



BICENTENARIO DE
BOLIVIA



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN

Lengua Extranjera Inglés

EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA COMUNITARIA PRODUCTIVA
SUBSISTEMA DE EDUCACIÓN REGULAR

4^{to}

AÑO DE ESCOLARIDAD



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA
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Texto de aprendizaje, 4to año de escolaridad. Educación Secundaria
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PRESENTACIÓN

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

EDUCATIVE AND SOCIAL CONTEXT

PRACTICE

Anniversary at school

Pedro's daily routine

Pedro is 15 years old. He is from Cochabamba. This is his daily routine:

In the morning, Pedro gets up at 07:00 O'clock. He has a breakfast. Also, Pedro brushes his teeth. Then, He goes to school and he studies English.

In the afternoon, Pedro plays football. He reads his favorite book.

In the evening, Pedro goes to bed.



Activity

According to the reading. Decide if the sentences are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)

- In the morning, Pedro watches TV. T F
- In the evening, Pedro goes to school. T F
- In the afternoon, Pedro reads his favorite book. T F

THEORY

1. Simple present and simple past (review)

a) Simple present



Simple present verb's spelling rules

Be careful! For singular pronouns (He, She , It) and singular nouns you have to add to the verb:

With most verbs add "s"	Play- plays
Ending in consonant + y change "y" to "i" and add "es".	Try- tries carry- carries
Ending in "s,z,ch,x" add "es".	miss-misses watch- watches
Exceptions	have-has do-does go-goes

Simple present affirmative sentences

Usage: We use simple present to describe habits, unchanging situations and general truths.

Subject	Verb	Complement
I	get up	At 08:00 am.
You	get up	At 08:00 am.
He	gets up	At 08:00 am.
She	gets up	At 08:00 am.
It	gets up	At 08:00 am.
We	get up	At 08:00 am.
They	get up	At 08:00 am.

Simple present negative sentences 			
Subject	Auxiliary do not/ does not	Verb In base form	Complement
I	do not	get up	At 08:00 am.
You	do not	get up	At 08:00 am.
He	does not	get up	At 08:00 am.
She	does not	get up	At 08:00 am.
It	does not	get up	At 08:00 am.
We	do not	get up	At 08:00 am.
They	do not	get up	At 08:00 am.

Writing tips!

To write negative sentences in a short way. You can contract the auxiliaries “do not” and “does not” like this:

Do not → Don't
Does not → Doesn't

Example:

- He does not go to school. 
- He doesn't go to school. 
- I do not play soccer. 
- I don't play soccer. 

Activity

Let's complete the sentences in simple present. Use the verbs in brackets. Then, share your answers with the class.

- Maria (not play) basketball.
- I (go) to school.
- You (study) math at school.
- We (brush) our teeth three times in the day.
- He (not read) books.

b) Simple past



Building vocabulary!

Study the following verbs in past tense.

Regular verbs

Base form Simple past

Play → Played

Study → Studied

Brush → Brushed

Irregular verbs

Go → went read → read

Have → had get up → got up



Simple past affirmative sentences

Usage: We use simple past to talk about actions that are now finished.

Subject	Verb (past)	Complement
I	went	to school yesterday.
You	went	to school yesterday.
He She It	went went went	to school yesterday. to school yesterday. to school yesterday.
We	went	to school yesterday.
They	went	to school yesterday.

Activity

Look for the simple past of the following verbs.

Base form	Simple past	Base form	Simple past
1. Eat	4. Travel	.....
2. Drink	5. Watch	.....
3. Cook	6. Sing	.....

Let's read about Avelino's Siñani biography. Then underline the verbs in simple past.

Avelino Siñani was born in 1881 in the Aymara community of Warisata. He studied clandestinely, because at that time indigenous people were not allowed to enter formal school. To go to school, he traveled about 30 km to the community of Huarina, to spend classes with Professor Melchor Yujra every day.

In 1904, he started the task of teaching reading and writing, to the indigenous people of his community.

In his constant travels, he met the teacher Elizardo Pérez, with whom, in 1931, he founded the first indigenous school of "Warisata".



Simple past negative sentences



Subject	Auxiliary did not	Verb In base form	Complement
I	did not	go	to the cinema.
You	did not	go	to the cinema.
He	did not	go	to the cinema.
She	did not	go	to the cinema.
It	did not	go	to the cinema.
We	did not	go	to the cinema.
They	did not	go	to the cinema.

Writing tips!

To write negative simple past sentences in a short way. You can contract the auxiliary "did not" like this:

Did not → Didn't

Example:

I did not read "Raza de bronce" last week.



I didn't read "Raza de bronce" last week.



Let's look at the pictures. Complete the affirmative or negative sentence in simple past.



We football last week.



Imy teeth yesterday.



They for the English exam.



Carlos To the cinema.



Future “will” affirmative sentences

Usage: We use the future “Will” to talk about predictions or decisions at the moment of speaking.

Subject	Auxiliary did not	Verb In base form	Complement
I	will	eat	“Pique macho”.
You	will	eat	“Pique macho”.
He	will	eat	“Pique macho”.
She	will	eat	“Pique macho”.
It	will	eat	“Pique macho”.
We	will	eat	“Pique macho”.
They	will	eat	“Pique macho”.

Writing tips!

To write affirmative sentences in a short way, you can contract the future “will” with the subject like this:

Example:

-I will cook “Majadito”. ✓

- I’ll cook “Majadito”. ✓

- You will dance “Morenada” ✓

- You’ll dance “Morenada” ✓

Let’s read the following predictions.



Hello! My name is German. I live in Copacabana. Today, I will give these offerings to the “Pachamama”.

This year, We will have a lot of food.

The “Pachamama” will give us prosperity.

The country will have peace.

People will be healthy.

The next year, Bolivia will rise economically.

Activity

According to the reading. Decide if the sentences are TRUE or FALSE

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 1. German won’t give offerings to the Pachamama. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. Bolivian people will be sick this year. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. The “Pachamama” will give us food. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. We will have peace in our country. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. Bolivia will get troubles with other countries. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 6. Our country will rise economically. | TRUE | FALSE |

Writing tips!

To write negative sentences in a short way. You can contract the auxiliary "will not" like this:

Will not → won't

Example:

-I will not go to the gym. ✓

- I won't go to the gym. ✓



Future "will" negative sentences			
Subject	will not	Verb base form	Complement
I	will not	go	to the cinema.
You	will not	go	to the cinema.
He	will not	go	to the cinema.
She	will not	go	to the cinema.
It	will not	go	to the cinema.
We	will not	go	to the cinema.
They	will not	go	to the cinema.

Activity

Let's rewrite the sentences into its negative form.

- I will read the newspaper.
- They will study Architecture.
- We will travel to Potosi.
- She will dance in "Urkupiña" festivity.
- It will snow next week.
- You will clean the house.
- He'll work as a teacher.



Future "will" interrogative sentences				
Will	Subject	Verb base form	Complement	Short answers
Will	I	go	to the cinema?	Yes, I will. / No, I will not.
Will	You	go	to the cinema?	Yes, you will. / No, you will not.
Will	He	go	to the cinema?	Yes, he will. / No, he will not.
Will	She	go	to the cinema?	Yes, she will. / No, she will not.
Will	It	go	to the cinema?	Yes, it will. / No, it will not.
Will	We	go	to the cinema?	Yes, we will. / No, we will not.
Will	They	go	to the cinema?	Yes, they will. / No, they will not.

Let's write sentences about Bruno Rojas' life in the future. Use will and will not (won't)

1. I / go to the university. (+)

.....

2. I / be the best athlete in Bolivia. (+)

.....

3. I / be violent. (-)

.....

4. - in Japan / run / I (-)

.....

Bruno Rojas one of the best runners in Bolivia



<https://acortar.link/I5IT15>

2. Future time expressions



We use future time expressions at the end or at the beginning of a sentence. We use a comma (,) after time expression when it is at the beginning.

Example:

Tomorrow, I will go to the cinema.

I will go to the cinema tomorrow.

NEXT WEEK, MONTH, WEEK

I will dance in "Urkupiña" next year.

He will work at YPFB next week.

TOMORROW, MORNING, AFTERNOON, EVENING

We will go to school tomorrow morning.

You will sing with Chila Jatun tomorrow evening.

Let's rewrite the sentences and add a future time expression at the beginning or the end of the sentence.

1. I will read the newspaper.

.....

2. They will study Architecture.

.....

3. We will travel to Potosi.

.....

4. She will dance in "Urkupiña" festivity.

.....

5. It will snow.

.....

6. Carlos will travel.

.....

8. You will clean the house.

.....

9. They will buy a new house.

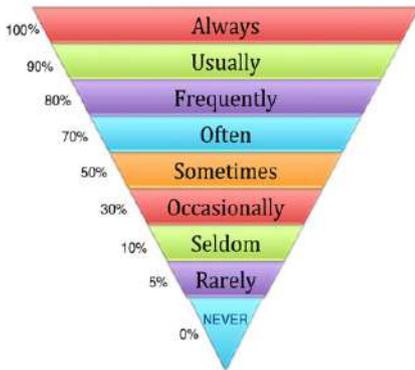
.....

10. Juana will work in Santa Cruz.

.....

3. Adverbs of frequency

We use adverbs of frequency to indicate how often an action occurs.



<https://acortar.link/0qw4KV>

Examples:

- I **always** go to school.
- You **usually** play Football.
- We **frequently** clean the house.
- He **often** watches TV.
- She **sometimes** wakes up late.
- I **occasionally** listen to music.
- You **seldom** miss the class.
- I **rarely** travel to Santa Cruz.
- We **never** act violently.

Be careful!

We use an adverb of frequency before to the main verb.

Example:

*I **always** go to school*

If the verb is "TO BE" we should use the adverb of frequency after to this.

Example:

*I am **always** at the school.*

Let's look at the pictures. Write sentences about Karen's daily routine. Use adverbs of frequency.

1. Karen / swim at the Olympic pool. **100 %**
Karen always swims at the Olympic pool.

Karen Torrez is a Bolivian famous swimmer



<https://acortar.link/Uy0vPR>

2. She / eat Chicharron. **30 %**

3. Karen / wake up late. **5 %**

4. She / travel to compete to another countries. **90 %**

5. Karen / drink water. **80 %**

6. She/ drink soda. **0 %**

7. Karen / watch TV. **50 %**

8. She / win awards. **90 %**



https://elpais.bo/img/images_1200/contents/2018/05/29/78319eb0-7062-4dc7-a345-13fa992d3475.jpg

Activity

APPRAISAL

Work in groups. Let's write messages to create a harmony environment. Don't forget to use adverbs of frequency. Then share your message with the class.

Example:

We always respect each other in my community.



<https://acortar.link/foKZ8v>

PRODUCTION

Let's write a short text describing your daily routine in simple present tense, using the adverbs of frequency. Use the verb bank to make your sentences.

Verbs bank

Morning activities

- Get up
- Take a shower
- Have break fast
- Go to school
- Put on clothes
- Make the bed

Afternoon activities

- Do homework
- Play football
- Help my mother
- Meeting with Friends
- Study

Evening activities

- Brush teeth
- Put on pijamas
- Sleep
- Go to bed
- Watch tv

My daily routine

.....

.....

I always get up at 07:00 am. Then,

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

<https://th.bing.com/th/id/OIP.7RNcmvIPMrBOgoYzf6kZvQAAAA?pid=ImgDet&rs=1>

RELEVANT PLACES IN MY COMMUNITY

PRACTICE

Read the short texts about the relevant places in Bolivia.



<https://th.bing.com/th/id/R>

Hello! I am Serafina. This is the yellow cableway in La Paz. It is a helpful transport for me. Because, I take the cableway to go to the market every day. What about the relevant places are there in your community?

Activity

Let's speak out! Answer the following question:

What relevant places are there in your community?

The relevant places in my community are

THEORY

1. Vocabulary all around my town

Look at the pictures and identify the relevant places around your town.



<https://acortar.link/Dn7zI>

HOSPITAL



<https://acortar.link/llRG6n>

DRUG-STORE



<https://acortar.link/YoXO2V>

CABLEWAY



<https://acortar.link/VvrBOc>

POLICE-STATION



<https://acortar.link/UinlQ9>

BANK



<https://acortar.link/E1xDI>

SQUARE



<https://acortar.link/nm3p8E>

SCHOOL



<https://acortar.link/Eo4mX4>

CHURCH



<https://acortar.link/93IAAT>

MUSEUM

Let's find the words about relevant places. Then, write the words you found on the lines.

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

Words:

- 1.-
- 2.-
- 4.-
- 5.-
- 6.-
- 7.-
- 8.-
- 9.-

2. Use of questions: What, When, Where, Who

WHAT?



<https://acortar.link/VDRbJa>

What do you buy in the market?
I buy a present for my mother.

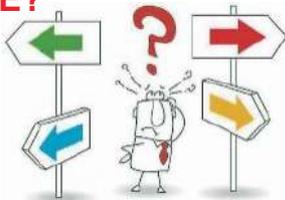
WHEN?



<https://acortar.link/Srin1>

When is your medical appointment?
It is today, at 13:00 pm.

WHERE?



<https://acortar.link/VcMW6F>

Where do you go?
I am from Bolivia.

WHO?



<https://acortar.link/hydaq>

Who is Bolivia's president?
Bolivia's president is Luis Arce.

Learn more about

Wh – Questions!

How? → Cómo?

How are you?

I am happy.

Why? → Por qué?

Why are you happy?

Because, I won a prize.

Whose? → De quién?

Whose cellphone is this?

It is Maria's cellphone

Let's answer the questions with information about you.

- What do you do at school?

.....

- Where do you live?

.....

Use the words in the word bank and fill in the blanks to make questions.

Who x 2	When	What	Where x2
---------	------	------	----------

1) is your best friend?

Carlos is my best friend.

2) do you go?

I go to the library.

3) do you eat?

I eat Pique macho

4) is the Urkupiña festivity?

Urkupiña festivity is in August.

5) is your father?

My father is Jose.

6) is the cableway?

The cableway is in La Paz.

Did you know?

Who was the first man on the moon?



<https://th.bing.com/th/id/R.6c>

On July 20, 1969, Neil Alden Armstrong became the first human to step on the moon.

3. Use of technology

Read and practice the following vocabulary about technology.



TELEVISION



CELLPHONE



LAPTOP



TABLET



RADIO



PEN-DRIVE



SOCIAL MEDIA



PRINTER

Let's read the clues and complete the crossword about technology

CROSS: →

2. It is a form of mass media based on the electronic delivery of moving images and sound from a source to a receiver. By extending the senses of vision and hearing beyond the limits of physical distance.

5. It is a device for receiving radio programs.

7. It is an external hardware output device that takes the electronic data stored on a computer or other device and generates a hard copy.

8. It is a wireless touch screen personal computer (PC) that is smaller than a notebook but larger than a smartphone.

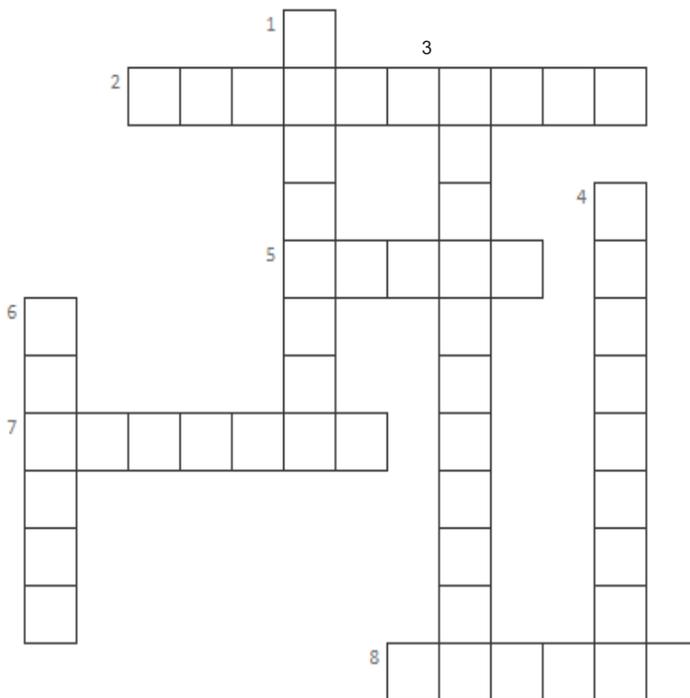
DOWN: ↓

1. It is a device used to move and store information from a computer.

3. Online services or site through which people create and maintain interpersonal relationships.

4. It is a mobile or portable phone. It enables a user to communicate almost anywhere in the world.

6. It is also known as computer or notebook for short, is a small, portable personal computer (PC)



Let's read the sentences. Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Today, I will use the PRINTER / CELLPHONE because, I have to copy my Biology homework.
2. I don't bring my TELEVISION/ CELLPHONE to the school. It's dangerous.
3. My parents gave me a Quipus LAPTOP / SOCIAL MEDIA to do my homework.
4. I used my PEN-DRIVE/ RADIO to save the documents.
5. It will rain! . We watch on PRINTER / TELEVISION the weather forecasting.
6. He will listen to the RADIO / TABLET tomorrow. His favorite team will play a match.
7. You can use the PRINTER / TABLET to watch English videos.
8. We have to use the PRINTER / SOCIAL MEDIA with responsibility, without violence.

Intransitive phrasal verbs

Go away → desaparecer

My dog Canelo **goes away** everyday in the morning.

Come out → salir

I **come out** from my house to go to school.

Come in → entrar, venir

You **come in** to the school on time.

Hold on → sujetar

He **holds on** the bags in the market.

Sit down → sentar

We **sit down** in the classroom.

Grow up → crecer

My plants **grow up** quickly.

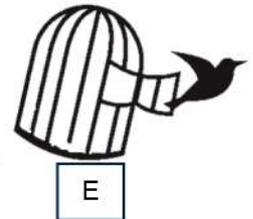
Intransitive phrasal verbs

Usage: Intransitive phrasal verbs are those which do not take objects in the sentence.

Subject	Intransitive phrasal verb	Complement
I	get up	early.
You	get up	early.
He She It	gets up gets up gets up	early. early. early.
We	get up	early.
They	get up	early.

Look at the pictures and match the verbs with the corresponding letter. Then share your answers with the class

1. Hold onC.....
2. Grow up
3. Come in
4. Sit down
5. Go away.....



Let's unscramble the words to form sentences in simple present with the intransitive phrasal verbs.

1. hold on / She / her backpack.

.....
She holds on her backpack.

2. come / in / We / to the classroom.

.....

3. The bird / away / from the jail. / go

.....

4. sit / I / down / on the chair.

.....

5. up / grow / The baby / quickly.

.....

6. come out/ They / from school at noon.

.....

7. come / in / We / to the classroom early.

.....

8. The students / cellphones in class / switch off.

.....

9. turn on/ I / down / the lights.

.....

10. log in / to the platform. / She

.....

Let's read and answer the following questions. Then, share your answer with the class.

-What places in your community do you consider the most important? Why?

.....

-Where do you have to go to denounce violence in your community?

.....

Look at the pictures and answer:

Do you consider important these places in your community? Why?

.....



<https://www.lostiempos.com>



<https://th.bing.com/th/id/R.2>

Draw your community with its relevant places. Then, write a short text describing the places.

My community

A large empty rectangular box for drawing a community.

My community

○

○

○

○

○

○

○

○

I AM WORKING FOR A BETTER BOLIVIA

PRACTICE



He is Carlos. He is 24 years old. He lives in Cochabamba. Carlos works on the streets every day. Because, he has to pay his university. Carlos is studying to be an engineer at "San Simon" university. Now, Carlos is cleaning the city.

He is working for a better Bolivia. And you?

Activity

Let's read and answer the following question:

What are you doing for your country?

I am

THEORY

1. Present progressive

a) Affirmative form

SPELLING RULES FOR VERBS IN "ING" FORM

- In general we just add ING to the end of a verb.

Eat → eating

Go → going

Read → reading

- If the verb ends in W, X, or Y. Just add ING

Play → playing Fix → Fixing

- Verbs ending in consonant + E , remove E and add ING.

Write → writing Dance → dancing

- If the verb ends in consonant + vowel + consonant, we double the final consonant and add ING

Run → running Stop → stopping

Present progressive

Usage: We use the present progressive for things happening right now.

Subject	Verb to be	Main verb-ing	Complement
I	am	studying	right now.
You	are	studying	right now.
He	is	studying	right now.
She	is	studying	right now.
It	is	studying	right now.
We	are	studying	right now.
They	are	studying	right now.

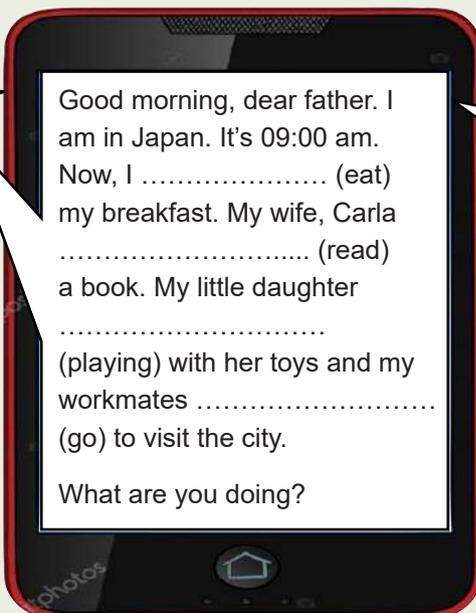
Activity

Let's read the Jhonatan's Hermosa WhatsApp message to his father. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present progressive.



<https://i.ytimg.com/vi/yS4H>

Jhonatan Hermosa is a well-known Bolivian singer. He sings in "Ch'ila Jatun" group. He is Elmer's Hermosa son.



Good morning, dear father. I am in Japan. It's 09:00 am. Now, I (eat) my breakfast. My wife, Carla (read) a book. My little daughter (playing) with her toys and my workmates (go) to visit the city. What are you doing?

<https://st2.depositphotos.co>



<https://th.bing.com/th/id/R.0>

Elmer Hermosa is one of the best singers of Bolivia. He sings in "Los Kjarkas" group. Elmer is from Cochabamba.

b) Negative form

Present progressive -negative form				
Subject	Verb "to be" (am, is, are)	not	Main verb- ing	Complement
I	am	not	eating	now.
You	are	not	eating	now.
He	is	not	eating	now.
She	is	not	eating	now.
It	is	not	eating	now.
We	are	not	eating	now.
They	are	not	eating	now.



Writing tips!

To write negative sentences in a short way. You can contract the auxiliary verb "to be" like this:

are not → aren't

is not → isn't

Example:

-You are not playing chess. ✓

- You aren't playing chess. ✓

-He is not drinking soda. ✓

-He isn't drinking soda. ✓

Activity

Let's rewrite the affirmative sentences into negative form.

1. They are dancing "Cueca Kochala".

.....

2. Carlos is cooking "Chairo" for his family.

.....

3. Julio is playing soccer.

.....

4. We are preventing violence.

.....

Writing tips!

To write short answers, you can contract the verb to be like this:

Is she dancing “Diablada”?

No, she is not. OR

No, She isn't.

Are you cooking “Chicharron”?

No, we are not. OR

No, we aren't.

c) Interrogative form

Present progressive - interrogative form 				
Verb “to be” (am, is, are)	Subject	Main verb- ing	Complement ?	Short answers
Am	I	studying	right now?	Yes, I am./ No, I am not.
Are	you	studying	right now?	Yes, you are/ No you are not.
Is	she	studying	right now?	Yes, she is/ No, she is not
is	he	studying	right now?	Yes, he is/ No, he is not
Is	it	studying	right now?	Yes, it is/ No, it is not
Are	we	studying	right now?	Yes, we are/ No, we are not
Are	they	studying	right now?	Yes, they are/ No, they are not

Let's read the short text about Julio's family



<https://i.pinimg.com/736x/58>

Hello! My name is Julio. I am from Potosí. Today, I want to show you:

What is my family doing right now?

I am playing with my llama. It's name is “Bella”

My Brother is studying math.

My mother is talking on the phone.

My father is sowing wheat.

My grand mother is cooking a delicious “Quinoa” soup.

Right now, my family is doing different tasks.



<https://th.bing.com/th/id/R.2c>



<https://screto.s3.amazonaws>



<https://e00elmundo.uecdn>

Activity

Answer the following questions

1. Is Julio's brother studying math?

.....

2. Is his family doing different activities?

.....

3. Is his father sowing potatoes?

.....

4. Is Julio's mother dancing “Cueca”?

.....

Let's think about the following question. Then, discuss your answer with the class.
What are we doing at school and at home to prevent the violence?

At school	At home
-We are writing messages against violence.



<https://th.bing.com/th/id/>

Let's look at the pictures and write sentences about: What are they doing right now?

1.



<https://www.lostiempos.com/sites/>

2.



<https://1.bp.blogspot.com/>

3.



<https://www.telesurtv.net/>

STRENGTHENING OUR CULTURE, CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS AND PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF THE COUNTRY

PRACTICE

1. Future “Be going to”

Read the following newspaper about Hector Garibay.



This Sunday, August 27, Héctor Garibay, became the first Bolivian athlete to achieve first place in the Mexico City Marathon. The “Orureño” managed to break the record of the route in 2 hours and 8 minutes.

“ I am satisfied with the results. I am going to train every day. I am going to be the best athlete around the world. I am going to carry up my country’s name: Bolivia” Said Hector.

Activity

According to the reading, circle Hector future plans. Then share your answers with the class.

- a) Hector is going to work as a doctor.
- b) He is going to train every day.
- c) Hector is going to travel to “Colombia”.
- d) Hector is going to be the best athlete around the world.
- e) He is going to buy a house.
- f) Hector is going to carry up his country’s name: Bolivia.

THEORY

a) Future “Be going to” Affirmative

Time expressions for future plans

- Tomorrow → Mañana
- Next week → Siguiete semana
- Next month → Siguiete mes
- Next year → Siguiete año
- Soon → Pronto
- In the future → En el futuro

The day after tomorrow → Pasado mañana

Example:

- We are going to travel to Copacabana in the future.



Future “Be going to”

Usage: We use the future with “ be going to” to talk about plans.

Subject	Verb to be “am, is, are”	going to	Main verb “base form”	Complement
I	am	going to	be	a doctor.
You	are	going to	eat	“lawa”.
He	is	going to	play	football.
She	is	going to	travel	to Santa Cruz.
It	is	going to	go	to Oruro.
We	are	going to	be	professionals.
They	are	going to	buy	a new house.

Let's unscramble the words in order to make affirmative sentences. Then match the sentences with the corresponding picture.

1. going to / is / She / be / a doctor.

.....

2. are / They / graduate / going to / next month.

.....

3. I / to / study / at " San Simón" University. / am / going

.....

4. to France. / travel / is / to / going / She

.....

5. She / a present for her mother. / going / buy / to / is

.....

2



○



○



○



○



b) Future "Be going to" Negative

Future "Be going to"- Negative 					
Subject	Verb to be "am,is,are"	not	going to	Main verb "base form"	Complement
I	am	not	going to	be	a doctor.
You	are	not	going to	eat	"lawa".
He	is	not	going to	play	football.
She	is	not	going to	travel	to Santa Cruz.
It	is	not	going to	go	to Oruro.
We	are	not	going to	be	professionals.
They	are	not	going to	buy	a new house.

Writing tips!

To write sentences in a short way, You can contract the verb "TO BE" with "NOT" like this:

- You are not going to be a doctor.

Or

- You aren't going to be a doctor.

-He is not going to play football next week.

Or

-He isn't going to play football next week.

Activity

Let's choose the correct for of "be going to" to complete the following sentences.

1. David **am going to/ is going to** travel to Oruro on vacations.
2. I **am not going to/ is going to** play basketball this year.
3. They **aren't going to/ is not going to** cook foy my birthday.
4. We **is not going to/ are not going to** buy a new car next year.
5. You **are going to/ is not going to** drink soda this night.
6. She **am going to/ is going to** study to be a doctor



c) Future "Be going to" - interrogative

Present progressive- interrogative form 					
Verb "to be" (am, is, are)	Subject	going to	Verb (base form)	Complement?	Short answers
Am	I	going to	buy	a new house?	Yes, I am./ No, I am not.
Are	you	going to	drink	soda?	Yes, you are/ No you are not.
Is	he	going to	play	football?	Yes, she is/ No, she is not
Is	she	going to	eat	"Chicharron"?	Yes, he is/ No, he is not
Is	it	going to	run	on the street?	Yes, it is/ No, it is not
Are	we	going to	write	a letter?	Yes, we are/ No, we are not
Are	they	going to	read	"Ch'askañawi"?	Yes, they are/ No, they are not

Activity

Let's unscramble the words in order to make questions with future "Be going to". Then, write the possible answers.

1. going / Are / to / study / they / medicine / ? -
2. David / going / to / play / next week / Is / ? -
3. Is / to / ? / going / she / dance / on Carnival -
4. you / to / Are / ? / going / do / homework -
5. your mother / Is / going / to / cook / tomorrow? -

2. Interviews about future plans

Activity

Let's work in pairs. Ask and answer the following questions about the future. Write the answers on your book.

1. What are you going to study after school?

Me:
I am going to study

My partner:
He/ She is going to study

2. Where are you going to live in five years?

Me:
.....

My partner:
.....

3. When are you going to finish your career?

Me:
.....

My partner:
.....

APPRAISAL

Let's think over and answer the following questions.

1. What is a life project for you? Explain.

.....
.....

2. Is the project life important? Why?

.....
.....



PRODUCTION

Activity

Let's think over about your project life. Then, on your notebook write a paragraph about it. Use pictures to create your project.

Follow the questions to write your paragraph:

- What are you going to study?
- When are you going to finish your career?
- Are you going to save money? Why?
- Are you going to travel? Where?



TRADITIONS OF BOLIVIA

PRACTICE

1. Traditions of our community

Do you know about Bolivian costumes and traditions?

Let's see! Look at the pictures and match them with its corresponding name.



<https://cdn.bolivia.com/sdi/>



<https://boliviaverifica.bo/wp->



<https://www.opinion.com.bo/me>

Independence Day

Oruro's carnival

All saint's day

Holy week

Alasita's fair

Andean new year



<https://www.la-epoca.com.bo/wp->



<https://rcbolivia.com/wp->



<https://3.bp.blogspot.com/-Ny->

THEORY

2. Adjectives and adverbs

a) Adjectives

Grammar tips!

- We will use adjectives to show relations between people or things.

Juana is **different** from Paty.

- Descriptions of people and things in terms of their actions.

Carlos is **smart**.

- Also we can use *de* adjectives before the noun to modify it.

Claudia is a **good** student.

Usage: We use adjectives to describe a noun or a pronoun in more detail.

		
GOOD	BAD	LATE
		
SLOW	FAST	HARD

Let's read and interpret the following pictogram.

Cesar and Octavio Pereyra are brothers. They were awarded

for his innate vocation in robotics field. Cesar and Octavio are



..... students at school. Their parents say " They are



" . When Cesar and Eduardo have to assemble, they are



It is important to mention that they are disciplined people. Cesar



And Octavio are never



Rewrite the paragraph on the lines.

.....

.....

.....

b) Adverbs

Grammar tips!

We usually use the adverbs of manner in end position.

- She ate her dinner quickly.

We sometimes use the adverbs of manner in mid position if the adverb is not the most important part of the clause or if the object is very long.

- She quickly ate her dinner and ran out.

Usage: Adverbs are used to add more information about a verb.

Well	Hector Garibay runs well. She uses well the computer.
Hardly	I can hardly work now. I could hardly wait to hear the news.
Slowly	You drive slowly the car. The baby speaks slowly.
Fastly	She fastly completed the assignment. The car fastly drove down the road
Badly	He played badly but I played even worse. His fingers were badly frozen in Oruro.

Let's look at the pictures, then complete the sentences using the adverbs of the box.



Carlos sings
in the party.



Pedro runs



He works
everyday.

quickly

well

hardly

3. Planning after school: show our culture and costumes

Read the following short texts about Bolivian's celebrations.



On November 1 and 2, the tradition of "All Saints" is celebrated in Bolivia. In the Andean tradition, death does not exist, and is understood as a transition because life is eternal.

Through offerings with flowers, food, drinks, prayers, music and above all a lot of faith, it is expected to have a reunion with the deceased.

The most important celebration of the winter solstice in Bolivia takes place in the town of "Tiwanku", every June 21. It marks the Aymara New Year or "Machak Mara" and is also the beginning of a new agricultural year. This Andean ritual is celebrated in more than 200 locations in Bolivia, including "Inkallaqta", "Inka Raqay", "Samaypata" and "Uyuni". For the Aymara who inhabit the highland region of Bolivia known as the Altiplano, this is their holiest day. It is also a national holiday in Bolivia.



The Alasitas's fair is characterized by miniature objects that are made and manufactured by artisans from the city of La Paz, mainly that, every year, respond to the needs and demands of the population to produce new "desires", traditionally miniature bills and food "Canastones" so that they are not missing during this time.

Reading comprehension. Let's read the questions and choose the correct answer.

1. "All saints" is celebrated on
a) August 1-2 b) February 1-2 c) November 1-2
2. What kind of offerings the population prepare for the deceased?
a) Prayers and flowers b) food and drinks c) Music d) All the answers are correct.
3. Where is celebrated the Aymara new year?
a) Tiwanaku b) Uyuni c) Both of them are correct.
4. Aymara new year is also the beginning of a new year.
a) Economical b) Social c) Agricultural
5. In Alasitas, artisans produce traditionally miniature bills and food to have abundance.

TRUE FALSE

APPRAISAL

Let's think over and answer the following questions.

1. What do you think about Bolivia's culture?
.....
.....
.....
2. Is important to know the culture of your country? Why?
.....
.....
.....

PRODUCTION

Let's choose a Bolivian celebration. On your notebook, create a collage about it and write a short paragraph. Then, share your research with the class.

BOLIVIA

PRACTICE

1. Bolivian gastronomy

Do you know about Bolivian gastronomy? Let's see! Match the typical dish with the corresponding city.



THEORY

2. Intensifiers

Intensifiers

Usage: It is word that strengthens or weakens another word.

Example:

I am very happy.

Strengthens



I am fairly happy.

Weakens



Intensifiers

Too

Really

Very



Quite

Pretty

Fairly



Be careful! You should use the intensifiers before the adjective.

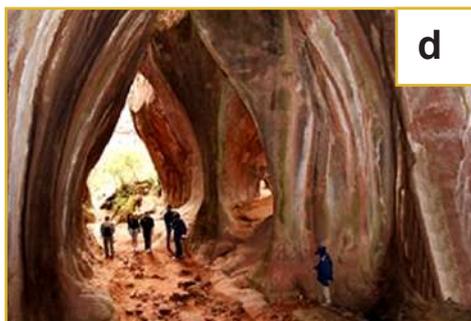
Activity

Let's read the following sentences, underline the intensifier and circle if it strengthens or weakens the adjective.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------|
| 1. The traditional "Chicharron" is really delicious. | Strengthen | Weaken |
| 2. The "K'arapulca" is too hot. | Strengthen | Weaken |
| 3. The "Pique macho" is fairly spicy. | Strengthen | Weaken |
| 4. The "Charke" is quite salty. | Strengthen | Weaken |
| 5. The traditional "Silpancho" is very big. | Strengthen | Weaken |

3. Touristic places

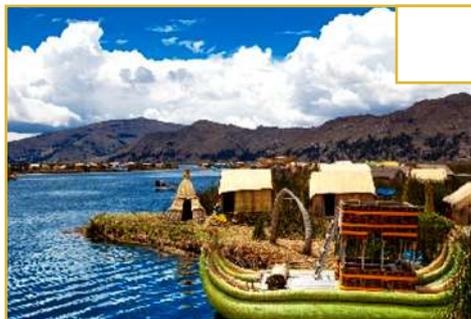
Read about the following touristic places and match the text with the pictures.



a) The Christ of "Concordia" is a monument in the city of Cochabamba- Bolivia, is located on the hill San Pedro, The Christ has the denomination of the "Concordia", meaning the geographical, political and social integrating character that has the city and the department of Cochabamba, in addition to representing the hospitality of the Cochabamba people.



b) The Titicaca is the highest navigable lake in the world. It is considered one of the most important tourist attractions in Bolivia due to the landscapes and archeology it has.



c) "San José de Chiquitos" is an ideal destination to discover the Chiquitania and its Jesuit missions. It is popularly called simply San José, and is located in the province of Chiquitos in the Department of Santa Cruz



d) Toro Toro is considered one of the best tourist attractions in all of Bolivia. In addition, the extraordinary natural, geological and archaeological wealth of Toro Toro makes it a perfect place to carry out paleontological research, since it has a large number of fossils and more than two thousand footprints of different dinosaurs from the Cretaceous period with an approximate age of about 60 to 80 million years.

Activity

Let's answer the following questions.

1. How many touristic places do you know in Bolivia? Mention.

.....

2. Which touristic place is your favorite? Why?

.....

.....

APPRAISAL

Let's think about.

1. Is the tourism important for our country? Yes/ No . Support your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



PRODUCTION

Activity

Let's cut and paste your favorite touristic place of Bolivia. Then, describe it.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



TRAVELING AROUND MY COUNTRY

PRACTICE

Read the following text about Juan's trip around Bolivia. Then, circle the verbs.

Hi there! I am Juan. I'm from Beni, and today I want to show you some places that I visit on vacation. Every year, I travel to Sucre, it is also called "The white city" I love to visit "The freedom house" and "The recoleta". I can't miss to Potosi. I go to take some pictures to the magic "Salar de Uyuni". Last but not least, I travel to La Paz. There, my favorite activity is strolling by cableway.

My country has awesome touristic places to visit. Come to visit to my beautiful country.



Let's answer the following questions about the reading.

1. What touristic places does Juan visit on his vacation?

.....

2. Does he go to swim to the river in Potosi?

.....

3. Does he visit La Paz on his vacations?

.....

Activity

THEORY

1. Action verbs

An action verb describes what someone or something is doing.

Subject	Verb (action verb)	Complement.
I	buy	a new book. (+)
You	don't play	Soccer. (-)
He	doesn't run	Everyday. (-)
She	travels	to Santa Cruz. (+)
It	plays	with the ball. (+)
We	study	English. (+)
They	clean	the house. (+)

Building vocabulary

More about action verbs

Visit	→	Visitar
Go	→	Ir
Eat	→	Comer
Drink	→	Beber
Take	→	Tomar (Objetos)
Come	→	Venir
Fly	→	Volar
Climb	→	Escalar

Activity

Let's unscramble the letters and write an action verb. Then, match the verb with the picture.



Action verbs

1. o - g
2. l - e - t - a - r - v
3. t - a - e
4. n - r - d - i - k
5. i - t - v - i - s
6. a - p - l - y



Let's write 5 sentences using the action verbs from the previous exercise.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

2. Comparatives and superlatives

a) Comparatives

We use comparative adjectives to compare differences between two objects, people, animals , etc.	
This apple is smaller than the other one.	
José is faster than Pedro.	
Juana is older than Maria.	
La Paz is colder than Cochabamba.	

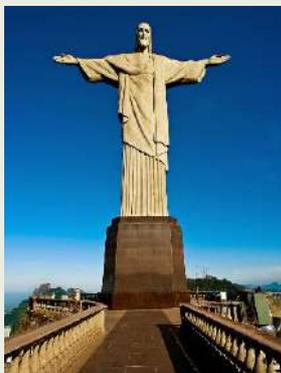
Building vocabulary	
Adjectives	
Big → Grande	Small → Pequeño
Tall → Alto	Short → Bajo
Cold → Frio	Hot → Caliente
Strong → Fuerte	Weak → Débil
Fast → Rápido	Slow → Lento
Tidy → Ordenado	Messy → Desordenado
Happy → Feliz	Unhappy → Infeliz
Clean → Limpio	Dirty → Sucio
Young → Joven	Old → Mayor
Interesting → Interesante	
Beautiful → Lindo	
Intelligent → Inteligente	

Did you know that?

The Concordia Christ is bigger than the Redentor Christ.



Cochabamba– Bolivia
(40,44 meters)



Rio de Janeiro – Brazil
(38 meters)

Spelling rules

1. One syllable . Add (ER).
Fast → Faster Young → Younger
2. One syllable ending in E. Add R
Late → Later
3. One syllable. Consonant + vowel + consonant. Double the last consonant and add ER.
Big → Bigger Fat → Fatter
4. Two syllables ending in Y. Remove the Y and add IER
Happy → Happier
5. Two or more syllables. Add MORE.
Beautiful → more beautiful
6. Exceptions
Good → Better Bad → Worse

Let's choose the comparative form of the adjectives according to the rules. Then, rewrite them on the line.

Adjective	ER	R	Remove Y and Add IER	MORE	Comparative form
Happy	ER	R	IER	MORE	<i>Happier</i>
Big	ER	R	IER	MORE	<i>Bigger</i>
Small	ER	R	IER	MORE	.....
Cold	ER	R	IER	MORE	.....
Hot	ER	R	IER	MORE	.....
Interesting	ER	R	IER	MORE	.....
Young	ER	R	IER	MORE	.....
Old	ER	R	IER	MORE	.....
Beautifull	ER	R	IER	MORE	.....
Intelligent	ER	R	IER	MORE	.....
Short	ER	R	IER	MORE	.....
Weak	ER	R	IER	MORE	.....
Slow	ER	R	IER	MORE	.....

Activity

Let's put in order the words to make sentences with comparative adjectives.

1. Santa Cruz / Cochabamba / hot / than / is

.....

2. Tarija / small / is / than / Beni

.....

3. La Paz / cold / than / is / Pando

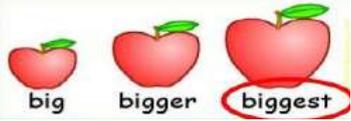
.....

4. Potosi / Oruro / is / than / big

.....

b) Superlatives

We use superlatives to compare more than two, people, places, objects, etc.

<p>This is the biggest apple.</p>	
<p>The sun is the hottest today.</p>	
<p>The airplane is the fastest transport.</p>	

Be careful!

Notice that superlative adjectives are always attached with the article "THE".

- Hector Garibay is **the fastest** runner in Bolivia.
- Titicaca lake is **the highest** in the world.
- The turtle is **the slowest** animal.
- The cheetah is **the fastest** animal in the world.

Did you know that?

Titicaca lake is the highest in the world.



Titicaca lake- Bolivia 3812 m.a.s.l.

Superlative spelling rules

1. One syllable. Add THE-EST.
Clean → The cleanest
2. One syllable ending in Y . Drop the Y and add THE-IEST
Happy → The happiest
3. One syllable. Consonant + vowel + consonant. Double the last consonant and add THE-EST
Fat → The fattest
4. Two or more syllables. Add THE-MOST
Beautiful → The most beautiful

Activity

With a line, let's match the puzzles pieces with the corresponding superlative spelling rule. Then, write the superlative adjective.

Tidy	→	Add THE-EST.	
Hot	→	Drop the Y and add THE-IEST	The tidiest
Intelligent		Double the last consonant and add THE-EST	
Short		Drop the Y and add THE-IEST	
Dirty		Add THE-MOST	

Activity

Let's complete the sentences with information about you and your class.

1. is the tallest person in this class.
2. is the oldest person in this class.
3. English is the subject in the school.
4. Math is the subject in the school.
5. I am the in my family.
6. My father is the person in my family.
7. is the happiest person in this class.
8. is the shortest person in the school.
9. is the most delicious meal for me.
10. is the coldest city of Bolivia.

Let's fix the mistakes in the sentences below.

1. Today is hottest day of the year.

.....

2. Maria is the intelligent in the class.

.....

3. My mother is beautifulest in the world.

.....

4. My dog is bigger in the neighborhood.

.....

5. "Pique Macho" is the more delicious meal that I have tried in my life.

.....

APPRAISAL

Read the following short text.

Pacific coexisting

It is the lifestyle that proposes the integration of people through mutual respect, cooperation and commitment. It leads us to relate to others in a constructive sense, focused on common goals and mutual well-being.

It is important to establish a favorable environment for people to develop their individual and collective potential. For this reason, this idea has to be applied in all aspects of life: at work, at home, in public and private spaces.



Answer the following question

1. Is the pacific coexisting important for you? Why?

.....

.....

.....

Activity

Let's write a composition about pacific coexisting. Make your sentences about the picture. Use the action verbs and adjectives from the word bank.



Word bank

- Respect
- Take care
- Responsible
- Coexist
- Think
- Read
- Practice
- Friendly
- Thankful
- Violent

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

OUR ANCESTRAL MEDICINE

I have to go to the doctor

PRACTICE

1. Vocabulary of health and parts of the body

Let's read the following text about the properties of coca leaf.



The coca leaf has several medicinal properties, like:

- It is rich in fiber, which strengthens the stomach's intestinal flora.
- It contains calcium, which helps to your bones.
- It is effective in the treatment of obesity.
- Increases physical endurance.
- It is digestive and diuretic.

Activity

Let's speak out! Answer the questions and share your answers with the class.

1. What medicinal plants are there in your community?

.....

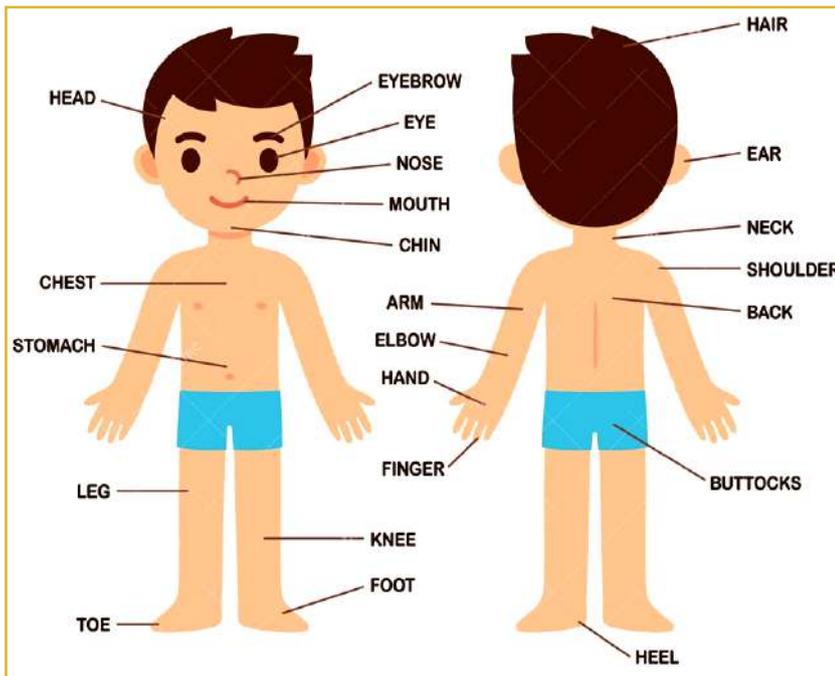
THEORY

Read the vocabulary about health problems. Then, find the words in the soup words.

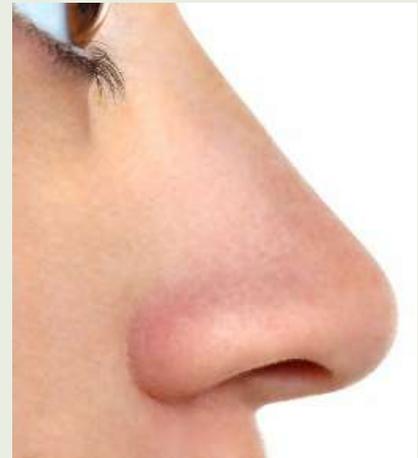
Vocabulary health problems	
 Stomachache	 Fever
 Backache	 Toothache
 Cold	 Headache

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

Look at the picture and read the vocabulary about parts of the body.



Did you know that?



The human nose can detect about a billion different odors.

Look at the pictures and complete the crosswords with parts of the body.

Activity

CROSS →

DOWN ↓

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

12

2. Imperatives

Nº	Usage	Example 
1	To make an order	Touch your head.
2	To make a request	Please, give me a coin.
3	To give advice	Try before you buy.
4	To give an instruction	Turn left, then, turn right
5	To issue a warning	Be careful!

Be careful!

Notice that an imperative sentence doesn't have a subject. So, the sentence starts with the base form of the verb.

Example:

- Open de window. Please.

Let's look at the picture and fill in the missing imperative.



1. _____ your lunch.



2. _____ your book, everyday.



3. _____ your hands.



4. _____ healthy



5. _____ the door, please.



6. _____ your cellphone.



7. _____ to bed.



8. _____ your homework.

Word bank

Stay

Turn off

Close

Eat

Read

Wash

Go

Do

N°	Usage	Example
1	To make an order	Do not go out!
2	To make a request	Please, do not give me a task.
3	To give advice	Do not waste water.
4	To give an instruction	Do not turn left.
5	To issue a warning	Do not go. It is raining.



Writing tips

You can contract the negative imperative sentences to write in a short way.

Example:

- Do not smoke. This is a hospital.
- Don't smoke. This is a hospital.

Let's read the sentences and match them with the pictures.



Do not light fireworks.

Don't eat junk food.

Don't use cellphones in class.

Don't touch it is dangerous.

Don't take photos.

Do not waste water.

Don't turn.

Don't walk, the floor is wet.

Do not smoke.

Don't speak, the baby is sleeping.



In the classroom we should practice the pacific coexisting. So, let's read the following rules and circle TRUE if we should practice the rule or FALSE if we should not practice the rule.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 1. Run in the classroom. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. Listen to the teacher. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. Be late for the lessons. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. Be quiet! | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. Fight! | TRUE | FALSE |
| 6. Keep the classroom clean. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 7. Raise your hand before talking. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 8. Cheat in the exams. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 9. Don't talk loudly! | TRUE | FALSE |
| 10. Damage the desks. | TRUE | FALSE |

3. Modal verb: Should

Usage: We use should to show obligation, give recommendation or even an opinion.



Subject	should	Verb (base form)	Complement.
I	should	do	exercises.
You	should	eat	vegetables.
He	should	study	in the school.
She	should	wash	her hands.
It	should	be	expensive.
We	should	respect	others.
They	should	work	hard.

Be careful

Notice that the modal verb "SHOULD" does not have third person.

In addition, the main verb comes in the base form.

Example:

- She should go to the doctor. ✓
- She shoulds go to the doctor. ✗
- She should goes to the doctor. ✗

Let's read the sentences and complete the gaps using the appropriate verb and form of should or should not.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. I <u>should not drink</u> (not drink) soda every day. | 8. You _____ (clean) your house. |
| 2. We _____ (go) to school early. | 9. I _____ (go) to the doctor. |
| 3. They _____ (not smoke). It's dangerous. | 10. We _____ (be) responsible. |
| 4. He _____ (care) his health. | 11. She _____ (not eat) junk food. |
| 5. She _____ (eat) vegetables. | 12. He _____ (work) hard. |
| 6. You _____ (study) for the exam. | 13. You _____ (take care) about your health. |
| 7. They _____ (practice) a sport. | |

4. Suggestions to care their health

Read and practice the following conversation. Then decide if the sentences are TRUE OR FALSE.

Mamitay. Your baby has a cold.
You should give her some medicines and healthy food.
You shouldn't give her ice cream.



Thanks doctor.
My baby is going to be better.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| - The baby has a stomachache. | TRUE | FALSE |
| - The doctor prescribed some medicines for the baby. | TRUE | FALSE |
| - The mother should give her baby ice cream. | TRUE | FALSE |

Activity

Marcelo Martins one of the best soccer players of Bolivia has a cold. What advice do you give him? Write.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



Marcelo Martins Moreno (born 18 June 1987 in Santa Cruz de la Sierra) is a Bolivian footballer.

Activity

Let's observe the following picture about how protect others from getting coronavirus.

Protect others from getting coronavirus

Cover your mouth and nose.
with tissue, sleeve, or elbow
when coughing or sneezing.



Throw the tissue into a garbage can.



Clean your hands after coughing
or sneezing.



Read the sentences and tick what the picture suggests us to protect others.

We should:



Throw the tissue into a garbage can.



Cover your mouth and nose with tissue.



Touch other's face.



Clean hands.



We shouldn't:



Stay at home.



Use a tissue to sneeze.



Protect others.



Let's look at the pictures and unscramble the words to give suggestions.



should / She / take a rest.

1. She should take a rest.



not / should / He / eat / junk food.

2. _____



should / You / go / to the doctor.

3. _____



Maria / stay / should / at home.

4. _____



not/should / Carlos / consume/ candies.

5. _____



should/not / She / work/ hard.

6. _____



not /should / Emma / go to the gym.

7. _____



not/ Juan/ go/ to work / should

8. _____

5. Pronunciation tips

Read and practice the following conversation. Then decide if the sentences are TRUE OR FALSE.

Be careful

-To improve your English pronunciation, you should make strong mouth movements.

-You should move your mouth and know exactly where to place your tongue and teeth is vital.

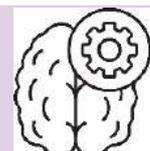
Read out loud to practice pronunciation.



Sing along to your favorite English songs.



Progress in small steps by practicing regularly.



To improve your English pronunciation, you should practice the sounds of vowels and consonants. So, listen to your teacher and repeat the alphabet pronunciation.

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
[eɪ]	[bi:]	[si:]	[di:]	[i:]	[ɛf]	[dʒi:]
Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn
[eɪtʃ]	[aɪ]	[dʒeɪ]	[k ^h eɪ]	[ɛl]	[ɛm]	[ɛn]
Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu
[oʊ]	[p ^h i:]	[k ^j u:]	[ɑː]	[ɛs]	[ti:]	[ju:]
Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz		
[vi:]	[ˈdʌbəl ju:]	[ɛks]	[waɪ]	[zi:]		

APPRAISAL

Let's speak out. Answer the following questions. Then, share your answers with the class.

1. Do you take care of your health? How?

.....

.....

2. Are the vegetables and fruit important for your health? Why?

.....

.....

PRODUCTION

Let's write 10 sentences making suggestions to prevent diabetes. Use SHOULD or SHOULD NOT.

1. To prevent diabetes, you should not drink soda.

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

DISEASES

PRACTICE

1. Vocabulary take care yourself. Prevention actions by traditional medicine COVID-19

Read the following text about traditional medicine in Bolivia.

In Bolivia it is a set of concepts, knowledge, and ancestral millenary practices, based on the use of material and spiritual resources, for the prevention and cure of diseases, respecting the harmonious relationship between people, families and communities with nature and the cosmos, as part of the National Health System.

Traditional Andean medicine sustains health in the warm/cold balance and the animistic thinking of the world, its methodology is based on explaining the holistic meaning of life, traditional health agents assume their role as a divine gift and base their intervention on the restitution of balance with rituals and medicinal plants.



Activity

Let's speak out! Answer the questions and share your answers with the class.

1. Did you use the traditional medicine to treat a disease? Explain.

.....

.....

THEORY

Look at the pictures and match with the medicinal plant's properties.



The wira wira helps to purify the body. It is a remedy against colic. Fights the flu and the common cold. Helps decrease fever.

A Eucalyptus stands out for its anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, febrifuge, antimicrobial and expectorant properties.

Chamomile helps good digestion, calms, and reduces anxiety. Also, boosts the immune system.

Rosemary is an anti-inflammatory, antirheumatic and anti-migraine. Carminative, digestive, stomach and antispasmodic.

Activity

Let's investigate! Do you know a medicinal plant from Bolivia? Write the properties and draw the plant. Then share the information in your class.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



2. Future continuous tense: Affirmative, negative, and interrogative

a) Affirmative

Usage: We use the future continuous tense to show an action happening over a period of time in the future. 

Subject	will	be	verb+ ing	Complement
I	will	be	dancing	"Morenada".
You	will	be	playing	soccer.
He	will	be	cooking	"Fricase".
She	will	be	traveling	to Oruro.
It	will	be	sending	to La paz.
We	will	be	studying	English.
They	will	be	taking	the exam.

Writing tips!

To write in a short way you can contract the subject pronoun with the auxiliary will like this:

Example:

I will be dancing "Morenada".

OR

I'll be dancing "Morenada"

Don't forget!

You can use the future time expressions at the beginning of the sentence with a comma or at the end of the sentence without comma.

FUTURE TIME EXPRESSIONS	
Tomorrow	Tomorrow, I will be playing basketball.
Next week, month, year	You will be traveling to Potosi next month.
In two years	In two years, He will be visiting to his mother.
In the future	She will be studying medicine in the future.

Activity

Let's rewrite the sentences using the future time expressions correctly.

- I will be singing at Maria's party. / tomorrow
.....
- She will be working as a teacher. / Next year
.....

Let's read the clues and write six sentences about what will Conrrado Moscoso be doing the next month.

1. be / will / traveling to / Tokyo / Conrrado Moscoso / next week
.....

2. playing / racquetball / He / be / will / in two weeks
.....

3. He / will / training /be / during three weeks
.....

4. Conrrado / visiting / his friends/ be / will
.....

5. buying / be/ sport clothes / He / for his trip / will
.....

6. Conrrado / will / be / returning / to Bolivia / next month
.....

7. eating / will / He / be / typical dishes / in Tokyo.
.....

8. Kevin / meeting / new people / be / will.
.....



Conrrado Kevin Moscoso Ortiz (born September 25, 1995 in Sucre, Bolivia) is a Bolivian racquetball player. Currently, he is ranked #1 in the racquetball world rankings (2023).

b) Negative

Usage: We use the future continuous tense to show an action is not happening over a period of time in the future.



Subject	will	be	not	verb+ ing	Complement
I	will	be	not	dancing	"Morenada".
You	will	be	not	playing	soccer.
He	will	be	not	cooking	"Fricase".
She	will	be	not	traveling	to Oruro.
It	will	be	not	sending	to La paz.
We	will	be	not	studying	English.
They	will	be	not	taking	the exam.

Don't forget!

You can use the future time expressions at the beginning of the sentence:

Next year, **I will be not dancing** Morenada.

Also, you can use the future time expression at the end of the sentence:

I will be not dancing Morenada next year.

Let's read the following sentences and complete with the correct form of future continuous.

1. The tourists will be speaking (speak) Quechua in the future.
2. They _____ (not hear) anything in this noise place.
3. I _____ (traveling) to Santa Cruz tonight.
4. We _____ (not swim) in the swimming pool this weekend.
5. The child _____ (cry) for the vaccine today.
6. He _____ (attend) the party due to his busy schedule.
7. She _____ (not watch) TV at 10 PM.
8. You _____ (cook) Silpancho for the dinner.
9. In two years, she _____ (study) in the university.
10. Carlos _____ (not celebrate) his birthday this Saturday.
11. We _____ (shop) in the market this Sunday.

c) Interrogative

Future continuous – Interrogative form 					
will	subject	be	verb+ ing	Complement?	Short answers
will	I	be	dancing	"Morenada"?	Yes, I will. / No, I will not.
will	you	be	playing	Soccer?	Yes, you will. / No, you will not.
will	he	be	cooking	"Fricase"?	Yes, he will. / No, he will not.
will	she	be	traveling	to Oruro.?	Yes, she will. / No, she will not.
will	it	be	sending	to La paz?	Yes, it will. / No, it will not.
will	we	be	studying	English ?	Yes, we will. / No, we will not.
will	they	be	taking	the exam?	Yes, they will. / No, they will not.

Let's read and answer the following questions.

1. What will you be doing this weekend?

.....

2. What will you be studying in three years?

.....

3. Where will you be traveling next week?

.....

4. When will you be working ?

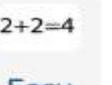
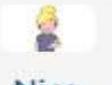
.....

5. Where will you be working ?

.....

3. Qualifying adjectives

Qualifying adjectives are words that describe or express the characteristics, features or properties of a noun.

Colors	 <u>Black</u>	 <u>White</u>	 <u>Blue</u>
Characteristics	 <u>Easy</u>	 <u>Difficult</u>	 <u>Expensive</u>
Emotions and feelings	 <u>Happy</u>	 <u>Angry</u>	 <u>Sad</u>
Sensations or tastes	 <u>Hungry</u>	 <u>Sweet</u>	 <u>Salty</u>
Qualities	 <u>Funny</u>	 <u>Nice</u>	 <u>Famous</u>

NOTA

- **Qualifying adjectives** are always placed before a noun and do not have gender or number.

Example:

You have a **small** dog.

- However, adjectives can also be placed after the verb to be or one related to the five senses: look, feel, smell, taste, sound.

Examples:

Mary is happy today.

This perfume smells good.

Franz Chuquimia was a famous person.

Let's write the adjective that best describes each picture. Use the adjectives from the words bank.



1. Dirty T- shirt.



6. _____ house.



2. _____ T- shirt.



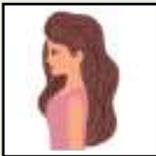
7. _____ car.



3. _____ hair.



8. _____ car.



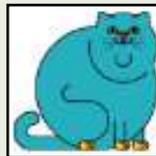
4. _____ hair.



9. _____ rabbit.



5. _____ house.



10. _____ cat.

Words bank

Big / Clean / New / Old / Long / Small / Cute / Dirty / Short / Fat

Let's write 10 sentences using the nouns and adjectives from the previous activity.

1. Mario has a dirty T- shirt.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

4. Someone - Anyone

Someone  	Anyone  
Usage: We use someone to talk about a person who is not known, named, or specified. - Use someone only in affirmative and interrogative sentences.	Usage: Anyone is a pronoun that means "any person." We use it when the person doesn't matter. - Use anyone only in negative and interrogative sentences.
Examples: Someone <u>needs</u> to study hard for the exam. <u>Does</u> someone need to study for the exam?	Examples: Anyone <u>is</u> from Peru. <u>Is</u> anyone from Peru?

Be careful!

Someone and anyone are indefinite personal pronouns. So, they are followed by singular verbs.

Example:

- Anyone eats healthy.
- **Does** anyone eat healthy?

- Someone is traveling to Tarija.
- **Is** someone traveling to Tarija?

Activity

Let's read and complete the sentences with Someone or Anyone.

1. There is someone in the classroom.
2. There isn't _____ in the garden.
3. There is _____ at school at this time of the day. Let's see who is.
4. I am going to visit _____. But, it's a secret.
5. _____ doesn't know the answer of the exam.
6. Is _____ traveling to Potosi?
7. I am lonely. I don't have _____ to talk.

Read and choose the correct indefinite pronoun SOMEONE or ANYONE

1. *Someone / Anyone* is calling on the phone.
2. *Someone / Anyone* didn't go to work.
3. Does *Someone / Anyone* play chess here?
4. Is *Someone / Anyone* dancing for "Urkupiña" ?

APPRAISAL

Let's think over! Read and answer the following questions. Then, share your answer with your class.

Traditional medicine is part of the knowledge and wisdom of our indigenous people. Do you think the traditional medicine is important for our country? Yes/ No. Support your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



PRODUCTION

Activity

Let's write a short paragraph about. What will you be doing in five years?

In five years, I will be

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

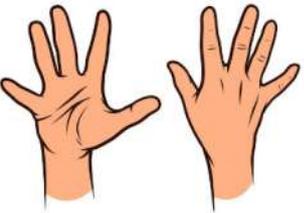
.....

FINAL ASSESMENT

How much have you learned?

1. Look at the pictures and write the correct words. Use the words from the chart.

NEW	COLD	FEVER	STOMACHACHE
HEADACHE	OLD	HEAD	HANDS

2. Look out for the qualifying adjectives that you learnt.

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

<p>WORDS</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8.</p> <p>9.</p> <p>10.</p> <p>11.</p>

3. Write imperative sentences using the sentences below .

4. You shouldn't stop exercising.

Don't stop exercising.

5. You shouldn't eat unhealthy food.

.....

6. It's important not to smoke.

.....

1. Make sure you drink plenty of water.

.....

2. You should respect to your classmates.

.....

3. You shouldn't practice violence.

.....

4. Complete the sentences using should and shouldn't.

1. I _____ do my homework before I go to bed.

2. They _____ run in the classroom.

3. We _____ make a birthday cake for our dad's birthday party.

4. I _____ wait patiently at the bus stop for the bus to arrive.

5. I _____ be noisy in the library.

6. He _____ fight with his classmates

5. Choose the correct form of future continuous.

SENTENCES	OPTION
Luis _____ his birthday this Tuesday.	will celebrate will celebrating will be celebrating
She _____ to Sucre tonight.	will travel will be travel will be traveling
Josue _____ medicine next year.	will be studying will be study will be studies.
Carla _____ her new car in the future.	will drive will driving will be driving
Students _____ English in Bolivia.	will speak will be speak will be speaking

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PRIMER TRIMESTRE

Lengua Extranjera

Cristina de los Ángeles Amaya Villafan

SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE

Lengua Extranjera

Cristina de los Ángeles Amaya Villafan

TERCER TRIMESTRE

Lengua Extranjera

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Por una EDUCACIÓN de CALIDAD
rumbo al BICENTENARIO



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN