



BICENTENARIO DE
BOLIVIA



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN

Lengua Extranjera Inglés

EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA COMUNITARIA PRODUCTIVA
SUBSISTEMA DE EDUCACIÓN REGULAR

2^{do}

AÑO DE ESCOLARIDAD



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA
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DE EDUCACIÓN

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Texto de aprendizaje, 2do año de escolaridad, Educación Secundaria
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PRESENTACIÓN

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

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

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

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

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

Edgar Pary Chambi
Ministro de Educación

COEXISTENCE WITH EVENTS HAPPENING IN THE CONTEXT

PRACTICE

1. Carnival in Bolivia

Let's know and read about Bolivia's carnival

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 entrance", also involved individually costumed people representing a character.

In addition to the entrance, other rites are performed during the days of the carnival, such as the ch'alla, a libation and 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 importants are from Oruro, Santa Cruz and Tarija.



Carnival in Bolivia and the celebration in the different departments of the country.

Fuente: <https://www.eabolivia.com/carnaval-boliviano.html>

Activity

Let's answer these questions (Respondemos estas preguntas):

- ¿How do you celebrate the carnival in Bolivia?
- ¿What is the ch'alla?
- ¿Do you visit another regions to celebrate carnival?
- ¿When the carnival is celebrated in Bolivia?

THEORY

Verb Conjugation & Spelling

Simple present tense 3rd 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.

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

The simple present tense is an English verb tense used to express current actions, states, and general facts.

CONJUGATION EXAMPLE: VERB "TO PLAY"

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.

Present Simple



Past Now Future

Examples:

- I eat breakfast every morning.
(Desayuno todas las mañanas)
- She works at the hospital.
(Ella trabaja en el hospital)
- They play soccer on weekends.
(Ellos juegan futbol todos los fines de semana).
- He likes to read books.
(A él le gusta leer libros)
- Birds sing in the morning.
(Los pájaros cantan por la mañana)

a) Let's write the third persons of these verbs and then translate to spanish.

Verb	3 rd person (He-she-it)	Translation
Speak	He speaks	Él habla
Go	She goes	Ella va
Call		
Catch		
Play		
Study		
Eat		
Drink		
Teach		
Like		
Sleep		
Run		
Fly		

b) What actions do they do? Let's look the pictures and then write what they do in english.



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/24wccr2n>

They cook dinner.



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2xpzs9p7>

He plays soccer.



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2a95juzl>



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/237tjbcv>



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2cyd9y84>



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2928vqek>



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/229kkpdn>



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/22p9txye>



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2at33hwz>



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2xotl6dj>



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/27npvu9j>



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/274ej94n>

Now, translate these sentences to English.

- Yo como una manzana.
- Tú compras un libro.
- Él juega ajedrez.
- Ella camina en el parque.
- Nosotros compramos una pizza.
- Ustedes escuchan música clásica.
- Ellos juegan fútbol.
- El gato duerme en el sofá

1.2. Customs of my region.



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/27su9y7u>

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 Entrance of the Great Power in the city of La Paz, the Entrance of the Virgin of Urkupiña of the city of Cochabamba, the festivity of Los Chutillos in Potosí.

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

Let's answer these questions.

1. Where does it celebrate "the entrance of the Great Power"?

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 which one?

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 Sunday of temptation.</i>	<i>Folk entrance</i>	<i>Dance and joy</i>

2. 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 depend on it.



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



3. 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.

a) Some common phrasal verbs with the verb “GO”

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

b) Some common phrasal verbs with PUT

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

Exercises: Now we're going to practice the phrasal verbs:



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 sound more natural and fluent.
- Expands Vocabulary:** Learning phrasal verbs allows you to expand your vocabulary without having to memorize individual words since they combine verbs with prepositional or adverbial particles.
- Idiomatic Expression:** Phrasal verbs are often idiomatic, meaning their meaning is not necessarily evident from the individual words.

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.
- Please remember to put _____ sunscreen before going to the beach to protect your skin.
- Don't forget to put _____ your seatbelt before starting the car for safety.
- They planned to put _____ a fantastic fireworks display for the costume party.
- He quickly put _____ the small fire in the kitchen with a fire extinguisher.
- The firefighters worked tirelessly to put _____ the raging forest fire.
- She was kind enough to put _____ snacks and refreshments for the guests at the party.
- The company had to put _____ a statement addressing the recent product recall.

APPRAISAL

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

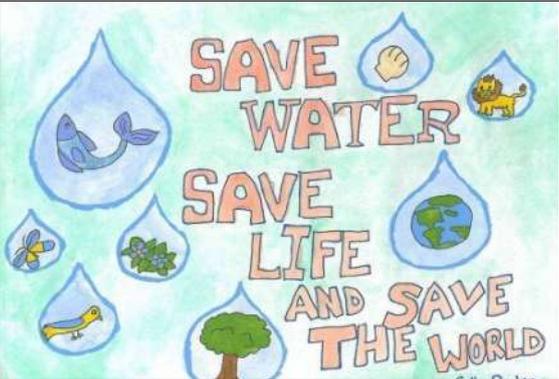
“Every drop counts! Save water today for a sustainable tomorrow.”

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

“Let’s make every day World Water Day. Conserve, respect, and cherish this precious resource.”

Think and write what actions we can take to take care of the water at home and school?

HOME	School



PRODUCTION

Let’s create a short conversation about our community costumes and traditions. You can use some ideas of this example:

A: Welcome to Cochabamba. Hello, my name is Claudia and today I will be your tourist guide.

B: Hi, Claudia my name is Josue and I always wanted to visit Cochabamba. I read in magazine that is a beautiful city with many touristical places to visit.

A: Yes, that’s right. You can visit the principal square, the Metropolitana cathedral, “Cristo de la concordia” monument; “Angostura” lake and others places where you can eat traditional foods.

B: Wow! There are many things to do in that city!

A: Yes, I am sure that you will spend an incredible vacation in this city.

B: Thank you! Let’s go to know Cochabamba city!

A:

B:

A:

B:

A:

B:

THE SCHOOL

PRACTICE

Adjectives: Describing my school

Let's read a text and then answer the questions.

Hello, my name is David and I study in "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...



Activity

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

a) Let's look the pictures and then match with the corresponding word:

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**.

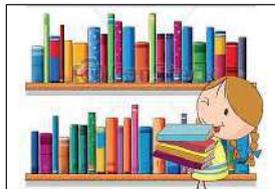
The sky is **blue**.

His book is **interesting**.













Classroom

computer room

Laboratory

Principal's office

Library

Playground

b) Look at the pictures and match with the correct words.

Music room	School yard	Computer lab
Wash rooms	Classroom	Café
gym	Teacher's room	Secretary's office
Principal's office	Nurse's office	Soccer field









c) Let's write sentences using the places of the school and different adjectives to describe them. Use words of the box.

Quiet	spacious	interesting	fun	creative	Colorful
modern	large	serious	big	small	bright

Example: The library is a quiet place to study.

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



d) Match adjectives with their opposites and then translate to Spanish.



- | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------------|
| 1. Happy | Quiet | ..... |
| 2. Smart | Stupid | ..... |
| 3. Funny | Serious | ..... |
| 4. Beautiful | Slow | ..... |
| 5. Tall | Mean | ..... |
| 6. Fast | Sad | Feliz – triste |
| 7. Strong | Weak | ..... |
| 8. Brave | Short | ..... |
| 9. Bright | Dark | ..... |
| 10. Loud | Ugly | ..... |
| 11. Kind | Scared | ..... |

2. Question words

We use question words to ask certain types of questions.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 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 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.

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

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

APPRAISAL

Let's reflect about the differences between how was the education before and how is now.



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2ynnsqkn>

1959	
Strengths	Weaknesses

2023	
Strengths	Weaknesses

PRODUCTION

Let's write a short paragraph using the new vocabulary describing our school. Look at the examples.

My name is Silvia. I study in Martin Cárdenas School.

In my school there are thirteen classrooms and twenty one teachers. There is: a soccer field, a beautiful park, a swimming pool, a big computer room, etc.

I love to study in my school.

Hello, my name is Daniela Cortez and I am a student at Simon Bolivar School.

My school is very big and beautiful. It has a large park, a soccer field, two basketball courts, a dining room, a racket court, and a large and beautiful garden.

The teachers are very friendly and respectful and they guide us and teach us many things. I love studying here.

COMMUNITY WORK

PRACTICE

Verbs and short sentences to care environment

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

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

Our actions today determine the quality of life for tomorrow, making it imperative that we take responsibility and become stewards of the earth.



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2yyxbubq>

Activity

Let's answer the questions

- Why is caring for the environment important?
- What are some ways we can preserve ecosystems?
- Why do our actions today affect the quality of life for future generations?
- What role do we play as stewards of the Earth?

THEORY



- ...that every citizen produces almost 1.5 kg/day of garbage, and the current processes to eliminate them are very expensive and polluting, so it is better to try to reduce the amount of garbage we generate.
- ...that global temperatures and sea levels have risen faster than ever in the history of the earth over the last century.
- ...that a tap of water dripping one drop per second ends up wasting 30 liters of water per day.

It's time to take care of the environment.

Let's save the planet, let's save the life.

Community helpers: professions and occupations.



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2bazwrvf>

"Community helpers" in English refers to the individuals who play important roles and jobs within the community to keep it safe, healthy, and functioning.

These individuals contribute significantly to the well-being of society.

Let's search the meaning of the following words in the dictionary:

Policia _____	Profesor _____	Médico _____
Enfermera _____	Veterinario _____	Dentista _____
Granjero _____	Ingeniero _____	Pintor _____
Abogado _____	Peluquero _____	Taxista _____
Jardinero _____	Músico _____	Vendedor _____

Exercise: Matching professions with descriptions.

Professions:

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

Descriptions:

- a. This person helps educate students in schools.
- b. This person delivers letters and packages to people's homes.
- c. This person wears a uniform and helps keep the community safe.
- d. This person prepares and cooks delicious meals in a restaurant.
- e. This person provides medical care and helps people stay healthy.
- f. This person bravely fights fires and rescues people in emergencies.



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/26kh6p33>

Read the statements and then choose if it is true or false

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------|
| The doctor works at the school. | TRUE | FALSE |
| The police officer works on a farm. | TRUE | FALSE |
| The gardener works in an office. | TRUE | FALSE |
| The nurse works at a company. | TRUE | FALSE |
| The cook works at a soccer field. | TRUE | FALSE |
| The physician works at a post office. | TRUE | FALSE |
| The firefighter works in a taxi. | TRUE | FALSE |
| The lawyer works at a restaurant. | TRUE | FALSE |

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.

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.

Verb "to be" and occupations

Affirmative form:

- I am a teacher*
- You are a teacher*
- He is a teacher*
- She is a teacher*
- We are teachers*
- They are teachers*

2. Giving directions (prepositions of movement)

The preposition of movement refers to prepositions that indicate direction and movement in relation to a location.

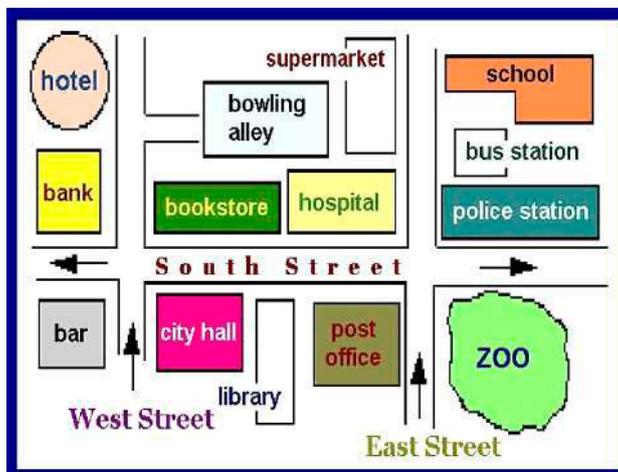
Some common prepositions include:

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

Examples:

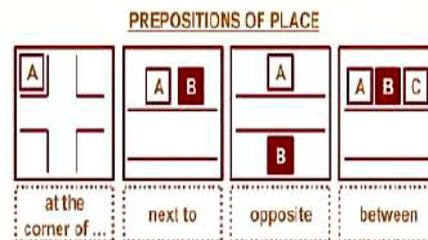
1. **She’s walking toward the park.**
(Ella está caminando hacia el parque.)
2. **The playground is between the school and the library.**
(El parque infantil está entre la escuela y la biblioteca.)
3. **They’re swimming in the pool.**
(Están nadando en la piscina.)
4. **The store is open until 9 PM.**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

a) Look this map and then write 6 sentences using prepositions.



1. The hospital is next to the bookstore in South street.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Giving Directions





Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2cbdalm>

3. Prepositions of time: at – in – on

Read the conversation and practice.

David: Hey, are you coming to the party on Friday?

Sara: Yes, I'll be there! What time is it starting?

David: The party starts at 7 PM. It's going to be in John's backyard.

Sara: That sounds great. I'll see you in John's backyard at 7 pm.

David: Perfect! And don't forget, we have a team meeting in the morning.

Sara: Right, the meeting is on Wednesday at 9 AM, isn't it?

David: Exactly. It'll be held in the conference room.

Sara: Got it. See you at the party on Friday and at the meeting on Wednesday!

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

a). Let's complete the sentences with "at-in-on" and then translate to Spanish.

- The concert starts ____ 7 PM.
- I'll see you ____ an hour.
- The class is scheduled ____ 3 o'clock.
- She was born ____ May.
- She wears a hat ____ sunny days.
- The store opens ____ night.
- The package arrived ____ the morning.
- I'll see you ____ Monday.

b) Wordsearch: find the main means of transport

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













c) In the following table, classify and write the means of transport that you know.

AIR TRANSPORTATION	WATER TRANSPORTATION	LAND TRANSPORTATION

« APPRAISAL »

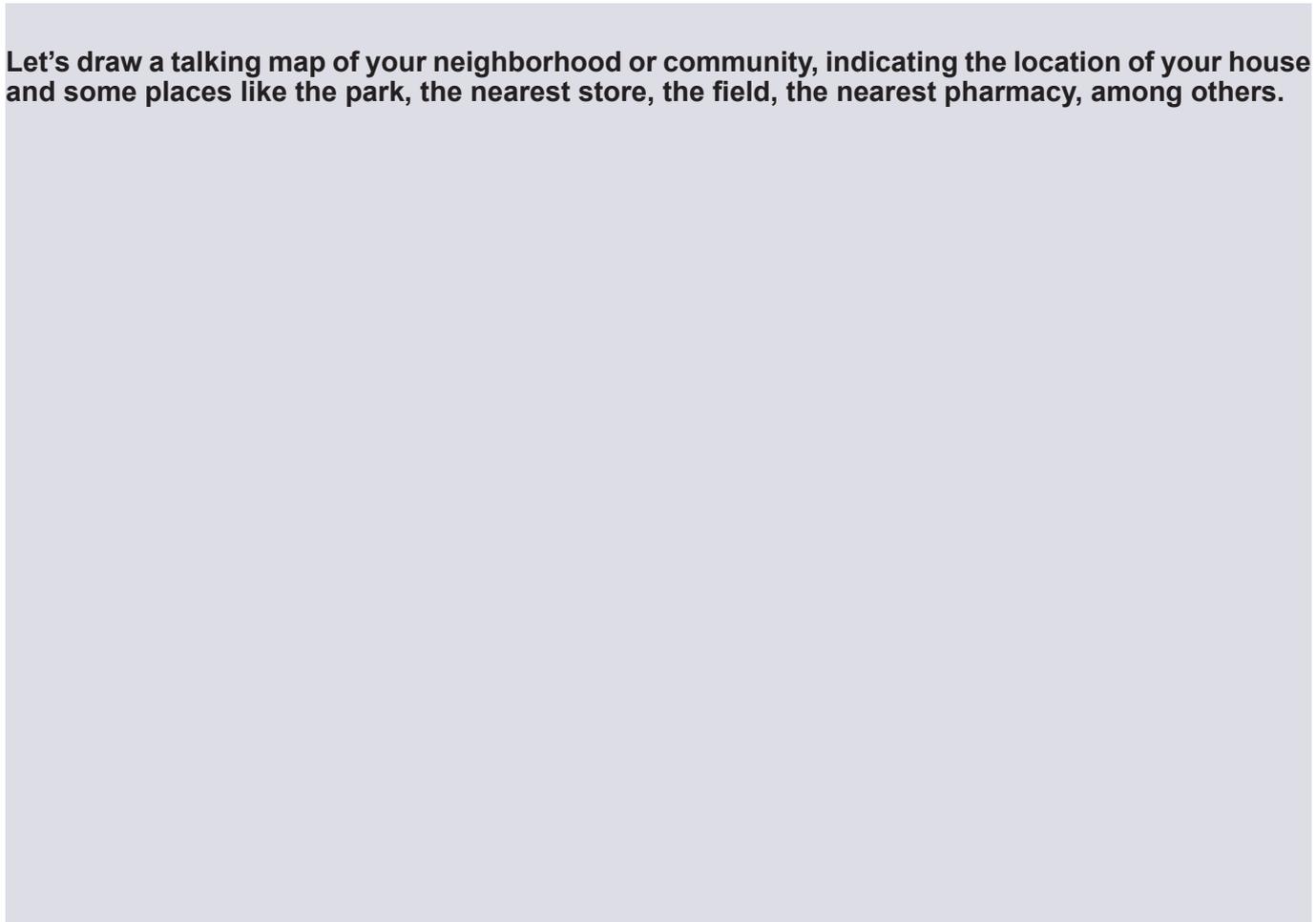
Let's reflect on environmental pollution then write five actions to preserve a healthy environment.



d) Think and reflect about professions and mention what preferences people (friends and family) in your community have and then complete the chart.

Interviewed name	What career would you like to study?	Why would you like to study that career or profession? Reasons.	 <p data-bbox="1043 895 1342 921">Fuente: http://tinyurl.com/266bo5j9</p>

Let's draw a talking map of your neighborhood or community, indicating the location of your house and some places like the park, the nearest store, the field, the nearest pharmacy, among others.



RESPONSIBILITY IN COEXISTING WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

PRACTICE

1. The weather in Bolivia

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.



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

How do you pronounce the months of the year in English?

Let's go to practice!

- Enero – **January** (Yenuari)
- Febrero – **February** (Februari)
- Marzo – **March** (March)
- Abril – **April** (Eipril)
- Mayo – **May** (Mei)
- Junio – **June** (Yun)
- Julio – **July** (Yulai)
- Agosto – **August** (Ogost)
- Septiembre – **September** (September)
- Octubre – **October** (October)
- Noviembre – **November** (November)
- Diciembre – **December** (Dicember)

a) Exercise: Read the sentences and write the corresponding month

- The **twelfth** month of the year. _____December_____
- The **sixth** month of the year _____
- The **ninth** month of the year _____
- The **second** month of the year. _____
- The **fourth** month of the year. _____
- The **seventh** month of the year. _____
- The **third** month of the year. _____
- The **tenth** month of the year. _____
- The **eleventh** month of the year. _____
- The **first** month of the year. _____
- The **fifth** month of the year. _____
- The **eighth** month of the year. _____



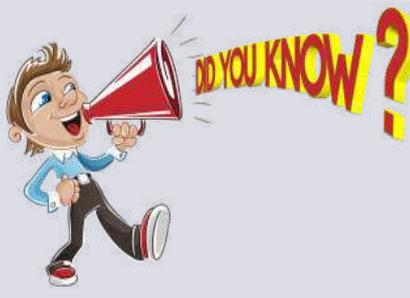
b) Let's write what principal activities we celebrate each month in our country.

VOCABULARY

- *Holiday (Día festivo)*
- *Mother's Day (Día de las madres)*
- *Father's Day (Día del 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), etc.*

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

3. Seasons and weather conditions.



✧ The seasons in the northern hemisphere are opposite to those in the southern hemisphere. In Canada, for example, it's winter in December, but in Argentina, it's summer.

✧ Temperatures and the length of days change. In winter, days are shorter, and nights are longer. In summer, the opposite occurs.



a) Vocabulary: weather conditions.

Adjectives to talk about the weather.



SUNNY



RAINY



CLOUDY



WINDY



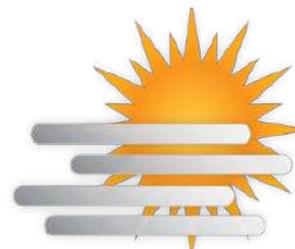
HOT



COLD



SNOWY



FOGGY

b) Let's solve the following word search about the weather.



SUNNY



HOT



RAINY

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



SNOWY



CLOUDY



WINDY



COOL



STORMY



FREEZING

c) Read de sentences and underline the correct word. Then translate the sentences to spanish.

- It is hot/cold. Grab your sunhat. _____
- It is sunny/cloudy. Bring your sunscreen. _____
- It is windy/sunny. Take off your hat. _____
- It is stormy/sunny, stay at home. _____
- It is hot/cold drink a glass of cool water. _____
- It is snowing/cloudy, put on warm clotng. _____
- It is cold/hot, drink a hot coffee. _____

4. Comparative adjectives (Adjetivos comparativos)

Comparative adjectives

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

The structure of a sentence with a comparative adjective is:

Subject + verb + comparative adjective + than + object.

Examples:

1. She is taller than her brother.
2. This book is **more interesting** than the last one.
3. The red car is faster than the blue one.

ADJETIVOS: UNA SÍLABA

Adjetivo + er

Examples:

Short > shorter

Tall > taller

ADJETIVOS : 2 O MÁS SÍLABAS

more + adjetivo

Examples:

intelligent > more intelligent

expensive > more expensive

ADJETIVOS TERMINADOS EN - Y -

Y > ier

Examples:

Happy > happier

Funny > funnier

ADJETIVOS IRREGULARES

Good > better

Bad > worse

Far > farther

Little > less

a) Let's practice the formation of comparatives, complete the next list:

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

b) Writing exercise: look and write sentences with comparative adjective.



The bear is bigger than the dog.







APPRAISAL

Let's make a chart predicting the weather forecast for the weekend. Then write a short paragraph explaining your ideas.

On Saturday we will have sunny weather with a minimum temperature of 4° and maximum of 16°.



PRODUCTION

Let's look this picture and think about the seasons, then answer the questions.

a) Which of the seasons do you like the most?

b) Explain five reasons why you like that season?



FOOD

PRACTICE

1. Bolivian food: Healthy food - Junk food

Food is essential for our survival and well-being. Not only do they provide the necessary energy for our daily activities, but they are also the source of essential nutrients that our body requires to function properly.

A balanced and nutritious diet contributes to maintaining health, strengthening the immune system, and preventing diseases.

Additionally, food also plays a crucial role in our culture, as it is often linked to celebrations and tradition showcasing the agricultural and productive potential of each region of our country.



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/22tgnrpm>

Activity

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?
3. What are the typical dishes of your department and your community?

THEORY



- ✓ 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.

a) Vocabulary: Fruits and vegetables (Las frutas y vegetales)

Fruits Name			Vegetables Name		
 Apple	 Banana	 Mango	 Tomato	 Potato	 Brinjal
 Orange	 Grapes	 Watermelon	 Broccoli	 Capsicum	 Cabbage
 Pomegranate	 Coconut	 Papaya	 Pumpkin	 Peas	 Beetroot
 Guava	 Fig	 Kiwi	 Spinach	 Corn	 Carrot

b) Let's look carefully the chart... are the sentences TRUE or FALSE?

		
I		
HE		
SHE		
THEY		

Vocabulary: fast food

- chicken nuggets
- chicken wings – normally just called wings
- corn dog / hot dogs
- donuts
- fish and chips (fish & chips)
- fried chicken
- fries /chips
- hamburger/ burger
- noodles
- onion rings
- pizza
- (sub) sandwich



- | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-------|
| 1. I like chocolate. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. He likes hamburger. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. They don't like pineapple | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. He likes pizza. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. She doesn't like cookies. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 6. I like bananas. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 7. He doesn't like papaya. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 8. She likes watermelon. | TRUE | FALSE |

c) 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	 

2. 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). Yes, 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.

a) Exercise: Countable (C) or uncountable (U)? Read the nouns and then classify in the chart.

Nouns	C/U	Nouns	C/U
tea	U	honey	
orange		tomato	
salt		milk	
cucumber		meat	
bread		strawberry	
coffee		apple	

b) Fill in the gap “a-an” for countable nouns and “-“ for uncountable nouns.

- There is ___a___ banana.
- There is _____chair.
- To bake a cake, you need ____-__ sugar.
- He spilled_____coffee on his shirt.
- The teacher provided us with_____information.
- There is _____cat in the garden.
- There is_____ apple in the fruit bowl.
- Bring me_____milk.
- There is_____bread.



3. There is – There are

We use there is and there are to say that something exists or doesn't exist.

AFFIRMATIVE	There is + <i>singular noun</i>	There is a chair in the yard.
	There are + <i>plural noun</i>	There are chairs in the yard.
	There is + <i>uncountable noun</i>	There is some water in the bottle.
NEGATIVE	There isn't + <i>singular noun</i>	There is not a chair in the yard.
	There aren't + <i>plural noun</i>	There are not chairs in the yard.
	There isn't + <i>uncountable noun</i>	There is not some water in the bottle.
INTERROGATIVE	Is there+ <i>singular noun</i>	Is there a chair in the yard?
	Are there+ <i>plural noun</i>	Are there chairs in the yard?
	Is there + <i>uncountable noun</i>	Is there some water in the bottle?



¿Qué significa *There is*?

- Hay.
- Había.
- Habrá.

¿Qué significa *There are*?

- Hay.
- Había.
- Habrá.

a) 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.

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



There are two apples. There is a cake.

4. 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	ANY
Use some in positive (affirmative) sentences. Some is used for both countable and uncountable nouns. Examples: I have some apples on the table. (<i>apple is countable</i>) I'd like some juice, please. (<i>juice is uncountable</i>) I want some pop corns.	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?

a) Complete the sentences with some or any.

- Can I have _____ tea?
- There is _____ milk in the glass.
- Would you like _____ rice?
- _____ boys are playing in the yard.
- Do you have _____ brothers?
- María doesn't have _____ money.
- I don't need _____ water.
- _____ students are dancing.
- She doesn't have _____ apples.
- I have _____ toys in my bedroom.

b) Change the sentences into negative form.

- There is some cheese.
- There are some onions.
- There are some oranges.
- There is some rice.
- There is some pineapple.
- There are some pears.
- There is some milk for our cat.
- There are some apples in the box.
- There is some water in the bottle.
- There are some coconuts in the table.

c) Look, read and choose TRUE or FALSE.



- There is some juice on the chair. T F
- There is some chicken in the fridge. T F
- There is some fruit on the table. T F
- There are some vegetables on the table. T F
- There is some ice cream on the table. T F
- There is some orange juice on the table. T F
- There are not some eggs on the table. T F
- There are some cookies on the chair. T F

Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2dcklfr4>

5. Make a recipe.

Let's make a delicious fruit salad.

INGREDIENTS
(5 servings)

- 5 Bananas.
- 2 apples.
- 2 kiwis.
- 10 strawberries.
- 1 papaya.
- 25 grapes.
- 2 oranges (juice).
- A cup of yogurt (preferred flavor)

PREPARATION (What to do?)

1. Wash your hands and all the fruit.
2. Peel the fruit and then cut and slice.
3. Mix the fruits in a bowl.
4. Serve the fruit salad.
5. Place some orange juice and yogurt on the top of salad.
6. Enjoy the recipe.

« APPRAISAL »

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

What healthy food should you eat? And why?

PRODUCTION »»»

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



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!



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/22hvlykk>

Activity

Now, answer 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 |

PRACTICE

1. Activities in my free time.

a) Look the pictures and complete in the boxes.



The World's Largest Puzzle.

In 2011, a group of puzzle enthusiasts in Baoji, China, set a Guinness World Record by creating the world's largest jigsaw puzzle. This gigantic puzzle had 551,232 pieces and depicted a traditional Chinese painting called "Qingming Riverside," showcasing a bustling urban scene from ancient China. Assembling this puzzle took several months of teamwork and dedication, but they eventually completed it. It was an impressive leisure-time project that earned a place in the Guinness World Records for its astonishing scale.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

WORD LIST

- Reading books
- Playing computer games
- Listening to music
- Drawing pictures
- Watching cartoons
- Playing chess
- Playing with marbles
- Reading comics
- Flying a kite
- Planting trees
- Listening to stories
- Riding a bike
- Playing table tennis
- Learning English
- Coloring
- Riding a scooter

b) Let's practice the questions and answers with a partner

A: What do you do in your free time?

B: I go to the movies with my friends.

Which activities do you like to do?

Which ones you don't like to do?

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
- I read a book
- I read the newspaper
- I read magazines
- I read comics
- I read news online
- I watch videos online
- I surf the internet
- I play with my toys, etc.

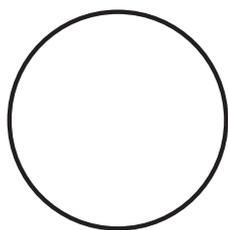
c) Wordsearch: Find the words of the box.

WORD LIST

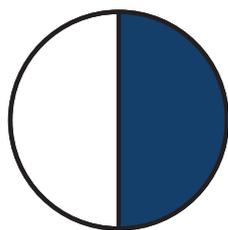
- Do homework
- go swimming
- listen to music
- play guitar
- ride a horse
- go shopping
- go cycling
- take photos
- paint
- read
- go fishing
- watch TV.

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

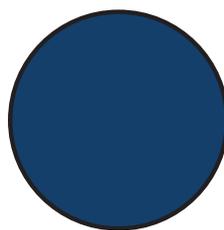
2. Adverbs of frequency: always, sometimes and never.



NEVER= 0 %



SOMETIMES= 50 %



ALWAYS=100 %

EXAMPLES:

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 _____ %

a) Exercise: Read the sentences and then underline 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.”

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



Frequency adverbs are words in English that describe how often an action or event occurs.

They provide information about the frequency or repetition of an action. Common frequency adverbs include “always,” “usually,” “often,” “sometimes,” “rarely,” and “never.”

These adverbs help us convey the regularity or infrequency of actions in sentences.



b) Complete the sentences properly using: never, sometimes, always.

1. My sister _____ always _____ does her homework after school, every day!
2. I _____ go swimming. I can't swim!
3. My family _____ has pizza for dinner. Just once a week!
4. I _____ get up at six o'clock. Every day except on weekends.
5. They _____ go to the park on Sundays. Every Sunday.
6. I _____ talk to strangers. It's dangerous.
7. We _____ brush our teeth before going to bed to maintain good oral hygiene.
8. My father _____ misses his morning cup of coffee; It's his daily ritual.
9. I _____ wear a seatbelt when driving for safety.
10. They _____ arrive at the office early to start their work. They are punctual and responsible.

c) Complete your column on the chart and then write 12 sentences and translate to Spanish.

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	

SENTENCES:

TRANSLATION

1. Sara always eats healthy food. (Sara siempre consume comida saludable).
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

3. Do you like?

What sports do you like?



RUNNING

BASEBALL

TABLE TENNIS

GOLF



VOLLEYBALL

BASKETBALL

TENNIS

FOOTBALL

a) Look at the pictures and then write affirmative and negative sentences talking about likes and dislikes, use different words.



I like playing soccer
 I don't like playing soccer.
 I love playing soccer
 I hate playing soccer





GRAMMAR NOTES

Keywords to talk about likes and dislikes:

1. Like
2. Love
3. Enjoy
4. Prefer
5. Hate
6. Adore

Examples:

I like swimming.

*They **love** playing tennis on weekends.*

*We **enjoy** hiking in the mountains.*

*I **prefer** playing golf to basketball.*

*I **hate** playing extreme sports.*

*She **adores** playing volleyball.*

4. Would you like?

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

a) Let's go to practice:

QUESTION: Would you like to go shopping with me?
ANSWER: Of Course. When?

Find in your class 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		

b) 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!

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?"
- "Would you like some assistance?"
- "Would you like to go for a walk?"



APPRAISAL

Let's read the sentences and then express whether you agree 😊 or disagree ☹️ with the statements. Discuss in the class your opinions.

1. "Real men don't cry."
2. "Pink is a color for girls, and blue is for boys."
3. "Women should stay in the kitchen."
4. "Men are better at math, and women are better at communication."
5. "Girls can't play sports as well as boys."
6. "Boys don't play with dolls."
7. "A woman's place is at home, taking care of the family."

PRODUCTION

Let's make a "bulletin board" or collage about "Equality of rights and duties between men and women in my community" including informative articles, illustrations, visual art, local events, activities, inspirational quotes, etc.

INTERCULTURAL COEXISTENCE THROUGH THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY

PRACTICE

The importance of technology in today's world

In today's fast-paced world, technology is paramount. It revolutionizes communication, bridging geographical gaps through smartphones and social media.

Furthermore, it transforms education by providing accessibility to online learning and digital resources. In healthcare, technology enhances efficiency through telemedicine, wearables, and advanced diagnostics.

Overall, technology's pervasive influence significantly improves our quality of life and drives progress across various domains.



Activity

Let's answer the questions:

1. Is technology considered fundamental in today's fast-paced world?
2. Does technology revolutionize communication by bridging geographical gaps?
3. Does technology enhance efficiency in healthcare through telemedicine and advanced diagnostics?

THEORY

1. The hardware and software of the computer (Put the names of parts of the computer)

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 is the physical parts, and software is the programs and data that bring those physical parts to life.



















a) Read and choose the correct option:

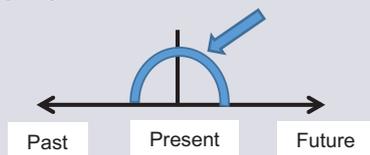
1. What is the main part of the computer where you see information and pictures?
 - a) Keyboard
 - b) Mouse
 - c) Monitor
 - d) Printer
2. Which part of the computer is used for typing and entering text?
 - a) Monitor
 - b) Mouse
 - c) Keyboard
 - d) CPU
3. What is the brain of the computer called?
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

Interesting facts about computers:

1. The first programmable computer was the "Analytical Engine" designed by Charles Babbage in the 19th century, although it was never fully built during his lifetime.
2. The word "computer" originally referred to people who performed manual calculations before electronic computers existed.
3. The first computer mouse was invented by Douglas Engelbart in 1964. It was named "mouse" due to its shape and tail.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

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



The present continuous of any verb is composed of two parts:

the present tense of the verb to be (am-is-are)

+

the present participle of the main verb (ending -ing).

Examples:

- I am learning English.
- You are watching TV.
- He is playing the piano.
- She is cooking dinner.
- We are playing chess.
- You are eating pizza.
- They are walking in the park.

2. Present continuous tense.

What are they doing? ¿Qué están haciendo?



He is reading a book



She is eating fruits.



She is playing soccer.



They are watching TV



They are swimming at the pool.



He is doing his homework

a) 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.
We	are	reading	a book.
You	are	reading	a book.
They	are	reading	a book.

Some words to use with the 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

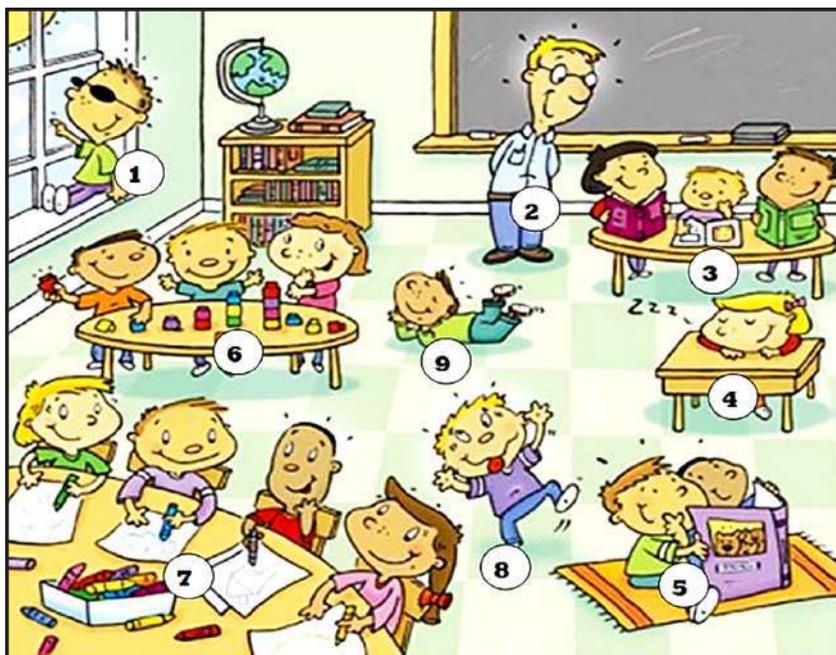
b) Negative sentences.



Subject	Verb "to be" (am-is-are) + NOT	Main verb + ing	Object
I	am not	reading	a book.
You	are not	reading	a book.
He	is not	reading	a book.
She	is not	reading	a book.
We	are not	reading	a book.
You	are not	reading	a book.
They	are not	reading	a book.

Look the picture and then write sentences about what are they doing?.

1. He is sitting by the window.
2. He is _____
3. They are _____
4. She is _____
5. They are _____
6. They are _____
7. They are _____
8. He is _____
9. He is _____



Rewrite the sentences in negative form.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. They are cooking dinner in the kitchen | <i>They are not cooking dinner in the kitchen.</i> |
| 2. She is dancing in the party. | _____ |
| 3. My friend is studying English. | _____ |
| 4. I am running for a marathon. | _____ |
| 5. We are playing soccer. | _____ |
| 6. María is planning her project this month. | _____ |
| 7. The cat is playing with the dog. | _____ |
| 8. The teacher is teaching a new lesson. | _____ |
| 9. The baby is crying now. | _____ |
| 10. You are playing the piano together. | _____ |

3. ING verbs rules – Actions and short sentences.

1. In general you just add **-ING** to the end of a verb.

Infinitive	Ing Form	Examples:
to eat	eating	She is eating an apple.
to look	looking	My father is looking at the painting.
to speak	speaking	He is speaking English.

2. Verbs ending in **consonant + -E**, remove the “e” from the end and add **-ING**.

Infinitive	Ing Form	Examples:
to make	making	She is making a sandwich.
to dance	dancing	David is dancing.
to write	writing	My mother is writing a letter.

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

Infinitive	Ing Form	Examples:
to swim	swimming	I am swimming in the pool.
to plan	planning	She is planning to visit her mother.
to stop	stopping	The policeman is stopping the traffic.

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

Infinitive	Ing Form	Examples:
to enjoy	enjoying	I am enjoying at the party.
to fix	fixing	My father is fixing the car.
to snow	snowing	It is snowing.

5. Verbs ending in **IE**, we remove “**ie**” from de end and add **YING**.

Infinitive	Ing Form	Examples:
To tie	Tying	He is tying his laces.
To lie	Lying	I know you are lying to me!
To die	dying	Many people are dying from the virus.

6. When a verb has two or more syllables and ends in a **consonant + vowel + consonant** and **the last syllable IS stressed**, we double the final consonant before adding ING.

Infinitive	Ing Form	Examples:
to begin	beginning	I am beginning to feel tired.
to admit	admitting	She is admitting her mistake.
to forget	forgetting	I am forgetting my promise.

7. If the verb ends in **consonant + vowel + L**, we normally double the final L and add ING.

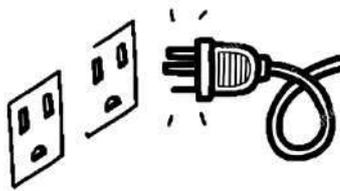
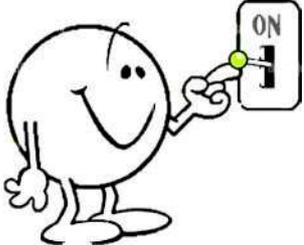
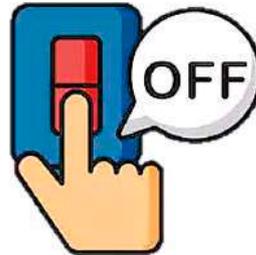
Note: In the United States (US) they do not double the L when the accent is on the first syllable.

Infinitive	Ing Form (UK)	Ing Form (US)	Examples:
to travel	travelling	traveling	They are traveling to La Paz city now.
to equal	equalling	equaling	The results are equaling now.

Exercise: Write the gerund (-ing form) of these verbs.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cut | <u> Cutting </u> | 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

Let's read the sentences and then underline the actions verbs.

1. **Plug in** the lamp, and it will light up.
2. Turn on the TV to watch your favorite show.
3. Connect the puzzle pieces to complete the picture.
4. Turn off the computer when you're done using it.
5. Can you plug in my phone charger, please?
6. I need to plug in my phone to charge it.
7. Remember to turn on the fan if you're feeling hot.
8. Please connect the dots to reveal the hidden picture.
9. Don't forget to turn off the lights before leaving the room.
10. Let's connect the printer to the computer to print the document.

REMEMBER...

An action verb shows what the subject of a sentence is doing.

- *I am working now.*

(Estoy trabajando ahora)

- *She is playing tennis today.*

(Hoy ella está jugando tenis)

« APPRAISAL »

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.*



PRODUCTION

Let's create a bulletin board or collage about new technologies being used in education and then socialize with your classmates.

FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS

PRACTICE

1. Knowing my town and important places.

Hello, my name is Silvia and I live in Cochabamba city, better known as “The City of Eternal Spring” which has a quite pleasant weather. Its main tourist attractions are:

Cristo de la Concordia: An imposing statue of Christ the Redeemer that offers stunning panoramic views of the city from the top of a hill.

Mariscal Santa Cruz Park. A beautiful central park with lush trees and a fountain. It’s a popular spot for relaxation.

Angostura Lagoon: A reservoir near the city, where you can enjoy water activities and beautiful natural landscapes.

14 de Septiembre Square: The heart of the historic center of the city, surrounded by colonial buildings and filled with life and cultural activities.

“Cancha” Market: Cochabamba’s largest market, where you can find local products, food, crafts, and much more.

Cochabamba is a tourist destination that combines the natural beauty of its surroundings with a rich history and culture, making it a fascinating place to visit. Come! I invite you to know my beautiful city!



Let’s answer the questions.

Activity

1. What is Cochabamba known as due to its weather?
2. What can you enjoy from the top of Cristo de la Concordia?
3. What kind of activities can you do at Laguna Angostura?
4. What are the touristic places mentioned in the text?

THEORY

GRAMMAR

Connectors like “and” and “but” are conjunctions used in sentences to connect or join different elements.

EXAMPLES:

She can dance **and** sing.

I like to eat apples **and** oranges.

I like pizza, **but** I don’t like broccoli.

She is tired, **but** she wants to watch TV.

2. Connectors (and, ut)

“And” This is a coordinating conjunction that is used to connect similar or related ideas, actions, or items. It is used to add information, ideas, or actions together in a sentence.

For example, “I like to read books, **and** I enjoy watching movies.” In this sentence, “and” connects the two related activities.

“But” is also a coordinating conjunction, but it is used to show contrast or opposition between two ideas, actions, or items. It is often used to introduce a contrasting or unexpected element in a sentence.

For example, “I wanted to go to the park, **but** it started raining.” Here “but” introduces the contrast between the desire to go to the park and the unexpected rain.

Choose and underline the best word to complete each 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 actor (and / but) she isn't famous.

3. Hobbies and abilities.

<p>Play board games</p> 	<p>Play video games</p> 	<p>Travel</p> 
<p>Watch TV</p> 	<p>Go dancing</p> 	<p>Go to the movies</p> 
<p>Read books</p> 	<p>Go shopping</p> 	<p>Play instruments</p> 
<p>Listen to music</p> 	<p>Have a barbecue</p> 	<p>Sing Karaoke</p> 
<p>Surf the net</p> 	<p>Hang out with friends</p> 	<p>Do exercise out</p> 

SOME RIDDLES USING CONNECTORS "AND" – "BUT".

What has a head and tail but no body?
(a coin)

What's black and white and read all over?
(a newspaper)

I will fill a room but take up no space. What am I?
(Light)

I am easy to lift but hard to throw. What am I?
(a feather)

Kids can make it but never hold it or see it. What is it?
(Noise)

4. Modal verb: CAN (Affirmative, negative, interrogative)

Let's look and read the conversation.

David: What's your favourite pastime, Santiago?

Santiago: I like playing the guitar.

David: Can you play the guitar?

Santiago: Yes, and I can play the piano, too.

David: Oh! I'm surprised. I can't play any instrument!

Santiago: And what can you do?

David: I can cook. I'm good at cooking Bolivian food. I can also swim. I love swimming.

Santiago: Do you swim every day?

David: Only at weekends.

Santiago: Where do you swim?

David: I go to a pool near my house.




“Can” is a special word in English that helps us talk about our abilities or skills.

It's like a superpower word! When we say **“I can swim”** it means we have **the ability to swim**.

So, **“can”** helps us say what we are able to do. It's like a magical word that makes things possible!

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What is Santiago's favourite pastime?

_____ He likes playing the guitar _____

2. Can Santiago play the guitar?

3. Can Santiago play the piano?

4. Can Santiago cook?

5. What does David love doing?

6. Where does he go swimming?

4.1. Affirmative form: Use of modal “Can”

In the affirmative form, “can” is used to talk about abilities or things that someone is capable of doing. For example:

- I can swim. (I have the ability to swim.)
- She can play the guitar. (She is capable of playing the guitar.)
- They can speak Spanish. (They have the skill to speak Spanish.)

A: What can you do? (¿Qué sabes hacer?)

B: I can cook (Sé cocinar/Puedo cocinar)

REMEMBER...

Ability: Innate

Skill: learned

a) What they can do? Look the pictures and then write their abilities.



They can dance.



**GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:
AFFIRMATIVE FORM**

The verb "can" is a modal verb in English, and it doesn't change its form for different subjects or tenses. Here's its present tense conjugation:

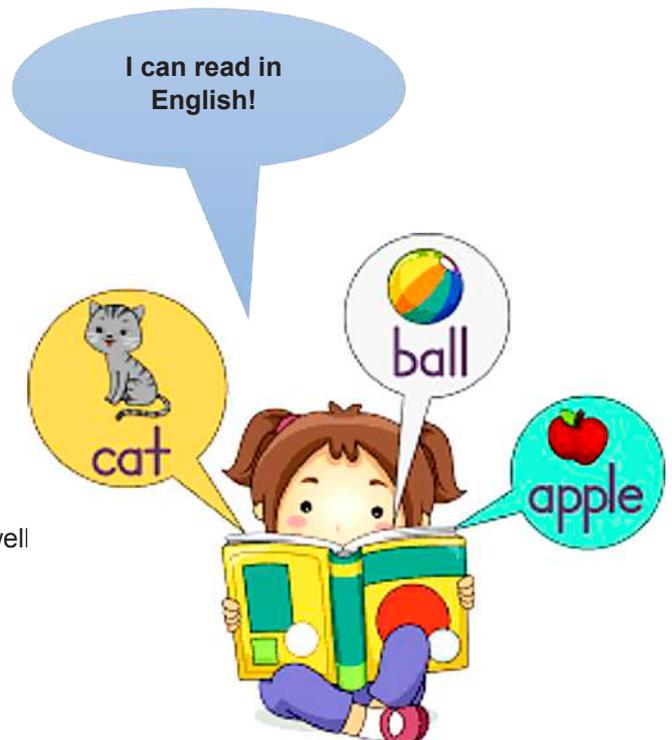
I can	Yo puedo
You can	Tú puedes
He can	Él puede
She can	Ella puede
It can	Eso puede
We can	Nos. podemos
You can	Ustedes pueden
They can	Ellos/as pueden.



b) Complete the sentences below with the correct form of the verb.

Subject pronoun + modal Can + verb.

- 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
- Birds _____(fly).
- The frog _____(jump).
- My parents _____(dance) Tango.



4.2. Negative form: Use of modal “Can’t”

“Can’t” is a contraction of the words “cannot” or “can not” in English. Grammatically, it is the negative form of the modal verb “can,” which is used to express the inability or impossibility of doing something. For example, “I can’t swim” means “I am unable to swim.”

I	Can not (can't)	Yo no puedo	<p>Examples:</p> <p>I can't cook.</p> <p>He can't dance.</p> <p>We can't fly.</p> <p>My mother can't speak English.</p> <p>My cat can't dance.</p> <p>I can't play the guitar</p>
You	Can not (can't)	tú no puedes	
He	Can not (can't)	él no puede	
She	Can not (can't)	ella no puede	
It	Can not (can't)	eso no puede	
We	Can not (can't)	Nosotros no podemos	
You	Can not (can't)	Ustedes no pueden	
they	Can not(can't)	ellos no pueden.	

a) Let's go to practice the use of modal can: What can you do? Read and write

Play soccer		<input type="checkbox"/>	Swim		<input type="checkbox"/>
Draw a		<input type="checkbox"/>	Run quickly		<input type="checkbox"/>
Speak		<input type="checkbox"/>	Drive a car		<input type="checkbox"/>
Ride a		<input type="checkbox"/>	Climb a tree		<input type="checkbox"/>
Sing		<input type="checkbox"/>	Dance		<input type="checkbox"/>

b) Look at the table and choose “can or Can’t” and then write 10 sentences in English.

		 <i>Fuente: pngwing.com</i>		 <i>Fuente: www.freepik.es</i>	
Silvia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Santiago	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
David	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.3. Interrogative form: Can ...?

Can I?	Yes, I can. No, I can't.	<p>Examples:</p> <p>Can I sing? Yes, I can.</p> <p>Can he drive a car? No, he can't.</p> <p>Can she read a book? Yes, she can.</p> <p>Can we fly an helicopter? No, we can't.</p> <p>Can they cook Bolivian food? Yes, they can.</p>
Can you?	Yes, you can. No, you can't.	
Can he?	Yes, he can. No, he can't.	
Can she?	Yes, she can. No, she can't.	
Can it?	Yes, it can. No, it can't.	
Can we?	Yes, we can. No, we can't.	
Can you?	Yes, you can. No, you can't.	
Can they?	Yes, they can. No, they can't.	

a) Complete the sentences with interrogative form like the example:

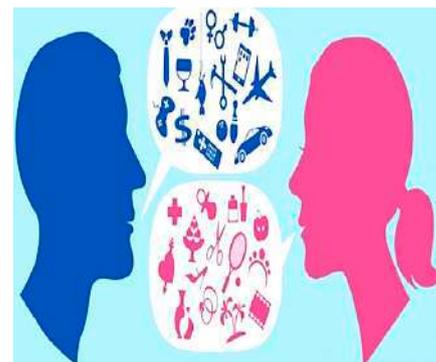
He can play football → Can he play football?

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

APPRAISAL

Let's read and reflect on the following text referring to stereotypes that govern society regarding the roles of men and women. Answer true or false and explain your reasons.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| Only girls play with dolls. | TRUE | FALSE |
| Women are delicate or weak. | TRUE | FALSE |
| Women take better care of their children. | TRUE | FALSE |
| Men do not cry. | TRUE | FALSE |
| Extreme sports are only for men | TRUE | FALSE |
| There are professions only for men. | TRUE | FALSE |



PRODUCTION

Let's make a creative collage about us showing our abilities and hobbies.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SPORTS

PRACTICE

Let's read the text carefully then answer some questions.

The passion for music and sports is not only a source of entertainment but also a fundamental driver of physical and mental health.

When immersing themselves in music, whether playing an instrument or enjoying melodies, people release endorphins that improve their mood and reduce stress.

Meanwhile, in the world of sports, regular practice strengthens the body, increases endurance, and promotes cardiovascular health. Are you discovering the benefits of a relaxed mind and a fit body through music and sports in your life?

Ultimately, music and sports are not just enjoyable activities but also essential engines for a balanced and healthy life.



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/22mmp324>

Activity

Let's read the sentences and then choose True or false

- 1. Engaging in sports can release endorphins that improve mood. (False/True)
- 2. The love for music and sports has no impact on mental health. (False/True)
- 3. Regular sports practice does not contribute to cardiovascular health. (False/True)
- 5. Music and sports are only enjoyable activities without any health benefits. (False/True)

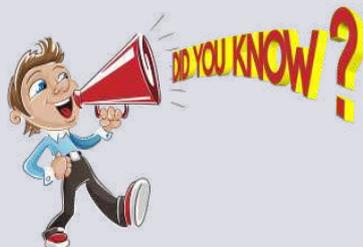
THEORY

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.

For example:

- 1. **Is he playing the piano right now?**
¿Está tocando el piano en este momento?
- 2. **Is she learning to play the guitar?**
¿Está aprendiendo a tocar la guitarra?
- 3. **Are you swimming in the pool today?**
¿Estás nadando en la piscina hoy?
- 4. **Are they playing basketball in the school?**
¿Están ellos jugando al baloncesto en el colegio?



"The present continuous tense is used to describe actions that are happening in the present moment or around it."

Examples:

- 1. **Affirmative**
 - I am playing soccer.
 - She is playing the piano.
- 2. **Negative**
 - I am not playing soccer.
 - She is not playing the piano.
- 3. **Interrogative:**
 - Am I playing soccer?
 - Is she playing the piano?

a) How to form the interrogative form? Yes/No questions: Look at the chart.

to be (am-is-are)	subject pronoun	infinitive verb + ing	Question mark	Short answer
Am	I	reading	?	Yes, I am/No, I 'm not.
Is	he	cooking		Yes, he is/No, he's not.
	she	crying		Yes, she is/No, she's not.
	it	sleeping		Yes, It is/No, It's not.
Are	we	coming		Yes, we are/No, we're not.
	you	playing		Yes, You are/No, you're not.
	they	talking		Yes, they are/No, they're not.

**Learning new vocabulary
EXTREME SPORTS**

1. Skydiving
2. Paragliding
3. Rock climbing
4. Whitewater rafting
5. Bungee jumping
6. Snowboarding
7. Skateboarding
8. Mountain biking
9. Windsurfing
10. Base jumping
11. Shark diving
12. Hang gliding

These sports provide an escape from routine, allowing individuals to experience something extraordinary and often offer breathtaking natural landscapes, making them attractive to those seeking unique and thrilling experiences.

b) Talking about sports: look the pictures and write their names.







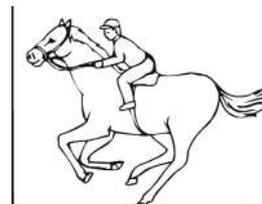






Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/243q74pb>







Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2c6owb8j>



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2ytabx5o>



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/22dq3725>



What sports are you practicing at your school this year?

c) Make a questions.

Fill in the blank with "be" and "ing" verb



1. ___ Am ___ I ___ cooking ___ dinner? (cook)
2. ___ Maria ___ cake? (bake)
3. ___ the girls ___ ? (dance)
4. ___ it ___ ? (rain)
5. ___ they ___ the piano? play)
6. ___ you ___ sports this year ? (practice)
7. ___ the dog ___ ?(bark)
8. ___ my mother ___ ?(talk)
9. ___ Santiago ___ ?(laugh)
- 10 ___ David and Sarah ___ ?(sleep)

C. What are you doing?

Choose the correct option.



- 1) What is she doing?
 a) He is singing. b) She is flying.
 c) I am writing. d) She is singing.

- 2) What is he doing?
 a) She is running. b) He is walking.
 c) He is running. d) I am running.



- 3) What is he doing?
 a) He is swimming. b) I am swim.
 c) He is swim. d) She is swimming.

- 4) What is he doing?
 a) She is eat. b) He is eating.
 c) I am eating. d) He is eat.



- 5) What is she doing?
 a) He is singing. b) She is writing.
 c) I am writing. d) She is singing.

- 6) What is he doing?
 a) She is running. b) He is walking.
 c) He is sleeping. d) I am running.



- 7) What are they doing?
 a) He is swimming. b) They are
 c) He is swim. d) She is swimming.

- 8) What is she doing?
 a) She is crying. b) He is eating.
 c) I am eating. d) He is eat.



- 9) What is it doing?
 a) He is singing. b) It is barking.
 c) I am writing. d) She is singing.

- 10) What is he doing?
 a) She is running. b) He is walking.
 c) He is reading. d) I am running.



- 11) What is they doing?
 a) You are studying. b) I am swim.
 c) He is swim. d) They are studying.

- 12) What is he doing?
 a) She is drink. b) He is drinking.
 c) I am drinking. d) He is drink.



2. Writing and speaking about my favorite music

Read the conversation.

David: Hey, do you like music?

Santiago: Yeah, I love music! What's your favorite genre?

David: I'm really into rock and pop. How about you?

Santiago: I'm a big fan of reggae music. Any favorite artists?

David: "We Will Rock You" by Queen is a personal favorite. What about you?

Santiago: Oh that is a classic! My favorite artist is Bob Marley and I love all of his songs! My favorite song is "Could you be loved".



a) Wordsearch: Search and find 10 words about the musical genres

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

ROCK POP JAZZ ELECTRONIC HIP HOP REGGAE
BLUES FOLKMUSIC COUNTRY RAP CLASSICAL

SOME QUESTIONS TO PRACTICE DIFFERENT CONVERSATIONS:

1. What is your favorite music?

A. I like pop and rock.

2. What is your favorite song and in which music genre?

A. "Imagine" by John Lennon, it's in the pop genre.

3. Do you play any musical instrument?

A. Yes, I play the guitar.

b) Let's make a conversation with your partner using different questions and answers:

A: What is your favorite music?

B. I like folk music, especially of Bolivia.

A: Can you tell me your favorite song?

B: Sure, is "crystal bird" of Kajkas.

A: What is your favorite music?

B:

A: Can you tell me your favorite song?

B:

Learning new vocabulary...

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

1. *Guitar*
2. *Piano*
3. *Violin*
4. *Flute*
5. *Drums*
6. *Trumpet*
7. *Saxophone*
8. *Clarinet*
9. *Bass Guitar*
10. *Cello*
11. *Keyboard*
12. *Harp*
13. *Trombone*
14. *Accordion*
15. *Ukulele*

c) Read the conversation and underline what music and sports prefer who is speaking.

Hello, I'm Maria. I'm 14 years old, and I am studying at Martin Cardenas School. Today, I'm going to share my musical preferences and sports interests with you.

I enjoy all types of music, but I have a special love for classical music because it's more calming and relaxing. I often listen to Mozart and Beethoven, especially. I adore classical music because it carries more profound and meaningful content, and its lyrics touch the heart.

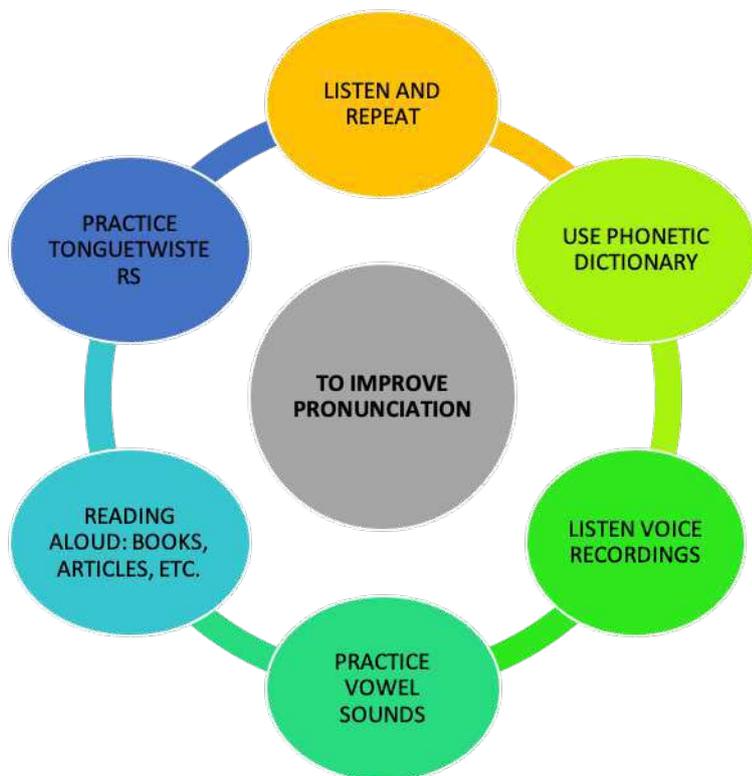
Now, I am practicing various sports such as tennis, basketball, athletics, swimming, and lately, I've been trying out some extreme sports because they catch my attention."

I believe that participating in sports and listening to great music are both important for maintaining physical and mental well-being."



Fuente: <http://tinyurl.com/2av3dmej>

3. Pronunciation tips



DO YOU KNOW?

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."

Exercise: 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.

Ice Cream, I scream,
you scream, we
all scream for ice
cream!

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

Cooks cook
cupcakes quickly.



Fuente: <https://www.clipidiomas.com/tongue-twisters/>

« 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?"
- Explain your reasons.



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
Silvia Lisset Serna Parra

SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE

Lengua Extranjera
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TERCER TRIMESTRE

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Por una EDUCACIÓN de CALIDAD
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