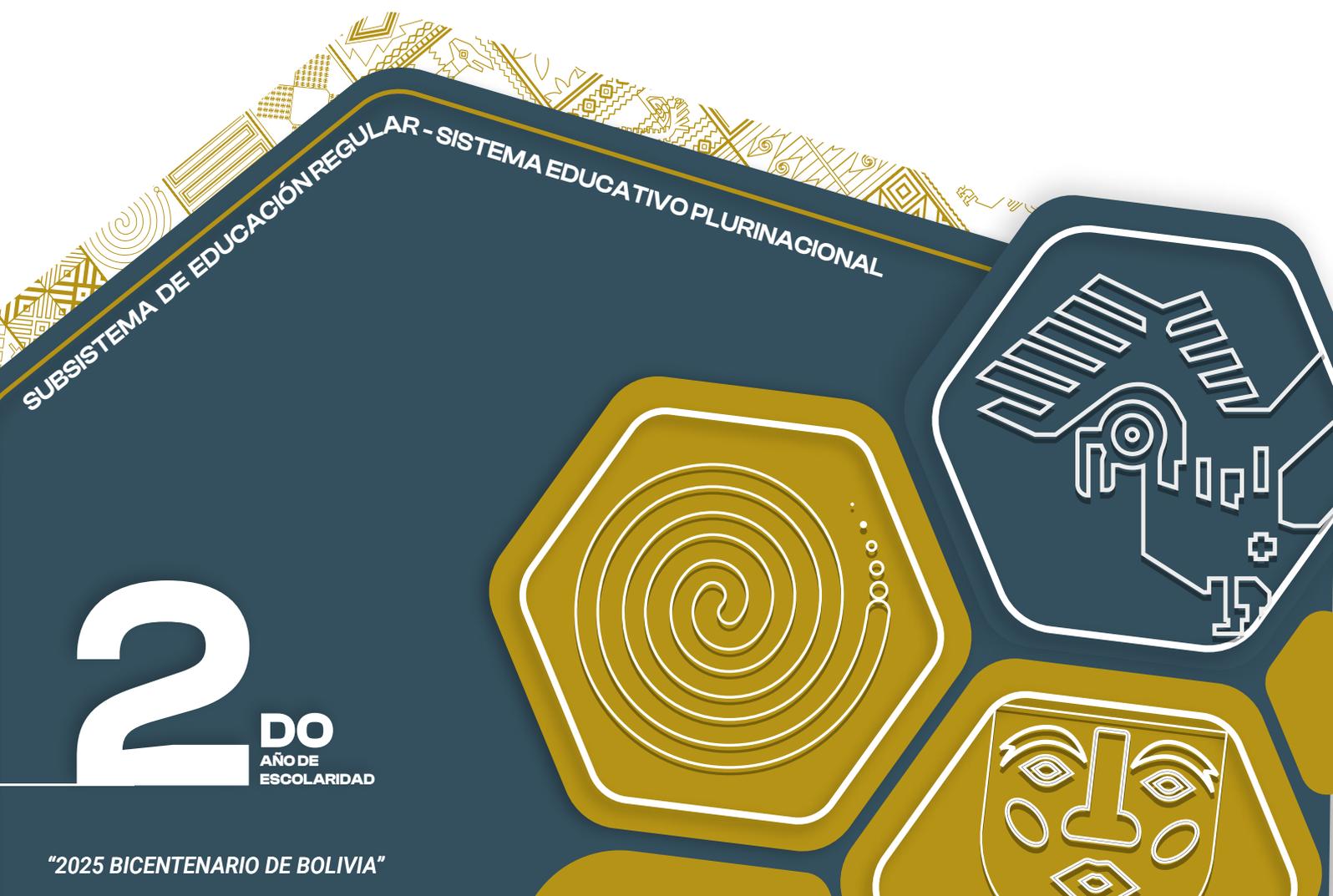


# Lengua Extranjera

EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA COMUNITARIA PRODUCTIVA



**2**  
DO  
AÑO DE  
ESCOLARIDAD



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE  
**BOLIVIA**

MINISTERIO  
DE EDUCACIÓN

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Texto de aprendizaje. 2do año de escolaridad. Educación Secundaria  
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Texto oficial 2025

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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.

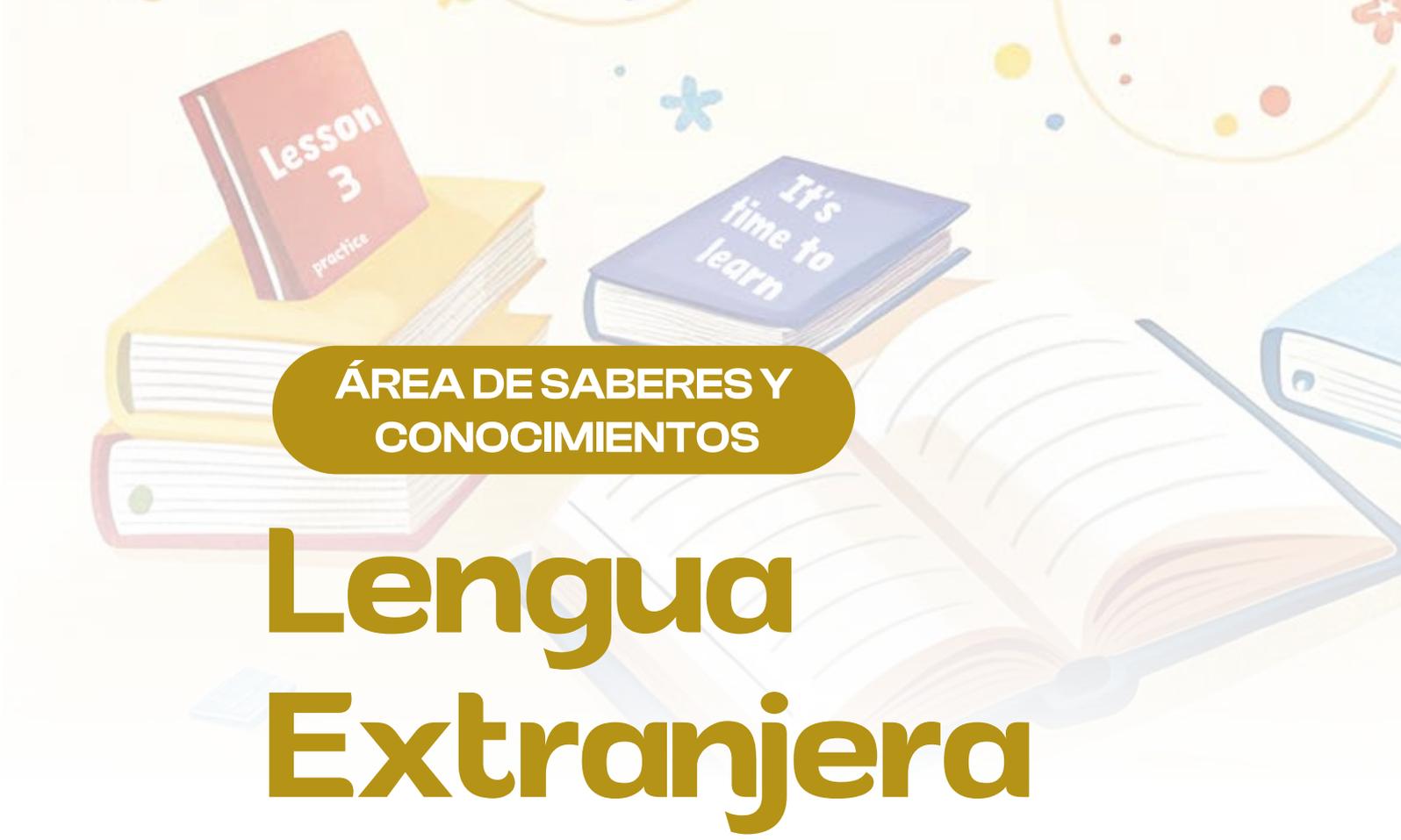
Durante varios meses, maestras y maestros de todas las regiones de Bolivia, desde sus experiencias y vivencias educativas, han aportado con la construcción de estos textos, plasmando en sus letras la diversidad de Bolivia y la investigación científica en las diferentes áreas de saberes y conocimientos.

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 of educational materials including a stack of books, one with a red cover labeled 'Lesson 3 practice', another with a blue cover labeled 'It's time to learn', and an open book with a fountain pen resting on it. The background is light yellow with decorative elements like a blue star and colorful dots.

**ÁREA DE SABERES Y  
CONOCIMIENTOS**

# Lengua Extranjera

**SEGUNDO 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 with a geometric pattern.

COEXISTENCE WITH EVENTS HAPPENING IN THE CONTEXT

**PRACTICE**



**Let's know and read about Bolivia's carnival**

**Carnival in Bolivia**

Carnival in Bolivia is lived and celebrated over several days, in each town and city a parade of groups dancing different folk and folkloric dances is organized, called "carnival parade", also involved individually costumed people representing a character.

In addition to the parade, other rites are performed during the days of the carnival, such as the ch'alla, offering to the Pachamama (Mother Earth) as a sign of gratitude for all the favors received, such as agricultural products.

The carnival celebration varies a lot according to the regions, each one has its own originality, and the most important are from Oruro, Santa Cruz and Tarija.

**Let's answers the following questions**

1. How do you celebrate the carnival in Bolivia?

.....

2. What is the ch'alla?

.....  
 .....

3. Do you visit another regions to celebrate carnival?

.....  
 .....

4. When is the carnival celebrated in Bolivia?

.....  
 .....

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

- Carnival in Bolivia is celebrated in some cities. T      F
- People don't dance in "Carnival parade" T      F
- One rite performed during the carnival is the cha'lla. T      F
- The most important carnivals in Bolivia are from Potosi and Chuquisaca. T      F
- The "ch'alla" is not offered to the "Pachamama" T      F

Activity

### 1. The simple present tense: Usage and form, questions and answers.

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

AFFIRMATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM	INTERROGATIVE FORM	SHORT ANSWERS
I play	I don't play	Do I play?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
You play	You don't play	Do you play?	Yes, you do. No, you don't.
He plays	He doesn't play	Does he play?	Yes, he does No, he doesn't.
She plays	She doesn't play	Does she play?	Yes, she does. No, she doesn't
It plays	It doesn't play	Does it play?	Yes, it does. No, it doesn't.
We play	We don't play	Do we play?	Yes, we do. No, we don't.
You play	You don't play	Do you play?	Yes, you do. No, you don't.
They play	They don't play	Do they play?	Yes, they do. No, they don't.

**Be careful!**  
Verb Conjugation & Spelling  
Simple present tense third person

In general, in the third person we add 'S' (he-she-it)

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT
He	eats	a pizza.
She	works	at the school.
It	plays	in the garden.

- For verbs that end in **-O, -CH, -SH, -SS, -X, or -Z** we add **-ES** in the third person: go-goes; catch-catches, etc.
- For verbs that end in a consonant **+Y**, we remove the **Y** and add **-IES**: marry-marries; carry-carries, etc.
- For verbs that end in a vowel **+Y**, we just add **-S**: play-plays, enjoy-enjoys

Activity

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.

Let's write the third person of the following verbs and then translate to Spanish

VERB	3RD PERSON (HE-SHE-IT)	TRANSLATION
Speak	He speaks	Él habla
Go	She goes	Ella va
Call		
Catch		
Play		
Study		

**Present Simple**

**Past      Now      Future**

Examples:

- I eat breakfast every morning.
- She works at the hospital everyday.

 Look at the pictures and answer the following question. What do they do?




















 Let's check! Read the following sentences and correct the mistakes.

- I eat~~s~~ an apple.
- We does not eat a pizza.
- You do not buys a book.
- Does you listen to clasic music?
- He play soccer in the school.
- Do he play chess everyday?
- She walk on the Street.
- The cat sleep on the sofa.

- I eat an apple.
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....



## 2. Costumes of my country

In Bolivia, there is a great wealth of traditions, clothing, dances and customs, which have been preserved from the colony to the present day.

The traditions of the people prior to the colony were mixed with those of the Spaniards in colonial times, achieving the miscegenation of clothing and traditions, which are still preserved by the population and revived in the folkloric festivities of the country, among which: The Carnival of Oruro, the “Entrada del Gran Poder” in the city of La Paz, the “Entrada de la Virgen de Urkupiña” of the city of Cochabamba, the festivity of Los Chutillos in Potosí.

In these festivities typical dances are shown as the Diablada, Morenada, Incas, Pujllay, Caporales, Negritos, Llamerada, Ahuatiris, Tarqueada, Tinkus, Suri and many others, in them abound a waste of colors and joy, in a strange mixture of paganism and Catholicism.



Activity

Let's answer these questions.

1. Where is “La Entrada del Gran Poder” celebrated?

---

2. In what city does the festivity of “Los Chutillos” is celebrated?

---

3. Which dances are typical in Bolivia?

---

4. Have you ever participated in a dance? Mention it.

---

Describe what other festivals and cultural activities do you know about in your department, province or region

CULTURAL ACTIVITY	LOCATION	DATE	IMPORTANT FEATURE	ACTIVITIES
<i>Curso de corsos</i>	<i>Cochabamba</i>	<i>A day before “Domingo de Tentación”.</i>	<i>Folk entrance</i>	<i>Dance and joy</i>

## SAVE THE WATER



### 3. Advises for caring water at carnivals

#### Why it is important to take care of water?

Life on Earth exists thanks to the presence of water on the planet.

The “blue gold” as has already begun to be called to this resource, receives this name for the importance it has for our existence and at the same time for its scarcity. Although three-quarters of the planet is water, only a tiny percentage can be used by humans.

Therefore, we must take care of the water we have because our present and future depends on it.

#### Let's practice these advices to save the water in our school and home:



Turn off tap while brushing teeth



Take shorter baths



Turn off tap while applying soap



Turn off after each use



Don't flush tissue paper or waste into the toilet

### 4. Phrasal verbs with GO and PUT

What is the meaning of phrasal verb?

Phrasal verbs are two or more words that together act as a completely new verb with a meaning separate from those of the original words. For example, pick up means to grab or lift, very different from the definitions of pick and up alone.

#### 4.1. Some common phrasal verbs with the verb “GO”

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	EXAMPLE
<b>Go on</b>	to continue doing something	Please <b>go on</b> with your conversation.
<b>Go about</b>	to start doing something or to do something as usual	We need to discuss how to <b>go about</b> solving these problems in the monthly meeting.
<b>Go along</b>	to continue; to visit or attend a party or event	I'll <b>go along</b> with you to every corner of the globe.
<b>Go away</b>	to leave a place or a person	I'm going to <b>go away</b> this summer
<b>Go for</b>	to like something; to choose something	I think I'll <b>go for</b> the red team.
<b>Go after</b>	to try to get something; to follow someone	That's a good opportunity. <b>Go after</b> that job.
<b>Go against</b>	to disagree with or oppose someone/ something	You may lose your job if you <b>go against</b> your boss.
<b>Go ahead</b>	to arrive before someone	<b>Go ahead!</b> You're almost there.



Activity

Read the following sentences and complete them with the correct phrasal verb.

- |  |           |           |          |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. She will never go .....               | a) back   | b) around | c) after |
| 2. He is planning to go ..... his class. | a) along  | b) around | c) after |
| 3. We should tell them to go .....       | a) around | b) away   | c) back  |
| 4. You can go ..... and eat it.          | a) away   | b) along  | c) ahead |
| 5. She is going ..... well.              | a) along  | b) ahead  | c) back. |

4.2. Some common phrasal verbs with PUT

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	EXAMPLE
<b>Put away</b>	Keep something in its place	Can you please <b>put</b> your toys <b>away</b> ?
<b>Put down</b>	To insult someone	She always <b>put</b> her sister <b>down</b> .
<b>Put in</b>	Fix a large piece of equipment into a room or building	You're just <b>put in</b> a new split system.
<b>Put off</b>	To postpone	The storm <b>put</b> the game <b>off</b> by a week.
<b>Put up</b>	To tolerate	I had to <b>put up</b> with the problems in the house. I had no choice.
<b>Put on</b>	To dress oneself	She <b>puts on</b> her best suit for the party.
<b>Put back</b>	Return an object to the location where it came from	After you're done using the dictionary, <b>put it back</b> .
<b>Put out</b>	Extinguish (a fire or cigarette)	The firefighters quickly <b>put out</b> the fire in the apartment building.



Complete the sentences with the correct preposition: OFF, ON, OUT

- I decided to put \_\_\_\_\_ my vacation until next year due to unexpected work commitments.
- She tends to put \_\_\_\_\_ studying until the last minute, which can be stressful.
- Don't put \_\_\_\_\_ addressing the issue with your neighbor; it's best to resolve conflicts early.
- The team had to put \_\_\_\_\_ the project launch because of technical difficulties.
- She decided to put \_\_\_\_\_ her favorite dress for the special occasion.

*Using phrasal verbs in English is important for several reasons:*

- Natural Expression:**  
*Phrasal verbs are common in everyday English, and using them can make your English.*
- Expands your vocabulary:**  
*Phrasal verbs learning allows you to expand your vocabulary without having to memorize individual words.*

 **Read, reflect on the following sentences and share your opinion with your classmates.**

“Every drop counts! Save water today for a sustainable tomorrow”



“Be a water hero. Use it wisely and protect our planet.”



**Think and write. What actions can we take to care for water at home and school?**

HOME	SCHOOL



 **PRODUCTION** >>>

 **Let's create! Write a short text about:**

- What do you do on carnival?
- Do you take action to care for water during this festivity? Explain.

## THE SCHOOL

### PRACTICE



### Adjectives: Describing my school.

Hello, my name is Clara and I study at “Simon Bolivar” High School. The school is near my house and it is a very big building. There is a beautiful garden in front of my school. There is a playground just before it. It is an open space for games and sports and a lot of fun.

We play on the playground when we get time for that. There are twenty-six classrooms, a large library, a computer room, two science labs, a teachers’ room and the principal’s office.

There are about seven hundred students and about forty teachers in our school.

The teachers are very good and kind. I am very happy to study in this school.

**According to the reading, complete each sentence with the correct adjective.**

1. Clara’s house is a very ..... building.
2. The garden is .....
3. The library is .....
4. The teachers are very ..... and .....
5. Clara is very ..... to study in the school.

BIG	LARGE	BEAUTIFUL
GOOD	HAPPY	KIND

### Activity

#### Answer the following questions about your school.

1. What is the name of your school? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What do you like about your school? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many students study in your school? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many teachers work in your school? \_\_\_\_\_

**THEORY**

**1. Places in the school**

 **Look at the pictures. Read and practice the pronunciation of places in the school.**

**What is an adjective?**

- An adjective is a word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.
- Adjectives can be used to describe the qualities of someone or something.

An adjective often comes **BEFORE** a noun:

- a **red** car
- a **blue** sky
- an **interesting** book

And sometimes an adjective comes **AFTER** a verb:

- My car is **red**.
- The sky is **blue**.
- His book is **interesting**.



**Classroom**



**Library**



**Playground**



**Computer room**



**Laboratory**



**Principal's office**



**Auditorium**

 **Complete the words with the missing letters.**

1. L \_ B O \_ \_ \_ T O R \_ \_ \_
2. \_ \_ O M \_ U \_ \_ E R R \_ O M
3. P \_ A Y G R \_ \_ \_ N D
4. C \_ A S S \_ \_ O O \_ \_ \_
5. A \_ D I \_ \_ R I \_ \_ M
6. P R \_ N C \_ P A L ' \_ \_ O F \_ \_ \_ C E

**Activity**

b)  Look at the pictures, with your dictionary match the words with them. Draw a line.



Music room



Wash room



Gym



Principal's office



School yard



Classroom



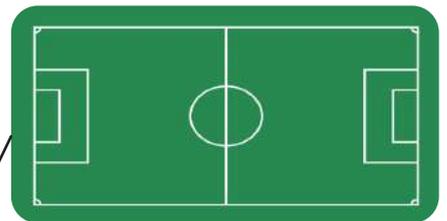
Teacher's room



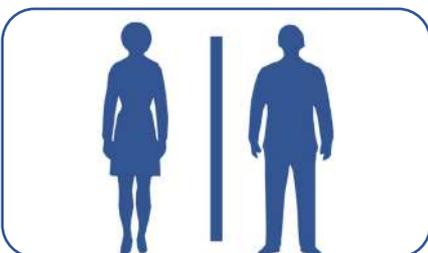
Nurse's office



Computer lab



Coffee



Secretary's office

Soccer field



 **Let's build your vocabulary! Look at the pictures and practice the following adjectives.**



**Quiet**



**Spacious**



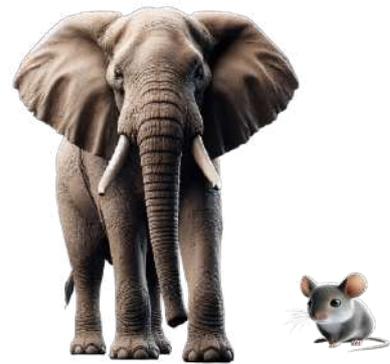
**Modern**



**Colorful**



**Fun**



**Big      Small**

 **Let's describe the places of your school using the describing adjectives.**



**Example:**

The library is a quiet place to study.

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

**Note**

We usually make sentences using describing adjectives with the **VERB TO BE**.

Maria **is** very Happy.

## 2. Question words

We use question words to ask certain types of questions.

QUESTION WORD	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
<b>What</b>	asking for information about something.	<i><b>What is your name?</b> My name is David.</i>
<b>When</b>	asking about time.	<i><b>When is your birthday?</b> It's on June 13rd.</i>
<b>Where</b>	asking in or at what place or position	<i><b>Where do you live?</b> I live in Punata.</i>
<b>Which</b>	asking about choice	<i><b>Which colour do you prefer?</b> My favourite colour is black.</i>
<b>Who</b>	asking what or which person or people (subject)	<i><b>Who is he?</b> He is my father.</i>
<b>Why</b>	asking for reason, asking what / for	<i><b>Why do you say that?</b> I say that based on the facts.</i>

### Did you know?

We often refer to these words as **WH words** because they include the letters WH (for example **WHy**, **HoW**).



### Let's read and complete de sentences with question words.

We use question words to ask certain types of questions.

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. .... is that girl?  | d. .... are you crying?   |
| b. .... is my bag?     | e. .... is the party?     |
| c. .... are you doing? | f. .... is your notebook? |

## 3. Time expressions

Use 'now,' 'at the moment,' 'right now,' or 'today' with the present continuous to speak about what is happening at the present moment.

### Examples:

- **Sara is watching TV now.** (Sara está mirando television en este momento).
- **I'm working in my project today.** (Estoy trabajando en mi proyecto hoy).
- **David is doing his homework at the moment.**(David está haciendo su tarea en este instante).

### Let's match the word with the meaning in Spanish.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| - At the moment  | - En este momento |
| - This afternoon | - Este año        |
| - Soon           | - Esta tarde      |
| - This year      | - En este momento |

### Some common time expressions are:

- *At the moment, at this moment*
- *Now, right now*
- *At present*
- *This morning, this afternoon, etc.*
- *Today*
- *Soon, very soon.*
- *This/ next week*
- *This/ next month.*
- *This year/ next year.*



## COMMUNITY WORK



### Verbs and short sentences to care environment

#### LET'S SAVE OUR PLANET

Caring for the environment is essential for the well-being of our planet and future generations.

By preserving ecosystems, reducing pollution, and conserving resources, we can ensure a sustainable and healthy world for all living beings.

Our actions today will determine the quality of life for tomorrow, making it imperative to take responsibility and act as stewards of the Earth.

#### Did you know?



*If you leave the sink open while brushing your teeth, you waste around 19 liters.*

#### Let's answer the questions

a) Why is caring for the environment important?

.....

b) What are some ways we can preserve ecosystems?

.....

c) Why do our actions today affect the quality of life for future generations?

.....

d) What role do we play as stewards of the Earth?

.....

Activity

**THEORY**

**1. Community helpers: professions and occupations**

 Building your vocabulary! Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks using the words in the box.














**WORD BANK**

TEACHER

LAWYER

CHEF

POLICE OFFICER

DOCTOR

WELDER

CARPENTER

MERCHANT

BUILDER



Match the following professions with their corresponding description

**Professions:**

1. Police officer \_\_\_\_\_
2. Firefighter \_\_\_\_\_
3. Doctor \_\_\_\_\_
4. Teacher \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mail carrier \_\_\_\_\_
6. Chef \_\_\_\_\_

**Descriptions:**

- a. This professional educates students in schools.
- b. This individual delivers letters and packages to homes.
- c. This person, wearing a uniform, ensures community safety.
- d. This expert prepares and cooks delicious meals in restaurants.
- e. This caregiver provides medical assistance and promotes health.
- f. This hero fights fires and rescues individuals during emergencies.



**Did you know that the oldest occupation were hunting, gathering food and agriculture?**

*These activities were carried out by humans to survive since prehistoric times.*



An ancient woman hunting



Let's complete the sentences with the verb to be (AM-IS-ARE)

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ a police officer.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ are a teacher.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ architects.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ nurses.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ lawyers.
7. Victoria \_\_\_\_\_ a mail carrier.
8. Oscar \_\_\_\_\_ a chef.
9. Daniel and Jose \_\_\_\_\_ students.
10. Carlos \_\_\_\_\_ an engineer.

**Verb to be AM-IS-ARE**

**Usage:** We use the simple present of verb "to be" to express an state or condition in the present.

**Example:**



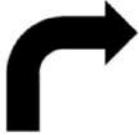
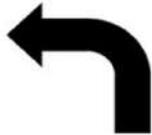
Valeria is a teacher at the "Falsuri" school.

**REMEMBER: Conjugation of verb TO BE**

I	am
You	are
He, She, It	is
We	are
They	are

## 2. Giving directions (prepositions of movement)

**Usage:** The preposition of movement refers to prepositions that show direction and movement in relation to a location.

 go straight	 turn right	 turn left
 U turn	 go past ...	 cross
 across from	 next to	 on/at the corner

Some common prepositions include:

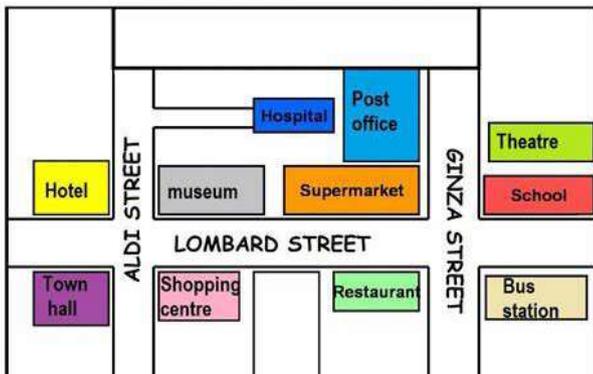
“hacia” (toward)	desde” (from)
“hasta” (until)	“entre” (between)
“a través de” (through)	“por” (along)
“en” (in/on)	“sobre” (on/over)
“bajo” (under).	“a través / cruzando” (across)

**Examples:**

1. **She’s walking toward the park.**  
(Ella está caminando hacia el parque.)
2. The playground is between the school and the library.  
(El parque infantil está entre la escuela y la biblioteca.)
3. They’re swimming in the pool.  
(Están nadando en la piscina.)
4. The store is open until 9 PM.  
(La tienda está abierta hasta las 9 PM.)



**You can! Look at the map and complete the sentences using the vocabulary in the word bank.**



1. The museum is \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket
2. The theatre is \_\_\_\_\_ the post office.
3. The bus station is \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre.
4. The supermarket is \_\_\_\_\_ to the museum and post office.

In front of - next to - near - between



## Prepositions of time: AT – IN – ON

### Usage:

**In** is used for longer, general time periods like months, years, and centuries.

**On** is typically used for more specific times, like days, dates, and holidays.

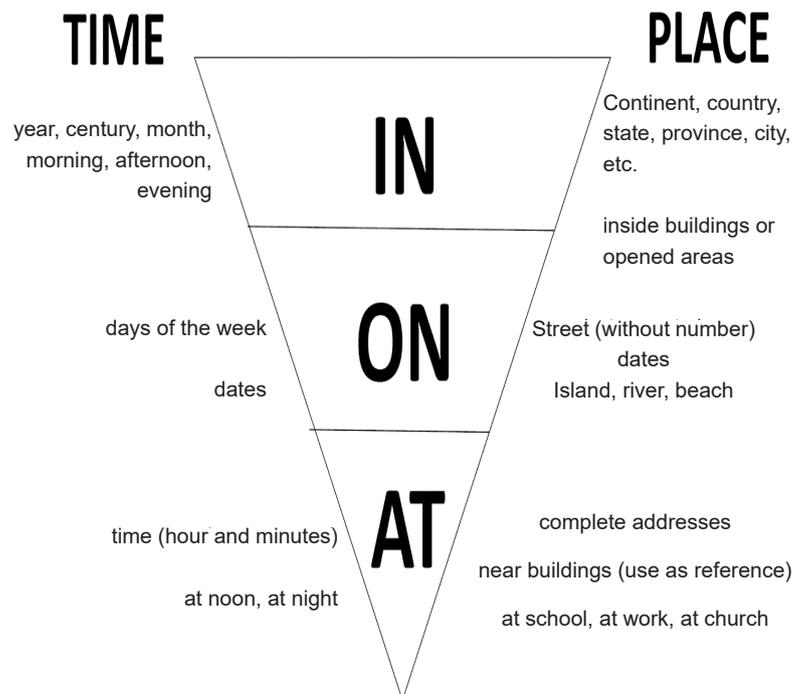
**At** is used for the most specific times, like precise times of the day

AT	IN	ON
At 8 o'clock	In the morning	On Tuesday
At night	In the afternoon	On May 1st
At christmas	In the summer	On my birthday
At present	In the past	On holiday
At breakfast	In two months	On the first day
At the moment	In a year	On a cold day
At the weekend	In may/ In 2023	On time



**Choose the correct preposition to complete sentences (at - in - on).**

- I go swimming .....the afternoon.  
a) In b) on c) at
- What do you do ..... Mondays?  
a) in b) on c) at
- Christmas is .....december.  
a) in b) on c) at
- My school starts.....7:30 o'clock.  
a) in b) on c) at
- They play football.....the afternoon.  
a) in b) on c) at
- The bus leaves.....2 o'clock.  
a) in b) on c) at
- Jose goes fishing.....summer.  
a) in b) on c) at
- The book is.....the table.  
a) in b) on c) at
- I live.....Cochabamba city.  
a) in b) on c) at



**APPRAISAL**

 Let's reflect on environmental pollution and then write five actions to preserve a healthy environment.



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**PRODUCTION**

 Let's draw a labeled map of our neighborhood or community, showing the location of your house and some places like the park, the nearest store, the field, the closest pharmacy, and others.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

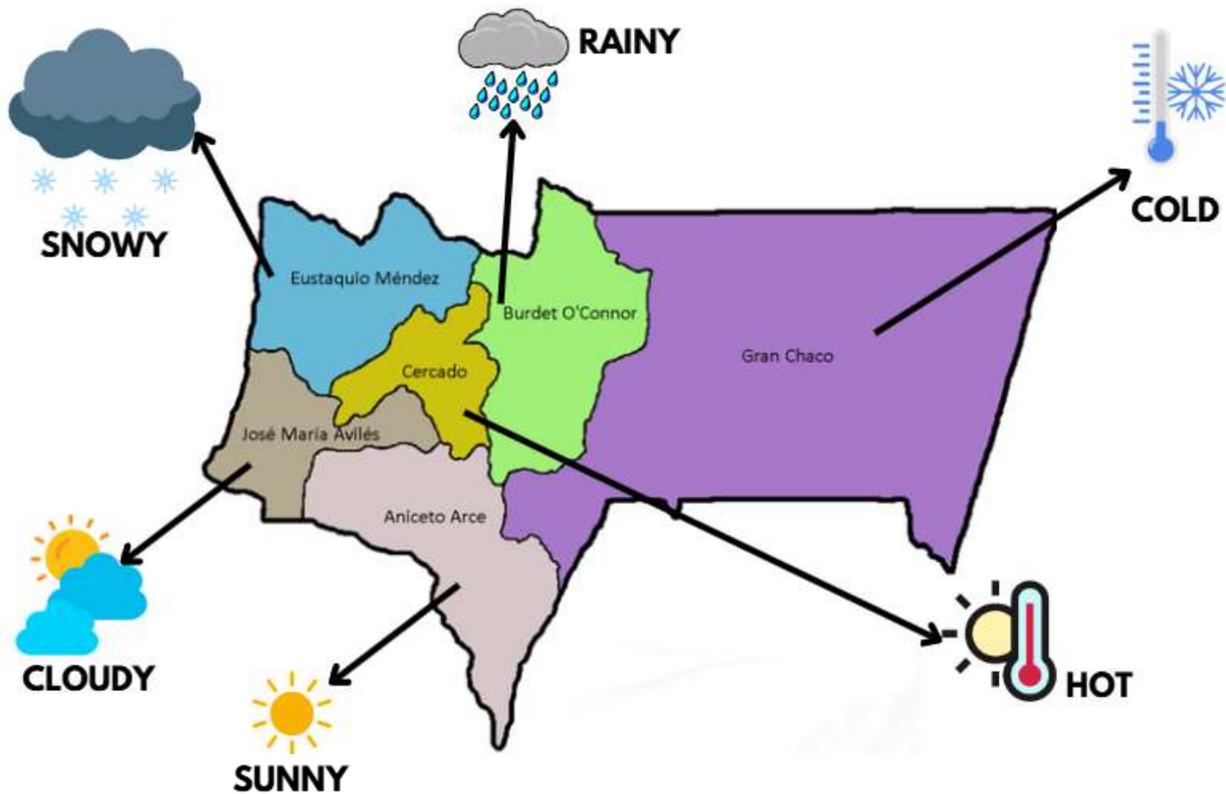
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## THE WEATHER IN BOLIVIA

### PRACTICE



#### Let's read

The weather in Bolivia is highly diverse due to its varied geography, spanning from the high mountains of the Andes to the vast Amazon rainforest.

In the Andean highlands, such as La Paz and Sucre, the climate is generally cold and dry, with significant temperature differences between day and night. In contrast, in the Amazon regions of northern and eastern Bolivia, the weather is tropical and humid, with high precipitation and warm temperatures year-round. In the central part of the country, in Cochabamba, the weather is temperate.

This climatic variability results in Bolivia having a wide range of landscapes and weather conditions that attract visitors and offer opportunities for diversified agriculture.

#### Let's practice!

Look at the picture and using the vocabulary, answer the following question:

What is the weather like in your city?

.....

.....

.....

.....

#### Activity

#### Let's read the following sentences and then answer TRUE or FALSE.

- |  |      |       |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Bolivia's weather is primarily uniform across the entire country.                     | True | False |
| 2. In La Paz and Sucre, the weather is characterized by warm temperatures year-round.    | True | False |
| 3. The varied weather in Bolivia has no impact on the country's agriculture and tourism. | True | False |

**THEORY**

In English, “in” and “on” are used with the months of the year as follows:

**1. “In” with the months:**

We use “in” to say that something happens within a particular month or during a broader period of time within that month.

**Examples:**

“My birthday is in October.”  
“I was born in January.”

**2. “On” with days within the months:**

We use “on” to say a specific day within a month.

**Examples:**

“Our anniversary is on February 14th.”  
“Christmas is on December 25th”

**2. Months of the year**

 Listen to your teacher, read and repeat. Practice the vocabulary about months of the year.

2025 Calendar																												
January							February							March							April							
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	
			1	2	3	4							1							1			1	2	3	4	5	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30						
													30	31														
May							June							July							August							
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	
				1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5						1	2	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	27	28	29	30	31	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							
September							October							November							December							
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	
	1	2	3	4	5	6				1	2	3	4							1			1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	29	30	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31								

 Let's practice! Write down the main festivals and holidays we celebrate each month in our country.

**Vocabulary**

- Holiday : Día festivo
- Mother's Day : Día de la madre
- Father's Day : Día el padre
- Valentine's Day : Día de San Valentín
- Birthday party : Fiesta de cumpleaños
- Surprise party : Fiesta sorpresa
- Day off : Día libre
- Christmas : Navidad
- New Year : Año Nuevo
- School anniversary : Aniversario del colegio
- Independence day : Día de la independencia
- Student's day : día del estudiante

MONTH	ACTIVITY
JANUARY	New Year
FEBRUARY	
MARCH	
APRIL	
MAY	
JUNE	
JULY	
AUGUST	
SEPTEMBER	
OCTOBER	
NOVEMBER	
DECEMBER	

### 3. Seasons and weather conditions

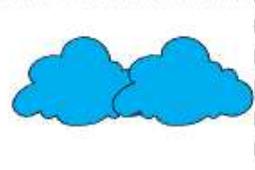
 **Building vocabulary!** Listen to your teacher and practice the vocabulary about adjectives to describe the weather conditions.



Windy



Sunny



Cloudy



Foggy

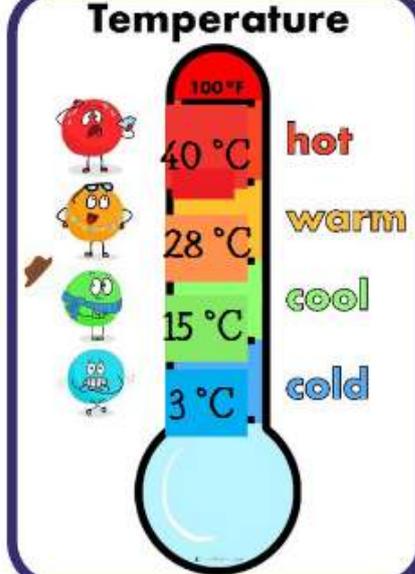


Snowy



Rainy

**Temperature**



100°F

40°C **hot**

28°C **warm**

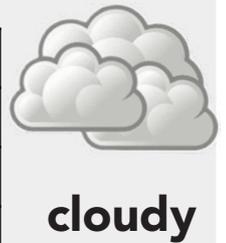
15°C **cool**

3°C **cold**

 Let's solve the following soup word about weather.

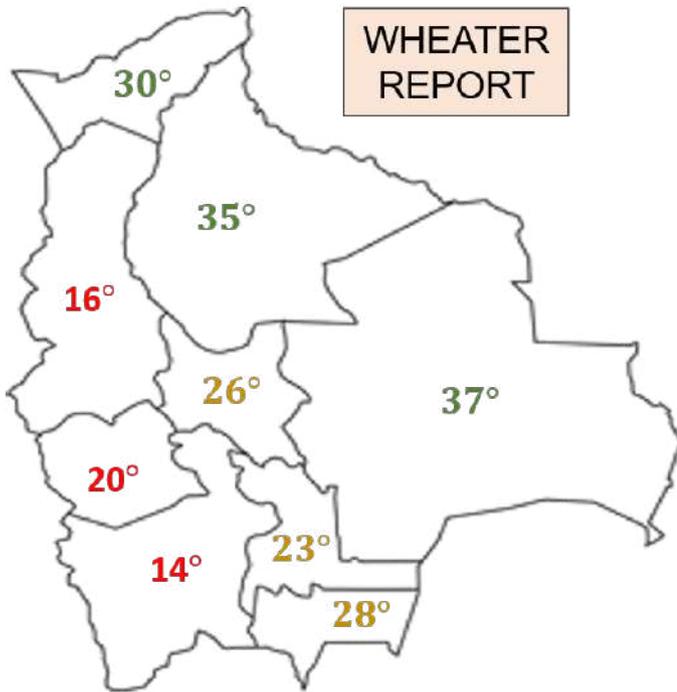


O	O	S	R	O	D	C	U	O	C	D	C	T
Y	N	V	S	C	N	R	O	T	O	A	L	B
A	A	N	A	U	Z	A	I	S	O	I	O	O
O	A	N	U	G	N	I	T	L	O	G	U	O
W	I	N	D	Y	D	N	R	P	N	A	D	Y
T	D	Y	O	P	R	Y	Y	I	I	P	Y	R
Z	S	O	L	C	O	F	Z	S	A	L	S	O
Z	G	C	M	E	O	Z	S	T	O	R	M	Y
F	L	O	L	S	E	S	E	O	Y	M	A	G
R	H	O	T	R	N	A	C	O	M	S	C	N
J	Z	E	F	F	L	O	E	E	G	R	D	Q
S	L	U	N	E	R	H	W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



Activity

 Look at the picture and answer the question: What is the weather like in.....?



1. What is the weather like in Cochabamba?  
It is \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the weather like in Oruro?  
It \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the weather like in Santa Cruz?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the weather like in La Paz?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the weather like in Pando?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Comparative adjectives

**ADJECTIVES: ONE SYLLABLE**

Adjetivo + er

Examples:

Short > shorter  
Tall > taller

**ADJECTIVES: TWO OR MORE SYLLABLE**

more + adjetivo

Examples:

intelligent > more intelligent  
expensive > more expensive

**ADJECTIVES ENDING IN - Y-**

y > ier

Examples:

Happy > happier  
Funny > funnier

**Usage:** The comparative adjectives are words used to compare two or more things, describing that one of them has a quality to a greater or lesser degree than the other.

Subject	Verb "To be"	Comparative adjective	than	Object.
Oruro	is	colder	than	Beni
A turtle	is	slower	than	a cat
A monkey	is	more intelligent	than	a pig

**IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES**

Good > better  
Bad > worse  
Far > farther  
Little > less



Activity

Let's practice! Change the adjectives to their comparative forms according to the spelling rules.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SPANISH
BIG	<i>Bigger</i>	<i>Más grande</i>
CLEAN		
CLEVER		
BRIGHT		
DIRTY		
BEAUTIFUL		
UGLY		
TALL		
INTERESTING		
EXPENSIVE		
LOW		

You can! Look at the pictures and write sentences using comparative adjectives



The bear is bigger than the dog.



Blank rounded rectangular box for writing a sentence.



Blank rounded rectangular box for writing a sentence.



Blank rounded rectangular box for writing a sentence.



Blank rounded rectangular box for writing a sentence.



**APPRAISAL**

Activity

**Let's talk about the weather changes in our country. Answer the following questions.**

1. What does "climate change" mean to you? Explain.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why is the weather changing so much?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Complete the chart about weather forecasting in your city, then write a short paragraph about what the weather is like in your city.**

# Weekly Weather Observations



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

FOOD

PRACTICE



**Bolivian food: Healthy food - Junk food**

Food is essential for our survival and well-being. It not only provides the energy needed for our daily activities but also supplies the essential nutrients our bodies need to function properly.

A balanced and nutritious diet helps maintain health, strengthen the immune system, and prevent diseases.

Moreover, food plays an important role in our culture, as it is often tied to celebrations and traditions, showcasing the agricultural and productive potential of each region in our country.

**Let's answer the questions:**

1. Why is food considered essential for our survival and well-being?
2. How does a balanced and nutritious diet contribute to our health?

 **Look at the picture and complete the following chart.**

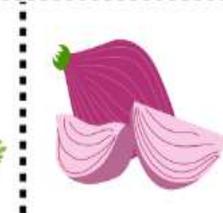
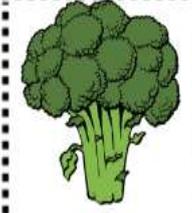
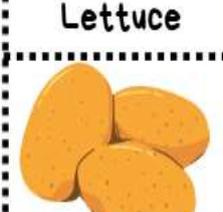
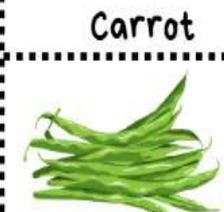
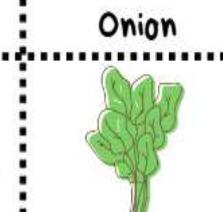
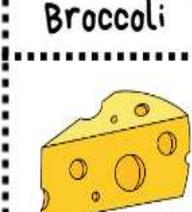
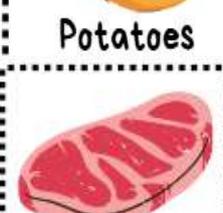
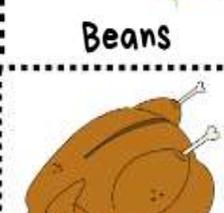
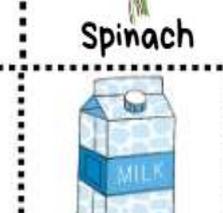
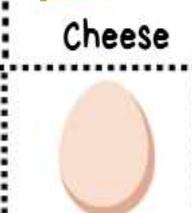
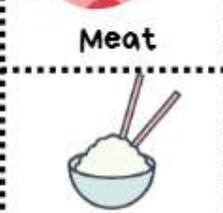
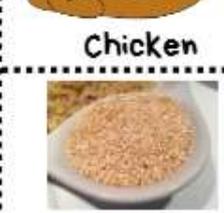
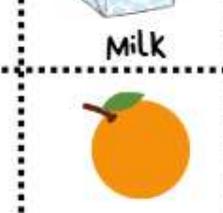
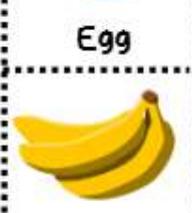
What is the dish name?	Where is the dish from?	What are the ingredients?
SALTEÑA	It is from Salta.	Meat , eggs, flour, butter, onion, peans.

**THEORY**

Let's build vocabulary! Listen and read the vocabulary about food

**DID YOU KNOW?**

- Fruits and vegetables contain important vitamins, minerals and plant chemicals. They also contain fibre.
- There are many varieties of fruit and vegetables available and many ways to prepare, cook and serve them.
- A diet high in fruit and vegetables can help protect you against cancer, diabetes and heart disease.
- Eat 5 kinds of vegetable and 2 kinds of fruit every day for good health.

 Lettuce	 Carrot	 Onion	 Broccoli
 Potatoes	 Beans	 Spinach	 Cheese
 Meat	 Chicken	 Milk	 Egg
 Rice	 Quinoa	 Orange	 Banana

Complete the sentences using the vocabulary that you learn before.



1. I like .....

1. I don't like .....

2. I like .....

2. I don't like .....

3. I like .....

3. I don't like .....

4. I like .....

4. I don't like .....

5. I like .....

5. I don't like .....





**Let's paint ! Healthy food (colour green) vs unhealthy food (colour red).**

ICE CREAM		EGGS	
PEAR		CAKE	
CHOCOLATE		CARROT	
SODA		WATER	
APPLE		FRENCH FRIES	
WATERMELON		BANANA	
PIZZA		BROCCOLI	
MILK		ORANGE JUICE	

**1. Countable and uncountable nouns**

**GRAMMAR NOTES:**

*What types of uncountable nouns are there?*

- **Liquids** (*milk, water, juice, wine, soup, tea, coffee, etc.*)
- **Abstract ideas** (*justice, love, advice, motivations, friendship, etc.*)
- **Powder and grain** (*sugar, quinoa, rice, etc.*)
- **Mass nouns** (*money, music, homework, time, gold, furniture, hair, etc.*)
- **States of being** (*sleep, stress, etc.*)
- **Feelings** (*happiness, sadness, surprise, etc.*)

COUNTABLE NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
They can be counted. For example: two cars.	They cannot be counted. For example: some water.
They have number (singular or plural). For example: one teacher, three teachers.	They only have a singular number. For example: some cheese.
When used in the singular, they must be preceded by cardinal numbers (one, two), indefinite articles (a, an), the definite article (the), or possessive adjectives (my, your). For example: a student.	They cannot be preceded by cardinal numbers (one, two) or indefinite articles (a, an). They can be preceded by possessive adjectives (my, your) or the definite article (the). For example: my faith.
The plural is formed by adding -s (flower / flowers), or -es (bus / buses). (!) Exceptions: irregular nouns. For example: child – children, foot – feet, tooth – teeth.	They do not have plural. Although they cannot be counted, the weight or the container containing them can be counted. For example: one kilo of rice, a cup of coffee.
They can be preceded by quantifiers: some, a few, any (in questions: some, some / in negative sentences: none). For example: some oranges.	They must be preceded by quantifiers: some, a little, etc. For example: They have some money left.





Complete the sentences with “there is” or “there are” and then turn into the negative form.

**AFFIRMATIVE**

1. There is some milk in the fridge.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ two apples on the table.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of traffic on the highway.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ some sugar in the jar.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a book on the shelf.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ some water in the glass.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ three dogs in the yard.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise in the city.

**NEGATIVE**

There is not some milk in the fridge.

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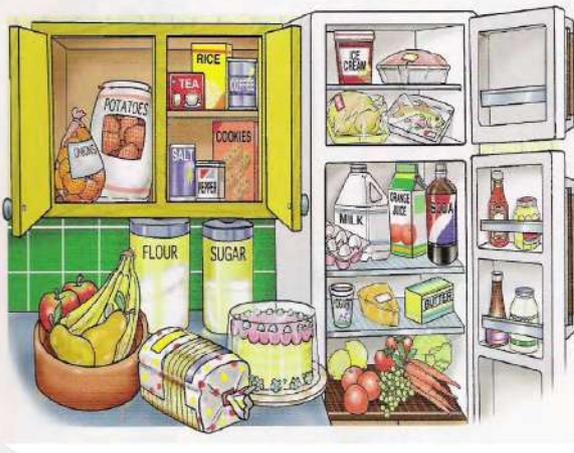


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Look at the picture and then write sentences in the box using “there is” and “there are”.

Activity



There are two apples. There is a cake.

---



---



---



---



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**3. Use of some and any (singular and plural nouns)**

**Grammar notes**

**SOME** and **ANY** are generally used as quantifiers.

To determine the existence or absence of something.



**SOME**

Use **some** in **positive** (affirmative) sentences.  
Some is used for both countable and uncountable nouns.

**Examples:**

I have some apples on the table.

(apple is countable)

I'd like some juice, please. (juice is uncountable)

I want some pop corns.

**ANY**

Use **any** for countable and uncountable nouns in:

**Negative sentences**

**Examples:**

There isn't any milk in the fridge.

She doesn't have any money.

**Interrogative sentences**

**Examples:**

Is there any milk?

Do you have any potatoes?

Activity

 Complete the sentences with some or any.

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Can I have _____ tea?               | 6. María doesn't have _____ money.   |
| 2. There is _____ milk in the glass.   | 7. I don't need _____ water.         |
| 3. Would you like _____ rice?          | 8. _____ students are dancing.       |
| 4. _____ boys are playing in the yard. | 9. She doesn't have _____ apples.    |
| 5. Do you have _____ brothers?         | 10. I have _____ toys in my bedroom. |

 Look at the picture, read and choose TRUE or FALSE.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. There is some juice on the chair.        | T | F |
| 2. There is some chicken in the fridge.     | T | F |
| 3. There is some fruit on the table.        | T | F |
| 4. There are some vegetables on the table.  | T | F |
| 5. There is some coffee on the table.       | T | F |
| 6. There is some orange juice on the table. | T | F |
| 7. There are not some eggs on the table.    | T | F |
| 8. There are some cookies on the chair.     | T | F |



4. Make a recipe.

Let's make a delicious fruit salad.

Ingredients:

- 1 apple
- 1 banana
- 1 orange
- 1 cup of strawberries
- 1 cup of grapes
- Juice of 1 lemon

Instructions:

- Wash all the fruits.
- Cut the apple, banana, orange, strawberries, and grapes into small pieces.
- Mix all the fruits in a big bowl.
- Add lemon juice to keep the fruit from turning brown.



**APPRAISAL**

Activity

 **Let's reflect about the importance of consuming healthy food.**

1. What healthy foods should you eat, and why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**PRODUCTION**

 **Let's make a healthy food recipe book with our classmates and then share the food preparations in cooking workshops in class.**



.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

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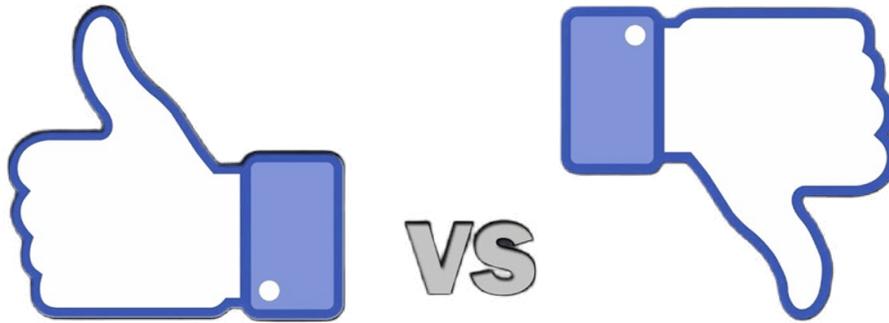
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## LIKES AND DISLIKES

### PRACTICE



### Read the following text

Hello! My name is David, and I would like to tell you about the activities I enjoy in my free time. It's essential to have hobbies and pastimes to relax and have fun.

In my free time, I have a few favorite activities. I love reading books. There's something magical about getting lost in a good story. Additionally, I enjoy taking long walks in the park. The fresh air and the beauty of nature help me clear my mind and recharge.

To sum it up, my free time is precious to me, and I like to make the most of it. Reading and spending time in nature are two things that bring me joy and relaxation. It's essential to have these moments to balance the busyness of daily life. Thank you for taking the time to learn about my favorite free-time activities

### What about you?

On the lines, write activities that you like and dislike.



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



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

Activity

According to the reading decide if the sentences are True or False.

1. Is the speaker's name mentioned in the introduction?	True / False
2. Does the speaker enjoy reading books in their free time?	True / False
3. According to the text, taking walks in the park helps the speaker clear their mind.	True / False

### THEORY

### 1. Free time activities

More Vocabulary

- I watch TV
- I listen to music
- I paint
- I draw
- I dance
- I take photos
- I spend time with my family
- I take a nap
- I write stories



Activity

 Let's practice the questions and answers with a partner

Wich activities do you like?

.....

Wich activities don't you like?

.....

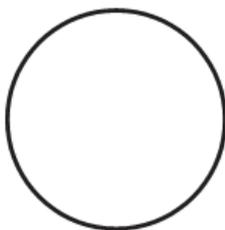
 Find the following words in the soupword

**WORD LIST**

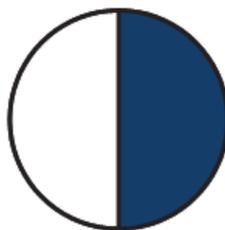
- Do homework
- go swimming
- listen to music
- play guitar
- ride a horse
- go shopping
- go cycling
- take photos
- paint
- read
- go fishing
- watch TV.

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

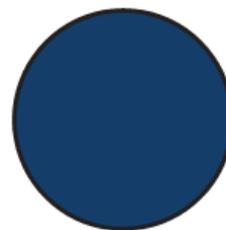
Adverbs of frequency: always, sometimes and never.



NEVER= 0 %



SOMETIMES= 50 %



ALWAYS=100 %

Activity

 **Let's practice! Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with the adverbs of frequency that you learn before.**

1. I always go to school. \_\_\_\_\_ %
2. My brother never speaks English. \_\_\_\_\_ %
3. My father never goes fishing. \_\_\_\_\_ %
4. My sister sometimes reads a book. \_\_\_\_\_ %
5. I never cook. \_\_\_\_\_ %
6. They always play soccer \_\_\_\_\_ %

 **Exercise: Read the following text and decide if the sentences are True or False.**

“On the weekends, I always make a trip to the supermarket to stock up on groceries. I always plan my shopping list carefully to ensure I have everything I need for the week. Sometimes, I like to explore new products and try out different recipes. However, I never forget to buy the essentials like milk and bread, as they are must-haves in my kitchen.”



 **According to the reading choose the best option.**

1. Is the person always planning their shopping list carefully?  
TRUE FALSE
2. Does the person sometimes like to explore new products?  
TRUE FALSE
3. Does the person forget to buy essentials like milk and bread?  
TRUE FALSE
4. Does the person go grocery shopping on weekdays?  
TRUE FALSE
5. Does the person enjoy trying out different recipes every weekend?  
TRUE FALSE

Activity



Look at the pictures and write sentences using the adverbs of frequency

**ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER**

**EXAMPLE:**

I always go to school.

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



Complete your column on the chart and then write 8 sentences.

ALWAYS (XX) SOMETIMES (X) NEVER (-)	SARA	SANTIAGO	YOU
Eat healthy food	XX	X	
Go to cinema	X	X	
Play soccer	-	XX	
Go to the park	X	X	
Do sport or exercise	XX	X	
Be ill	X	X	
Sleep for eight hours	-	XX	
Visit the grandparents	-	X	

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

2. Do you like?



RUNNING



BASEBALL



TABLE TENNIS



GOLF



VOLLEYBALL



BASKETBALL



TENNIS



FOOTBALL

Grammar notes

Keywords to talk about likes and dislikes:

- Like
- Love
- Enjoy
- Prefer
- Hate
- Adore

Examples:

*I like swimming.*

*They love playing tennis on weekends.*

*We enjoy hiking in the mountains.*

*I prefer playing golf to basketball.*

Complete the affirmative and negative sentences using the vocabulary about sports.



Affirmative: **+**  
**Subject + Verb(es/s) + complement.**

I	like	playing soccer.
you	.....	.....
He	.....	.....
She	.....	.....
It	.....	.....
You	.....	.....
We	.....	.....
they	.....	.....

**Subject + do/ does + not + Verb (base form) + complement.**

I	do not	like	Silpancho.
you	.....	.....	.....
He	does not	.....	.....
She	.....	.....	.....
It	.....	.....	.....
You	.....	.....	.....
We	.....	.....	.....
they	.....	.....	.....

### 3. Would you like?

Usage: It's a polite way to inquire about someone's preferences or desires in various situations.

#### Grammar notes

The phrase "Would you like" in English is used to ask a question or offer something politely and courteously.

It means "¿Te gustaría?" or "¿Quisieras?" and is commonly used when offering food, drinks, assistance, or anything else that someone might desire or need.

**For example:**

"Would you like a cup of tea?"



**In your class, find someone who:**

Would you like to go...?	NAME	DAY AND TIME
shopping	Edson	Saturday - 15:00
swimming		
play soccer		
to the movies		
to the park		
to my birthday party		



**Practice this short conversation in pairs:**

**David:** Hi Sara, would you like to have some hot chocolate with me after school?

**Sara:** Hi David! Yes, I would love to!

**David:** Great! Let's go to the café in the park after classes.

**Sara:** Alright! See you after school, David!

**David:** Goodbye, Sara!

#### APPRAISAL



Work in groups. Let's write messages to create a harmony environment. Don't forget to use adverbs of frequency.

Example:

**We always respect each other.**



Now you can!



#### PRODUCTION



Write sentences about What you like and dislike to do on your free times.



What do you like to do on free times?

- I like.....

\_\_\_\_\_



What don't you like to do on free times?

- I don't like.....

\_\_\_\_\_

## INTERCULTURAL COEXISTENCE THROUGH THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY



### Importance of technology in Bolivia's education

In Bolivia, technology plays a vital role in advancing education by bridging gaps and enhancing learning experiences. Digital tools grant students access to extensive resources and interactive platforms, fostering a more engaging and dynamic learning environment. Additionally, technology empowers educators with innovative teaching methods and streamlines administrative tasks.

Integrating digital resources can help Bolivia address educational disparities, particularly in remote areas, while equipping students with essential skills for the future. Embracing technology in education not only supports academic development but also prepares students for a rapidly evolving global landscape, ultimately contributing to the nation's progress.

### Answer the following question:

Is the technology important for education?  
Why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Activity

### According to the reading, decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

1. Technology in Bolivia's education system helps bridge gaps and enhance learning experiences.  

TRUE      FALSE
2. Digital tools in Bolivia are primarily used for traditional teaching methods without any interactive elements.  

TRUE      FALSE
3. Integrating technology in education can address disparities and prepare students for future challenges.  

TRUE      FALSE

**THEORY**

**1. The hardware and software of the computer.**

 Look at the pictures and, using a dictionary, write the names of the computer parts.

**What is the difference between hardware and software?**

*The basic difference between hardware and software is that hardware refers to the physical and tangible components of a computer or electronic device, such as the CPU, RAM, hard drive, and screen, while software refers to the programs, applications, and data that run on the hardware to perform specific tasks.*

*In summary, hardware refers to the physical components, while software consists of the programs and data that make those components functional.*





















**Read the questions and choose the correct option:**

1. What is the main part of the computer where you see information and pictures?
  - a) Keyboard
  - b) Mouse
  - c) Monitor
  - d) Printer
  
2. Which part of the computer is used for typing and entering text?
  - a) Monitor
  - b) Mouse
  - c) Keyboard
  - d) CPU
  
3. What is the brain of the computer called?
  - a) Monitor
  - b) Mouse
  - c) Keyboard
  - d) CPU

Activity

## 2. Present continuous tense

Usage: The Present Continuous Tense is a verb tense used to describe actions that are happening now or that are in progress.

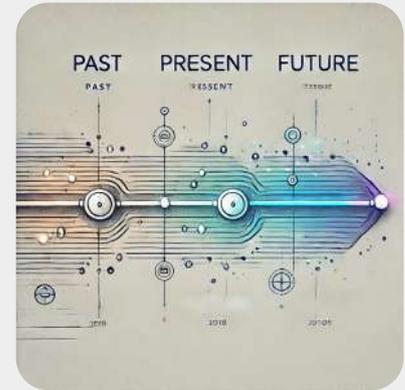
Structure affirmative sentences:

Subject + verb "TO BE" + main verb ING+ Complement

(am, is, are)

**Example:**

You are playing basketball.



### 2.1. Affirmative sentence

Subject	Verb "to be" (am-is-are)	Main verb + ing	Object
I	am	reading	a book
You	are	reading	a book
He	is	reading	a book
She	is	reading	a book
It	is	playing	with a ball
We	are	reading	a book
You	are	reading	a book
They	are	reading	a book

**What is the difference between hardware and software?**

**Time expressions used with present continuous:**

Now → *ahora*  
 Right now → *ahora mismo*  
 Today → *hoy*  
 At present → *en el presente*  
 At the moment → *por el momento*  
 In this moment → *en este momento*  
 Currently → *actualmente*  
 Nowadays → *hoy en día*

Activity

Fill in the blanks with the correct present continuous. Use the verbs in brackets.

- They \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ soccer in the park. (PLAY)
- She \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ dinner for her family. (COOK)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ to our favorite song at the party. ( DANCE)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ a fascinating book about space. (READ)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to my best friend. (WRITE)
- The kids \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ on the trampoline in the backyard (JUMP)

**Writing tips!**

You can contract your sentences as the following example:

1. You aren't reading a book.
2. He isn't reading a book.

**2.2. Negative sentence**

Subject	Verb "to be" (am-is-are)	Main verb + ing	Object
I	am not	playing	with a ball
You	are not	playing	with a ball
He	is not	playing	with a ball
She	is not	playing	with a ball
It	is not	playing	with a ball
We	are not	playing	with a ball
You	are not	playing	with a ball
They	are	playing	with a ball

 **Let's practice! Look at the pictures and write negative sentences in present progressive. Try to contract the sentences.**



Brushing



Eating



Playing



Writing



Singing



Studying

1. They are not playing soccer in the park.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

**3. ING verbs rules – Actions and short sentences.**

a) Verbs ending in a consonant + vowel + consonant, we double the final consonant and add ING. In general you just add -ING to the end of a verb.

Infinitive	Ing Form
to eat	eating
to look	looking
to sail	sailing



She is eating "Majao cruceño"



They are sailing on a boat in Cobija

Verbs ending in consonant + -E, remove the "e" from the end and add -ING.

Infinitive	Ing Form
to move	moving
to dance	dancing
to write	writing



He is dancing "Macheteros".



She is writing a letter.

b) Verbs ending in a **consonant + vowel + consonant**, we double the final consonant and add **ING**.



He is swimming at the pool.



They are stopping on the street.

Infinitive	Ing Form
to swim	swimming
to plan	planning
to stop	stopping

c) We do not double the final consonant when the verb ends in W, X or Y.



My brother is fixing the car.



The wind is blowing in Santa Cruz de la Sierra

Infinitive	Ing Form
to enjoy	eating
to fix	looking
to blow	blowing

d) Verbs ending in IE, we remove "ie" from the end and add YING.



He is tying his shoes.



She is lying to her boss.

Infinitive	Ing Form
to tie	tying
to lie	lying

Activity



**Exercise: According to the spelling rules of gerunds, write the gerund (-ing form) of these verbs.**

- |      |                     |        |       |       |       |
|------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cut  | ..... Cutting ..... | Give   | ..... | Clean | ..... |
| Jog  | .....               | Annoy  | ..... | Drive | ..... |
| Hide | .....               | Choose | ..... | Shine | ..... |
| Play | .....               | Walk   | ..... | Get   | ..... |
| Chat | .....               | Drink  | ..... | Eat   | ..... |

**4. Action verbs (To plug in, to turn on/off, to connect)**



TO PLUG IN



TO TURN ON



TO TURN OFF



TO CONNECT

Activity

 Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with words from the box.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the lamp, and it will light up.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the TV to watch your favorite show.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the puzzle pieces to complete the picture.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the computer when you're done using it.
5. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ my phone charger, please?
6. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ my phone to charge it.
7. Remember to \_\_\_\_\_ the fan if you're feeling hot.
8. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the dots to reveal the hidden picture.
9. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the lights before leaving the room.

**Word bank**

- Plug in X3
- Turn on X2
- Connect X2
- Turn off X2

**APPRAISAL**

 What do you think about technology at school? Is it advantageous or disadvantageous? Let's reflect and make a list about advantages and disadvantages of technology.



Advantages

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Disadvantages

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**PRODUCTION**

 What are you doing? Let's make a list of actions we are doing right now at the school to protect and preserve "The mother earth".

*I am recycling plastic bottles.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





## FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS

### PRACTICE



#### **Knowing my town and important places**

##### **The magic of Copacabana**

Copacabana, located on the shores of Lake Titicaca in Bolivia, is a popular tourist destination. This small town is known for its beautiful views of the lake and its historic church, the “Basílica de Nuestra Señora de Copacabana”. Visitors come to enjoy the peaceful atmosphere, explore the local markets, and take boat trips to nearby islands like Isla del Sol. The area is rich in cultural traditions and offers a unique glimpse into Bolivian life.

#### **Answer the following question:**

What touristic places of your town do you know?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Activity**

#### **According to the text answer the following questions.**

1. What is the main attraction of Copacabana mentioned in the paragraph?

.....

2. Which nearby island can visitors explore when they visit Copacabana?

.....

**THEORY**

**1. Connectors AND - BUT**

AND	BUT
<p>“And” This is a coordinating conjunction that is used to connect similar or related ideas, actions, or items</p>	<p>“But” is also a coordinating conjunction, but it is used to show contrast or opposition between two ideas, actions, or items.</p>
<p><i>“I like to read books, <b>and</b> I enjoy watching movies.”</i></p>	<p><i>“I wanted to go to the park, <b>but</b> it started raining”</i></p>

Activity

 Read the following sentences and circle the connector that best complete the sentence.

1. I am hungry ( and / but ) I don't have any money to buy food.
2. It's late ( and / but ) I'm tired!
3. David likes funny movies ( and / but ) he doesn't like scary movies.
4. Her name is Sarah ( and / but ) his name is Santiago.
5. She thinks math is very difficult ( and / but ) she likes it.
6. Cochabamba is a big city ( and / but ) it's located in the heart of Bolivia.
7. My friend isn't very big ( and / but ) he's very strong.
8. Fruit tastes good ( and / but ) it's healthy for your body.
9. I'm afraid of dogs ( and / but ) I'm not afraid of cats.
10. Our flight is late ( and / but ) I think we will arrive on time.
11. I want to go to the beach ( and / but ) it's raining.
12. My brother wants to be an astronaut ( and / but ) he wants to travel to the moon.
13. First I want to play football ( and / but ) then I want to go home.
14. She is a good actress ( and / but ) she isn't famous.

**2. Hobbies and abilities.**

**Hobbies**

A hobby is an enjoyable pastime.



Playing marbles

**Abilities**

Ability is a skill or talent someone has.



Running



Building vocabulary



JUMP THE ROPE



COOK



PLAY THE GUITAR



WATCH TV



PLAY SOCCER



READ BOOKS



PLAY CARDS



SING



TAKE PHOTOS



Let's write! Classify the verbs of the previous exercise in two categories HOBBIES AND ABILITIES.

HOBBIES	
1.	.....
2.	.....
3.	.....
4.	.....
5.	.....
6.	.....

ABILITIES	
1.	.....
2.	.....
3.	.....
4.	.....
5.	.....
6.	.....

### 3. Modal verb: CAN (Affirmative, negative, interrogative)

#### Affirmative form

##### Modal verb CAN

**Usage:** “Can” is a modal auxiliary verb and it is used to indicate **abilities**, to make requests, to indicate probability, or to give permissions.

Subject	Can (modal verb)	Verb (base form)	Complement.
I	can	sing	songs.
You	can	cook	“Pique Macho”.
He She It	can	read	books.
We	can	play	soccer.
They	can	write	letters.

 Look at the pictures and write affirmative sentences using the modal verb CAN.



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_

Activity



## Negative form

Subject	Can (modal verb)	not	Verb (base form)	Complement.
I	can	not	sing	songs.
You	can	not	cook	"Pique Macho".
He She It	can	not	read	books.
We	can	not	play	soccer.
They	can	not	write	letters.

### Writing tips

**You can contract the negative sentences like:**

- *I can not sing songs.*
- *I can't sing songs.*



Let's complete the negative sentences. Using the modal verb CAN.

- My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ (dance).
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) a horse.
- Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (run) very far.
- My father \_\_\_\_\_ (cook).
- My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) English.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (fix) cars.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (play) soccer.
- My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (read) very fast.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) French.
- María \_\_\_\_\_ (sing).
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (play) cards.
- Santiago \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) a plane.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) a car.
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (paint)
- The girl \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano.
- My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) very well
- Cats \_\_\_\_\_ (fly).

## Interrogative form

Can (modal verb)	Subject	Verb (base form)	Complement?	Short answers
Can	I	sing	songs?	Yes. I can. No, I can not.
Can	You	cook	"Pique Macho"?	Yes. you can. No, you can not.
Can	He She It	read	books?	Yes. he can. No, he can not.
Can	We	play	soccer?	Yes. we can. No, we can not.
Can	They	write	letters?	Yes. they can. No, they can not.

Activity

 Let's complete with interrogative form like the example:

He can play football —————> Can he play football?

1. She can drive a car.
2. The children can go to the park.
3. I can swim.
4. The teacher can help the student.
5. They can dance Tango.

---



---



---



---



---

### APPRAISAL

 Answer the following question, then share it with your class.

Is there an activity that women can't do? Why?

.....

Is there an activity that men can't do? Why?

.....



### PRODUCTION

 Let's make a creative collage about us showing our abilities and hobbies. Then write sentences using the modal verb CAN.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SPORTS

**PRACTICE**



 **Let's read the following text**

**Patricia's talents**

Patricia was a vibrant young woman living in the charming city of Tarija, Bolivia. Her life revolved around her passion for music. She had a remarkable talent for playing a variety of instruments, from the melodious charango to the rhythmic drums of the local folklore. Patricia's home was often filled with the rich sounds of her music, as she seamlessly transitioned from one instrument to another. Her love for music not only connected her deeply with her Bolivian roots but also made her a beloved figure in her community. Through her performances, Patricia shared the beauty of Tarija's culture with everyone around her.

 **According to the reading answer the questions:**

1. What types of musical instruments did Patricia play, and how are they related to her culture?

.....

2. How did Patricia's passion for music influence her life and her community in Tarija?

.....

3. In what ways did Patricia's love for music reflect her connection to her Bolivian roots?

.....

Activity

**THEORY**

**1. Present continuous tense: Interrogative form**



The interrogative form of the present continuous is used to ask questions about actions that are happening in the present moment or in a near future time frame.

**Example:**



Verb "to be" (am-is-are)	Subject	Main verb + ing	Object + ?	Short answers
Am	I	reading	a book?	- Yes, I am - No, I am not
Are	you	reading	a book?	- Yes, you are. - No, you are not
Is	he	reading	a book?	- Yes, he is - No, he is not
Is	she	reading	a book?	- Yes, she is - No, she is not
Is	it	reading	a book?	- Yes, it is - No, it is not
Are	we	reading	a book?	- Yes, we are. - No, we are not
Are	they	reading	a book?	- Yes, they are. - No, they are not

**You can! Let's order the words in order to make interrogative sentences in present progressive.**

Activity

1. drinking / soda / Maria / Is / ?

.....

2. Are / they / soccer / playing / ?

.....

3. "Morenada" / we / dancing / are / ?

.....

4. Soup / Is / cooking / he / ?

.....

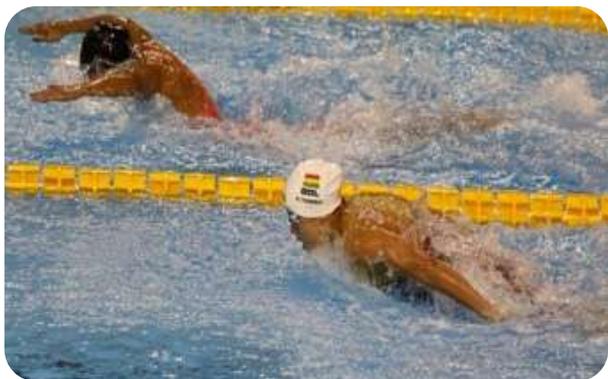
a) Talking about sports: look at the pictures and pronounce the sports' names.



**ATHLETISM**



**RAQUETBALL**



**SWIMMING**



**CHESS**



**SOCCER**



**BASQUETBALL**



**VOLLEYBALL**



**CYCLING**

**b) Make a question.**

 **Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb "TO BE" and "ING" verb**



1. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner? (COOK)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Maria \_\_\_\_\_ cake? (BAKE)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the girls \_\_\_\_\_? (DANCE)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the boys \_\_\_\_\_? (PLAY)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_? (RAIN)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ the piano? (PLAY)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ sports this year? (PRACTICE)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the dog \_\_\_\_\_? (BARK)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ my mother \_\_\_\_\_? (TALK)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_? (DO)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Mijael \_\_\_\_\_? (SEARCH)
12. \_\_\_\_\_ the cat \_\_\_\_\_? (SLEEP)

**2. Writing and speaking about my favorite music**

 **Read the following text.**



**Alex's world**

Alex, a vibrant young man from Cochabamba, has a diverse taste in music that reflects his eclectic personality. From the pulsating beats of electronic and hip-hop to the soulful strains of jazz and blues, he finds inspiration in every genre.

His playlist seamlessly transitions from the energetic riffs of rock and the catchy melodies of pop to the rhythmic vibes of reggae and the storytelling of country.

Alex's appreciation for the complexity of classical compositions and the raw authenticity of rap and folk music highlights his deep connection to a wide range of musical traditions.

In Cochabamba's rich cultural landscape, Alex's musical tastes mirror the city's blend of tradition and modernity, making every day a new exploration of sound.

 **Read the sentences and, according to the text decide if they are TRUE OR FALSE**

**Activity**

- |  |      |       |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Alex's musical interests include electronic, hip-hop, and reggae. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. Alex only enjoys classical music and country in his playlist.     | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. Alex lives in a city with a blend of tradition and modernity.     | TRUE | FALSE |



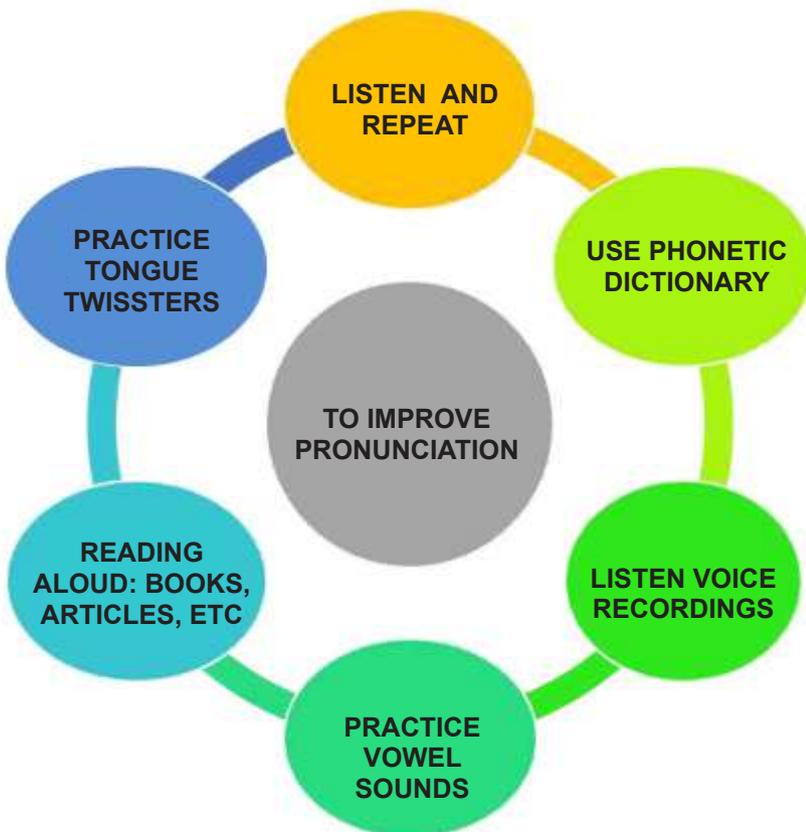
**Let's search! Find the genres of music that Alex likes. Then, write them in the box.**

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

**Genres of music**

1. Rap
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....

**3. Pronunciation tips**



Good pronunciation in English involves speaking clearly and comprehensibly. Some important aspects include the correct pronunciation of vowel and consonant sounds, emphasis on the right syllables, appropriate intonation, and speaking speed.

It's helpful to listen and practice with native speakers or audio resources to improve your pronunciation. Additionally, paying attention to regional accents may be important depending on your English communication goals."



Practice the tongue twisters to improve your pronunciation in English.



How can a clam  
cram in a clean  
cream can?

Four furious  
friends fought  
for the phone.

If two witches  
were watching two  
watches, which  
witch would watch  
which watch?

She sells seashells  
by the seashore,  
The shells she  
sells are surely  
seashells.



Find four different tongue twisters and write them down. Then, share them with your classmates.

Tongue twister 1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Tongue twister 2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Tongue twister 3

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Tongue twister 4

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Activity

**APPRAISAL**

 "Let's go to listen to some old and contemporary music with various themes, and then we will reflect with our partners on their content and lyrics. We will share our viewpoints and opinions, respecting the opinions of others."



What kind of music do you like? Why?

.....

Do you like old music?

.....

Do you like contemporary music?"

.....

**PRODUCTION**

 Let's go to write a short composition in English, sharing your musical preferences and your favorite sports. You can use the vocabulary learned in the lesson.

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**PRIMER TRIMESTRE**

**Lengua Extranjera**

Cristina de los Ángeles Amaya Villafan

**SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE**

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**TERCER TRIMESTRE**

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