



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN

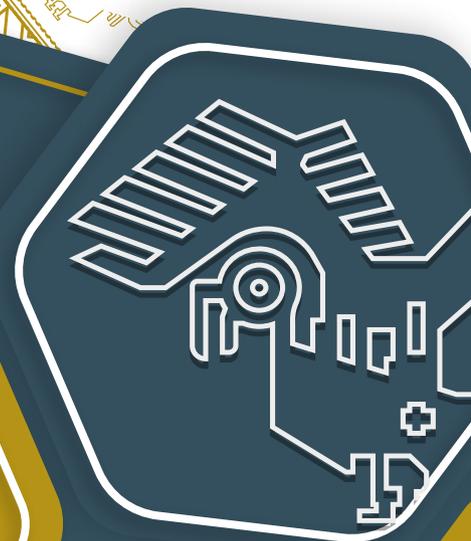
Lengua Extranjera

EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA COMUNITARIA PRODUCTIVA

SUBSISTEMA DE EDUCACIÓN REGULAR - SISTEMA EDUCATIVO PLURINACIONAL

5 **TO**
AÑO DE
ESCOLARIDAD

"2025 BICENTENARIO DE BOLIVIA"





ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN

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Texto de aprendizaje. 5to año de escolaridad. Educación Secundaria
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PRESENTACIÓN

Uno de los derechos fundamentales de las niñas, niños y adolescentes, en el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, es el derecho a la educación, el cual se garantiza con el acceso a los recursos educativos que coadyuven con el proceso de adquisición de conocimientos.

El Ministerio de Educación, asegurando la calidad educativa, al iniciar la gestión 2025, pretende brindar un recurso educativo que apoye el desarrollo curricular, a través de la entrega gratuita de los “*Textos de aprendizaje 2025*”, para el nivel de Educación Secundaria Comunitaria Productiva.

Durante varios meses, maestras y maestros de todas las regiones de Bolivia, desde sus experiencias y vivencias educativas, han aportado con la construcción de estos textos, plasmando en sus letras la diversidad de Bolivia y la investigación científica en las diferentes áreas de saberes y conocimientos.

Los “*Textos de aprendizaje 2025*” tienen la misión de fortalecer los conocimientos de nuestros estudiantes, presentando contenidos actualizados y con bases científicas, planteando actividades que desarrollen su pensamiento crítico reflexivo, reforzando sus aprendizajes.

Por lo expuesto anteriormente, teniendo como objetivo trabajar conjuntamente con los actores educativos hacia una educación humanística, técnica, tecnológica productiva, dentro de un desarrollo integral de nuestros estudiantes; el Ministerio de Educación proporciona este accesible instrumento educativo, esperando que despierte en las niñas, niños y jóvenes la sed de conocimientos y los motive a conocer el mundo a través de la ciencia y la investigación.

Omar Veliz Ramos
Ministro de Educación

An illustration featuring several books. One book is red with 'Lesson 3 practice' written on it. Another is blue with 'It's time to learn'. A pen is shown writing on an open book. The background has decorative elements like a blue star and colorful dots.

**ÁREA DE SABERES Y
CONOCIMIENTOS**

Lengua Extranjera

QUINTO AÑO DE ESCOLARIDAD

**EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA
COMUNITARIA PRODUCTIVA**

A decorative graphic in the bottom right corner consisting of several concentric white spiral lines on a dark blue background.

BOLIVIAN PEOPLE

PRÁCTICE

Let's read the next text about an important Bolivian basketball player.



Hello! my name is Nataly. I am 16 years old. I am a basketball 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 quinoa soup for lunch. In the afternoon, I always practice basketball for 3 hours. I watch movies with my parents on Sundays.



Actividad

Answer the questions about the reading.

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

THEORY

1. Remember about occupations and professions

Note that the indefinite article "a" or "an" is used before the profession or occupation when it is singular, but not when it is plural. For example:

He is **a** doctor.

They are **doctors**. (No article is used)

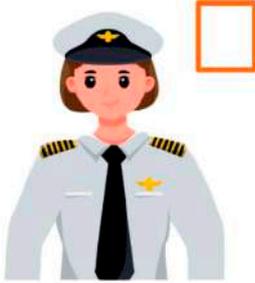
She is **an** engineer.

They are **teachers**. (No article is used)

Vocabulary: professions, occupations. Write a or an.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ teacher | 2. _____ engineer | 3. _____ lawyer | 4. _____ pilot |
| 5. _____ doctor | 6. _____ football Player | 7. _____ police officer | 8. _____ mechanic |
| 9. _____ nurse | 10. _____ bus/taxi driver | 11. _____ journalist | 12. _____ hairdresser |

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



- 1. Teacher
- 4. Doctor
- 7. Nurse
- 10. Pilot

- 2. Engineer
- 5. Football player
- 8. Bus/taxi driver
- 11. Mechanic

- 3. Lawyer
- 6. Police officer
- 9. Journalist
- 12. Hairdresser



 Write sentences using the vocabulary of profession and occupations.

Example: He is a teacher.

- 1. _____
- 3. _____
- 5. _____
- 7. _____
- 9. _____

- 2. _____
- 4. _____
- 6. _____
- 8. _____
- 10. _____

2. Simple Present: 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** - Verbs ending in -y replace it with - **ies**

watches – washes - goes – fixes

cry – cries fly – flies

- Most of verbs add + **s**

- Irregular verb:

plays – gets up – works

have – has

Write the third person of these verbs.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Wash = <i>washes</i> | 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 = |

2.1. Affirmative 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.

Look at the Tomy's bedroom. Complete the sentences with the correct verb of the box below



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/kdak7b>

Have (x2) love play do listen eat

- Tomy has a cat.
- He _____ his homework .
- He _____ his room.
- He _____ to music.
- He _____ the guitar.
- Tomy _____ pizza.
- He _____ a computer.

Write negative (-) and affirmative (+) sentences using the verb in brackets.

- I _____ (read) a book on Sunday. (+)
- They _____ (read) the newspaper on Monday. (-)
- She _____ (visit) to her grandfather on Saturday. (-)
- You _____ (visit) the newspaper 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?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?

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

1. What do you do on Monday afternoon?

2. When do you cook lunch?

3. What do you do on Sunday evening?

4. 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

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

Affirmative sentences

We **went** to Punata yerterday
My family and I **visited** Tiwanaku

Negative sentences

Use **didn't** - did not
We **didn't** to Punata yesterday
My family and I didn't visit Tiwanaku

Yes/No questions

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

 **Write the past of the verbs in brackets. Then, 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. Marcelo _____ (write) a book last year.
6. Sara _____ (sing) a song in my birthday.
7. Luisa _____ (speak) German.
8. Cristina _____ (swim) in the river last Sunday.
9. I _____ (buy) new shoes yesterday.
10. Carlos _____ (love) o eat hot dogs when he was a kid.
11. My mother _____ (work) in the mine when she was young.

Everyday expressions!

When you want to say "thank you", you can use "Cheers!"

Example:

- I bring your backpack.
- Cheers!

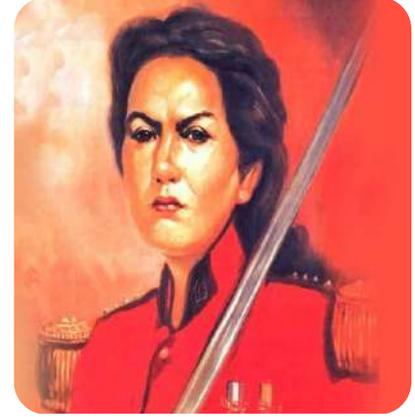
Reading time! Read the next story and answer the questions

Juana a brave Bolivian woman

Juana Azurduy de Padilla was born in 1780 in Chuquisaca, Bolivia. She was a brave woman because she fought for Bolivia and Argentina's independence. Manuel Ascencio Padilla was her husband. They fought against Spanish.

Together, they led a lot of battles and achieved important victories. In 1816, Manuel died in combat. Juana was pregnant and with four children, she continued fighting. In 1825, after the victory in the Battle of Ayacucho, Bolivia gained independence from Spain.

Juana Azurduy de Padilla died in 1862 in Sucre, Bolivia, she was 82, She was recognized as a heroine of independence, and her legacy continues to be remembered and celebrated in Bolivia and Argentina.



<https://acortar.link/ITXY7D>

Answer the questions about the reading.

1. When was she born? _____
2. Who was her husband? _____
3. Did she fight against Spanish? _____
4. When did she die? _____
5. What battle did she win? _____

Remember the 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 07:00 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?)** _____

2.3. Future – be going to: We use going to for future plans and intentions.

Positive sentences	Negative sentences	Yes/ No questions
We are going to camp next Sunday.	We aren't going to camp next Sunday.	Is she going to travel to La Paz?
He is going to dance in Urkupiña.	He isn't going to dance in Urkupiña.	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
I am going to play football next Saturday.	I am not going to play football next Saturday.	Are you going to visit Guarayos?
		Yes, I am. / No, I am not.

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



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/94p9k>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/am6jy>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/v4psq>

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

What's up! I am Juliana. I am 15 years old and I am a student. When I graduate from school, I **will** be a scientist.

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.

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 ch'ajchu. I think, he _____ it tomorrow.
5. We won this game. Next Sunday, we _____ the final game.

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

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

VACATION



Sara is going to study English this vacation. Then, ...

2.4 Future – will

We use will for predictions, promises and decisions

Affirmative 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.**  **Answer these questions according your reality.**

- I think that I **won't pass** (not pass) my science exam.
- Bolivia _____ (be) 201 years in 2026.
- My mother _____ (not read) a terror book.
- Tomorrow _____ (rain) because it is cloudy.
- Our country _____ (have) 15 million people in 2030.
- Take care of your pet and it _____ (love) you forever.
- Kelly _____ (pass) the exam.
- We _____ (win) the game tomorrow.
- I _____ (not be) here tomorrow.
- Sara _____ (like) her present.

1. Will you get married this year?

2. Will you travel to Tarija next year?

3. Will you buy a car in 2026?

4. Will you move to a new house this year?

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

play**ed** – work**ed** - wash**ed**

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 = | 14. Find = | 15. Write = |
| 16. Move = | 17. Work = | 18. Learn = | 19. Buy = | 20. Travel = |



4. Past participle of regular verbs (review)

-Spelling rules – Regular verbs

- Verbs ending in: - e and - d - Verbs ending in -y replace it with - ied - Most of verbs add - ed

Like = liked

Dry= dried

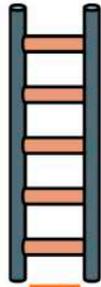
Called

Write the past participle of these regular verbs.

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

5. Factory Working tools









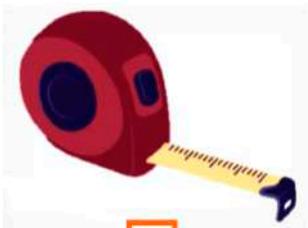
















Match the words with the correct picture

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

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>

PRODUCCIÓN

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?

Hello! My name is ...

3. Present Perfect Tense

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

You can use the present perfect to talk about experiences you have had in your life.

Don't forget to use the past participle of regular verbs and irregular verbs.

Past Participle		Affirmative sentences	Negative sentences
Regular Verbs	Irregular Verbs	Use have/has + past participle	Use haven't or hasn't + past participle
live = lived	eat = eaten	- I have lived in La Paz.	- I haven't lived in La Paz.
study = studied	be = been	- She has eaten anticucho.	- She hasn't eaten anticucho.
		- They have studied English.	- They haven't studied English.

 Write the past participle of these verbs.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Win = | 2. Do = |
| 3. Study = | 4. Work = |
| 5. Go = | 6. Swim = |
| 7. Live = | 8. Help = |
| 9. Be = | 10. Drink = |
| 11. Sleep = | 12. Find = |
| 13. Lose = | 14. Ate = |

Complete the sentences with present perfect.

- I **have seen** (see) Monolito Bennett.
- We _____ (go) to La Chiquitania.
- My sister _____ (eat) Majadito.
- My brother _____ (make) a Halloween pumpkin.
- My parents _____ (travel) around the world.
- I _____ (go) to Samaipata.
- Maria _____ (drink) Somo.
- Noelia _____ (climb) Illimani mountain.

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

- She loves La Paz. She _____ (be) there many times.
- Jhon _____ (work) in the company for three years.
- They _____ (travel) to Tarija last Summer.
- His parents _____ (be) here yesterday.
- _____ you _____ (watch) a film last night?
- He _____ (live) in Oruro since he was a teenager.
- I _____ (not see) you in class last Friday.

Complete the text with the present perfect.

- Maria _____ (not visit) me since last Tuesday.
- I _____ (not go) to Tambo Quirquincho museum for many years.
- My mother _____ (not work) in this shop for five years.
- Alejandro Chumacero _____ (play) football since 2007.
- My friends _____ (go) to Pando for a month.
- Pablo _____ (not eat) Chicharron. She is sick.
- Fatima _____ (live) in Guarayos for 3 years.

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, and is followed by a coma.

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).

- Pablo never studied Quechua. He has studied English.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Pedro and Sandra have never visited Tiawanaku. They have visited Uyuni.

- 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 Bolivia!

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------|-------|
| 1. His name is Santiago. | True | False |
| 2. He has been to Chapare | True | False |
| 3. He has seen ants. | True | False |
| 4. He hasn't seen snakes | True | False |
| 5. He has eaten Mondongo. | 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://acortar.link/3GFsLh>



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



Fuente: <https://acortar.link/2V8LiT>

PRODUCCIÓN

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 masaco?
Have you visit "San José de Chiquitos"?
Come to Santa Cruz and enjoy all the magic places!!



WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?

PRÁCTICE

Let's read this classmates dialogue. Have you ever been in ...?



Activity

Practice this short conversation with your partner. Use the vocabulary to make questions and answers.

Example: Have you ever been in La Paz? Yes, I have. It is big!

√ Have you ever been in ...?



La Paz/ Beni/ Oruro/ Pando/ Tarija/ Santa Cruz/ Cochabamba/ Sucre/ Potosí

√ Yes, I have.

√ No, I haven't.



It is beautiful / it is amazing/ it is cold/ it is hot/ It is interesting / it is big

THEORY

1. Present Perfect: Interrogative

Have you ever been in Tarija?

I have never been in Tarija.

Have you visited Potosi?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Have you ever eaten majadito?

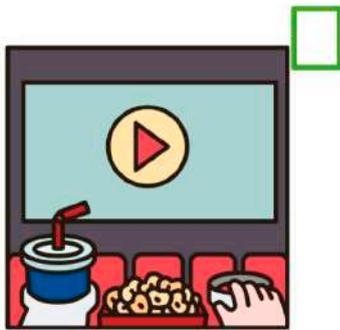
I have never eaten it.

Has she played tennis before?

Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

Match the sentence with the correct picture.

1. Tomasa has talked to her best friends. 2. Andres has repaired bikes. 3. Boris and Luisa has watched a film
4. Jaime has played on the computer. 5. Susana has visited Brazil. 6. Raquel has learned English.



Write questions for each sentence.

Example: Has Susana visited Tiawanaku?

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

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

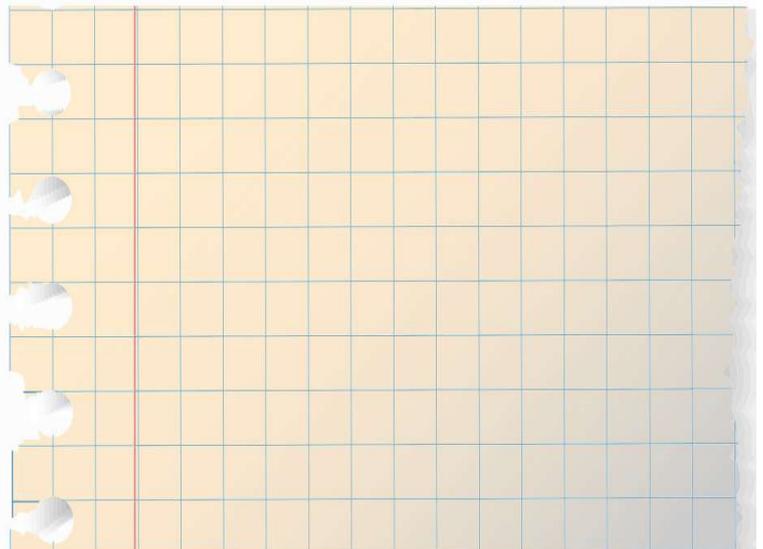
1. Study/ Quechua

Example: 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



2. Short answers for and since

-We use **for** with a period of time and **since** with a point in time.

We have lived in Santa Cruz **for** twenty years.

She has written her book **since** 2021

Complete the text with since or for.

1. I have had a cold _____ Monday.
2. We have lived in Copacabana _____ three years.
3. Maria has known Patty _____ they were kids.
4. Have you been in the concert _____ 7 o'clock.?
5. They have had their dog _____ 1991.
6. My parents have been married _____ 35 years.

3. Present Perfect with How long...?

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

How long have you been in La Paz?

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

How long have you studied English?

I have studied English **for** twelve years.

How long have you lived in Cochabamba?

I have lived **since** I was five years old.

- Present Perfect with When...?

It is not usual to use **When** in present perfect. However, you can make these kind of questions.

When have you written a poem for your best friend? (It means that you have never written a poem)

When has she read "Socavones de Angustia"?

When has your brother played basketball?

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

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

Example: 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. We live in Tarata. We have lived there for a long time.

_____ ?

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

_____ ?

Everyday expressions!

"I've known her for ages".

You met your friend a long time ago.

"I've had a tough day".

It means you have had a stressful day.

APPRAISAL

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?



Fuente: <https://acortar.link/9nafh5>



Fuente: <https://www.survival.es/noticias/11889>



PRODUCCIÓN

Ask the next questions to four people of your family and write them on your notebook.

	<p>1. Have you ever been in Oruro? <i>(you can change the city)</i></p>
	<p>2. Have you ever eaten chicharron? <i>(you can change the food)</i></p>
	<p>3. Have you ever visited San Jose de Chiquitos? <i>(You can change the place)</i></p>
	<p>4. Have you ever read "Gabriela"? <i>(You can change the name of the book)</i></p>



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

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

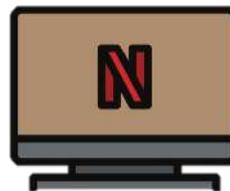
2. Adjectives “- ED” and “- ING”

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 **interest**ed**** in soccer. Sara was **bore**d**** in the party.
 Soccer is very **interest**ing****. The party was **bore**ing****.



I was **bore**d****.



The movie was **bore**ing****.

 Match these feelings with the pictures.

1. Annoyed 2. Bored 3. Excited 4. Tired 5. Confuse 6. Worried













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

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



2

6

 Complete the sentences with the correct adjective

excited - exciting

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

tiring - tired

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



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

annoyed - annoying

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

worried - worrying

7. My mother was _____ when my brother had an accident.
8. The news on social media is _____.



Fuente: <https://img.freepik.com/vector-gratis/ilustracion-dibujos-animados>

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)
_____.
9. My brother has lost his wallet. (already)
_____.
10. I have been in Germany. (before)
_____.

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.

<p>- When (cuando)</p> <p>I will call you when I get home.</p> <p>- As soon as (tan pronto como)</p> <p>As soon as he finishes his homework, he can go out to play.</p> <p>- After (después)</p>	<p>- While (mientras)</p> <p>She sang while he played the guitar.</p> <p>- Before (antes)</p> <p>Please finish your dinner before you watch TV.</p>
---	---

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

before

after

When (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.

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













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?
GUARAYOS	COTOCA	SAN JOSE DE CHIQUITOS

Santa Cruz is a nice place, I have **already** visited Guarayos, but I haven't visited Cocota **yet**. I have gone to San Jose de Chiquitos **before** ...

MY BOLIVIA

PRACTICE

1. Activities around Bolivia. Read about Dr. Rocha and match the numbers of the reading with the pictures.



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!

THEORY



Fuente: <https://acortar.link/N89HXA>



Fuente: <https://acortar.link/33SeFU>

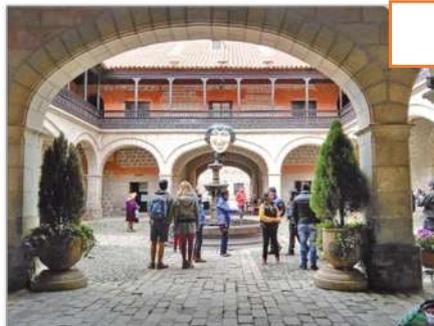


Fuente: <https://n9.cl/85xyq>

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.



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



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/85xyq>



Fuente: <https://n9.cl/xc8it>

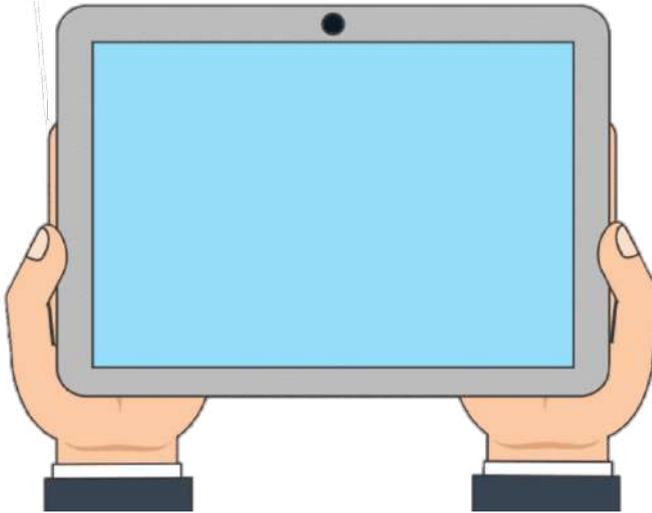
Activity

Are the following statements true or false. Read the text again.

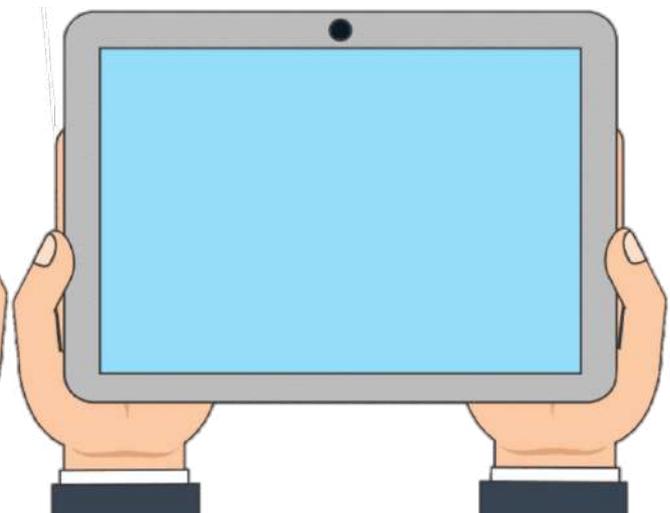
- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 1. He is a doctor | True | False |
| 2. He travelled to Tarija. | True | False |
| 3. He climbed the Illimani mountain. | True | False |

2. Protected areas in Bolivia

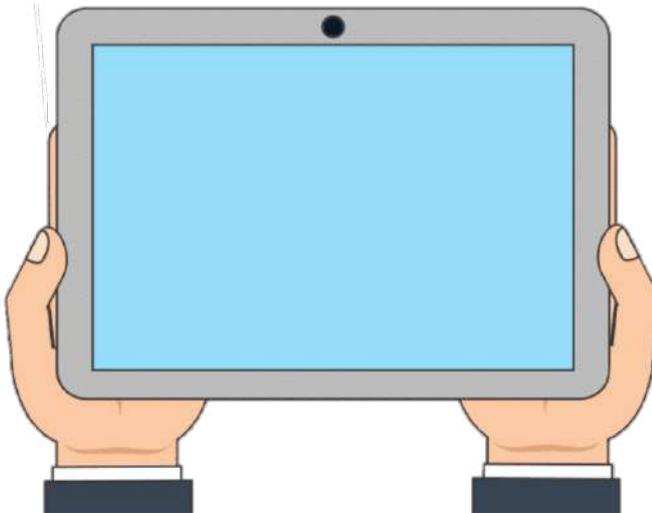
- Where these protected areas are located in our country. Search for information, paste a picture of it and answer the question.



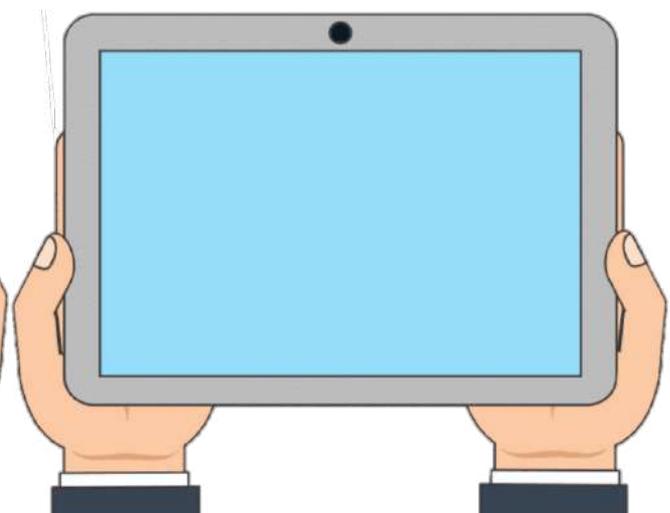
Where is National Park Madidi?
It is in _____



Where is National Park Amboro?
It is in _____



Where is National Park Tipnis?
It is in _____



Where is National Park Iñau?
It is in _____



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.

Complete the sentences with would expressing a future action from the point of view of the past. Use the verbs in the chart.

1. She was worried that the bus **would be** late again, but it arrived right on time.
2. Did you think he _____ came to the party?
3. They believed that she _____ win the competition, but she didn't.
4. We were excited because we thought the movie _____ be really good.
5. He said he _____ help us move to our new house, but he never showed up.
6. I didn't expect that the flowers _____ bloom so beautifully in the spring.
7. We were afraid the storm _____ damage our roof, but luckily, it didn't.

damage
bloom
help
be (x2)
win
came

4. Vocabulary: Adjectives in English that you can use to describe adventures or exciting experiences. Write down each word the meaning. You can look up the words on your dictionary.

Mysterious	Exciting	Terrific	Incredible	Unforgettable	Beautiful
Relaxing	Majestic	Unusual	Risky	Amazing	Interesting

Example: Tarija is **exciting**.

Santa Cruz was **incredible**.

Make sentences describing places around you. Use the adjectives

	1. The Cristo de la Concordia is an unforgettable place.
	2.
	3.
	4.
	5.
	6.
	7.
	8.
	9.
	10.
	11.
	12.

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.

They **used to** travel by train.

My mother **used to** ride a bike.



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.
9. When I was in school, I _____ (walk) to school with my friends.
10. Sarah _____ (swim) in the lake every summer.

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 gym.

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

1. **Did she use to play the piano?**
Yes, She did. / No she didn't.

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>

EQUALITY



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



1. Where is it?

2. What places could you visit?

3. What dishes can you eat?

4. What about the hotels?

BOLIVIAN TYPICAL FOOD

PRACTICE



Fuente: Microsoft, IA. (2024)

What's up! My name is Karina. I am "Sin Fronteras" chef. I love cooking! I cooked pique macho, picante mixto and peanut soup. I made some drinks one is mocochinchi and the other one is yungueño. There is also llajwa.



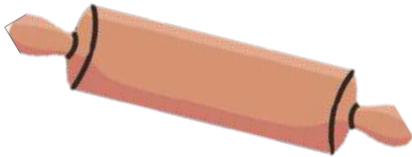
If you want to be a chef, you have to learn culinary terms because we are professionals with food. Here I leave you some of them.

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



Activity

Answer the next questions.

1. Is she a chef? _____
2. Did she cook silpancho? _____
3. What dishes did she cook? _____
4. What is your favorite traditional Bolivia dish? _____

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

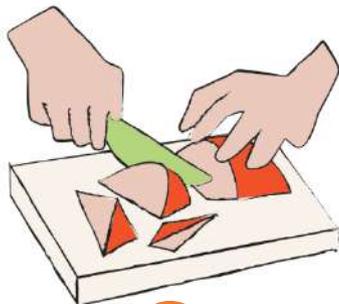
- a. Cook
- b. Grill.....
- c. Bake
- d. Saute
- e. Roast
- f. Steam
- g. Stir-Fry
- h. Toast
- i. Barbecue
- j. Caramelize
- k. Simmer.....
- l. Poach
- m. Scramble
- n. Broil
- ñ. Glaze.....
- o. Gratin
- p. Stew
- q. Microwave

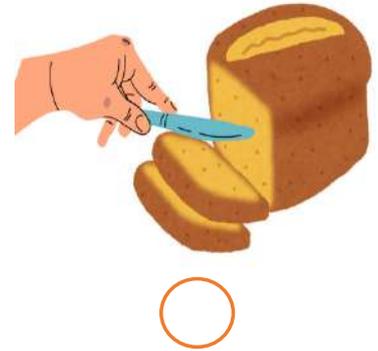
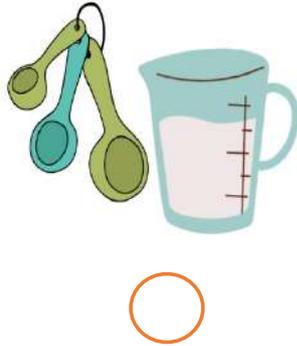
1. Cocinar
2. Asar a la parrilla
3. Hornear
4. Saltear
5. Asar al horno
6. Cocer al vapor
7. Saltear rápidamente
8. Tostar
9. Barbacoa
10. Caramelizar
11. Hervir a fuego lento
12. Escalfar
13. Revolver
14. Gratinar
15. Guisar
16. Glasear
17. Cocer a fuego lento
18. Revolver rápidamente

 **THEORY** 

 Cooking verbs. Match the pictures with the correct number.

1. Add
2. Break
3. Chop
4. Crush
5. Dissolve
6. Grease
7. Measure
8. Mince
9. Mix
10. Peel
11. Pour
12. Slice
13. Whisk





 Write the correct word for each meaning. Use the vocabulary of cooking verbs.

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



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

 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 pizza and baked bread. It seems to be easy but you have to be careful. 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?

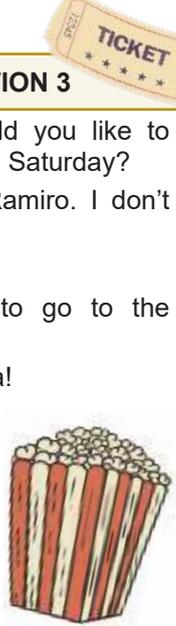
 **Vocabulary:** In Bolivia we produce... write the name of the food. Use your dictionary if it is necessary.



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

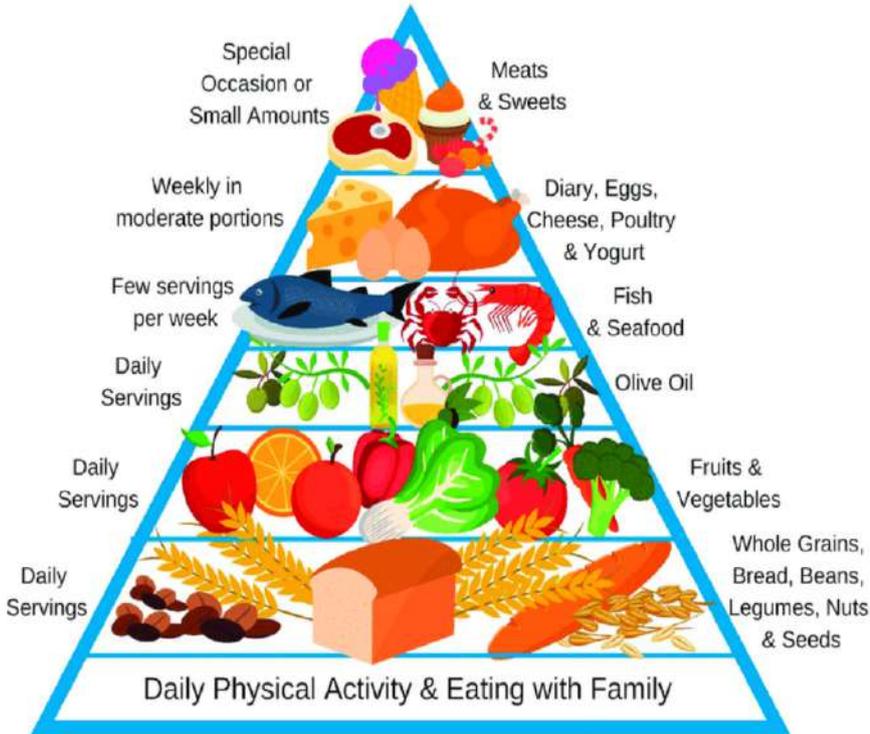
1. _____ 15. _____
2. _____ 16. _____
3. _____ 17. _____
4. _____ 18. _____
5. _____ 19. _____
6. _____ 20. _____
7. _____ 21. _____
8. _____ 22. _____
9. _____ 23. _____
10. _____ 24. _____
11. _____ 25. _____
12. _____ 26. _____
13. _____ 27. _____
14. _____ 28. _____

 **Practice the conversations with your partner.**

CONVERSATION 1	CONVERSATION 2	CONVERSATION 3
<p>A: Hello! caserita. I would like chicharron and a glass of mocoichinchi, please.</p> <p>B: Hi! caserito, sure! Would you like llajwa?</p> <p>A: Of course, case!</p> <p>B: Ok!</p> 	<p>A: Good afternoon!</p> <p>B: Good afternoon Mrs. Panchita.</p> <p>A: I would like a fruit salad, please.</p> <p>B: Would you like apples?</p> <p>A: Yes, please!</p> <p>B: Would you like bananas?</p> <p>A: Yes, of course.</p> <p>B: Would you like papaya?</p> <p>A: Sure!</p> <p>B: Would you like ice cream and yogurt?</p> <p>A: Yes, please!</p> <p>B: Ok! Here is your fruit salad</p> <p>A: Thank you!</p> 	<p>A: Hi Carmen! Would you like to play volleyball this Saturday?</p> <p>B: No, thank you, Ramiro. I don't like volleyball.</p> <p>A: What a pity!</p> <p>B: Would you like to go to the cinema?</p> <p>A: That's a good idea!</p> <p>B: Ok! See you.</p> <p>A: See you Carmen!</p> 

Think about it!

APPRAISAL



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

What food is the more important in the pyramid?

Do you think that we eat healthily in Bolivia?

PRODUCTION

Work in groups. Write a similar conversation use all the vocabulary that you learned. Then record it in audio.





SURVIVING ON THE INTERNET

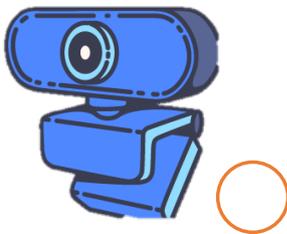
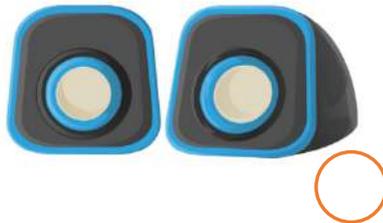
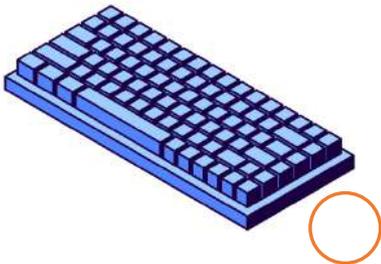
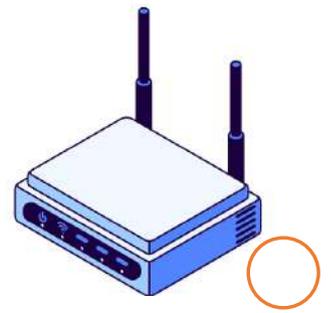
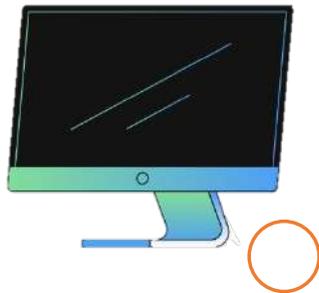
PRACTICE

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

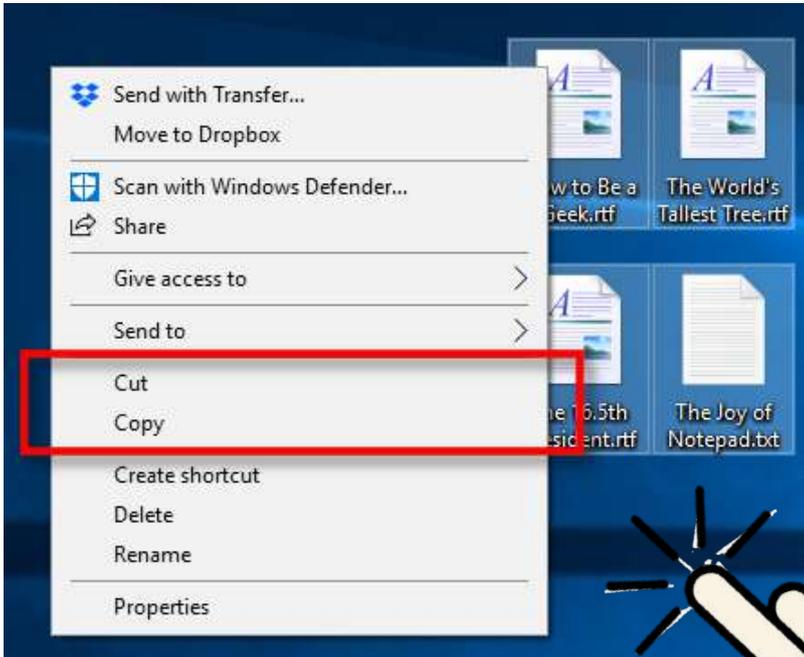


Hello! We are studying computer terms and commands. Our computer classes are very interesting. We are going to show you some of them.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Webcam | 2. Computer case | 3. Flash drive |
| 4. Speakers | 5. Mouse | 6. Headphones |
| 7. Microphone | 8. Keyboard | 9. Monitor |
| 10. Printer and scanner | 11. Router/Modem | |

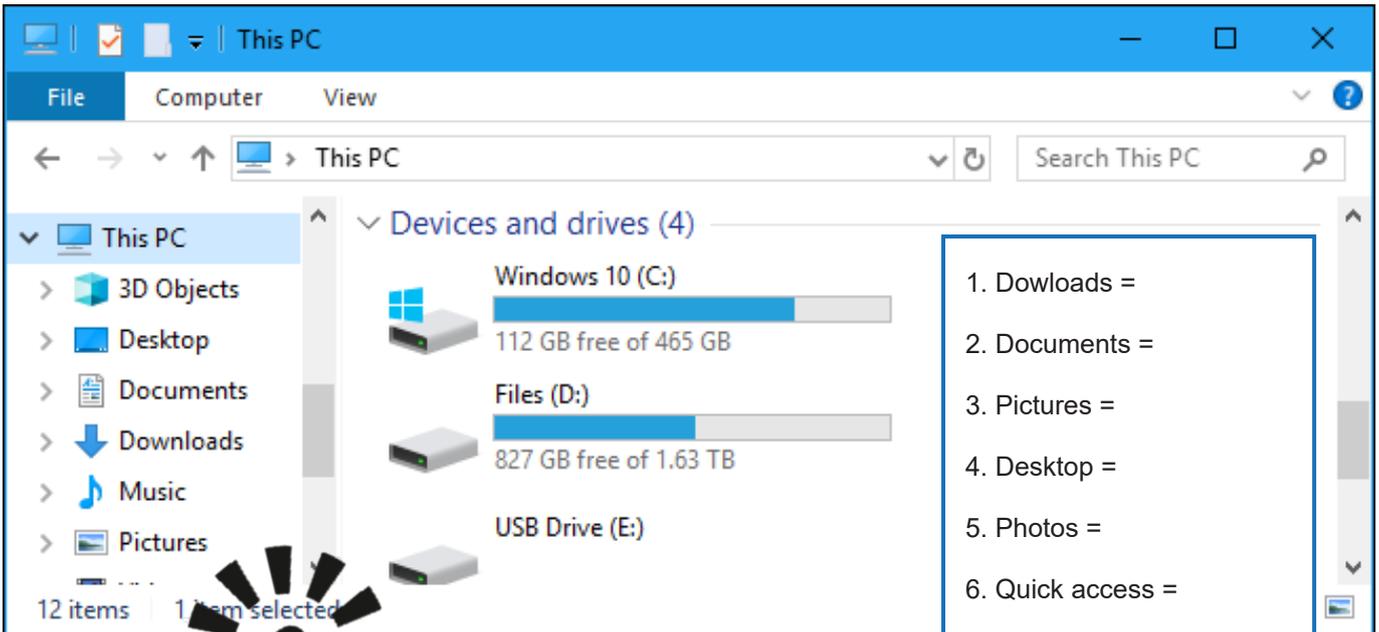


 Common commands in Windows. Look up on your dictionary the words in each picture.



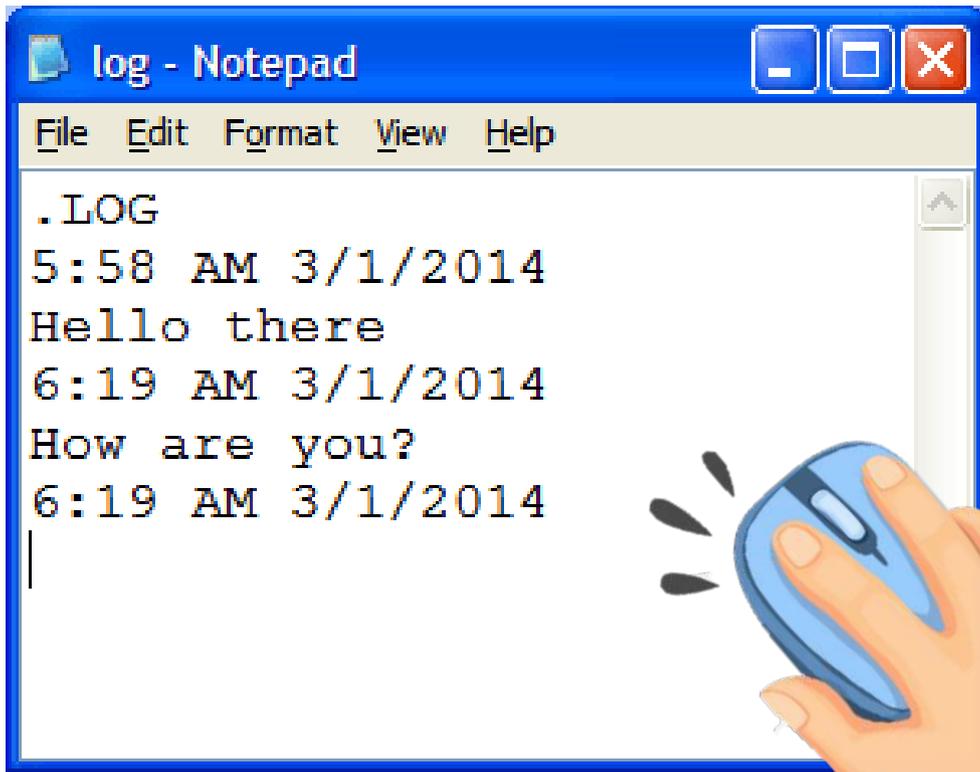
1. Cut =
2. Copy =
3. Paste =
4. Delete =
5. Rename =
6. Share =

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



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

Fuente: <https://acortar.link/U2J0fe>



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

Activity

- Answer these questions.

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? _____

THEORY

1. Reading: Social Network. Read and match the pictures with the word.

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/>



1. Blogging =
2. Podcasting =
3. Vlogging =



2. 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. _____

3. 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. The robot 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. This tablet is faster than a computer. (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 camera 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)



Fuente: Microsoft, IA. (2024)



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. Physics is _____ than Chemistry.
6. My bedroom is _____ than my living room.
7. PLayering sports is _____ than playing video games.
8. Literature is _____ than Philosophy.

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 = |

4. 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.



Let's 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. We must also be careful with the websites we visit. We should only visit websites that are safe and trusted. For young users, parents must guide them on safe internet use. They must talk to their children about not talking to strangers online. 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!

Let's match the words with the correct meaning.



1. Technology



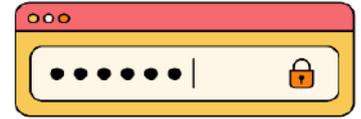
4. Safe

_____ 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.



3. Passwords



2. Internet

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. She _____ skip breakfast if she wants to stay healthy. (-)
9. They _____ drink sugary beverages often. (-)
10. 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.

Fuente: <https://acortar.link/VjNNe9>

APPRAISAL

Teens at risk on social media



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

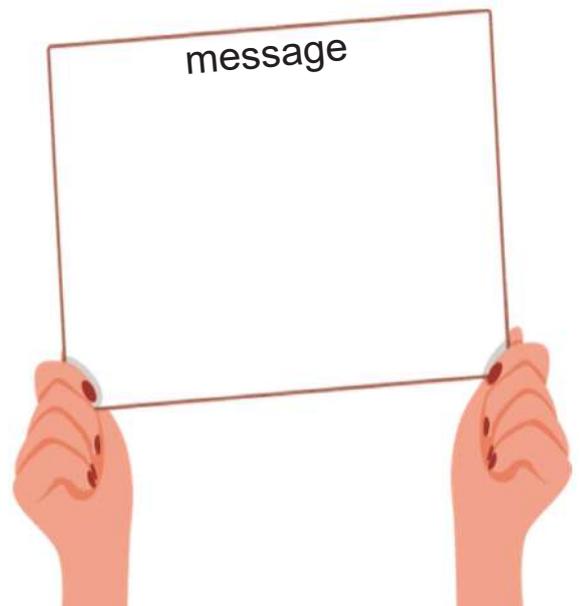
What do you think about this new?

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



PRODUCTION

 Create a message with your English class and teacher about being careful when surfing the internet. Then share it with your class.



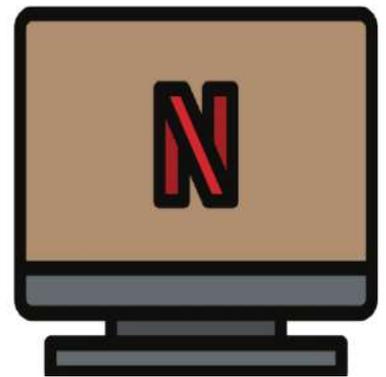
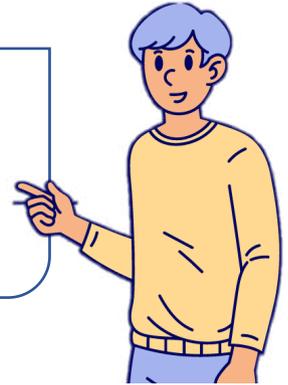
I HAD NEVER SUFFERED CYBER BULLYING!

PRACTICE

1. Cyber impact of the internet.



Hello! We are Maria and Sebastian; 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:



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.

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.

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.



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.

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

Answer these questions.

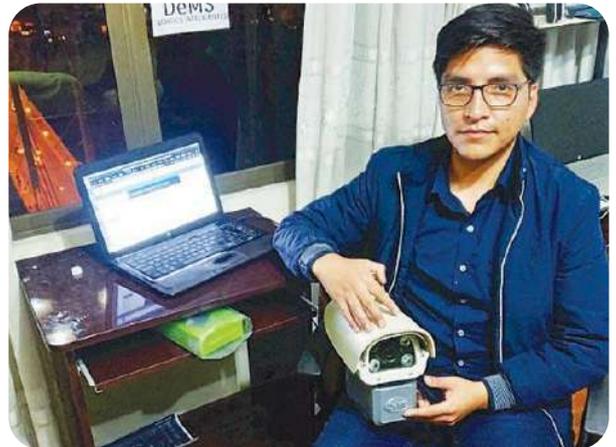
1. Do you think that the cyber impact has changed our lives?

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.



Fuente: <https://boliviaemprende.com/noticias/un-boliviano-entre-los-35-mas-innovadores-de-america-latina>

- ___ 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 for actions or events that occurred before another past action or event. It’s often used to show a sequence of events in the past.

Affirmative

- 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

- **Had** she **learned** English before she travelled to USA? Yes, she had. No, she hadn’t.
- **Had** he **eaten** dinner before you called? Yes, he had. No, he hadn’t.



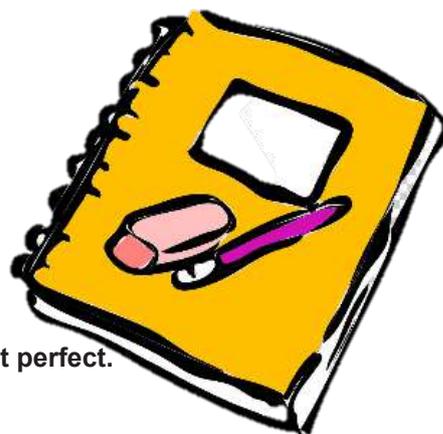
Fuente: Microsoft, IA. (2024)

✍️ 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.



✍️ 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.

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

The Cyberbullying Incident

Along 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.

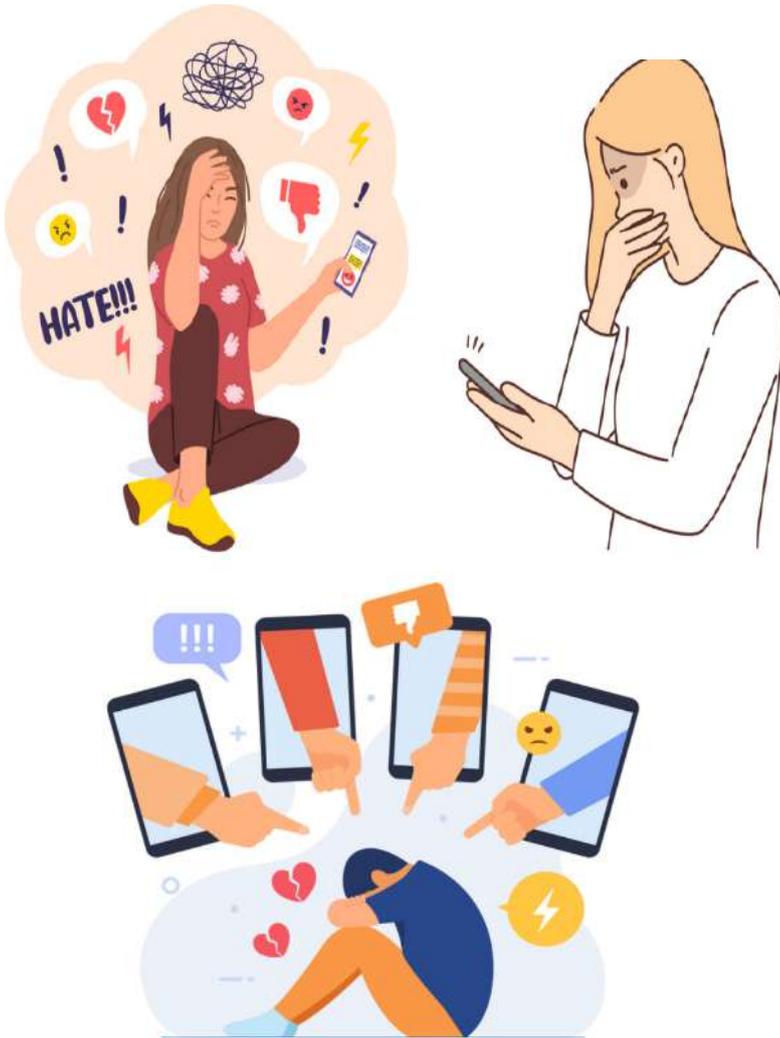
Carmen (7. fell) _____ devastated and scared by the messages. She (8. not understand) _____ why someone would want to hurt her. Carmen (9. try) _____ to ignore the messages at first, but Marcos (10. continue) _____ to harass her online.

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.

APPRAISAL

A Silent Struggle for children and teens



- 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?

PRODUCTION

Work in groups!

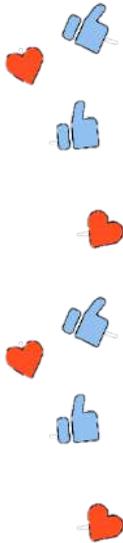
Make a survey about the use of social networks in your school. For example: How many people use Instagram, Facebook, Tik Tok or WhatsApp? Then share the information with your class.



TECHNOLOGY VOCABULARY

PRACTICE

1. Internet Activities: Let's read about Jack's use of the internet in his daily life.



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

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

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

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



Answer these questions.

Activity

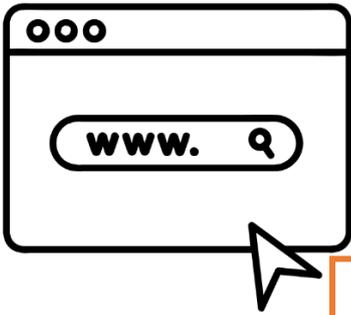
1. Do you think that it is important to post all what we do?

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

Let's read again and write the correct number next to the correct concept.

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

THEORY



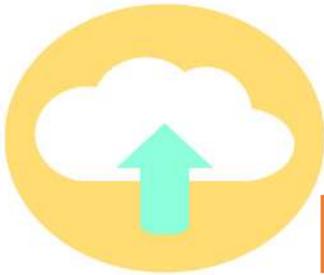
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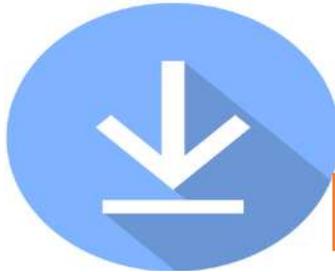
B



C



D



E

1. Visit a website _____
2. Surf the internet _____
3. Upload a file _____
4. Download an application _____
5. Send a message _____

Practice this conversation with your partner.

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

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

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

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

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

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!

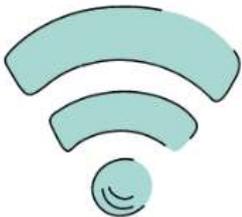
Emma: You can start by helping in the kitchen and learning these cooking techniques. Who knows, one day you might run your own restaurant!



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



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



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

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!

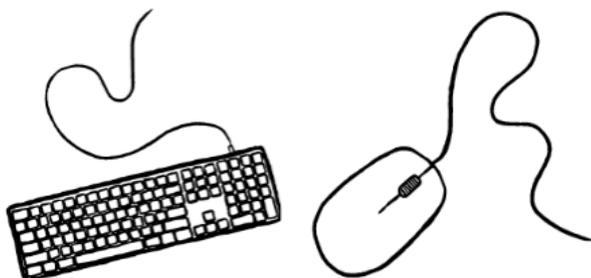
Elmer: That sounds amazing! What else do they do?

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!



APPRAISAL

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

1 What did I learn?



2 How did I learn?



3 What do I do better now?



4 Was it difficult or easy?



PRODUCTION

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



TOPICS

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

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Equipo de redactores del texto de aprendizaje del **5TO AÑO DE ESCOLARIDAD** de Educación Secundaria Comunitaria Productiva.

PRIMER TRIMESTRE

Lengua extranjera

Cristina de los Ángeles Amaya Villafan

SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE

Lengua extranjera

Cristina de los Ángeles Amaya Villafan

TERCER TRIMESTRE

Lengua extranjera

Cristina de los Ángeles Amaya Villafan



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