



BICENTENARIO DE
BOLIVIA



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN

Lengua Extranjera Inglés

EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA COMUNITARIA PRODUCTIVA
SUBSISTEMA DE EDUCACIÓN REGULAR

5^{to}

AÑO DE ESCOLARIDAD



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN

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Texto de aprendizaje, 5to año de escolaridad. Educación Secundaria
Comunitaria Productiva. Subsistema de Educación Regular.

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ÍNDICE

Presentación.....	4
1st Trimester	
Bolivian people!	6
Remember about occupations and professions	
The simple present, past and future (Review)	
Regular and Irregular verbs (Review)	
Past participle of regular verbs	
Factory working tools. (According to B.T.H. careers)	
I have lived in Bolivia	16
People around our country	
Vocabulary: be inspired by, be influenced by, be fascinated by	
Present perfect tense	
When to use BUT	
Where have you been?	20
Present perfect tense	
2nd Trimester	
Touristic places around Bolivia	24
Uyuni: The world's largest salt flat	
Adjectives ending in “-ED” and “-ING”	
Present perfect – Adverbs of time	
Adverb clauses of time	
Separable Phrasal verbs	
My Bolivia	30
Activities around Bolivia	
Protected areas in Bolivia	
Expressing past time: Would	
Vocabulary: Adjectives in english that you can use to describe adventures or exciting experiences	
Used to	
Bolivian typical food.....	36
Culinary Terms BTH	
3rd Trimester	
Surviving on the internet.....	42
Computer terms and commands	
Reading: social network	
Advantages and disadvantages about the internet.	
Comparison of adjectives with as ... as/than	
Modals verbs: Should and must to	
I had never suffered cyber bullying!.....	50
Cyber impact of the internet	
Describe how you use the internet	

Past perfect tense: affirmative, negative and interrogative	
Technology vocabulary	56
Internet activities.	
English technique according the school carrier in BTH	
Bibliografía.....	60

PRESENTACIÓN

Una nueva gestión educativa comienza, reafirmando el compromiso que tenemos con el Estado. Con el inicio de una nueva gestión educativa, reiteramos nuestro compromiso con el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia de brindar una educación de excelencia para todas y todos los bolivianos a través de los diferentes niveles y ámbitos del Sistema Educativo Plurinacional (SEP). Creemos firmemente que la educación es la herramienta más eficaz para construir una sociedad más justa, equitativa y próspera.

En este contexto, el Ministerio de Educación ofrece a estudiantes, maestras y maestros, una nueva edición revisada y actualizada de los TEXTOS DE APRENDIZAJE para los niveles de Educación Inicial en Familia Comunitaria, Educación Primaria Comunitaria Vocacional y Educación Secundaria Comunitaria Productiva. Estos textos presentan contenidos y actividades organizados secuencialmente, de acuerdo con los Planes y Programas establecidos para cada nivel educativo. Las actividades propuestas emergen de las experiencias concretas de docentes que han desarrollado su labor pedagógica en el aula.

Por otro lado, el contenido de estos textos debe considerarse como un elemento dinamizador del aprendizaje, que siempre puede ampliarse, profundizarse y contextualizarse desde la experiencia y la realidad de cada contexto cultural, social y educativo. De la misma manera, tanto el contenido como las actividades propuestas deben entenderse como medios canalizadores del diálogo y la reflexión de los aprendizajes con el fin de desarrollar y fortalecer la conciencia crítica para saber por qué y para qué aprendemos. Así también, ambos elementos abordan problemáticas sociales actuales que propician el fortalecimiento de valores que forjan una personalidad estable, con autoestima y empatía, tan importantes en estos tiempos.

En particular, el texto de aprendizaje de Comunicación y Lenguajes: Lengua Extranjera de Educación Secundaria Comunitaria Productiva que promueve una formación integral en las y los estudiantes, a partir de actividades que desarrollan capacidades comunicativas, intra-interculturales y plurilingües, para que comprendan otras culturas y se desenvuelvan en una sociedad cada vez más globalizada.

En este sentido, el Ministerio de Educación proporciona este material para que docentes y estudiantes los utilicen en sus diversas experiencias educativas. Recordemos que el principio del conocimiento surge de nuestra voluntad de aprender y explorar nuevos aprendizajes para reflexionar sobre ellos en beneficio de nuestra vida cotidiana.

Edgar Pary Chambi

MINISTRO DE EDUCACIÓN

BOLIVIAN PEOPLE!

PRACTICE



Fuente: <https://acortar.link/QMJG19>

Read the next text about an important Bolivian chess player.

Hello! my name is Nicol Mollo. I am 9 years old. I am a chess player. These are my activities:

I often get up at 6:30. I go to my school at 7:30. My favorite subject is Literature.

I have lunch at 13:00. My mother sometimes cooks Silpancho for lunch.

In the afternoon, I always practice chess for 3 hours.

My uncle Jhoan usually plays with me.

I never practice chess on Sundays. I watch movies with my parents.

THEORY

Activity

Let's answer the questions about the reading.

1. Does she practice chess on Sunday? _____
2. What does she play? _____
3. Does she play chess? _____

1. Remember about occupations and professions



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/0fsvi>

Vocabulary: professions, occupations. Write four more according your context.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1.- Teacher | 7.- Engineer |
| 2.- Doctor | 8.- Football Player |
| 3.- Lawyer | 9.- Pilot |
| 4.- Police officer | 10.- Mechanic |
| 5.- Nurse | 11.- Bus/taxi driver |
| 6.- Journalist | 12.- Hairdresser |

Answer the next questions.

1. Look at the picture. What is his job? _____
2. After graduating from high school, what profession would you like to have? _____
3. What do you think are the best and the worst jobs? _____

Match the picture with the correct number. Use the vocabulary about professions and occupations.



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/7ikld>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/2ak5c>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/5tngc>

12



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/5tngc>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/5k4et>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/spu3x>

Write sentences using the vocabulary of profession and occupations.

Example: *He is a teacher.*

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Ask to six of your classmates: After graduating from high school, what profession would you like to have?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____

2. The Simple Present, Simple Past and Future (Review)

a) Simple Present

REMEMBER!

Use it to talk about habits, routines and facts.

Spelling Rules – Simple Present: *He – She – It*

- Verbs ending in: sh/ ch/x/s/ ss/o add - es

watches – washes - goes – fixes

- Most of verbs add – s

plays – gets up – works

- Verbs ending in –y replace it with - ies

cry – cries fly – flies

- Irregular verb:

have – has

Write the third person of these verbs.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1.-wash = washes | 2.- cook= | 3. play= | 4. study= | 5. read= |
| 6. visit= | 7. take= | 8.watch= | 9.make= | 10. help= |
| 11. fly= | 12. have= | 13. Have= | 14.listen= | 15.go= |

Complete the sentences with the correct verb of the box below.

have (2) – love – play – do – listen - eat

- Paola __has__ a lot of clothes.
- She _____ her homework in her room.
- She _____ Marcos.
- She _____ to music.
- Paola _____ the guitar.
- Paola _____ pizza.
- She _____ a computer.

Everyday Expressions!

Must dash = I have to go

No worries = No problem

I get it! = I understand.

Positive sentences

- I get up early.
- We go to school at 6 o'clock.
- She always studies English

Negative sentences

Use don't or doesn't

- I **don't** get up early.
- We **don't** go to school.
- She **doesn't** study English.
- Maria and I **don't** study for the test.

Yes/ No questions

Use **Do** or **Does**

Do you get up early?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Does she study English?

Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

Do you like hamburgers?

Yes, I do. / I don't.

Complete the text with the verbs in parentheses about Gabriela Zegarra.

This _____(be) Gabriela Zegarra. She _____(get up) at 7:00. Then, Gaby _____(go) to work to her salon. She enjoys her job. She _____(have) lunch at 12:00 with her family. In the afternoon, she _____(go) to the park with her daughters and _____(play) with them. She _____(take) her dog for a walk. After that, she _____(listen) to music with Nicki. Nicki loves dancing. In the evening, Carlos and Gabriela _____(have) dinner. They love eating pizza or spaghetti. She _____(love) her family.

Read the text again and circle true or false for these sentences.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|
| 1. She is Gabriela Peña. | T | F | 2. She hates her job. | T | F |
| 3. She has daughters. | T | F | 4. Nick loves painting | T | F |

Write negative (-) and positive (+) sentences using the verb in parentheses.

- I _____ (read) a book on Sunday. (+)
- They _____ (read) the newspaper on Monday. (-)
- She _____ (visit) to her grandfather on Saturday. (-)
- You _____ (visit) your sister on Monday. (+)
- He _____ (watch) movies with his friends. (+)
- They _____ (watch) TV on Wednesday. (-)



Write Yes/ No questions using the exercise

- Do I read a book on Sunday?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?

Let's practice some expressions!

"to be a walk in the park"

Meaning: to be very easy and simple to do.

Similar Expressions

The test was a walk in the park.

The test was a piece of cake.

The test was easy.

The test wasn't hard.

Fuente: <https://n9.cl/3le76>

Answer the questions using the information from the chart. Make more question and answers on your notebook.

- What do you do on Monday afternoon?

- When do you cook lunch?

- What do you do on Sunday evening?

- When do you go to the dentist?

DAY	IN THE MORNING	IN THE AFTERNOON	IN THE EVENING
MONDAY	Get up early	Wash the dishes	Do homework
TUESDAY	Cook lunch	Play basketball	Watch TV
WEDNESDAY	Help my mother	Visit my friend	Play video games
THURSDAY	Watch TV	Go to the cinema	Play soccer
FRIDAY	Cook lunch	Go to the dentist	Sleep early
SATURDAY	Visit my aunt	Play video games	Watch a movie
SUNDAY	Wash the dishes	Go for a walk	Sleep early

b) Simple past:

Use it to talk about finished actions/events in the past.

Positive sentences

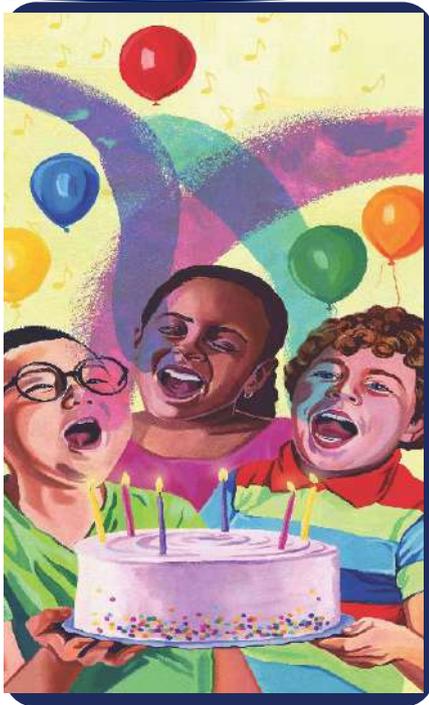
We **went** to Punata yesterday.
My family and I **visited** Tiawanaku.

Negative sentences

Use didn't – did not
- We **didn't** go to Punata yesterday.
- My family and I **didn't** visit Tiawanaku.

Yes/ No questions

Use Did.
Did you travel to La Paz last year?
Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
Did Carla study for her test?
Yes, she did. / No she didn't.



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/yqsqr4>

Write the past of the verbs in parentheses. After that, rewrite the sentences into negative form on your notebook.

1. My mother _____ (like) ice cream when she was a child.
2. He _____ (cook) lunch yesterday.
3. They _____ (play) soccer last Monday.
4. Maria and I _____ (study) Mathematics last week.
5. I _____ (read) Socavones de Angustia last year.
6. My father _____ (visit) his friend yesterday.
7. I _____ (take) Quechua classes two years ago.
8. My sister _____ (watch) a horror movie last night.
9. I _____ (make) a cake yesterday.
10. My brother _____ (be) 11 years old many years ago.
11. Marcelo _____ (write) a book last year.
12. Sara _____ (sing) a song in my birthday.
13. Luisa _____ (speak) German.
14. Cristina _____ (swim) in the river last Sunday.
15. I _____ (buy) new shoes yesterday.
16. Carlos _____ (love) to eat hot dogs when he was a kid.
17. My mother _____ (work) in the mine when she was young.
18. Yesterday, I _____ (wash) my clothes.

Everyday expressions!

When you want to say **“thank you”**, you can use **“Cheers!”**

Example:

- I bring your backpack.
- **Cheers!**

Choose 8 sentences from the last exercise and write them into negative form.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Write questions with Did...?

1. I watched a movie last night. How about you?
Did you watch a movie last night?
_____?
2. I enjoyed Urkupifa festivity. How about you?
_____?
3. I had a good vacation. How about you?
_____?
4. I finished my homework early. How about you?
_____?
5. I played basketball last Monday. How about you?
_____?

6. I traveled to La Paz last year. How about you?
_____?
7. - I went to a restaurant yesterday. How about you?
_____?
8. I visited my grandparents. How about you?
_____?
9. I learnt Aymara last year. How about you?
_____?
10. I swam last Saturday. How about you?
_____?



Reading time! Read and guess who is the text talking about?

Memories of a heroine

When I was a child, I was very happy, I lived in a free and sovereign country by the ocean. I went to school every day and I loved to learn. One day my friends and I were at school, our teacher talked about patriotism. What was patriotism? I thought it was when you sing the national anthem with pride and around the square. I always saw the flag waving, so what was patriotism?

One day, on February 14th, 1879, Chileans invaded the port of Antofagasta and insulted my beautiful flag. At that moment, I understood what was to be a patriot person, and all Bolivians will remember it forever.

Answer the questions about the reading.

- 1.-When did Chileans invade the port of Antofagasta? _____
2. Who is the girl of the photograph? _____
3. Did she love to learn? _____
- 4.What did her teacher talk about? _____
- 5.What did she always see? _____

Information Questions

Where did you travel?

I traveled to La Paz.

What did you do yesterday?

I saw my friends in the park.

When did your father cook Trancapecho?

He cooked Trancapecho yesterday.

What time did you go to school?

I went to school at 7:00 a.m.

Reply to these lines with a question.

1.- "I went to Arani yesterday"

Really? **What did you do?**

2.- We went to a new restaurant in La Paz last night.

Mmm! **(What/have?)** _____

3.- Carla played basketball at the weekend.

Oh! Really? **(Where/play?)** _____

4.- My father travelled to Oruro.

Oh, good! **(When/travel?)** _____

c) Future – be going to:

We use going to for future plans and intentions.

Positive sentences

We **are going to** camp next Sunday.

He **is going to** dance in Urkupiña.

I **am going to** play football next Saturday.

Negative sentences

We **aren't going to** camp next Sunday.

He **isn't going to** dance in Urkupiña.

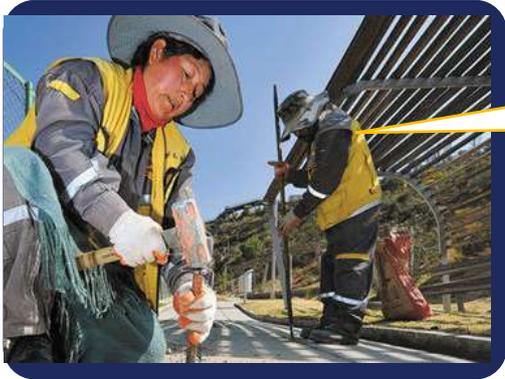
I **am not going to** play football next Saturday.

Yes/ No questions

Is she going to travel to La Paz?

Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

Read each story of these women. Will you be a builder, miner or teacher? Discuss with the class.



Hello! I am Sonia. I am 40 years old and I am a builder. I work every day because I **am going to** buy a house for my family.

Hi! My name is Sara. I am 43 years old and I am a miner. I enter the mine on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. I'm **going to** save money.



What's up! I am Mia. I am 15 years old and I am a student. when I graduate from school, I **will be** a teacher.



Complete the sentences. Use **be going to** + these verbs:

eat – wash – watch – cook – play – go

1. I am hungry. I _____ a salchipapa.
2. It is sunny and I have a lot of dirty clothes. I *am going to wash* them.
3. Sonia likes romantic movies. She _____ one tonight.
4. My father likes chajchu. I think, he _____ it tomorrow.
5. We won this game. Next Sunday, we _____ the final game.
6. My tooth hurts. I _____ the dentist.

Write about Sara's plans for her vacation on your notebook. Then say about your plans orally.

- ✓ Study English
- ✓ Learn to swim
- ✓ Help mom
- ✓ Travel to Copacabana
- ✓ Take photos
- ✓ Play on the Playstation

Yami is going to study English for her vacation.

What are you going to do for the next vacation? (orally)

Future – will

We use will for predictions, promises and decisions

Positive sentences

I promise I **will** study more this year.

She **will** be an engineer.

Negative sentences

I **won't (will not)** get up late.

They **won't (will not)** go to the party.

Yes/ No questions

Will you help me with my homework?

Yes, I **will**. / No, I **won't**.

Complete the sentences using will/won't for predictions.

1. I think that I won't pass (not pass) my science exam.
2. Bolivia _____(be) 200 years in 2025.
3. My mother _____ (not read) a terror book.
4. Tomorrow _____(rain) because It is cloudy.
5. Our country _____(have) 13 million people in 2030.
6. Take care of your pet and It _____(love) you forever.
7. Kelly _____(pass) the exam.
8. We _____(win) the game tomorrow.
9. I _____(not be) here tomorrow.
10. Sara _____ (like) her present.
11. Jaime _____(not get) married.

3. Regular and Irregular verbs (Review simple past)

Spelling Rules – Regular verbs

- Verbs ending in: - e and – d
loved – danced - smiled
- Verbs ending in –y replace it with – **ied**
cry – cried study – studied
- Most of verbs add - **ed**
played – worked - washed

Spelling Rules – Irregular verbs

- These verbs change.
- be = **was/ were** get up = **got up**
- go = **went** give = **gave**
- do = **did** make = **made**
- have = **had** buy = **bought**

Write the past simple of these verbs.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Wash = | 2. Cook= | 3. Play= | 4. Study= | 5. Read= |
| 6. Visit= | 7. Take= | 8. Watch= | 9. Make= | 10. Help= |
| 11. Fly= | 12. Have= | 13. Listen= | 10. Find= | 11. Write= |

4. Past participle of regular verbs (Review)

Spelling Rules – Regular verbs

- Verbs ending in: - e and – d
Like = **liked**
- Verbs ending in –y replace it with – **ied**
Dry= **dried**
- Most of verbs add - **ed**
Called

Write the past participle of these regular verbs.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Practice= | 2. Ask= |
| 3. Answer= | 4. Call= |
| 5. Clean= | 6. Dance |
| 7. Dry= | 8. Enter= |
| 9. Iron | 10. Miss= |
| 11. Move= | 12. Paint= |
| 13. Smoke= | 14. Start= |
| 15. Travel= | 16. Hate= |

5. Factory Working tools

Search in the alphabet soup for the following words.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Hammer | 7. Screws |
| 2. Screwdriver | 8. Ladder |
| 3. Drill | 9. Nails |
| 4. Ax | 10. Tester |
| 5. Saw | 11. Pliers |
| 6. Spanner | 12. Tap measure |

Look up the meaning in the dictionary and write the meaning of the words in Spanish.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |



Fuente: <https://azsopadeletras.com/>

Draw or paste pictures of them.

APPRAISAL

Look at these pictures and answer the next questions.

Then, discuss with all the class.

Are women good at football?

Are men good cooks?

What activity will you do? Play football or cook?



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/20uq3>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/8fnqs>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/hmiey>

PRODUCTION

First answers these questions on your notebook. Then, you will write short text with your answers.

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where were you born?
4. When were you born?
5. What sport do you play?
6. What is your favorite food?
7. What kind of music do you like?
8. What do you like to do at weekends?
9. Where do you study and what is the name of your school?
10. What is your favorite subject?
11. Where are you going to travel on your vacation?
12. After you graduate from school, what profession or occupation will you have?



I HAVE LIVED IN BOLIVIA

PRACTICE

1. People around our country

Let's read the next text about Daniela

Hi! My name is Daniela. I am from the United States. I **have lived** in La Paz – Bolivia **for** seventeen years. My mother is from Cochabamba. I like Bolivia because There are many beautiful places, delicious dishes and people are kind.

I **have studied** here **since** 2012. My favorite subjects are Literature and Physical Education. I **have worked** at a restaurant as a waitress **for** two years because I wanted to save money.

I don't have problems with my Spanish because my mother **has spoken** to me in Spanish **since** I was born.



Activity

Let's answer the questions about the reading.

- 1.-Does she like Bolivia? _____
2. Where is she from? _____
3. What are her favorite subjects? _____

THEORY

2. Vocabulary: *be inspired by, be influenced, be fascinated*

Be inspired by, be influenced, be fascinated by are passive phrasal verbs. You have to use them with there verb to be to show the passive meaning.

- I am ***inspired by*** my mother. She is a strong woman.
- Carlos was ***influenced by*** his grandfather. He was hardworking.
- Mario is ***fascinated by*** planes. He enjoys flying.

Look for these words in your dictionary and write the meaning in Spanish.

Inspire =

Influence =

Fascinate =

Ask 5 people of your community about which is the person who are they fascinated, influenced or inspired by?

Who are you fascinated, influenced or inspired by?

3. Present Perfect Tense

Use it to talk about an action or state which began in the past and continues to the present.

Don't forget to use the past participle of regular verbs and irregular verbs. You can use the present perfect to talk about experiences you have had in your life.

Regular Verbs Irregular Verbs

live = lived	eat= eaten
study = studied	be = been

Positive sentences

Use **have/has + past participle**

- I **have lived** in La Paz.
- She **has eaten** anticucho.
- They **have studied** English.
- We **have won** the Plurinational Games for five years.

Write the past participle of these verbs.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Win = | 3. Do= | 5. Study= |
| 6. Work = | 7. Go= | 8. Swim= |
| 9. Live = | 10.Help= | 11. Be= |

Complete the sentences with present perfect.

1. I *have seen* (see) Monolito Bennett.
2. We _____(go) to La Chiquitania.
3. My sister _____(eat) Majadito.
4. My brother _____(make)a Halloween pumpkin.
5. My parents _____(travel) around the world.
6. I _____(go) to Samaipata.
7. Maria _____(drink) Somo.
8. Noelia _____(climb) Illimani mountain.
9. Sara _____(ride) a horse.
10. Cristina _____(make) a snowman.

Complete the text with the present perfect.

1. Maria _____ (not visit) me since last Tuesday.
2. I _____(not go) to Tambo Quirquincho museum for many years.
3. My mother _____(not work) in this shop for five years.
4. Alejandro Chumacero _____(play) football since 2007.
5. My friends _____(go) to Pando for a month.

Complete the sentences with the verb in parentheses in past simple or present perfect.

1. She loves La Paz. She _____(be) there many times.
2. Jhon _____(work) in the company for three years.
3. They _____(travel) to Tarija last Summer.
4. His parents _____(be) here yesterday.
5. _____you _____(watch) a film last night?
- 6.He _____(live) in Oruro since he was a teenager.
7. I _____(not see) you in class last Friday.
8. Mamani Mamani _____(paint) over fourteen megamurals.

Negative sentences

Use **haven't or hasn't + past participle**

- I **haven't lived** in La Paz.
- She **hasn't eaten** anticucho.
- They **haven't studied** English.



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/bvhjb>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/1ewkpx>

4. When to use BUT (pero)

We use this words to join two sentences to give contrast. Don't forget the coma (,)

- I have been in Potosí, but I haven't been in Sucre.

When to use HOWEVER (Sin embargo)

However, means "but" and it usually comes at the beginning of a sentence.

- Sara has studied Guarani for five years, however, she has never spoken.

Make contrast sentences using but or however. Pay attention at the position of the words (but and however).

1. Pablo never studied Quechua. He has studied English.

Pablo has never studied Quechua, but he has studied English.

Pablo has never studied Quechua. However, he has studied English

2. Pedro has never been in China. He has been in Argentina.

5. Jaime has never drunk an espresso. He has drunk sultana.

3. Maria and I have never eaten anticucho. We have eaten plato paceño.

6. Pedro and Sandra have never visited Tuawanaku. They have visited Uyuni.

4. Carla has never climbed the Everest. She has climbed the Huayna Potosí.

7. My father has never cooked kalapurka. He has cooked pique macho.

Read and circle true or false for these sentences.

Hello! I am Sergio. My family and I have had lots of exciting experiences. I have been to Chapare and I have seen monkeys and lizards. I haven't seen pink dolphins. My sister has visited Sucre, but she hasn't eaten Mondongo. My parents are the luckiest! They have traveled around the world!



1. His name is Santiago. True False
3. He has seen ants. True False
5. He has eaten Mondongo. True False

2. He has been to Chapare True False
4. He hasn't seen snakes True False
6. He traveled to Mexico. True False

APPRAISAL

Look at these to pictures and answer the next questions.

Then, discuss with all the class.

Do you think Bolivia is a fantastic country?

Have you ever met a mojeño, afroboliviano or uru chipaya?

Do you know about them?



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/dn8y1>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/qowrt>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/sfvzgz>

PRODUCTION

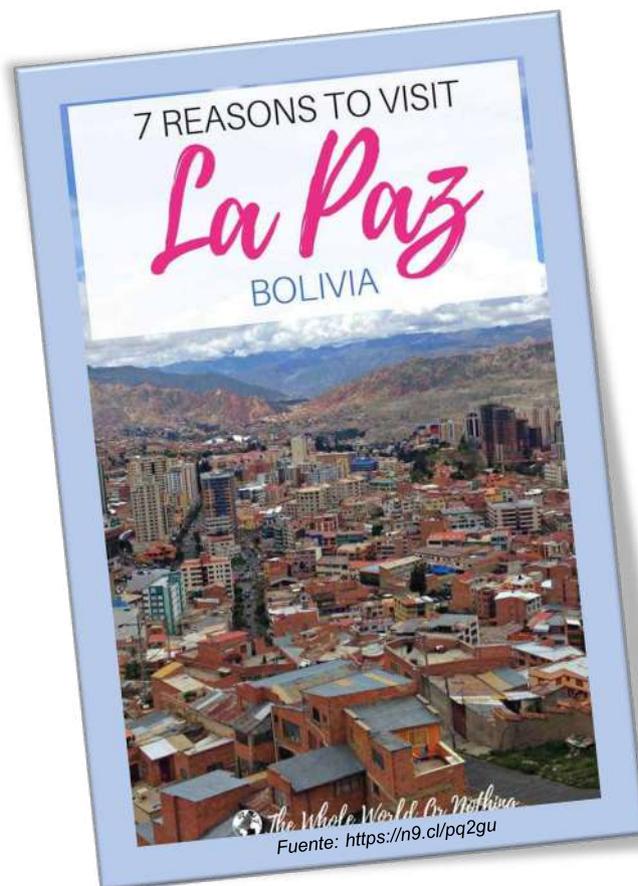
Create an advertising poster about the city where you live.

You can make a collage, use photographs or use your computer. Then, present it in front of your classmates. Don't forget to use present perfect.

Have you eaten anticucho?

Have you visit "el Mercado de las brujas"?

Come to La Paz and enjoy my wonderful city!!



WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?

PRACTICE

Let's read this interview with Alexis Dessard.

Sonia: Hello! Alexis Dessard and welcome to Bolivia.

Alexis: Hi Sonia! It is a pleasure to be here. Bolivia is a beautiful country.

Sonia: Well, Alexis **have** you **ever** been in la Chiquitania?

Alexis: No, I haven't, **but I** have been in San Ignacio de Moxos. It is a magical place.

Sonia: And **how long** have you been there?

Alexis: I have been for one month. Then I returned to Cochabamba.

Sonia: Oh! So you were in Santa Cruz. **Have you** ever eaten majadito?

Alexis: Oh! Yes, I have **just** eaten it. It is delicious and I also liked sonso. Santa Cruz is a nice city. People are kind. The city is big. I think, it is one of the most important city in Bolivia.

Sonia: Well it is, but all the cities here are important Alexis. Have you ever been in Potosi?

Alexis: Yes, I have been in Uyuni. I loved it.

Sonia: Great! This is my last question. **Have you ever** been in Madidi Park?

Alexis: No, I haven't. I have never been in Madidi Park, **but** I have visited Din Kong Resort Park. It is amazing! Chapare is an amazing place. I ate fish every day.

Sonia: Thank you Alexis! Bolivia is full of surprising places and we are happy to have you in our country because you helped us a lot.

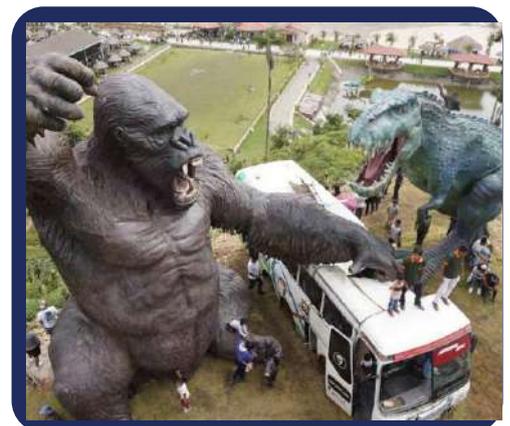
Alexis: My pleasure! Thank you for having me. Bolivia is like my second home.



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/41nx5>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/mfg3i>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/ax57e>

Activity

Let's answer the questions about the interview.

- 1.- Has Alexis Dessard been in la Chiquitania? _____
2. How long has he been in San Ignacio de Moxos? _____
3. Does he like Bolivia? _____

1. Present Perfect

LET'S REMEMBER!

We use it when we talk about a time from the past until now.

- I have never been to Beni.
- She has studied English at the CBA.
- They have lived in La Paz.

Present Perfect with **ever/ never**

Have you **ever** been to Tarija?

I have **never** been to Tarija.

Present Perfect with **How long...?**

How long have you been in La Paz?

I have been in La Paz **for** six years.

You can answer this question with *for* or **since**.

Present Perfect with **just (very recent action)**

I have **just** eaten my lunch.

Maria has **just** cooked a silpancho.

Review of Object pronouns

Remember that object personal pronouns are used to avoid repeating the noun.

Subject: I/ You/ He/ She/ It/ We/ They

Object: me/you/him/her/ it/ us/ them

1.1. Write questions using the verbs in the box, ask your partner. Then write down the answers on your notebook.

1. Study/ Quechua

Sara: *Have* you **ever** studied Quechua?

Pablo: No, I haven't.

Sentence: Pablo has **never** studied Quechua

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. be/ in Europe | 3. Play / rugby |
| 4. Eat/ ratatouille | 5. Drink/ an espresso |
| 6. Break/ your leg | 7. Travel/ by ship |
| 8. Drive/ a truck | 9. Climb/ the Everest |

1.2. Make questions for the next sentences. Use **How long...**

1.- Pilar is in Santa Cruz. She has been in Santa Cruz since Monday.

How long has she been in Santa Cruz?

2.- I know Alexis Dessard. I have known him for a long time.

-----?

3.- Sarah and Andy are married. They have been married since 2005.

-----?

4.- Joel is ill. He has been ill for the last few days.

-----?

5.- We live in Tarata. We have lived there for a long time.

-----?

6.- Teresa works in Union bank. She has worked there for five years.

-----?

8.- I'm learning Guarani. I have learned English for six months.

-----?

1.3. Answer the questions in the affirmative with **just** and **object pronouns**.

1.- Have you seen Sonia?

Yes, I have just seen her.

2.- Have you visited your aunt?

3.- Has Carla watched Barbie movie?

4.- Have you washed your hands?

5.- Have you fried the potatoes?

6.- Has your mother eaten asado camba?

7.- Has your brother played soccer?

1.4. Make contrast sentences using **but**.

1. Pablo never studied Quechua. He has studied English.

*Pablo has never studied Quechua, **but** he has studied English.*

2. Pedro has never been in China. He has been in Argentina.

3. Maria and I have never eaten anticucho. We have eaten plato paceño.

4. Carla has never climbed the Everest. She has climbed the Huayna Potosí.

5. Jaime has never drunk an espresso. He has drunk sultana.

6. Pedro and Sandra have never visited Tiwanaku. They have visited Uyuni.

7. My father has never cooked kalapurka. He has cooked pique macho.

1.5. Complete the sentences with the verb in parentheses in past simple or present perfect.

1. She loves La Paz. She _____(be) there many times.

2. Jhon _____(work) in the company for three years.

3. They _____(travel) to Tarija last Summer.

4. His parents _____(be) here yesterday.

5. _____you_____ (watch) a film last night?

6. He _____(live) in Oruro since he was a teenager.

7. I _____ (not see) you in class last Friday.

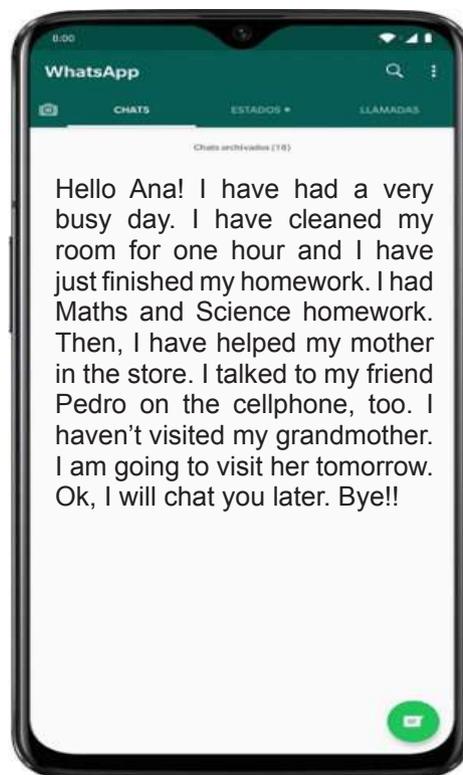
8. Mamani Mamani _____(paint) over fourteen murals.

When to use **BUT** (pero)

We use this words to join two sentences to give contrast. Don't forget the coma (,)

- I have been in Potosí, **but** I haven't been in Sucre.

1.6. Read the text and answer the questions.



1. Has she had a very busy day?

2. How long has she cleaned her room?

3. Who has she helped in the store?

4. When is she going to visit her grandmother?

Let's think about these questions.

Have you ever learned native languages from Bolivia? Like Aymara, Guarani, Quechua, Chiquitano or others?

What languages do your family and you speak?

Do you think is it important to learn different languages?

APPRAISAL



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/pez3y>

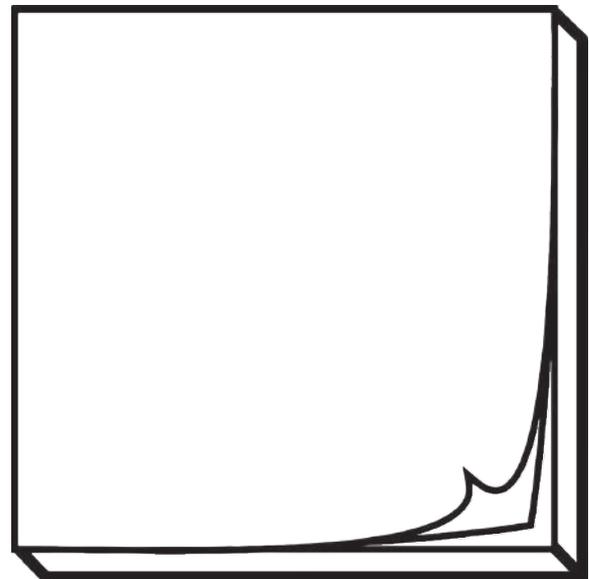
PRODUCTION

Let's look up for the past participle of the verbs and make sentences using all the grammar rules you learned.

be - drink – eat- find – live – play- speak – study – travel- work



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/nykuz4>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/59ghu>

TOURISTIC PLACES AROUND BOLIVIA

PRACTICE

1. Uyuni: The world's largest salt flat



Hello! My name is Delia. I am from Uyuni, but I have lived in Cochabamba for many years. When I was a child, Uyuni wasn't very well known. Today, I am in the salt flat of my town. I have been there before however I have never visited other places around the salt flat. I am very excited.

So, I have already visited the rock tree and the wonderful colored lagoons. I have taken photos of the pink flamingos. I haven't climbed the Tunupa volcano yet. However, I have seen the sunset and the sunrise inside the salt flat. This place is amazing and beautiful. You will remember this experience forever.

Activity

Let's answer the questions about the reading.

1. What is her name? _____
2. Has she been in the salt flat before? _____
3. Has she taken photos of the jukumaris? _____

THEORY

2. Adjectives “-ED and -ING”

There are adjectives that end in **-ed** and **-ing**. When you use **-ed** you describe emotions or feelings. Adjectives that end in **-ing** describe the traits of a noun or pronoun.

Example: I am **interested** in soccer. Sara was **bored** in the party.
Soccer is very **interesting**. The party was **boring**.

Match these feelings with the pictures.

1. annoyed

2. bored

3. excited

4. tired

5. interested

6. worried



Use the words from the last exercise to complete the sentences.

1. I arrived late home yesterday, do I am very _____ today.
2. Bolivia team lost again! I am very _____!
3. My father came back from Spain. I am very _____!
4. I can't find my brother's wallet. I am so _____.
5. None of my friends are in the party. I am so _____.
6. I like robotic. I am really _____.

Complete the sentences with the correct adjective

excited - exciting

1. Travel to another country is very _____.
- Tomorrow, it is my birthday. I am very _____.

tiring - tired

2. Hector Garibay was very _____ when he finished the marathon.
- The game of volleyball was very _____.

annoyed - annoying

3. My classmate's behavior was really _____.
- My English teacher was _____ because nobody did the homework.

worried - worrying

4. My mother was _____ when my brother had an accident.
- The news on social media are _____.



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/gsk5e>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/y0h28o>

3. Present Perfect - Adverbs of time

Already (+) I have **already** had breakfast.

Yet (-) (?) Carlos hasn't finished his homework **yet**. Have you watched Wanda Vision **yet**?

Before (-/+) (?) I haven't gone to Chapare **before**.

I have eaten kalapurka **before**.

Have they travelled to Tarija **before**?

Rewrite the sentences adding (already/yet/ before).

1. She hasn't visited Tarija. (yet)

She hasn't visited Tarija yet.

2. They have had breakfast. (already)

_____.

3. She hasn't visited Germany. (yet)

_____.

4. They have seen this movie. (already)

_____.

5. My parents have met my teacher. (before)

_____.

6. My brother hasn't started school. (yet)

_____.

7. My mother has lost her purse. (already)

_____.

8. Carlos has broken his leg. (before)

_____.

Read the report and complete it with **already**, **yet** or **before**.

Good evening, I have already arrived to the "Caja Nacional de Salud ". As you know, seven patients have _____ died because they didn't have oxygen. I haven't received any information of their families_____, but some ambulances have _____arrived and taken 4 patients to other hospital. I haven't seen many people dying _____. I am afraid that's all the information I have at the moment.



Look at the reporter's notes. Write sentences about the things she has already done and the things she hasn't done yet.



Write your sentences here:

1. She/ the reporter has **already** talked to the doctors

2. _____

3. _____

4. Adverb clauses of time

These adverbial clauses of time are used to add temporal information to a main sentence and help clarify when actions occur in relation to other actions. It is important to remember that adverbial clauses of time generally require a comma if they are at the beginning of the sentence and do not require a comma if they are at the end of the sentence.

When (cuando)

- I will call you *when* I get home.

As soon as (tan pronto como)

- *As soon as* he finishes his homework, he can go out to play.

After (después)

- After she finished her homework, she went for a walk.

While (mientras)

- She sang *while* he played the guitar.

Before (antes)

- Please finish your dinner *before* you watch TV.

Complete the sentences with the correct adverb clause of time

1. She will call you _____ she finishes her homework.
2. I always eat breakfast _____ I go to work.
3. We went to the beach _____ it was sunny.
4. He likes to watch movies _____ he has free time.
5. They left the party _____ midnight.

As soon as

After

Before

When x 2

Rewrite the sentences using adverb clauses of time.

1. I will go to the store. I finish my work. _____
2. They went to the park. It stopped raining. _____
3. She ate dinner. She watched TV. _____

5. Separable phrasal verbs

Separable phrasal verbs are a type of grammatical construction in English consisting of a verb and one or more particles. These verbs usually have a preposition or an adverb. These phrasal verbs can be broken up by other words.

Match the verbs with the correct meaning.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I have cleaned my room up . | to give back the money somebody lent you. |
| 2. She has picked those boxes up . | to become happier. |
| 3. They cheered me up . | to use your hands to lift. |
| 4. Please, turn the lights on . | the act of making a place clean and tidy. |
| 5. Carlos pay me back now! | to push or turn something to make a device, machine, etc. start working. |

Look up for the meaning of the words in your dictionary and write them in your notebook.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Pick up = | Take off= | Try on = | Pay back= |
| Cheer up= | Turn on= | Turn off= | Put on= |
| Figure out= | Call off= | Chop up= | Look up= |

- Choose one of the words the words of the last exercise and put correct verb under the picture.



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/bwp79>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/n10hx>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/8ydl1>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/w7zj2>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/cuh2c>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/msf94>

Choose one phrasal verb and complete the sentence.

1. Could you _____ my mother _____ from the Viru Viru airport? (pick up/ take off)
2. Please remember to _____ your shoes _____ before entering the house. (take off/ look up)
3. Tomorrow it is my birthday so I'm going to the store to _____ some dresses _____. (call off/ try on)
4. I will _____ you _____ the money I borrowed last week. (pay back/ put on)
5. Don't be sad; I will try to _____ you _____ with a funny movie. (cheer up/ chop up)
6. I'm going to _____ some vegetables _____ for dinner. (pick up/ chop up)
7. If you don't know the meaning of a word, you can _____ it _____ in the dictionary. (look up/ try on)
8. I need to _____ my jacket _____. It's cold outside. (put on/ chop up)

APPRAISAL



Answer the next questions. Then, discuss with all the class.

What is the place of Bolivia that you like the most?

Do you have relatives or friends who live in other cities of Bolivia?

Which city?

Could you change something of our country? What is it?

PRODUCTION

Make a short paragraph about what places have you known in your city (use already and just), what places haven't you visited yet? and What places have you visited before? First, organize your ideas in this chart.

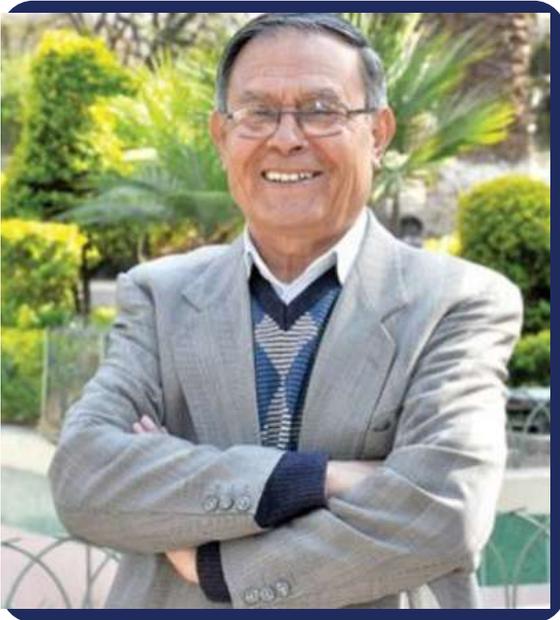
What places have you known? (already)	What places haven't you visited yet?	What places have you visited before?
Pairumani	Chapare	Family Park

Cochabamba is a nice place, I have already known/ visited Pairumani, but I haven't visited Chapare yet. I have gone to Family Park before ...

MY BOLIVIA

PRACTICE

1. Activities around Bolivia. Read about Dr. Rocha and the activities that he does when he has to work



I am Dr. Rocha. I am an anthropologist. I visited many places of Bolivia last year. I was in La Paz because I (1) climbed the Illimani mountain. I wanted to know about cholitas climbers. Then, I travelled to Oruro and I (2) went sightseeing to Kantuta market. There is an incredible economic movement. In September, I visited Cochabamba because I wanted to (3) try food especially the silpancho. People from Cochabamba live to eat!

Potosi was an interesting place where I (4) took a tour of the National Mint of Bolivia because I wanted to know more about the history of this place. In October, I travelled to Santa Cruz and I visited some chiquitanos friends. We (5) went to the top of Turubó hill. The view was beautiful. Finally, I visited Madre de Dios River, Lake Bay and the Manuripi River in Pando. There are animals such as jaguars, pumas, capybaras, a variety of monkeys and 1000 species of birds and a variety of fish. I (6) took pictures because it was a magical place. Bolivia is amazing.

Activity

Are the following statements true or false? Let's read the text again.

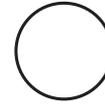
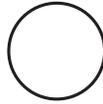
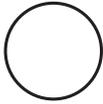
- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 1. He is a doctor | True | False |
| 2. He travelled to Tarija. | True | False |
| 3. He climbed the Illimani mountain. | True | False |

Read again and match the numbers of the reading with the pictures.



3



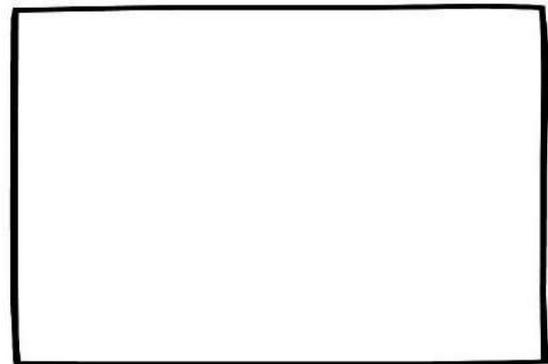


2. Protected areas in Bolivia.

Where are these protected areas located in our country? Search for information, paste a picture of it and answer the question.

Where is National Park Amboro?

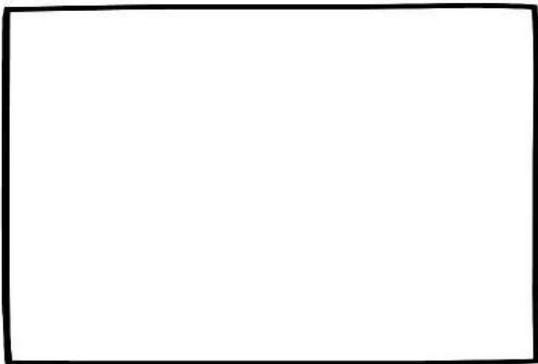
It is in _____



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/aufqk>

Where is National Park Madidi?

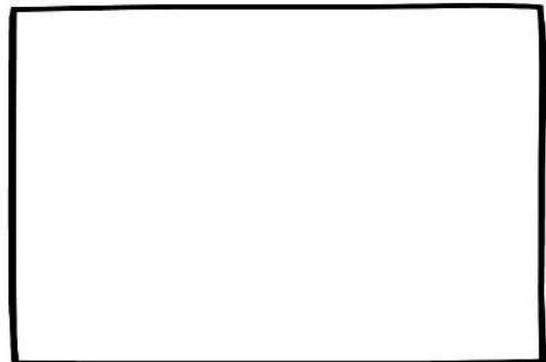
It is in _____



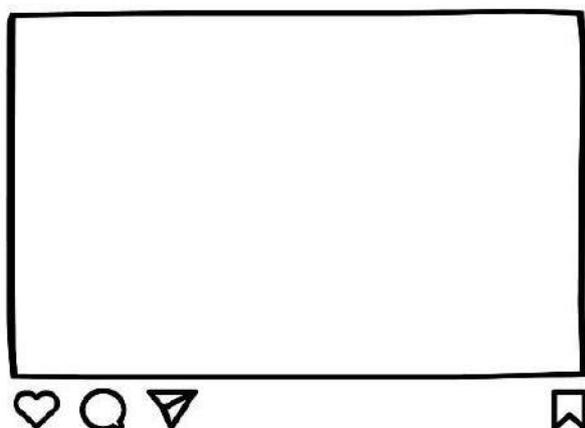
Fuente: <https://n9.cl/aufqk>

Where is National Park Tipnis?

It is in _____



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/aufqk>



Where is National Park Iñau?

It is in _____

Fuente: <https://n9.cl/aufqk>

THEORY

3. Expressing past time: Would

We use **would** to express a habitual past or a repeated action in the past.

Example: (+) When I was a child, I **would** play with my friends every day after school.

(-) When Carla was little, she **wouldn't/ would not** watch TV all day.

(?) **Would** you play soccer every day when you were a kid? Yes, I would. / No, I wouldn't.

We use **would** to describe a future action from the point of view of the past.

Example: (+) She knew that the train **would** arrive at 3 PM.

(-) They knew they **wouldn't** have to work late

(?) **Would** he arrive on time? Yes, he would. No, he wouldn't.

Complete the sentences with **would** expressing past time. Then, choose 5 sentences and rewrite them into negative form on your notebook.

1. She would read (read) books every night before to go bed.
2. When I was a child, I _____ (visit) my grandparents on weekends.
3. My dad _____ (cook) pancakes for breakfast on Sundays.
4. They _____ (play) board games together in the evenings.
5. We _____ (take) a tour in the National Park Amoro during the summer.
6. He _____ (swim) in the river every afternoon.
7. Mary and John _____ (climb) the mountains during their vacations.
8. During the winter, we _____ (build) snowmen in the backyard.
9. My grandparents _____ (tell) stories about their childhood when we visited them.
10. When I lived in the city, I _____ (ride) my bike to work every day.

5. Used to

Used to is a structure used to talk about habitual habits or actions that occurred in the past but no longer happen in the present.

(+) I **used to** play soccer when I was a child.

(-) She **didn't use** to like spicy food.

(?) **Did** you **use to** visit your grandparents often? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Complete de sentences with used to.

1. I **used to watch** (watch) cartoons every Saturday morning when I was a child.
2. She _____ (live) in Arani before moving to the city.
3. We _____ (visit) our grandparents every summer when we were young.
4. My dad _____ (play) the guitar, but he doesn't anymore.
5. They _____ (eat) ice cream after dinner when they were kids.
6. Lisa _____ (have) long hair when she was a teenager.
7. Peter and Jane _____ (go) camping in the mountains during their vacations.
8. My mom _____ (read) bedtime stories to me every night.

Everyday Expressions!

Miss the boat = It's too late.

- Oh no! Carlos didn't buy the tickets for the concert. We missed the boat.

Time flies when you're having fun = You don't notice how long something lasts when it's fun.

- The party was great! Time flies when you're having fun.

Complete de sentences with used to in the negative form.

1. She **didn't use to play** (not used to play) the piano.
2. They _____ (not used to live) in La Paz.
3. I _____ (not used to eat) spicy food.
4. My brother _____ (not used to watch) a lot of TV.
5. We _____ (not used to have) a dog.
6. Jenny _____ (not used to swim) in the ocean.
7. When I was a child, I _____ (not used to travel) abroad very often.
8. Tom _____ (not used to read) books.
9. They _____ (not used to go) to the

Rewrite 7 sentences into the interrogative form of the last exercise. Then, write short answers.

1. **Did she use to play the piano?** _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

APPRAISAL

Think about it!

Tell your class 5 things that women didn't use to do in 1900.

What do you think about the changes?



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/lyvt2>

PRODUCTION

Create a triptych about the last place you went on vacation and describe three places you liked. Don't forget to use the vocabulary you have studied. Take notes.



Where is it?

What places could you visit?

What dishes can you eat?

What about the hotels...

BOLIVIAN TYPICAL FOOD

PRACTICE

1. Culinary Terms BTH.

What's up! My name is Emilio Garnica. I am "Sin Fronteras" chef. I love cooking! I cooked pique macho, picante mixto and peanut soup. You can see some drinks one is mokochinchi and the other one is yungueño. There is also llajua.

If you want to be a chef, you have to learn culinary terms because we are professionals with food. Here I leave you some of them.

Let's see the most common ways of cooking food.

Cook / Grill / Broil / Barbecue/ Gratin / Stir-Fry / Bake /Roast / Stew/ Caramelize / Steam / Saute / Toast / Poach/ Microwave Simmer / Scramble / Glaze.

These are some cooking verbs used when you prepare food.

Add/ Slice / Drain/ Dice/ Pour/ Mix / Beat/ Break/ Grease / Carve/ Combine/ Knead/ Chop/ Measure/ Stir/ Mince/ Peel / Dissolve/ Crush / Whisk / Weight



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/11f5c>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/5ap0t>

Activity

Let's answer the next questions.

1. Is he a chef?.....
2. Did he cook silpancho?.....
3. What dishes did he cook?.....
- 4.- What is your favorite typical dish of Bolivia?.....

Match each cooking term in Spanish with its corresponding term in English. Use dictionary.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. Cook | b. Grill..... |
| c. Bake | d. Saute |
| e. Roast | f. Steam |
| g. Stir-Fry | h. Toast |
| i. Barbecue | j. Caramelize |
| k. Simmer..... | l. Poach |
| m. Scramble | n. Broil |
| ñ. Glaze..... | o. Gratin |
| p. Stew | q. Microwave |

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cocinar | 2. Asar a la parrilla |
| 3. Hornear | 4. Saltear |
| 5. Asar al horno | 6. Cocer al vapor |
| 7. Saltear rápidamente | 8. Tostar |
| 9. Barbacoa | 10. Caramelizar |
| 11. Hervir a fuego lento | 12. Escalfar |
| 13. Revolver | 14. Gratinar |
| 15. Guisar | 16. Glasear |
| 17. Cocer a fuego lento | 18. Revolverrápidamente |

Look up for the cooking verbs in the word search.

COOKING VERBS

H	F	U	I	S	L	I	C	E	L	Q	N	A	H
N	C	J	G	R	E	A	S	E	D	Q	J	N	D
G	B	M	I	X	R	N	T	E	Z	H	Z	M	B
Y	E	W	H	I	S	K	F	F	W	Q	G	Z	B
O	S	W	F	G	I	U	T	S	Y	W	R	J	C
X	I	C	R	U	S	H	O	Y	M	I	N	C	E
O	J	N	P	E	E	L	N	D	F	T	E	B	V
T	B	I	C	H	O	P	P	V	Z	N	A	M	Y
X	R	Z	O	E	W	E	A	D	D	R	Z	M	U
Q	B	R	E	A	K	Y	P	P	P	E	Q	D	F
J	G	S	E	N	C	Q	H	P	O	U	R	S	J
U	N	N	Q	C	A	V	O	J	S	N	O	F	H
C	S	D	M	E	A	S	U	R	E	C	M	Q	R
S	H	Z	I	L	J	D	I	S	S	O	L	V	E

- Add
- Break
- Chop
- Crush
- Dissolve
- Grease
- Measure
- Mince
- Mix
- Peel
- Pour
- Slice
- Whisk

educima.com

Match the words that you found in the word search with its meaning.

1. _____ to squeeze or force by pressure so as to alter or destroy structure
2. _____ to mix or fluff up by or as if by beating with a whisk
3. _____ melt something
4. _____ to strip off an outer layer of
5. _____ to cut or chop into very small pieces
6. _____ to allot or apportion in measured amounts
7. _____ to cut into or sever usually by repeated blows of a sharp instrument
8. _____ to smear or daub with grease
9. _____ to separate into parts with suddenness
10. _____ to combine or blend into one mass
11. _____ to dispense from a container
12. _____ a flat, often thin, piece of food that has been cut from a larger piece
13. _____ to put with in order to increase, improve, etc

Everyday Expressions!

Sweet tooth = A person who has a "sweet tooth" is someone who **loves candy, cookies, cake, chocolate, and other sweet foods.**

*My son has such a **sweet tooth**; he would eat candy for breakfast if I let him!*

Fuente: <https://n9.cl/0he3u>

Complete the sentences with the correct cooking verb.

1. I like to _____ vegetables for a healthy meal.
2. We're going to _____ chicken on the grill for the barbecue.
3. Let's _____ some cookies in the oven for dessert.
- d. She knows how to _____ a delicious stir-fry with various veggies.
- e. My favorite way to prepare steak is to _____ it in the oven.
- f. Would you please _____ the vegetables for a side dish?
- g. The chef decided to _____ the salmon with a sweet glaze.
- h. To make a soup, you need to _____ the ingredients for a long time.

- a. Steam
- b. Grill
- c. Bake
- d. Stir-Fry
- e. Roast
- f. Saute
- g. Glaze
- h. Stew

Read the text and answers the questions.



Hello there! We are culinary students. We want to be chefs. We love cooking because we want to show our talent making delicious dishes and have our own restaurants. In our culinary classes we also learn how to make drinks or bakery. However, we have to learn the food classification and about many culinary terms.

These week, we cooked pique macho and made a cake. For example, in this photograph you can see that we made an American breakfast. It seems to be easy but you have to be careful with the bacon and the eggs because they should not be overcooked. Guys when you cook, you have to be focused. Culinary classes are interesting and fun.

1. Do you like cooking?

2. Do you have culinary classes at school? If you don't, would you like to have it?

3. Would you like to be a chef?

4. Do you think is it good idea to have BTH in our school? Why?

Typical food of Bolivia. Look at the pictures and write the name of the dish on the map of Bolivia.

CHARQUE



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/ftjba>

K'ALAPURKA



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/v5azm>

PLATO PACEÑO



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/s2ixt>

PIQUE MACHO



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/s36hc>

MONDONGO



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/lkazv>

SAICE



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/hpd5m>

SURUBI SUDADO



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/lweraj>

KEPERI



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/3k86r>

MAJADITO



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/dj38yi>



Answer the questions.

1. Where are you from?

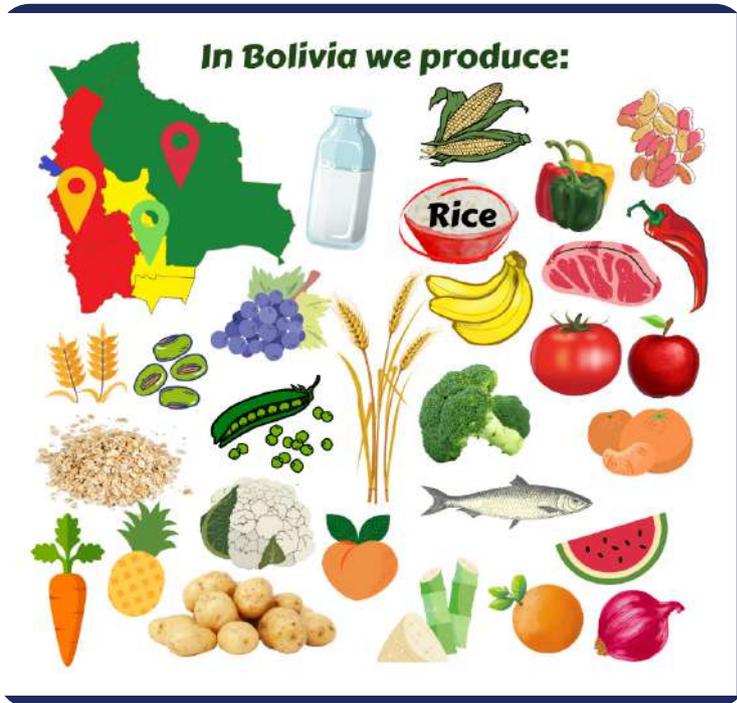
2. What is the typical dish in your city?

3. What typical dish of Bolivia would you like to eat?

4. What typical dish of Bolivia would you like to cook?

5. Ask five people of your family about what is her or his favorite typical dish of Bolivia?

Vocabulary: In Bolivia we produce... Write the name of the food. Use your dictionary if it is necessary.



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/a4wy08>

1. _____ 15. _____
2. _____ 16. _____
3. _____ 17. _____
4. _____ 18. _____
5. _____ 19. _____
6. _____ 20. _____
7. _____ 21. _____
8. _____ 22. _____
9. _____ 23. _____
10. _____ 24. _____
11. _____ 25. _____
12. _____ 26. _____
13. _____ 27. _____
14. _____ 28. _____

Practice the conversations with your partner.

CONVERSATION 1

A: Hello! caserita. I would like chicharron and a glass of mocochini, please.
B: Hi! caserito, sure!
 Would you like llajua?
A: Of course, case!
B: Ok!



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/u6bh7>

CONVERSATION 2

A: Hi Carmen! Would you like to play volleyball this Saturday?
B: No, thank you, Ramiro. I don't like volleyball.
A: What a pity!
B: Would you like to go to the cinema?
A: That's a good idea!
B: Ok! See you.
A: See you Carmen!



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/u6bh7>

CONVERSATION 3

A: Good afternoon!
B: Good afternoon Mrs. Panchita.
A: I would like a fruit salad, please.
B: Would you like apples?
A: Yes, please!
B: Would you like bananas?
A: Yes, of course.
B: Would you like papaya?
A: Sure!
B: Would you like ice cream and yogurt?
A: Yes, please!
B: Ok! Here is your fruit salad
A: Thank you!



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/2ps6v>

Let's think about it!

APPRaisal



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/igtxx>

What food is the more important in the pyramid?

Do you think that we eat healthily in Bolivia?

PRODUCTION

Let's work in groups. Write a similar conversation use all the vocabulary that you learned. Then record it in audio.

CONVERSATION 1

A: Hello! caserita. I would like chicharron and a glass of moco chinchi, please.
B: Hi! caserito, sure!
 Would you like llajua?
A: Of course, casel
B: Ok!



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/u67>

CONVERSATION 2

A: Hi Carmen! Would you like to play volleyball this Saturday?
B: No, thank you, Ramiro. I don't like volleyball.
A: What a pity!
B: Would you like to go to the cinema?
A: That's a good idea!
B: Ok! See you
A: See you



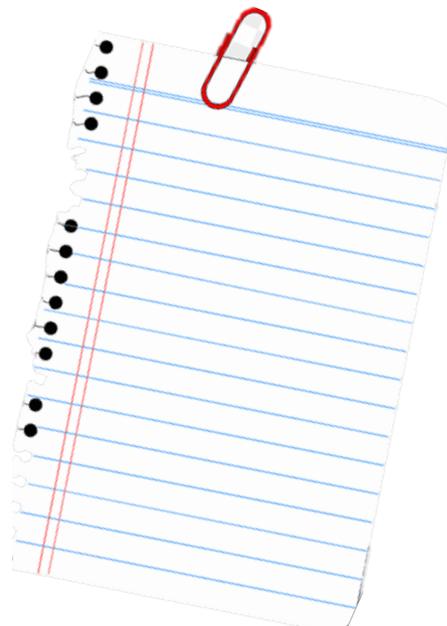
Fuente: <https://n9.cl/dbc4d>

CONVERSATION 3

A: Good afternoon!
B: Good afternoon Mrs. Panchita.
A: I would like a fruit salad, please.
B: Would you like apples?
A: Yes, please!
B: Would you like bananas?
A: Yes, of course.
B: Would you like papaya?
A: Sure!
B: Would you like ice cream and yogurt?
A: Yes, please!
B: Ok! Here is your fruit salad
A: Thank you!



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/2ps6v>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/x3v5m>

SURVIVING ON THE INTERNET

PRACTICE

1. Computer terms and commands. Read and put the correct number to each picture.



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/hzhn6>

Hello! We are studying computer terms and commands. Our computer classes are very interesting. We are going to show you some of them.

1. webcam
2. computer case
3. flash drive
4. speakers
5. mouse
6. headphones
7. printer and scanner
8. keyboard
9. router/modem
10. microphone
11. monitor



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/aizfy>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/ha5r4>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/cho0xz>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/98ijc>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/aizfy>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/ha5r4>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/cho0xz>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/98ijc>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/asl80>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/bwdai>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/71rcbv>

Common commands in Windows. Look up on your dictionary the words in each picture.

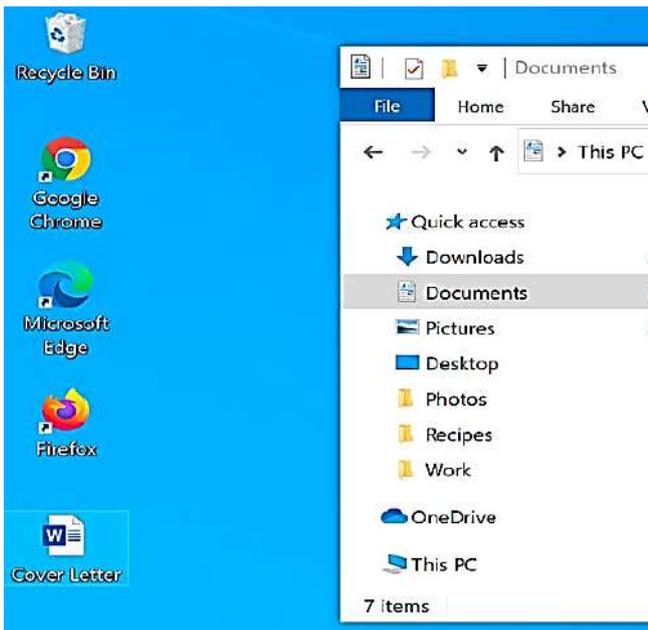


1. File=
2. Edit =
3. Format=
4. View=
5. Help=

1. Cut=
2. Copy =
3. Paste=
4. Paragraph=
5. List=



1. Dowloads=
2. Document=
3. Pictures=
4. Desktop=
5. Photos=
6. Quick access=
7. This PC=
8. Recycle Bin=
9. Home=
10. Share=
11. File=



Let's answer these questions.

Activity

1. Do you like computers? _____
2. Do you think that computers make our life easier? _____
3. Do you like technology? Why? _____
4. What age is appropriate for a child to have a smartphone? _____
5. Can I use the internet to find homework help? _____

2. Reading: social network

Read and match with the words with the correct letter

Social networking sites are a great platform for people to connect with their loved ones. It helps in increasing communication and making connections with people all over the world. Although people believe that social networking sites are harmful, they are also very beneficial.

Furthermore, we can classify social networking sites as per blogging, vlogging, podcasting and more. We use social networking sites for various uses. It helps us greatly; however, it also is very dangerous. We must monitor the use of social networking sites and limit their usage so it does not take over our lives.

Fuente: <https://www.toppr.com/guides/essays/social-networking-sites-essay/>



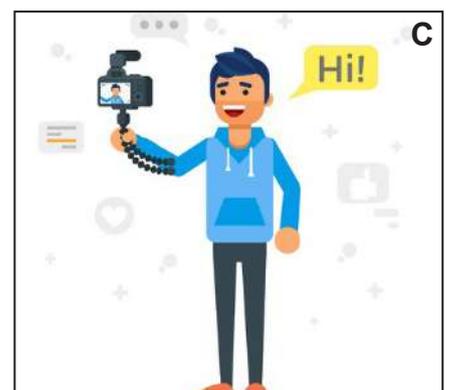
Fuente: <https://n9.cl/igrmts>

1. Podcasting=



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/t01193>

2. Vlogging=



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/hfqqm>

3. Blogging=

3. Advantages and disadvantages about internet

Read the sentences and write “D” for disadvantages and “A” for advantages

What are the advantages and disadvantages of Internet for Students?

The followings are the advantages and disadvantages of Internet for Students:

Advantages	Disadvantages
a) Access to a wealth of information	f) Distractions
b) Convenience and flexibility	g) Cyberbullying
c) Collaboration and networking	h) Misinformation
d) Improved communication	i) Addiction
e) Enhanced digital literacy	j) Online predators

1. Students from all nations, ethnicities, faiths, and cultures can speak and share their thoughts with their peers. _____

2. Students may do Research using the Internet. _____

3. It involves the use of technology to send hurtful messages, share embarrassing information, or engage in other forms of aggressive behavior with the intention of causing emotional distress. _____

4. Internet addiction is an extreme concentration and desire to use the Internet that causes distress and renders a person unable to accomplish regular everyday tasks. _____

4. Comparison of adjectives with as ... as/ than

As...as shows that things are equal and it is used with **adjectives**, **adverbs** and **quantity** expressions. For example:

Maria is as **intelligent** as her brother. (**adjective**)

My dog runs as **quickly** as my cat. (**adverb**)

We ate as **much** as we could. (**quantity expressions**)

Comparative Adjectives

Use a comparative adjective + than to compare two people, places, or things.

-Add -er to the end of most one-syllable adjectives to form the comparative. If the adjective ends in -e , add -r .	older - bigger - hotter - smaller - newer My brother is older than my cousin.
-Add -ier to the adjectives that ends in -y to form the comparative	dirty = dirtier easy = easier tidy = tidier Biology is easier than Maths.
-Use more before most long adjectives (adjectives that have two or more syllables).	beautiful = more beautiful difficult = more difficult Roses are more beautiful than sunflowers.
-Some adjectives have an irregular comparative form	good = better bad = worse Hugs are better than violence.

Write the correct adjective.

1. This tablet is as _____ as a feather.
2. The new app is as _____ to use as a playground slide.
3. Her computer skills are as _____ as her friend's.
4. The video game is as _____ as a rollercoaster ride.
5. The internet connection is as _____ as lightning.

fast
exciting
easy
good
light

Write the correct adverb. Use your dictionary if don't understand some words.

1. She types as _____ as a racing car.
2. He learns to use new apps as _____ as counting to ten.
3. The video loaded as _____ as a shooting star.
4. That girl moves as _____ as a dancer.
5. The computer thinks as _____ as a superhero.
6. He solves puzzles on the computer as _____ as a detective.
7. The robot moves as _____ as a dancer on stage.
8. She uses the computer as _____ as an artist paints.

carefully
gracefully
cleverly
quickly (2)
fast
easily
smoothly

Write the correct quantity expression. Use your dictionary if don't understand some words.

1. You have as _____ games on your tablet as your friend.
2. The tablet has as _____ memory as your phone.
3. You can click as _____ pictures as you want on the camera
4. The computer has as _____ battery as needed for the movie.
5. The game used as _____ energy as necessary for a fun experience.

many (2)
much (3)

Write the comparative form of the adjective in brackets for each sentence.

1. A tablet is **faster** than a snail. (fast)
2. A smartphone is _____ than a backpack. (small)
3. A computer is _____ than a library. (loud)
4. A TV screen is _____ than a candle. (bright)
5. A robot is _____ than a pet. (smart)
6. An email is _____ than sending a letter. (quick)
7. A rock is _____ than a feather. (heavy)
8. A video game is _____ than homework. (interesting)
9. A keyboard is _____ than a pillow. (hard)
10. The internet is _____ than a dictionary. (helpful)



Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of the adjectives in the box.

1. Karen has _____ hair than Teresa.
2. Pedro is _____ than Tomas.
3. This elephant is _____ than this mouse.
4. My father and my mother are _____ than my sister.
5. Phisycs is _____ than Chemestry.
6. My bedroom is _____ than my living room.
7. Reading is _____ than watching TV.
8. Literature is _____ than Filosofy.

old	thin
good	difficult
clean	easy
big	long

Write the comparative forms of the adjectives.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Clean = | 2. Dirty = | 3. Big = | 4. Small = |
| 5. Thin = | 6. Fat = | 7. Old = | 8. New = |
| 9. Hot = | 10. Cold = | 11. Cheap = | 12. Young = |
| 13. Rich = | 14. Poor = | 15. Long = | 16. Easy = |
| 17. Difficult = | 18. Good = | 19. Bad = | 20. Beautiful = |

5. Modal Verbs: Should and Must

We use *must* and *should* to talk about obligation, things that are necessary to do, or to give advice about things that are a good idea to do.

Remember to use **must** for more personal opinions about what it is necessary to do and for strong advice. Use **should** for advice, or making suggestions.

Examples with **must**

- | | |
|---|---|
| (+) I must do my homework. | (-) Children must not/ mustn't eat candies before bed. |
| (?) Must you wash your hands before eating? | Yes, I must. No, I mustn't. |

Examples with **should**

- | | |
|--|--|
| You should wear a jacket. it's cold outside. | (-) We should not / shouldn't be rude with your mother. |
| (?) Should they read more books to improve their vocabulary? | Yes, they should. No, they shouldn't. |

Read and match the words with the correct meaning.

Staying Safe Online

In today's world, using technology is a must. We use computers, tablets, and smartphones for many things. But, we must also remember to stay safe while using technology.

When we use the internet, we must be careful. We must never share our passwords with anyone. Our passwords must be strong, using a mix of letters, numbers, and symbols.

We must also be careful with the websites we visit. We should only visit websites that are safe and trusted. If a website looks suspicious, we must not enter any personal information.

For young users, parents must guide them on safe internet use. They must talk to their children about not talking to strangers online. We must all work together to have a safe online experience.

In conclusion, staying safe online is important. We must follow safety guidelines and be cautious in our online interactions. Let's make the internet a safer place for everyone!



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/7obew>

1. Technology
2. Internet
3. Passwords
4. Safe
5. Suspicious

_____ a global network that connects computers and allows communication and information sharing.

_____ something that doesn't cause harm or danger.

_____ devices and applications that help us in our daily tasks, like computers and smartphones

_____ secret codes that allow access to our accounts.

_____ something that seems not right or trustworthy.

Write the positive, negative and interrogative form of should.

1. You _____ update your software regularly to ensure security. (+)
2. What _____ you do if you receive a suspicious email? (?)
3. If you want to improve your computer skills, you _____ consider taking an online course. (+)
4. _____ we turn off our smartphones during a meeting? (?)
5. We _____ use strong passwords to secure our online accounts. (+)
6. If you want to be more productive, you _____ prioritize your tasks. (+)
7. You _____ be cautious while sharing personal information on social media. (+)
8. When working on a project, you _____ collaborate with your team for better results. (+)
9. She _____ skip breakfast if she wants to stay healthy. (-)
10. They _____ drink sugary beverages often. (-)
11. He _____ procrastinate if he wants to finish the project on time. (-)

Fill in the blanks with "must" or "mustn't":

1. You _____ always brush your teeth before going to bed.
2. We _____ forget to turn off the lights when we leave the room.
3. He _____ eat too much candy; it's not good for his teeth.
4. They _____ be kind to one another.
5. We _____ be quiet in the library.
6. She _____ do her homework after school.
7. You _____ arrive on time for the meeting.
8. They _____ help each other.

Everyday Expressions!

as free as a bird = to do what you want.

– He walked out of court as free as a bird.

as fresh as a daisy = refreshed; full of energy.

– After a short nap I felt as fresh as a daisy.

Choose the correct option: should or must

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. You _____ always be polite to others.
a) should
b) must
c) could | 3. We _____ respect our elders.
a) should
b) must
c) can | 5. Children _____ always obey their parents.
a) should
b) must
c) can |
| 2. Students _____ pay attention in class to understand the lesson.
a) should
b) must
c) can | 4. He _____ be careful while crossing the road.
a) should
b) must
c) might | 6. Students _____ study for their exams.
a) should
b) must
c) could |

Seguridad

A UNA INCLUSO LLEGARON A PROSTITUIRLA

Captan a adolescentes con fines sexuales por redes sociales: Sucre

Uno de tres sospechosos está aprehendido preventivamente en la cárcel San Roque

15/09/2023 | Sucre/CORREO DEL SUR



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/a4ffk>

LO MÁS LEÍDO...

HOY	SEMANA
1	Hombre muere tras caer de una altura de 6 pisos Seguridad
2	"Jocheo de toros", el juego que consiste en provocar al animal, termina en tragedia en Warnes Seguridad
3	Muchacho ebrio ataca a una joven y la viola Seguridad
	Se abren las inscripciones

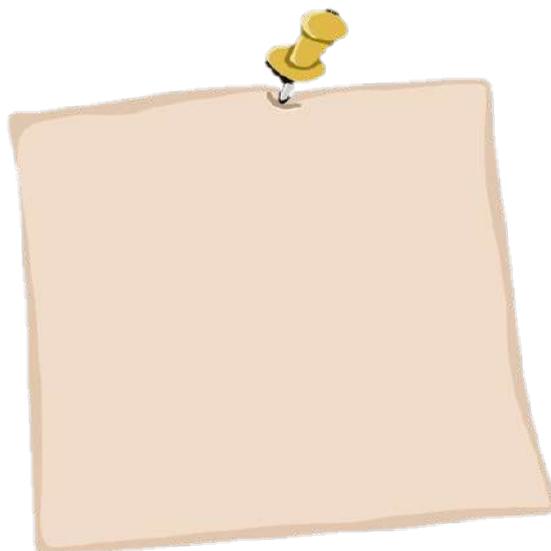
Work in groups! Answer these questions and discuss your answers.

What do you think about this new? _____

What will be your advice for Bolivian teenagers about this problem? _____

PRODUCTION

Create a message with your English class and teacher about to be careful surfing on internet. Then share it with your school. Use all the material of this lesson.



I HAD NEVER SUFFERED CYBER BULLYING!

PRACTICE

1. Cyber impact of the internet.

Hello! We are Maria and Veronica; we are going to explain you about the cyber impact of the internet. First of all, the internet has revolutionized the way we communicate, access information, conduct business, and interact with the world. Its cyber impact is affecting various aspects of society, individuals, and industries. Here are some areas of cyber impact:



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/63cdm>



Economic transformation:

A recent example could be when we pay with QR code. It is easy to make the money transaction. You can pay or charge just by scanning the QR code.

Education – E-learning:

The internet has changed education through e-learning platforms, online courses and digital libraries. During the pandemic, we use many education platforms like Classroom. The Internet made information accessible.



Social Interaction and networking:

Social media platforms and online communities have redefined how people interact and relationships. The internet has become a fundamental tool for socialization, networking, and staying informed about the lives of friends and family. We use Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram and others. However, we have to be careful using them, because some people use them to bully and hurt between them.

Entertainment and Media:

The internet has disrupted traditional media channels by providing a platform for streaming services, online gaming, digital publications, and user-generated (text, videos, images, reviews, etc.) content. It has given the opportunity to new forms of entertainment.



So, these are some examples, remember that the cyber impact of the internet is huge in our society. We have to be careful how to use it in our lives.

Activity

Let's answer these questions.

1. Do you think that the cyber impact has changed our lives?

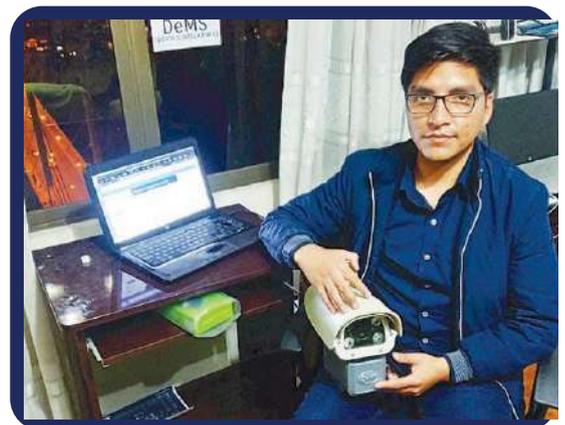
2. Do you think that we should be careful with internet?

2. Describe how you use the internet

Read and match the numbers with the correct concept.

"Hello, I'm Stanley Salvatierra, a Bolivian entrepreneur. I had the honor of being selected as one of the 35 most entrepreneurial young people in Latin America. In 2019, I was awarded the prestigious 'Innovators Under 35 Latin America' by MIT Technology Review in Spanish". Here are basic tips for using the internet:

- 1.- Choose a suitable device, such as a computer, smartphone, tablet, or smart TV, to access the internet and a good internet service.
- 2.- Know basic computer operations, including using a keyboard, mouse, navigating through operating systems, and understanding file management.
- 3.- Create strong, unique passwords for your online accounts. Use a combination of letters, numbers, and special characters, and avoid using easily guessable information like your name or birthdate.
- 4.- Learn how to enter a web address (URL) into the browser's address bar and how to use search engines to find information.



- ___ Navigate Websites
- ___ Learn Basic Computer Skills
- ___ Get Connected
- ___ Use Strong Passwords

THEORY

3. Past Perfect Tense: Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative.

The *past perfect* tense is used to indicate an action or event that occurred before another past action or event. It's often used to show a sequence of events in the past.

Positive

- My friend *had learned* English before she travelled to USA.
- He *had* already *eaten* dinner before you called.
- By the time we arrived, the movie *had* already *started*.

Negative

- My friend *hadn't/ had not learned* English before she travelled to USA.
- He *hadn't/ had not eaten* dinner before you called.
- By the time we arrived, the movie *hadn't/ had not started*.

Interrogative

- | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|
| - <i>Had</i> she <i>learned</i> English before she travelled to USA? | Yes, she had. | No, she hadn't. |
| - <i>Had</i> he <i>eaten</i> dinner before you called? | Yes, he had. | No, he hadn't. |

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in the past perfect.

1. She *had finished* (finish) the project before the deadline.
2. By the time we arrived, they _____ (already/leave).
3. The hackers _____ (attack) the website before the security upgrade.
4. They realized they _____ (lose) the data after the backup had been done.
5. Before the announcement, the company _____ (already/face) financial difficulties.

Complete the sentences with the correct negative form in the past perfect.

1. She *hadn't finished* (not/finish) the report before the meeting.
2. By the time I arrived, they _____ (not/complete) the project.
3. The hackers _____ (not/access) the confidential data.
4. We _____ (not/realize) the issue until it was too late.
5. They _____ (not/upgrade) the software before the crash.

Rewrite the sentences into questions in the past perfect. Write them in your notebook.

1. The new version of the software had already been released.
2. He had already watched tutorials before he started building the robot.
3. They had developed the app before the tech conference.
4. The tickets for the event had already sold out by the time she arrived,
5. The team had tested the program before they launched it.



Fill in the blanks with past perfect and write the correct past participle of the verb in parentheses.

The Cyberbullying Incident

A long time ago, in a school called "Rosario School," there was a girl named Carmen. She (1. **be**) _____ a bright and cheerful student who always (2. **enjoy**) _____ her time online. But one day, something changed.

A new student named Marcos (3. **join**) _____ the school, and for some reason, he (4. **decide**) _____ to bully Carmen online. He (5. **send**) _____ cruel messages through social media, and Carmen (6. **receive**) _____ those messages on her phone and computer.

Carmen (7. **fell**) _____ devastated and scared by the messages. She (8. **not understand**) _____ why someone would want to hurt her. Carmen (9. **try**) _____ to ignore the messages at first, but Marcos (10. **continue**) _____ to harass her online.

She (11. **talk**) _____ to her parents and the school principal about the situation. Finally, after an investigation, they (12. **discover**) _____ that Marcos was the cyberbully. The principal (13. **take**) _____ steps to stop the online harassment, and Marcos (14. **be**) _____ disciplined.

Carmen (15. **go**) _____ through tough times, but with the support of her family and the school, she (16. **overcome**) _____ the cyberbullying situation. She (17. **learn**) _____ to be more cautious online and to talk about her concerns with her parents.

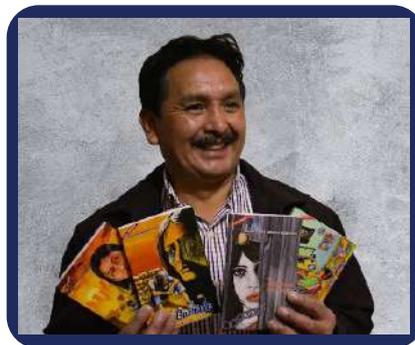


Fuente: <https://n9.cl/z85o6>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/d8qtd>

Practice these shorts conversations with your partner.



Sara: Good morning, John. Did you have breakfast?

Pedro: Good morning, Sarah. Yes, I had already eaten my pastel with Api when you called.

David: Did you read Jaime Aduana's book, Gabriela?

Linda: Yes, I had already read it last week. It was a fantastic story!

Lisa: Did you make dinner last night?

Tomas: No, I didn't. Mary had already bought Trancapecho when I got home from work.

Read the concepts and match with the correct number.

___ The act of being mean or bullying someone through electronic devices like computers or smartphones.

___ Rules and precautions to stay safe while using the internet.

___ Hurting, intimidating, or frightening someone repeatedly.

___ Posting mean or hurtful comments online just to upset others.

___ Websites and apps that allow people to share information and communicate with each other.

___ Understanding and sharing the feelings of others.

___ Without revealing one's identity.

___ Results or effects of actions.

___ A close relationship between people who trust and support each other.

___ Treating others nicely and thinking about how your words and actions can make them feel.

1. Online Safety
2. Bullying
3. Social Media
4. Consequences
5. Respect
6. Cyberbullying
7. Friendship
8. Trolling
9. Anonymous
10. Blocking
11. Empathy

Look at the vocabulary list about cyberbullying again and write the correct word under each picture.



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/12j8v>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/qzehf>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/kype5>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/xie0m>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/s4nld>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/ou5no>

TENDENCIAS EXTRA

Ciberbullying: Un problema que no se detiene y que la niñez y la adolescencia sufre en silencio



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/5vdn2>

Últimas Noticias

- ESCENAS**
Luis Miguel interrumpe show para saludar a Carolina Herrera
- ESCENAS**
Acusaciones de filtración: ¿el hermano de Shakira colaborando con paparazzis?

PRODUCTION

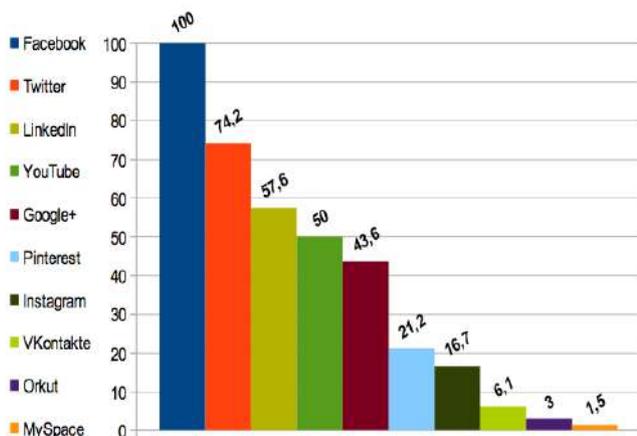
Let's work in groups! Answer these questions.

How do you think we can overcome cyberbullying in our society?

Do you think there is cyberbullying in our school?

Let's work in groups!

Make a survey about the use of social networks in your school. Choose the courses you want to work with. For example: How many people use Instagram, Facebook, Tik Tok or WhatsApp? Then share the information with your class.



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/a7npa>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/i7x5z>

TECHNOLOGY VOCABULARY

PRACTICE

Read about Jack's use of the internet in his daily life.

Meet Jack. He loves to **browse** (1) the web every day. Today, he decided to **search** (2) for a new recipe. He found one and hit **download** (3) to save it. Before cooking, he **uploaded** (4) a pic of his last meal on Instagram. His friend **liked** (5) it and even left a **comment**. (6)

Jack also likes to **stream** (7) music while he cooks. He sent a **chat** (8) message to his girlfriend and checked his **inbox** (9) for her reply.

As he enjoyed his meal, he decided to **post** (10) a food pic on his blog and **share** (11) it on social media. He saw that the post was **trending** (12), and he felt proud.

Before bedtime, he **bookmarked** (13) a few interesting articles for tomorrow's **browse** session. Jack couldn't imagine life without the internet!



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/e2g0w>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/n9udf>

Activity

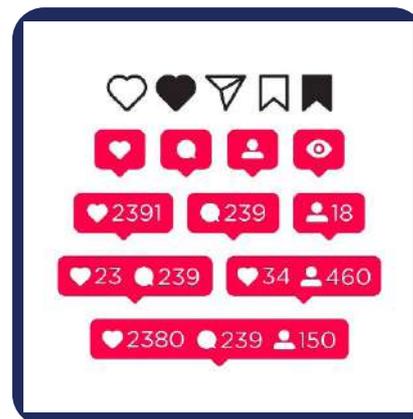
Let's answer these questions.

1. Do you think that it is important to post all what we do?

2. What do you think life would be like without the internet?

Read the text again and put the correct number next to the correct concept.

- ___ To search or look through websites and webpages.
- ___ To look for information online using search engines like Google.
- ___ To save a file from the internet to your device.
- ___ To send a file from your device to the internet.
- ___ To provide feedback or opinions on a webpage or social media post.
- ___ To create and publish content on social media, blogs, or forums.
- ___ To show approval or support for a social media post.
- ___ To engage in text-based conversations with others online.
- ___ The folder where received emails are stored.
- ___ Content or topics that are popular or widely discussed online.
- ___ To save a webpage for easy access in the future.
- ___ To watch or listen to content online without downloading it.
- ___ Involves posting text, images, videos, or links on your profile or timeline for your followers or friends to see and interact with.



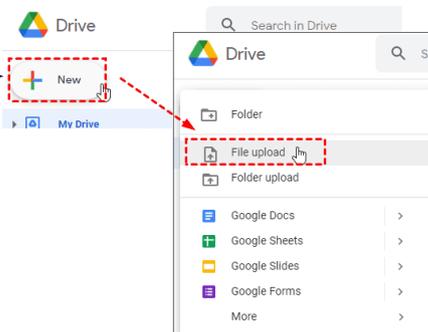
Fuente: <https://n9.cl/7i5kk>

1. Internet Activities: visit a website, surf the internet, upload a file, download an application, send a message.

Write down the correct concept of each picture.



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/7i5kk>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/m2c60>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/7wg5h>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/tcgta>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/i6plh>

Practice this conversation with your partner.

Emily: Hey, Jake! Do you want to **visit a fun website** with me?

Jake: Sure, Emily! I love to **surf the internet** for cool games. Which one are you thinking of?

Emily: Well, I found a new game we can **download!** It's called "Adventure Island."

Jake: Awesome! I can't wait to download the application and start playing.

Emily: Great! After we download it, we can also **upload** our high scores and **send messages** to each other about the game.

Jake: Sounds like a plan, Emily! Let's go on an adventure!

2. English technique according the school career in BTH

Practice these conversations with your partner. Then in groups do a new conversation about the BTH at your school.

Emma: Hey, Arturo! Have you ever thought about becoming a chef when you grow up?

Arturo: What do chefs do, Emma?

Emma: Chefs are like food magicians, Arturo! They use techniques like **chopping** to make delicious meals.

Arturo: Really? I like making scrambled eggs at home.

Emma: That's a start! Chefs go to culinary school to learn more tricks like **baking** and **grilling**. They even learn how to make **soufflés** dishes.

Arturo: Soufflés? That sounds fancy!

Emma: It is! And chefs also use their creativity to **plate** dishes beautifully. It's like art on a plate. They usually go to culinary school to learn all about cooking or you can take the course at your school if it has BTH. They study how to make all sorts of dishes, from pizza to cake.

Arturo: I like being creative. Maybe I could be a chef!

Emma: You can start by helping in the kitchen and learning these cooking techniques. Who knows, one day you might run your own restaurant!

Arturo: Thanks, Emma! I'll ask my mom if I can help with dinner and learn some more techniques.

Elmer: Computers and the internet? What do people do with them, Sara?

Sara: Well, there are lots of cool things! People in internet careers use techniques like **web development** to create websites and **app programming** to make awesome mobile apps.

Elmer: Mobile apps? I love using those! How do they make them?

Sara: They also use **coding** to make social media platforms and **cybersecurity** to keep everything safe. It's like being a superhero online!

Elmer: That sounds amazing! What else do they do?

Sara: They use **data analysis** to understand how people use the internet and **content creation** to make blogs, videos, and more.

Elmer: That's creative! I want to make cool stuff on the internet.

Sara: That's awesome, Elmer! You can start by learning how to code and creating your own website. Remember that if your school has BTH and has computer courses you can learn all that. Who knows, you might have an amazing internet career one day!

Elmer: Thanks, Sara! I'm going to try learning about internet activities and maybe have a super cool internet career one day!



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/otlwyw>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/dd2ur>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/n21fj>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/ugey0>

We make an analysis of our educational process during the year. Let's read the questions and write down what you think and feel.

What did I learn?
¿Qué aprendí?

1



What do I do better now?
¿Qué hago ahora mejor?

3



2

How did I learn?
¿Como lo aprendí?

YOU CAN
DO IT!

4

Was it difficult or easy?
¿fue difícil o fácil?



Let's create Infographics choose one of these topics. Work it in a group.

SECURITY AND TECHNOLOGY HAND IN HAND

THE NEW AGE OF BUSINESSES

Technological evolution

Learn how to use all the...
conocer cómo utilizar...
Quédate actualizado...
en constante evolución...
al integrar...
gracias a...
gracias a...

Investment in security

Learn...
conocer...
Quédate...
en constante...
al integrar...
gracias a...

Education and awareness

Learn...
conocer...
Quédate...
en constante...
al integrar...
gracias a...

Future trends

Learn...
conocer...
Quédate...
en constante...
al integrar...
gracias a...

Artificial intelligence

Learn...
conocer...
Quédate...
en constante...
al integrar...
gracias a...

Cyber Safety Tips

Never share your password to anyone.

Keep your passwords safe. Use a secure and reliable password manager.

Practice safe browsing.

A single careless click can expose your sensitive information. Think before you click!

Use a secure VPN connection.

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) will ensure your anonymity on the internet.

Be careful of what you download.

Avoid downloading apps or software that look suspicious. It may result in malware.

Be careful of what you post.

Remember: what you post on the internet will stay there forever.

Stay safe online!

Impact of Social Media on Society

- Privacy on Social Media
- Cyberbullying and Online Harassment
- Social Media and Business
- Social Media and Education.

Fuente: <https://n9.cl/qy2dv4>

Fuente: <https://n9.cl/cxk79j>

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PRIMER TRIMESTRE

Lengua Extranjera
Noelia Gallo Higuera

SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE

Lengua Extranjera
Noelia Gallo Higuera

TERCER TRIMESTRE

Lengua Extranjera
Noelia Gallo Higuera

Por una EDUCACIÓN de CALIDAD
rumbo al BICENTENARIO



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN