

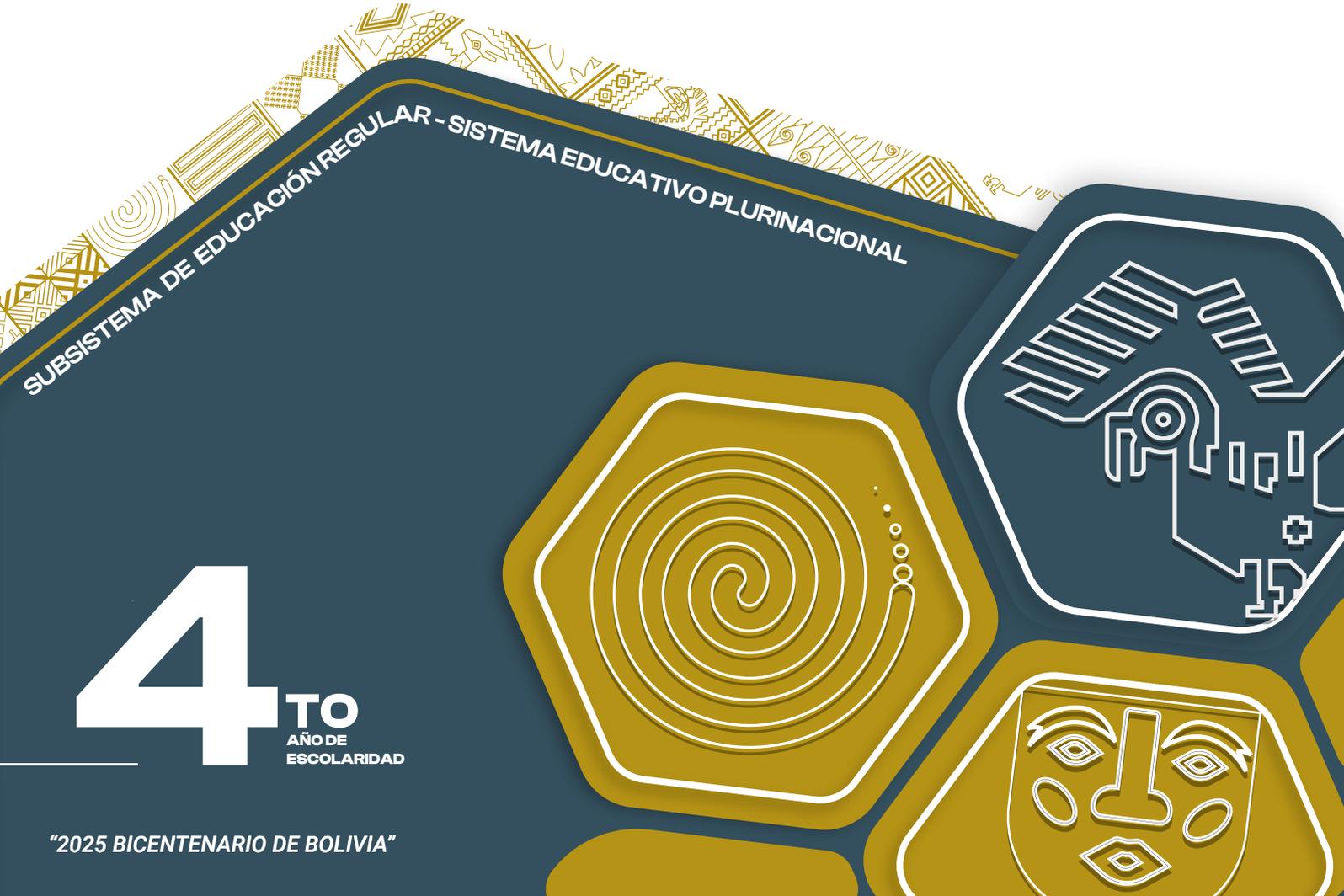


ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN

Lengua Extranjera

EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA COMUNITARIA PRODUCTIVA



4 **TO**
AÑO DE
ESCOLARIDAD

"2025 BICENTENARIO DE BOLIVIA"



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN

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Texto de aprendizaje. 4to año de escolaridad. Educación Secundaria
Comunitaria Productiva. Subsistema de Educación Regular.

Texto oficial 2025

Omar Veliz Ramos
Ministro de Educación

Manuel Eudal Tejerina del Castillo
Viceministro de Educación Regular

Delia Yucra Rodas
Directora General de Educación Secundaria

DIRECCIÓN EDITORIAL

Delia Yucra Rodas
Directora General de Educación Secundaria

Waldo Luis Marca Barrientos
Coordinador del Instituto de Investigaciones Pedagógicas Plurinacional

COORDINACIÓN GENERAL

Equipo Técnico de la Dirección General de Educación Secundaria
Equipo Técnico del Instituto de Investigaciones Pedagógicas Plurinacional

REDACTORES

Equipo de maestras y maestros de Educación Secundaria

REVISIÓN TÉCNICA

Unidad de Educación Género Generacional
Unidad de Políticas de Intraculturalidad, Interculturalidad y Plurilingüismo
Escuelas Superiores de Formación de Maestras y Maestros
Instituto de Investigaciones Pedagógicas Plurinacional

ILUSTRACIÓN:

Josue Israel Pacheco Conde

DIAGRAMACIÓN:

Vanessa Jacqueline Pereyra Marquez

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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 fountain 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

CUARTO 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.



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

Simple present affirmative sentence

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.

Activity

Complete the following affirmative sentences in simple present.

- They (wash) their teeth.
- I (miss) my best friend.
- You (have) math classes.
- We (eat) soup everyday.
- He (read) books.



Fuente: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=curso.d.ingles.gratis&hl=es&pli=1>

Simple present negative sentence

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

You can! 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 present

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	went	to school yesterday.
She	went	to school yesterday.
It	went	to school yesterday.
We	went	to school yesterday.
They	went	to school yesterday.

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	.....

Activity

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	Verb In base form	Complement
	did not		
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. 

Activity

You can! 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.

2. Future tense “Will”

Future “will” affirmative sentences 			
Usage: We use the future “Will” to talk about predictions or decisions at the moment of speaking.			
Subject	will	Verb 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 likes this:

Example:

-I will cook “Majadito”. 

- I'll cook “Majadito”.

- You will dance “Morenada” 

- You'll dance “Morenada”

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.

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

Rewrite the sentences into its negative form.

1. I will read the newspaper.
2. They will study Architecture.
3. We will travel to Potosi.
4. She will dance in "Urkupña" festivity.
5. It will snow next week.
6. You will clean the house.
7. 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.

Activity

You can! Write sentences about Bruno Rojas' life in the future. Use will and will not (won't)

1. He / go to the university.
.....
2. He / be the best athlete in Bolivia.
.....
3. He / be violent.
.....
4. in Japan / run / He
.....

Bruno Rojas one of the best runners in Bolivia



<https://acortar.link/I5IT15>

3. Future time expressions



We use future time expressions and 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.

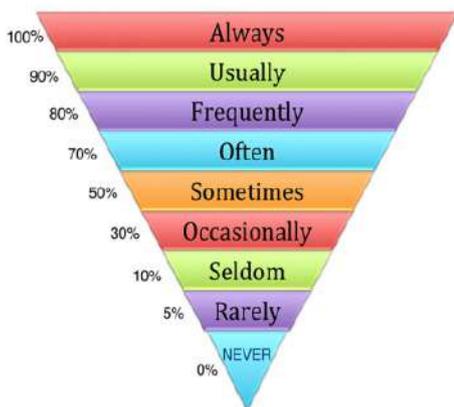
Activity

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.
7. You will clean the house.
8. They will buy a new house.
9. Juana will work in Santa Cruz.

3. Adverbs of frequency

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



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.



Activity

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

1. Karen / swim at the Olympic pool. 100 %
-
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 %
-

Karen Torrez is a Bolivian famous swimmer



<https://acortar.link/Uy0vPR>



<https://elpais.bo/img/images>

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>

RELEVANT PLACES IN MY COMMUNITY

PRACTICE



<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/Dn7rZl>

HOSPITAL



<https://acortar.link/liRG6n>

DRUGSTORE



<https://acortar.link/YoXO2V>

CABLEWAY



<https://acortar.link/VvrBOc>

POLICE STATION



<https://acortar.link/UinIQ9>

BANK



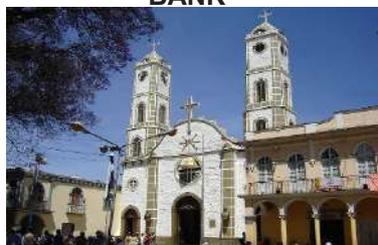
<https://acortar.link/tE1xDI>

SQUARE



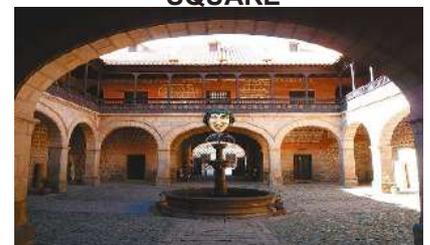
<https://acortar.link/nm3p8E>

SCHOOL



<https://acortar.link/Eo4mX4>

CHURCH



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

MUSEUM

Activity

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.-
- 3.-
- 4.-
- 5.-
- 6.-
- 7.-
- 8.-
- 9.-

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

Learn more about Wh – Questions!

How? → **Cómo?**

Q: How are you?
A: I am happy.

Why? → **Por qué?**

Q: Why are you happy?
A: Because, I won a prize.

Whose? → **De quién?**

Q: Whose cellphone is this?
A: It is Maria's cellphone

WHAT?



<https://acortar.link/vDRbJa>

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

WHEN?



<https://acortar.link/Srin11>

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/hydaHQ>

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

Activity

Answer the questions with information about you.

Q: What do you do at school?

A:

Q: Where do you live?

A:



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>

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.



<https://acortar.link/masnMX>

TELEVISION



<https://acortar.link/11CuDI>

CELLPHONE



<https://acortar.link/swgS6p>

LAPTOP



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

TABLET



<https://acortar.link/B9Dee9>

RADIO



<https://acortar.link/4aPZLp>

PEN-DRIVE



<https://acortar.link/MLL6dU>

SOCIAL MEDIA



<https://acortar.link/vJnvu7>

PRINTER

Read the clues and complete the crossword about technology.

ACROSS: →

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.

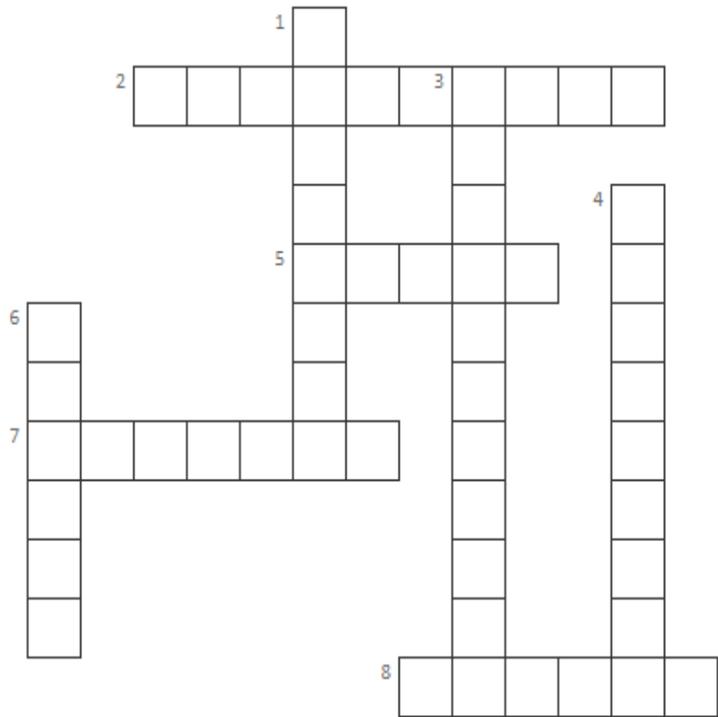
DOWN: ↓

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)



Read the sentences. Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Today, I will use thebecause, I have to copy my Biology homework.
PRINTER / CELLPHONE

2. I don't bring my to the school. It's dangerous.
TELEVISION/ CELLPHONE

3. My parents gave me a Quipus to do my homework.
LAPTOP / SOCIAL MEDIA

4. I used my to save the documents.
PEN-DRIVE/ RADIO

5. It will rain! . We watch on the weather forecasting.
PRINTER / TELEVISION

6. He will listen to the tomorrow. His favorite team will play a match.
RADIO / TABLET

7. You can use the to watch English videos.
PRINTER / TABLET

8. We have to use the with responsibility without violence.
PRINTER / SOCIAL MEDIA

Activity

4. Intransitive phrasal verbs

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	gets up	early.
She	gets up	early.
It	gets up	early.
We	get up	early.
They	get up	early.

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.

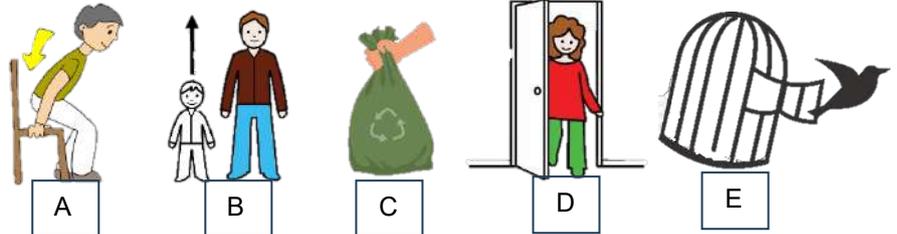
Hold on → sujetar
He holds on the bags in the market.

Sit down → sentar
We sit down in the classroom.

Grow up → crecer
My plants grow up quickly.

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

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



Activity

Unscramble the words to form sentences in simple present with the intransitive phrasal verbs.

1. hold on / She / 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.
.....

APPRAISAL

Read and answer the following questions. Then, share your answer with the class.

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

A:

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

A:

Look at the pictures and answer:

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

A:



<https://www.lostiempos.com>



<https://th.bing.com>

PRODUCTION

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

My community

My community

I live in...

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

Read and answer the following question:

What are you doing for your country?

I am

THEORY

1. Present progressive

a) Affirmative form

Present progressive			
Usage: We use the present progressive for things happening right now.			
Subject	Verb “to be” (am, is, are)	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.

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

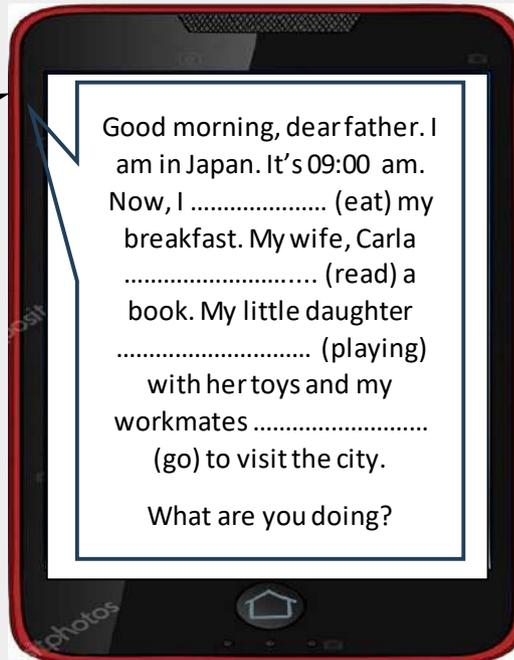
Activity

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>

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.com>



<https://th.bing.com>

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

b) Negative form

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. ✓

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.

Rewrite the affirmative sentences into negative form.

1. They are dancing "Cueca Kochala".

3. Julio is playing soccer.

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

4. We are preventing violence.

Activity

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

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 "Chicharrón"?

No, we are not. OR
No, we aren't.

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 weat.

My grand mother is cooking a delicious "Quinoa" soup.

Right now, my family is doing different tasks.



<https://th.bing.com>



<https://screto.s3.amazonaws.com>



<https://e00elmundo.uecdn>

– 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"?

.....

Activity

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



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

Look at the pictures and write sentences about: What are they doing right now?

1.



<https://th.bing.com>

2.



<https://th.bing.com>

3.



<https://www.telesurtv.net>

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

PRACTICE

Read the following newspaper about Bolivia's team soccer



<https://www.google.com/url>

The Bolivian national soccer team is going to play its last two matches with hopes of qualifying for the 2026 World Cup.

The new members of the national team are going to train for two weeks for their next match.

Activity

According to the reading, circle the true sentences. Then share your answers with the class.

- a) The national team is not going to train.
- b) The players are going to train for two weeks.
- c) The Bolivian national team is going to play two matches.
- d) Marcelo Martins is going to play.
- e) The player Villamil is not going to play the match.

THEORY

a) Future "Be going to"- Affirmative

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	"Iawa".
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.

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.

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.

2

.....

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

.....



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	"Iawa".
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

Choose the correct form of “be going to” to complete the following sentences.

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

Violence is a sign of weakness, not strength.



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	she	going to	play	football?	Yes, she is/ No, she is not
is	he	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

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

Unscramble the words in order to make questions with future “Be going to”. Then, write the possible answers.

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

Think over and answer the following questions.

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

.....
.....

2. Is the project life important? Why?

.....
.....



PRODUCTION

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?



MY BOLIVIAN'S TRADITIONS

PRACTICE

1. Traditions of our community

Do you know about Bolivian costumes and traditions?

Look at the pictures and match them with its corresponding name.



<https://boliviaverifica.bo>

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

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

- a) Carnival
- d) Andean new year

- b) "Alasitas"
- e) Palm Sunday

- c) All saints
- f) Independence day

THEORY

2. Adjectives and adverbs

a) Adjectives

<p>Usage: We use adjectives to describe a noun or a pronoun in more detail.</p>		
 GOOD	 BAD	 LATE
 SLOW	 FAST	 HARD

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.

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 never are



Rewrite the paragraph on the lines.

b) Adverbs

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.

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.



Activity

Look at the pictures, then complete the sentences using the adverbs of the box.



Carlos sings
at parties.



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 "Tiwanaku", 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 festival in La Paz, Bolivia, is a vibrant celebration held every year in January. It honors the Andean traditions of offering miniature items, such as tiny houses, cars, and food, as a way to bring good fortune for the upcoming year. People visit the fair to buy these symbolic items, hoping for prosperity and blessings. The event is rich in cultural significance and draws both locals and tourists, showcasing Bolivia's unique customs and artistic craftsmanship.

Activity

Fill in the blanks with the correct option

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
 - c) 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



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?

.....

.....

.....



Activity

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? Read the following text about the origin of “Sillpancho” and “Pique Macho”



<https://www.google.com>

Sillpancho's origin

The traditional Cochabamba sillpancho, created by Doña Celia Lafuente more than 70 years ago. The dish was served at night. The main ingredient was a thin steak, accompanied by sliced fries and mixed salad of tomato, onion, “locoto”, served over this fried breaded meat.

"One of his guests, Don Pancho, one day told her: Celia give me a sillpa (thin in Quechua). She got angry, so she replied: here is your sillpa Pancho"

According to the reading, read the questions and select the best answer.

1. Who created the traditional Cochabamba sillpancho?

- a) Don Pancho
- b) Doña Celia Lafuente
- c) A guest at the restaurant
- d) A famous chef

2. What are the main ingredients of the sillpancho?

- a) Pasta and cheese
- b) Thin steak, sliced fries, and mixed salad
- c) Rice and beans
- d) Chicken and vegetables

THEORY

2. Intensifiers

Intensifiers	
Usage: It is word that strengthens or weakens another word.	
Example:	
I am <u>very</u> happy.  Strengthens	
I am <u>fairly</u> happy.  Weakens	

Intensifiers

Too Really Very		Quite Pretty Fairly	
-----------------------	---	---------------------------	---

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

Activity

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 “Charque” is quite salty.	Strengthen	Weaken
5. The traditional “Silpancho” is very big.	Strengthen	Weaken

3. Touristic places



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



Activity

Answer the following questions.

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

.....

2. Which touristic place is your favorite? Why?

.....

.....

Let's think about.

APPRAISAL

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

.....



PRODUCTION

Cut and paste your favorite touristic place of Bolivia. Then, describe it.

.....

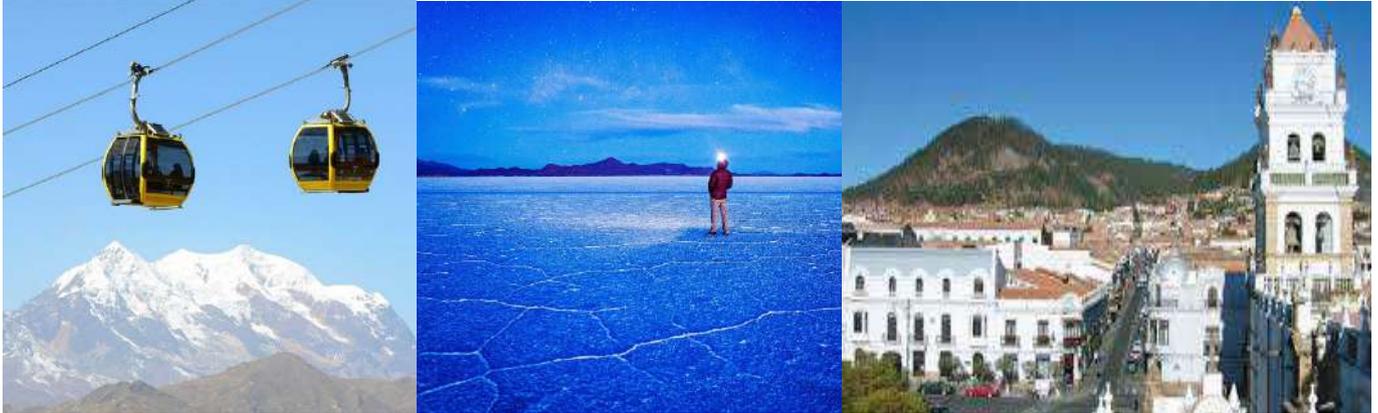
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Activity

TRAVELING AROUND MY COUNTRY

PRACTICE

Put in order de statements. Then, Read the following text about Juan’s trip around Bolivia.



- I can't miss to Potosi. I go to take some pictures to the magic "Salar de Uyuni".
- 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".
- 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.

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

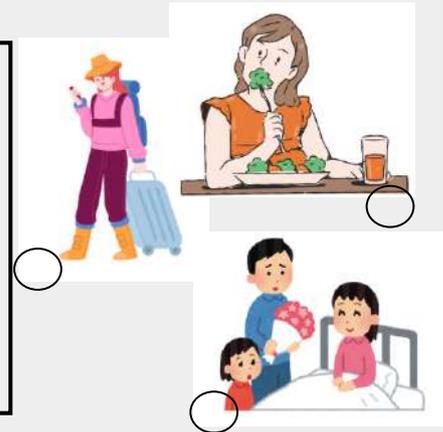


Activity

Unscramble the letters and write an action verb. Then, match the verb with the picture. Cut and paste your favorite touristic place of Bolivia. Then, describe it.



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 6 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 <u>smaller</u> than the other one.	
José is <u>faster</u> than Pedro.	 Jose - Pedro
Juana is <u>older</u> than Maria.	 Maria - Juana
La Paz is <u>colder</u> than Cochabamba.	 La Paz - Cochabamba

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

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

One syllable . Add (ER).

Fast → Faster Young → Younger

One syllable ending in E. Add R

Late → Later

One syllable. Consonant + vowel + consonant. Double the last consonant and add ER.

Big → Bigger Fat → Fatter

Two syllables ending in Y. Remove the Y and add IER

Happy → Happier

Two or more syllables. Add MORE.

Beautiful → more beautiful

Exceptions

Good → Better Bad → worse

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	Happier
Big	ER	R	IER	MORE	Bigger
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	.....
Beautiful	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

Activity

Put in order the words to make sentences with comparative adjectives.

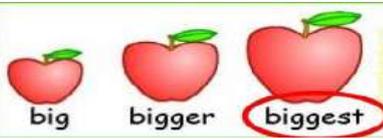
1. Santa Cruz / Cochabamba / hot / than / is

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.	
This is the biggest apple.	
The sun is the hottest today.	
The airplane is the fastest transport.	

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 masl

Superlative spelling rules

One syllable. Add THE-EST.

Clean → The cleanest

One syllable ending in Y. Drop the Y and add THE-IEST

Happy → The happiest

One syllable. Consonant + vowel + consonant. Double the last consonant and add THE-EST

Fat → The fattest

Two or more syllables. Add THE-MOST

Beautiful → The most beautiful

Activity

Match the puzzles pieces with the corresponding superlative spelling rule. Then, write the superlative adjective.

1.	Tidy	Add THE-EST.	
2.	Hot	Drop the Y and add THE-IEST	The tidiest
3.	Intelligent	Double the last consonant and add THE-EST	
4.	Short	Drop the Y and add THE-IEST	
5.	Dirty	Add THE-MOST	

Activity

You can! Complete the sentences with information about you and your class.

- is the tallest person in this class.
- is the oldest person in this class.
- English is the subject in the school.
- Math is the subject in the school.
- I am the in my family.
- My father is the person in my family.
- is the happiest person in this class.
- is the shortest person in the school.
- is the most delicious meal for me.
- is the coldest city of Bolivia.



Activity

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?

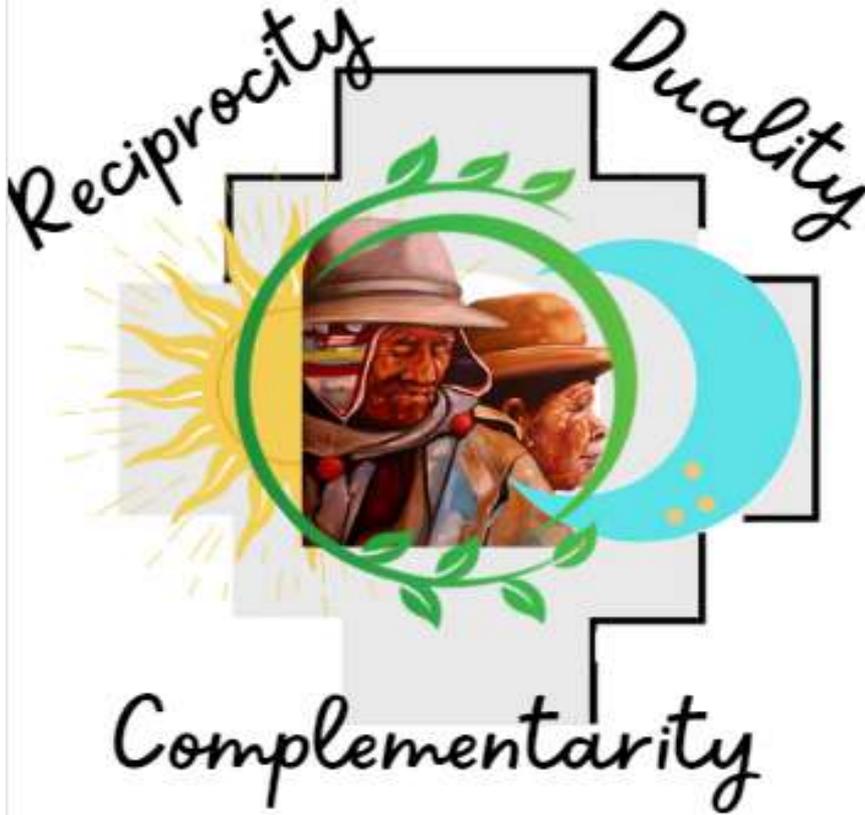
.....

.....

PRODUCTION

Activity

You can! 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



Hello! I am Teofila. Today , I want to show you some medicinal plants to treat some diseases:

- Muña is consumed in infusion to cure digestive problems (diarrhea, heartburn, halitosis, indigestion, colic), respiratory diseases (flu, bronchitis, asthma) and others.
- “Diente de leon” contains important minerals such as iron, calcium, magnesium, and potassium, which contribute to the maintenance of bone health, muscle function, blood pressure regulation, and overall cardiovascular health.
- “Flor de Jamaica” is a natural fiber, containing antioxidant, antiseptic, purgative, diuretic, astringent, emollient and sedative properties.

Activity

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

1. What medicinal plants are there in your community?

.....

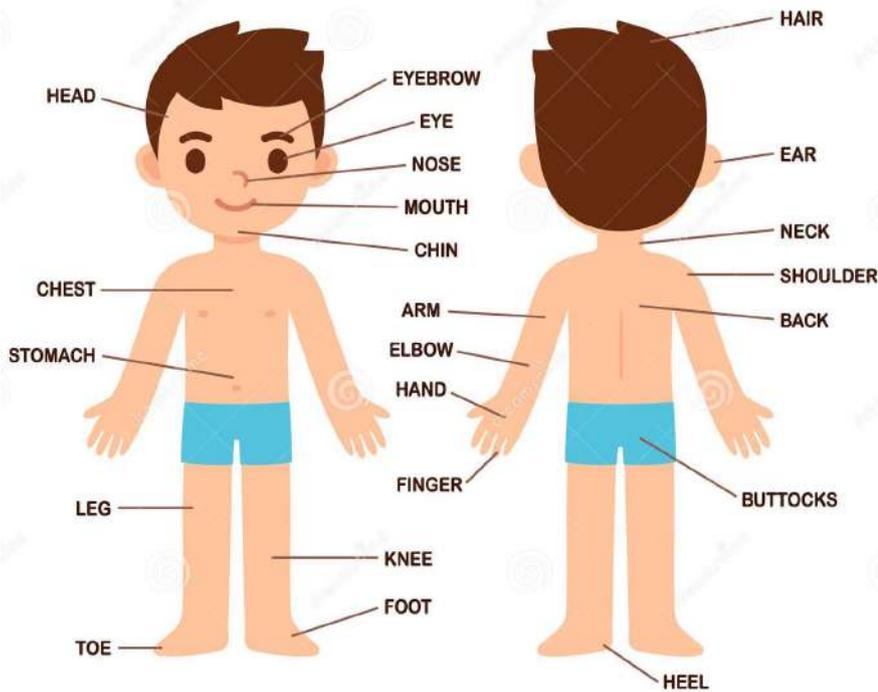
THEORY

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

Vocabulary health problems	
 Stomachache	 Fever
 Backache	 Toothache

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	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.

CROSS →

DOWN ↓

Clues and images:

1. Head (Image: Boy's head)
2. Hair (Image: Hair)
3. Nose (Image: Nose)
4. Eye (Image: Eye)
5. Neck (Image: Neck)
6. Shoulder (Image: Shoulder)
7. Back (Image: Back)
8. Arm (Image: Arm)
9. Hand (Image: Hand)
10. Finger (Image: Finger)
11. Mouth (Image: Mouth)
12. Foot (Image: Foot)

2. Imperatives

N°	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.

Look at the picture and fill in the missing imperative.



2. _____ your book, everyday.



1. _____ your lunch.



4. _____ healthy



3. _____ your hands.



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.

Read the sentences and match them with the pictures.

Activity



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.





Activity

In the classroom we should practice the pacific coexisting. So, 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 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. ✗

Activity

Read the sentences and fill in the blanks 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.
- The doctor prescribed some medicines for the baby.
- The mother should give her baby ice cream.

TRUE
TRUE
TRUE

FALSE
FALSE
FALSE

Activity

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Miguel Ángel Terceros Acuña (born 24 April 2004 in Santa Cruz de la Sierra) is a Bolivian footballer who plays as a front.

Activity

Look at 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.



Activity

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. _____



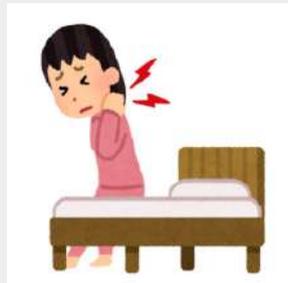
Mario / stay / should / at home.

4. _____



not/should / Carlos / eat/ 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.

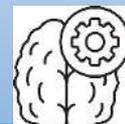
Read out loud to practice pronunciation.



Read out loud to practice pronunciation.



Progress in small steps by practicing regularly.



Activity

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]	[kʰeɪ]	[ɛl]	[ɛm]	[ɛn]
Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu
[oʊ]	[pʰi:]	[kʰu:]	[ɑ]	[ɛs]	[ti:]	[ju:]
Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz		
[vi:]	[ˈdʌbəl]	[ju:]	[ɛks]	[waɪ]	[zi:]	



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

1. Do you take care your health? How?

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

Activity

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

1.To prevent diabetes, you should not drink soda.....
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

OUR ANCESTRAL MEDICINE

PRACTICE

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



Activity

Let's speak out! Look at the picture and tell you partner about the properties of each medicinal plant.

THEORY

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

A



B



C



D



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

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

4. Rosemary is an anti-inflammatory, antirheumatic and anti-migraine. Carminative, digestive, stomach and antispasmodic. Antioxidant, flavouring and liver protector.

Activity

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

.....

.....

.....

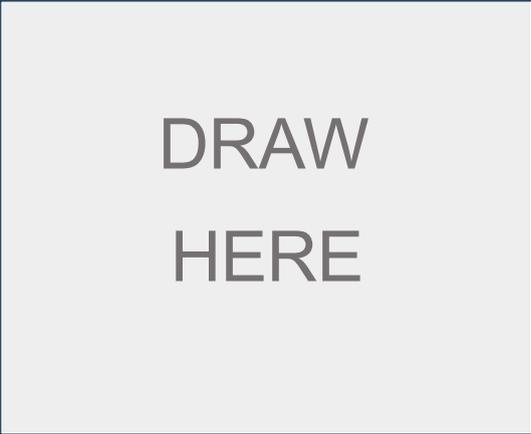
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



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

2.1. 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

Rewrite the sentences using the future time expressions correctly.

1. I will be singing at Maria's party. / tomorrow

.....

2. She will be working as a teacher. / Next year

.....



Activity

Read the clues and write six sentences about what will Conrado Moscoso be doing the next month.

1. be / will / traveling to / Tokyo / Conrado Moscoso / next week
.....
2. playing / racquetball / He / be / will / in two weeks
.....
3. He / will / training /be / during three weeks
.....
4. Conrado / visiting / his friends/ be / will
.....
5. buying / be/ sport clothes / He / for his trip / will
.....
6. Conrado / will / be / returning / to Bolivia / next month
.....
7. eating / will / He / be / typical dishes / in Tokyo.
.....
8. Kevin / meeting / new people / be / will.
.....



Conrado 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 (2025).

2.2. 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.

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.

2.2. 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.

Activity

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. When will you be working ?

.....

3. Qualifying adjectives

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

Colors	 Black	 White	 Blue
Characteristics	$2+2=4$ Easy	$\sqrt{34792}$ Difficult	€ 9.000 Expensive
Emotions and feelings	 Happy	 Angry	 Sad
Sensations or tastes	 Hungry	 Sweet	 Salty
Qualities	 Funny	 Nice	 Famous

Note

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.*

Write the adjective that best describes each picture. Use the adjectives from the words bank.



1. Dirty T- shirt.



6. _____ house.



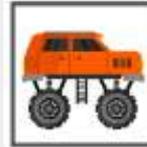
2. _____ T- shirt.



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

Write 10 sentences using the nouns and adjectives from the previous.

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

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

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

Write a short paragraph about. What will you be doing in five years?

In five years, I will be.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Activity



LIST OF VERBS

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	was/were	been
have	had	had
do	did	done
say	said	said
go	went	gone
get	got	gotten/got
make	made	made
know	knew	known
think	thought	thought
take	took	taken
see	saw	seen
come	came	come
want	wanted	wanted
use	used	used
find	found	found
give	gave	given
tell	told	told
work	worked	worked
call	called	called
need	needed	needed
feel	felt	felt
leave	left	left
put	put	put
mean	meant	meant
keep	kept	kept
let	let	let
begin	began	begun
help	helped	helped
show	showed	shown
hear	heard	heard
play	played	played
run	ran	run
write	wrote	written
read	read	read
eat	ate	eaten
drink	drank	drunk
bring	brought	brought
speak	spoke	spoken
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt

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PRIMER TRIMESTRE

Lengua Extranjera
Noelia Gallo Higuera

SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE

Lengua Extranjera
Noelia Gallo Higuera

TERCER TRIMESTRE

Lengua Extranjera
Noelia Gallo Higuera



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