- Had hamburgers for lunch
- Drank too much Coke
- Had light dinners
- Regularly went to bed early



Reading

Read the following newspaper article. Select the correct option for each space. Mark the best answer (A, B, C or D) in the answer box.

Brazil: Under the World's Spotlight

With only two years until the 2014 FIFA World Cup and 4 years until the 2016 Olympic Games, Brazil (6) _____ into the global spotlight for international sports competitions. However, with success often comes controversy.

Local councils (6) _____ many low-income settlements, known as *favelas*, and replaced them with luxury 5 star hotels and new roads aimed at reducing traffic congestion. While the improvements will be long lasting for the city, effectively, they (7) _____ huge numbers of the city's poorer urban residents to become displaced.

As with most big international events, security (8) _____ a major issue leading up to the 2016 Olympics. In fact, England, the country (9) _____ hosted the 2012 Olympic Games (10) _____ around \$680 million USD on security. The original budget had to be increased after the private security company, G4S, admitted that it (11) _____ to recruit enough security staff, therefore the British military (12) _____ to take over.

Another major challenge for Brazil is the transportation service. The national government (13) _____ on Monday that it has \$4.3 billion for urban transportation infrastructure while state and local authorities (14) _____ another \$2.15 billion since then.

Like previous FIFA World Cups and Olympics Games host countries, Brazil wants to display its best possible image as it (15) _____ its ascent on the global stage. Such advances are always met with problems, but the real test is how Brazil steps up to the challenge.

Answers

6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D

6.	A	come	B	came	C	has come	D	had come
6.	A	has demolished	B	have demolished	C	had demolished	D	demolish
7.	A	forced	B	had forced	C	has forced	D	have forced
8.	A	are	B	is	C	was	D	had been
9.	A	what	B	who	C	where	D	that
10.	A	spends	B	have spent	C	spent	D	spend
11.	A	had failed	B	have failed	C	fail	D	fails
12.	A	has had	B	have had	C	has	D	had
13.	A	announces	B	announced	C	have announced	D	had announced
14.	A	commit	B	has committed	C	have committed	D	had committed
15.	A	continues	B	had continued	C	has continued	D	continued

Writing

Frenchwoman Jeanne Calment, who died in 1997 at age 122, had the longest documented human lifespan.

Speculate about her lifestyle and what she *must have*, *might have* or *may have* done in order to have lived for such a long time.

Write between 30 and 45 words.

Speaking

Stage 1

You are going to tell candidate A about your lifestyle over the past year.

Use the list below of things you did or didn't. He/She will make some predictions about your well-being and give you some advice on how to become healthier.

- Got up late in the mornings
- Had healthy breakfasts
- Didn't exercise
- Drove to work
- Regularly skipped lunch and only ate snacks
- Had big dinners
- Always went to bed late



Stage 2

Now candidate A is going to tell you about his/her lifestyle over the past year.

Listen to what he/she says and make some predictions about the way he/she might have felt. Give some pieces of advice on how to improve his/her lifestyle. Use the expressions *could've*, *should've* or *must've*.

E.g. You *could've* drunk more water or *fresh* juice.
You *must've* gained extra weight.

► General Objective

You will be able to describe people's characters, feelings and emotions.

► Communication Goals

You will learn how to

- talk about people's characters and personalities.
- express feelings, attitudes, and mood.
- describe events in the life of famous people.

► CLIL

- Character and Personality
- Feelings and Emotions

Vocabulary

- Descriptors of character and personality
- Words related to feelings and emotions

Grammar

- Phrasal verbs
- Gerunds and infinitives
- Prefixes and suffixes

► Idioms and Colloquial Expressions

- *Grin from ear to ear*
- *Head over heels in love*
- *Make your blood boil*
- *Your heart sinks*

► Project

A Personal Blog

You will design a personal blog to show and share your feelings about someone's personality and key life events.

Discuss:

- What do you like about your personality and character? What don't you like?
- What do you like about the personality and character of other people? What don't you like?
- Is it easy or difficult for you to express your feelings and emotions?





Lesson 1

Character and Personality Traits

1. Look at the pictures. What do you know about this artist?

Name	Nickname	Age	Personality



2. Listen to the conversation and check ☒ the correct options.

What is true about Paulina Rubio?

- a. She is from _____. ☐ Spain ☐ Mexico ☐ Miami
 b. She has a _____ personality. ☐ friendly ☐ shy ☐ vain
 c. She has been a successful _____. ☐ model ☐ singer ☐ writer



3. Listen again and circle the best option to complete the statements.

- a. Well, I'll go _____ the female singer.
 • on • for • with
 b. She **looked** _____ her friend's baby for a whole weekend!
 • after • into • for
 c. She **draws** _____ her talent to make all her projects a success.
 • up • in • on
 d. Her various businesses have **brought** _____ thousands of dollars.
 • up • on • in
 e. She even **turned** _____ a proposal to play the lead role in a film.
 • down • out • away



Listening Strategy

Read the statements and the given options before listening to predict what you will hear.



4. Read and discover the character and personality traits for each sign. Use the Word Bank. Then, listen to the second part of the radio show and confirm.

 Libra	personality traits	 Virgo	personality traits
- They get on well with people. - They use common sense. - They're proud and expect admiration. - They do not accept delay calmly.	<u>sociable</u> _____ (a) _____ (b) _____ (c)	- You can trust them. - They look into things deeply. - They don't make decisions easily. - They don't think they are better than others.	_____ (h) _____ (i) _____ (j) _____ (k)
 Leo		 Pisces	
- They eagerly want wealth and fame. - You never know what they are going to do. - They love to find out people's private information. - They hate to lose.	_____ (d) _____ (e) _____ (f) _____ (g)	- They become angry or upset easily. - They tend to hold back their feelings. - They don't care about the consequences of their actions.	_____ (l) _____ (m) _____ (n)

Word Bank

- ambitious • humble • irresponsible • sensible • curious
 • analytical • impatient • reliable • sensitive • unpredictable
 • competitive • indecisive • reserved • ~~sociable~~ • vain

Vocabulary Strategy

Pay attention to the **prefixes** added at the beginning of a word. **Im-**, **In-**, **Ir-**, and **Un-**, are prefixes which mean **NOT**.
Impatient = *not patient*

5. Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| a. bring in | — have a good relation with |
| b. find out | — choose |
| c. get on | — discover |
| d. go for | <u>a</u> — earn money |
| e. hold back | — investigate |
| f. look after | — not to show how you feel |
| g. look into | — reject |
| h. turn down | — take care of somebody |
| i. draw on | — make use of something |

6. Form the opposite of the following words by using the appropriate prefix: **Im-**, **In-**, **Ir-**, and **Un-**.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| a. ☐ sensitive | c. ☐ happy |
| ☒ In tolerant | ☐ reliable |
| b. ☐ mature | d. ☐ rational |
| ☐ polite | ☐ resistible |

Reflect on Grammar

Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are verb-particle combinations. The particle gives a special meaning to the verb.

- She **looks after** her baby. (Meaning: to take care of somebody/something)
- They **look into** things deeply. (Meaning: to investigate)

7. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from exercise 5. Then, describe each person's character using the words from the Word Bank in exercise 4.

- a. **A:** Which dessert does Sam want, the bitter or the sweet one?
B: Better ask him. You never know which option Sam will go for.

- b. **A:** Who can _____ the baby while we go out?
B: Mary. She is a great nanny and I trust her.

- c. **A:** Is Tom in Hollywood now?
B: Sure! He loves that movie project. It'll _____ a thousand dollars a week.

- d. **A:** Who solved the last crime case? Was it Catherine Willows?
B: Yes, she examined the evidence until she _____ who committed the crime.

- e. **A:** What has made John so anxious?
B: Well, his girlfriend _____ her feelings towards him.



Sam is _____.



Mary is _____.

John is impatient.

Cath is _____.



Tom is _____.

8. Think of your own character and personality.
Has it changed over the years?
How? Discuss with a partner.

In the past,
I was very shy. Now,
I get on with people
very well. I'm a
sociable person.



Pronunciation

In phrasal verbs, the particle is emphasized.

Listen and complete. Then practice.

- a. Actors often _____ their own life experiences.
 b. I _____ well with my school friends.
 c. The police will _____ the bank robbery.
 d. People shouldn't _____ their feelings.
 e. Mom has _____ a job offer abroad.



Project Stage 1

- In pairs, choose a famous person from the world of sports, fashion, TV, movies, arts, or music.
- Look for information about this person on the Internet.
- Write a description of his/her character and personality.

(E.g. date of birth, zodiac sign, etc.)



Lesson 2

Posting Your Feelings and Emotions

1. Take the test and then complete the grammar chart below.

How do you deal with your Emotions?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a. When you have bad grades at school, you consider...</p> <p>☐ 1. ignoring the issue.</p> <p>☐ 2. studying harder to get better grades.</p> <p>☐ 3. complaining to your teachers.</p> | <p>d. When you get shocking news, it makes you...</p> <p>☐ 1. take a deep breath and do nothing.</p> <p>☐ 2. talk to somebody to see what can be done.</p> <p>☐ 3. cry a lot and feel extremely upset.</p> |
| <p>b. When you have a problem, you prefer...</p> <p>☐ 1. to deal with it by yourself without telling anybody.</p> <p>☐ 2. looking for your best friend to get some advice.</p> <p>☐ 3. to tell everyone so you feel people care about you.</p> | <p>e. When your friends have a problem, you let them...</p> <p>☐ 1. talk and release their pain. But you don't really listen to them.</p> <p>☐ 2. explain the problem. Then, you give them some advice.</p> <p>☐ 3. get desperate and create a drama. You don't feel you can comfort them.</p> |
| <p>c. When your parents don't let you go out at night, you tend to...</p> <p>☐ 1. be hopeless at trying to convince them.</p> <p>☐ 2. become interested in doing something fun at home.</p> <p>☐ 3. be doubtful about being obedient.</p> | <p>f. When your best friend is embarrassed, you...</p> <p>☐ 1. try not to help him/her feel better.</p> <p>☐ 2. do your best to help him/her feel better.</p> <p>☐ 3. feel embarrassed that you can't help him/her at all.</p> |

Scoring System: Answers No. 1 = 2 points; Answers No. 2 = 4 points; Answers No. 3 = 6 points.

Your score:

2-12: You never express your feelings; you hold them back and try to forget them.

13-24: You react in a measured way and you can express your emotions calmly and easily.

25-36: You tend to overreact and lose your temper. Sometimes you want to find a person to blame. You should avoid the instinctive reaction that makes you lose control.

Reflect on Grammar

Gerunds and Infinitives

Some words, **verbs** and **prepositions** are followed by a specific form of another verb. Read, complete, and check ✓:

... you **consider** studying harder to get better grades.

The verb **consider** is followed by:

- a. ☐ Gerund (-ing) b. ☐ Infinitive (to...)

... **hopeless at** _____ to convince them.

... **interested in** _____ something fun.

... **doubtful about** _____ obedient.

Prepositions are followed by:

- a. ☐ Gerund (-ing) b. ☐ Infinitive (to...)

... you **prefer** _____ with it by yourself.

... you **prefer** _____ your best friend.

The verb **prefer** is followed by:

- a. ☐ Gerund (-ing) b. ☐ Infinitive (to...)

... **shocking news makes** you _____ a deep breath.

... you **let** them _____ and release your pain.

... **try not to help** him _____ better.

Verbs **make/let/help** are followed by the object and:

- a. ☐ Infinitive with to b. ☐ Infinitive without to

2. Classify the verbs in the Word Bank into the appropriate categories.

Verbs followed by
Gerunds
*avoid*Verbs followed by
InfinitivesVerbs followed by
Gerunds or Infinitives

Word Bank

- continue
- decide
- hope
- ~~avoid~~
- intend
- keep
- seem
- start
- enjoy



3. Read the news posted in this personal blog. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Then, listen and check.

Vocabulary Strategy

Use grammar books, dictionaries, or the Internet as sources of reference.

Home About me Archive Contact Celebrities Search

Liza Ranieri
My Personal Blog

Paris Hilton and her productive career
People may be tired of hearing news about Paris Hilton, but her professional success seems to be (be) improving. She has never avoided _____ (a. talk) about her many products and she has even admitted working hard on each project: "I decided _____ (b. get) involved in my various businesses and products and I'll continue _____ (c. do) so". She also claims that her many stores, perfumes, and product lines have helped her _____ (d. earn) over \$1billion in revenue for the last 8 years. She has plans to keep _____ (e. grow): "I intend _____ (f. open) a new Beach Club Chain in the USA and I'll also start _____ (g. produce) a new album which I hope _____ (h. have) ready next year".
Posted: 24 hours ago

Posted information 37 Comments Showing 3 comments

Add a new comment _____

Mike Smith Dallas, Texas 6 hours ago
I find it hard to believe that Paris has managed to earn so much money. She may need help with her math.

Kuljangilovy Milano, Italy 10 hours ago
Wow!! A beach club chain in the USA! Can she open one here in Italy? It'd be great!!

DJJP Cancun, Mexico 17 hours ago
I cannot imagine another album. What a nightmare!

4. How do people react? Read the bloggers' entries and write the way they feel. Use the Word Bank.

Mike Smith	Kuljangilovy	DJJP
doubtful		

Word Bank

- annoyed
- disappointed
- ~~doubtful~~
- excited
- hopeless
- interested
- pleased
- resistant
- skeptical

Project Stage 2

- Choose one important event in which your famous person was the protagonist.
- Write a description of his/her feelings and emotions related to the event.
- Write your own feelings, emotions, and reactions about both the famous person and the event.

Vocabulary Strategy

Make nouns into adjectives by adding a **suffix** at the end of a word:

Doubtful: full of doubt; Hopeful: full of hope.

Doubtless: without doubt; Hopeless: without hope.



Lesson 3

People's Highlights

1. How much do you know about this celebrity? Complete the chart.

Quick Facts

Name:	
Occupation:	
Place of birth:	
Date of Birth:	
Zodiac sign:	
Personality:	
Famous for:	

2. Have a quick look at the text below and find examples of words made with the suffixes: **-er**, **-or**, and **-ist**.

suffix	base word	new word
-ist	-	-
-or	- <u>act</u>	- <u>act</u> or
-er	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

Vocabulary Strategy

Transform base words into **nouns** about people by adding any of these **suffixes**: **-er**, **-or**, and **-ist**.

The Fresh Prince: A Charming Star

Willard Christopher Smith Jr. is a successful actor, producer, and singer. He was born in 1968 and raised in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. His mother was a school administrator and his father was the owner of a refrigeration company. His parents separated when he was thirteen. 1. c However, he has generally always been a fun, sociable person. That is why his school teachers and school friends gave him the nickname, *The Fresh Prince*. 2. As a teenager, he started performing as a rapper in duo with his childhood friend, "DJ Jazzy Jeff", a turntablist who was great at beat mixing when playing their hip-hop music. In 1988, they won the first rap category Grammy award, which they were really excited about!

Will was a very good student with excellent grades, but after high school he decided to go for an artistic career and turn down a scholarship to study engineering. In 1990, he became a small screen star with his role in the TV show, *The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air*. As ambitious and competitive as he is, Will Smith has drawn on his talent, and energetic and charming personality to build a successful acting career which has brought in millions of dollars. He has starred in various blockbuster films. 3. His movies have earned him a great reputation as a film star. 4. .

Smith has a very happy family life. 5. His second child, Jaden, was his co-star in *The Pursuit of Happiness*, and his youngest child, Willow Camille, appeared as his daughter in *I Am Legend*. He is a loving parent and husband who looks after his family, and he even finds the time to take his mother on vacation every year. People have heard him say he loves playing chess and video games with his wife and children.





3. These five sentences have been taken from the text. Read the text again and use content clues to place them in the right gap. Then, listen and check.

- These include *Independence Day*, *Men in Black*, and *I Robot*.
- His achievements include awards and nominations for being an outstanding actor, producer, and rapper.
- He felt gloomy and depressed in those days.
- He has been married twice and has three children.
- It later became his stage name.

Reading Strategy

Look at the sentences that are immediately before and after an idea to infer missing information.

4. Make a synopsis of the text by identifying the key content. Find at least two examples for each group.

Factual information	Anecdotal information	Key events in life
a. <i>Will was born in 1968 and raised in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.</i>	a. _____	a. _____
b. _____	b. _____	b. _____
Main professional achievements	Character and personality	Private family life
a. _____	a. _____	a. _____
b. _____	b. _____	b. _____

5. Write a short biography about a famous person.

(Title) _____

(1st Paragraph: Introduction and early life): _____

(2nd Paragraph: Professional career): _____

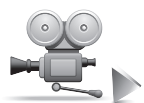
(3rd Paragraph: Private family life): _____

Writing Strategy**How to write a biography**

- Organize the paragraphs by *Topics* (See the given layout).
- For each paragraph/topic, include both *factual* and interesting *Anecdotal* information.
- Use *third-person point of view* by using the pronouns *he* or *she*.
- Include descriptions of his/her *character* and *personality*.
- Write about the *key events* in the person's life in order and mention his/her *feelings* or *reactions* toward them.

Project Stage 3

- Continue reading about your celebrity and write a short biography.
- Organize the information previously written and the recordings and pictures you collected to create and design your personal blog.
- Upload all the information and create an attractive design using the texts, pictures, and videos.



Unit 3

Grammar Chart

PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs are verb-particle combinations. The particle (preposition or adverb) often gives a different meaning to the verb.

Phrasal verb	Definition	Example
bring in	to earn money	This new business brings in lots of money.
draw on	to make use of something that you have, for personal benefit	Singers draw on their musical talents.
find out	to discover information	How can I find out the museum location?
get on	to be friendly to people	Lisa gets on with people very well.
go for	to choose from various options	I'll go for the black sweater.
hold back	not to show how you feel	Sam shouldn't keep his feelings back.
look after	to take care of somebody or something	My aunt will look after my puppy today.
look into	to investigate	Scientists look into the evidence.
turn down	to reject a proposal, invitation, or job offer	Milly turned down a job offer at the bank.

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

- Some verbs are followed by either gerunds or infinitives. Whether you use a gerund or an infinitive depends on the main verb in a sentence.
- Prepositions are followed by gerunds most of the time.

Verbs followed by gerunds (verb + verb-ing)	Verbs followed by infinitives (verb + to + verb)
avoid, admit, consider, keep,...	seem, decide, hope, tend,...
Children should avoid eating much sugar. Mom may consider going on the trip. My brother keeps working hard.	The project seems to be difficult. Molly decided to buy a new cell phone. Enrique hopes to become a rock star.
Verbs followed by either gerunds or infinitives	Verbs followed by the infinitive without to (verb + object + verb)
continue, intend, prefer, start,...	make / let / help
Danny intends writing/to write a love story. Sally prefers going/to go to the movies. Peter started working/to work as an actor.	Music makes me feel good. My parents let me play video games with my friends. School friends help me do the homework.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Prefixes are added at the **beginning** of a word.

Suffixes are added at the **end** of a word.

Common Prefixes

im-	meaning: not	People with no manners can be very impolite.
in-		Some people are insensitive to others' needs.
ir-		Irresponsible students never hand in assignments on time.
un-		Nobody can trust unreliable people.

Common Suffixes

-ful	meaning: full of	The team is doubtful about winning the match.
-less	meaning: without	Pablo is hopeless about the difficulties of his new job.



Unit 3

Glossary Activities

1. Match the verbs with their particles to make phrasal verbs. Then, match the phrasal verbs with their definitions.

Verb	Particle	Phrasal Verb	Definition
a. draw	for		1. to investigate
b. hold	after		2. to reject, refuse
c. bring	out		3. to make use of something
d. turn	in		4. not to show how you feel
e. find	a on	<i>draw on</i> 3	5. to choose from various options
f. look	down		6. to earn money
g. go	into		7. to take care of somebody
h. look	back		8. to discover information

2. Choose seven phrasal verbs from exercise 1 to complete the conversation.

PaulDJ: Hi Amy. Welcome to our radio contest. Today, you have to _____ (a) who the artist of the week is. You have two options: a male singer or a female actress. Who do you want to select?

Amy: Well, I'll _____ (b) the male singer.

PaulDJ: OK. Great! Here is the first clue: he is a very friendly person; he gets on very well with people and fans. In his songs, he is very honest and never _____ (c) his feelings about the world. He even expresses his religious feelings.

Amy: Wow! That's interesting. Is he a Latin American singer?

PaulDJ: Yes, he is. He _____ (d) his talent as a musician to mix his pop style with merengue, bolero and bachata. He likes to _____ (e) the preferences of people to please them with his songs.

Amy: What about his records? Has he sold many of them?

PaulDJ: Yes, he has sold over 30 million. This has _____ (f) millions of dollars. His music is very popular and well-known in different countries. He sings in Spanish and English. He _____ (g) a proposal to sing in Portuguese, what a shame!

Amy: OK, now I guess I can tell who this is! Is he Juan Luis Guerra?

PaulDJ: You're right. Congratulations, you've found out our artist of the week.



3. Write antonyms using the prefixes in the box.

Im- In- Ir- Un-

a. _____ sensitive

c. _____ rational

e. _____ responsible

g. _____ predictable

b. _____ happy

d. _____ patient

f. _____ decisive

h. _____ reliable

4. Match the colloquial expressions with their corresponding pictures.

a. Head over heels in love

b. Your heart sinks

c. Grin from ear to ear

d. Make your blood boil



Quiz Time

1. Complete the text with the appropriate phrasal verbs. Use the Word Bank.

Word Bank

• drew on • find out • ~~go for~~ • hold back • looked after • turn down

I never thought I was going to go for an artistic career. Ten years ago, I was a babysitter; I _____ (a) babies in a foreign country. In those days, I wanted to _____ (b) what to do with my life. Then, one night, I was with my friends at a bar and we sang some karaoke. It was fun. While I was singing, I noticed that a man was looking at me. He was a DJ. A few minutes later, he made me a job proposal I couldn't _____ (c). Soon, I started singing at big shows; I had to _____ (d) my feelings and deal with the stage fright. I _____ (e) my talent and voice to open new doors; I've collaborated with David Guetta (Titanium), Christina Aguilera, and Flo Rida.



2. Listen to the conversation. Choose only four words from the Word Bank that describe Paul's personality.

Paul is... _____ , _____
_____ and, _____ .

Word Bank

• ambitious • humble
• analytical • impatient
• competitive • sociable

3. Complete the Facebook entry with the correct form of the verbs given. Use *gerunds* and *infinitives*.

facebook



I have to **admit** being (be) exhausted after my last tour, but it was worth it. We had a blast! As soon as I **started** _____ (a. sing) and _____ (b. dance), I felt the passion of my fans from all over the world. Thanks for _____ (c. join) me and _____ (d. enjoy) my show.

I will **keep** _____ (e. work) on my new album. I've **decided** _____ (f. work) with three collaborating singers. I'm interested in _____ (g. produce) new sounds and remixes. I **intend** _____ (h. have) it ready by the end of the year. I do **hope** _____ (i. hear) comments from all my fans.

Self-Evaluation

Now I can...

- use phrasal verbs and verb patterns with gerunds and infinitives.
- talk about people's characters and personalities.
- describe events in the life of famous people and celebrities.

Very Well

OK

A Little

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

For Old Times' Sake

► General Objective

You will be able to talk about old traditions and remarkable people's achievements.

► Communication Goals

You will learn how to

- talk about changes over time.
- share experiences and accomplishments.
- discuss traditions.

► CLIL

- Old Traditions and Customs
- Remarkable People and Events
- Old Times and the Modern World

Vocabulary

- Words related to customs, traditions, remarkable experiences and accomplishments

Grammar

- Passive Voice
- Used to

► Idioms and Colloquial Expressions

- *In style*
- *To break with tradition*
- *A crowning achievement*
- *To break the habit*

► Project:

A Memory and Tradition Survey

You will carry out a survey about memories of past traditions, finding out what is done today, and asking what used to be done in the past.

Discuss:

- Who are the people in the pictures?
- Do you think they are remarkable?
- How have technology and communication means changed over time?



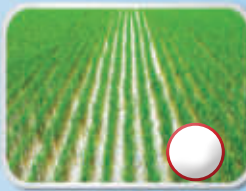


Lesson 1

Appeal of Traditions!



1. Look and label the pictures with the words in the Word Bank. Then, listen and repeat.



Word Bank

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a. parade | e. lantern |
| b. livestock | f. fireworks |
| c. crops | g. envelope |
| d. beast | h. spring |

Vocabulary Strategy

Use visual aids to guess meaning.



2. Fill in the blanks with words from the previous exercise. Then, listen and check.

Keeping Traditions Alive

Fireworks are an American tradition on the Fourth of July. On that day in 1776, the thirteen colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. It was a historic moment that eventually led to the USA's independence. That is why this day is known as Independence Day and Americans celebrate the birthday of their country with parades on the streets, floats and extraordinary (a) that light up the sky.

Even though fireworks were invented in China in the 7th century and were used to scare away evil spirits, today they are seen as spectacular displays that are out of this world and make people happy, not only on Independence Day, but also on New Year's Eve, at Christmas, as well as during important ceremonies in many countries worldwide!

The Chinese New Year is also known as the Spring Festival. This old tradition marks the end of winter and the beginning of (b), a time when there is heavy rain and lots of flowers blossom. Originally, the Spring Festival was celebrated to defend their villages from the mythical evil (c) the Nian, who came to eat (d) like cows and horses, as well as fruit, vegetable crops and children. It was believed that putting food in front of their doors at the beginning of every year and wearing red clothes would prevent the Nian from attacking people. Nowadays, several customs are observed during this special celebration.

The Chinese celebrate in style by buying gifts, food, clothing, and decorations. Houses are decorated with red paper cutouts, red (e) to illuminate the village, and scrolls with poems about fortune and happiness. The day before the Chinese New Year, people have a family dinner, visit friends and relatives, give red (f) filled with money and finish the night with firecrackers that make a loud noise when they explode.

Key Expressions

In style: to celebrate with elegance

Vocabulary Strategy

Use context clues to find missing words.

3. Complete the sentences using the past participle form of the verbs in parentheses. Then, check  T (true) or F (false).

- a. The conflict between the colonies and Great Britain was finished (*finish*) on July 4th, 1778.
 b. The Chinese New Year *is* also _____ (*know*) as the Spring Festival.
 c. The USA's birthday *isn't* _____ (*celebrate*) with colorful parades and fireworks.
 d. Red envelopes with money *are* _____ (*give*) to children on the Chinese New Year's Eve.

T	F

4. Complete the grammar chart.

Reflect on Grammar

Passive Voice

Use the *Passive Voice* to emphasize actions or when the doer of the action is not important or unknown.

To form *Passive Voice* sentences, use the auxiliary verb _____ and the _____ form of the main verb.

Simple Present	Statements Houses are <u>decorated</u> with red paper.	Interrogative How _____ houses _____?
Simple Past	Fireworks _____ invented in China to scare away evil spirits.	Where were fireworks invented ? Why _____ fireworks invented ?

Note: To introduce the doer or performer of the action in *Passive Voice* sentences use the preposition **by**:
 Fireworks **were invented by** the Chinese in the 7th Century.

5. Change the paragraph below from *active* into *Passive Voice*.

Every year, Peruvians celebrate the Festival of the Sun on June 24th. The Spanish conquerors prohibited this Incan Festival in the 16th century. However, in the 1940's the writings of "El Inca", a half-conqueror, half-Incan poet, revived and reconstructed the Festival of the Sun and its traditions. Today, the festival offers colorful exhibitions, live concerts, traditional dances, and activities where actors and singers bring the past alive. This is the second biggest festival in Latin America, after the Rio Carnival.

6. Talk with a partner about traditions.

What traditions are celebrated in your family?

Where are these traditions celebrated?

Project Stage 1

- In pairs, search for information about your family's, neighborhood's and hometown's memories of past remarkable events. E.g. *Christmas Eve/ New Year's Eve*.
- Look at your family's photo albums to list traditions and activities celebrated and the people and places involved in them. E.g. *The Christmas tree is decorated with lights*.



Lesson 2

Past Echoing in the Present

1. Match the verbs (a - f) with their synonyms.

a. thought	☐ quoted	d. used	☒ considered
b. cited	☐ created	e. invented	☐ applied
c. printed	☐ portrayed	f. described	☐ published

Vocabulary Strategy

Relate new language to concepts already known to memorize vocabulary.



2. Listen and complete with verbs from the previous exercise.

a. Anne Frank's diary **has been** published all over the world in 30 different languages. Her literary legacy has helped people understand the terror and anguish of the Holocaust through the eyes of a child.



b. Nelson Mandela **has been** _____ a symbol of the human struggle for justice and equality. He was an anti-apartheid activist who became president in the first democratic elections in South Africa in 1994.



c. Apple's current CEO (Chief Executive Officer) **has been** _____ as saying, "the iPad is the most important thing we've ever done," when asked about his company's greatest invention.



d. The Civil Rights Movement leader, Martin Luther King Jr., **has been** _____ as the symbolic leader of African-Americans. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.



Reflect on Grammar

Passive Voice in The Present Perfect Tense

Use the **Present Perfect Passive** to describe something that was done in the past, especially when you might not know when or by whom the action was done.

- Anne Frank's diary **has been published** in 30 languages.
- Martin Luther King Jr., and Nelson Mandela **have been honored** with the Nobel Peace Prize.
- The iPad **has been considered** Apple's greatest invention.

Contractions:

- I've been given an iPad.
- He's been portrayed as the symbolical leader of African-Americans.

3. Complete the statements using the *Present Perfect Passive*.

- a. The Civil Rights _____ to protect individuals' freedom.
create
- b. The ideal of giving everybody equal opportunities _____ for years.
consider
- c. High-tech gadgets _____ to education lately.
apply
- d. There are few leaders who _____ as benefactors of humanity.
portray

4. Read and check the statements below T (true) or F (false).

Communication has been influenced by Facebook, the social network created by Mark Zuckerberg. This creation was the result of his computer hobby. As a child he **used to** create computer games and small software applications. As a teenager, he **used to** have computer lessons with a private tutor. Today he is managing his company and has been considered one of the most successful entrepreneurs of our time.



Angela Merkel is the chancellor of Germany. She has been chosen as the world's most powerful woman by Forbes magazine, for being "the head of the one real global economy in Europe." As a student, she **used to** be a member of the Socialist Youth Movement. She studied physics and received a doctorate in Quantum Chemistry. When Merkel was younger, she **didn't use to** work in politics, like she does today, but as a researcher at the Central Institute for Physical Chemistry.

- a. Angela Merkel *used to* work in politics after finishing university.
 b. Mark Zuckerberg *used to* be interested business when he was a child.
 c. Angela Merkel *didn't use to* be part of any political movement at University.
 d. As a child, Mark Zuckerberg *used to* have a private tutor.

T	F

Reflect on Grammar

Used to

Use it to talk about what happened regularly in the past but no longer happens in the present (a habit or a situation).

Affirmative	As a child he used to create computer games and small software applications.
Negative	She didn't use to work in politics but as a researcher.
Interrogative	Did she use to work as a politician?

5. Complete the dialog. Use the verbs in parentheses with **used to**. Then, listen and check.

Host: Thank you for being with us here on "Famous Guest Stars".

LG: It's a pleasure to be here.

Host: Could you tell us about your early years?

LG: Sure. As a child, I used to study (study) at a religious school. I was a good student and got high grades.

Host: Did you use to be happy at school?

LG: Well, I _____ (a. not be) happy because my classmates _____ (b. make) fun of me for being eccentric in the theater roles I _____. (c. perform in). Also, I _____ (d. be) a victim of bullying. But, it isn't a problem

anymore. I'm surrounded by open-minded people at work now.

Host: How did you _____ (e. deal with) that situation?

LG: I had to deal with it by myself. Now I am more open about how I feel, but I _____ (f. not tell) anyone about my feelings.

Host: I understand you have created a foundation for young people, haven't you?

LG: That's right. Since I _____ (g. not feel) safe at school, I want the children and teens of today to develop into loving and open-minded people.

Host: That's great news!

Project Stage 2

- Select two remarkable events from the past that call your attention the most.
- Write questions to find out what is done today to remember them and what used to be done in the past.

What traditions are celebrated in your neighborhood?

What activities are done to celebrate it?



Lesson 3

Old Times and Modern World

1. Fill in the blanks using the Word Bank. Then, classify the communication means into (M) modern or (A) ancient.



a. text messaging



c. pigeon _____



e. fire _____



b. video _____



d. word of _____



f. online _____

Word Bank

- signals
- post
- mouth
- ~~messaging~~
- chat
- conference

Vocabulary Strategy

Use visual images and relate them to the language clues to deduce the meaning of new vocabulary.



2. Read the essay and circle the words that show contrast among ideas.

Keeping in Touch

- Going back in time lets us see how people used to communicate in contrast to nowadays. It is undeniable that the reasons why humans beings communicate remain the same (to share news, contact friends, do business, send warnings and so forth), but the ways they do so are different. While in the past people used to send smoke signals, word of mouth messages, pigeon post, or letters and cards, today most people send e-mails, make calls on their cell phones, send text messages, chat online, or use Twitter to communicate.
- When using old methods of communication, messages took a long time to both be sent and replied. However, with modern communication the message is received immediately, without having to wait too long for the answer. This means that today we enjoy instant communication, even with friends, relatives or colleagues who live in different towns, cities and countries.
- Technology has contributed to the development of communication, which has become incorporated into daily life. In fact, online communication has been created to facilitate communication. Although in the past, it was difficult to transmit news and messages because of a lack of technology in distant regions, nowadays technology is more widely available and has been incorporated into people's daily lives. People can use it everywhere and find it hard to imagine their lives without it.
- Inventions in communication have changed the way people socialize. Long ago, people used to meet for a coffee, stop by friends' houses or pick up the phone and call, but modern communication has decreased face-to-face interaction, which some people think damages relationships. So, while some think that socializing online may be positive, others consider this change negative.
- Communication has been one of the greatest achievements of humankind. Its evolution over time, the speed at which it works, the influence of technology in it, and its impact on human interaction have made communication possible for billions of people around the world that used to be out of touch!

3. Complete the chart below.

Reading Strategy

Scan the text to identify specific information.

Paragraph	topic	Past	present
1	<i>Ways of communicating</i>		
2		<i>Messages took a long time to both be sent and replied</i>	
3			
4			<i>Online interaction / virtual interaction</i>

4. Complete the sentences using the words in the Word Bank.

- a. In the past, people used to send smoke signals, but now they use online communication.
- b. _____ in the past people sent letters and cards, today they send text messages to friends and relatives.
- c. _____ many years ago the telephone and the radio modernized the world, nowadays it is *Facebook* and *Twitter* that have revolutionized and made people's lives easier and faster.
- d. Dorothy used to write letters and send telegrams. _____, today she emails everybody.

Word Bank

- ~~but~~
- while
- however
- although

5. Write a comparison and contrast essay about the ways your family used to communicate in the past and nowadays.

Introduction: _____

First difference: _____

Second difference: _____

Third difference: _____

Conclusion: _____

Writing Strategy

- State that you want to discuss the differences between two topics.
- Present and contrast one difference at a time (e.g. *place, modern and ancient inventions, speed, access, type of interaction, etc.*)
- Make sure you use words like *but, while, however* and *although* to contrast the ideas.
- Conclude by rephrasing what you mentioned in previous lines.

Project Stage 3

- Use the questions you wrote in Project Stage 2 to design the Memory Tradition Survey.
E.g. What traditions did you use to celebrate in your neighborhood?
- Conduct the Memory and Tradition Survey and organize the data into pie graphs or bar charts.
- Write a report of the data collected and then show the data gathered in charts and figures.



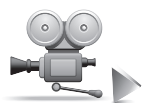
Game

Talk About Traditions

- Ask each other about a family tradition. Describe the activities done, the people involved, the food prepared, and the clothes worn to celebrate.
- Work in pairs. Roll the dice, move your marker and take turns to ask and answer the questions.
- If you answer correctly, stay in that square until your next roll. If your answer is incorrect, move back one square and stay there until your next roll. The winner is the first player to reach the box "you win".



1. What special traditions are celebrated in your family?
2. What activities are done to celebrate New Year's Eve?
3. Who is involved in the activities done on New Year's Eve?
4. What food is prepared to celebrate New Year's Eve?
5. What clothes are worn to celebrate New Year's Eve?
6. How long do you spend celebrating New Year's Eve?
7. What activities are done to celebrate Christmas?
8. What cultural activities are done to celebrate Christmas?
9. Where do people gather to celebrate Christmas?
10. What type of house decoration is used to celebrate Christmas?
11. What clothes are worn to celebrate Christmas?
12. What activities are done to celebrate your birthday?
13. What _____ are _____ to celebrate _____? (ask a free question)
14. What _____ ? (ask a free question)



Unit 4

Grammar Chart

PASSIVE VOICE

Use it to place emphasis on the action instead of the subject or performer because it is unknown, obvious or not the key focus of attention.

Tense	Structure	Statements	Interrogative
Simple Present	subject + am / is / are + past participle + complement	a. Houses are decorated with red paper. b. The Chinese New Year isn't celebrated on a specific date.	a. Are houses decorated with red paper? b. Is the Chinese New Year celebrated on a specific date?
Simple Past	subject + was / were + past participle + complement	a. Fireworks were invented in China. b. The Festival of the Sun was prohibited in the 16th century.	a. Were fireworks invented in China? b. When was the Festival of the Sun prohibited?
Present Perfect	subject + has / have + been + past participle + complement	a. Red envelopes have been given to the kids. b. The Nian hasn't been considered a good spirit.	a. Have red envelopes been given to the kids? b. Has the Nian been considered a good spirit?

Note: Use *by* when mentioning the performer of the action.

The Nian hasn't been considered an evil spirit by the Chinese.

USED TO

Use it to talk about past habits or past situations that no longer happen in the present.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I used to play soccer when I was a child.	I didn't use to play soccer when I was a child.	Did you use to play soccer when you were a child?

Note: *Used to* is not commonly used in negative sentences.

BE / GET USED TO

If you **are used to** something, you are accustomed to it.

If you **get used to** something, you are becoming accustomed to it (it was strange, but now it's not so strange).

Both **be used to** and **get used to** are followed by a noun (or pronoun) or the gerund form of a verb.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
They are used to speaking Spanish.	They aren't used to speaking Spanish.	Are they used to speaking Spanish?
She is getting used to the cold weather.	She isn't getting used to the cold weather.	Is she getting used to the cold weather?

Quiz Time

1. Match the words with their concepts.

a. livestock	☐ 1. a group of musicians walking and playing music together as part of a celebration
b. fireworks	☐ 2. animals such as cows, sheep, chickens and hens, kept on a farm
c. marching band	☐ 3. a large number of people walking or in vehicles as part of a public celebration
d. paper cutouts	☐ 4. safe explosives that light up the sky and make a loud noise
e. parades	☐ 5. decorative designs made of folded paper which has been cut



2. As you listen to the conversation, write the missing information.

- To celebrate Patron's Day they used to have school _____ on the streets.
- People used to decorate their doors with white _____ and they raised the flag.
- There used to be _____ shows after the religious celebration in the morning.
- There used to be a _____ display in the evening.
- Many old _____ that people used to celebrate have been forgotten or changed now.

3. Read and check the statements below T (True) or F (false).



Sheryl Sandberg was born in Washington, D.C., US in 1969. As a child, she used to study at a public school where she was always top of her class. In high school she used to teach aerobics. She studied economics at Harvard College and was awarded for being the best student her class. She used to work on health projects in India and as a consultant for many companies, but nowadays Sheryl is the chief operating officer of *Facebook*. She has been recognized as one of the most powerful women in business, and she has also been ranked as one of the most influential female entrepreneurs on the Web.

- Sheryl used to study at a private school.
- She used to teach aerobics in high school.
- She didn't use to work as a consultant.
- Today she works for *Facebook*.
- She has been recognized as both an entrepreneur and a celebrity.

T	F
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐

4. Use the contrast words *but*, *while*, *however* and *although* to complete these sentences.

- _____ in the past, Internet access used to be difficult and slow, today it is fast and simple.
- In the past, communication took time, _____ today it is instant.
- _____ online communication has made life easier and faster, it might make relationships colder and more distant.
- Social networks are helpful tools to contact people. _____, they can be addictive.

Self-Evaluation

Now I can...

- talk about traditions.
- make comparisons between the past and the present.
- use words that express contrast.

Very Well

OK

A Little

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

Test Training B

Listening

You will hear someone talking about people's personality traits and feelings. For questions 1-5, check ✓ the correct answer in the answer box. You will listen to the recording twice.

Answers	5	A	B	C
	1	A	B	C
	2	A	B	C
	3	A	B	C
	4	A	B	C
	5	A	B	C

0. The topic of the radio program is about the link between
- A. personality and self-esteem.
 - B. personality and profession.
 - C. personality and communication.

1. Being aware of people's personality traits may benefit relationships because it
- A. helps people solve individual communication problems.
 - B. lets people interact effectively with others.
 - C. allows people to get more friends.

2. Competitive people can be recognized because they tend to
- A. keep a low profile.
 - B. have a great sense of humor.
 - C. look for recognition.

3. To interact with competitive people in a more effective way, it's advisable to
- A. recognize their discipline to achieve goals.
 - B. criticize their personality.
 - C. listen attentively to what they say.



4. Reserved people can be recognized because they tend to
- A. be sociable.
 - B. be ambitious.
 - C. be shy.

5. To interact with reserved people in a more effective way, it's advisable to
- A. be polite.
 - B. be a good listener.
 - C. be indifferent.

Speaking Candidate A

Stage 1

- ▶ Talk about celebrations with candidate B.
- ▶ Choose one of the following celebrations and use the guidelines.

The Chinese New Year

- red envelopes
- fireworks
- family reunion
- special dinner
- lanterns
- parades



Independence Day in your country

- military parades
- live concerts
- other...



Stage 2

- ▶ Find out candidate B's celebration.
- ▶ Ask him/her questions using the guidelines on the right.

- What celebration/talk about/going to?
- When/celebrated?
- What activities/done/to celebrate it?



Unit 4

Glossary Activities

1. Unscramble the words and then match them with their definitions.

Word	Definition
a. kofirewsr _____	☐ 1. a light inside a container which has a candle to hang it up
b. porc _____	☐ 2. something happening immediately, without any delay
c. rrpnnereeu et _____	☐ 3. explosives that light up the sky and make a loud noise
d. etufear _____	☐ 4. the systematic killing of a lot of people
e. schooluta _____	☐ 5. a person who starts or manages a business
f. ntstian _____	☐ 6. grains, fruits or vegetables grown by farmers
g. nrelant _____	☐ 7. to give particular attention to something

2. Replace the words in bold face with a synonymous word from the glossary.

- a. The farmer makes his money by selling his **livestock**.

- b. The **beast** was the ugliest looking thing that I have ever seen.

- c. The little girl was in a state of **anguish** when she couldn't find her parents in the supermarket.

- d. The search for a cure for cancer is a **worldwide** effort.

- e. In China, dragons are **mythical** creatures.

3. Match each illustration with a colloquial expression. Then, use the expressions to complete the sentences.



a.



b.



c.

- ☐ crowning achievement
- ☐ in style
- ☐ break the habit

1. Winning a gold medal at the Olympics was my biggest success. It was definitely a _____ in my life.
2. It wasn't easy, but I finally _____ of eating too much sugar when I am nervous.
3. If Brazil is organizing the opening ceremony for the 2016 Olympic Games, you know that, as always, it will be done _____.

Read the biography below and choose the correct word or words for each space.
For questions 6 to 15, mark the best option (A, B, C or D) for each space.

The Unstoppable Shining Celebrity

Oprah Winfrey is a (10) _____ North American actress, producer, TV talk show host, businesswoman, political activist, humanitarian and writer. She was born on January 29th in 1954, and raised in Kosciusko, Mississippi, USA. She (6) _____ called the most influential woman in the world. Her worldwide humanitarian efforts (7) _____ recognized by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences with the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award. As a child, she (8) _____ a happy girl because her mother didn't (9) _____ her properly. However, at a very early age, she used to read aloud and recite sermons in her church. Her fame and fortune started in high school when she (10) _____ work as a part-time radio news broadcaster. At the age of nineteen, she started to work as reporter for a radio station (11) _____ Nashville and then she studied a career in radio and television broadcasting at Tennessee State University. Then, she (12) _____ on to local TV news, and after that, to the famous The Oprah Winfrey Show that was broadcast nationally, and very soon became the number one talk show in the country. In 1985, Winfrey (13) _____ for an Academy Award for best performance in Steven Spielberg's film *The Color Purple*. Her talk show (14) _____ awarded three Daytime Emmy Awards in the categories of Outstanding Host, Outstanding Talk/Service Program and Outstanding Direction, and Oprah herself (15) _____ the International Radio and Television Society's Broadcaster of the Year award.

	A	B	C	D
0	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D

- | | A patient | B successful | C curious | D ambitious |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 6. | A has | B have been | C has been | D had been |
| 7. | A have been | B had been | C has been | D were |
| 8. | A hasn't been | B isn't | C hadn't been | D wasn't |
| 9. | A look after | B looked after | C look into | D looked into |
| 10. | A used | B didn't use | C used to | D use |
| 11. | A at | B in | C on | D from |
| 12. | A moves | B move | C has moved | D moved |
| 13. | A was nominated | B is nominated | C were nominated | D has been nominated |
| 14. | A have been | B had been | C has been | D was being |
| 15. | A have received | B has received | C had received | D received |

Writing

Write a short biography about a famous person. Use the *Quick Facts* chart below for brainstorming.

Quick Facts	
Name	
Occupation	
Place and date of birth	
Early childhood (habits or situations that were true in the past)	
Remarkable achievements	

Speaking	Candidate B
1. I have been thinking about the topic of the importance of education for a long time. I believe that education is the key to a better future. It not only provides us with knowledge and skills, but also helps us to develop our critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. In my opinion, education is the foundation of a strong society. 2. I think that education is essential for personal growth and development. It allows us to explore new ideas and perspectives, and it helps us to understand the world around us. Education also plays a crucial role in shaping our character and values. Without education, we would be unable to reach our full potential. 3. I believe that education is a powerful tool for social change. It can help to reduce poverty, improve living standards, and promote equality. Education can also help to create a more sustainable and peaceful world. By investing in education, we are investing in the future of our planet.	1. I have been thinking about the topic of the importance of education for a long time. I believe that education is the key to a better future. It not only provides us with knowledge and skills, but also helps us to develop our critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. In my opinion, education is the foundation of a strong society. 2. I think that education is essential for personal growth and development. It allows us to explore new ideas and perspectives, and it helps us to understand the world around us. Education also plays a crucial role in shaping our character and values. Without education, we would be unable to reach our full potential. 3. I believe that education is a powerful tool for social change. It can help to reduce poverty, improve living standards, and promote equality. Education can also help to create a more sustainable and peaceful world. By investing in education, we are investing in the future of our planet.

Stage 1

- What celebration/talk about/going to?
- When/celebrated?
- What activities/done/to celebrate it?

Stage 2

- ▶ Choose one of the celebrations you want to talk about and use the guidelines.
- ▶ Answer student A's questions.

USA Independence Day



- marching bands
- fireworks
- sporting events
- bar-b-ques

Christmas at home



- gifts/presents
- Christmas tree
- church
- other...

Listening

You will hear a radio interview. For questions 1-5, check  the correct answer in the answer box. You will listen to the recording twice.

0. A renewable resource is one which
- A. is replaced over time through natural processes.
 - B. cannot be replaced in nature at a rate close to its rate of use.
 - C. exists in fixed amounts and is used up faster than can be replaced in nature.

Answers	0	A	B	C
	1	A	B	C
	2	A	B	C
	3	A	B	C
	4	A	B	C
	5	A	B	C

-
1. Some examples of non-renewable resources include
- A. plants, minerals and the sea.
 - B. water, wind and sun.
 - C. oil, coal and copper.
2. The major problem with the way our society uses non-renewable resources is that
- A. we don't have the money to reproduce them efficiently.
 - B. we use them faster than they can naturally be replaced.
 - C. we should be using them more frequently.
3. If we continue to use non-renewable resources so quickly, we run the risk of
- A. significantly reducing the world's supplies of these resources.
 - B. having too many different kinds of non-renewable resources.
 - C. running out of renewable resources.



4. Even though trees are technically considered renewable resources,
A. they can't be naturally reproduced.
B. they are always consumed more slowly than they can be reproduced.
C. they are often consumed in a non-renewable fashion.
5. According to Dr. Rice, people can help protect our natural resources by
A. taking cold showers.
B. recycling.
C. using both kinds of resources.

Speaking Candidate A

Stage 1

Candidate B is going to tell you about his/her lifestyle over the past year.

Listen to what he/she says and make some predictions about the way he/she might have felt. Give some pieces of advice on how to improve his/her lifestyle. Use the expressions *could've*, *should've* or *must've*.

*E.g. You could've made more time for exercise.
You must've been tired a lot.*

Stage 2

Tell candidate B about your lifestyle over the past year.

Use the list below of things you did or didn't. He/She will make some predictions about your well-being and give you some advice on how to become healthier.

- Got up early
- Had unhealthy breakfasts
- Rode bike to and from work
- Had hamburgers for lunch
- Drank too much Coke
- Had light dinners
- Regularly went to bed early



Reading

Read the following newspaper article. Select the correct option for each space.
Mark the best answer (A, B, C or D) in the answer box.

Brazil: Under the World's Spotlight

With only two years until the 2014 FIFA World Cup and 4 years until the 2016 Olympic Games, Brazil (0) _____ into the global spotlight for international sports competitions. However, with success often comes controversy.

Local councils (6) _____ many low-income settlements, known as *favelas*, and replaced them with luxury 5 star hotels and new roads aimed at reducing traffic congestion. While the improvements will be long lasting for the city, effectively, they (7) _____ huge numbers of the city's poorer urban residents to become displaced.

As with most big international events, security (8) _____ a major issue leading up to the 2016 Olympics. In fact, England, the country (9) _____ hosted the 2012 Olympic Games (10) _____ around \$680 million USD on security. The original budget had to be increased after the private security company, G4S, admitted that it (11) _____ to recruit enough security staff, therefore the British military (12) _____ to take over.

Another major challenge for Brazil is the transportation service. The national government (13) _____ on Monday that it has \$4.3 billion for urban transportation infrastructure while state and local authorities (14) _____ another \$2.15 billion since then.

Like previous FIFA World Cups and Olympics Games host countries, Brazil wants to display its best possible image as it (15) _____ its ascent on the global stage. Such advances are always met with problems, but the real test is how Brazil steps up to the challenge.

Answers	0	A	B	C	D
	6	A	B	C	D
	7	A	B	C	D
	8	A	B	C	D
	9	A	B	C	D
	10	A	B	C	D
	11	A	B	C	D
	12	A	B	C	D
	13	A	B	C	D
	14	A	B	C	D
	15	A	B	C	D

0.	A come	B came	C has come	D had come
6.	A has demolished	B have demolished	C had demolished	D demolish
7.	A forced	B had forced	C has forced	D have forced
8.	A are	B is	C was	D had been
9.	A what	B who	C where	D that
10.	A spends	B have spent	C spent	D spend
11.	A had failed	B have failed	C fail	D fails
12.	A has had	B have had	C has	D had
13.	A announces	B announced	C have announced	D had announced
14.	A commit	B has committed	C have committed	D had committed
15.	A continues	B had continued	C has continued	D continued

Writing

Frenchwoman Jeanne Calment, who died in 1997 at age 122, had the longest documented human lifespan.

Speculate about her lifestyle and what she *must have*, *might have* or *may have* done in order to have lived for such a long time.

Write between 30 and 45 words.

Speaking Candidate B

Stage 1

You are going to tell candidate A about your lifestyle over the past year.

Use the list below of things you did or didn't. He/She will make some predictions about your well-being and give you some advice on how to become healthier.

- Got up late in the mornings
- Had healthy breakfasts
- Didn't exercise
- Drove to work
- Regularly skipped lunch and only ate snacks
- Had big dinners
- Always went to bed late



Stage 2

Now candidate A is going to tell you about his/her lifestyle over the past year.

Listen to what he/she says and make some predictions about the way he/she might have felt. Give some pieces of advice on how to improve his/her lifestyle. Use the expressions *could've*, *should've* or *must've*.

E.g. You *could've* drunk more water or fresh juice.

You *must've* gained extra weight.

Listening

You will hear someone talking about people's personality traits and feelings. For questions 1-5, check  the correct answer in the answer box. You will listen to the recording twice.

- o. The topic of the radio program is about the link between
- A. personality and self-esteem.
 - B. personality and profession.
 - C. personality and communication.

Answers	0	A	B	C 
	1	A	B	C
	2	A	B	C
	3	A	B	C
	4	A	B	C
	5	A	B	C

1. Being aware of people's personality traits may benefit relationships because it
 - A. helps people solve individual communication problems.
 - B. lets people interact effectively with others.
 - C. allows people to get more friends.
2. Competitive people can be recognized because they tend to
 - A. keep a low profile.
 - B. have a great sense of humor.
 - C. look for recognition.
3. To interact with competitive people in a more effective way, it's advisable to
 - A. recognize their discipline to achieve goals.
 - B. criticize their personality.
 - C. listen attentively to what they say.



4. Reserved people can be recognized because they tend to
- A. be sociable.
 - B. be ambitious.
 - C. be shy.
5. To interact with reserved people in a more effective way, it's advisable to
- A. be polite.
 - B. be a good listener.
 - C. be indifferent.

Speaking Candidate A

Stage 1

- ▶ Talk about celebrations with candidate B.
- ▶ Choose one of the following celebrations and use the guidelines.

The Chinese New Year



- red envelopes
- fireworks
- family reunion
- special dinner
- lanterns
- parades

Independence Day in your country



- military parades
- live concerts
- other...

Stage 2

- ▶ Find out candidate B's celebration.
- ▶ Ask him/her questions using the guidelines on the right.

- What celebration/talk about/going to?
- When/celebrated?
- What activities/done/to celebrate it?

Reading

Read the biography below and choose the correct word or words for each space.
For questions 6 to 15, mark the best option (A, B, C or D) for each space.

The Unstoppable Shining Celebrity

Oprah Winfrey is a (0) _____ North American actress, producer, TV talk show host, businesswoman, political activist, humanitarian and writer. She was born on January 29th in 1954 and raised in Kosciusko, Mississippi, USA. She (6) _____ called the most influential woman in the world. Her worldwide humanitarian efforts (7) _____ recognized by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences with the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award. As a child, she (8) _____ a happy girl because her mother didn't (9) _____ her properly. However, at a very early age, she used to read aloud and recite sermons in her church. Her fame and fortune started in high school when she (10) _____ work as a part-time radio news broadcaster. At the age of nineteen, she started to work as reporter for a radio station (11) _____ Nashville and then she studied a career in radio and television broadcasting at Tennessee State University. Then, she (12) _____ on to local TV news, and after that, to the famous The Oprah Winfrey Show that was broadcast nationally, and very soon became the number one talk show in the country. In 1985, Winfrey (13) _____ for an Academy Award for best performance in Steven Spielberg's film *The Color Purple*. Her talk show (14) _____ awarded three Daytime Emmy Awards in the categories of Outstanding Host, Outstanding Talk/Service Program and Outstanding Direction, and Oprah herself (15) _____ the International Radio and Television Society's Broadcaster of the Year award.

Answers	0	A	B	C	D
	6	A	B	C	D
	7	A	B	C	D
	8	A	B	C	D
	9	A	B	C	D
	10	A	B	C	D
	11	A	B	C	D
	12	A	B	C	D
	13	A	B	C	D
	14	A	B	C	D
	15	A	B	C	D

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 0. A patient | B successful | C curious | D ambitious |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 6. A has | B have been | C has been | D had been |
| 7. A have been | B had been | C has been | D were |
| 8. A hasn't been | B isn't | C hadn't been | D wasn't |
| 9. A look after | B looked after | C look into | D looked into |
| 10. A used | B didn't use | C used to | D use |
| 11. A at | B in | C on | D from |
| 12. A moves | B move | C has moved | D moved |
| 13. A was nominated | B is nominated | C were nominated | D has been nominated |
| 14. A have been | B had been | C has been | D was being |
| 15. A have received | B has received | C had received | D received |

Writing

Write a short biography about a famous person. Use the *Quick Facts* chart below for brainstorming.

Quick Facts	
Name	
Occupation	
Place and date of birth	
Early childhood (habits or situations that were true in the past)	
Remarkable achievements	

Speaking Candidate B

Stage 1

- ▶ Talk about celebrations with candidate A.
- ▶ Find out candidate A's celebration.
- ▶ Ask him/her questions using the guidelines on the right.

- What celebration/talk about/going to?
- When/celebrated?
- What activities/done/to celebrate it?

Stage 2

- ▶ Choose one of the celebrations you want to talk about and use the guidelines.
- ▶ Answer student A's questions.

USA Independence Day



- marching bands
- fireworks
- sporting events
- bar-b-ques

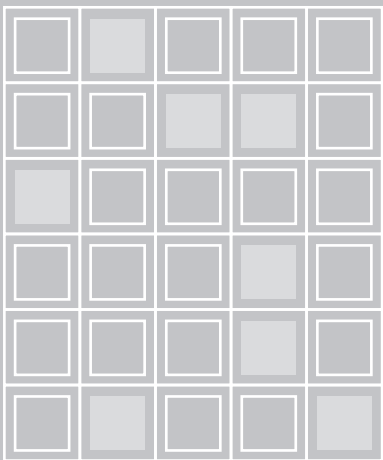
Christmas at home



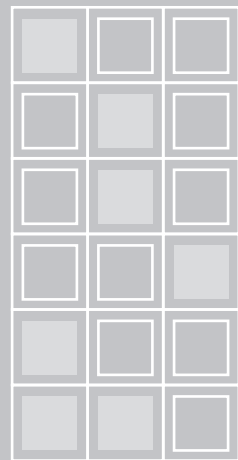
- gifts/presents
- Christmas tree
- church
- other...,



Bachillerato General Unificado



ENGLISH



Level

B1.1

WORKBOOK

Norma



Ministerio
de Educación

Transformar la educación
MISIÓN DE TODOS



a. TIM BURTON'S NEW MOVIE HITS THE HEADLINES

c. ROCK FESTIVAL REVIVES A ROCK STAR

e. AN ARTIST'S
PRESENT TO A CITY

f. Peter Jackson Has Finished Filming “The Hobbit”

The Sentinel Newspaper

JULY 25, N. 3



☐ *The Amazing Spider-Man* has already been shot. It is not the continuation of *Spider-Man* 3. In fact, this movie includes an all new cast and an all new look,

C Latin Americans have not forgotten the Argentinean rock legend, Charly Garcia, yet! He closed Bogota's 18th annual *Rock in the Park* music festival.

3 METERS ABOVE THE SKY

Grammar Strategy

Use ***already*** to make affirmative sentences and ***yet*** to make negative sentences and questions in the Present Perfect tense.

2. Read the survey and complete the sentences. Use *already* and *yet*.

a. Have you seen *The Amazing Spider-Man* yet?

Peter	Carl	Mary
-------	------	------

☐ ☒ ☐

b. Have you heard Charly Garcia's new song?

☒ ☒ ☐

c. Have you read *Three Meters above the Sky* yet?

☐ ☒ ☐

d. Have you attended the exhibition, *Via Crucis*, yet?

a. Mary and Peter haven't seen *The Amazing Spider-Man*, but Carl has.

b. Carl and Peter _____ Charly Garcia's new song, but Mary hasn't.

c. Mary and Peter _____ *Three Meters Above the Sky* _____, but Carl has.

d. Carl, Mary and Peter _____ the exhibition, *Via Crucis*.

3. Based on exercise 1, correct or complete the following sentences by using *already* or *yet*.

START

- a. *The Amazing Spider-Man* hasn't been shot yet.
The Amazing Spider-Man has already been shot.

- b. **GRAMMAR BOOSTER**
 Use _____ only in questions and negative sentences in the Present Perfect tense.

- c. Fernando Botero hasn't turned 80 years old yet.

- d. **GRAMMAR BOOSTER**
 Use _____ mainly in affirmative sentences in the Present Perfect tense.

FINISH

- h. Fernando Botero hasn't donated his painting collection, *Via Crucis*, yet.

- g. Fernando Gonzalez hasn't adapted the novel, *I Want You*, yet.

- f. **GRAMMAR BOOSTER**
 Use _____ to say something has happened sooner than expected.
 Use _____ to emphasize that we are expecting something to happen.

- e. Latin Americans have already forgotten the Argentinean rock legend Charly Garcia!

4. Complete the interview by writing the correct **Wh-** and **yes/no** questions in the **Present Perfect** tense.

THE SENTINEL

The Sentinel

I: I would like to ask you some questions about your fantastic career as a film maker Mr. Burton.
How many films have you made?

T.B.: Well, I have made around 21 well-known movies. Some of them are animated films.

I: _____
 _____ (a) yet?

T.B.: Yes, I've already finished filming my latest movie. It is called *Dark Shadows*.

I: In your opinion, what _____
 _____ (b)?

T.B.: The most personal and emotional film I have ever made is *Big Fish*. I made this film shortly after my father died.

I: You have had sad and remarkable moments in your life; what _____

_____ (c) the most remarkable moment?

T.B.: The most remarkable moment was my son's birth in October, 2003.

I: _____ your son _____ (d)?

T.B.: No, he hasn't made any movies yet, but he's created a couple of animated videos based on his favorite picture books! He has already uploaded the videos on YouTube.

I: That's amazing! One last question Mr. Burton. _____ (e)?

T.B.: Yes, I have already visited Latin America. I have vacationed in Argentina and Brazil. Latin America is fascinating!

I: Thank you very much for your time Mr. Burton.

T.B.: Thank you for your invitation.



Lesson 2

From the Inside of a Newspaper

1. Read the descriptions of the different people that work for The City Newspaper and write their jobs. Choose words from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

- photographer
- journalist
- editor
- press operator
- graphic designer

- a. Linda is in charge of the entertainment column. She writes news stories for The City Newspaper about people in showbiz. She is a _____.
- b. Marco always works with Linda. He goes to the scenes where events happen and takes photographs. He is a _____.
- c. Mr. Fritz revises and corrects Linda's column. He is the _____ of the newspaper.
- d. Mary makes the page layout and produces the final version of Linda's articles. She is the _____.
- e. Peter is the _____. He operates the press and prints the newspapers that will be sold.

2. Read about Linda's life. Underline the Simple Past tense and circle the Past Perfect tense.

Linda wasn't always a well-known journalist. Before becoming one, she had worked as a waitress during her college years. By the time she started working at The City Newspaper, she had already graduated from college with honors. When she started working for the newspaper, she was in charge of the entertainment column. Her story about Lady Gaga's arrival in the city won her a promotion to columnist. Before that she had never covered a big story.

Grammar Strategy

Use the context to make appropriate inferences about the use of *by the time*, *before that*, *already*, and *when*.

3. Based on the previous text, complete the following grammar reflection.

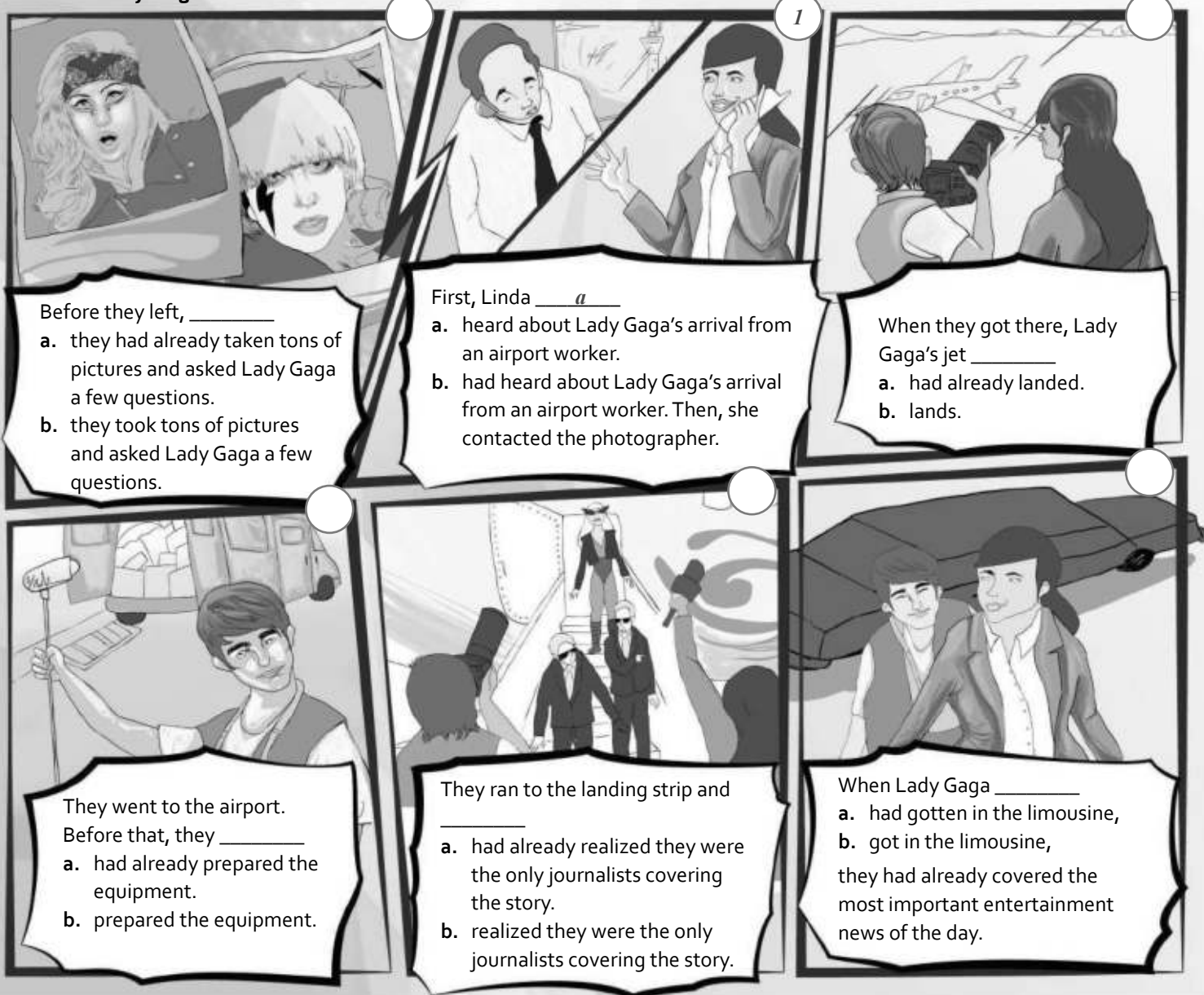
- a. Use *when* and *by the time* with the _____ tense to indicate an action in the past.
- b. Use *before that*, and *already* with the _____ tense to indicate that something happened before another action in the past.

4. Complete Linda's journal entry. Circle the correct option: the Past Perfect tense or the Simple Past tense.

November 5,

Last week I felt completely depressed because I didn't have any important events to write about, but last Friday everything changed! When I went / had gone to bed, I had already contacted an airport worker. He told me that he heard / had heard (a) a rumor about Lady Gaga's arrival in her jet the next day. By the time I went to bed, I planned / had already planned (b) to go to the airport the next morning. I hung up the phone completely astonished. Before that, Marco sent / had sent (c) me a text message asking about our plans for the next day. When I texted him with the exciting news, I prepared / I had already prepared (d) my voice recorder, and my Ipad for the next day's adventure.

5. Choose the option that best completes each sentence. Then, order the pictures about Linda's coverage of Lady Gaga's arrival.



Before they left, _____

- they had already taken tons of pictures and asked Lady Gaga a few questions.
- they took tons of pictures and asked Lady Gaga a few questions.

First, Linda _____

- heard about Lady Gaga's arrival from an airport worker.
- had heard about Lady Gaga's arrival from an airport worker. Then, she contacted the photographer.

When they got there, Lady Gaga's jet _____

- had already landed.
- lands.

They went to the airport. Before that, they _____

- had already prepared the equipment.
- prepared the equipment.

They ran to the landing strip and _____

- had already realized they were the only journalists covering the story.
- realized they were the only journalists covering the story.

When Lady Gaga _____

- had gotten in the limousine,
- got in the limousine,

they had already covered the most important entertainment news of the day.

6. Finish Linda's story. Complete the sentences with the Simple Past or the Past Perfect tenses.

- Marco, the photographer, quickly _____ (download) the photographs to use in the column.
- By the time Linda started to write the column, she _____ (talk) to the editor of the newspaper.
- The editor _____ (say) that the story would be printed immediately on the front page of the newspaper, even before Linda showed him.
- Linda was promoted to columnist. Before that, she _____ (never/cover) an important event in the newspaper.





Lesson 3

Hit the Headlines

Reading Strategy

Read the lead paragraph of an article to get familiar with the topic of the text.

1. Read the lead paragraph of the article. Then, write the correct **Wh-word** in each box.

How

with educational presentations to train, motivate and inspire young and old people

a.

he founded Incredible Productions

b.

Fabio Leguizamo

c.

in Brazil

d.

in the 90s

2. Read the article and complete the timelines. Use the Simple Past or the Past Perfect.

LOCAL NEWS

Fabio Leguizamo: The Incredible Teacher

By Alexandra Luna

Fabio Leguizamo is an “Incredible Teacher”. He founded Incredible Productions in the 90s, a Brazilian company that produces educational presentations that Fabio designs to train, motivate and inspire both young and old people.

He is the only child of two teachers. By the time he started school, Fabio had already learned to read. By first grade, he had taught other children how to read.

The stimulating adventure of reading led him to search the school library for books on different topics. Particularly, he enjoyed reading about tricks, puzzles, science projects, jokes and riddles, puppets, drama and storytelling.

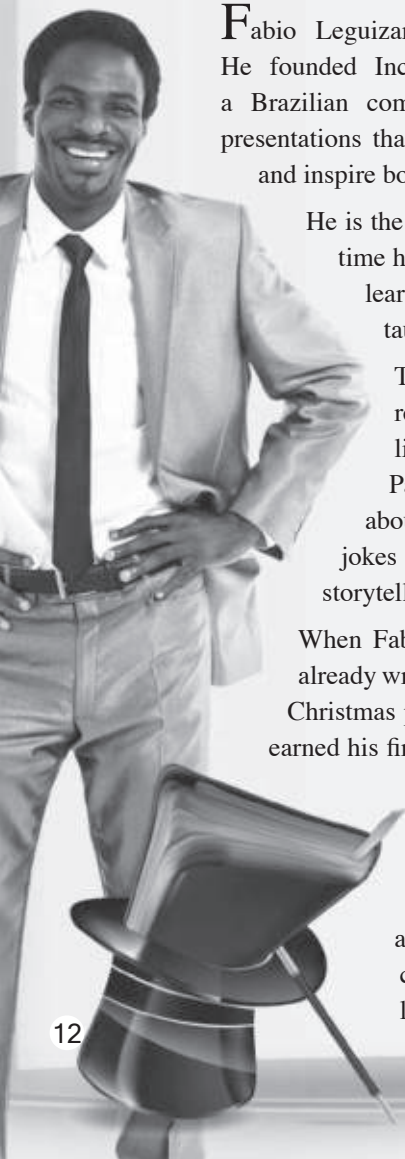
When Fabio finished second grade, he had already written, directed and acted in his class Christmas production. By sixth grade, he had earned his first salary performing his tricks and puppet shows for elementary schools and churches near his home in Brazilia.

As a youngster, Fabio participated and won several performing arts contests at local, state and regional levels. During college he polished

his presentation skills by leading and directing teams of college students. The teams traveled throughout Brazil presenting encouraging messages to people of all ages. As a graduate student, Fabio worked performing shows for different institutions like day care centers, schools, libraries, camps and business corporations.

He has worked as a professor for more than 30 years. He has combined education and entertainment, which is called *edutainment*, in the college classroom. Now, with Incredible Productions he has traveled around Latin America and North America. In his presentations, he ingeniously communicates important educational messages for children. Fabio keeps on making learning fun everywhere he goes by using tricks, illusions, drama, puppetry, stories, and music.

I asked him about the key to his success and he said to me: “Do what you want to do, and do it as well as you can if you want to be successful.” But being passionate about what you do is not enough. “I also counted on two amazing people in my life that supported my crazy ideas: My parents,” said Fabio.



History of Fabio Leguizamo

1st grade2nd grade6th grade

as a youngster

in college

the past 30 years

now

Reading Strategy

Look for specific information in a text to find the chronological order of a person's history.

*He had already earned
his first salary.*

3. Check (✓) true (T) or false (F). Correct the false statements about Fabio Leguizamo.

- By the time he started school, Fabio had already learned to read.

- By third grade, he had taught other children how to read.

- When he finished second grade, Fabio had already written, directed and acted in a Broadway production.

- By second grade, he had earned his first salary.

T F

4. Create the last paragraph of the article. Take into account the content of the previous text. The first sentence is given.

During the past twenty-five years with Incredible Productions, Fabio has given more than _____

as from

po

the
li
as
re

1. Read the bits of information of an article's lead paragraph about Sofia Vergara and match them with the correct Wh-word.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|---|
| a. Who | ☐ | 1. Since her debut in the sitcom <i>Modern Family</i> |
| b. What | ☐ | 2. Sofia Vergara |
| c. Where | ☐ | 3. Playing the role of Gloria Delgado-Pritchett |
| d. How | ☐ | 4. In Hollywood |
| e. When | ☐ | 5. Has had her big break |

Writing Strategy

Identify key information to write a lead paragraph.

2. Select a title for the article.

- ☐ Sofia's Latest Film
 ☐ Sofia's Big Scandal
 ☐ Sofia's Big Break in Hollywood

3. Organize the previous information and write the leading paragraph of an article about Sofia Vergara.

Heading

By-line

Lead

Writing Strategy

Follow a process to write a body paragraph of an article.

4. Look for information about Sofia Vergara and complete the following list of supporting ideas to write the body paragraph for an article.

Her first acting job in English

Award nominations

Recent films

5. Write the body paragraph. Use the supporting ideas from the previous exercise.



Healthy Habits

1. Unscramble the words and identify healthy and unhealthy habits. Then, check (✓) the ones you see in your community.

a. ngaeti/ttyfa/soodf	<i>eating fatty foods</i>	☐	e. sominkg	☐
b. drkining/weatr		☐	f. dinog/ercxseie	☐
c. bgein/sendartey		☐	g. hanvig/a/haltehy/deti	☐
d. dinnkrig/sdoa/ppso		☐	h. slenepig/wlel	☐

2. Complete the hypotheses with the habits from exercise 1 using the correct form of the verbs. Then, match them with the problems.

Unhealthy Habits at Franklin High



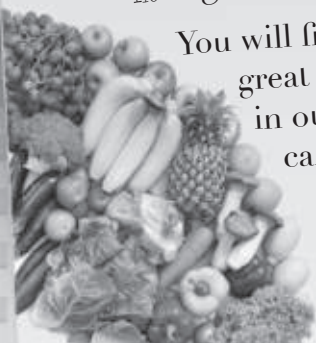
Problems	Hypotheses
a. Some of our classmates arrived late to class and looked very tired.	☐ 1. They must not have _____ enough _____ before the physical education class.
b. Some partners have gained extra weight. Obesity is now more evident in our school.	☐ 2. They might not have _____ at night after watching TV or using the computer.
c. Some classmates got really tired during physical education class and had difficulty doing the aerobics exercises.	☐ 3. They could have _____ when they were children and now they do not like doing any physical activity.
d. The older students do not enjoy participating in any sports or doing exercise on weekends.	☐ 4. The children must have _____ with their lunch instead of water, milk or fruit juice.
e. Primary school teachers said that children were very hyperactive in class and couldn't concentrate.	☒ 5. They might have <u>eaten</u> <u>fatty foods</u> like hamburgers, potato chips and sodas.

3. For big problems, there are big solutions. Read the following posters. What healthy habits are the students encouraging?

a. _____

Fruit and veggies
keep you active and
in a good mood

You will find a
great variety
in our
cafeteria



b. _____

The recess is for having fun
Join in the different sports on offer

Mon & Wed: Volleyball
Tue & Thu: Basketball
Fri: Soccer



c. _____

Only watch TV and play computer
games for one hour in the
afternoons
Nights are for sleeping and resting



4. Jane Fonda is in her early 70s and still is a very fit person. Use the pictures and the Word Bank to speculate why she is still fit.

Grammar Strategy

Use Past Modals *must have / could have / might have + verb in past participle*, to speculate, deduce, or make guesses about past situations based on evidence.



a. She must have been active.



c. _____



b. _____



d. _____

Word Bank

- stay away
- be active
- sleep well
- eat healthy food

5. Complete the following conversations by using the modal that best suits. Use the Word Bank.

- a. Why does Philip look tired? He sometimes exercises in between classes. He must have played soccer during the break.
- b. I never thought Tina worried much about her appearance, but she has lost a few pounds! She _____ have felt overweight.

- c. Mary has arrived early for once! It's unbelievable!
Her parents bought her a new bike, so she _____ have biked to school.

- d. I sat with my friends Carol and Mike during the break. I went to grab some water and when I came back my candy bar was gone. Mike loves candy but Carol doesn't. Mike _____ have taken it.

- e. Lina is not usually very active in class. But today she was very full of life and didn't fall asleep in any class! Well, she watches TV until midnight every day. Last night, she _____ have gone to bed early.

Word Bank

- Must-90%
- Might-50%

6. Rewrite the sentences by substituting the underlined words for a modal verb. Use the information in the Word Bank.

- a. The children probably ate veggies in their lunch.
They must have eaten veggies in their lunch.
- b. The school principal went to the gym after school yesterday. He probably felt stressed.

- c. The students are sweating. It could be that they played volleyball during the break.

- d. The English teacher was in a good mood. It's very likely that the students practiced their presentation at home.

- e. Most children were eating fruit. It's possible that the cafeteria had healthy options.

Word Bank

- Probably = must have
- It's very likely that = must have
- It could be that = could have
- It's possible = might have



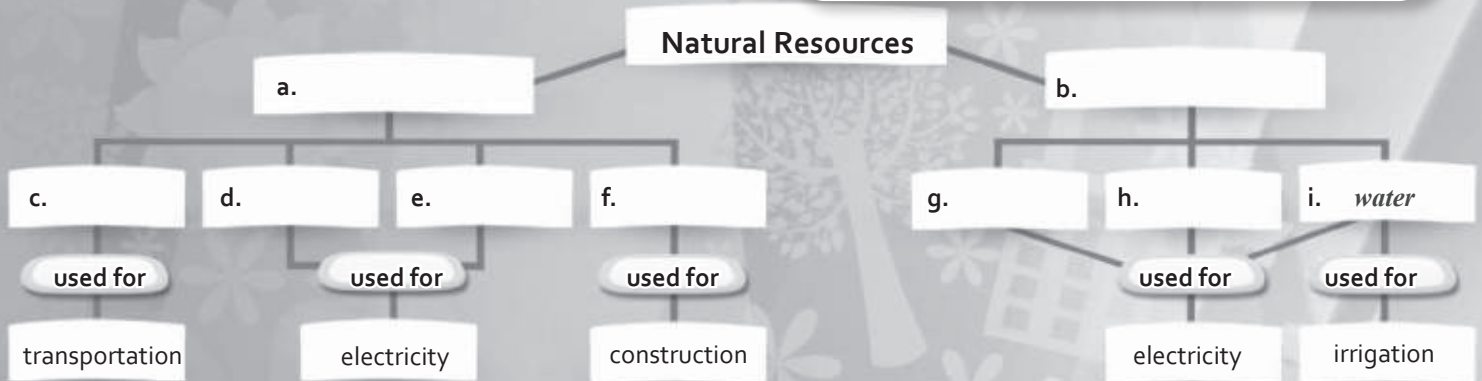
Lesson 2

Healthy Environment

1. Complete the following diagram with the words from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

• renewable • oil • sun • coal • non-
• water • iron • copper • wind • renewable



2. Complete the definitions by writing *who*, *that*, or *where*.



a. An environmentalist is someone who cares about the environment.



b. A timber company is one _____ cuts down trees to make furniture.



c. Dumps are special places _____ garbage trucks throw the trash away.

Grammar Strategy

Use relative pronouns *who* / *where* / *that* to describe aspects of a noun in more detail.



d. Recycling containers are garbage cans _____ allow you to separate recyclables from organic waste.



e. A biologist is a professional _____ studies animal life in different habitats.



f. Wind turbines are developed to generate electricity. They are used in countries _____ there is a lot of wind.



g. Oil, coal, copper and iron are fossil fuels _____ are not renewable.

3. Make one sentence from two. Use *who/ that/ where*.

- I went to a water park. The water park had fun attractions for kids and adults.
I went to a water park that had fun attractions for kids and adults.
- In the park, we listened to a group of environmentalists. They taught us about saving water.

- The park had an aquarium. There were fish in danger of extinction in the aquarium.

- The water park sold souvenirs. The souvenirs were made from recycled material.

- The park is a great place. In this area, citizens are happy, healthy, and comfortable.

Grammar Strategy

Reduce information by deleting the repeated phrase of the second sentence and joining the two ideas using a relative pronoun (*who/ that/ where*).

4. Play the game snakes and ladders. Find the word that does not make sense in each sentence and correct them in the spaces below.

FINISH

28: Some scientists say that our planet isn't the only one who can sustain life.

27: Go down to n° 19

26: Pete is a biologist where tests all the lakes in my city.

25: Go down to n° 23

24: I went to a concert who taught us about road safety.

23: I love to join initiatives where protect the water.

22: Move forward 2 spaces

21: Experts recommend to use faucets who save water.

20: Move forward 2 spaces

19: Miss a turn

18: Miss a turn

17: Miss a turn

16: Go to n° 16

15: This is a coal mine who sold 1 billion tons of brown coal last year.

14: Go down to n° 2

13: Move forward 2 spaces

12: I found a forest who has not been damaged by man yet.

11: Scientists found a solution where protects towns from the devastating effects of flooding.

10: Miss a turn

9: Move forward 2 spaces

8: Fuels are non-renewable resources who cannot be replaced.

7: Go to n° 15

6: Go back to the start

5: We will test the water who people drink to check if it is safe.

4: Go to n° 15

3: Miss a turn

2: Miss a turn

1: People where care about the environment, recycle.

START

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. <u>who</u> | 7. _____ | 12. _____ | 16. _____ | 21. _____ | 24. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 11. _____ | 15. _____ | 19. _____ | 23. _____ | 26. _____ |



Lesson 3

Smart Lifestyles

Reading Strategy

Recognize and read the thesis statement in the introductory paragraph to identify what the essay is about.

1. Skim the first paragraph and identify what the essay is about.

2. Read and complete the text with the connectors in the Word Bank. There are three possibilities per paragraph.

Word Bank

- First of all / Next / Last
- First / Second / Third
- Firstly / Secondly / Finally

Nowadays, the daily diet of children and adolescents has been affected by the availability of foods that are very attractive to them, but have very low nutritional value. These types of foods are well-known as fast food or fatty food. This essay will discuss how fatty foods are dangerous for children and adolescents' health in several ways.

_____, fatty foods are heavy in calories and cholesterol, which is bad for their health. Doctors say it is surprising how many children suffer from high cholesterol levels nowadays. This problem can affect the healthy functioning of their arteries. Furthermore, high levels of cholesterol are a major factor contributing to heart disease and stroke when they grow up. To lower cholesterol levels, we need to include lots of fruit and vegetables in their diet, and encourage them to do exercise.



_____, fatty foods are low in nutritional value, which leads to malnutrition. Replacing a healthy diet of vegetables, fruit and proteins with empty food like soda pops, hamburgers, hot dogs and the sort might provoke underweight issues among kids. Weight loss might affect the immune system and is considered a risk factor for osteoporosis when children get older. In addition, it has been found that fatigue, dizziness and attention deficit are linked to an unbalanced diet. So, it's important to keep an eye on how much vitamins and minerals teens are consuming in their daily life.



_____, eating too many fatty foods, more than the body can deal with, and especially if you don't exercise regularly, you will put on the pounds. People who exercise a lot such as runners, swimmers, soccer players, and the sort, can easily lose the extra weight they gain if they eat fatty foods because they burn it by doing exercise. However, youngsters who are sedentary will gain extra weight easily when they indulge in excessive consumption of fatty foods. As a result they will be at risk of having obesity and heart problems. Exercise is a must for everybody.



3. Identify the main idea and the secondary ideas of the essay to complete the chart.

Thesis statement: _____ _____ _____ _____	Argument 1: _____ _____
	Argument 2: _____ _____
	Argument 3: _____ _____
	Conclusion: _____ _____

4. Check T (true) or F (false) according to the information in the essay. Correct the false statements.



- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Children and adolescents' diet have been affected by very attractive food with high nutritional value. | ☐ | ☐ |
| b. The essay discusses three ways in which fatty foods are dangerous for children and adolescents' health. | ☐ | ☐ |
| c. Doctors say children who suffer from high cholesterol could have heart issues as adults. | ☐ | ☐ |
| d. Being underweight doesn't affect children's performance at school. | ☐ | ☐ |

5. Answer the following questions based on the information in the essay.

- What is another name for fatty foods?

- What are the three ways in which fatty foods are dangerous?

- What can we do to help children lower their cholesterol levels?

- What happens if children and adolescents eat more fatty foods than they need?

6. Choose a suitable title for the essay.

- ☐ a. Fatty Foods Are a Health Risk for Children and Teenagers
- ☐ b. Fatty Foods Are Very Attractive
- ☐ c. Children and Teenagers Love Fatty Foods

Write a **thesis statement** to state the topic and the main idea of an essay.

1. Write logical thesis statements with the phrases and the specific groups or places given below. Make use of your background knowledge.

a. Ways to take care of the environment (Native Americans):

This essay will discuss ways in which Native Americans have taken care of the environment.

b. Ways to save water, recycle and conserve energy (families at home):

c. Three important things to consider when doing exercise (adolescents):

d. Simple physical activities to include in the daily lifestyles (workers at the office):

e. Ways to protect our planet (factories):

2. Choose one of the thesis statements from the previous exercise and brainstorm three arguments.

Thesis statement

Argument 1: First of all, _____

Argument 2: Next, _____

Argument 3: Last, _____

3. Use the structure of the previous exercise to write the essay. Begin each paragraph with a sequence connector.

Introduction

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

Conclusion

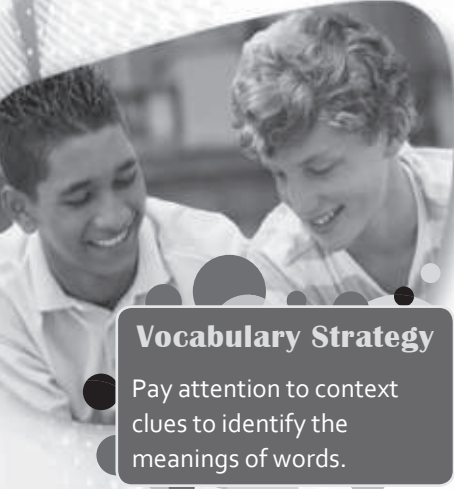


Character and Personality Traits

Word Bank

- humble • vain • curious
- sociable • ambitious • competitive

1. Complete with an appropriate adjective. Use the clues in each sentence and the Word Bank. There is an extra word you do not need to use.



Vocabulary Strategy

Pay attention to context clues to identify the meanings of words.

Paul: I'm chatting with my cousin Jane. She's really special. You should meet her.

Mike: What's she like?

Paul: She's always making plans for her future. She's really ambitious. Just like you.

Mike: Really? I like that quality in a girl. What kind of guy does she like? I am quite _____ (a) because I always like to win. And sometimes I don't usually care about the consequences of my actions, you know. Do you think she will turn me down for that?

Paul: Oh, I don't think so. She gets on well with all kinds of people. She's very _____ (b).

Mike: You know what I really admire in a girl? I like it when a girl never thinks she's better than others. She should be a _____ (c) woman.

Paul: Oh, Jane is definitely so. Also, she's not too proud of herself and never expects admiration for her achievements. She's not _____ (d) at all.

Mike: I like her already! When can I meet her Paul?

2. Find out more about Jane and Mike. Choose the phrasal verb that is closest in meaning to the underlined words.



Jane



Mike

- a. Jane has a good relation with her cousin Paul. They have been best friends for almost 10 years.
☒ 1. gets on ☐ 2. gets out ☐ 3. gets off
- b. Jane likes to meet new people, so she didn't reject the idea of meeting Mike.
☐ 1. turn out ☐ 2. turn off ☐ 3. turn down
- c. This year, Jane's family company earned a lot of money thanks to their great job.
☐ 1. brought in ☐ 2. brought down ☐ 3. brought up
- d. Mike wonders if Jane likes pop or rock music. Should he choose FUN's or U2's DVD?
☐ 1. go on ☐ 2. go for ☐ 3. go off
- e. Mike has to investigate her personality.
☐ 1. look for ☐ 2. look after ☐ 3. look into
- f. Mike always hides his feelings. You never know if he is happy or upset about something.
☐ 1. holds on ☐ 2. holds back ☐ 3. holds in

3. Use *find, turn, get, go* and the prepositions *down, out, on, for* to complete the conversation.

Jane: Thank you for introducing me to Mike. Do you know if he likes me? He's very reserved. I'll never find out (a) anything from him!

Paul: He's very attracted to you, Jane. I know because he doesn't stop talking about you.

Jane: Oh! Really? I think Mike and I are opposites! However, we _____ (b) well.

Paul: Don't worry about that! Opposites attract! Why don't we all go out?

Jane: That's a terrific idea Paul. Maybe we could all go together to a concert.

Paul: Which concert would you like to go to?

Jane: I'll _____ (c) Don Omar's concert. Is that OK for you?

Paul: Sure. I'll call Mike and invite him.

Jane: I hope he doesn't _____ (d) our invitation.



4. There are some blanks in the following e-mail. Read it and add the appropriate prefix *im-*, *in-*, *ir-*, and *un-* to the incomplete words.

Dear Jane,

I was very in sensitive today at lunch. I was trying to be funny, but I was very ____polite **(a)** and ____mature **(b)** when I made fun of the food. You acted quite well, though. Did I make you ____happy **(c)**? Please do not hold back your feelings. I appreciate you not being ____tolerant **(d)** with me when I act ____rationally **(e)**! I promise I won't embarrass you anymore in front of your parents by being ____reliable **(f)** or ____predictable **(g)**. Please send my regards to your parents and my deepest apologies for my attitude. Let me know if we can still be friends. Let's go out sometime again. Please do not turn down my invitation. I look forward to hearing from you. Please forgive me.



Love,
Mike

▶ SEND

Vocabulary Strategy

Use graphic organizers to record and apply new vocabulary.

5. Choose six words from exercises 1 to 4 and make graphic organizers. Include all the elements that are in the model (definition, synonym, antonym and a sentence).

definition:

Not to think that you are better than others.

synonym

modest

humble

word

antonym

arrogant

sentence:

My mom is a humble person.

c. definition:

sentence:

a. definition:

sentence:

d. definition:

sentence:

b. definition:

sentence:

e. definition:

sentence:



Lesson 2

Posting Your Feelings and Emotions

Free BLOG



HOME



PROFILE



VIDEO



FAVORITE



BOOKMARK



STATISTICS



DIRECTIONS



MESSAGE

1. Read the following advice column in an online magazine for teenagers. Circle the correct verb form. Then, make a comment about the text.

The Net's Inquirer

What Are You Posting on Your Wall?

Social networks and personal blogs are full of emotional posts or comments. It seems that people prefer *express* / *(to express)* just their feelings, instead of stating a serious point of view. This may have pros and cons. On the one hand, you could make a person *feel* / *to feel* (a) better by showing sympathy or support if he or she is in a difficult situation. On the other hand, there are other contexts in which posting feelings will make you *looking* / *look* (b) foolish or expose you to mockery. Take a look at the following post on a Facebook wall: This message makes me *wondering* / *wonder* (c) why the sender decided *making* / *to make* (d) this letter public? Would you let anyone *post* / *to post* (e) something like this on your public page? Apparently, today's society is looking for a second kind of recognition, a virtual one. Some psychologists have studied this phenomenon and found out that our self-esteem is being affected. Tell me what you think.

Dr. Castañeda

Comments: _____

facebook

Honey, it's been a year since we split up, but our love has proven to be true even through the worst of times. Every single day I thank God because he lets us *be* / *being* (f) together. I love you more than you could ever imagine. I'm hopeless at *to stop* / *stopping* (g) it. Baby, you mean the universe to me. I'm not at all doubtful about *loving* / *to love* you (h). Our love is what keeps me *smiling* / *smile* (i). I know that you care and will always be there.



OK, boys. This is too cheesy. Hahaha...

Like - Comment - Share

16 4

2. Write the appropriate form of the verbs in parentheses to complete the interview script.

Free BLOG

HOME

PRODUCTS

SERVICES

RESOURCES

ABOUT

CONTACT

SEARCH



Bono, from U2, is my favorite artist. Why is that? It's simple: he's an amazing singer and a tireless activist. I must confess that I was skeptical. Not many famous artists consider *helping* (help) people in need.

Interviewer: I'm really pleased and excited to have you here today. When did you join U2?

Bono: Wow! That's ancient history ... in October 1976 while I was still in high school.

By then we only hoped _____ (a. play) in bars and be loved in our hometown.

I: Oh, but look what you have accomplished! You are international stars.

B: We aren't disappointed or annoyed with that result, I'll tell you that.

I: But you didn't want to be a common star, did you? When did you decide _____ (b. become) an activist?

B: In the mid-eighties I was inspired by Live Aid, and I traveled to Ethiopia to work in a feeding camp with my wife Ali and the charity World Vision. Since then, I have been interested in _____ (c. use) my fame to

call attention to global problems, including world poverty, and AIDS.

I: Will you continue _____ (d. use) your music to raise people's consciousness of these problems?

B: Definitely, I will keep _____ (e. work) hard to generate awareness of many global problems.

I: You certainly seem _____ (f. be) doubtless about your plans and are determined to make them work.

B: Absolutely. My passion is to entertain, but my mission is to help others, be useful to society, you know.



3. Complete the chart to form adjectives with the suffix **-less** and **-ful**.

Root	-less	Meaning	-ful	Meaning
use	useless	without use(s)	useful	full of use(s)
doubt		without hope/cure	hopeful	
		without help		
care			fearful	full of care
	colorless			

4. Complete the comments about Bono's interview. Use the Word Bank.

Free BLOG

Like - Comment - Share



Thank you for posting Bono's interview. I heard about this band from my mom! It's funny to like the same music your parents like (LOL). Mom says she got really inspired to open her own company with social responsibility in mind because of Bono. Now she's very _____(a) with money because she's saving to open her new business and bring in some income to the family. She feels _____(b) and her eyes light up when she talks about her plan to involve women who are single parents in the business.



My oldest cousin is a _____(c) fan. She is incurable! She has all U2's records and DVD's. I think she is really obsessed. One anecdote! She went to U2's concert in Mexico City in 1997 when she was in her 20's and she still wears the same pair of jeans she wore to the concert. She always says, "these are my lucky jeans! They are _____(d) from using and washing them a lot, but I will always wear them."



It's nice to find a post that is not gibberish or nonsense. This is _____(e) information for my social studies class because we are discussing current world leaders and inspirational people. I'll definitely talk about Bono in my class. Thank you for your post!

Word Bank

• hopeful • colorless • careful • cheerful • useful

5. Add **-d** or **-ed** to the verbs in each tip of the star. Write the resulting adjective to complete the list. Then, make sentences using each word expressing how you felt about comments you have received on your wall.a. Disappointed

Once I posted photos of my 15th birthday party and I felt _____
disappointed because my friends made fun of my hairdo and my dress.

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____



Lesson 3

People's Highlights



1. Read the following extract of an interview with Kristen Stewart and circle the right answer.

Interviewer: You started when you were nine years old. You wanted to act, right? It wasn't like you were forced into it because your parents were in the industry?

Kristen: No. Not at all. My parents are crew. They were both confused when they found out that I wanted to act. But they have supported anything that my brothers and I have wanted to do. It was something I thought was fun because I grew up on sets.

Interviewer: Does it bother you to see yourself in the tabloids?

Kristen: There's nothing you can do about it, to be honest. I don't leave my hotel room—literally, I don't. I don't talk to anybody about my personal life, and maybe that perpetuates it, too. But it's really important to own what you want and keep it to yourself.

Adapted from <http://www.interviewmagazine.com/film/kristen-stewart-1/#page3>

- She started acting as a **kid / teenager**.
- Her parents **influenced / did not influence** her decision to become an actress.
- She is **annoyed / indifferent** about the tabloids.
- Kristen Stewart is **reserved / open** about her personal life.

2. Put the following biography in order by writing A, B, and C in the correct place. Then, write the topic for each paragraph using the options given in the box on the right.



Nowadays, Kristen lives in Los Angeles. Apart from acting, she is also interested in attending college in the near future to study literature. She wants to be a writer. **Since** meeting on the set of *Twilight* in 2008, Kristen and co-star Robert Pattinson have been romantically linked and many rumours about their relationship have included both a break-up and a marriage proposal. She is very quiet about her personal life; she says: "I'm selfish. I always say to myself I'm never going to give anything away because there's never any point or benefit for me." She affirms that if she ever gets married or has a baby she will not reveal her kid's name for a long time. Kristen is also an animal lover. She has one cat and three dogs, and adores looking after them. Her real-life hobbies include reading books and writing. She draws on her life experiences to write imaginary stories.

- Early life
- Professional career
- Private life

She became an artist **at a very early age**. Her acting career began at the age of nine, after an agent saw her perform in her elementary school's Christmas play. **One year later**, she had her first role in a movie. It was a small nonspeaking part in the Disney Channel original film *The Thirteenth Year*. After that, she had several small parts in movies and even a starring role, but it wasn't **until 2008** that she became famous for her starring role as Bella Swan in *The Twilight Saga*. Because of these films, Kristen Stewart has already earned a place in the magazines of pop-culture history. **In 2012**, Kristen was the highest paid actress in Hollywood, earning millions of dollars for the *Twilight* series, including royalties. Some of the critics have said she is a tremendous actress and her performance in the saga was mesmerizing while others find her role in the saga unconvincing. She is truly an enigmatic actress and it is difficult to say what exactly her charisma is. One magazine writer said: "It's the unwritten nature of Stewart's own story now, with its surreal subplots and recent twists and turns, that makes her compelling to watch."

Reading Strategy

Identify time expressions to help you to understand a person's life events in a biography: *nowadays*, ...*at a very early age*, *one year later*, and the sort.

Kristen Jaymes Stewart is an American actress. She was born on April 9th, 1990 in Los Angeles, California, USA. She is best known for playing Bella Swan in *The Twilight Saga*. Her father is a stage manager and television producer and her mother is an Australian script supervisor. Kristen has an older brother and an adopted brother. As a child she was a hard-working student, and would panic if she didn't turn her homework in. But her stay in school was short because she attended until the seventh grade and then continued her education by correspondence until she completed high school. Everybody thinks Kristen's personality is like the character Bella in *The Twilight*, but it is not. Kristen described herself as shy and lonely as a kid. She is extremely mature and serious, a trait associated with introverts. She defines herself as a logical thinker, making sure that each step rests firmly on previous knowledge; she is like a scientist in that sense.

3. Go back to the text and classify the information below. Use the chart on the left.

Type of Information	Abbr.
Anecdotal	A
Factual	F
Personality	P
Private	Pr
Key Event	K

Information	Type
a. Kristen was born on April 9 th , 1990 in Los Angeles, California, USA.	<i>F</i>
b. An agent saw her perform in her elementary school's Christmas play.	
c. One of her brothers is adopted.	
d. She is extremely mature and serious.	
e. She and co-star Robert Pattinson have been romantically linked.	
f. In 2012, Kristen was the highest paid actress in Hollywood.	
g. There are many stories about Kristen and Rob written in the press, including rumours about a break-up and a marriage proposal.	

Reading Strategy

Identify types of information in a biography to improve comprehension.

Key Events in Life:

Information that talks about a decisive experience in a person's life.

Anecdotal Information:

Information that is not based on careful study.

Factual Information:

Information that is real, it tells the truth and talks about something that actually exists.

4. Search for the answers to the following questions in the biography.

- What is Kristen best known for? _____
- When did she have her first role in a movie? _____
- What is *The Thirteen Year*? _____
- Where was she born? _____
- Why is she reserved about her personal life? _____
- When did she become famous? _____

5. Describe the meaning of the following sentences from the biography using your own words.

- Kristen Stewart is an animal lover.
This means that she likes animals very much.
- As a child she was a hard-working student.
In other words, _____
- She is very quiet about her personal life.
That is to say that _____
- She defines herself as a logical thinker.
This means that _____
- I'm always say to myself I'm never going to give anything away because there's never any point or benefit for me."
In other words, _____

Reading Strategy

Paraphrase (describe a word or phrase using different words) to check understanding of the text.

Use expressions such as:

- In other words...
- That is to say that...
- This means that...

1. Read the following tips on writing a biography and match the headings of each one with the corresponding explanation.

Tips

- Get basic information about the person.
- List achievements and influences.
- Arrange information.
- Verify information.

Explanations

- Organize the story of a person's life in chronological order. It allows the reader to trace the subject's life from beginning to present day.
- You should mention personal achievements and how these have affected a person's life. You can also incorporate any personal influences.
- It is very important that you confirm the information to be accurate. If you obtain information from sources on the net, make sure these sites are trustworthy.
- Obtain essential information about the individual: the person's full name, date and place of birth and family background.

2. Follow the previous tips and then list ideas about a well-known person who interests you. Write only key words or short phrases.

Anecdotal Information

Name: _____

Early life: _____

Professional life: _____

Private/Family: _____

Factual Information

Early life: _____

Professional life: _____

Private / Family: _____

Key events: _____

Writing Strategy

List ideas before writing a text.

3. Write a short biography of the person you have chosen. Use the information from the previous list.

Introduction and Early Life

Professional Career

Private Family Life

Writing Strategy

Use time phrases to organize a biography:

- She / He was born...
- As a child / kid / teenager...
- After high school / college / graduating...
- When she / he was...
- She / He became a...
- At a very early age / at the age of...



Appeal of Traditions!

1. Use the Word Bank to complete the trivia about traditional celebrations around the world. Then, answer it.

TRIVIA

Word Bank

- honored
- carried
- recognized
- renowned
- sung

a. In this country people celebrate their birthday twice: on their birth date and on their *name day*. For the second celebration, everyone who has the name of a saint who is honored by the church, celebrates their birthday on that saint's day, too.

- ☐ 1. France
- ☐ 2. Italy
- ☐ 3. Greece



c. What carnival is _____ for having people who paint their faces black one day and white the following day?

- ☐ 1. The Carnival in Pasto, Colombia
- ☐ 2. The Carnival in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- ☐ 3. The Carnival in Oruro, Bolivia



b. In this country, for nine days before Christmas, *posada* or lodging processions pass through the streets. The figures of Mary and Joseph are _____ to a friend's house, where a carol is _____, asking for lodging for the Holy Family.

- ☐ 1. Panama
- ☐ 2. Guatemala
- ☐ 3. Argentina



d. He was _____ as the patron saint of a country. On his day, millions of people wear green and celebrate with parades and good cheer.

- ☐ 1. St. Patrick of Ireland
- ☐ 2. St. Paul of the Cross
- ☐ 3. St. Peter Claver



2. Complete the following conversations. Use the *passive form* of the verbs in parentheses in the Simple Present or Simple Past tense.

Andy: Why are you dressed up in green? (dress up)

Kathy: Today is St. Patrick's Day. It is an Irish tradition to wear green!

Ioanna: Whose *name day* _____ today, mom? (a. celebrate)

Adela: Mine! Thank you for remembering it. Let's make Greek dishes and invite some friends.

Laura: Dear family, it is our turn for the eighth *posada* tomorrow.

Pedro: When _____ we _____? (b. choose)

Laura: We were chosen by the priest during mass yesterday.

Pedro: Great! I'll take out the saints. Where _____ they _____ (c. put away) last year?

Cristina: Where _____ the black paint _____ (d. keep)?

Patricia: On the top shelf, but what do you need black paint for?

Cristina: Oh, it's *black day* at the Carnival today. We are all going to the plaza with our faces painted black. You _____ (e. invite) to join us. Come on, it'll be fun!



3. Read the story of Mary and Joseph going to Bethlehem. Circle eight mistakes in the use of the *passive voice*. Write the correct form in the spaces below.



Not many details are knew about Mary and Joseph's trip to Bethlehem, but their story is celebrate all around the world and the scene of the manger is exhibit by millions of Christians during Christmas time. Moreover, historians, theologians and scientists are fascinate by this topic. The most accepted story says that Mary and Joseph used to live in a land that was governed by the Roman Empire. It happened that the Emperor Augustus wanted to have a list of all the people in the empire and make sure they paid their taxes. Everyone was order to return to the town where their families originally came from. There was a register or census where their names were record. The trip from Nazareth to Bethlehem is known to have been long and arduous; therefore, Mary and Joseph traveled very slowly because Jesus was due to be born soon. When they reached Bethlehem they were faced with a problem: so many people had come for the census that every inn was full and there weren't any rooms left. Therefore, they wasn't given a proper bed to rest in, but a stable with livestock. In this poor place Jesus, the Son of God, was born. There wasn't a cradle available for baby Jesus, so where was baby Jesus lay down? Jesus' bed was the manger that the animals ate their hay from.

a. known
b. _____

c. _____
d. _____

e. _____
f. _____

g. _____
h. _____

4. Unscramble the sentences and check (✓) if they are T (true) or F (false).

a. renowned / Mary and Joseph's trip / by / is / all around / Christians / the / world /.

Mary and Joseph's trip is renowned by Christians all around the world.

b. Roman Empire / the / was / by / ruled / the Emperor Herod /.

c. was / Everyone / to / ordered / return to / the / in / land / used / they / to live /.

d. Mary and Joseph's names / weren't / the / census / entered / in /.

e. were / they / normal / given / accommodation / the / night / for /.

f. Jesus / baby / was / to sleep / put / in / a / bed / comfortable /.

T F

✓	

5. Read the text below and choose between *passive* or *active voice*.

Santiago: Where did you put away / were put away the Christmas decorations last year?

David: I put them on the top shelf of my closet. Do you want me to take them out, Dad?

Santiago: Yes, please. Are they damaged / Do they damage them? (a)

David: The decorations look fine / are looked fine (b), but the lights are burnt out.

Santiago: Already? They bought / were bought (c) last year. I guess we'll have to buy new ones.

David: Can I come? You chose them / were chosen (d) last time. I want to choose this year...





Lesson 2

Past Echoing in the Present

1. Choose the best option to complete the dialog in *passive voice* in the Present Perfect tense.

Teacher: Good morning everybody. Today's topic is about remarkable people of the 21st century and their contributions. Can you mention any examples?

Janet: Well, I read that a significant contribution to science **have been made** / **has been made** by Dr. Anthony Atala.

Teacher: Great, what **have been his contribution** / **has been his contribution** (a)?

Janet: He's a scientist who has created human organs at the Wake Forest Institute for Regenerative Medicine.

Teacher: That is a fine example Janet.

Thank you for your contribution. Anybody else?

Gabriel: How about women, **has they been honored** / **have they been honored** (b) with the Nobel Prize?

Norman: Yes, in fact, one of them is Elinor Ostrom. Thanks to her research, the use of natural resources like air and water **has been considered** / **have been considered** (c) an important issue.

Teacher: Thank you Gabriel and Norman. She is also a fine example for today's class.

Word Bank

- develop
- gain
- honor
- nominate
- direct
- elect
- consider

2. Complete the text with the appropriate verb in the Word Bank. Use the *passive voice* in the Present Perfect tense. Then match the pictures with the corresponding text

a.

The first lab-grown organ to be implanted in a human **has been** developed at the Wake Forest Institute for Regenerative Medicine. The Institute _____ (a) by Dr. Anthony Atala since 2004. He has made a significant contribution to science by growing human tissues and organs like livers, kidneys and bladders. His work will save thousands of lives.

b.

Sonia Ghandi _____ (b) President of the Indian National Congress. She came into politics after the demise of her late husband Rajiv Gandhi, Ex-Prime Minister of India. Great fame in terms of position and influence in Indian politics _____ (c) by this politician. She _____ (d) twice by world magazines like Forbes and Times as one of the most influential women of the year.

c.

Only one woman _____ (e) with a Nobel Prize in the field of Economics. Elinor Ostrom was the recipient of this prize in 2009 for her analysis of economic governance of common property like air, water and public spaces. These _____ (f) the world's most urgent problems that require collective action.

3. Search the web and find examples of people in the 21st century associated with the following topics.

Topics	a. Advanced cancer treatment	b. Women's equality	c. World poverty	d. Children's rights	e. Space travel
Name	James Watson				
Action	Research that shows it is wrong for advanced cancer patients to take multivitamins				

4. Match columns A and B to form sentences with *used to*.

A	B
a. Dave Eggers used to live in Chicago, but	☐ 1. presently he is a writer, publishing entrepreneur and activist.
b. He used to work for a local newspaper, but	☐ 2. nowadays his works have received critical acclaim.
c. When he was a boy he didn't use to write, but	☒ a 3. after his parents died he moved to Berkeley, California.
d. He used to be an unknown writer, but	☐ 4. now writing is his passion.
e. He used to write about his personal life and local politics, but	☐ 5. over time his writing topics have become more universal and social oriented.

Dave Eggers

5. Read the chart and fill in the blanks using *used to*. Then, match the three columns based on the product they describe.

Product	Past	Present
 a. Mobile phones	1. In 1885, a young American called Charlie Nagreen <u>used to sell</u> (sell) meatballs. He realized that they could be put between two pieces of bread so people could have this meal to go. That is one of the stories of how this fast food dish was born. How much did it _____ (a. cost)? b Only a few cents!	Today this fashion item has become the world's most popular garment. The clothing industry continues to develop this item of clothing in more fabrics and styles than ever before.
 b. Hamburgers	2. In 1873 Levi Strauss invented this garment. At that time it was only worn by men who worked in US gold mines. Did women _____ (b. wear) it? No, they didn't _____ (c. wear) it. It started being worn by women in the 1950s. Teens first, and then, by the 60s, everyone was wearing it.	Today, restaurants around the world try to create really expensive versions of this dish. One restaurant in New York sells <i>Le Burger Extravagant</i> and costs around \$300 dollars. How much would you pay for it?
 c. Blue jeans	3. In the last century, only a few people _____ (d. have) them. Why did it _____ (e. be) so exclusive? Some experts say that once technology is mass produced, it becomes accessible and less expensive for everyone.	In this century, they are used by many people and are considered one of the world's most important inventions in the field of communication in the modern times.



Lesson 3

Old Times and Modern World

1. Read the description of each camera. Then, identify their corresponding picture.



a. Brownie Camera

Kodak's Brownie was produced from 1900 until 1960. It became a cheap camera for bringing photography to the masses.



b. Polaroid Camera

It was developed in 1948 and consisted of a sandwich of chemicals and paper which could self-develop the photos in a few minutes.



c. Daguerreotype

It is believed to be the first commercially produced camera. It was introduced to the world in 1839.

2. Read the essay and mark the paraphrases below each paragraph as TS (topic sentence) or SS (supporting sentence).

200 Years of Photographs

Photos are our memories of people, places, trips and parties. Today, our lives are documented on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. However, it didn't use to be like this; we simply used

to keep photos in our shoeboxes or albums. It is said that the oldest picture is less than 200 years old. So, who used to take photos and why and how did they use to take them? How different is it nowadays?

TS a. Photographs can be seen as tangible projections of our memory.

SS b. The earliest picture was taken two centuries ago.

In the past, very few people were able to shoot photos, while today, most people can. The camera obscura, invented in the 10th century A.D., is considered the first type of camera, and is used as a sketching aid by artists. With the first commercial camera in the 19th Century, only inventors, photographers

and photojournalists used to take photos. The Kodak's Brownie cameras, invented in the 1900s, became available for people who could afford to buy one. Hence, amateurs could begin to explore their own ideas and creativity. Soon after, cameras found their way into most households, so people could keep memories of important dates and celebrations. Because technology has flourished in the 21st century, now anybody can take photos, at any time and any place.

☐ c. One invention that can be considered as a kind of early camera was used to make drawings.

☐ d. Only a few professionals could afford a camera and take pictures.

The reasons why we shoot photos nowadays is different. These days, every party, birthday, sports game and concert is documented in detail so that people can remember the event. In the past however, the reasons were very different.



For example, with the initiation of photography in the Victorian era, an uncommon practice was developed: the dead were photographed. It is well known that mortality rates were high, so when loved ones died, the Victorians immortalized them in photographs. Post-mortem photographs were the only photograph a family had of the

deceased because photos used to be very expensive and most families didn't use to own a camera.

- ☐ e. The present purposes of taking photos differ from the ones in the past.
- ☐ f. Households did not have a camera and photographs were costly.



The way in which we shoot photos has changed drastically. In the past, only physical (analog) photos were taken: first in black and white and later in color. They were usually developed and stored in shoeboxes or in albums.

The 20th century was the golden age of analog photography: It's been estimated that around 85 billion physical photos were taken in the year 2000, this means a rate of 2,500 photos per second. In contrast, in the new millennium, any activity that a person does might be documented digitally. New gadgets like the tablet and the cell phone have built-in cameras that make photos and high definition videos. People share photos on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram directly from their phones. Every two minutes today we shoot as many photos as the whole of humanity did in the 1800s.

- ☐ g. The communication tools that we use today include applications for photos and videos.
- ☐ h. The manner in which we take photos has undergone considerable changes.

In sum, it has been almost 200 hundred years since the first photograph was taken. Diverse purposes, numerous types of cameras, and different kinds of photos underlie this ancient practice. Although analog pictures have almost disappeared, the growth of photos continues.



3. Based on the text, check (✓) the best answer.

Reading Strategy

Locate the information required by each question in the correct paragraph to choose the best response.

- a. The primary purpose of the essay is to:
- ☐ State the advantages and disadvantages of different types of cameras and photos.
 - ☐ Discuss the history of photography and cameras.
 - ☐ Compare and contrast past and present usage of photos.
- b. According to the essay, which of the following is true about Victorians:
- ☐ They used to photograph the living.
 - ☐ They used to photograph dead animals.
 - ☐ They used to pay a reasonable price for the post-mortem photos.
- c. The essay mentions each of the following, EXCEPT:
- ☐ People have had different reasons to shoot photos throughout the years.
 - ☐ Shooting photos was a popular activity after World War II.
 - ☐ Analog pictures have almost disappeared due to the invention of the digital camera.

4. Read the text again and identify the organization of the essay. Circle the correct information.

Reading Strategy

Analyze the features of the text and find organizational patterns to identify the type of essay.

- a. The essay begins with an introduction to **attract / turn down** the reader.
- b. The essay presents **the pros and cons / a comparison and contrast** of the topic.
- c. Each body paragraph has one idea stated in the **topic sentence / supporting sentence**.
- d. Each body paragraph contains **true examples / statistics / facts / all of them** to support the topic sentence.
- e. The last paragraph is **a summary of the body paragraphs / presents new comparisons**.

1. Investigate the following celebrations and traditions in the given countries and complete the descriptions comparing and contrasting such celebrations in the past and the present.

a. Christmas in the USA

1. In the past, for Christmas dinner, people had pork and vegetables which were grown in the house's vegetable garden, while now _____.
2. Before, in the Christmas stocking, there would be an orange, sweets and nuts and maybe a book. However, at present _____.
3. Although children used to play games on Christmas Eve, nowadays _____.

b. Easter in Colombia

1. Although _____, at the present time, society has taken Easter and commercialized it so that most people think of having big meals with fish instead of the importance of Christ's Resurrection.
2. While in the past _____, nowadays, the whole of Holy Week is often a holiday used for traveling and tourism.
3. Earlier, on Palm Sunday, most people went to mass, bringing palm leaves and branches to be blessed by the priest, but _____.



Writing Strategy

Use **used to** to write about what happened regularly in the past, but no longer happens in the present.

2. Choose one of the celebrations from the previous exercise and write the introductory paragraph of a comparison and contrast essay.

Writing Strategy

In an introduction, write something interesting about the topic as a hook to attract the reader's attention. Then, state directly what you are going to compare and contrast in the essay.

3. Develop two body paragraphs and the conclusion of the essay. Use the three differences you wrote about the topic in exercise one.

Paragraph 1 _____

Paragraph 2 _____

Conclusion _____

Dictionary

A - D

M - P

E - H

Q - T

I - L

U - Z
