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Chapter 1
Achievement of our National Athletes

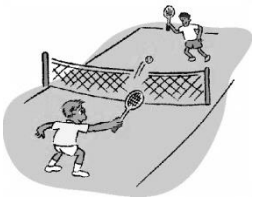
Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Applying information from different types of written sources.
2. Selecting written material that is appropriate to their competence to read independently.
3. Understanding the communicative value (function) of sentences and utterances.

Section 1: Vocabulary

- In this section you will find some sports and its equipment.



Tennis

tennis racket - raqueta
tennis ball - pelota
court - cancha
net - red

swimming - natación
swimming suit - traje de baño
goggles - lentes, gafas
swimming pool - piscina

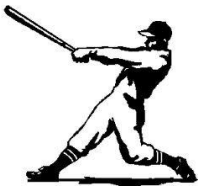




football - fútbol americano
<u>football</u> - balón de fútbol americano
<u>helmet</u> - casco



volleyball - voleibol
<u>volleyball</u> - balón de voleibol
<u>net</u> - red
<u>court</u> - cancha



baseball - béisbol
<u>baseball</u> - pelota de béisbol
<u>bat</u> - bate, palo
<u>glove</u> - manopla
<u>base</u> - base
<u>cap</u> - gorra



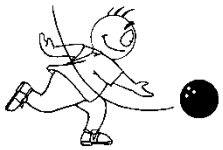
horseback riding - cabalgar
<u>saddle</u> - montura



weight lifting - levantar pesas
<u>weights</u> - pesas



running - correr
<u>tennis shoes</u> - tenis
<u>track</u> - pista



bowling - boliche
bowling ball - bola de boliche
pin - pino
lane - línea



cycling - andar en bicicleta
bicycle (bike) - bicicleta
helmet - casco

Words Families

To achieve	achievable	Achiever, achievement	Lograr- conseguir- alcanzar
To arrive	----------	arrival	Llegar - aparecer
To award	awarded	award	Conceder – otorgra- premiar
To celebrate	celebratory	celebration	Celebrar -festejar
To change	----------	change	Cambiar- modificar
To close	closable	closer	Concluir - finalizar
To continue	continual	continuer	Continuar - avanzar
To develop	----------	development	Desarrollar- crear - idear
To finish	finished	finisher	Terminar acabar
To inspire	inspiring	inspiration	Inspirar animar
To learn	Learnable, learned	learner	Aprender - saber
To obtain	obtainable	obtainment	Obtener - adquirir
To open	open	opening	Abrir - desplegar
To particpate	participatory	Participant, participation	Particapar
To play	playful	player	jugar
To qualify	qualified	qualifer	Calificar - modificar
To race	----------	racer	competir
To score	scoreless	scorer	Marcar- calificar
To start	----------	start	iniciar
To succeed	successful	success	Tenr éxito. triunfar
To tie	----------	tie	Atar - unir
To train	Trainable, trained	trainer	entrenar
To begin	----------	Beginning, beginner	iniciar
To lose	----------	loser	perder

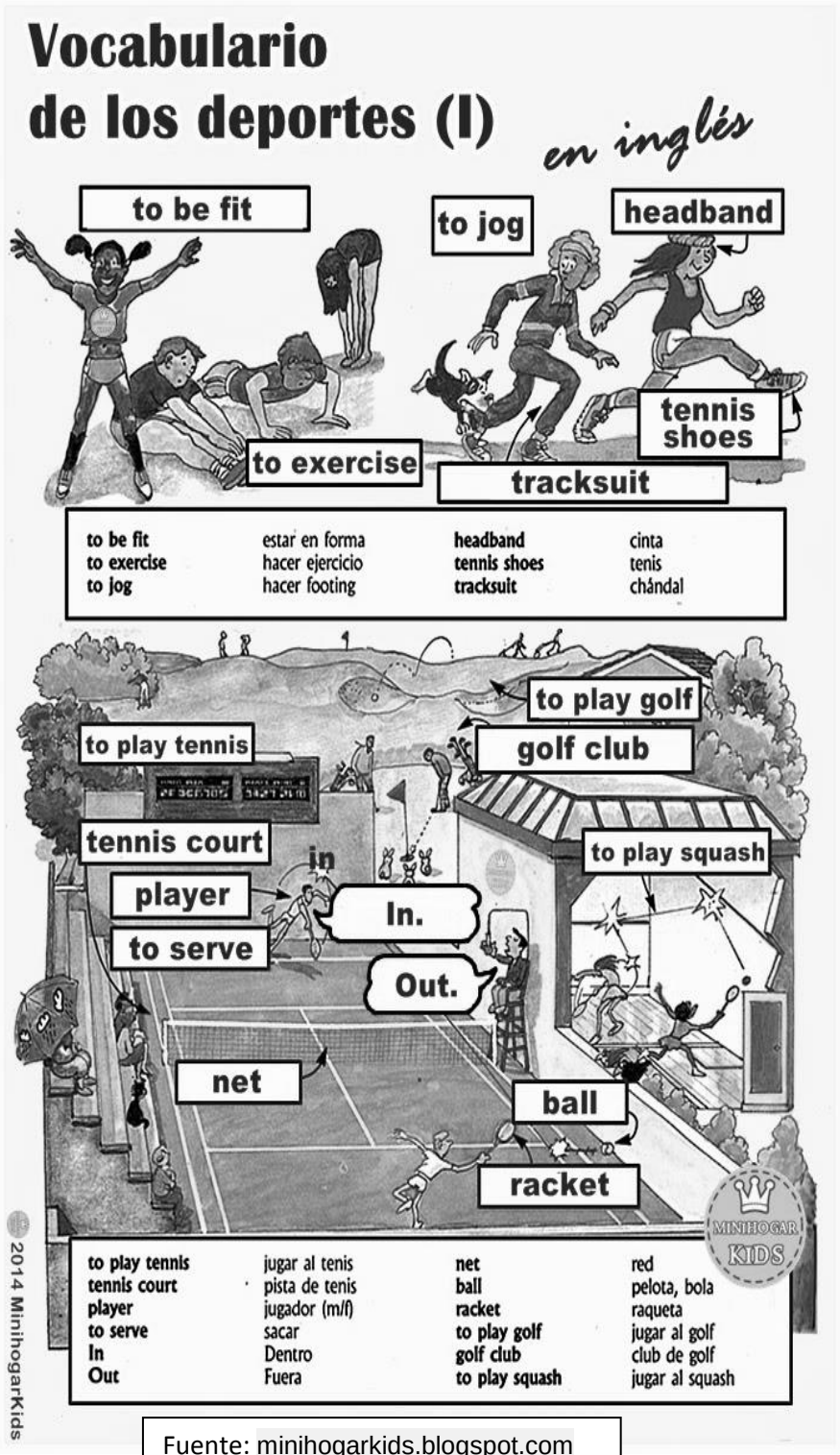
To ride	**rideable**	**rider**	**Montar - cabalgar**
To teach	**teachable**	**teacher**	**enseñar**
To win	**winnable**	**winner**	**Ganar -obtener**



Fuente: www.pinterest.com

Vocabulary associated with Sports

Tearn	**Equipo**
Owner	**Dueño**
Trainer, coach	**Entrenador**
Championship	**Championship**
Player Participants	**Jugadores**
Host	**Anfitrión - casa**
Guest	**Huésped - visitante**
Compete	
Take place - took place **Take part - took part**	**Ocurrir - llevarse a cabo**
Win-won **Gain - gained**	**Ganar**
Game **Tournament** **Match** **Play**	**Competencia**
Indoor	**Dentro**
Outdoor	**Fuera**
Become - became	**Llegar a ser**
Start	**Comenzar**
Begin Beginner	**principiante**
End **Finish**	**Terminar**
Places - shape	**Forma**
Road	**Calle**
Field - Grass Court	**Campo de zacate - Cancha**
Cement	**Cemento**
Rink	**Pista**



Fuente: minihogarkids.blogspot.com



Section 2: Grammar Focus

.In this sections students will learn you to apply information words.

Question words

Question words are also called wh questions because they include the letters 'W' and 'H'.

Question words	Meaning	Examples
who	person	Who's that? That's Nancy.
where	place	Where do you live? In Boston
why	reason	Why do you sleep early? Because I've got to get up early
when	time	When do you go to work? At 7:00
how	manner	How do you go? By car
what	object, idea or action	What do you do? I am an engineer
which	choice	Which one do you prefer? The red one.
whose	possession	Whose is this book? It's Alan's.
whom	object of the verb	Whom did you meet? I met the manager.
what kind	description	What kind of music do you like? I like quiet songs
what time	time	What time did you come home?
how many	quantity (countable)	How many students are there? There are twenty.
how much	amount, price (uncountable)	How much time have we got? Ten minutes
how long	duration, length	How long did you stay in that hotel? For two weeks.
how often	frequency	How often do you go to the gym? Twice a week.
how far	distance	How far is your school? It's one mile far.
how old	age	How old are you? I'm 16.
how come	reason	How come I didn't see at the party?

Asking questions

1. If you ask about the subject of the sentence, simply add the question word at the beginning:

Example:
James writes good poems. — **Who** writes good pems?

2. If you ask about the predicate of the sentence (the part of a sentence which contains the verb and gives information about the subject), there are three options:

.If there is a helping (auxilary) verb that precedes the main verb (for example, can, is, are, was, were, will, would...), add the question word and invert the subject and the helping (auxilary) verb.
Examples:
He can speak **Chinese**. — **What** can he speak?
They are leaving **tonight**. — **When** are they leaving?

If you ask about the predicate and there is no helping (auxilary) verb and the verb is "to be", simply add the question verb and invert the subject and the verb.
Example:
The play was **interesting**. — **How** was the play?

If there is no helping (auxilary) verb in the the predicate and the main verb is not "to be", add the auxilary "do" in the appropriate form.
Examples:
They go to **the movies** every Saturday. — **Where** do they go to the movies?
He wakes up **early**. — **When** does he wake up?
They sent **a letter**. — **What** did they send?



Section 3: Exercises

In this section there are some exercises about vocabulary and how to use the grammar structure.

Practice# 1: For each sentence, choose the best word or phrase to complete the gap from the choices below.

1. Boxers wear huge _____ , but it's still a dangerous sport.

   a.rods **b.** gloves **c.** clubs **d.** bats

2. He was so angry with himself about missing the shot that he broke his best golf ____ .

   a.rod **b.** stick **c.** club **d.** bat

3. The ball flew into the back of the ___ and everybody in the stadium roared in appreciation.

   a.mat **b.** basket **c.** wicket **d.** net

4. I like playing table tennis, but I haven't got a good _____ .

   a. paddle **b.** racquet **c.** club **d.** bat

Practice# 2: Choose the best word for each description. Use the words from the box.

Volleyball – boxing – scuba diving – golf – skiing – football – cycling – baseball – ice hockey -

1. We need eleven players to practice this sport. _____.
2. We use small a ball and a bat. _____.
3. People ride bicycles in this sport. _____.
4. We need a pair of skates and a stick. _____.
5. We use a small ball and a club. _____.
6. We use googles and we practice it in the water. _____.
7. We practice this sport in winter and we need some snow. _____.
8. Two men or two women that are fighting. _____.
9. It can be practiced in the beach and we need two teams and a ball. _____.

Practice # 3: Use the words in the chart. Choose the appropriate words to complete the sentences correctly, according to the reading.

Swimmers – outstanding – medals – promotes – hired – popular as – track – professionally – ramps – hills – high waves – positive – victory – swum - dangerous

1. The Ministry of culture, Youth and Sports _____ national games.
2. Motocross is a _____ sport.
3. Surfers need _____ in order to enjoy this sport.
4. Gilberto Martinez has had a _____ participation in an Italian soccer team.
5. Claudia and Silvia Poll have had an _____ participation in some international competitions as _____.
6. European teams have _____ some Costa Rican players.
7. Motorcross is practiced on a _____ with _____ and _____.
8. Gold _____ are thr best prizes when an athlete wins in a competiton.
9. Baseball isn't as _____ basketball.
10. Claudia and Silvia Poll have _____ in many countires.
11. A few people practice cycling _____.
12. Athlete practice hard in order to achieve a _____.

Practice # 4: Complete the sentences with the correct Wh-word according to the answer.



1._____ are you excited? **because I have birthday today**.

2._____ are you today ? **I'm fine ,thank you.**

3._____ is your coat ? **in the bedroom**

4._____ is she at the moment? **at home**

5. _____ is your birthday ? **in September**

6._____ is Mr. Bean ? **55 years old**

7. _____ is that woman? **She is our sport teacher.**

8. _____ are they working? **in the book shop**

9. _____ apples do you have ? **three apples**

10. _____ does your car cost ? **2.000 $ dollars**

11. _____ time is it ? **It's nine o'clock.**

12. _____ are the kids sad? **because they don't go to the cinema.**

QUESTION WORDS

WHAT
You use this question word when you want to know the name of a thing.

WHO
You use this question word when you want to know a person or people.

WHEN
You use this question word when you want to know the time of something

HOW
This question word means "in what way or manner or what ways" or "to what extent,amount or degree.

WHY
You use this question word when you want to know the reason of something.

WHERE
You use this question word when you want to know the location of someone or something.

WHOSE
You use this question word when you want to know to whom something belongs.

WHICH
You use this question word to ask something individual among other things

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT QUESTION WORDS

1. A: ..... are you crying Jessica?	B: Oh,because I can't find my favourite doll.
2. A: ..... do you go to bed?	B: I go to bed at 9 o'clock in the evening.
3. A: ..... is your Maths teacher?	B: Mr.Terzioğlu is my Maths teacher.
4. A: ..... jacket is this?	B: It's my father's jacket.
5. A: ..... is your favourite colour?	B: My favourite colour is green.
6. A: ..... do you study English?	B: I study English in my room.
7. A: ..... does the school start?	B: The school starts at 8:40.
8. A: ..... is Michael Jackson?	B: He is a very famous pop star.
9. A: ..... car is a Ferrari?	B: Lionel Messi's car is a Ferrari.
10. A: ..... do you eat at breakfast?	B: I eat cheese and olives at breakfast.
11. A: ..... cake do you like most?	B: I like strawberry cake most.
12. A: ..... do the Johnsons go to work?	B: They go to work by underground.
13. A: ..... is she at the dentist today ?	B: Because she has got a terrible toothache.
14. A: ..... does your father work?	B: He works in Barcelona.
15. A: ..... will Brenda go to Italy?	B: She will go there by plane.
16.A:..... animal is the fastest in the world?	B: A cheetah is the fastest one in the world.

Fuente: minihogarkids.blogspot.com

Practice # 5: Answer the following questions according to the reading based on “Sports in Costa Rica”. Use complete sentences.

1. What are some of the most popular sports Costa Rica?

   _____

2. Which Costa Rican athletes have been successful in foreing countries? Menction at least three names.

   _____

3. What’s the name of an important tournament that takes place in Costa Rica?

   _____



Section 4: Reading Comprehension.

In this section will find readings comprehension exercises that help students analyze their reading comprehension ability.

SPORTS

The word sport is defined as any activity or experience that gives enjoyment or recreation to one who practices it. Taking into account this definition, sports are seen as a way of having fun.

Some sports require more or less vigorous bodily exertion and they carried out according to some traditional forms or set of rules. Sports can be divided into different categories. One could be team and individual sports depending on the number of people playing it. Another category could be winter sports or summer sports depending on the time of the year it is practiced.

Another category or division given is indoors or outdoors sports depending where it is played.

- Write false F or true T to each sentence according to the previous information.

1. Sports are not for entertainrnent. _____
2. Man y sports have a series of rules _____

3. Sports are played individual only _____

4. Many sports can be played outside _____

5. Winter sports are played in any time of the year _____

Alvaro Solano and Lisbeth Vindas are two Costa Rican surfers. Both took first place in their respective competitive categories in the opening weekend of the Circuit Annual National de Surf 2004-5 in Playa Esterillos on the Central Pacific Coast. The "Grand Prix Mango Esterillos" kicked off the fifth year of the competition with more that 120 participants. The weather conditions were perfect- sunny, no rain or clouds, and the waves were great- even at dead low ride. Lisbeth Vindas said," Esterillos" is my favorite wave ", which perhaps explains her confident and outstanding performance. During the circuit opening weekend. She ended first in the women's category.

1. - The text talks about _____.

a) 204 surfers
b) Favorite waves
c) A surf competition
d) Weather conditions

2. - Alvaro and Lisbeth competed in _____.

a) Different sports
e) The same categories
b) Different categories
d) The women's categories

3. - This was the _____ year for the "Grand Prix Mango Esterillos":

a) 3
b) 5
e) 15
d) 30

4. - According to the reading _____ weather is perfect for this sport.

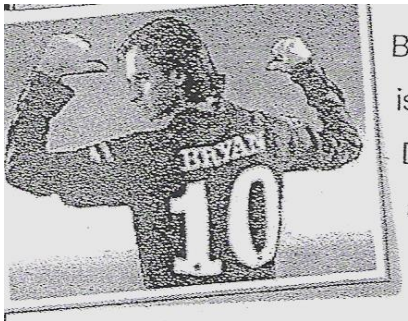
a) dry
b) Wet
e) Rainy
d) Cloudy

5.-This surf competition takes place in Esterillos _____

a) yearly
b) Weekly
e) Monthly
d) Twice a year

Read More

A. Develop your reading skills. Read the following text and do the comprehension questions.



Bryan Ruiz González was born on August 18, 1985. He is a Costa Rican footballer, famous for playing for the Dutch Eredivisie Club F.C. Twente. He is an attacking all-rounder and can play nearly in any position in front.

Bryan began his professional career playing for L.D. Alajuelense in Costa Rica's top division, when he was only 18 years old. He soon became part of a great trio with 2 of the best strikers the team has had in the last two decades, Rolando Fonseca and Froylan Ledezma. With this team, he won the 2004 CONCACAF Champions' Cup and the 2004-2005 National Championship, quickly building a reputation as a great goalscorer and play-maker. He was also one of Alajuelense's best players during the last season he played with them.

He scored his first hat-trick playing for Gent on December 8, 2007 against Lokeren. He was considered his team's best player in the last season he played in the Belgium League, delivering great performances during the games and being the top scorer for the team. On July 15, 2009, Dutch club F.C. Twente announced that they had signed the Costa Rican forward for the sum of 5 million Euros. Ruiz signed a 4 year deal with the Eredivisie side. Ruiz became a regular player for F.C. Twente, playing many matches and scoring lots of goals. He helped Twente win its championship for the first time.

1. It is implied from the text that Bryan Ruiz _____.
   a. Is a skilful goal scorer
   b. Was Twente's best player of all times
   c. Was the best striker in the 2004 – 2005 season
   d. Is known as the best goalkeeper of the twente team

2. Bryan played with F.C. Twente _____.
   a. Before playing in the Belgium League
   b. With the players, Fonseca and Ledezma
   c. For four years before signing the contract
   d. As an official player after signing the contract.

3. Bryan Ruiz left the Alajuela team because _____.
   a. He was attacking other players
   b. They changed his playing position
   c. Of his poor performance on the field
   d. He was hired by a foreign soccer team

4. According to the passage, Bryan Ruiz _____.
   a. Can perform almost in any position in the field
   b. Likes just to play with Alajuela team
   c. Has never played in Belgium
   d. Is preparing to retire

5. Bryan Ruiz gained an international reputation because he _____.
   a. Has great achievements in his field
   b. Earned a lot of money
   c. Was part of a trio
   d. Was very young

COSTA RICAN SOCCER

Many Costa Ricans are avid sports fans of activities ranging from motocross to swimming. But undoubtedly the sport choice in the country is soccer! From the local tournaments fans support their team of choice (Saprissa, La Liga, Heredia, etc.) to the championship games of the World Cup people support “La Sele”, the national team, which has played in this international cup several times. The nation´s soccer team has been a big source of pride throughout the years, but it has also been the cause of great discord among fanatics during their not so stellar moments. Both reactions are a result of the immense passion the Ticos feel for their country and their teams. Aside from official games, you can always see groups of people playing a “mejenga”, which is a casual tournament between friends, co-workers, etc., where the usual soccer rules do not necessarily apply (it is just for fun). There is also popular the “papifutbol”, or indoor soccer, which is played in a small court with only five players on each team, and where relations vary from those of regular soccer.

Taken from www.vacationcity.com

1. According to the text, what is the favorite sport option in Costa Rica?

a) Swimming.
b) Basketball.
c) Motocross.
d) Soccer.

2. How do Ticos call the nation´s soccer team?

a) Saprissa.
b) Heredia.
c) La Liga.
d) La Sele.

3. A casual tournament between friends or co-workers, where the usual soccer rules do not necessarily apply is called

a) motocross.
b) swimming.
c) papifutbol.
d) mejenga.

4. A game that is played in a small court with only five players on each team, and where relations vary from those of regular soccer is called

a) motocross.
b) swimming.
c) papifutbol.
d) mejenga



Chapter 2
Costa Rican Art, Music and Craft

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Liking sentences and paragraphs, structuring ideas.
2. Understanding the communicative value (function) of sentences and utterances.
3. Making themselves understood with little or no difficulty
4. Selecting written material that is appropriate to their competence to read independently.
5. Formulating propositions and answering propositions.
6. Expressing a range of responses and attitudes to events, issues or opinions, giving reasons.



Section 1: Vocabulary

In this section will be given lists of new words related to the topic.

el baile, la danza	dance	**la orquesta**	orchestra
la banda	the band	**el personaje (principal)**	main character
las bellas artes	fine art	**la pintura**	painter
el boleto	ticket	**el poema**	poem
la canción	song	**la poesía**	poetry
la comedia	comedy	**el público**	public
el concierto	concert	**el teatro**	theater
el cuento	story	**la tragedia**	tragedy
la cultura	culture	**aplaudir**	to applaud
el drama	drama	**apreciar**	to appreciate

la escultura	culture
el espectáculo	show
la estatua	statue
el festival	festival
la historia	history
la música	music
la obra	the play/work of art
la obra maestra	master piece
la ópera	opera
el bailarín, la bailarina	dancer
el/la cantante	singer
el/la compositor(a)	composer
el/la director(a)	director
el/la dramaturgo/a	play write
el/la escritor(a)	writer
el/la escultor(a)	sculptor
la estrella de cine	movie star
el/la músico/a	music
el/la poeta	poet
el consurso	game show

dirigrir	to direct
esculpir	to sculpt
hacer el papel (de)	to play the role of
pintar	to paint
presentar	to present
publicar	to publish
tocar (un instrumento musical)	to play a musical instrument
artístico/a	artist
clásico/a	clasic
dramático/a	dramatic
extranjero/a	foreign
folklórico/a	folklore
moderno/a	modern
musical	musical
romántico/a	romantic
talentoso/a	talented
el premio	price ward
la artesanía	craftsmanship
le cerámica	pottery
el tejido	weaving

Musical Instruments



- **Accordion – acordeón**
- **Bagpipes – gaita**
- **Banjo – banjo**
- **Bassoon – fagot**
- **Castanets – castañuelas**
- **Cello – violoncelo**
- **Cymbals - platillos**
- **Drum – tambor**
- **Drums – batería**
- **Flute – flauta**
- **Guitar – guitarra**
- **Harmonica – armónica**
- **Harp – harpa**
- **Saxophone – saxofón**
- **Tambourine – pandereta**
- **Trumpet – trompeta**
- **Tuba – tuba**
- **Violin - violín**
- **Xylophone – xilofón**





Section 2: Grammar Focus

.In this section student will learn you to apply and answer yes/ no questions.

Yes-no questions

Yes or no questions are questions whose expected answer is either "yes" or "no". (Son preguntas que se responden en afimativo o negative)

How to form yes-no questions

In English, a special word order (Verb Subject Object) is used to form yes-no questions.
Las pregunta de yes / no se forman de la siguiente manera.

✓ Primero se coloca en Verb Subject Object, (Are – Is – Do – Does- Did- Hs- Have- Will Was – Were – Can).

Examples:

Affirmative	Yes or No Question
They are American	Are they American?
She is nice	Is she nice?

The rules

1. If the main verb of the sentence is "to be", simply invert the subject and the verb to be:

Examples:

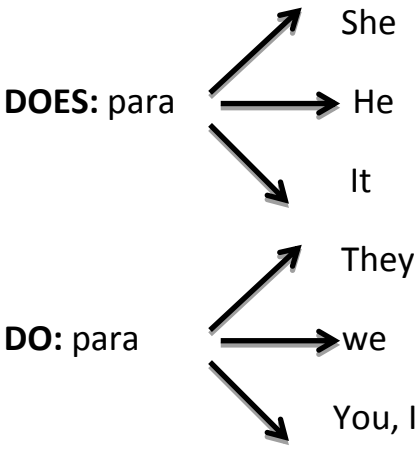
- They are American. — Are they American?
- They are nice. — Are they nice?

2. If the sentence includes a main verb and another or other helping (auxiliary) verb(s), invert the subject and the (first) helping (auxiliary) verb.

Examples:

- **They are visiting Paris. — Are they visiting Paris?**
- **She has done the housework. — Has she done the housework**
- **Nancy has been working all night long. — Has Nancy been working all night long?**
- **He will be reading the book. — Will he be reading the book?**

3. If the verb is in the present tense, add either **do** or **does** and put the main verb in its base form: **Cada uno se utiliza de la siguiente norma:**



Do/Does	Subject	Verb*	The Rest of the sentence
Do	I / you / we / they	have / buy eat / like etc.	cereal for breakfast?
Does	he / she / it		

Importante:

Cuando hablamos de tercera persona en singular (she, he, it) en oraciones afirmativas le agregamos al verbo una **S o ES**.

Example:

I watch TV.

She **watches** TV.
Does she watch TV?

Yes, She watches TV

No, She doesn't watch TV.

El verbo queda en la forma simple ya que tiene
El auxiliar en negativo.

a. If the verb is in the past tense, add **did** and put the main verb in its base form:

DID se utiliza como auxiliar para hacer pregunta en Simple Past tense

Formula:

Questions:

Did + subject + verb (simple form) + the rest of the sentence.

Did you play soccer?

Yes, I played soccer. Agrego el verbo en pasado ya que no está **DID** en la oración.

No, I didn't play soccer.

Expresiones en Pasado:

Yesterday
Last night / week/ year
ago

Examples:

- He discovered the truth. — **Did** he discover the truth?
- She wrote a nice essay. — **Did** she write a nice essay?
- They did the homework. — **Did** they do the homework?



Section 3: Exercises

A. **Directions:** Transform these sentences into yes/ no questions.

1. He loves this town.
   _____
2. They like soccer.
   _____?
3. She can drive a lorry.
   _____?
4. They are nice
   _____?
5. They went to the swimming pool.
   _____?
6. She wastes her money on jewelery.
   _____?
7. He decided to leave his wife.
   _____?
8. She wakes up early.
   _____?
9. He was born in this town.
   _____?

B.INSTRUCTION: Complete the question que the correct Auxiliary. Use simple present tense or simple past.

1. How often _____ iron clothes?
2. Why _____ she iron clothes yesterday.
3. Where _____ she iron clothes every week?
4. When _____ you cook your breakfast?
5. How _____ you cook your breakfast yesterday?
6. Why _____Mary cook breakfast for her neighbor
7. _____ it sleep every night?
8. _____ you sleep every night?
9. _____ it sleep last night?
10. _____ we sleep in the living room?
11. _____ sleep in bed?
12. _____ it sleep in the bathroom last night?
13. _____ he sleep near the window every night?
14. _____ you sleep well yesterday?

C.Directions: Write the correct word for each definition below. Use the words from the chart.

Craft – clay – gallery – artisan – ensemble- collection –display – copper- costume – chorographer – composer – cultural heritage

Art and Music Vocabulary	Definitions
	a person who makes crafts by hand
	a person who composes moves for performances
	red in color; used to make ceramics
	a group of things or people
	a person who writes music
	a metal used to form bronze
	clothes worn to disguise oneself
	an activity involving skill in making things by hand
	the ideas, customs, and traditions of a society
	to show something where it can be seen
	a group of musicians
	a room for the display of art



Section 4: Reading Comprehension.

A.Directions: Read the text and answer the questions.

Miguel Brenes is one Costa Rica's living master sculptors. His works celebrate the "Eternal Feminine" in wood, stone, and bronze. In addition to holding a degree in Fine Art from the University of Costa Rica (U.C.R.), he studied extensively at the National School of Painting and Sculpture of Mexico.Brenes' sculptures have been widely shown in Central America and Mexico in individual and group exhibitions. A native of Heredia, Miguel Brenes has obtained numerous awards and honors for bis work, including a meda! in the First Fine Arts Salon of the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, the Acquisition Prize in.the Second Biennial of Fine Arts in El Salvador, and the first prize far Central American Sculpture in Guatemala.

A. Answer the following questions based on the previous reading.

1. What's Brenes nationality? _____
2. Where did Brenes first study arts? _____
3. Why is Brenes mainly famous for? _____
4. Where did he get his first prize? _____

B. Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

MUSEUM CELEBRATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

The Children's Museum is holding a one-week celebration starting April 25. On the opening day of the celebration, they will have an "Intelligent Light Show", where the lights will dance to a mix of music at 3, 4, and 5 p.m. Admission is free. On April 26, a Latin American Culture Night will feature dances, music videos, and paintings of various Latin American countries at the Museum. The ticket price is ₡ 1,500. A rock concert with the groups Gandhi, Evolution and Stigma will be held at 9 p.m. April 30 at the museum. The ticket price is ₡ 2,000.

On May 2, the final day of celebrations, the museum will hold a carnival starting at 10 a.m. and lasting to 3 p.m.

Taken from the Tico Times

1. What celebration starts on April 25? The _____ birthday of the Children's Museum.
a. twenty-fifth
b. fourth
c. Tenth
d. Fifth

2. What time will the rock concert be? At _____.
a. nine at night
b. ten in the morning
c. nine in the morning
d. three in the afternoon

3. What will the last activity be? A (n) _____.painting exhibition
a. intelligence
b. show
c. carnival
d. dance

4. What will the Latin Night include? It will include _____.
a. dances and music
b. paintings and a light show
c. videos and rock music performers
d.a presentation by the groups Evolution and Stigma

5.How long will the celebrations for the anniversary last? They will last _____.
a. two months
b. one month
c. two weeks
d. one week

The Gold Museum

The Gold Museum is an exclusive world-class institution presenting an impressive collection of brilliant pre-Colombian gold figures. The exhibition illustrates how the intricate gold carvings reflect the social and religious visions of the local indigenous groups in Costa Rica between 500 and 1500 AD. Also, the museum exhibits oil paintings expressing the natural beauty of our country created by talented artists as Ruth Borcher, Jamie Koss, Ana Isabel Marten, and so forth. The museum is located in Escazu, 400 meters north from The National Bank. It opens from Monday to Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Also, the museum offers a small store where you can buy souvenirs and a cafeteria where you can either have lunch or simply drink a delicious coffee. In addition, there is a small virtual library available in which you can search for information about the ancient carvings, and cultural and artistic manifestations in Costa Rica.

1. Location of the museum: _____

2. Schedule of the museum: _____

3. Two services offered in this museum: _____, _____

4. Name of one artist who exhibits paintings: _____

Taken from Facing Challenge Book



Chapter 3
Synonyms & Antonyms

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Expressing opinions by using synonyms and antonyms.
2. Understanding texts through the use of synonyms/antonyms
3. Making use of new vocabulary and structures encountered in their reading to respond orally or in writing.

Section 1: Vocabulary

What Are Synonyms?

Synonyms are words that have the same or very similar meaning. All words can have a synonym. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and prepositions can have a synonym.

Examples of Synonyms

Adjectives: beautiful, lovely, gorgeous, stunning, striking

Nouns: House, home, dwelling, residence, abode, quarters

Verbs: jump, bound, leap, hop, skip

Prepositions: in, inside, within

What are Antonyms?

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. For example, the antonym of long is short. Often words will have more than one antonym but as with synonyms it depends on the context.
Examples of Antonyms
Happy – sad
Healthy – sick
Smart – stupid

Synonyms list

Word	Synonyms
big	large
blank	empty
broad	wide
center	middle
cunning	clever
dangerous	risky
eatable	edible
false	untrue
fertile	fruitful
gay	cheerful
glad	happy
hard	difficult
high	tall
huge	enormous
intelligent	clever
lazy	indolent
little	small
loving	fond
loyal	faithful
mad	crazy
new	modern
nice	kind
noisy	rowdy
old	ancient
oral	verbal
polite	courteous
poor	destitute

quick	rapid/fast
rare	scarce
ready	alert
real	genuine
rich	wealthy
rude	impolite
sad	unhappy
safe	secure
sleepy	drowsy
slim	slender
thin	lean
usual	normal
vacant	empty
weak	feeble
well-known	famous





Antonyms Word List

come/go	in/out	front/back	large/small
happy/sad	wrong/right	left/right	up/down
big/little	tall/short	fat/thin	deep/wide
long/short	over/under	hard/soft	hard/easy
loud/quiet	hot/cold	warm/cool	freeze/thaw
give/take	early/late	old/new	old/young
boy/girl	man/woman	night/day	before/after
city/country	win/lose	morning/night	push/pull
all/none	king/queen	above/below	fast/slow
wet/dry	high/low	black/white	near/far
top/bottom	work/play	beautiful/ugly	open/closed
dirty/clean	first/last	father/mother	off/on
best/worst	always/never	rich/poor	least/most
laugh/cry	empty/full	buy/sell	same/different
weak/strong	true/false	question/answer	summer/winter
for/against	rich/poor	smile/frown	lead/follow
yes/no	hello/good-bye	stop/go	throw/catch

*Please note that this is only a small collection of antonyms. There are many more! This list was meant for beginners. Other lists are available in teacher resource books and online. Search under Antonym Word Lists for more complex words that require higher levels of vocabulary/comprehension.

Word	Antonyms
big - little	**light** - dark
cheap - expensive	**long** - short
clean - dirty	**many** - few
deep - shallow	**new** - old
easy - difficult	**rich** - poor
far - near	**right** - left
fast - slow	**right** - wrong
fat - thin	**safe** - dangerous
full - empty	**single** - married
good - bad	**smooth** - rough
happy - sad	**soft** - hard
hard - easy	**strong** - weak
heavy - light	**tall** - short
here - there	**thick** - thin
high - low	**tight** - loose
hot - cold	**warm** - cool
in - out	**wet** - dry
inside - outside	**wide** - narrow
	young - old





Section 3: Exercises

A. Directions: Choose the correct antonym.

He is tall.

- Short
- Big
- Huge
- Hungry

2. It is hot outside.

- Warm
- Breezy
- Cold
- Stormy

3. This seems like a good hotel.

- Brilliant
- Bad
- Great
- Dirty

4. She is foolish.

- Dumb
- Idiotic
- Brainy
- Wise

5. That seems expensive.

- Overpriced
- Wealthy
- Great
- Inexpensive

6. This house is magnificent.

- Big
- Small
- Unimpressive
- Gigantic

7. Why are you being so arrogant?

- Snooty
- Stupid
- Humble
- Cunning

8. What about this restaurant? It's very popular.

- Infamous
- Dirty
- Unpopular
- Crowded

9. Do you want to go the beautiful valley?

- Ugly
- Dirty
- Filthy
- Nice

10. I do not want to live in this filthy colony.

- Nice
- Dirty
- Clean
- Pretty

Taken from: www.superteacherworksheets.com/synonyms-

B. Directions: Match the nouns that have a similar meaning.

1. agenda	a. defect
2. assistance	b. goal
3. fault	c. debate
4. proof	d. customer
5. client	e. personnel
6. advantage	f. evidence
7. suggestion	g. revenue
8. discussion	h. help
9. staff	i. barrier
10. obstacle	j. benefit
11. target	k. schedule
12. income	l. proposal

C.INSTRUCTIONS: Underline two adjectives in each set of words that have similar meaning.

1. dangerous inaccurate risky mean shocking

2. traditional stable committed steady positive

3. exact vacant professional appealing precise

4. functional essential suitable executive appropriate

5. distinctive official humble modest rival

6. original adequate disposable unique persuasive

Tell whether each pair of words are synonyms or antonyms.





1. agree, disagree _____
2. cold, freezing _____
3. easy, difficult _____
4. argue, squabble _____
5. guess, estimate _____
6. bottom, top _____
7. tired,energetic _____
8. huge, gigantic _____
9. sink, float _____
10. windy, calm _____
11. noisy, quiet _____
12. unhappy, sad _____

Write one complete sentence that includes two words that are antonyms. Choose antonyms that are different from the ones listed above.

_____

_____

Taken from: www.superteacherworksheets.com/synonyms-

C. Directions: Read the paragraph below. The numbered words in bold print are over- used words. Think of a synonym you could use to replace each tired word to add interest. Write the word on the corresponding numbered line. The first one has been done for you.

Jennifer and Laritza had a **nice**[1] day at school. In the morning, they listened as their teacher read a **nice**[2] story. The work was **hard**[3] during math because they had just started learning a new skill. The teacher was **happy**[4] with their progress. It was a **nice**[5] day, so they were able to play soccer outside for P.E. The class was **happy**[6] when the teacher said they would have a party that afternoon. Jennifer was excited about the party, but Laritza did not want to go to the party. She was **tired**[7] because she did not sleep well the night before. She stayed in at recess and made a **pretty**[8] sign while the other children played outside. She used **big**[9] letters to write the word "celebrate." She even drew butterflies with **small**[10] dots on their wings. Jennifer came back a few minutes later to help her. Together, they colored the pictures and letters that Laritza had drawn. When the other students came back in after recess, they all agreed it was a **nice**[11] sign. The teacher put it up on the board in the front of the room. Then she passed out some **good**[12] cookies. She told them they were celebrating because they did a **good**[13] job on their recent test. She was **happy**[14] they did well.

1. **pleasant**
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____



Chapter 4
Costa Rica Typical Food

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Identifying text types and the purpose of short messages.
2. Understanding relations between the parts of a text through lexical cohesion devices.
3. Producing pieces of writing of various lengths on real and imaginary cohesion.
4. Expressing a range of responses and attitudes to events, issues or opinions, giving reasons.

Section 1: Vocabulary

Vocabulary associated with Food

to add	agregar
to scoop up	ahuecar (con cuchara)
to roast	asar
to grill, to broil	asar a la parrilla
to beat	batir
to heat	calentar
to cook	cocinar
to steam	cocinar al vapor
to put	colocar, poner
to chop	cortar en trozos (cebollas, ajíes)
to cut into strips	cortar en tiritas
to cover	cubrir, tapizar
to flip	dar vuelta (panqueques, tortillas)
to rinse	enjuagar
to fry	freir

to boil	hervir
to simmer	hervir a fuego lento
to bake	hornear
to mix	mezclar
to peel	pelar
to mince	picar carne
to fill with	rellenar (centro de tartas, tortas)
to stuff	rellenar, mechar (pavos, carnes)
to stir	revolver
to sprinkle	rociar, salpicar
to break	romper (nueces, huevos)
to pour	volcar (líquidos)



Food Tastes



How they taste	
Sweet	dulce
Salty	salado
Peppery	picoso
Spicy	picante
Strong	fuerte
Hot	caliente
Pungent	picante
Tart	agrio - áspero
Sour	agrio
Bitter	amargo
tasteless / bland	blando

Good food	
appetizing	apetitoso
flavourful (uk) flavorful(us)	sabroso
Mouthwatering	sumamente apetitosa
Delicious	deliciouso
Savoury	sabrosa
Edible	comestible



Fuente: www.tolearnenglish.com



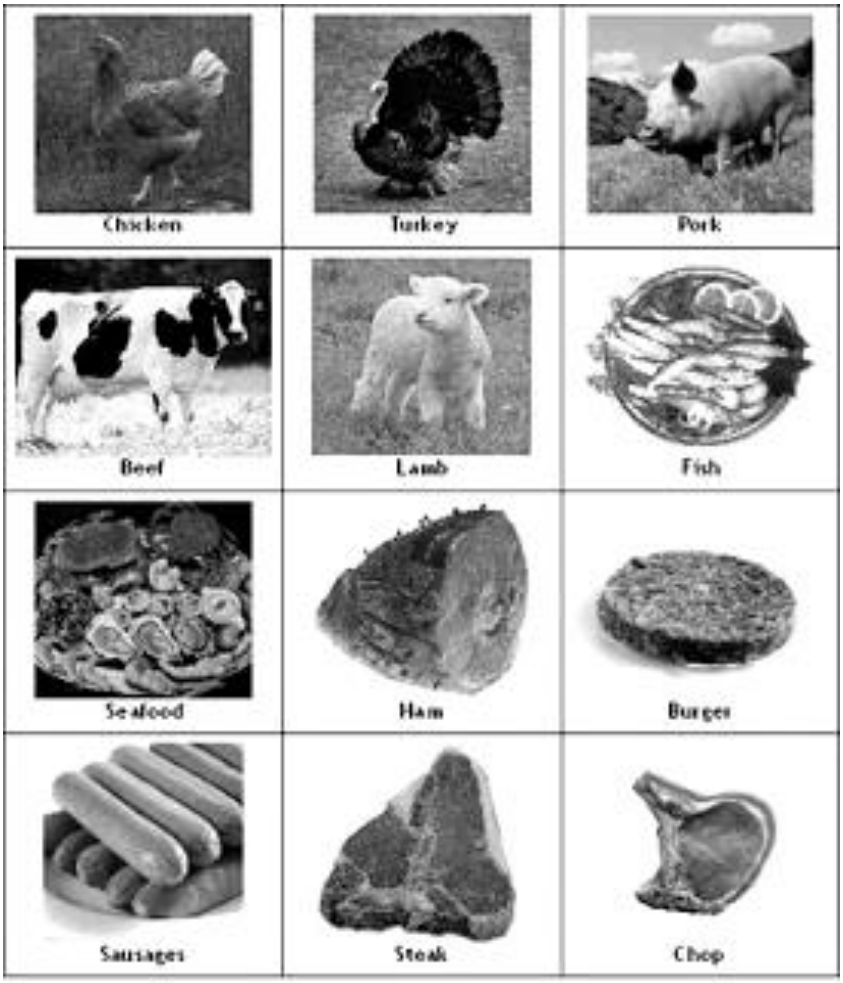


Food Containers

Beef	Carne de res
Lamb	Cordero
Pork	Cerdo
Veal	Ternera
Beefsteak	Bistec
Ground beef	Carne molida
Suckling pig	Cochinillo
Ribs	Costillas



Pork chop	Chuleta
Liver	Hígado
Ham	Jamón
Tongue	Lengua
Steak	Lomo
Pork fillet	Lomo de cerdo
Pig's feet	Patas de cerdo
Leg of lamb	Pierna de cordero
Kidneys	Riñones
Sausages / Hot Dogs / Wieners	Salchichas
Bacon	Tocino / Panceta
Tripe	Tripas



Poultry and Game - Aves y Caza	
Quail	Cordoniz
Rabbit	Conejo
Pheasant	Faisán
Goose	Ganso
Duck	Pato
Turkey	Pavo
Chicken Wing Breast Thigh Leg	Pollo Ala Pechuga Muslo Pierna
Venison	Venado

Fish & Seafood - Pescado y Mariscos	
Clams	Almejas
Eel	Anguila
Tuna	Atún
Cod	Bacalao
Squid	Calamares
Shrimps	Camarones
Crab	Cangrejo
Lobster	Langosta
Oysters	Ostiones / Ostras
Octopus	Pulpo
Salmon	Salmón
Sardines	Sardinas
Trout	Trucha



COOKING VERBS VOCABULARY MATCHING WORKSHEET

LOOK AT THE WORDS IN THE LIST BELOW AND WRITE THEM UNDER THE CORRECT PICTURES

• boil	• flatten	• mix	• sprinkle
• break	• fry	• roast	• stir
• carve	• knead	• pour	• whisk
• chop	• mash	• peel	• spread
• drain	• grate	• slice	• squeeze



1)_____



2)_____



3)_____



4)_____



5)_____



6)_____



7)_____



8)_____



9)_____



10)_____



11)_____



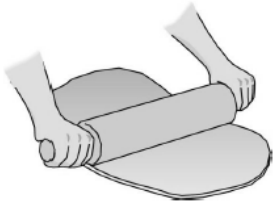
12)_____



13)_____



14)_____



15)_____



16)_____



17)_____



18)_____



19)_____



20)_____

Section 2: Grammar Focus

What is an Adjective?

It is a word that describes or clarifies a noun. Adjectives describe nouns by giving some information about an object's size, shape, age, color, origin or material.

Examples:

- It's a big table. (size)
- It's a round table. (shape)
- It's an old table. (age)
- It's a brown table. (color)
- It's an English table. (origin)
- It's a wooden table. (material)
- It's a lovely table. (opinion)

What's the Correct Order for Multiple Adjectives?

- Cuando hay más de un adjetivo se mantiene el orden separados por una coma. Ver cuadro de Orden

Opinion	size	shape	age	color	Origin	Material
beautiful	huge	Square	new	black	English	plastic

Example:

My beautiful, big, circular, antique, brown, English, wooden coffee table was broken in the move.

My coffee table is beautiful, big, circular, antique, brown, English and wooden

Section 3: Exercises

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Use the vocabulary related to food to complete the following sentences.

1. I would use _____, _____ and _____ to prepare a salad.
2. If I wanted to prepare a meal using some sort of meat, I would use _____, _____ and _____.
3. Let's prepare a fruit salad using your favorite fruits _____, _____, _____ and _____.

B.INSTRUCTIONS: Below you can see a diagram explaining the position of adjectives before a noun. Use it to answer the questions which follow.

OPINION	CONDITION	SIZE	AGE	COLOUR	ORIGIN	MATERIAL	**NOUN**

Order the words in the boxes.

my	teacher	old	maths	smelly

1 _____

new	a	perfect	system

6 _____

black	small	box	Turkish	a	old

2 _____

18th century	a	Scottish	fantastic	castle

7 _____

man a fat friendly young

3 _____

a businessman horrible greedy

8 _____

tall our headmaster boring

4 _____

a big old brown bear

9 _____

wooden dark a table long

5 _____

student self-righteous a middle-class

10 _____

Taken from http://perso.wanadoo.es

C DIRECTIONS: Write the correct cooking verb for each definition below. Use the verbs from the box.

Barbecue – pour - Add- boil – chop – crush – grate – grill- melt – scramble – stir – grease – bake – roast – broil- peel-

1._____:To put ingredients together; to put one ingredient with the others.

2. _____: To cook in an oven by using heat.

3. _____: To cook foods (primarily meat) on a grill by using fire or hot coals.

4. _____: To heat water until little bubbles form.

5. _____: To cook meat or vegetables on a rack with an extremely high temperature.

6. _____: To cut into small pieces, generally used with vegetables.

7. _____: To cause to separate or flatten by extreme force, often used with garlic.

8. _____: To divide into small parts by rubbing on a serrated surface, usually used with cheese.

9. _____: To coat with oil or butter.

10. _____: To cook by putting the food on a grill; similar to barbecue.

11. _____: to make something become liquid through heating.

12. _____: To take the skin off of fruits or vegetables.

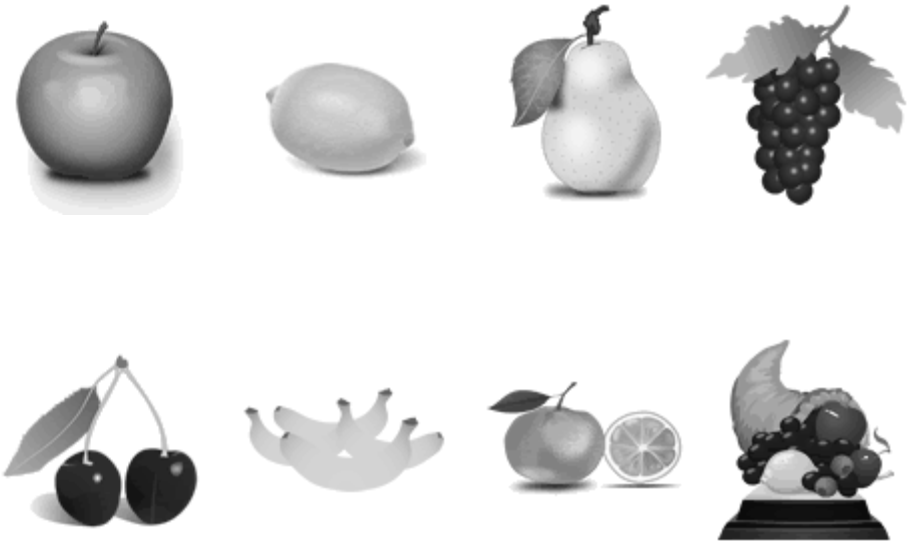
13. _____: To transfer liquid from one container to another.

14. _____:To cook in the oven or over a fire..

15. _____: To mix the white and yellow parts of eggs together while cooking them in a pan.

16. _____: To mix liquid ingredients by moving a spoon around in a circular motion.

D. DIRECTIONS: Write the name of each fruit.





Section 4: Reading Comprehension.

Spice Cookies

Makes 6 dozen spice cookies. You'll need:	What to do:
• 1 cup butter, softened • 1 ½ cups sugar • 2 tablespoons dark corn syrup • 1 egg • 1 ½ teaspoons baking soda • 2 ½ cups flour • 2 teaspoons cinnamon • 1 teaspoon ground ginger • 1 teaspoon ground cloves	1. Mix butter until creamy, then add sugar, corn syrup and egg. 2. Sift together the baking soda, flour, cinnamon, ginger and cloves. 3. Add the flour mixture to the butter mixture and mix well. 4. Wrap dough in foil and put in refrigerator overnight. 5. Remove and roll out dough on a floured surface. 6. With cookie cutters, cut out shapes about 1/8 inch thick. 7. Place on an ungreased cookie sheet and bake in a preheated 350-degree oven for 10 to 15 minutes.

From Rookie Cookie's Goodies, The Mini Page®

1. How much time will you need to make this recipe?

a. A few hours
b. Half a day
c. 1 day
d. 2 days

2. At what temperature do you bake the cookies?

a. 300
b. 350
c. 400
d. 425

3. Which of these ingredients do you need the ***most*** of?

a. baking soda
b. ginger
c. cloves
d. cinnamon

4. From this list, which are the **most important** in this recipe?

a. Flour and sugar
b. Cinnamon and ginger
c. Flour and cloves
d. Corn syrup and cinnamon

5. At which step do you need to be the **most careful**?

a. Step 1: Mixing the butter, sugar, corn syrup, and egg
b. Step 4: Wrapping the dough in foil
c. Step 5: Rolling out the dough
d. Step 7: Putting the cookies in the oven

Read the following recipe. Complete it with the appropriate verb. Use the words on the box to complete it. You can repeat twice some words.

Chocolate Cake



4 oz of sugar

4 oz of flour

4 oz of butter

1 bar of chocolate

2 eggs

½ tsp vanilla

_____ the sugar and butter together in a mixing bowl, then _____ two eggs and _____ the whole mixture. _____ flour a little at a time. _____ a chocolate bar in a pan over low heat and _____ to the rest. _____ this mixture into a greased cake pan, and _____ for 40 minutes at 350^{o} C

Then when it's ready _____ into pieces and offers it to your friends and family!

Bon Appetite

Beat

Pour

Cut

Add (twice)

Mix (twice)

Melt

Bake

Read More

A. Develop your reading skills. Read the following text and do the comprehension questions

Food

Foods made from grains (wheat, rice, and oats) help form the foundation of a nutritious diet. They provide vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates (starch and dietary fiber), and other substances that are important for good health. Grain products are low in fat, unless fat is added in processing, in preparation, or at the table. Whole grains differ from refined grains in the amount of fiber and nutrients they provide, and different whole grain foods differ in nutrient content, so choose a variety of whole and enriched grains. Eating plenty of whole grains, such as whole wheat bread or oatmeal (see box 11), as part of the healthful eating patterns described by these guidelines, may help protect you against many chronic diseases. Aim for at least 6 servings of grain products per day—more if you are an older child or teenager, an adult man, or an active woman (see box 7)—and include several servings of whole grain foods. See box 8 for serving sizes.

Vitamins, minerals, fiber, and other protective substances in whole grain foods contribute to the health benefits of whole grains. Refined grains are low in fiber and in the protective substances that accompany fiber. Eating plenty of fiber-containing foods, such as whole grains (and also many fruits and vegetables) promotes proper bowel function. The high fiber content of many whole grains may also help you to feel full with fewer calories. Fiber is best obtained from foods like whole grains, fruits, and vegetables rather than from fiber supplements for several reasons: there are many types of fiber, the composition of fiber is poorly understood, and other protective substances accompany fiber in foods. Use the Nutrition Facts Label to help choose grains that are rich in fiber and low in saturated fat and sodium.

1. What types of carbohydrates does grain provide the body with? _____

_____

2. What's the difference between whole grain and refined grain products? _____

_____



3. Why does a teenager require more grain than an adult?

4. Why are you often told to eat products that are high in fiber?

Fuente: www.teach-nology.com

Chapter 5
Holidays and Celebrations in English Speaking Countries

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Understanding ideas and information in the text through making inferences,
2. Identifying the purpose of short messages and details in familiar material
3. Criticizing.
4. Summarizing the gist of new items, messages and narratives.
5. Understanding relations between the parts of a text through lexical cohesion devices
6. Adapting clearly, formal and informal writing styles at a simple level.
7. Expressing a range of responses and attitudes to events, issues or opinions, giving reasons



Section 1: Vocabulary

In this section will be provided a list of new words related to the topic.

What is a celebration?

It is a joyful occasion for special festivities to mark some happy event.

What is the difference between holiday, festival and vacation?

The words **holiday** or **vacation** have related meanings in different English-speaking countries and continents, but will usually refer to one of the following activities or events:

- A general **leave of absence** from a regular occupation for rest or recreation
- A specific **trip** or journey for the purposes of recreation / tourism
- Official or unofficial **observances** of religious/national/cultural/other significance, often accompanied by **celebrations or festivities** (public/religious holiday)

So what is the **difference between holiday, vacation and festival**?

HOLIDAY

Holiday is a contraction of **holy** and **day**, holidays originally represented **special religious days**. This word has evolved in general usage to mean any extra special day of rest (as opposed to regular days of rest such as the **weekend**).

FESTIVAL

A **festival** is an event, usually staged by a local community, which centers on some unique aspect of that community. There are numerous types of festivals in the world. Though many have religious origins, others involve seasonal change or have some cultural significance.

VACATION

In the United Kingdom the word "vacation" referred specifically to the long summer break. The French term is similar to the American English: "**Les Vacances**." The term derives from the fact that, in the past, upper-class families would literally move to a summer home for part of the year, leaving their usual family home vacant for countrywide holidays.

TYPES OF HOLIDAYS:

Holidays are either **religious** or **secular**:

- Most holidays are linked to faiths and religious. They are **religious holidays**.
- **Secular** or **non-religious** holidays can be **national** (Independence Day) or **international** (Mother Day)

Holidays and Celebrations

Translation	Vocabulary
la alegría	happiness, gladness, cheerfulness
el aniversario	anniversary
el Año Nuevo	New Year's Day
apagar	to blow out
el árbol de navidad	Christmas tree
la boda	wedding
la celebración	celebration
celebrar	to celebrate
el cumpleaños	birthday
cumplir años	to have a birthday
la dama de honor	bridesmaid
la decoración	decoration
decorar	to decorate
el descanso	rest, break
el desfile	parade
el Día de la Bandera	Flag Day
el Día de los Caídos	Memorial Day
el Día de los Enamorados	Valentine's Day
el Día de Enramada	Arbor Day
el día de fiesta	holiday
el Día de (acción de) Gracias	Thanksgiving
el Día de la Independencia	Independence Day
el Día de los Inocentes, el Pescado de Abril	April Fool's Day
el Día de la Madre	Mother's Day
el Día de la Marmota	Groundhog Day
el Día de Martin Luther King	Martin Luther King Day
el Día de los Muertos	Day of the Dead, All Souls Day
el Día del Padre	Father's Day
el Día de San Patricio	St. Patrick's Day
el Día de la Raza	Columbus Day
el Día de (todos) los Santos	All Saints Day
el Día de la Tierra	Earth Day
el Día del Trabajador	Labor Day
el Día de los Veteranos	Veterans Day

el disfraz	disguise
el Domingo de Ramos	Palm Sunday
encender (e→ie)	to light
la fiesta	party
la fiesta de cumpleaños	birthday party
la fiesta de disfraces	costume party
la fiesta de fin de año	New Year's Eve Party
la fiesta de sorpresa	surprise party
la graduación	graduation
graduarse	to graduate
la invitación	invitation
invitar	to invite
el Januká, el Hanukkah	Hanukkah
la Natividad	Nativity
la Navidad	Christmas
la Noche de Brujas	Halloween
la Nochebuena	Christmas Eve
la Nochevieja	New Year's Eve
la novia	bride
el novio	groom
los novios	bride and groom
el papel de envolver	wrapping paper
la Pascua (Florida)	Easter
el pastel	cake, pie, pastry
regalar	to give a gift
el regalo	gift
la Semana Santa	Holy Week (the week before Easter)
la tarjeta de cumpleaños	birthday card
la vacación	vacation, break
las vacaciones de primavera, el descanso de primavera	spring break
la vela	candle
el Viernes Santo	Good Friday
la víspera del Día de los Santos	Halloween

Taken from Spanish411.net

Costa Rica Holidays:

- January 1st: New Year's Day
- March/April: Easter Week
- April 11: Juan Santamaria Day
- May 1st: Labor Day
- July 25: Annexation of Guanacaste Day
- Aug 2: Patron Saint Day
- Aug. 15: Mother's Day
- Sept. 15: Independence Day
- Nov. 2: All Soul's Day
- Dec. 25: Christmas Day

USA Holidays

Halloween	**Thanksgiving**	**Christmas**	**New Years Eve / Day**
Martin Luther King Jr.	**Valentine's Day**	**Presidents' Day**	**St. Patrick's Day**
Easter	**Memorial Day**	**Fourth of July**	**Labor Day**

Holidays	Días de fiesta
April Fool's Day	el Día de los Inocentes
Christmas	la Navidad
Christmas Eve	la Nochebuena
Columbus Day	Día de la Raza, Día de la Hispanidad
Easter	la Pascua
Epiphany	Día de los Reyes Magos, Epifanía
Father's Day	el Día del Padre
Mother's Day	el Día de la Madre
New Year's Day	el Año Nuevo
New Year's Eve	la Nochevieja
Valentine's Day	el día de San Valentín, día de los enamorados
American Holidays	
Halloween	~la vispera de Todos los Santos
Independence Day	Día de la Independencia
Thanksgiving	el día de Acción de Gracias
Holidays in Spanish-speaking countries	
el Cinco de Mayo	Celebration of Mexico's defeat of France
el Día de la Independencia (2 May)	Spanish Independence Day
Día de los Muertos (1 November)	Day of the Dead
el Grito (16 September)	Mexican Independence Day
Other Celebrations	
birthday	el cumpleaños
sweet sixteen	~la quinceañera (huge party for a girl's 15th birthday)
first communion	la Primera Comunión
party	una fiesta
wedding	la boda
wedding anniversary	el aniversario de bodas

Section 1: Grammar Focus

In this section students will learn how to use some grammar structures

USED TO

Se utiliza la expresión **USED TO**, para hablar sobre acciones, hábitos que realizamos en el pasado que no se realizan en el presente.

USED TO: Solía

Examples

- I used to have long hair (but now I have short hair).
- He used to smoke (but now he doesn't smoke).
- They used to live in India (but now they live in Germany).

Negative Form:

Para transformar el **USED TO** en negativo se utiliza **USE TO no ~~USED TO~~** .
y agregamos **didn't** después del sujeto.

Examples:

1. She didn't use to like chocolate, but she does now.
2. I didn't use to want to have a nice house

Used or **use**?

- when there is **did** in the sentence, we say **use to** (without **d**)
- when there is no **did** in the sentence, we say **used to** (with **d**)

The structure is:

	subject	auxiliary **did**	**not**	main verb **use**	**infinitive**
+	I			use**d**	to do.
-	I	**did**	not	use	to do.
?	**Did**	you		use	to do?



Section 3: Exercises

A.DIRECTIONS: According to the previous grammar focus. Choose the correct alternative that best completes the statements below.

1. I ---------- go to the beach every day.

a. Use to
b. Uses to
c. Used to
d. Use

2. I didn't ---------- play tennis.

a. Use to
b. Uses to
c. Used to
d. Use

3. Susan --------- drink milk when she was young.

a. Didn't use to
b. Use to
c. Has
d. was

4. I didn’t ---------- watch television.

   a. Use to
   b. Uses to
   c. Used to
   d. Use

5. What ---------- you use to wear at school?

   a. Did
   b. Was
   c. Have
   d. Are

6. Did they ---------- go to the cinema?

a. Used to
b. Use
c. Used
d. Use to

7. We didn’t --------- swim in the river.

a. Used to
b. Used
c. Use to
d. Use

B.DIRECTIONS: Complete the sentences with the affirmative, negative or interrogative form of used to and the words in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

used to didn't use to didn't use to Did they use to used to did you use to didn't use to used to

1. David Beckham_____ play for Manchester United.
2. We_____ have a computer, but we do now.
3. _____ (they) work together?
4. That restaurant_____ be a clothes shop.
5. She_____ like him, but now they're married.
6. Where_____ (you) go to school?
7. There_____ be a police station here.
8. I_____ like vegetables, but I do now.

E. Classify the following words or phrases in each group.

Wine	dancing	sending cards	candy
Desserts	chicken	putting on a costume	Halloween
Receiving gifts	day of the Dead	Thanksgiving	New Year's Eve
Christmas	cake		

Activities	Food	Celebration

F. Match the words with the definitions.

Celebration - costume – decorate - fireworks -national anthem - national flag ornament - parade - present - speech symbol - tradition

1. a thing that you give to somebody as a gift on a special occasion to show friendship or to say thank you _____

2. to make something look more attractive by putting things on it _____

3. a custom or belief that is passed down through the generations or that is done time after time _____

4. a set of clothes worn in order to look like someone or something else, especially for a Party _____

5. a display of explosive devices that create noise, lights and smoke for entertainment

6. an emblem flown as a symbol of nationality _____

7. a public march, usually with bands in the streets and decorated vehicles_____

8. an emblem that has acquired a conventional significance _____

9. an event designed to commemorate something or make something special and Enjoyable _____

10. a country's official song which is played and/or sung on public occasions _____

11. a formal talk given usually to a large number of people on a special occasion _

12. Decoration which is added to increase the beauty of something _____

E. Complete this chart about Festivals or Holidays in Costa Rica.

Holiday or Festival	When is it?	Traditions or things that happen

TYPES OF HOLIDAYS VOCABULARY WORDSEARCH PUZZLE

FIND AND CIRCLE THE WORDS IN THE WORDSEARCH PUZZLE AND NUMBER THE PICTURES





y a d i l o h e s i u r c t g s v r o b
s h c k y z a y t p q t o l c a p a g l
p o f t e p e a a g a u v a s f e b i l
c c i q f x y u y d r h m k a a q l y g
b b u g n c m k a b i p o o i r v k a g
g d k l s m o w l m i l i l l i s r d p
s i g h t s e e i n g h o l i d a y i a
u m n k d u u n g p h o y h n d b b l f
y m i b c j r h p m d a q a g x a b o e
p s i t a k o a l x d h s v h n n y h r
d x f c o l q f l i q k b n o f i j g e
d r o e i p a n l h t a x s l r x v n n
i v r d l b j o e a o m x l i v k i i x
m o a q p p h s c w c l p p d b r q i d
j y r r l g r q a x h b i j a i o t k y
x g p y n l i t u g c e j d y i t o s j
a v j i b e a c h h o l i d a y i l d c
j p k y a s o k v z x c v c k y y f i b
l i q j d y e a u i d x s x s o a p g n
h n e j z f c s n w j p f c l l p k z n





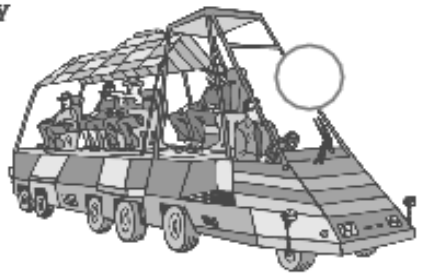
1) beachholiday
2) campingholiday
3) cruiseholiday
4) culturalholiday
5) divingholiday
6) hikingholiday
7) safari
8) sailingholiday
9) sightseeingholiday
10) skiingholiday
11) spaholiday
12) tour



















Section 4: Reading Comprehension.

A: DIRECTIONS: Read the text and answer the questions

Thanksgiving

Thanksgiving is celebrated in the USA and Canada. In The USA, it is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November every year. The Canadians celebrate it on the second Monday in October. It is associated with giving thanks to God. In the beginning people expressed gratitude for the harvest they reaped. It used to be a religious holiday but now it has become a secular celebration.

The most important part of the celebration is the dinner which includes the customary turkey served with cranberry sauce, and pumpkin. A lot of business goes on during this holiday. For example, restaurants take advantage of the holiday to sell turkey dinners

Families and friends usually get together for a large meal or dinner during Thanksgiving and have a lot of fun. That's why, the Thanksgiving holiday weekend is considered one of the busiest travel periods of the year. Students are given a four-day or five-day weekend vacation. Thanksgiving is also a paid holiday for most workers.

Taken from Wikipedia and Encyclopedia

1. The origin of the name "Thanksgiving" comes from:_____
2. Thanksgiving is a time to _____
3. It is a vacation for _____
4. The main food that is prepared in this celebration is: _____

August 2nd, a Costa Rican Holiday

There is no doubt August 2nd, our Lady of the Angels' Day, is an important holiday for Costa Ricans of different ages and lifestyles. For some people the pilgrimage to our virgin de los Angeles Basilica in Cartago is really religious, they want to thank, to be healed, that close relation be healed, or something else. That is why they pay a visit to the "Negrita", a black Madonna who is the patron saint of Costa Rica. For others, is just a pretext for a walk with a group of friends, relatives, colleagues… or by oneself. Days before August 2nd one can listen to students in their high schools or to elderly people planning their "trip" and ideas for that day. And the day after, these same people recall the pilgrimage, in spite of their aching feet.

1 . To _____ may be a reason for going to Cartago on August 2nd.

a. Get better
b. Follow a tradition
c. Admire our Lady of the Angel's Basilica
d. Connect young students with elderly people

2 . The celebration of our Lady of the Angel's Day is a tradition for_____ exclusively.

a. Elderly Costa Ricans
b. High School Students
c. Really religious people
d. People of different religions and ages

3 . The pilgrimage is _____

a. An easy pain free trip
b. A tiring soaring journey
c. A short relaxed time
d. A time to go for a walk to kill time

HOLIDAYS IN COSTA RICA

Costa Ricans have holidays divided into celebrations in schools and the ones everybody enjoys, such as January 1, May l , Holy Week (March or April), July 25, August 2, August 15, September 15, December 25. The school celebration holidays are April 11, Juan Santamaria, July 25 Guanacaste Annexation, September 15, Costa Rica Independence, October 12, Columbus day.

In the USA people celebrate New Year' Eve, Dec 3 1, March 17, Saint Patrick Day, Easter in Spring, Mother's Day, first Sunday in May, Memorial Day, last Monday in May, .Independence day, July 4, Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday of November and Christmas Day, Dec 25 .

Costa Rican people, celebrate holidays quite different from other countries. Costa Ricans are very enthusiastic, at primary schools; the students dress up for the occasion, For example, in Juan Santamaria's Day students like to dress like soldiers. At the Guanacaste Annexation celebration, children make up their face; men paint beards and wear white hats, dance and say "bombas", special phrases with rhyme. September 15, students parade on the streets with flags.

1. The tex t says _____
a) all the holidays are celebrated at schools
b) Costa Rica and the USA have the same holidays
c) Costa Rican and the United States people have their own celebrations
d) Costa Ricans and the USA people celebrate the holidays in the same way

2. According to the reading _____ in both countries.
a) Thanksgiving day is celebrated
b) Students dress up for the occasion
e) Memorial Day has school celebration
d) Mother's Day is celebrated in different dates

3. In Costa Rica _____.

a) school celebrations are very enthusiastic
b) Saint Patrick Day is celebrated in May
c) Holy Week is commemorated in July
d) August 2 is a school festivity

Read More

A. Read the following texts about Holidays and celebrations in Costa Rica with some celebrations in English Speaking countries. 9 points (1 point each one)

Guanacaste Annexation Day — Guanacaste Day on July celebrates the annexation of Guancaste from Nicaragua in 1824. Street fiestas, folk dancing, topes (horse show/parade), traditional bullfights, rodeos and cattle shows are particularily colorful and exhuberant in the eponymous northwest region of Guanacaste and the Nicoya peninsula	**April Fool's Day** April Fool's Day is celebrated in the USA on April 1st, Americans play small tricks on their best friends and relatives by making them believe facts/things which are not real or by putting them in embarrassing situations that make them feel ridiculous in front of others. One common trick on this day is making an appointment with somebody and then not showing up.
Rio de Janeiro's Carnival The anual carnaval in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil started around 1840, Brazilians celebrate this famous carnaval at the beggining of february. They offer prizes for both costumes and music; the competition results in varied and imaginative entries in both categories. It is the most famous carnival in the world.	**Fiesta de La Virgen del Mar—**The Fiesta of the Virgin of the Sea on July in Puntarenas is a procession of decorated fishing boats carrying a statue of La Virgen del Monte Carmelo (the city's patron saint) and a special Mass. The celebration includes a week of parades, dances, regattas, parades and fireworks.

Now, complete the following chart with the information of the previous text.

What is the name of the celebration?	Where do they celebrate it?	When do they celebrate it?	How do they celebrate it?
		April 1st	
Rio de Janeiro Brazil			
	Guanacaste		

Chapter 6
Causes and Effects of Natural Resources Misuse



Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Discussing alternative possibilities and their consequences.
2. Understanding a range of imaginative and factual material that includes some complex sentences and unfamiliar language.
3. Understanding the communicative value (function) of sentences and utterances.
4. Redrafting writing tasks already given, with support guidance.
5. Expressing and justifying ideas, opinions or personal points of view

Section 1: Vocabulary

Environment Vocabulary

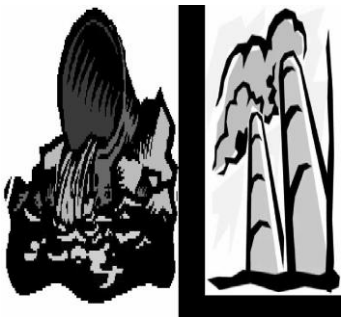
acid rain	lluvia ácida
carbon dioxide	dióxido de carbono
chemicals	sustancias químicas
climate change	cambio climático
conservation	conservación
contaminant	contaminante
contamination	contaminación
deforestation	deforestación
eco-friendly	que no daña el medio ambiente
ecological	ecológico
ecologist	ecologista
ecosystem	ecosistema
effluent	aguas residuales

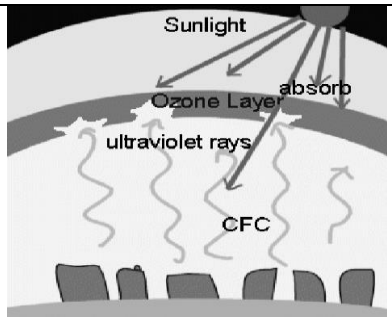
endangered species	especies en peligro de extinción
environment	medio ambiente
environmental	medioambiental
environmentalist	ecologista
environmentally friendly	que no daña el medio ambiente
extinction	extinción
garbage disposal (US)	eliminación de residuos
garbage separation (US)	separación de residuos
global warming	calentamiento global
greenhouse effect	efecto invernadero
noise pollution	contaminación acústica
nuclear radiation	radiación nuclear
organic	orgánico
ozone	ozono
ozone-friendly	que no daña la capa de ozono
ozone layer	capa de ozono
pollution	polución, contaminación
radioactive substance	sustancia radiactiva
radioactive waste	residuos radiactivos
radioactivity	radiactividad
recyclable	reciclable
recycled	reciclado
recycling	reciclaje
reforestation	repoblación forestal
sewage	aguas residuales
sewage farm (GB)	estación depuradora
sewage plant (US)	estación depuradora
sewage works (GB)	estación depuradora
smog	smog
solar energy	energía solar
sulphur dioxide (GB)	dióxido de azufre
sulfur dioxide (US)	dióxido de azufre
toxic waste	residuos tóxicos



waste separation (GB)	separación de residuos
waste disposal (GB)	eliminación de residuos
wind power	energía eólica
to become extinct	extinguirse
to conserve	conservar
to contaminate	contaminar
to die out	extinguirse
to poison	envenenar
to pollute	contaminar
to recycle	reciclar

Environmental Problems

<table>
<tr>
<td>
Trash Can</td>
<td>Water Pollution and Air Pollution
</td>
<td>
Deforestation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
Reforestation</td>
<td>
Littering</td>
<td>
Recycle</td>
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</table>

	 Ozone Layer	Can you name another?

Environmental Verbs: Take Action

Do you consider yourself an earth activist? Talking about environmental issues is difficult to do in a foreign language. Learning the following verbs will help you express your thoughts and concerns in English.

Word	Meaning	Example sentence
Ban	disallow an action or thing in a specified area	The school **banned** water bottles because they are bad for the environment.
Carpool	when people take turns driving instead of taking two or more cars to the same location	I **carpool** to work with two of my neighbours who also work downtown.
clear cut or chop down	to remove trees from a forest	It is important to plant new trees in nearby areas after **clear cutting**.
Compost	put certain types of waste (vegetable peels, newspapers, dry leaves) into a large container that will break down into reusable soil	Since we started **composting** we've reduced our garbage by half.
Commute	travel from home to work (either by public transit or driving)	Imagine how much pollution you cause in a lifetime by **commuting** two hours a day?
Consume	take into our bodies or homes	Americans **consume** more than their share of the earth's resources.
Dónate	give money or items to an organization or	When you **donate** money to this

	individual in need	fund, the animals' habit is protected.
Emit	to give off or out	Cars **emit** harmful pollutants into the atmosphere.
Fertilize	treat plants and green spaces (lawns and fields) with special chemicals that helps them to grow	If you are going to **fertilize** your lawn, make sure to use an organic fertilizer.
Minimize	make as little as possible	We can **minimize** pollution by walking instead of driving to work and school.
Pollute	put dangerous substances into the ground and the air	Fumes from factories **pollute** our lakes and oceans.
preserve	keep in its natural state	We need stronger laws in order to **preserve** our forests.
Protect	keep from harm	It is important to **protect** your skin from the harmful UV rays of the sun.
Protest	voice concern about; fight against an issue or decision	The environmentalists will **protest** if the road builders don't make a bicycle lane.
Recycle	to take materials from garbage and form it into something new that can be used	Please **recycle** your junk mail instead of throwing it in the garbage.
Reduce	use less	You can **reduce** your household waste by buying products with less packaging.
Reuse	use again	We **reuse** the inner bags from the cereal boxes inside our small garbage can.
throw away	put in the garbage	Don't **throw away** your grass clippings; leave them on your lawn.
use up	use until there is no more	We are **using up** the earth's natural resources faster than ever.
Waste	throw away something that is still useful	Don't **waste** toilet paper; use one or two sheets instead of three or four.



Section 2: Grammar Focus

Comparative and Superlatives

We use Comparatives and Superlatives to compare two or more nouns. The formation of the comparative and superlative depends on the number of syllables in the adjective

One – Syllable Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
Small **Cold** **Short** Nota: Cuando el adjetivo sus dos últimas letras son vocal – consonante, se dobla la consonante. **Big**	Para formar el adjetivo en comparativo le agregamos **er** al final del adjetivo seguido por **than** Small**er** than Cold**er** than Short**er** than Bigg**er** than	Para formar el adjetivo en superlativo le agregamos **est** al final del adjetivo. Small**est** Cold**est** Short**est** **The** bigg**est**
Two or more Sylllables	**Comparative Form**	**Superlative Form**
Handsome	Cuando el adjetivo tiene dos o más sílabas, se le agrega **more** antes del adjetivo seguido por **than** **more** handsome **than**	Cuando el adjetivo tiene dos o más sílabas, se le agrega **the most** antes del adjetivo. **The most** handsome

Expensive	**more** expensive **than**	**The most** expensive
Intelligent	**more** intelligent **than**	**The most** intelligent

Two-syllable Adjectives ending in -Y

To form the comparative, we remove the -y and add -**ier** to the end of the adjective.

To form the superlative, we remove the -y and add -**iest** to the end of the adjective.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
crazy	crazier	the craziest
happy	happier	the happiest
early	earlier	the earliest

- It was **the happiest** day of my life.
- My joke was **funnier** than your one.

Irregular Forms

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further / farther	the furthest / farthest

- I am a **better** tennis player than you but Marcelo is **the best**.
- Steve is a **worse** liar than me but Adrian is **the worst**.



Section 3: Exercises

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Practice the vocabulary. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence

1 Garbage incinerators _____harmful pollutants into the atmosphere.
   a. Minimize
   b. Donate
   c. Preserve
   d. Emit

2 You can _____plastic bags over and over until they get holes in them.
   a. Reuse
   b. resume
   c. reduce
   d. reproduce

3 Americans _____ many products that are sold with excess packaging.
   a. Chop down
   b. consume
   c. protect
   d. pollute

4 You can _____household waste by having a compost bin in the garden.
   a. Clear out
   b. preserve
   c. protect
   d. minimize

5 Instead of throwing away your clothes, _____them to a used clothing store or thrift shop.
   a. Use up
   b. consume
   c. emit
   d. donate

6 They are_____in order to make room for the new theatre complex.
   a. Clear cutting
   b. protecting
   c. reducing
   d. using up

7 Though the city is growing, they are doing a good job of _____the countryside.
   a. Reusing
   b. preserving
   c. minimizing
   d. recycling

8 We will _____if the green initiatives do not get approved at the meeting.
   a. Protect
   b. prevent
   c. provide
   d. protest

9 _____ your bottles and cans at the town depot.
   a. Recycle
   b. reduce
   c. throw away
   d. reuse

10 Exhaust from cars _____ the atmosphere and causes global warming.
   a. Emits
   b. pollutes
   c. preserves
   d. conducts

B.INSTRUCTIONS: Read the following text. Match the words in column A with definition in column B

Kinds of Natural Resources

There are seven principal kinds of natural resources: sunshine, air, water, soil, minerals, forest and wildlife.

Sunshine is extremely important. It provides the warmth and other kinds of energy needed to make plants and animals grow normally and healthily. Without sunshine, green plants could not manufacture the foods and vitamins on which all life depends.

Air provides the oxygen which is necessary to plant the animal life and the carbon dioxide which green plants use in making sugar and starch. Several! Important gases, such neon are taken from the air.

Water is essential for all plants and animals, but more as a vehicle and raw material than as food. As falling rain, it purifies the air we breathe. Running water supplies power for huge power plants.

Soil is the home for most plant life. Directly or indirectly, it provides more of our food. The pants on which animals live are nourished by the soil, Forests provide lumber, turpentine, latex and other substances. Hundreds of useful products such as rubber and wooden objects of all kinds are made from these raw materials.

Minerals. Most of the treasures of the earth -such as gold, iron, silver, coal, and uranium are minerals. A large number of the commonplace articles which add to our comfort, such as dishes, clocks, stoves, nails and pins, are made of minerals.

Wildlife includes all wild animals and wild plants. Many animals are hunted for food and furs. Some wild plants, as raspberry, also provide food.

Column A	**Column B**
( ) Air	1. Includes animals and plants
( ) forest	2. Common articles such as nails are made of them
( ) wildlife	3. Provides the gases necessary for plant and animal life
( ) sunshine	4. Nourishes the plants and provides most of our food.
( ) minerals	5. It is the fluid required for all plants and animal life.
( ) water	6. Provides the energy needed by the plants to make the food and vitamins necessary for life.
( ) soil	7. provides the raw material for products as for example rubber and wooden objects.

C. INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative form.

1. My suitcase is _____ (large) than your suitcase.
2. This scarf is _____ (beautiful) than the one in the window.
3. The palace Hotel was _____(expensive) than the Grosvenor.
4. John is a _____ (good) gardener than Stuart.
5. They are not going to the _____ (bad) hotel.

6. The palace is the _____(expensive) hotel.

7. John is the _____ (good) gardener.

8. These are the _____ (beautiful) colours.

9. Mr.Smith is _____(bad) today than yesterday.

D. INSTRUCTIONS: Choose whether each sentence requires the comparative or superlative form:

1. There are 10 houses on our street. Our house is the _____ one.
a. biggest
b. bigger

2. My brother sings better than I do, but I play guitar _____ than he does.
a. the best
b. better

3. This is _____ song I have ever heard!
a. better
b. the best

4. Tom is _____ than I am.
a. stronger
b. the strongest

5. Out of all the students in our class, I am _____.
a. the shortest
b. shorter

6. Everyone says that my sister is _____ than I am.
a. the best looking
b. better looking

9. This isn't _____ book I have ever read.
a. more interesting
b. the most interesting

10. Your apartment is _____ than mine.
a. cleaner
b. the cleanest

Find the comparative and superlative forms of the words on the list. The forms may be listed up, down, forward, backward, or diagonally.

F E E M W B F R F R

A S S R O T U E E L

R R L B R S R H W M

T O E E R E T T E B

H W A S S R H R R E

E A S T A S E U O S

S S T F B E S F M T

T E W O R S T R A F

Word list:

AS
BEST
BETTER
FARTHER
FARTHEST
FURTHER
FURTHEST
LEAST
LESS
MORE
MOST
WORSE
WORST

Fuente: Fun with grammar Book

COMPARATIVES

A)Choose the correct adjective and make comparisons

1) Elephants are .....than horses.(big-small)
2) A motorbike is .....than a bike.(safe-dangerous)
3) My grandfather is .....than my father.(young-old)
4) A Fiat is .....than a Ferrari. (fast-slow)
5) My English is .....than my Maths. (good-hardworking)
6) Brad Pitt is .....than Mr.Bean. (handsome-ugly)
7) Lake Van is .....than Lake Beyşehir. (large-small)
8) Mount Everest is .....than the Himalayas.(high-low)
9) The Nile is .....than Thames. (long-short)
10) A cow is .....than a cat. (light-heavy)

B)Fill in the blanks with "IS" or "ISN'T"

			
Name:Stewie Age:8 Height:135 cm Weight:33 kg	Name:Mike Age:15 Height:165 cm Weight:62 kg	Name:Chris Age:15 Height:150 cm Weight:45 kg	Name:John Age:8 Height:165 cm Weight:45 kg

1.Stewie .....as young as John.
2.Chris .....as tall as Mike.
3.John .....as old as Chris.
4.Chris .....taller than John.
5.John .....as young as Stewie.
6.Mike .....older than John
7.Chris .....fatter than Mike.
8.John .....taller than Stewie.
9.Stewie .....older than Chris.
10.Mike .....fatter than Chris.

Fuente: www.englishwsheets.com



Section 4: Reading Comprehension.

WHAT SHOULD WE DO ABOUT ENYIRONMENT?

If our goal is to preserve as many kinds of animals and plants as possible, it makes little sense to spend limited founds on herein steps to rescue a handful near- extinct species. A more effective strategy would focus on protecting ecosystems that support maximum biological diversity. Over the past decade steady increasing numbers of zoologists, botanists, geneticists, environmental policy-makers, land managers, geographers and developers have maintained that it is time to focus on the national systematic, continent-wide preservation of those ecosystems that support maximum biological diversity.

1. We sbould protect ecosystems that

a) have lirnited funds

b) need near-extinct spccies

e) can save a wide variety of species

d) expend money preserving endangered species.

2. Near-extinct species should not be a top priority because

a) They destroy a wide variety of animals and plants

b) There is no need for biological diversity

e) There isn't 'enough rnoney

d) They are out of danger

HELP US STOP THE EXTINCTION OF TROPICAL HABITATS!

Costa Rica is small Central America country of great wealth. Its wealth is not in reserves of gold, oil, or mineral resources. It is in its ecological system. More than 12000 species of plants and 1.133 species of higher animals live in Costa Rica. A greater variety of butterflies exists in Costa Rica than in Africa. Although Costa Rica possesses only 0.032% of the world's land surface, it contains 5 % of the earth's biological diversity.

A holocaust, however, threatens these native habitats. Over two thirds of the forest has disappeared. Forest fires, environmental contamination, and additional factors may eliminate other areas and extinguish thousand species.

1. The main idea of the article is stop the _____.
   a. Destruction of our ecological system
   b. Preservation of our habitats and fauna
   c. Protection of some species
   d. Biodiversity of butterflies

2. Costa Rica's riches are located in its _____.
   a. Oil
   b. Gold
   c. Minerals
   d. Ecological systems

3. There are more varieties of _____ in Costa Rica than Africa.
   a. Butterflies
   b. Buildings
   c. Schools
   d. Fires

4. The extinction of Costa Rica's flora and fauna may be caused by _____.
   a. Animals
   b. Butterflies
   c. The government decisions
   d. Fires, contamination, and others factor

Turning waste into value

Household waste can be divided into three groups: organic (vegetable scraps, foodstuffs, chopped grass, paper) non organic but reusable (things that you can use again or that can be sold or given to someone who recycles them), and non-organic, non-reusable.
Examples of waste that can be recycled are bottles, plastic containers, office paper, items with recyclable symbols stamped on them, or any aluminum or copper items.
The rest of the inorganic waste should be truly useless or toxic. Items such as: punctured plastic bags, toilet paper, broken bottles, batteries, etc.

Adapted from Ingles 1 (ICER

1. The definition of reusable waste is _____.

a. waste that cannot be sold or given to someone who recycles them
b. waste that can be truly useless or toxic.
c. things that you cannot use again
d. things that you can use again

2. The kind of waste that can be toxic is _____.

a. non organic but reusable
b. non reusable
c. organic
d. reusable

3. An example of organic waste is the following_____.

a. vegetable scraps
b. broken bottles
c. toilet paper
d. batteries

The Costa Rica Biodiversity Institute (IN Bio in Spanish) conferred the Conservation of Biodiversity Award on Alexander Skutch, a U.S citizen who arrived in Costa Rica 60 years ago. This is the first time the award is granted, and it exalts the life venture of a man who is biologist, a veterinarian, and an ornithologist, and who dedicated his life to study and preserve a green valley, El General, some 90 miles south of San José. In his ranch, Los Cusingos, Skutch, a native of Baltimore, developed vast research on tropical birds and their habit. He published over 200 scientific articles and some 30 books.

1. Who is Alexander Skutch? He is _____.
   a. The owner of an institute.
   b. A famous Costa Rican
   c. A native of U.S
   d. An adventurer

2. What does Alexander do? He _____.
   a. Is a scientist
   b. Is a farmer
   c. Grows flowers
   d. Works in INbio

3. Why did INbio give Alexander a conservation award? Because he _____.
   a. Is a vegetarian
   b. Has a green valley
   c. Protects tropical forest
   d. Devoted his life to preserve nature

4. What kind of investigation did Alexander make? He explored about tropical _____.
   a. Birds
   b. Plants
   c. Insects
   d. Reptiles

IN DEFENSE OF CLEAN WATER

Human beings have a primal and indispensable need for a simple substance called water. Holding this truth to be evident, a panel of environmental experts, representing organizations and individuals from Central America has set out to publicly condemn those who commit crimes against the requisite liquid.

The Central American Water Tribunal, a non-governmental court created in 1998, denounced several cases in Nicaragua, petroleum exploitation in Guatemala, community drinking water polluted with agricultural chemicals in Costa Rica and the contamination of La Orejona stream with industrial waste, which harms residents, plants and animals in Honduras.

1The text talks about _____.

a. the protection of water
b. Animals of Central America
c. The importance of chemicals
d. A governmental organization

2. Industries polluted currents with _____ in Honduras.

a. wastes
b. Animals
c. Harmful plants
d. petroleum exploitation

3. Environmental experts condemn those countries that pollute _____.

a. Non-governmental courts
b. Organizations
c. Chemicals
d. waters

4. When was the Central American Water Tribunal founded? In _____.

a. 1998
b. 2000
c. 1999
d. 1987

Read More

There are many reasons that we get sick. Pollution is bad for people who live in big cities such as San Jose. Car fumes are poisonous. Polluted air contains lead and can damage our brain.
We don't eat balanced meals. We eat a lot of fat and sugar, which cause heart disease. We catch some diseases from other people: colds, mumps, chicken pox, measles, AIDS, etc. Sometimes we can develop diseases like cancer. We can inherit diseases such as diabetes, asthma and heart disease from our family genetics. We can have a healthy body which can fight against diseases if we have a balanced diet, exercise regularly and we do not smoke or drink alcohol.

Taken from Ingles 1 (ICER)

1. A damage in our brain can be caused by _____.

a. big cities
b. poisonous fumes
c. people
d. air pollution

2. A heart disease can be caused by eating _____.

a. vegetables and sugar
b. sugar and candy
c. greasy food
d. fat and vegetables

3. One disease that you can catch from other people is _____.

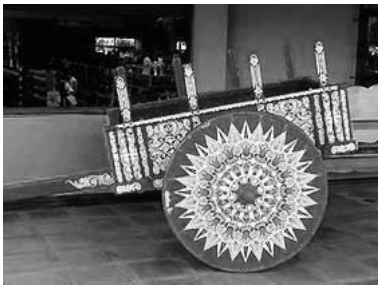
a. cancer
b. measles
c. heart disease
d. diabetes

4. One disease that can be inherited is _____.

a. cancer
b. measles
c. heart disease
d. diabetes

5. We can have a healthy body if we _____.

a. smoke a lot
b. don't exercise regularly
c. eat healthy food
d. drink alcoho



Chapter 7

Tourist Attractions offered by Costa Rican communities

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

. Identifying the purpose of messages.

. Noting key items or interpreting the gist in messages, dialogues and basic personal information.

. Responding to messages and dialogues in short simple sentences in a range of context.

. Understanding conceptual meaning

Section 1: Vocabulary

What is your favorite place in Costa Rica to go on vacation?

Vocabulary related to Tourism

ENGLISH	TRANSLATIONS
• **accomodation**	alojamiento
• **admission fee**	costo de la entrada
• **brochure**	folleto
• **camping site, campsite**	sitio para acampar
• **car rental (US)**	alquiler de autos
• **car hire (GB)**	alquiler de autos
• **car park (GB)**	estacionamiento
• **caravan**	casa rodante, rulot, caravana
• **city centre (GB)**	centro de la ciudad
• **cruise**	crucero
• **double room**	habitación doble
• **double room with twin beds**	habitación doble con dos camas
• **downtown (US)**	centro de la ciudad
• **FLIGHT**	VUELO
• **FORTNIGHT**	QUINCENA
• **GUESTHOUSE**	CASA DE HUÉSPEDES, PENSIÓN
• **GUIDE**	GUÍA
• **HIGH SEASON**	TEMPORADA ALTA
• **HIKING TRAIL**	SENDERO DE CAMINATA



• **HOLIDAYS (GB)**	VACACIONES
• **HOLIDAYMAKER**	VERANEANTE, TURISTA
• **HOSTEL**	HOSTAL
• **HOTEL**	HOTEL
• **HOTEL CHAIN**	CADENA DE HOTELES
• **INN**	POSADA
• **LOW SEASON**	TEMPORADA BAJA
• **MOTOR-HOME**	CASA RODANTE
• **ONE-WAY TICKET (US)**	VIAJE DE IDA
• **PACKAGE DEAL**	PAQUETE
• **PARKING LOT (US)**	ESTACIONAMIENTO
• **RESORT**	LUGAR DE VACACIONES
• **RETURN TICKET (GB)**	VIAJE DE IDA Y VUELTA
• **ROUND TICKET (US)**	VIAJE DE IDA Y VUELTA
• **SEASON**	TEMPORADA
• **SIGHTSEEING TOUR**	VISITA CON GUÍA
• **SINGLE TICKET (GB)**	VIAJE DE IDA
• **SINGLE ROOM**	HABITACIÓN SIMPLE
• **SIGHTSEER**	TURISTA, EXCURSIONISTA
• **SKI RESORT**	ESTACIÓN DE ESQUÍ
• **SUN LOTION**	BRONCEADOR
• **SUNGLASSES**	GAFAS DE SOL
• **SUNBLOCK**	FILTRO SOLAR
• **SUNBURN**	QUEMADURA DE SOL
• **THEME PARK**	PARQUE DE DIVERSIONES
• **TIME-SHARING**	TIEMPO COMPARTIDO
• **TOUR OPERATOR**	EMPRESA DE VIAJES
• **TOURIST OFFICE**	OFICINA DE TURISMO
• **TRAVEL AGENCY**	AGENCIA DE VIAJES
• **TRAVEL AGENT**	AGENTE DE VIAJES
• **VACATION (US)**	VACACIONES
• **VOYAGE**	VIAJE (EN BARCO O NAVE ESPACIAL)

More Vocabulary to Know

1. waiting list	lista de espera
2. youth hostel	albergue juvenil
3. to book	reservar
4. to confirm	confirmar
5. to drive	conducir
6. to fly	volar
7. to go on holiday (GB), vacation (US)	irse de vacaciones
8. to go abroad	irse al extranjero
9. to go camping	ir de camping
10. to go climbing	ir a escalar
11. to go hiking	ir a dar una caminata
12. to go mountaineering	hacer alpinismo
13. to go sightseeing	visitar lugares de interés
14. to go skiing	ir a esquiar
15. to go swimming	ir a nadar
16. to go to the beach	ir a la playa
17. to have a good time	pasarlo bien
18. to have a bad time	pasarlo mal
19. to make a reservation	reservar
20. to hold a reservation	mantener una reserva
21. to plan	organizar
22. to rent a car	alquilar un auto
23. to stay	permanecer
24. to sunbathe	tomar sol
25. to take a holiday (GB), vacation (US)	tomarse vacaciones
26. to take a photograph	tomar una fotografía
27. to travel	viajar

Fuente: www.saberingles.com.ar

Section 2: Grammar Focus

When do we use the Present Perfect Tense?

1. Unspecified point in the past

I **have been** to Spain three times.
(At some unspecified time in the past, I went to Spain).

Compare with the simple past:

I went to Spain three times in 2005.
(specified time in the past - the year 2005)

2. An action that occurred in the past, but has a result in the present (now)

We can't find our luggage. **Have** you **seen** it?
(The luggage was lost in the past, do you know where it is now?)

3. Talking about general experiences (ever, never)

It usually refers to an event happening at some moment in your life.

Has she ever **tried** Chilean wine before? (in her life)
I**'ve** never **eaten** monkey brains before. (in my life)

4. Events that recently occurred (just)

Do you want to go to a restaurant with me?
No, thanks. I**'ve** just **eaten** lunch. (I recently ate lunch.)

5. Events that have occurred up to now (yet)

Are Carlos and Rodrigo here? No, they **haven't arrived** yet. (they're still not here now)

6. Events that occurred before you expected (already)

I**'ve** already **graduated** from University. (I expected to graduate at a later date.)

7. Events that began in the past and haven't changed (for, since)

Mike **has worked** at Woodward for 3 years.
(Mike started working at Woodward 3 years ago and he still works there now.)

Julie **has worked** at Woodward since September last year.
(Julie began working at Woodward in September of last year, and that hasn't changed - she still works here now.)

The Present Perfect Tense is formed using the following structure:

Affirmative: Subject + Have / Has **+ <u>Past Participle</u>**

Negative: Subject + Haven't / Hasn't + Past Participle

Question: Have / Has + Subject + Past Participle

Nota: Cuando hablamos de tercera persona en singular (she – he – it) utilizamos **<u>has</u>,** y para I- you – they – we utilizamos **<u>have</u>**

Affirmative Sentences

Subject	Have	Past Participle	Rest of the Sentence
I	have	studied	for the exam.
You	have	bought	a new computer.
He	has	eaten	my chocolate.
She	has	written	an e-mail.
It	has	been	cold this month.
We	have	won	the championship.
You	have	tried	to learn a lot.
They	have	forgotten	my birthday.

Contractions

The contracted form of the perfect tense is quite common:

Have	Contraction	Examples
I have	I've	**I've** spent all my money.
You have	You've	**You've** worn that dress before.
He has	He's	**He's** slept all morning.
She has	She's	**She's** lost her purse.
It has	It's	**It's** fallen off the wall.
We have	We've	**We've** chosen you for the job.
You have	You've	**You've** begun to annoy me.
They have	They've	**They've** drunk too much.

We use contractions a lot when we are speaking.

Negative Sentences

The contraction of the perfect tense in negative form is:
Have not = Haven't
Has not = Hasn't

Subject	Have	Past Participle	Rest of the Sentence
I	haven't	studied	for the exam.
You	haven't	bought	a new computer.
He	hasn't	eaten	my chocolate.
She	hasn't	written	an e-mail.
It	hasn't	been	cold this month.
We	haven't	won	the championship.
You	haven't	tried	to learn a lot.
They	haven't	forgotten	my birthday.

Questions

Have	Subject	Past Participle	Rest of the Sentence
Have	I	been	chosen for the team?
Have	you	bought	a new car?
Has	he	eaten	my sandwich?
Has	she	written	the letter?
Has	it	started	on time?
Have	we	won	a trophy?
Have	you	kept	my secret?
Have	they	driven	there?



Section 3: Exercises

A. INSTRUCTIONS: Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use **Present Perfect**.

1) Karen _____ me an e-mail. **(to send)**
2) Dave and Pat _____ the museum. **(to visit)**
3) I _____ at the pet shop. **(to be)**
4) They _____ already _____ their rucksacks. **(to pack)**
5) Marcus _____ an accident. **(to have)**
6) We _____ the shopping for our grandmother. **(to do)**
7) I _____ just _____ my bike. **(to clean)**
8) Emily _____ her room. **(to paint)**
9) Lisa and Colin _____ to a concert. **(to go)**
10) My friends_____ smoking . **(to give up)**

B.INSTRCUTIONS: Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.

1. Sam (arrive) _____in San Diego a week ago.

2. My best friend and I (know)_____each other for over fifteen years. We still get together once a week.

3. Stinson is a fantastic writer. He (write)_____ten very creative short stories in the last year. One day, he'll be as famous as Hemingway.

4. I (have, not)_____this much fun since I (be)_____a kid.

5. Things (change)_____a great deal at Coltech, Inc. When we first (start)_____working here three years ago, the company (have, only)_____six employees. Since then, we (expand)_____to include more than 2000 full-time workers.

6. I (tell)_____him to stay on the path while he was hiking, but he (wander)_____off into the forest and (be)_____bitten by a snake.

7. Listen Donna, I don't care if you (miss)_____the bus this morning. You (be)_____late to work too many times. You are fired!

8. Sam is from Colorado, which is hundreds of miles from the coast, so he (see, never)_____the ocean. He should come with us to Miami.

9. How sad! George (dream)_____of going to California before he died, but he didn't make it. He (see, never)_____the ocean.

10. In the last hundred years, traveling (become)_____much easier and very comfortable. In the 19th century, it (take)_____two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon. The trip (be)_____very rough and often dangerous. Things (change)_____a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.

11. Jonny, I can't believe how much you (change)_____since the last time I (see)_____you. You (grow)_____at least a foot!

12. This tree (be)_____planted by the settlers who (found)_____our city over four hundred years ago.

13. This mountain (be, never)_____climbed by anyone. Several mountaineers (try)_____to reach the top, but nobody (succeed, ever)_____. The climb is extremely difficult and many people (die)_____trying to reach the summit.

14. I (visit, never)_____Africa, but I (travel)_____to South America several times. The last time I (go)_____to South America, I (visit)_____Brazil and Peru. I (spend)_____two weeks in the Amazon, (hike)_____for a week near Machu Picchu, and (fly)_____over the Nazca Lines.



Section 4: Reading Comprehension

A. INSTRUCTIONS: Choose the best alternative to complete each statement.

GET READY FOR A THRILLING ADVENTURE

Costa Rica's topography provides excellent water all year long. Costa Sol Rafting runs tours of class II rivers (for beginners) through class IV rivers (for intermediates), like the Reventazon and Pacuare, and offers the highest quality trips available.

All tours include:
- **lunch**
- **insurance**
- **transportation**
- **security kayak**
- **typical breakfast**
- **rafting equipment**
- **trained guides in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and First Aid**

Be ready to get wet! During the rafting trip you should wear sneakers or river shoes, shorts and a T-shirt. Bring a change of clothing and a towel for after the trip.

1. Costa Sol offers tourists _____ trips.
a) boring
b) unexciting
c) adventurous
d) overnight-stay

2. Costa Rican rivers _____ for rafting during the whole year.
a) supply enough water
b) offer little excitement
c) show deficient conditions
d) have the lowest water level

1. Beginners must practice rafting only in class II rivers.
2. All participants provide their own the necessary equipment.
3. Intermediates are allowed to practice rafting in class IV Rivers.
4. Only intermediates are allowed to practice rafting in Costa Rican rivers.

3.From the options above, which statements are correct? _____
A) 1 and 2
B) 2 and 3
C) 3 and 1
D) 4 and 1

4.The rafting trip company has _____ for the tourists in case of accidents.
A) lunch
B) breakfast
C) insurance
D) river shoes

Rincon de la Vieja

Visitors hoping to catch a glimpse of the sulfurous fumaroles or bubbling mud pools at Rincon de la Vieja National Park at the start of the week, or camp nearby before hiking up to the ark's towering active volcano, are out of luck. The campground in Las Pailas sector – one of the two camping areas in the park- was permanently closed this week, and the entire Las Pailas section will be closed on Monday from now on. Las Pailas is the most popular area of Rincon de la Vieja National Park. The entrance offer access to areas of volcanic activity, such as fumaroles, hot springs and the Rincon de la Vieja itself. Despite the increase in visitors, and the subsequent increase in funds the park generates, Rincon de la Vieja has not seen a proportional increase in government funds for maintenance and personnel.

1. Officials at Rincon de la Vieja decided to _____
a. Camp around the volcano
b.Block out an area of the park
c.Open the entrance at Las Pailas
d. Promote mountain climbing activities

2. One of the main attractions in Las Pailas is the _____
a. Increasing funds
b. Towering park
c. Free access
d. Fumaroles

3. Tourist rate in Rincon de la Vieja Park _____
a. Ceased
b. Reduced
c. Increased
d. Maintained

The budget assigned for the park's staffing is ____
_____
a. Proportional
b. Insufficient
c. Promising
d. Adequate

Read More

Research and tourism in Uvita Island

Located just off the port of Limon on the Costa Rican Caribbean, Uvita Island will become a tourist attraction and a biological research station, through a cooperation agreement between the Board for the Development of the Atlantic Basin (JAPDEVA, in Spanish) and the local government of the canton of Limón. A national heritage, the development will be strictly controlled according to the authorities, in order to preserve its marine and land resources. The small island boasts of lush vegetation, and it is surrounded by coral reefs. Even though it has received different names since 1512, when Christopher Columbus visited the area, its most popular one Uvita, that translates roughly as "small grape"- is due to the fact that there grows a tree that is unique to the Caribbean and whose fruit resembles grapes.

La Nación Digital

1. Why will the provincial expert control rigorously the biological reserve

   a. To keep both marine and land resources

   b. To create a new touristic attraction

   c. Because it is an agreement

   d. Because it is an island

2. What natural resources can a visitor find in Uvita?

   a. Small islands

   b. Surrounded islands

   c. Different types of fruits

   d. Exuberant vegetation and coral reefs

3. Where did the island take its name from?

a. Christopher Columbus gave the Island this name

b. It is a Caribbean name for grapes

c. It derivates from a particular tree

d. Visitors grew grape trees

4. Who joined efforts to make Uvita a tourist attraction?

   a. JAPDEVA and the local government

   b. La Nación and national authorities

   c. The fruits vendors

   d. The marines

Read the following texts and do the exercises that follow

Trip to the Rainforest	**Have an Unforgettable Adventure**
Visit Costa Rica's classic rainforest areas, starting on a jungle cruise through the Caribbean coastal waterways of Tortuguero known for its protection of endangered sea turtles. Feel the mist of refreshing waterfalls of La Paz on route to the steamy lowland rainforest of Arenal Volcano, where you will have a chance to soak in mineral rich hot springs, heated by the active volcano. Take a memorable walk in the clouds at Monteverde cloud forest, preserve and explore the forest canopy on an exciting tour of Sky Walk, a series of suspension bridges offereing birds-eye view of the cloud forest habitat. Explore the white sands beaches and rainforest of Manuel Antonio National Park, on Costa Rica's Central Pacific coast. Taken from: www.ticotimes.net	This classic multi-sport itinerary explores some of Costa Rica's more rugged terrain and is designed for active travelers who are in good shape. Hike and ride horseback trough Rincón del la Vieja National Park, known for its spectacular scenery, picturesque waterfalls and bubbling mud pots warmed by an active volcano. Descend to the rainforest of Costa Rica's northern zone and enjoy a day of mountain biking in the rainforest surrounding Lake Arenal. Take a free day in Arenal to opt in to adventure activities in the area. Spend your last days on a high adrenaline rafting trip on the stunningly beautiful Pacuare River (Level III-IV), flowing through a rainforest canyon

Answer the following questions about the readings ("**Trip to the Rainforest" and "Have an Unforgettable Adventure")**

1. What are the classic rainforest areas?
2.Where can you do bird watching?
3.Where does the multi-sport itinerary begin?
4.What can you do in the last days of the multi-sport trip?



Chapter 8
Common illnesses and new diseases and Epidemics

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

Identifying the purpose of short messages

Formulating propositions and doubts and answering questions.

Understanding a range of imaginative and factual material that includes some complex sentences and unfamiliar language.

Structuring ideas.

Linking sentences and paragraphs.

Section 1: Vocabulary

What should I do if a have a terrible headache?

Vocabulary

health	salud
illness	enfermedad (en general)
disease	enfermedad (específica)
asthma	asma
chickenpox	varicela
smallpox	viruela
heart attack	infarto
heart disease	cardiopatía
hepatitis	hepatitis

ulcer	úlcera
flu	gripe
mumps	paperas
wound	herida (por un arma)
injury	herida
blood	sangre
hospital	hospital
doctor	médico
family doctor	médico de cabecera
nurse	enfermera
injection	inyección
medicine	medicina
pill	pastilla, píldora
prescription	receta médica
vaccine	vacuna
painful	doloroso
painless	indoloro
bandage	venda
band aid	tirita, curita
crutch	muleta
plaster	yeso
wheelchair	silla de ruedas
to feel good	sentirse bien
to catch a cold	atrapar un resfrío
to have a cold	tener un resfrío
to sneeze	estornudar
to cough	toser
to blow one's nose	sonarse la nariz
to feel sick	tener náuseas
to feel dizzy	estar mareado
to faint	desmayarse
to pass out	desmayarse

to be tired	estar cansado
to be exhausted	estar agotado
to have backache	tener dolor de espalda
to have earache	tener dolor de oídos
to have a headache	tener dolor de cabeza
to have a sore throat	tener dolor de garganta
to have a stomach-ache	tener dolor de estómago
to have toothache	tener dolor de dientes
to have a temperature	tener fiebre
to have a cough	tener tos
to have diarrhoea	tener diarrea
to have a rash	tener erupciones, sarpullido
to have spots	tener granitos
to have a black eye	tener un ojo morado
to get a bruise	magullarse
to get burnt	quemarse
to lose one's appetite	perder el apetito
to lose one's voice	quedarse afónico
to break one's arm	quebrarse el brazo
to sprain one's ankle	tener un esguince en el tobillo
to twist one's ankle	torcerse el tobillo
to be constipated	estar estreñido
to have constipation	tener estreñimiento
to be allergic to	ser alérgico a
to suffer from	sufrir de
to vomit	vomitar
to throw up	vomitar
to hurt	doler
to swell	hincharse
to take an aspirin	tomar una aspirina
to take a medicine	tomar un medicamento

Serious Illness

Doctors believe that smoking is the major cause of **lung cancer.**

Hepatitis is a liver disease.

Asthma has become more common.

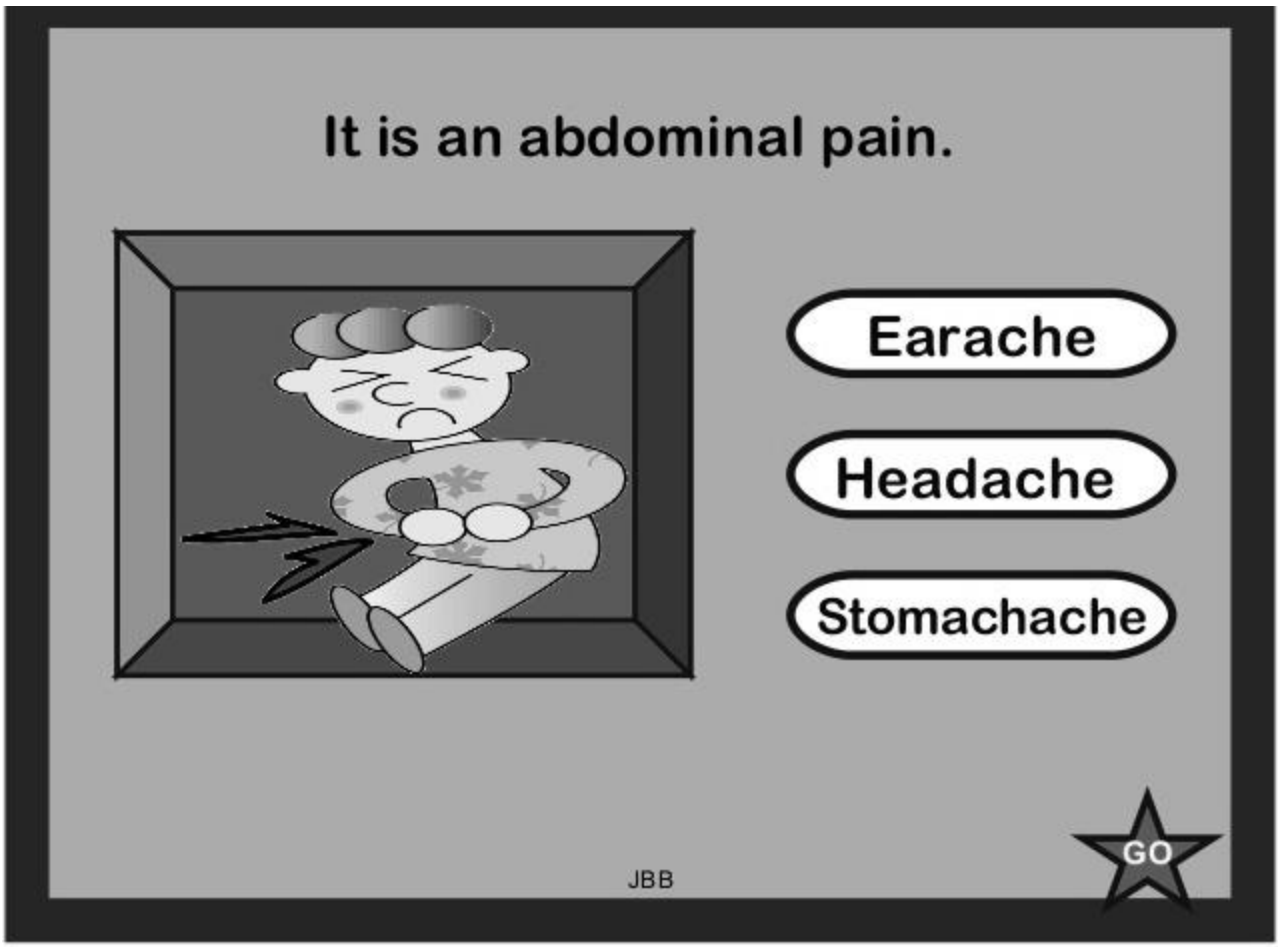
Cholesterol is the main cause of **heart attacks**.

Aches and Pains

We can have a headache, a stomach-ache, toothache, backache or earache BUT we have a pain in the other parts of my body:

I feel really bad, I've got a pain in my leg and a terrible headache.

My back aches or hurts and also I hurt my back playing baseball.



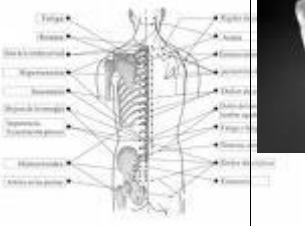
WOUND and **INJURY** are both used to describe damage to the body, but wound is generally caused by a weapon and it is usually intentional.

He **shot** the man and now he has a serious **bullet wound** in the chest.

He **stabbed** the boy and now he has a serious **knife wound** in the back.

He **got into a fight** and **got beaten up**. He had a **black eye** and two **broken ribs**.

Common Treatments

Pills 	Antibiotics 	Medicine 	cream / ointment 	Band Aid 
plaster cast 	operation / surgery 	Physiotherapy 	acupuncture / other traditional treatment 	Ice 
lifestyle changes 	changes in diet 	Bandage 	Liposuction 	Injection 



Ailments	
1. **bruise**	**9. toothache**
2. backache	**10. earache**
3. fever	**11. cough**
4. high blood pressure	**12. cold**
5. burn	**13. stomach ache**
6. cut	**14. sore throat**
7. sprain (as in sprained ankle)	**15. dizziness**
8. rash	**16. headache**

Section 2: Grammar Focus

Modals Verb expressing advice

These three verbs are **modal verbs**. Los tres tienen en mismo significado ya que se utilizan para dar consejos o sugerencias.

- should
- ought to
- had better

I have a headache. What should I do?

Amanda <u>should</u> go to the doctor.

Amanda <u>ought to</u> go to the doctor.

Amanda <u>had better</u> go to the doctor.

Subject + modal + basic verb + ... ➡ You <u>should</u> take a pill

Question: Modal + subject + basic verb … Should I take a pill? Yes. You should

No, you shouldn't

Giving Advice / Remedies

You should...

1. Use a heating pad, get bed rest, and don't lift heavy things.
2. Drink hot tea with lemon and don't talk too much.
3. Drink a lot of liquids and stay in bed.
4. Lie down, put a pillow under your foot, and use an ice pack on your ankle.
5. Take two aspirin and lie down to rest.
6. Take cough syrup.

Section 3: Exercises

A: INSTRUCTIONS: Read the sentences. Write **should** or **shouldn´t**

1) If it´s rainy you _____ take an umbrella.

2) Tom _____ eat so many lollipops. It´s bad for his teeth.

3) a) _____ I drink hot tea if I have a sore throat?
b) Yes, you _____.

4) They have a test tomorrow. They _____ go to the cinema. They _____ stay at home and study!

5) Children _____ eat lots of vegetables but they _____ eat lots of sweets.

6) I have a party tonight. What_____ I wear? A dress or a pair of trousers?

7) The doctor said: "_ you _____ eat healthy food. You _____ eat fast food. You _____ watch so much
TV. You _____ walk 1 hour a day. You _____ drink fruit juice and water.
You _____ drink wine or beer

B: Look at the pictures. Make sentences giving advice to these people . Use **should.**



1. _____



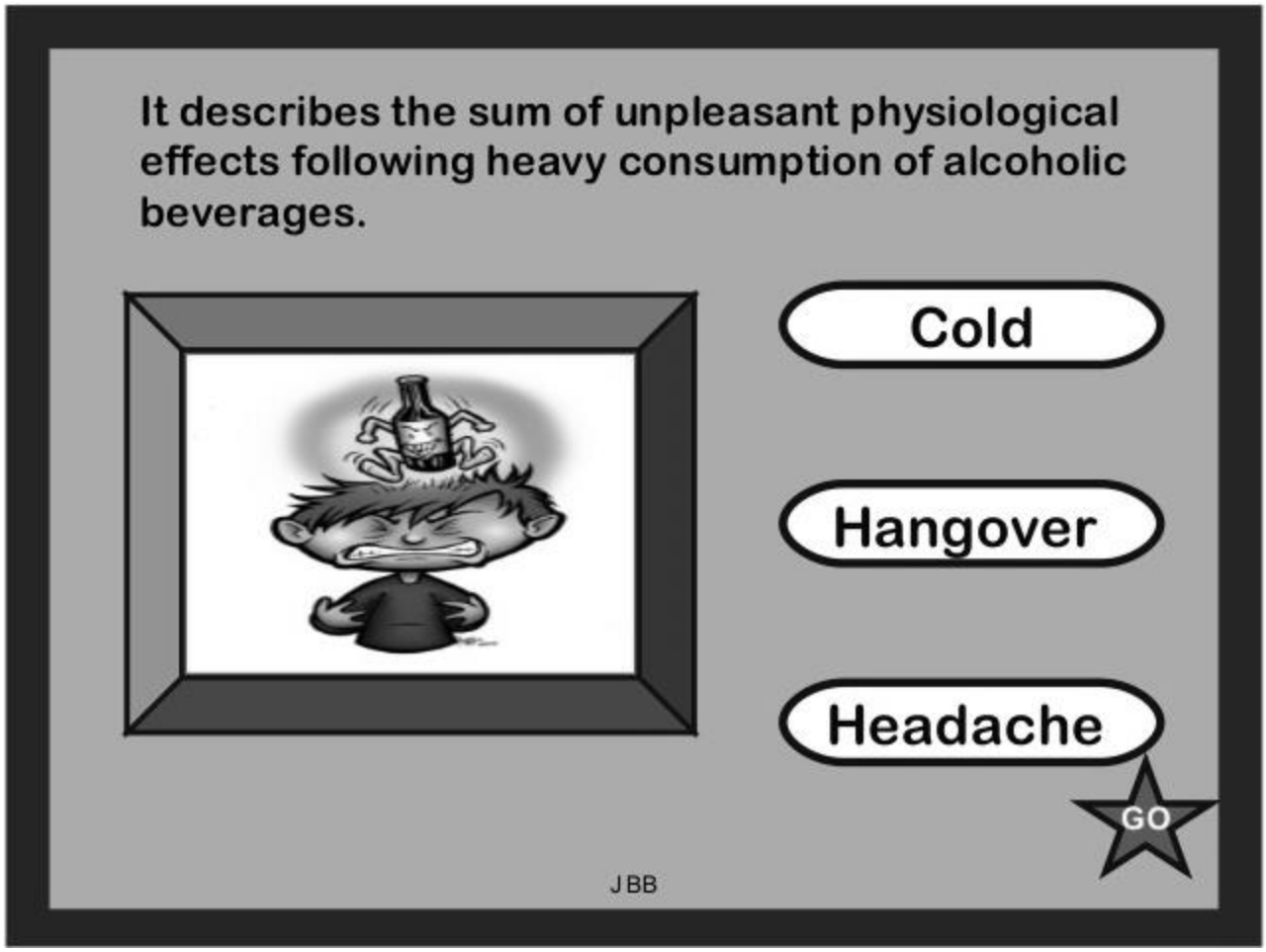
2. _____



3. _____



4. _____


It describes the sum of unpleasant physiological effects following heavy consumption of alcoholic beverages.
Cold
Hangover
Headache
GO
JBB

HEALTH PROBLEMS MATCHING WORKSHEET

LOOK AT THE WORDS IN THE LIST BELOW AND WRITE THEM UNDER THE CORRECT PICTURES

- BACKACHE
- FEVER
- TOOTHACHE
- MEASLES
- CUT

- BRUISE
- COLD
- HEADACHE
- EARACHE
- THE SHIVERS

- THE FLU
- COUGH
- RUNNY NOSE
- SORE THROAT
- STOMACHACHE
- BROKEN ARM

1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

6 

7 

8 

9 

10 

11 

12 

13 

14 

15 

16 



Section 3: Reading Comprehension

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Read the text below.

What is the Flu?
Influenza, also called the flu, is a respiratory infection caused by a virus. It is a common, contagious illness that is like a very bad cold. The symptoms are high fever (over 100 °F), cough, sore throat, stuffy or runny nose, muscle pain, and weakness.

Every year there are flu epidemics around the world that result in millions of people getting the flu; roughly 5-20% of the population gets the flu each year.

Most people who get the flu feel sick for about a week before they recover, but thousands of people die each year from influenza. The people most at risk are the very, very young and the very, very old. Some epidemic years are much worse than others because the virus that year affects people more.

How the Flu Spreads
The flu, like a cold, spreads very easily from person to person by coughing and sneezing.

The virus spreads through the air and onto surfaces when virus-containing droplets are expelled by the sneezes and coughs of infected people. Also, if infected people sneeze or cough into their hands and then touch an item, viruses remain on that object for a long time. Others who later touch that object can get the virus on their hand, and if they touch their mouth, nose or eyes, the virus enters their body and they can get sick.

The Incubation Period
Once you are exposed to the flu virus, the virus tries to invade a cell in your respiratory system. If it gets inside a cell it multiplies quickly, cloning itself many times, meanwhile damaging the host cell. The newly-made viruses leave the damaged cell and invade other cells. This process continues and the virus spreads quickly.

It can take two or more days for the virus to reproduce enough to do enough damage to cause symptoms to appear -- this time period is called the incubation period. During the incubation period you do not feel sick, but you can spread the virus to others.

How to Limit the Spread of the Flu and Protect Yourself
To reduce the risk of getting or spreading the flu, do the following:

- Wash your hands often -- use soap and water, and wash for at least 20 seconds (this is as long as it takes to sing the Happy Birthday song twice).
- When you can't wash your hands, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- Keep your hands away from your eyes, mouth, and nose.
- Cover your sneezes and coughs with a tissue, or use the inside of your elbow. DO NOT USE YOUR BARE HANDS!

- Do not go to school if you are sick!

Most people recover from the flu when their immune system kills the invading virus. There are also flu vaccines that help protect people from a specific strain of the flu. The flu virus mutates all the time, so new vaccines are required for different strains of the virus. See your doctor for advice about vaccinations and about treating the flu.

Questions

1. The flu is caused by a _____.
3. Two symptoms of the flu are _____ and _____.
2. The flu spreads through the air and on _____.
4. The incubation period of the flu is about _____ .
5. When you sneeze, should you cover it with your bare hands? _____

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Blood Pressure

Doctors don't always know what causes high blood pressure which is also called hypertension, but we do know a few things about this disease. For example, more men than women have it, and it usually begins in middle or old aged persons. It sometimes runs in families.

Many people have high blood pressure without knowing it, because there are usually no clear symptoms. If you want to know whether you have high blood pressure, ask your doctor to check it with a blood pressure instrument.

If you have high blood pressure, what can you do about it? If you are heavy, losing weight will help. Some patient's blood pressure goes down when they reduce eating over salted food. Other people can improve by learning how to relax and by doing the right kind of exercise. Fortunately, it is possible to control high blood pressure today with proper medicine. If not controlled, high blood pressure can lead to serious problems, like heart disease.

Answer the questions below based on the previous passage:

1- What is hypertension?

……

…….

2- Name four things a patient of high blood pressure should do?

a. ……..

b. ……

c. ……..

d. ……..

Ebola

Ebola is spreading itself across Western Africa. Every day many people are dying from it, including doctors who are treating their patients. Recently yet another doctor died in Liberia, despite taking an experimental anti-Ebola drug.The drug called ZMapp has been credited with helping several patients recover, including two US doctors. So far this year four West African countries –Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Liberia and Guinea – have seen 2,615 confirmed cases and 1,427 deaths from Ebola. Liberia has seen the most deaths –more than 570 – in what is the worst Ebola outbreak in history Ebola is spread between humans through direct contact with infected body fluids. Several doctors and health workers have died. It is one of the world's deadliest diseases, with up to 90% of cases resulting in death, although with the current outbreak the death rate is about 55%. Symptoms of the virus include a sudden high fever, a headache, a sore throat, intense weakness, muscle pain, bleeding and central nervous system damage. There is no vaccine or cure. The Liberian capital Monrovia has enforced a quarantine zone in a slum area where the disease is spreading. Senegal has now locked down its land border with its Ebola-affected neighbour Guinea. Many foreign nationals are now beginning to evacuate from countries that have the disease out of for fear of catching it.

Find what these sentences refer to among the reading

1. a strict isolation imposed to prevent the spread of disease:_____
2. a person who is under medical care or treatment:_____
3. a person licensed to practice medicine, as a physician, surgeon, or veterinarian:_____
4. an infective agent that is too small to be seen_____
5. a sudden and active manifestation:_____

6. to leave empty; vacate:_____
7. any substance intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, treatment, or prevention of disease:_____
8. a disordered or incorrectly functioning organ, part, structure, or system of the body:_____
9. the general condition of the body or mind:_____
10. physical suffering or distress, as due to injury, illness:_____

Questions

1. How Does Ebola spread?
2. What are the symptoms of Ebola?
3. What's the most affected African country?
4. What measures has some countries taken?

Other home remedies

For a cold: eat hot chicken soup.

For a sore throat: drink hot lemon juice with honey.

For insomnia: drink a glass of hot milk

For stress: exercise and find some free time to do what you enjoy the most.

1. What can you do when you have stress? _____.

a. do exercise
b. don't eat hot chicken soup
c. eat hot chicken soup
d. don't do what you enjoy the most.

2. What can you do when you have insomnia? _____.

a. do exercise
b. drink hot chicken soup
c. drink cold milk

d. drink boiled milk

Read More

What are Diseases?



Diseases are one of the factors threatening us from having a properly functional life. Throughout our history, epidemics have caused the extinction of whole populations. Over the last century, man has discovered many microorganisms that cause diseases in humans and animals, and has learned how to protect himself from them, by either prevention or treatment.

A **disease** is an illness that affects the body or mind. When you have a disease, you do not feel as healthy. Some diseases, like the common cold, come and go quickly. Others last longer. Some diseases can lead to death.

Some diseases can be passed on from one person to another. These are called **infectious diseases**. One way to stop the spread of these diseases is to fight the germs that cause them. Another way is to stop contact between people during the time that the disease can be spread.

Other illnesses are caused by how people live, by conditions they are born with, or by hazards around them. Those are called **non-infectious diseases**. Heart disease, asthma, and diabetes are examples of non-infectious diseases. In order to reduce the risk of getting these diseases, they must try to change how they live or decrease the hazards around them. For example, people can reduce their risk of lung cancer by not smoking. Heart disease can be prevented by eating a healthy diet and staying at a healthy weight.

Death due to disease is called death by natural causes. There are four main types of disease: pathogenic disease, deficiency disease, hereditary disease, and physiological disease. Diseases can also be classified as communicable and non-communicable disease.

What are Diseases? Multiple Choice Questions

1. **Diseases that are passed on from one person to another are called**

   a) Infectious disease
   b) Non- infectious disease
   c) Viral disease
   d) None of the above

2. **Which of the following is the right way to stop infectious diseases?**

   a) Fight the germs that causes them
   b) Stop contact between people during the time that the disease can be spread.
   c) Both a and b option
   d) None of the above

3. **Asthma is an example of**

   a) Infectious disease
   b) Non-Infectious disease
   c) Viral Disease
   d) All of the above

4. **Death due to disease is called** _____

   a) Death by disease
   b) Death by natural causes
   c) Death by chance
   d) Death on bed



Chapter 9
Our Democratic Tradition

Objetives:
Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Understanding relations within the sentence (structure, syntax, morphological, modification of structure and negation) characteristic of spoken language.
2. Identifying text types.
3. Discussing alternative possibilities and their consequences.
4. Criticizing.
5. Identifying details in familiar material.
6. Understanding relations between the parts of a text through lexical cohesion devices.

Section 1: Vocabulary

This is a list of vocabulary items related to democracy

Amendment

The process of formally altering or adding to a document or record, such as the constitution.

Anarchy

Lack of any structure of political authority. It is a kind of political disorder and confusion.

Autocracy

This is a government by an individual with unrestricted authority.

Authoritarian

An authoritarian regime is one that is characterized by or favoring absolute obedience to authority, as against individual freedom.

Ballot

A ballot means either 1. the act, process, or method of voting, especially in secret or a sheet of paper or 2. a card used to cast or register a vote, especially a secret one. A **ballot box** is a box in which voters deposit their marked ballots.

Bureaucracy

An administrative system in which the need or inclination to follow rigid or complex procedures impedes effective action.

Campaign

Election campaign is a series of coordinated activities, such as public speaking and demonstrating, designed to achieve a social, political.

Candidate

A candidate is a person seeking or nominated for election to a position of authority such as president, prime minister, member of parliament...



Congress

The national legislative body of a nation, especially a republic. It is formal assembly of representatives. (See the entry about **parliament**)

Constitution

A constitution is a system of fundamental laws and principles that prescribes the nature, functions, and limits of a government.

Democracy

The term **Democracy** comes from the Greek words *dêmos* (people) and *Kratos* (power). In its literal meaning, democracy means the "rule of the people". In fact it is a form of government in which all eligible



people have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. Democracy as a political systems existed in some Greek city-states, notably Athens following a popular uprising in 508 BC.

Election

An **election** is a formal decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold public office. Elections have been the usual mechanism by which modern representative democracy operates.

Government

Government is the means by which state policy is enforced, as well as the mechanism for determining the policy of the state.

Majority

The political party, group, or faction having the most power by virtue of its larger representation or electoral strength.

Minority

A group or party having fewer than a controlling number of votes.

Monarchy

A **monarchy** is a form of government in which the office of head of state (a king or a queen) is usually held until death or abdication and is often hereditary.

Political Party

A **political party** is a political organization that typically seeks to influence government policy, usually by nominating their own candidates and trying to seat them in political office. Parties participate in electoral campaigns, educational outreach or protest actions.

President

Head of state in a presidential system.

Prime Minister

A **prime minister** is the most senior minister of cabinet in the executive branch of government in a parliamentary system.



Regime

It is the form of government: the set of rules, cultural or social norms, etc. that regulate the operation of government and its interactions with society.

Separation of powers

Separation of powers is a model of governance under which the state is divided into branches, each with separate and independent powers and areas of responsibility so that no one branch has more power than the other branches. The normal division of branches is into an executive, a legislature, and a judiciary.

- **Executive branch** of government is the part of government that has sole authority and responsibility for the daily administration of the state bureaucracy
- A **legislature** is a kind of deliberative assembly such as a parliament or a congress with the power to pass, amend, and repeal laws.
- The **judiciary** is the system of courts that interprets and applies the law in the name of the state.

Voting

Voting is a method for a group such as a meeting or an electorate to make a decision or express an opinion—often following discussions, debates, or election campaigns. It is often found in democracies and republics. The minimum age for voting in most countrie

Taken from: http://www.myenglishpages.com/

Politics

The process of solving conflicts and deciding who gets what, when, and how.

Institutions

Decisions are made that resolve conflicts and allocate benefits and privileges.

Government



The institution where decisions are made that answer conflicts and allocate benefits and privileges. It has the ultimate authority within society.

Liberty

The greatest freedom of individuals that is consistent with the freedom of other individuals in the society.

Referendum

An electoral device where legislative or constitutional measures are referred by the legislature to the voters for approval or disapproval.

Universal Suffrage

The right of all adults to vote for their representatives.

Equality

The idea that all people are of equal worth.

Capitalism

An economic system characterized by the private ownership of wealth-creating assets and also by free markets and freedom of contract.

Conservatism

A set of beliefs that includes a limited role for the national government in helping individuals.

Hispanic

Someone who can claim a heritage from a Spanish-speaking country.

Act	ley
ballot	voto, papeleta/boleta electoral
ballot paper	papeleta/boleta electoral
ballot box	urna (de votación)
absentee ballot	voto ausente
straw ballot	votación extraoficial
Bill	proyecto de ley
budget	presupuesto
cabinet	gabinete
civil servant	empleado público
campaign	campaña
capitalist	capitalista

candidate	candidato
centrist	del centro
coalition	coalición
colonialist	colonialista
communist	comunista
Congress	Congreso
congressman	congresista
democracy	democracia
democratic	democrático
dictator	dictador
election	elección
electoral roll/register	padrón electoral
electorate	electorado
exit poll	encuesta a pie de urna
fascist	fascista
government	gobierno
to govern	gobernar
imperialist	imperialista
King	Rey
left-wing	de izquierda
MP=Member of Parliament	parlamentarista
Minister	ministro
Ministry	ministerio
monarchy	monarquía
nationalist	nacionalista
opposition	oposición
Parliament	Parlamento
party	partido
policy	política, plan de acción
political	político (adjetivo)
politician	político (sustantivo)
politics	política
poll	encuesta
president	presidente
Prime Minister	Primer Ministro
Prince	Príncipe
Princess	Princesa
Queen	Reina
referendum	referendum

republic	república
right-wing	de derecha
Secretary	secretario
Secretary	secretaría
socialist	socialista
too close to call	muy ajustado para dar un ganador
totalitarian	totalitario
to elect	elegir
to vote	votar
to call an election	llamar a elecciones
to vote	votar
to run for president	ser candidato a presidente
voter	votante



Section 2: Exercises

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Do the exercise below on the vocabulary related to the democracy.

1. A _____ is a person seeking or nominated for election to a position of authority such as president, prime minister etc.
2. A _____ is a form of government in which all eligible people have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives.
3. The formal decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold public office is known as _____.
4. The _____ branch of government is the part of government that has sole authority and responsibility for the daily administration of the state bureaucracy.
5. Election _____is a series of coordinated activities, such as public speaking and demonstrating, designed to achieve a social, political.

Write in the space to what word from the list the definition refers to

- Freedom of Speech
- Reliance
- To elect
- Law
- Judge
- Foreigners
- Citizens
- Campaing
- Ideology
- Reformer

- Election
- Sceptics
- Opinion Poll
- Referendum
- Government

1. a rule that tells the way society should behave :_____
2. the choosing, or choice, (usually by vote) of person(s) for office:_____
3. a series of organized actions in support of a cause:_____
4. people who live in a particular country:_____
5. people who come from another country:_____
6. politician anxious to change society or a political system:_____
7. An integrated system of ideas about politics, values, and culture:_____
8. confidence in something or someone:_____
9. a vote made by the people of a country for or against a government proposal :_____
10. a test of public opinion by asking people questions:_____
11. To choose by vote:_____
12. Someone who doubts if a policy will work:_____
13. the people who rule a country or state:_____
14. the right to express your opinions publicly:_____
15. a person who decides who is guilty and who is innocent:_____

Section 3: Reading Comprehension

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Read the article below and choose the option that best answers each question.

PROPOSED FISHING LAW SENT BACK TO DEBATE

A proposed law that would give government officials authority to enforce the nation's fishing regulations, which was approved in first debate by the Legislative Assembly in July, has returned to first debate at the request of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court (Sala IV), the Association Mar Viva announced.

The court recommended changes to just two paragraphs of the proposed law, to ensure it will not later be declared unconstitutional, according to a statement from Mar Viva.

Parts of the previous fishing law were declared unconstitutional in1995, and Costa Rica has been unable to enforce fishing regulations ever since.



1) What is the purpose of the Fishing Law? To _____.

a. create the Association Mar Viva
b. be declared unconstitutional
c. enforce fishing regulations
. d. approve the "Sala IV"

2) What happened with this law in first debate? _____.

a. The Constitutional Chamber returned it
b. Authorities approved the nation
c. The government sent officials
d. The Assembly approved it

3) What did the “Sala IV” request about this law? To _____.

a. re-write two paragraphs
b. propose a whole new law
c. change the Supreme Court
d. declare it unconstitutional later

4) What happened with the previous Fishing Law? It _____.

a. turned into the Association Mar Viva
b. had unconstitutional sections
c. enforced fishing regulations
d. succeeded after 1995

Read the article and choose the best alternative tocomplete each sentence.

ANOTHER NEW POLITICAL PARTY AIMS FOR CHANGE Not happy with the way the two traditional parties have governed the country during the past two decades, and not impressed by the legislative track record of upstart parties, alternative groups are coming together to establish new political parties. Leaders of at least two new political movements express confidence they can provide voters attractive alternatives, during the 2006 elections. One of them organized by former legislators, union leaders, women’s rights groups and environmentalists, was officially named the Alternative Leftist Movement last May 1 st.

Another new party organized by outspoken former Justice Minister José Miguel Villalobos, is off on a strong start, having already obtained the approval of legislative deputy Emilia Ma. Rodríguez, of the Patriotic Parliamentary Bloc.

5) Some groups are trying to establish new political parties because they _____.

A) are unhappy with the way last governments haveruled
B) want to become part of the current government
C) are happy with the traditional parties work
D) want to support the two traditional parties

6) The new political parties offer _____ ideas.

A) unintelligent
B) the same
C) attractive
D) antique

7) The name of the new political party that the Congress approved is _____.

A) Alternative Leftist Movement
B) Patriotic Parliamentary Bloc
C) Environmentalists
D) Union Leaders

Oscar Arias Confirms Reelection Proposal

Former President and Nobel Peace Laureate Oscar Arias (1986-1990) this week formally confirmed his intent to run for a second term as president in 2006 as a National Liberation Party candidate, the daily Al Día reported. "Yes, yes. The answer to your question is I have made my decision," Arias responded, with a smile on his face, after being cornered outside his house by reporter Pablo Guerén on Wednesday. Near the end of March, Arias will announce his candidacy to the Costa Rican public on national television. His statementcame one day after his immediate predecessor and fellow party member, former President Luis Alberto Monge (1982-1986), announced he would endorse* Antonio Álvarez Desanti as National Liberation Party's candidate during the 2006 elections. Arias and Desanti will meet during the party's primary elections next year to define who will be the party's candidate in2006.

9) What did Oscar Arias declare to the press? Hiswish to _____.
A) run for a second time as a president
B) support his immediate predecessor
C) be cornered outside his house
D) report a fellow party

10) Whom is former president Luis Alberto Monge supporting? _____ .
A) Oscar Arias
B) Pablo Guerén
C) Antonio Alvarez Desanti
D) The Nobel Peace Laureate

11) Who will meet in National Liberation's primary elections? _____
.
A) Monge and Arias
B) Arias and Guerén
C) Alvarez and Arias
D) Alvarez and Monge



Chapter 10
Careers, jobs and lifestyles

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

Understanding ideas and information in the text through making inferences

Understanding a range of imaginative and factual material that includes some complex sentences and unfamiliar language.

Understanding the communicative value (function) of sentences and utterances.

Expressing and justifying ideas, opinions or personal points of view and seeking the views of others.

Expressing a range of responses and attitudes to events, issues or opinions, giving reasons.

Section 1: Vocabulary

Below we have a list of different Professions and an explanation of what each person does in that profession

Accountant - a person that works with the money and accounts of a company.
Actor /Actress - a person that acts in a play or a movie
Architect - a person that designs building and houses.
Astronomer - a person who studies the stars and the universe

Author - They write books or novels.
Baker - They make bread and cakes and normally work in a bakery.
Bricklayer - a person that helps to build houses using bricks.
Bus driver - a person that drives buses.
Butcher - a person that works with meat. They cut the meat and sell it in their shop.
Carpenter - a person that makes things from wood including houses and furniture.
Chef/Cook - a person that prepared food for others, often in a restaurant or café.
Cleaner - a person that cleans/tidies an area or place (such as in an office)
Dentist - a person that can fix problems you have with your teeth.
Designer - a person who has the job of designing things.
Doctor - a person you go to see when you are ill or have some type of health problem.
Dustman/Refuse collector - a person that collects trash/rubbish from bins in the street.
Electrician - a person that works with electric circuits.
Engineer - a person who develops solutions to technical problems. They sometimes design, build, or maintain engines, machines, structures or public works.
Factory worker - a person that works in a factory.
Farmer - a person that works on a farm, usually with animals.
Fireman/Fire fighter - a person that puts out fires.
Fisherman - a person that catches fish
Florist - a person that works with flowers.
Gardener - a person that keeps gardens clean and tidy. They take care of the plants in the garden.

Hairdresser - they cut your hair or give it a new style.
Journalist - a person that makes new reports in writing or through television.
Judge - a qualified person that decides cases in a law court.
Lawyer - a person that defends people in court and gives legal advice.
Lecturer - a person that gives lectures, usually in a university.
Librarian - a person that works in a library.
Lifeguard - a person that saves lives where people swim (at a beach or swimming pool).
Mechanic - a person that repairs machines, especially car motors.
Model - a (usually attractive) person that works in fashion, modeling clothes and accessories.
Newsreader - a person that reads the news, normally on television.
Nurse - a person trained to help a doctor look after the sick or injured.
Optician - a person that checks your eyes and try and correct any problems with your sight.
Painter - a person that paints pictures or the interior and exterior of buildings.
Pharmacist - a qualified person that works with and dispenses medicine.
Photographer - a person that takes photos.
Pilot - a person who flies a plane.
Plumber - a person that repairs your water systems or pipes.
Politician - a person who works in politics.
Policeman/Policewoman - a member of the police force. They (try and) prevent crime.
Postman - a person that delivers mail to your house.

Real estate agent - a person that makes money from selling land for development.
Receptionist - a person that is at the reception (entrance) of a company.
Scientist - a person that works in the science industry. They do many experiments.
Secretary - a person employed in an office who types letters, keeps records etc.
Shop assistant - a person that works in a shop or store selling products.
Soldier - a person who works for the army.
Tailor - a person that makes clothes for others, many times producing exclusive items of clothing.
Taxi driver - a person who drives a taxi.
Teacher - a person that passes knowledge to students, usually at school.
Translator - a person that translates from one language to another.
Traffic warden - a person that patrols areas to check that people do not park in the wrong place.
Travel agent - a person that organises and sells holidays and flights for others.
Veterinary doctor (Vet) - a qualified person that looks after sick animals.
Waiter/Waitress - a person that works in a food outlet, looking after customers and serving food.
Window cleaner - a person that cleans windows, normally the windows of big buildings.





an actor



an artist



an astronaut



an athlete



a dentist



a doctor



a firefighter



a musician



a pilot



a police officer



a scientist



a vet



a singer



a teacher



an architect



a chef



a cashier



a construction worker



a farmer



a flight attendant



a janitor



a mail carrier



a mechanic



a miner



a nurse



a programmer



a reporter



a soldier



a truck driver



a waiter

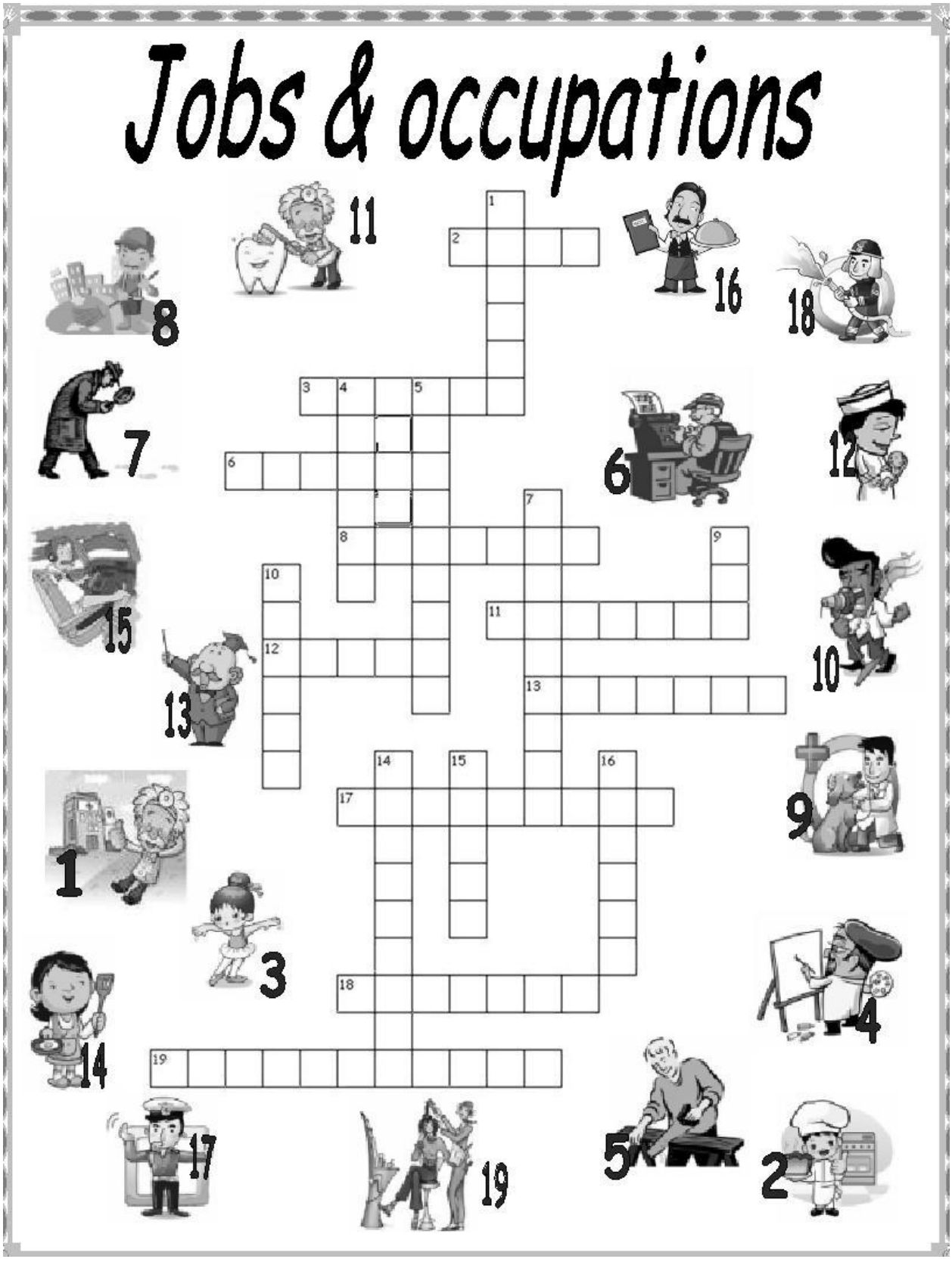


an astronaut



an athlete

Jobs & occupations



Section 2: Grammar Focus

This section provides some steps for paragraph writing.

Steps for paragraph writing

Step1 — write an outline

When writing a paragraph, first write an outline of the paragraph and include:

- the topic
- supporting information.

Example

Topic — smoking & health hazards

Outline

Lung cancer — proven link
Other lung diseases — emphysema, bronchitis
Heart disease — risk factor
Passive smoking — effect on others

Step 2 — write the topic sentence

Write a topic sentence.

Example

There are several serious health hazards directly linked to smoking.

Step 3 — write supporting sentences

Next write a supporting sentence for each point. Use facts or examples to support your points.

Example

The link between smoking and cancer is well known. As well smoking is linked to other lung diseases like emphysema and bronchitis. Smokers also have a greater risk of heart disease later in life. This is evidenced in recent court cases in the USA where smokers have been awarded damages from tobacco companies. Further, there is substantial research that even passive smoking can have long term effects on health.

Step 4 — concluding sentence

Then write a concluding sentence to sum up.

Example

Clearly smoking is a dangerous habit and should be avoided.

Step 5 — final paragraph

Write the final paragraph.

Example

topic sentence

There are several serious health hazards directly linked to smoking. The link between smoking and cancer is well known. As well smoking is linked to other lung diseases like emphysema and bronchitis. Smokers also have a greater risk of heart disease later in life. This is evidenced in recent court cases in the USA where smokers have been awarded damages from tobacco companies. Further, there is substantial research that even passive smoking can have long term effects on health. Clearly smoking is a dangerous habit and should be avoided.

supporting sentences

concluding sentence

Fuente:
https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au

Section 3: Exercises

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Find the hidden words.

What do you want to be?



D_____r



D_____t



P_____n



Post___n

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

clinic
cook
dentist
department store
doctor
drive
firefighter
fly
hospital
housewife
nurse
office
policeman
postman
restaurant
ride
school
shop assistant
taxi driver
teach
teacher
waiter



C_____k



W_____r



F_____



N_____e

Put the words above into their correct word groups. Number 1 has been done for you

Occupations (jobs)	Places Around	Something people do (verbs)
1. teacher	1. hospital	1. teach



T_____ d _____



T_____r

B.INSTRUCTIONS: Answer the questions below.

What are they?

1. Who repairs cars? – A_____
2. Who drives a taxi? – A_____.
3. Who is the guy who catches criminals? – A_____.
4. Who makes bread? – A_____.
5. Who works in a newspaper? – A_____
6. Who writes novels? – A_____

C.Write a paragraph describing your dream job and its characteristics, and elements should have

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____



Section 4: Reading Comprehension

Read the text and choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

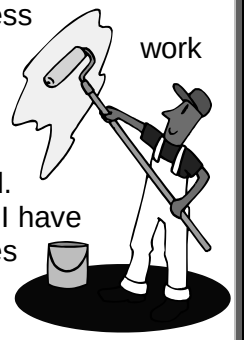
GERMAN: **self employed**

All my friends seem to earn more than I do. I suppose it is easier if you are employed in a regular 9 to 5 job. I work on people's houses and manage construction sites all day. I stay pretty fit doing that. Then in the evenings and on the weekends I have to make phone calls about jobs and paperwork. It never seems to end!



MANUEL: housepainter

My friends say my work is less demanding than theirs, but I think I work just as hard as they do. I spend a lot of time alone because my job cannot begin until all the construction work is completed. Usually, the rooms look great when I have finished my work. Sometimes customers choose really ugly colors, but I have to respect their decision.



ROSAURA: artist

Working for yourself is hard because you are responsible for everything. If no one calls and asks you to work for them, you have to go out to look for work. Luckily, I now have some regular clients. I paint pictures for some expensive hotels.



ANTONIO: orchestra conductor



It would be impossible for me to do my job on my own. The musicians I work with are extremely talented, and they rely on me to make sure they sound as good as possible. We often work evenings and weekends, and we travel a lot. Working with a large number of other people can be challenging and it really bothers me if someone is moody because it affects everyone else.

1) Rosaura has some regular _____.

A) rooms
B) workers
C) expenses
D) customers

2) Both, Antonio and German have some work to do _____, too.
A) on Saturdays and Sundays
B) at expensive hotels
C) choosing clients
D) at home

3. Certainly, _____ job always requires other people's participation to be fulfilled.
A) Rosaura's
B) German's
C) Antonio's
D) Manuel's

4) A job that implies team performance is the _____.

A) orchestra conductor
B) self-employed
C) painter
D) artist

5) A feature three of the occupations share is that they _____.

A) end their work before the construction finishes
B) begin their work at 9 and finish at 5 p.m.
C) are responsible for their own jobs
D) work with talented musicians

6) The article mentions that once in a while, _____ disagrees with the customer's choices.

A) Rosaura
B) German
C) Antonio
D) Manuel

B.INSTRUCTIONS: Read the following passages and answer the questions based on the information above in **complete sentences**.

Hi! My name is Sarah and I live in Michigan. I am a third grade teacher and I love to teach and to spend time with children. I teach from 8:00 am until 2:00 pm Monday through Friday and coach softball after school and on the weekend. I'm always busy but that's the way I like it!

1. Where does Sarah live? _____

2. What is Sarah's profession? _____

3. What does Sarah do after school and on the weekend? _____

_____

Hello! I'm Rick and I'm a policeman in New York City. When I'm on duty, I drive around the city in my patrol car, respond to 911 calls, and arrest criminals. At the end of my shift, I go back to the police station and write a report.

4. What is the policeman's name? _____

5. What does he do when he is on duty? _____

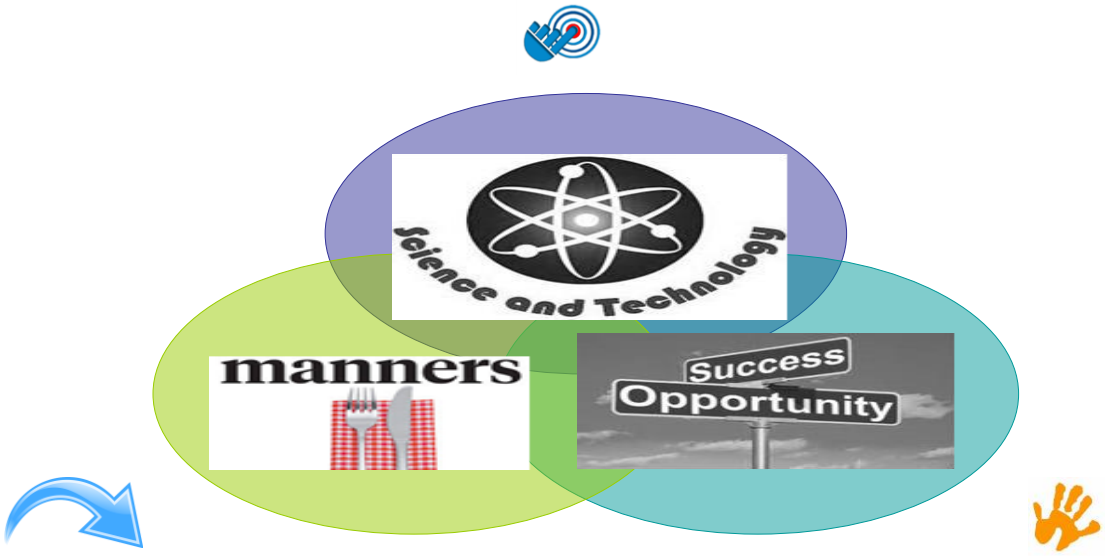
_____

Hey! My name is Mark and I'm a chef. I work in a restaurant and cook in the kitchen all afternoon and night. My specialty is Lasagna Bolognese. I love food!

6. What is Mark's profession? _____

7. Where does Mark work? _____

8. What is Mark's specialty? _____



UNDÉCIMO

Chapter 1

Types of Food, Eating Habits and Behaviors at the Table

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Identifying main points or important information in a piece of discourse.
2. Distinguishing the main idea from supporting details.
3. Developing context of what they have read, seen or heard.
4. Producing longer sequences in which spelling and grammar are generally accurate (the style is appropriate to the content)

Warm – up: Answer the following questions.

1. What's your favorite type of food?

   _____

2. Can you prepare it?

   _____

3. How important is food for you?

   _____

4. How do we set a table for lunch or dinner?

   _____



Section 1: Vocabulary

Vocabulary related to restaurants at table manners

el restaurante restaurant	**la comida mexicana, china, itliana** mexican, chinese, italian food
el mesero, la mesera waiter/waitress	**tomar** to take, to drink
los cubiertos silverware	**pásame** pass me
el tenedor fork	**mucho** a lot
la cuchara spoon	**un poco** a little
la cucharita teaspoon	**desayunar** to eat breakfast
el cuchillo knife	**almorzar (o>ue)** to eat lunch
la servilleta napkin	**cenar** to eat supper
el plato plate	**tanto gusto** so glad to meet you
el mantel tablecloth	**encantado/a** delighted
el plato de sopa soup bowl	**el gusto es mío** the pleasure is mine
la taza cup	**me gustaría** I would like
tener sed to be thirsty	**tener hambre** to be hungry
tener ganas de to feel like doing something	

Types of food



Fast food: food that is already cooked and prepared and all we do is buy it and eat it. Example of a **fast food chain**: McDonald's.

Junk food: food that is not very healthy and is always easy to prepare so that you can eat it immediately.

Take-away food: food that you buy at a shop or restaurant to eat in another place.

GM (genetically modified) food or Frankenstein Food: food that has been produced by a method that involves changing the structure of its genes.

Processed food: food that has been especially treated before it is sold, to make it look more attractive or last longer.

Fattening: food that makes you put on weight. **Fatty**: with a lot of fat.

Spicy: food with a strong flavour, often from a spice (e.g. paprika)

Fresh: food recently picked, not old.

Wholemeal: food made from unrefined flour.

Frozen: food kept below 0°C.

Tinned: food kept in a tin or can.

Example nutrition habits...

Take fish oil and multivitamin	Eat lean protein with each meal	Sleep at least 7 hours today
Slow down your eating	Eat fewer carbohydrates	Drink 2L of water today
Stop eating at 80% full	Eat around 4 times today	Drink BCAA recovery drink
Eat at least 5 servings of veg	Record what you eat today	Eat mostly whole foods

Beverages / Drinks	soda	coffee	water	tea	wine	beer	juice
Dairy	milk	cheese	butter	cream	yoghurt	quark	half and half
Dessert	cake	cookies	chocolate	ice-cream	brownies	pie	creams
Fruit	apple	orange	banana	grapes	pineapple	kiwi	lemon
Grains / Starches	wheat	rye	cereal	toast	bread	roll	potato
Meat / Fish	beef	chicken	pork	salmon	trout	lamb	buffalo
Vegetables	beans	lettuce	carrots	broccoli	cauliflower	peas	egg plan



Section 2: Grammar Focus

Summary Charts of English Tenses

There is a chat about English tenses important to manage.

Simple present

Meaning 1: Habitual, regular action in the present.
Time expressions: usually; every day; often; sometimes; rarely; never.
Examples: I usually work till seven o'clock. I often talk to him on the phone. He visits them sometimes.
Meaning 2: Stating a fact, general truth, state or condition.
Examples: He lives in Moscow and works at a bank. He plays the piano quite well. Her house is very small. The sun rises in the east.

Present perfect

Meaning 1: The action has just ended.
Time expressions: already; just; yet.
Examples: He has already done it. I have just seen him.
Meaning 2: Reporting how things have developed by now.
Time expressions: by now; so far; never; ever; several times.
Examples: So far, he has read five books. He has never been there.
Meaning 3: The action has lasted for some time by now.
Time expressions: for a year; since; lately.
Example: He has lived here since 1995.

Simple Past

Meaning: The action happened (started and ended) in the past.
Time expressions: yesterday; last week; last year; in 1995; in 2009; two hours ago; four years ago.
Examples: I saw him an hour ago. He came back last Friday. She went to the theater yesterday. They visited London in 2009.
Note: Simple past is used for completed past actions, including past actions that lasted for some time or happened one after another.
Example: He sold cars for two years, and then he quit his job and began to write novels.

Simple Future

Meaning: The action will happen in the future.
Time expressions: tomorrow; in a few days; next week; in 2025; in the future.
Examples: I think he will return next week. I will probably see him in a few days. We'll be home after eight.



Section 3: Exercises:

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Put the verbs into the correct tense.

1. Look! Sara (go) _____ to the movies.
2. Sara (carry) _____ her handbag.
3. The handbag (be) _____ very beautiful.
4. I usually (put) _____ on black shoes but now she (wear) _____ White trainers.
5. They (take) _____ an umbrella.

B.INSTRUCTIONS: Put the verbs into the correct tense.

My father makes breakfast. → _____

They are eleven. → _____

She writes a letter. → _____

I speak Italian. → _____

Danny phones his father on Sundays. → _____

C. Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or simple present)

1. I _____ (study) English last night.

2. I _____ (buy) a present for my husband but I _____ (think) he _____ (not like) it.
3. I _____ (have) long hair when I_____ (be) a little child, but now my hair _____ (be) very short.
4. Janet_____ (write) a letter to George last night.
5. Ellie_____ (brush) he teeth twice a day.
6. Sarah visits John_____ Friday.
7. I _____ (take) too much alcohol yesterday evening, so I_____ (have) a terrible headache now.
8. Alex_____ (can) play the piano when she was 12; now she _____ (can) play both the piano and the violin.
9. Morgan wasn't so hardworking_____ year.

D.**Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect).**

1. I (just / finish) _____ my homework.
2. Mary (already / write) _____ five letters.
3. Tom (move) _____ to his home town in 1994.
4. My friend (be) _____ in Canada two years ago.
5. I (not / be) _____ to Canada so far.

E.**Complete the sentences with the correct tense (simple present or simple future).**

1.

Michael: After you (leave) _____ work, will you please drop by the grocery store and pick up some milk and bread?
Marie: No problem, I (pick) _____ up the groceries and be home by 6 o'clock.
Michael: Great. You will probably get home before I (do) _____.

2.

Ari: By the time we (get) _____ to the movie theater, the tickets are going to be sold out.

Sarah: Don't worry. I told Jane we might be arriving just before the movie (start) _____. She (buy) _____ our tickets and meet us in the lobby.

Ari: That place is huge! We (find, never) _____ her in that crowded lobby.

Sarah: Calm down, we (meet) _____ each other near the entrance.



Section 4: Reading Comprehension

A. INSTRUCTIONS: Read the text. Answer the questions below.

Watermelon

Watermelon is a delicious fruit. It is called watermelon because it is mostly water. In fact it is 92% water.

It's usually round and green on the outside. When you cut open a watermelon it's red or yellow inside. Sometimes there are black seeds inside and sometimes the watermelon is seedless.

Watermelons are grown all over the world. The largest producer of this fruit is China. More watermelons are grown in China than anywhere else in the world. Many people like to eat watermelon, especially on a hot summer day!

Taken from: www.readingesl.ca

A. INSTRUCTIONS: Did you understand the story? Are these sentences true?

1. The outside of a watermelon is red. Yes or no?

2. When a watermelon has seeds they are usually black. Yes or no?

3. Some watermelons have no seeds. Yes or no?

4. Most people don't like to eat watermelon. Yes or no?

5. Watermelon is a fruit that is mostly water. Yes or no?

Fill in the Blanks:

6. Watermelons are 92% _____.

7. Watermelon is a _____ that grows in most countries.

8. The _____ of a watermelon is green.

9. The _____ of a watermelon can be red or yellow.

10. More watermelons are _____ in China than in any other country.

11. Watermelons are usually a _____ shape.

Pizza

Many countries have foods that start with a flat bread. Pizza is one of these foods. You can find pizza in almost every country in the world including Canada. Here pizza also starts with a flat bread bottom. It is usually round.

Almost anything can be put on a pizza! What is your favorite pizza? Do you like pizza with chicken on it? Maybe you like pizza with just tomato and cheese on it.

Most pizza in Canada starts with a layer of tomato sauce on the bread. Toppings are then added. Vegetables such as mushrooms, olives, green peppers and onions are popular toppings. Different meats can also be used as toppings such as pepperoni, ham, bacon or sausage. Herbs such as oregano or basil can be used. Cheese is then usually put on top before the pizza is baked in the oven.

A. INSTRUCTIONS: Did you understand the story? Are these sentences true?

1. Pizza is found only in Canada. Yes or no?

2. Pizzas usually have a flat bread bottom. Yes or no?

3. People like different things on their pizza. Yes or no?

4. Cheese is usually put on the top of a pizza. Yes or no?

Fill in the Blanks:

5. Most pizza in Canada starts with a layer of tomato _____ on the bread.

6. Some pizza toppings are _____ like mushrooms, olives and onions.

7. Other toppings are different _____ like ham, chicken, pepperoni or bacon.

8. _____ is a food that is found in most countries of the world.

9. Pizzas are _____ in the oven.

A few tips and rules for basic table manners are:

- ✓ **Wash** your hands before sitting at the table.
- ✓ Napkins should be **placed** on the lap as soon as you are **seated.**
- ✓ **Sit up** straight, **sit** square with hands in the lap and do not **fidget.**
- ✓ Do not **put** elbows on the table.
- ✓ Do not **begin eating** until everyone has been **served.**
- ✓ **Eat** at a relaxed pace and **pace** yourself to **match** your fellow diners.
- ✓ **Keep** your mouth **closed** and **try** to **avoid making** noises of any kind while **eating**
- ✓ **Talking** while there is food in your mouth should **be avoided** at all costs.
- ✓ Don't **slurp** when **drinking** soup or **eating** noodles.
- ✓ Don't **blow** on hot foods or beverages
- ✓ Don't **chew** with your mouth open
- ✓ Do not **reach** across the table or in front of someone to **get** something
- ✓ Do not **touch** your nose, hair or teeth at the table.
- ✓ If you need to **leave** the table to **go** to the bathroom or **do** something, say, "Excuse me for a moment, please."

Taken from http://englishpost.org

Key Verbs when discussing table manners	
1. Pass **2. Wash** **3. Burp** **4. Spill** **5. Blow** **6. Place** **7. Talk** **8. Chew** **9. Cover** **10. Take** **11. Fidget** **12. Sit up** **13. Put** **14. Slurp** **15. Reach** **16. Get** **17. Touch** **18. leave** **19. Go** **20. Do**	

Basic Table Manners

Circle the answer that completes best the statement according to your knowledge of Table Manners

Please _____ your hands before each meal.

a) pass

b) wash

c) burp

d) spill

Please _____ me the salt and the sugar.

a) pass

b) wash

c) blow

d) spill

Remember not to _____ on hot food or drinks.

a) pass

b) place

c) burp

d) blow

Always _____ a napkin on your lap before when eating in restaurants.

a) place

b) wash

c) burp

d) blow

Remember not to _____ with food in your mouth.

a) place

b) pass

c) talk

d) place

Remember not to _____ with your mouth open.

a) place

b) pass

c) chew

d) cover

On the table, Don't _____ your elbow and arms.

a) place

b) pass

c) chew

d) cover

Don't _____ your drinks on the table

a) spill

b) burp

c) chew

d) talk

Be polite and _____turns during a conversation on the table.

a) spill

b) burp

c) take

d) talk

Read the information carefully and mark with an (X) the option (a,b,c,d) that best completes the statements below.

LENTIL SOUP

Ingredients:

- Salt to taste
- 1 pound lentils
- 6-8 cups chicken broth
- 1 large clove garlic, minced
- 1 medium onion, finely chopped
- 1 bunch cilantro, coarsely chopped
- Fresh cheese, crumbled to garnish (optional)

If desired, reserve 2- 3 tablespoon finely chopped onion and cilantro for garnish.
Directions: Before using the lentils, rinse and inspect them carefully. Then place the lentils in a large pot or Dutch oven with chicken broth and bring to boil. Once boiling, add onion, garlic and cilantro. Reduce heat to medium and simmer until lentils are soft (about 12 – 15 minutes, but time may vary depending on type of lentil used) If necessary, add more water or chicken broth to attain the consistency you prefer. Check for salt. Serve hot with garnish of chopped cilantro, onion, and crumbled fresh cheese, or as desired.
Yield approximately 8 generous serving.

Adapted from http/www.examiner.com

1. The recipe allows people to use _____ as an alternative ingredient.
   a. Salt
   b. Garlic
   c. Cheese
   d. Chicken
2. The soup is prepared by _____ the lentils with chicken broth first.
   a. Mixing
   b. Boiling
   c. Peeling
   d. Heating
3. Cheese, onion and cilantro can be _____.
   a. Simmered with lentils
   b. Used at the beginning
   c. Added as decoration
   d. Boiled first

4. The consistency of soup can be changed by adding _____.
   a. Water or chicken broth
   b. Hot crumble cheese
   c. Softer rinsed lentils
   d. Fried cheese.

EASY TABLE SETTING RULES

For many people, being confronted by an array of cutlery and glassware at the dinner table can be intimidating! Here we have some simple rules and tips that will help you through any formal or informal lunch or dinner party

- The golden rule is **always work from the outside, in.** Use the outside knife and fork for the first course (entrée), and then simply work inwards for each subsequent course.
- Knives are always to the right, and forks are always to the left.
- The soup spoon, if required, will always be on the extreme right if being served as a first course, or second in from the right if being served as a second course.
- Dessert cutlery will always be at the top of the place setting with the fork facing right and the spoon positioned above this with the bowl facing left.

5. Having an understanding of basic etiquette rules will prevent _____.
    a. Uncomfortable situations
    b. Comfortable moments
    c. Stressful parties
    d. Relaxed dinner

6. The “golden rule” to know is that _____.
    a. Knives are always to the right side
    b. The soup spoon will always be on the extreme right
    c. Dessert cutlery will always be next to the soup spoon
    d. The silverware in the outer sides is the first to be used

7. Knives and forks are _____.
    a. Placed in opposite sides
    b. In front of the plate
    c. Always to the left
    d. Mixed together

8. The soup spoon is set on the table depending on the _____.
    a. Size of the soup
    b. Size of the spoon
    c. Kind of soup is served
    d. Order in which the soup is served

Chapter 2
Tourist Aspects Worldwide

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Recognizing indicators of discourse.
2. Drawing conclusions from extended texts.
3. Producing longer sequences in which spelling and grammar are generally accurate (the style is appropriate to the content)
4. Performing tasks involving a number 5 or 6 simple discrete statements describing how something is done or giving instructions.
5. Sequencing events.

Warm – up: Answer the following questions

1. Have you ever traveled to another country? Where?

_____.

2. When you travel, what are some of the aspect tourists should pay attention to before visiting another country. Check all the statements you consider true for you.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Clothing		Type pf music people buy	
Professions		Access to internet	
Food		Peoples´age	
Service provided		People´s gender	
Security			

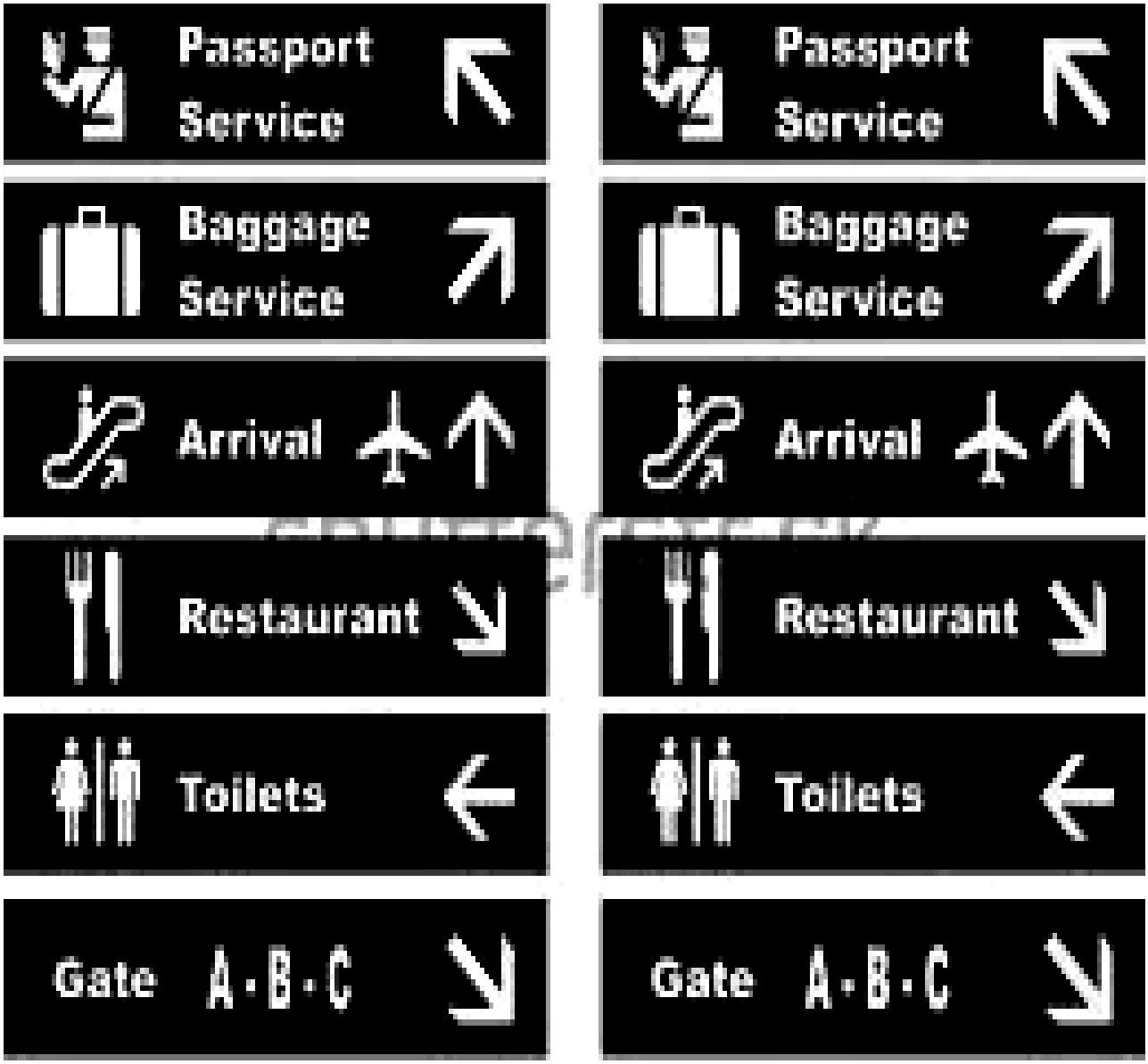
Section 1: Vocabulary

Airports Vocabulary

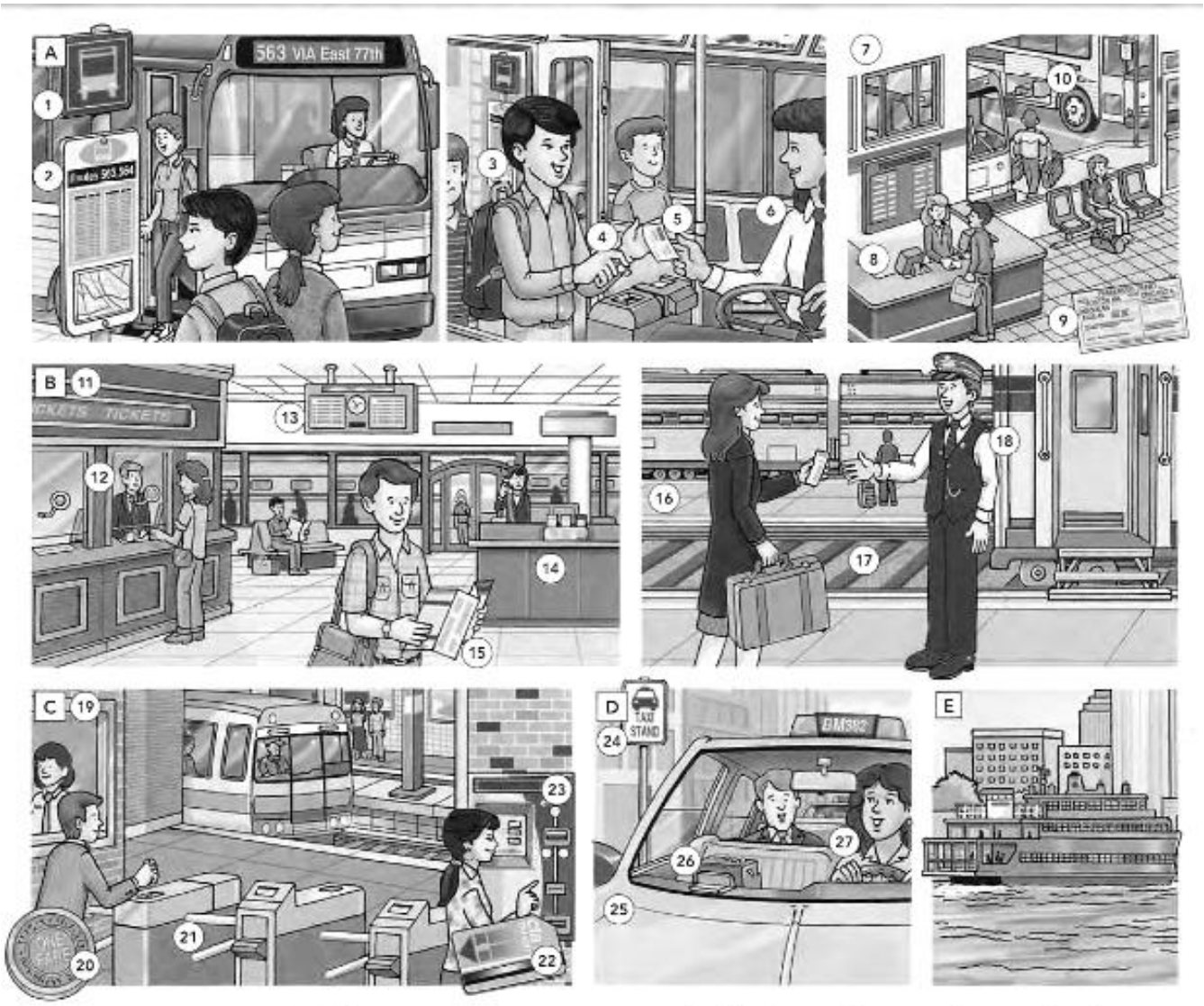
- Abordar to board
- La aduana customs
- La aerolínea airline
- El/la agente de viajes travel agent
- El asiento seat
- El/la auxiliar de vuelo flight attendant
- El boleto ticket
- El equipaje luggage
- El exceso de equipaje excess luggage
- La identificación identification
- El letrero sign
- La llegada arrival
- La maleta suitcase
- El mostrador counter
- El/la pasajero/a passenger
- El pasaporte passport
- El pasillo aisle
- El piloto pilot
- Internacional international
- La sección de fumar y no fumar section for smoking and non-smoking
- Despegar to take off
- La salida departure
- La seguridad security
- La ventanilla window
- El viaje trip
- El vuelo flight
- Aterrizar to land
- La manta blanket
- La almohada pillow
- La primera clase first class
- Volar to fly
- El/la aduanero/a customs person
- La declaración de aduana declaration of customs
- Hospedarse to stay/lodge
- Los impuestos taxes
- Perder to miss a flight
- El aeropuerto airport
- Cambiar de avión change airplanes
- Con destino a With destination of...
- Disponible available
- La etiqueta label/tag
- La fila line, row
- El maletín briefcase

Taken from:
http://quizlet.com/49813768/spanish-vocabulary-airport-flash-cards/

Important Signs to Know



Public Transportation Vocabulary



A bus
1 bus stop
2 bus route
3 passenger/rider
4 (bus) fare
5 transfer
6 bus driver
7 bus station
8 ticket counter
9 ticket
10 baggage compartment/ luggage compartment

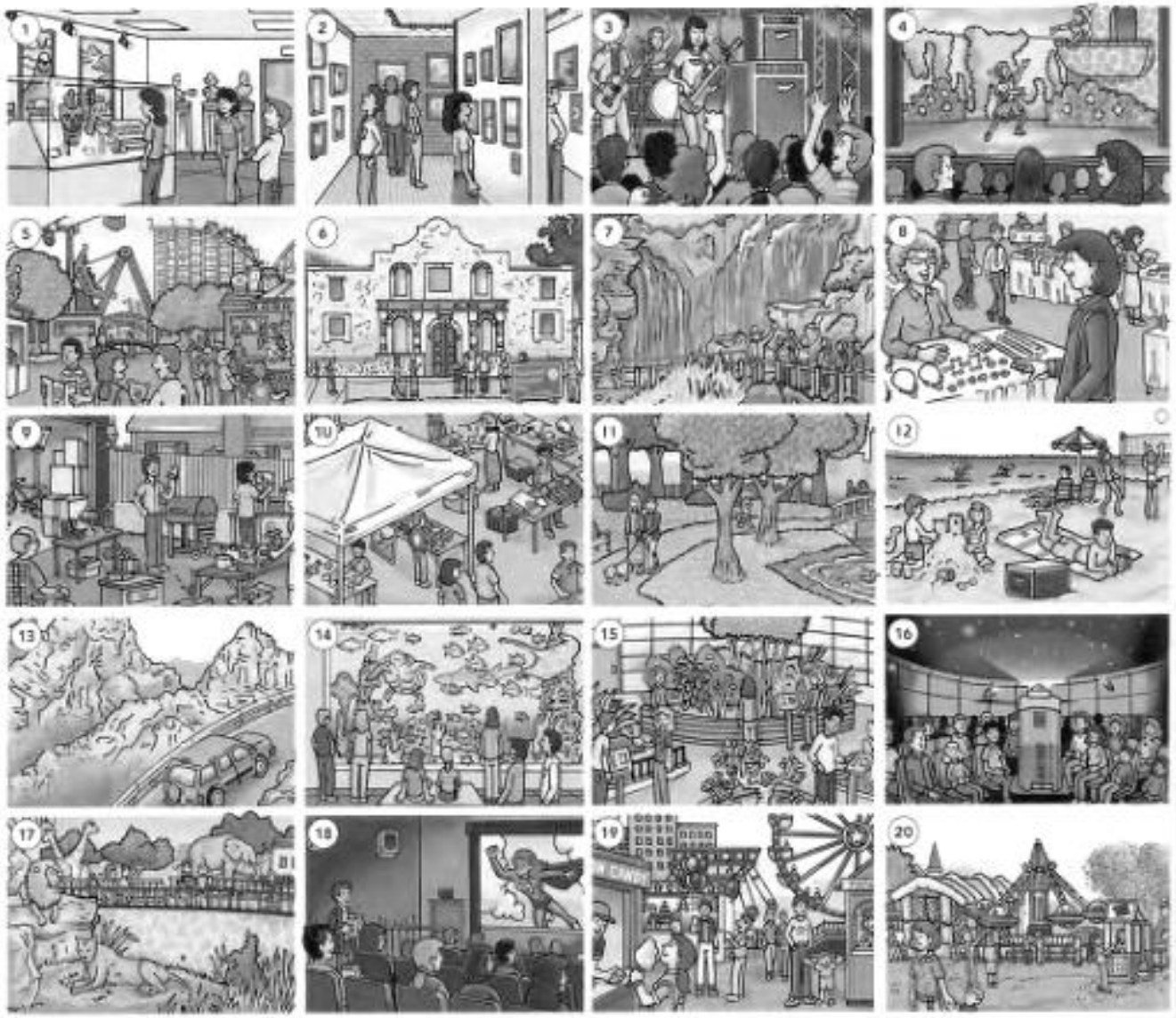
B train
11 train station
12 ticket window
13 arrival and departure board
14 information booth
15 schedule/timetable
16 platform
17 track
18 conductor

C subway
19 subway station
20 (subway) token
21 turnstile
22 fare card
23 fare card machine

D taxi
24 taxi stand
25 taxi/cab/taxicab
26 meter
27 cab driver/taxi driver

E ferry

PLACES TO GO



1 museum
2 art gallery
3 concert
4 play
5 amusement park
6 historic site
7 national park
8 craft fair
9 yard sale
10 swap meet/flea market
11 park
12 beach
13 mountains
14 aquarium
15 botanical gardens
16 planetarium
17 zoo
18 movies
19 carnival
20 fair



A. What do you want to do today?
B. Let's go to { a/an [1-9] . / the [10-20] . }



A. What did you do over the weekend?
B. I went to { a/an [1-9] . / the [10-20] . }



A. What are you going to do on your day off?
B. I'm going to go to { a/an [1-9] . / the [10-20] . }

Section 2: Grammar Focus

Modal Verbs for Requests

Modal verbs are used in English to make polite requests.

Request: solicitud, pedir, peticion

Can & Could

Can and Could are modal verbs used to make requests. Here is the structure:

Can/Could + Subject + Verb

Examples:

- Can you pass the salt please?
- Could you bring your book tomorrow?

Can and Could are used differently. Can is less polite than Could.

Can is used to make basic requests from a friend or co-worker. It is often used for small things.

- Can you pass the juice?
- Can you turn off the air conditioner?

Could is more polite than can, but has the same function:

- Could you pass the juice please?
- Could you help me with my homework Mr. Johnston?

Would

Would is used to make polite requests in English. The structure is as follows:

Would you mind + Verb + ING

Examples:

- Would you mind closing the door?
- Would you mind turning down the radio?

You can also say “do you mind”, but “would you mind” is more polite:

- Do you mind turning off the music?
- Would you mind turning off the music?

Would can also be used to make polite requests with the verb “like”.

- I would like another drink please.
- I would like some help with my math homework please.

This is the same as using the verb “want”. However, Would is more polite.

-
- I want a drink.
- I would like a drink.

These types of request are more common when ordering something. Take a look at these examples:

- I would like rice with my chicken.
- I would like another Coke please.

Taking booking

Here are some of the expressions the travel agent uses when taking the booking.

Can I help you?
I'll check availability on the 14 th of November.
Do you want to confirm it?
Can I take some details?
I'll just give you the booking reference number?

Asking questions

In formal situations it is more polite to ask questions indirectly, especially at the beginning of a conversation. For example, it can be better to use an indirect form such as Could you tell me when you were born? rather than When were you born?

Direct questions Indirect questions

What kind of tour would you like?
How many people is it for?
How long does the journey take?

Indirect Questions

Can I know what kind of tour you'd like?
Can you tell me how many people it is for?
Do you know how long the journey takes?

Section 3: Exercises

B. Match the words to the correct picture.

a. Floating market
b. Jungle
c. Bay
d. Waterfall
e. Grotto
f. Bird sanctuary
g. Market
h. Pagoda
i. Beach



1._____



2._____



3._____



4._____



5._____



6._____



7._____



8._____



9._____

C.INSTRUCTIONS: Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. The country from which the tourist comes is called the _____ country.
a. destination c. vacation
b. origin d. native

2. A _____ office promotes travel to the destination country.
a. representative c. travel agent
b. tour packager d. tourism information

3. A _____ is a printed pamphlet about a place, product, or company that is used for advertising.
a. media c. visa
b. passport d. brochure

4. The purpose of public relations is to establish a good _____toward something among the public.
a. advertisement c. attitude
b. interest d. contact

5. Newspapers, magazines, and books are print _____ that spread information.
a. medium c. brochures
b. media d. advertisements

D.INSTRUCTIONS: Write the questions by putting the words in the correct order.

1. Sally / play / volleyball / Can / us / with?_____.

2. phone / I / please / your / Can /use?_____.

3. close / you / that door / Can / please?_____.

4. go / we all / Can / to / the game?_____.

5. join /Can / your / drama club / I? _____.

Choose the most appropriate answer for expressing the idea specified in parentheses.

1. I speak to Mr. Smith, please? (Formal polite request)

Can May Would Would you mind if

2. you open the window, please? It's hot in here. (Polite request)

Could Couldn't Won't Wouldn't

3. buying two loaves of bread on your way home? (Polite request)

Could you Will you Would you Would you mind

4. Would you mind if I your dictionary for an hour or so? (Polite request)

borrowed will borrow would borrow

5. Would you mind if I come to your party? (Asking for permission)

didn't won't wouldn't

6. Mrs. Redding, lend me two hundred dollars till next week, please? (Polite request)

can't you could you do you mind would you mind

7. Would you mind here? I have a headache. (Polite request)

not to smoke not smoke no smoking not smoking

8. Betty, help me with this grammar exercise, please? (Informal request)

can you can't you won't you do you mind

9. Could I use your cell phone, please? – Sorry, you . (Permission not given)

can't couldn't mustn't won't

10. Could I stay here for a while? – Yes, you . (Permission given)

could can will must

Section 4: Reading Comprehension

THAILAND, CAMBODIA AND LAOS

16 DAYS

The trip: An Exciting journey through the festinating kingdoms of Cambodia and Laos by boat, train, and bus. A busy trip, but with lots of time for shopping, relaxing and exploring.

Size of group: 5-15 plus group leader and local guide

Accommodation: 11 nights in hotels, 2 nights in local houses



ITINERARY

Day 1	Depart Heathrow Airport
Day 2	Arrive Bangkok
Day 3	Visit the Grand Palace, the take train to Aranyaprathet.
Day 4	Cross the border by train to the old town of Battambang in Camodia; explore in the afternoon.
Day 5	Take boat down river to Tonle Sap, then a short bus journey to Siem Reap; afternoon sightseeing in Banteay Srei.
Day 6	A day to explore the amazing temples of Angkor, including the Bayon, Angkor Wat, Angkor Thom, and countless others.
Day 7	Early morning boat ride to Phnom Penh; afternoon visiting the Royal Palace and Silver Pagoda.
Day 8	Fly to Vientiane, the capital of Laos.
Day 9	Morning tour of Vientiane; afternoon bus journey to Vang Vieng past rice paddies and through dense forests.
Day 10	Free day to wander around peaceful Vang Vieng, or take a walk and explore the spectacular limestone caves or the surrounding hills.
Day 11	Drive to Luang Prabang, a world heritage sight.
Day 12	Early morning climb of Mount Phousi to see the sunrise; rest of the day free to visit the waterfalls or simply relax.
Day 13	Speedboat trip to Pak Beng, stopping off at the Pak Ou caves.
Day 14	Another boat trip to the border town Huay Xai and cross the Mekong back into Thailand.
Day 15	Fly to Bangkok in the morning. Night flight to London.
Day 16	Arrive Heathrow Airport.

C. Find out where you can …

a. See many ancient temples Angkor

b. Cross the border from Laos to Thailand _____.

c. Visit caves (two places) _____.

d. See the sunrise _____.

e. Visit the Silver Pagoda _____.

f. Cross the border from Thailand to Laos _____.

LOCAL TOURS

Tours, or trips, to places within a city or country are known as local tours. Local tours can be of two types. First, there are one-day trips around a city or area. Second, there are local tours that can take from two days to a full week and can include an entire country. Local tours are arranged by tour packagers. Sometimes the packager is also a tour operator and provides the equipment and the guides for the tours. The packagers make up the itinerary, which is the schedule or listing of the places to be visited, and prepay (pay in advance) for any admission fees that may be charged. An admission fee is the charge to enter a place. It is usually prepaid on tours. If the tourists will stay overnight, the packager also arranges for hotel accommodations. Sometimes meals as well are included in local tour packages.

Tourists can arrange for local tours in two ways. They can reserve space on tours as part of a package they buy from their travel agent at home. In this case, all reservations are made before the tourists leave their own country. The arrangements are set before they arrive at the destination country. The second way tourists can arrange for local tours is to have a travel agent make arrangements once they get to the destination country. Some tourists like to make plans and reservations for local tours after they have arrived and learned more about what they might like to see. They prefer not to have every day of their vacation planned ahead.

(Adapted from English for the Travel Industry
by Benedict Kruse and Bettijune Kruse, 1982)

Answer the following questions

a. What are the two ways that tourists can arrange for local tours?

_____
_____
_____

b. Why do some tourists prefer to make local tour reservations after they arrive in the destination country?

_____
_____



D.instructions: Read the text below. Choose the best alternative to complete each sentence.

Discovering Australia

Australia is the world's largest island and smallest continent. It has an interesting variety of wildlife including kangaroo, koala bears and platypus. The landscape features rugged mountains, panoramic deserts and the fascinating Ayers Rock. There are opportunities to enjoy a variety of vacation activities including scuba diving, coral viewing, fishing, hiking and cycling. There will be innumerable photo opportunities. Explore the harbor cities of Sydney on the East coast and Perth on the West coast. Enjoy the cosmopolitan cities of Melbourne and Adelaide. And you won't want to miss seeing vast sheep stations as you travel to the outback city of Alice Springs. To conclude the visit to Australia considers visiting the Great Barrier Reef, which stretches more than one thousand two hundred miles through the tropical waters of Queensland.

1. This continent has the following features of land.
   a. It has panoramic deserts, beautiful cities and the fascinating panda bears.
   b. It has rugged valleys, panoramic mountains and the fascinating Ayers Rock.
   c. It has rugged mountains, panoramic deserts and the fascinating Ayers Rock.
   d. It has not rugged mountains, panoramic deserts and the fascinating Ayers Rock.

2. This is one of the characteristic of Australia.
   a. It is the most cosmopolitan country in the world.
   b. It is the world's smallest island and the largest continent.
   c. It is the world's largest island and the smallest continent.
   d. It is the world's fascinating rock and the smallest continent.

3. According to the article, What kind of cities are Sydney and Perth?
   a. they are big cities
   b. they are small cities
   c. they are harbor cities
   d. they are antique cities

4. According to the article, how distant is the Great Barrier Reef?
   a. It is less than one thousand two hundred miles
   b. It is more than one thousand two hundred miles
   c. It is more than once thousand two hundred miles.
   d. It is the most distance with thousand two hundred miles

Valley View Camping Ground

Many seasoned tourists find they don't like staying in hotels, and that they prefer to avoid large cities. Does this description fit you? If the answer is yes, The Mountain View Camping Ground is for you. Our camping grounds overlook the spectacular Hampson Valley. We rent tents, bungalows and roulettes. If DIY yourself is your style bring your own tents or roulettes. All guests enjoy access to cooking facilities, bathrooms with bathing facilities, and a playground for the children.

Our panoramic setting offers a wide variety of recreation activities as well as inspiring views of the mountains. Chisom, a quaint summer-resort village, is just 10 minutes by car. Take advantage of the many entertainment, shopping and relaxation opportunities including fitness centers, laundry/valet services, solariums and much more. Have lunch in one of the many restaurants and savor the tasty local cuisine.

Mountain View Camping Ground offers fun, relaxation and opportunities for all types of outdoor activities. Call us today to find out how we can make your next holiday perfect.

1. What type of tourist is described at the beginning of the reading?

a. A first time tourist
b. An old tourist
c. A tourist who has traveled a lot

2. The camping grounds overlook:

a. A tall mountain
b. An area between mountains
c. A city center

3. What type of accommodation can you not bring with you?

a. A roulette
b. A tent
c. A bungalow

4. Who cooks dinner?

a. The guests
b. The chef at the camping ground restaurant
c. Doesn't say

5. What does Valley View offer besides the inspiring views?

a. Laundry/valet services
b. A fitness center
c. Recreation activities

6. Where can tourists try the local cuisine?

a. At Valley View Camping Ground
b. In Chisom
c. In a bungalow

Extra Practice

NEW YORK - THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

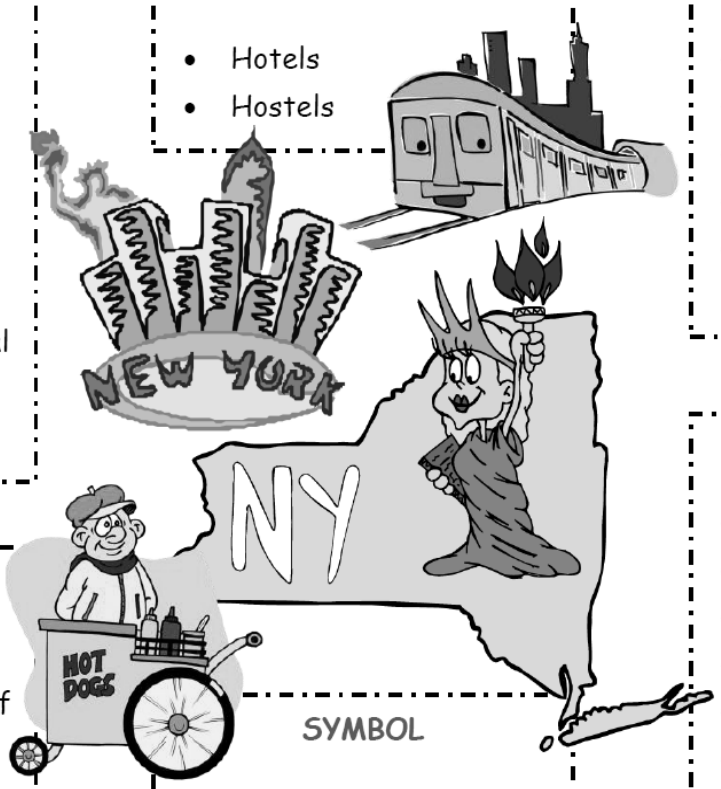
- American Museum of Natural History
- Central Park
- Ellis Island Immigration Museum
- Empire State Building
- Grand Central Terminal
- Metropolitan Museum of Art

ACCOMODATION

- Hotels
- Hostels

FOOD

- Hotdogs
- Cheesecake
- Pizza
- Doughnut
- Delmonico Steak



LOCATION

- a state in the Northeastern region of the United States of America

SYMBOL

- The Statue of Liberty

TRANSPORTATION

- Subways
- Trains
- Buses
- City Buses
- Taxis
- Planes
- Ferries

Write a short text describing New York City using the information above.

AT A HOTEL VOCABULARY MATCHING WORKSHEET

LOOK AT THE WORDS IN THE LIST BELOW AND WRITE THEM UNDER THE CORRECT PICTURES

• bellboy	• luggage	• double bed	• sauna
• receptionist	• tip	• single bed	• gym
• reception	• safe	• lift	• buffet
• maid	• air conditioner	• swimming pool	• spa center
• key	• towels	• hot tub	• lobby



1)_____



2)_____



3)_____



4)_____



5)_____



6)_____



7)_____



8)_____



9)_____



10)_____



11)_____



12)_____



13)_____



14)_____



15)_____



16)_____



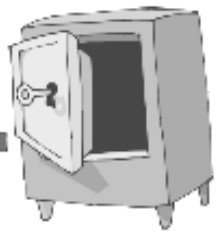
17)_____



18)_____



19)_____



20)_____

Fuente: www.englishwsheets.com

Chapter 3
Job Demand in Costa Rica

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Using cognates, derivatives and simple structures in short pieces of writing.
2. Developing contexts of what they have read, seen or heard.
3. Writing a resume and application forms.
4. Identifying the main point or important information in a piece of discourse.
5. Understanding a variety of types of written material for personal interest and for information.

Section 1: Vocabulary

Warm – up: Answer the questions.

1. What profession would you like to perform?

2. Why does this profession interest you?



WORK AND EMPLOYMENT VOCABULARY

employment	empleo
job	trabajo, empleo
work	trabajo
profession	profesión
occupation	ocupación
applicant	solicitante
application form	solicitud
CV (GB)	curriculum vitae
resume (US)	curriculum vitae
employment agency	agencia de empleo
employee	empleado
employer	empleador
boss	jefe
interview	entrevista
interviewee	entrevistado
interviewer	entrevistador
introductory letter	carta de presentación
letter of reference	carta de recomendación
personnel department	departamento de personal
qualifications	títulos, habilidades
references	referencias
responsibilities, duties	responsabilidades
post	puesto
position	puesto
vacancy	puesto vacante
salary	salario, sueldo
salary expectations	pretensiones salariales
wages	salario, sueldo
a day's wages	jornal
minimum wages	salario mínimo
nominal wages	salario mínimo

pay	salario, sueldo
payday	día de cobro
payroll	nómina o plantilla (de sueldos)
pay slip	recibo de sueldo
fringe benefits	beneficios adicionales
maternity benefits	beneficios por maternidad
bonus	bonificación, plus, prima
raise (US)	aumento (de sueldo)
rise (GB)	aumento (de sueldo)
overtime	horas extra
self-employed	autónomo
full-time job	trabajo de jornada completa
part-time job	trabajo de media jornada
temporary job	trabajo temporario
permanent job	trabajo permanente
casual job	trabajo eventual
shift work	trabajo por turnos
team work	trabajo en equipo
day shift	turno de día
evening shift	turno de tarde
graveyard shift (US)	turno de noche
night shift	turno de noche
apprentice / trainee	aprendiz
unemployment benefit	subsidio de desempleo
to apply for a job	solicitar un trabajo
to hire somebody	contratar a alguien
to earn	ganar (el sueldo)
to work	trabajar
to work in shifts	trabajar en turnos
to work overtime	trabajar horas extra
to dismiss somebody	echar a alguien (del trabajo)
to fire somebody	echar a alguien (del trabajo)
to give somebody the sack (GB)	echar a alguien (del trabajo)

to lose a job	perder un trabajo
to leave / quit a job	dejar un trabajo, renunciar
to hand in one's notice	presentar la renuncia
to resign	renunciar, dimitir
to be unemployed	estar desempleado / en el paro
to be out of work	estar desempleado / en el paro
to be on the dole (GB)	estar desempleado y cobrar el subsidio de desempleo

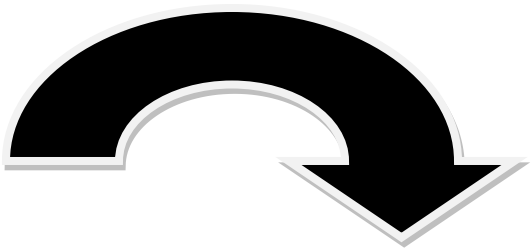
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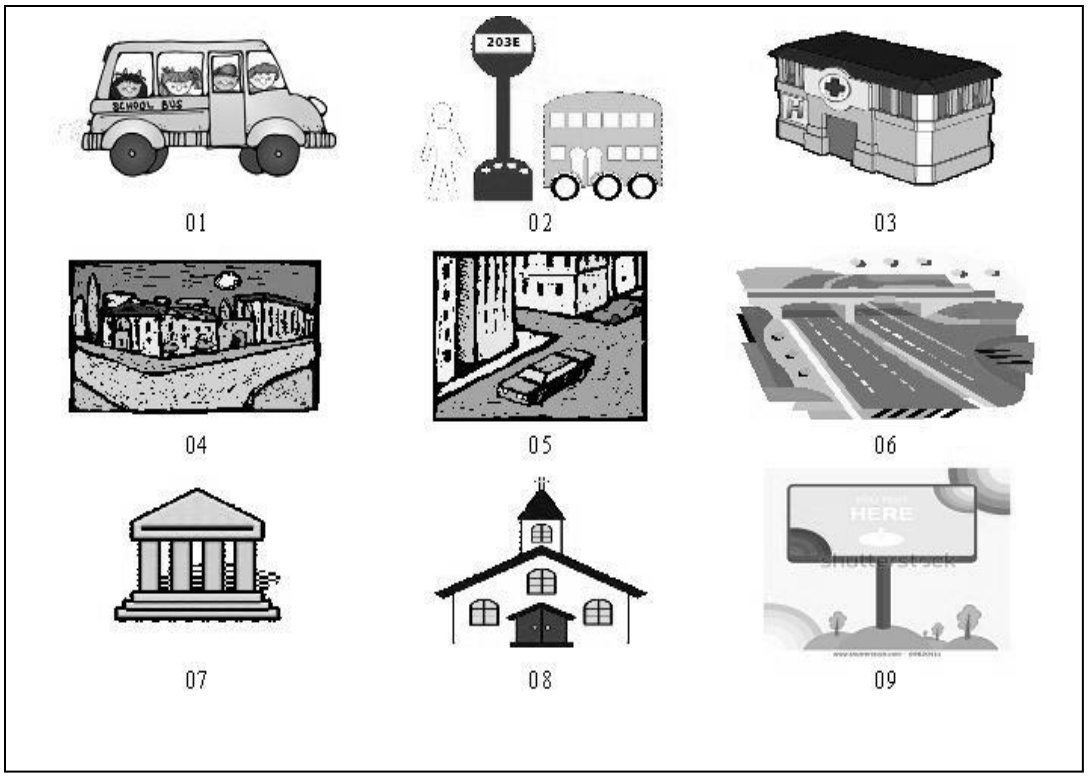
Employee – a person who works for another person or for a company for wages or a salary.
Employer – a person or company that has people who do work for wages or a salary **:** a person or company that has employees.
Worker – a person who does a particular job to earn money.
Apprentice – a person who learns a job or skill by working for a fixed period of time for someone who is very good at that job or skill.
Trainee – a person who is being trained for a job.
Intern – a student or recent graduate who works for a period of time at a job in order to get experience.
Full-time job – working the full number of hours considered normal or standard. Normally 8.
Part-time job – working or involving fewer hours than is considered normal or standard.
Shifts – the scheduled period of time during which a person works.
Overtime – time spent working at your job that is in addition to your normal working hours.
Flexitime – a system in which employees are required to work a certain number of hours but are allowed to choose their own times for starting and finishing work.
Occupation – the work that a person does **:** a person's job or profession.
Profession – a type of job that requires special education, training, or skill.
Earn your living – to get (money, a salary, etc.) for work that you have done.

To get a raise – to receive an increase in the amount of your pay.
Promotion – the act of promoting someone or something: such as a **:** the act of moving someone to a higher or more important position or rank in an organization.
Maternity leave – not going to work for a specific period of time since you have just given birth.
Salary – an amount of money that an employee is paid each year.
Wage – very similar to salary: an amount of money that a worker is paid based on the number of hours, days, etc., that are worked.
Period of notice – a statement telling someone that an agreement, job, etc., will end soon.
To be unemployed – to be without a job.
To be out of work – to be without a job.
To be on the dole – money that a government gives to people who do not have jobs or who are very poor.
To fire somebody – to dismiss (someone) from a job.
To sack somebody – to dismiss (someone) from a job.
To make somebody redundant – dismissed from a job because you are no longer needed.
To hand in one's notice – to give your boss a statement telling someone that an agreement, job, etc., will end soon.
To resign – to give up (a job or position) in a formal or official way.
To quit – to leave (a job, school, career, etc.).
Unemployment benefit – money that is paid by a company (such as an insurance company) or by a government when someone dies, becomes sick, stops working, etc.Expand your Vocabulary

Places where we work.

Church	**Art gallery**
Bank	**Factory**
School	**Stadium**
Tourist agency	**Restroom**
Sports center	**Tennis court**
Hospital	**Diner**
Construction site	**Household**
Museum	**Nursery**
Post office	**Fruit vegetable market**
Grocery store	**Plantation**







Types of Job Ads

1 help wanted sign
2 job notice / job announcement
3 classified ad / want ad

Job Ad Abbreviations

4 full-time
5 part-time
6 available
7 hour
8 Monday through Friday
9 evenings
10 previous
11 experience
12 required
13 excellent

Job Search

A respond to an ad
B request information
C request an interview
D prepare a resume
E dress appropriately
F fill out an application (form)
G go to an interview
H talk about your skills and qualifications
I talk about your experience
J ask about the salary
K ask about the benefits
L write a thank-you note
M get hired



Section 2: Grammar Focus

How to write a resume

A resume (also known as Curriculum Vitae) is a snapshot summarizing your qualifications, skills and qualities. The information you provide is used by the employer to determine if you met the job requirements and whether or not to select you for an interview.

To make a good first impression, a well-written resume needs to be clear, concise, and neatly organized with content relevant to the position you are applying for.

What to include

Personal details

- First and last names
- Current address (and postal address if different)
- Home and mobile phone numbers (recorded messages should be professional, if applying for work overseas, include international codes)
- Email address (avoid using unprofessional email addresses)
- Citizenship or residency status (only if requested by the employer)

Don't include personal information such as your date of birth.

Education

- Course dates (eg 2010 - current)
- Full course name/qualification
- Include majors or minors
- Educational institute
- Achievements and awards related to your course and any course related research projects that are relevant to the job.

Skills and qualities

- Highlight your skills that are relevant to the job (look at the job ad or selection criteria)
- Include any technical, generic or transferable skills (eg team work, problem solving)
- Write these as a dot point summary and provide an example of each.

Employment history

- Period of work
- Job title
- Business name
- Key responsibilities (summarise in a dot point list, with the sentence starting with an action word ie. advised customers of various products).
- Achievements and results

It is usual to list your jobs starting with the most recent. However, if you have course-related jobs you can include these first by using section headings. Include jobs from the past five to six years that demonstrate the skills the employer is looking for.

Professional development and further training

- Relevant certificates, short courses and training
- Period of training
- Title
- Training provider, organisation or association name

Referees

List two or three people who have seen what you are able to do in an employment or academic environment. Try not to include friends or family members or non-work referees. Always get permission from referees before including their details on your resume. For each referee, include:

- Name
- Job title
- Organisation
- Phone number
- Email address

Otherwise, write 'referees are available on request' and have their details ready to provide to an employer when asked.

Taken from: http://www.monash.edu.au/careers/students-grads/apply-for-a-job/resumes.html

Resume

Sarah Smith

Contact details

Contact telephone number: (02) 1234 5678

Mobile telephone number: 123 456 7890

Email address: Sarah.Smith@resume.com

Postal address: PO Box

Resumeville NSW 2700

Career objective

A challenging career in editing where I can develop my skills and contribute to a dynamic publishing team.

Employment history

April 2005-present

University Print House

Assistant Editor

- editing, writing and publishing
- stakeholder liaison
- knowledge of the publishing process.

February 2002-April 2005

Print Shoppe

Sales Assistant

- customer service
- knowledge of printing, paper and finishing.

Education

2001-2003

Sydney University

Bachelor of Arts (Professional Communication)

Short courses

Adult Learning Centre:

- The Publishing Process
- Editing for the Web.

Relevant skills

- Microsoft Word—Intermediate
- Microsoft Publisher—Advanced
- Adobe Macromedia Fireworks—Intermediate

Professional affiliations

I am a registered member of the Australian Association of Editors and Publishers.

Special achievements

- Editor's Choice Award, Student Literary Competition 2010



Hobbies and interests

- Reading and creative writing

Referees

John Doe

Chief Editor, University Print House

(02) 1234 5678

Joe Citizen

Marketing Manager, University Print House

(02) 1234 5678

Susie Smith

Manager, Print Shoppe

(02) 1234 5678

012 345 6890

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What were your responsibilities?
2. What did you like or dislike about your previous job?
3. What were your starting and final levels of compensation?
4. What major challenges and problems did you face? How did you handle them?
5. What is your greatest strength?
6. What is your greatest weakness?
7. How do you handle stress and pressure?
8. Describe a difficult work situation / project and how you overcame it.
9. What was the biggest accomplishment / failure in this position?
10. How do you evaluate success?
11. Why are you leaving or have left your job?
12. Why do you want this job?
13. Why should we hire you? –
14. What are your goals for the future?
15. What are your salary requirements?
16. Tell me about yourself. -
17. Who was your best boss and who was the worst? -
18. What are you passionate about? -
19. Questions about your supervisors and co-workers. -
20. Questions about your career goals.



Section 3: Exercises:

A.Instructions: Read the following job interview between an interviewer and a candidate for a job. From the context, try to guess what the meaning of the words/phrases in **bold** are. Then do the quiz at the end to check if you are right.

A job interview

Interviewer:'From looking at your CV, it seems that you studied at the University of Birmingham. Can you tell me a little about what you studied?'

Candidate:'No problem. I studied there for 4 years. I did English Language as my **undergraduate degree**. I enjoyed it very much and my high final **grade** demonstrates that.

But it was an **academic** degree. So in order to improve my job prospects, when I graduated I did a **master's** in Business Organisation, which was very **vocational**. As part of my master's, I did a **work placement** in

the human resources department of MacDonalds during the winter **term**, which lasted about 3 months. It was a very rewarding experience.

All the **courses** in the master's were very practical or vocational, like for example courses on employment law and business administration. In fact, my **thesis** was on employment law in the retail sector. I enjoyed everything about the master's and I got a very high final grade.

After that, I decided that I didn't want to do a PHD, I wanted to start my career and use what I'd learnt in the real world.'

Interviewer:'Excellent, and what about at school?'

Candidate:'I studied at Skipton Secondary School in Yorkshire. I passed all my A-levels with high grades. In addition, I did a lot of **extracurricular activities** like being secretary of the drama club, a very rewarding and enjoyable experience.'

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Below is a definition/description of each of the words/phrases in **bold** from the above interview. Now fill in the blanks with one of these words/phrases in **bold**. Only use one word/phrase once and write it as it is in the text.

1. A more correct way to describe the mark of an exam/essay/course/degree, is

2. A one or two year course after you have graduated, is called a_____

3. The big project/essay in a degree/master's, is called a _____

4. Activities that you participate in or organise that aren't part of school/university courses, are called _____

5. Traditional subjects at school/university like Maths, Physics, History etc..., are called

_____

6. Subjects at school/university which are connected to a job/career like Engineering, Business Studies etc..., are called _____

7. The school/university year is divided in to 3 parts, each part is called a

8. Part of a course at school/university where you have experience of working, is called a _____

9.The first qualification at university, is called an _____

10.The different parts/subjects of a degree or masters, are called _____

Costa Rica Fairs

Job fairs are held with the goal of hiring people for permanent and seasonal posts. The entrance is usually free and these take place in university campuses mostly in the Greater Metropolitan Area (GAM)

Companies always seek staff for technical and professional jobs. Most of the posts they offer require fluency in a second language such as English, French, German or Portuguese.

Sales executives, network executives, web developers, java software developers, customer service reps, administrative assistants, systems engineers, technical support, bilingual specialists, database administrators, financial analysts, call center agents with advanced English, electronic engineers, project managers, marketing executives are among the positions offered by the participating companies

Companies accept résumés in both digital and printed formats, and organizers set up information kiosks for questions about participating companies.

B.INSTRUCTIONS: According to the reading, determine if the statement is true or false and write it in the parenthesis.

1. The companies requires only staff for permanent jobs ( )
2. The Job fairs usually take place in the university campuses ( )
3. Most Job Fairs take place out of the GAM ( )
4. The entrance for the Job Fairs is free in most of the cases ( )
5. Companies seeks staff who can master at least four languages ( )
6. The companies only accepts the digital version of the curriculum vitae ( )
7. Questions about the companies are addressed by the participating companies ( )
8. Customer service positions are available ( )
9. Companies don't pay attention to language proficiency ( )
10. Participant receive free lectures and counseling ( )

C.INSTRUCTIONS: Write your own CV; remember to follow all the steps.





Section 4: Reading Comprehension

It's March 20, 2004. Miss Durán is applying for a job.

Mr. Taylor: Now tell me Miss Durán, what experience do you have in the fashion industry?

Margaret: Well, I went to the School of Design, and at present I'm the manager of Lord's Clothing Store.

Mr. Taylor: Have you ever worked as a fashion designer?

Margaret: No, I haven't.

Mr. Taylor: And how long have you been at your present job?

Margaret: I have been working there since March 12, 2003.

Mr. Taylor: Why do you want to quit?

Margaret: Because I'm not learning anything new.

Mr. Taylor: When can you begin?

Margaret: Immediately.

Mr. Taylor: Very well, Miss Durán. You can start a part time job right now, and after 3 months you should get a full-time job.

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Mark with a "x" the best option (a,b,c,d) according to the text.

1-What kind of interview did she have? A _____ interview.

a. Learning.

b. School

c. News

d. job

2-How long has she been at her present job?
For _____.

a. Ten years
b. about one year
c. about two years
d. more than five years

3-Which position does she currently have? She's a _____.

a. store designer
b. store manager
c. School manager
d. Clothes designer

4-Why does she want a new job? Because _____.

a. She wants to learn more
b. she needs more Money
c. she hates working
d. her salary is low

Situation: Andrea is talking to Mr. Castro.

Andrea: Hello, I am Andrea Gómez. I came to an interview for a job as a language teacher in primary school.

Mr. Castro: Oh, Yes, Miss Gómez. Please take a seat. Do you have any experience in teaching before?

Andrea: No, I don't have any experience.

Mr. Castro: Can you use a computer?

Andrea: No, I can't. But I speak French and English.

Mr. Castro: Do you like children? You have to work with them.

Andrea: Oh, Yes, Mr. Castro. I have some experience in working with children.

2. Andrea _____.

a. prefers to work only with French children
b. has experience in teaching
c. is applying for a job
d. can use a computer

3. .Mr. Castro _____.

a. is interviewing Andrea
b. speaks two languages
c. teaches languages
d. is looking for a job

Job Interview Tips and Suggestions

Here you have some job interview tips that might help you to get ready for a successful interview.
Practice answering the typical job interview questions and answers that most employers ask. Think of actual examples you can use to describe your skills. Providing evidence of your successes is very important. Prepare a response to the question "What do you know about our company?" Know the interviewer's name and use it during the interview. If you're not sure of the name, call and ask prior to the interview. Try to relate what you know about the company when answering questions. Get ready and make sure your interview outfit is neat and appropriate for the type of company you are interested in. Bring a nice portfolio with copies of your resume, and include a pen and paper for note taking. Be on time for the interview; this means five to ten minutes early. If it is necessary, take some time to drive to the office ahead of time, so you know exactly where you are going, and how long it will take to get there. Stay calm during the job interview, try to relax as much as possible. Maintain eye contact with the interviewer. Listen to the entire question before you answer and pay attention, you will be embarrassed if you forget the question! Show what you know about the company and try to relate it when answering questions. When discussing your career accomplishments, mach them to what the company is looking for. Always follow up multiple people, send each one a thank-you note.

Taken from Comprehension Plus

1. When having a job interview, it is important to _____.
    a. show nervousness
    b. wear suitable garments
    c. mention you lack of skills
    d. ask the interviewer questions

2. Before a job interview, you should _____ answering questions.
    a. decline
    b. discuss
    c. practice
    d. follow up

3. Once the interview begins, you should relax and _____.
    a. stay calm
    b. be on time
    c. take an interview practice
    d. send each person a thank-you note

4. Make sure to be _____ for the interview.
    a. on time
    b. agitate
    c. very busy
    d. embarrassed

4. Try to show the interviewer what you know about _____.
    a. the company
    b. the competition
    c. your own name
    d. other companies

5. Sending a thank-you note is an excellent way to _____.
    a. follow up your interview
    b. be on time
    c. stay on calm
    d. practice

6. It is recommended to bring _____ for taking notes during the interview.
    a. your interview outfit
    b. copies of your resume
    c. a pen and paper
    d. a thank-you note

For recent college graduates or professionals beginning a new job search, a job hunt can be an exhausting process. One of the reasons is that, according to the experts, to be successful in your job search, you have to "market" yourself, and many people just don't know how.

According to Loribeth Dalton, director of career services for The Art Institute of Las Vegas, "The job search is very similar to sales and marketing. To be successful you must follow a linear strategic plan."

For example, says Dalton, start with the two of the most important building blocks for a successful job search: the resume and cover letter. "The purpose of a resume is to tell an employer what a person has done in the past. The cover letter tells the prospective employer what skills and abilities the job seeker has that will allow them to be successful in the future with their company," she says. "Each cover letter should be crafted to be very specific to the job applied for."

Michael Courteau, professional development instructor at The Art Institutes International Minnesota recommends never having a resume longer than one page. Anything beyond that won't get read. "Conventional wisdom is that most resumes are read, on average, for eight seconds, so adding another

page to your resume becomes unnecessary, since you'll only be placing an even greater textual demand on the reader's eight seconds," he says.

If you have limited work experience, like a new college grad, consider creating a functional resume that emphasizes skills. For example, says Courteau, near the top of your resume you would list such skills as knowledge of specific software, bilingual skills, or relevant volunteer experience.

In your cover letter, says Kirsten Wright, graduate employment advisor at The Art Institute of Washington, "point out the strengths of your resume and direct a potential employer to things that you cannot explicitly state in your resume but that make you stand out."

In both resumes and cover letters, always use high quality paper. Stay away from slang language and avoid using contractions. You want to present yourself as a professional, even if you've never held a formal job before. Find out if your school has a career services department, and if so, ask for guidance. "That's what they're there for," says Diana Graves-Sharple, director of career services of The Art Institute of Atlanta. Graves-Sharple also recommends seeking out friends, family, professional organizations, trade journals, job boards, recruiters, staffing agencies and industry specific directories to help in your job search. "Research your city, or the city you'd like to work in, the job market, and know the industry and the companies that you are contacting for potential employment," she advises.

With the entire job seeking information available on the Web -- including Career Builder.com, CreativeHotlist.com, TalenZoo.com, and FlipDog.com. -- are today's graduates in better shape than a generation ago to find a job? "Overall, I'd have to say yes," says Jennifer Abramski, assistant director of career services of The Art Institute of Seattle.

But, she adds, there are common mistakes she sees over and over again. For example, graduates need to respond quickly to job leads, i.e. within a day. They need to return a potential employers' call immediately and be on time for interviews. Abramski adds, "five minutes late is not on time." Be enthusiastic. Often the recent graduate still has the "laid back" college mentality, but this doesn't work well in a job interview situation. "Employers often end up thinking you're not interested in the job or the company," she says. Remember, a first job is not necessarily a dream job. But it does add to your professional experience. All these experts agree, thank you notes for an interview need to be sent within one day of an interview. Thank you notes "can tip the scales in your favor," says Kristin Wright. "When all other skill sets and experiences are equal, this can be the factor that gets you hired," she adds. Thank you notes also give you the opportunity to point something out about yourself that you didn't make clear during the interview process. When it's time to sit back and wait for the job interview calls to come in, remember to listen to the outgoing

message of your home answering machine or cell phone. Edie Beattie, career services advisor at The Art Institute of Charlotte, remembers calling a graduate who was actively job searching and hearing an outgoing message of "What`s Up?" and then beep. If a potential employer hears that, your job offer could be doomed. So whether you're a new college graduate or an experienced professional who has been recently downsized, the guidelines are the same. Write a good resume and cover letter, be organized and keep track of who you interview with, write thank-you notes and maintain a professional image, even if you're just at home waiting for the phone to ring. You never know.

TRUE OR FALSE.

1. A resume describes how you can contribute to the company in the future.	True:	False:
2. A different cover letter should be written for each job you apply for.	True:	False:
3. Resumes are usually looked at only very briefly.	True:	False:
4. A functional resume mainly describes your experience.	True:	False:
5. Resumes and cover letters should use only formal language.	True:	False:
6. Interviews require a similar mentality to college.	True:	False:
7. Thank you notes give you the chance to add to what you said in the interview.	True:	False:

TAKEN FROM: Reading Room Home.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the purpose of a resume?

_____

2. Why should a cover letter be crafted?

_____

3. What is a functional resume?

_____

4. What do people have to avoid in a resume?

_____

5. What does not work well in a job interview situation?

_____

7. Have you been to a job interview?

Chapter 4
CAREERS

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Coping readily with unfamiliar topics involving more complex language and recognizing attitudes and emotions.
2. Extracting salient points to summarize the text, ideas, cognates, derivatives, etc
3. Making effective use of resources to vary the style and scope of their own writing.
4. Editing and redrafting their work.
5. Researching marketing opportunities.



Section 1: Vocabulary

Warm – up: Answer the questions

1. Why do you like _____ (write the name of the jobs that interest you) so much?

2. Do you think you have what it takes to work in that area? Why or why not?

Critical vocabulary

Apprentice: a person who works for a more experienced person in order to learn a trade

Aptitude: ability that is innate or acquired; talent; intelligence

benefits

1. something that promotes or enhances well-being; an advantage.

2. a payment made or an entitlement available in accordance with a wage agreement, an insurance policy, or a public assistance program.

Career: an occupation or profession, usually requiring special training

Cooperation: working together to achieve a common objective

Development: the process of growing, expanding, or improving

Employee: one who works for another, usually for wages or a salary

Enterprise: a bold, difficult, or momentous project or undertaking

Entrepreneur: one who organizes and manages a business or enterprise

entry-level job: a job requiring little skill or knowledge, sometimes with the potential for advancement as skills and knowledge are acquired

foresight: insight gained by looking to the future, or the ability to consider the future

incentive: monetary or other reward offered as motivation income

the amount of money or its equivalent received during a period of time in exchange for labor or services

labor

1. activity undertaken for economic gain.
2. physical or mental exertion.

Manager: one who handles, controls, or directs an enterprise or institution

market

1. the business of buying and selling a specific item.
2. current price or value

Productivity: measurement of the ability to bring about a desired or required result

Reliability: the ability to be dependable

Responsibility: a duty or obligation



service worker: one who works in the service sector (the part of economy that deals with selling intangible products rather than physical products)

skill: a developed talent or ability
specialization: concentration in one area; expertise
standard of living: the level of subsistence and comfort in everyday life enjoyed by a community, class, or individual
wage: a payment to a worker for labor or services
workplace: a person's place of employment

Occupations:



1. pharmacist – farmaceuta
2. mechanic – mecánico
3. barber – peluquero
4. travel agent – agente de viajes
5. repairperson – técnico de reparaciones
6. tailor – costurero/sastre
7. greengrocer – verdulera
8. baker – panadero
9. optician – oculista/óptico
10. hairdresser – estilista
11. florist – florista
12. jeweller – joyero(a)
13. butcher – carnicero

C) Factory Work / Trabajo en fábrica

12. shop worker – operario
13. foreman – capataz

A) Repair and Maintenance / Matenimiento y reparación

1. plumber – plomera
2. carpenter – carpintero
3. gardener – jardinero
4. locksmith – cerrajero
5. real estate agent – agente de bienes raíces
6. electrician – electricista
7. painter – pintor

B) Household Serivice / Servicios domésticos

8. housekeeper/maid – ama de llaves
9. janitor – empleado de limpieza
10. delivery boy – mensajero
11. doorman – portero

A) Media and Arts – Medios de comunicación y las artes

1. weather forecaster – pronosticador del tiempo
2. newscaster – locutor de noticiero
3. artist – artista
4. photographer – fotógrafo
5. model – modelo
6. fashion designer – diseñador de moda
7. writer – escritor

8. architect – arquitecto
9. disc jockey
10. cameraperson – camarógrafo
11. reporter – reportero
12. salesperson – vendedor

B) Banking – En el banco

13. officer – oficial
14. security guard – guardia de seguridad
15. teller – cajero

C) Business Workers – Empleados de negocios

16. computer programmer – programador de computadora
17. receptionist – recepcionista
18. accountant – contador
19 messenger – mensajero

What´s a Job?

A **job** is an activity, often regular, and often performed in exchange for payment. A person usually begins a job by becoming an employee, volunteering, or starting a business. The duration of a job may range from an hour (in the case of odd jobs) to a lifetime (in the case of some judges). The activity that requires a person's mental or physical effort is work (as in "a day's work"). If a person is trained for a certain type of job, they may have a profession. The series of jobs a person holds in their life is their career

Types of Jobs

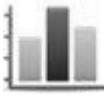
There are a variety of jobs: full time, part time, temporary, odd jobs, seasonal, self-employment.
People might have a chosen occupation for which they have received training or a degree.
Those who do not hold down a steady job may do odd jobs or be unemployed.
Moonlighting is the practice of holding an additional job or jobs, often at night, in addition to one's main job, usually to earn extra income. A person who moonlights may have little time left for sleep or leisure activities.

TYPES OF OCCUPATIONS


AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCES


ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION


ARTS, AUDIO/VIDEO TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS


BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION


EDUCATION AND TRAINING


FINANCE


GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION


HEALTH SCIENCE


HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM


HUMAN SERVICES


INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



LAW, PUBLIC SAFETY, CORRECTIONS AND SECURITY


MANUFACTURING


MARKETING, SALES AND SERVICE


SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING AND MATHEMATICS


TRANSPORTATION, DISTRIBUTION AND LOGISTICS Taken from: www.recruiter.com/careers/

Section 2: Grammar Focus

Compound Sentences: It is formed by two independent clauses which are joined by a coordinating conjunction or a conjunctive adverb.

Examples:

My high school is a nice place, and I enjoy going there everyday

Independent clause — Independent clause



Coordinating conjunction

Note: Compound sentences son dos oraciones simples unidad por CONJUNCTIONS

What Is an Independent Clause? (with Examples)

An independent clause is a clause that can stand alone as a sentence (i.e., it expresses a complete thought).

An independent clause, like all clauses, has a subject and verb.

When there are no dependent clauses in the same sentence an independent clause, the independent clause is a simple sentence. For example:

- I like coconut macaroons.

  (This is an independent clause and simple sentence.)

- I like coconut macaroons even though I dislike coconut.

  (This is an independent clause and a dependent clause. This is a complex sentence.)

Common Conjunctive Adverbs	**Coordinating Conjunctions**
Accordingly Furthermore Moreover Similarly Also Still However Nevertheless Therefore Consequently Now Likewise	And But For So Nor Or Yet



Section 3: Exercises

A. INSTRCUTIONS: Choose the correct job to go with the description

1. This person flies planes.

a. driver

b. pilot

c. plane man

2. This person works in a school.

a. professor

b. teacher

c. researcher

3. This person plays football.

a. footballer

b. footballist

c. footballman

4. This person works in a restaurant with the public.

chef

dietician

waiter

5. This person works in a hospital and does surgery.

a. nurse

b. doctor

d. surgist

6. This person writes for a newspaper.

a. journalist

b. author

c. novelist

7. This person speaks many languages.

teacher

commentator

interpreter

8. This person acts in films.

a. producer

b. actor

c. director

9. This person owns a lot of animals.

a. zooman

b. farmer

c. fisherman

10. This person paints pictures.

a. decorator

b. cameraman

c.artist

B. INSTRUCTIONS: Underline the conjunctions in each sentence below.

1. The dangers of smoking are well known, yet many people continue to smoke anyway.

2. It's important to put your goals in writing, but you must also be committed to achieving them.

3. An assignment notebook helps you stay organized, so you should consider using one.

4. You will be able to see better if you sit at the front of the classroom, and you will also be able to hear better.

5. He must have lost his key, for he knocked on the door for us to let him in.

C. INSTRUCTIONS: Combine the following simple sentences to create a compound sentence. You can check your answers below.

1. It rained for three days. The streets in my neighborhood flooded.

2. I got to ball practice late. I forgot to set my alarm.

3. Kyle completed his homework. He put it in his binder.

4. Luke mowed the lawn. He earned ten dollars.

5. I stayed up late last night. I am tired today.

6. Neil doesn't like seafood. He doesn't like cabbage
.

7. My pencil was broken. I borrowed one from Jake.

8. I like apples. I like pears more.

9. Eight people got into the elevator. It was crowded. Three people got off.

10. Georgia gathered the pictures. She could arrange them in a special album for her family.



Section 4: Reading Comprehension

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Read the text below. Choose the best alternative to complete each statement.

Ron Miller is starting his job as an exterminator for Bugs Be-Gone. Today he is going to a house on State Street to get rid of some cockroaches there. He has a problem when he starts to use the equipment and he is not sure how to operate it. He tries to read the directions but they are in English and too difficult. He is not sure what to do but finally he calls for help at work and a fellow employee is able to come out and show him how to use the equipment. After they finish this job together, they go for lunch. Taken from: www.agendaweb.org

1. What problem does Ron have at his job?
   a. Too many cockroaches.
   B.He is hungry.
   c. He can't read the directions.
   d. He is alone on his first job

2. Where do they go after they finish the job?
a. they go to lunch
b. to his friend's house
c. back to work
d. back to State St.

3. Who does he call for help?
a. someone at his work
b. Ron Miller
c. his friend
d. his English school

Kim Yun Sung and Kim Annyong came to the United States five years ago. They lived in Los Angeles for two years and then moved to Albuquerque. Now they live in Colorado Springs.

Yun Sung and Annyong studied English at an adult education school. Yun Sung also took a class that prepared him to enter college. He works in a restaurant now, but he wants to get a better job. He plans to apply for the fire science program at Pikes Peak Community College.

Yun Sung was a fireman in his country and would like to become a fireman here. Annyong wants to work in electronic assembly.

Taken from: www.agendaweb.org

1. Where does Yun Sung want to work?
   A. He wants to work for the fire department.

   B. He wants to work for Pikes Peak Community College.

   C. He wants to work for the college.

   D. He wants to work for an electronics company.

2. What did Yun Sung do in his country?
   A. He went to adult school.

   B. He assembled electronics.

   C. He was a fireman.

   D. He worked in a restaurant.

3. Before living in Colorado Springs, in how many American cities did Kim Yun Sung and Kim Annyong live?
   A. 3

   B. 1

   C. 4

   D. 2

4. Both Kim Yun Sung and Kim Annyong want . . .
   A. ? low paying jobs.

   B. ? better jobs.

   C. ? easy jobs.

   D. ? any job

5. Before they moved to Colorado Springs, Kim Yun Sung and Kim Annyong lived in
   A. Albuquerque.

   B. San Diego.

   C. Pikes Peak.

   D. Los Angeles.

B. INSTRUCTIONS: Read the text below and answer the questions.

1. As teenagers enter high school, they often strive to get every freedom available to them. They want to declare their independence from their parents. One of the most common ways to do this is to find a part-time job so that they can begin earning their own spending money. There are several different types of jobs available to teenagers. By researching these types of jobs, teenagers will be able to find the ones best suited to them and will be more likely to be successful.

2 The first type of part-time job is in the food service industry. These jobs are found at fast food and other restaurants. People working in the food service industry can be servers, cooks, dishwashers, hosts, table clearers and food 'prepares'. Generally, most of these positions require no previous experience because the managers like to train their employees to the intricacies of their establishment. Since this is a service industry, there is a lot of contact with the customers.

3 Manual labors can be physically exhausting. This involves construction, factory work, farming, and lawn care among other things. Part time jobs in this industry often don't require previous experience, but they do require people with a knack for the required skills. For example, people working in construction need to be detail-oriented.

4 Teenagers can also be seen working in shopping malls and other stores selling products. Often, they are selling clothing, shoes and other accessories geared towards teenagers. People in this industry need to be extremely outgoing and persuasive since part of their pay often comes as a percentage of the sales they make. One of the biggest benefits of these jobs is the employee discount at the store. Connected to that is the biggest downfall - if it is clothing store, employees are often required to wear clothing from the store (which can be very costly).

5 Finally, the most motivated teenagers can get internships. Internships can be in any industry, buy generally interns lean towards the area they most want to pursue as adults. For example, someone interested in veterinary medicine may get an internship at a vet clinic. This is an extremely wonderful experience to have on a future resume, but the pay is often low.

Taken from: http://www.elt-time.com/forum/index.

EXERCISE 1

1. Which of the following choices best explain the main point of the passage?

a. Part-time jobs are wonderful experiences for teenagers. They allow them to explore possible career choices and also teach responsibility.
b. Teenagers all like jobs in the food service industry because they are very social at the age.
c. Retail jobs are not a good choice for teens because they often spend their money in the store.
d. Teenagers only want part-time jobs to have more time away from their parents.

2. Paragraph 3 reads 'This involves construction, factory work, farming, and lawn care among other things.' What does 'this' refer to?

a. food service jobs

b. manual labor jobs

c. retail jobs

d. any jobs

3. The word 'discount' appears in paragraph 4. Which of the following words means the same as discount?

a. reduction

b. increase

c. raise

d. requirement

EXERCISE 2. What are four three of jobs people can have in the food service industry, according to the passage?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

EXERCISE 3. According to the passage, what is an important skill for people working in construction?

a. strength

b. detail-oriented

c. endurance

d. creativity

EXERCISE 4. List two of the listed items that teenagers might sell in the retail industry.

a. _____

b. _____



Kathy is a babysitter. On Mondays and Wednesdays, she works for the Wilsons. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, she works for the Helmans. The Wilsons and the Helmans have a lot of children. Friday is Kathy's favorite day, because she works for the Taylors. Mrs. Taylor has only two children. Teddy, the baby, sleeps a lot, and Rose the little girl, is very good most of the time.

But last Friday wasn't a very good day. Teddy was asleep when Kathy arrived, but Rose was crying because she wanted to be with her mother.

Kathy gave Rose a glass of lemonade, but she didn't want it. She gave her an orange, but Rose threw it on the floor. Then Teddy woke up. He was frightened because his mother wasn't there, so he cried, too.

Kathy sat on the couch with them. First, she sang a song to them. Then she read them a story. Rose listened to the story and Teddy looked at the pictures in the book. They were very calm and quiet.

At twelve o'clock, Kathy made some soup and sandwiches for them. After lunch, she took them into the yard. She showed them the flowers and they watched the birds. Then, they played with a ball.

Taken from English for a Changing World

1) A babysitter is a person who _____.

A) works for herself
B) takes care of children
C) makes the housework
D) does the job in several houses

2) Kathy prefers her Friday's job because _____.

A) the Wilsons' children are in very good mood
B) she spends that day with a lot of kids
C) she is in charge of only two children
D) the Helmans' kids sleep a lot

3) Last Friday, _____.

A) Rose and Teddy woke up late
B) Kathy and Rose drank lemonade
C) the Taylors' children were missing their mother
D) Rose and Teddy went shopping with their mother

4) Finally, _____.

A) Kathy listened to Rose's story in the yard
B) Kathy found the way to entertain the kids
C) the children prepared some sandwiches
D) the kids slept on the couch

Chapter 5
Science and Technology

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Understanding a wide range of factual and imaginative texts.
2. Coping readily with unfamiliar topics involving more complex language and recognizing attitudes and emotions.
3. Using informal and formal styles of writing, (a diary and scripting dialogues, descriptive texts, etc).
4. Using a growing knowledge of language such as cognates and derivatives in their written production.



Section 1: Vocabulary

Warm – up: Answer the questions. Use the space below to write your ideas.

1. What do you think about space travel?

_____

2. Have you ever consider the idea of becoming a scientist or even an astronaut? Why or why not?

_____

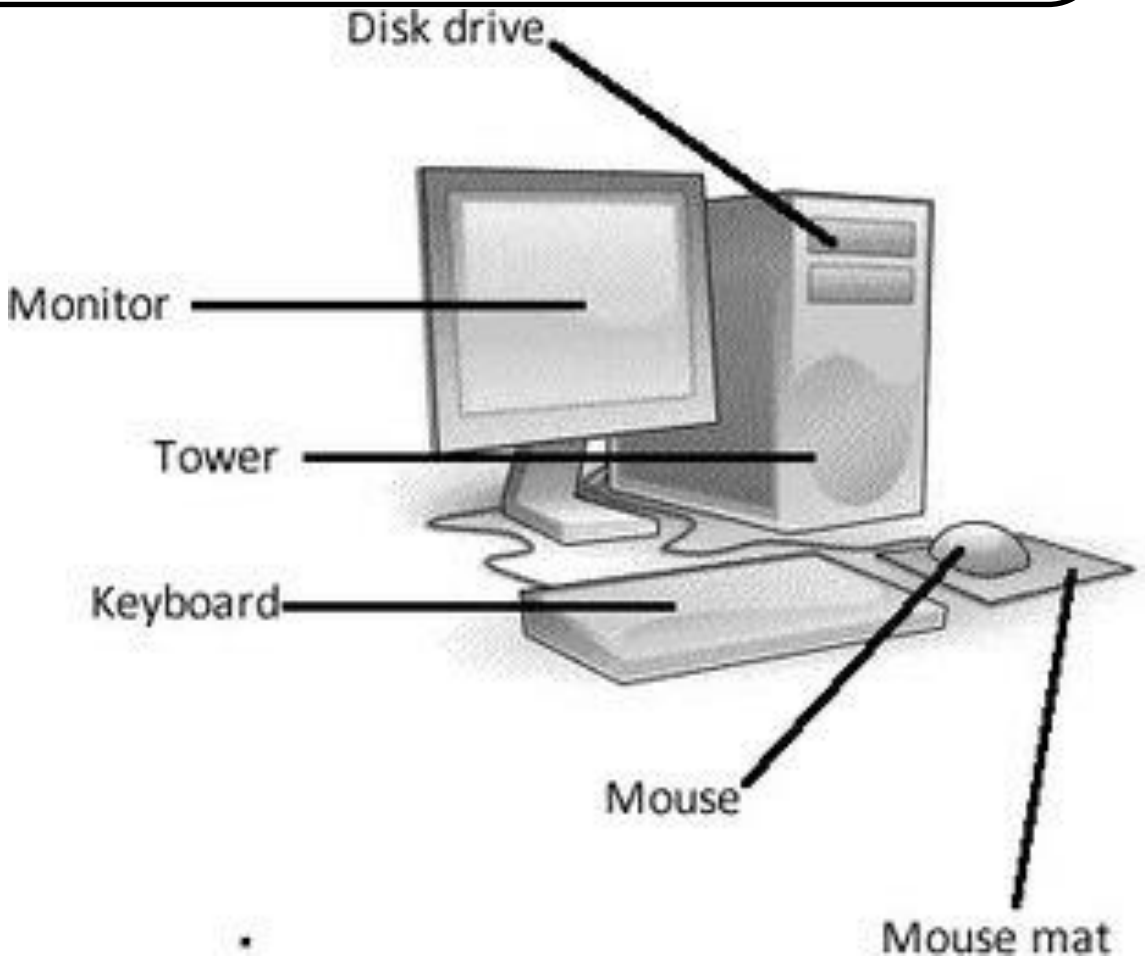
Read about the definition of Science and Technology.

Technology:

1. The application of science, especially to industrial or commercial objectives.
2. The scientific method and material used to achieve a commercial or industrial objective.

Science:

1. The observation, identification, description, experimental investigation, and theoretical explanation of phenomena.
2. Knowledge especially that gained through experience.



Technology Vocabulary

la computadora portátil laptop	adjuntar to attach
la contraseña password	descargar to download
la dirección de correo electrónico	guardar to save
email address	navegar en la red to surf the web
el mensaje de texto text message	en linea online
la página web web page	inalámbrico/a wireless
el programa software	el buscador search engine
el reproductor de CD/DVD/MP3	borrar to erase
CD/DVD/MP3 player	detener (e-ie) : to stop
la asistencia digital personal: personal	ejecutar : to execute
digital assistant (PDA)	elegir (e-i) /escoger : to choose
la cámara digital : digital camera	escribir : to type
el carro híbrido : hybrid car	gestionar to manage or look after
la casa solar : solar house	guardar to save
el circuito : circuit	hacer click to click
el cohete : rocket	imprimir to print
el disco de video digital	inventar to invent
digital video disk (DVD)	investigar to research/investigate
la fotocopiadora : photocopier	marcar to mark/check
la impresora : printer	programar to program
el lenguaje de programación . programming	redactar to compose
languages	regresar to return/to go back
la nave espacial : space ship	responder to answer/to reply
el ordenador de palabras : word processor	subir/cargar to upload
la arroba : at @	suscribirse to subscribe
la barra : backslash /	la computadora portátil : laptop
la barra de herramientas : toolbar	la contraseña : password
el botón : button	la dirección de correo electrónico : email
el buzón : mailbox	address
la carpeta : folder	el enlace : link
el ciberespacio : cyberspace	el hiperenlace : hyperlink
la computadora : computer	el icono : icon
la red :network	el modém : modem
el sitio web :web site	el mirón : lurker
el teclado : keyboard	el navegador/explorador: browser
adjuntar :to attach	el nombre de usuario : user name
almacenar : to store	la página principal : home page
arrastrar : to drag	la página Web : Web page
buscar : to search :	punto com : dot com
copiar : to copy	el ratón : mouse

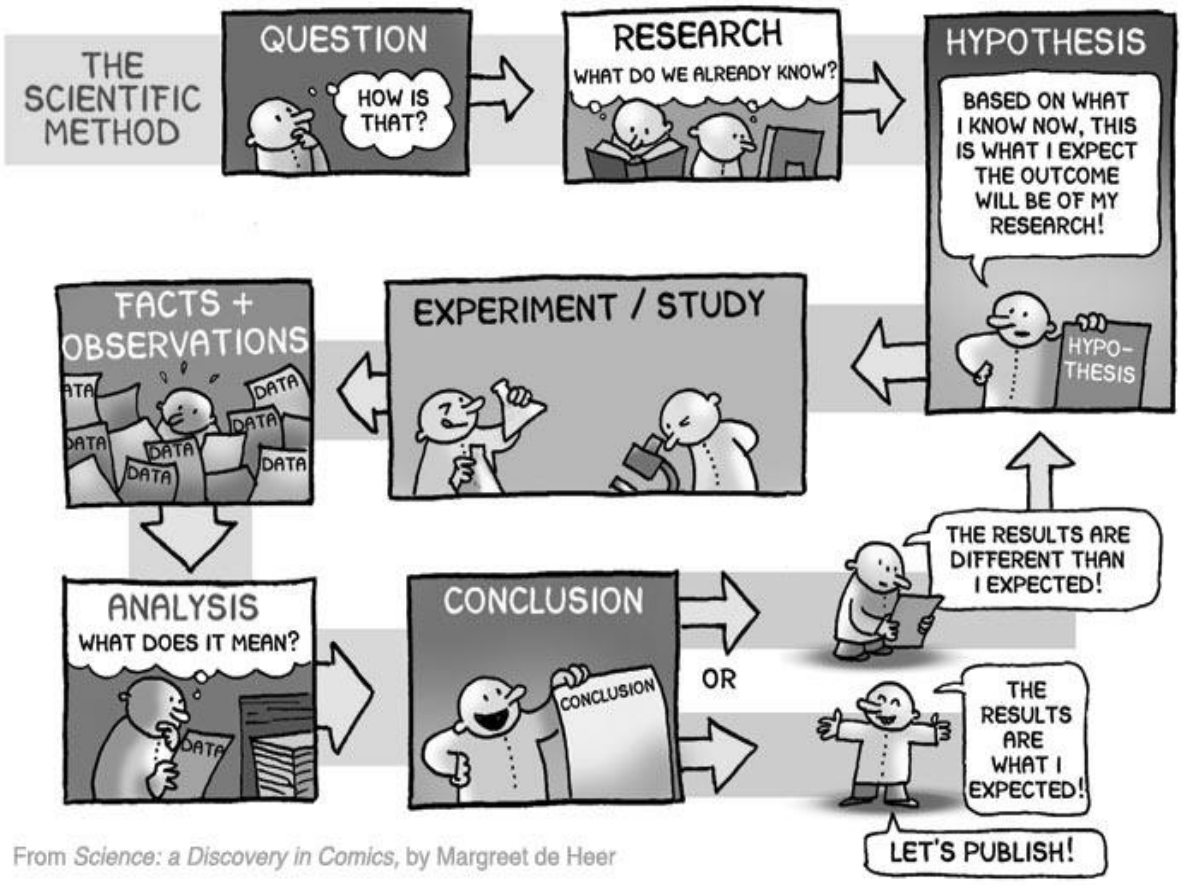
descargar/bajar : to download	

Science Vocabulary

Classify: grouped by characteristics, similarities, and differences; to organize in groupings **Experiment**: a test mode to demonstrate a known truth, examine a hypothesis, or other factor **Measure**: to find the dimensions, weight, extent, quantity, or capacity of; a standard or unit of measurement **Scientific Notation:** a method used to express very large or small numbers **Describe:** to represent or give an account in words; to represent by a figure, model, or picture **Contribute:** to play a significant part in bringing about an end or result **Demonstrate:** to show clearly, to prove, or make clear by reasoning or evidence **Distinguish:** to perceive a difference in, to separate into kinds, classes or categories **Analyze:** to study or determine the relationship of the parts of something **External:** refers to something that is outside or is an outer part **Generalizing**: forming a common rule or summary from particular data	**Sequential:** the order in which things occur or are arranged **Compare**: to examine things to find out how they are alike and/or different **Contrast**: to compare in a way that shows the differences **Conclusion:** a summary or judgment based on previous thought; generally the last step in a reasoning process **Apply:** to put into use for practical purpose; to put into operation or effect **Contribute:** to play a significant part in bringing about an end or result **Chronological:** arranged according to the order in which events happen **Extrapolate:** to project, extend, or expand into an area not known or experienced **Critique:** to review and criticize; or to find fault especially with methods **Estimate:** to judge or approximate the value, worth, or significance; or to determine the size, extent, or nature of **Predict (Predictions):** to declare or indicate in advance; or to foretell on the basis of observations, experience, or scientific reason **Implement:** to put into place

Internal: refers to something that is inside or an inner part **Represent**: to bring clearly before the mind; or portray or exhibit **Variable:** a component of an experiment that may be changed: four types: control, dependent, experimental, independent	**Resource:** a source of supply or support **Quantitative:** showing quantity, amount, number descriptions; using numbers or units, measurement **Graph:** a drawing that exhibits a relationship between two sets of numbers

Infer (Inferences): using past experiences to draw conclusions and make explanations about events not directly observed; draw a conclusion based on information not directly observed. **Interact:** to act upon one another **Illustrate:** to make clear by example, as by the use of pictures,drawings,graphs,or diagrams **Assess:** to value -- to determine the rate or amount of **Phenomena**: an unusual or outstanding person or thing	**Hypothesis:** a testable statement that answers a question about the way things work; an assumption subject to verification or proof **Create:** to cause to exist; originate **Qualitative:** showing quality or worth; word description using all of the five senses **Formulate:** to draw up an inter-related plan **Statistics:** mathematical analysis of data which includes mean, median, and mode **Observe:** using one or more of the senses to find out about objects,events,or living things **Feedback.** a process by which a continuing action is controlled or corrected



From *Science: a Discovery in Comics*, by Margreet de Heer

COMPUTER PARTS VOCABULARY MATCHING WORKSHEET

LOOK AT THE WORDS IN THE LIST BELOW AND WRITE THEM UNDER THE CORRECT PICTURES

- monitor
- tower
- keyboard
- mouse

- webcam
- microphone
- speakers
- headphones

- printer
- scanner
- cables
- dvd burner



1) _____



2) _____



3) _____



4) _____



5) _____



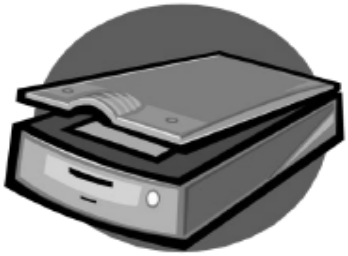
6) _____



7) _____



8) _____



9) _____



10) _____



11) _____



12) _____

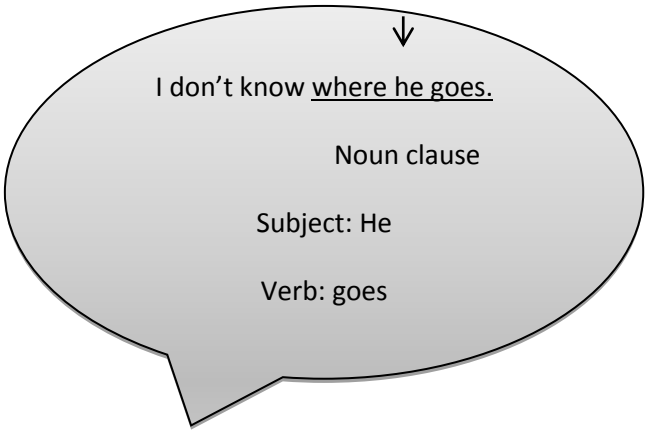
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Section 2: Grammar Focus

Noun Clauses:	
A noun clause is a depend clause that can be written exactly in the same place where we would write a noun. Noun clauses are introduced by wh words sucha as:	Where, what, whether, whenever, whatever, who, whom, whomever, why, whoever, if

Examples:

- I don't know <u>where he goes.</u>
- She told him <u>what he wanted to hear.</u>
- Can you tell me <u>whether you will be late</u>?



Order
Wh words + subject+ verb

Note: A clause es un grupo de palabras que contienen un sujeto y verbo. Por lo que un NOUN CLAUSE debe tener un sujeto y verbo.

En pregunta siempre se va a omitir el auxiliar (do – does- did- can- ect)

Recordar: la regla de tercera persona en SINGULAR (-S O -ES)



Section 3: Exercises:

A.INSTRUCTION: Complete the sentences by changing the questions to noun clauses.

1. Where does Michael live? I don't know _____.

2. What time is it? She doesn't know _____.

3. What happened to you? Tell me _____.

4. What are you talking about? I don't know _____.

5. Who destroyed my graden' I demand to know _____.

6. Why did George call? Mary asked me _____.

7. Where do they live?I don't know _____.

9. How long have they lived in the house?I don't know _____.

10. How many hours did it take him to arrive?I don't know _____.

11. Whose book is it?I don't know _____.

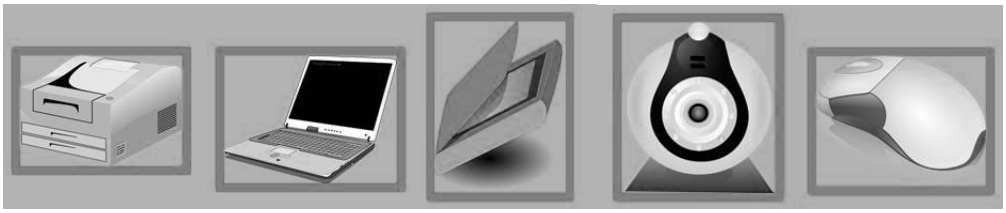
12. Which cars does he love?I don't know _____.

13. Who loves teaching grammar?I don't know _____.

14. What happens to Jack?I don't know _____.

15. Who is Barak Obama?I don't know _____.

B.INSTRUCTIONS: Fill the gaps with the correct object below.



1. If we want to print out the information in the computer, we use a _____.

2. A _____ is a small object which you move with your hand to give instructions to the computer.

3. If we want to upload our pictures onto the computer, we use a _____.

4. While chatting on the web we usually use a _____ to see each other's faces.

5. It is smaller than a desktop computer and you can carry it with your hands. It is a _____.

C.Choose the appropriate word to complete each sentence below.

Addiction – tolos – age – information – digital – experiments -

1. The ethical implications of laboratory scientific _____ on animals are an issue discussed worldwide.
2. The dependency to computers displayed in the behavior of certain people is called computer _____.
3. Technological and scientific _____ such as computers, cell phones, satellites ... may boost the development of the third world countries.
4. The less people have access to _____ technology the larger the _____ divide is.
5. Computer _____ is the era in which computer technology has transformed our lives. .

C.Match the appliances and electric devices of the left with the purposes of the right. So that each item, goes with a purpose statement. (10 points, 1 point each correct answer)

1.www	( )	The Word wide web
2. Icon	( )	Programs on a computer.
3. Virus	( )	It helps you to type words.
4. Mouse	( )	Two or more linked computers.
5. Network	( )	Picture representing a program.
6. Software	( )	It helps to surf through internet pages.
7. hardware	( )	Program which can harm your computer.
8. keyboard	( )	Refers to the physical components of a computer.
9 Download	( )	Controls the location of the cursor on the screen.
10. Internet Browser	( )	Receive material from the internet to your computer.

Section 4: Reading Comprehension

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Read the text. Answer the questions.

Information Technology

If you want a brief history of information technology, here is one. Humans were the first "computers". Then machines were invented to carry out the computational tasks. Now these machines have given way to new form of information technology. Information has become accessible from anywhere.

Information technology deals with the acquisition, processing, storage and dissemination of vocal, pictorial, textual and numerical information by a microelectronics-based combination of computing and telecommunications. Thanks to the continuous development of computers, the original computing systems became minicomputers and later personal computers took the lead. Nowadays, mobile phones are dethroning the personal computer and computing is evolving faster to become disembodied more like a **cloud**, becoming accessible more easily whenever needed. Information technology in this sense has transformed people and companies and has allowed digital technology to influence society and economy alike.



Taken from: www.myenglishpages.com

1. Information technology is changing principally because of_____.
   a. the changing needs
   b.new technological advances
2. According to the author the first computers were:_____.
   a. calculators
   b. humans
3. Development of information technology is the result of:
   a. advances in computing systems
   b. development of machinery in general
4. Computing systems are taking the form of clouds means:
   a. computers have become smaller
   b. computing power will be disembodied

Inventions

Humans beings have been inventing since we first appeared on Earth starting with the simple Stone Age tools. In the last one hundred years, the pace of inventions has accelerated. Not all inventions were immediately recognized as useful. For example, the photograph was not even perceived as a practical tool at the time it was invented by Thomas Edison. Edison is one of the greatest inventors of mankind.

Many inventions came from individuals who work alone. Ideas were often a moment of inspiration but the invention always took painstaking hard work over many years. Leonardo Da Vinci's helicopter took a few hundred years to develop from his early sketches to what we see today. Some inventions such as the wheel and paper clip are simple. Others like transistors and locomotives are more complex. But each invention has an important impact on man's daily life. All inventions have one thing in common, an inquisitive and creative mind.

1) What do inventions have in common?
   e. an impatience and creative mind.
   f. they took hundred years to work
   g. an inquisitive and creative mind.
   h. are too simple to create them.

2) Who contributed with the invention of the helicopter?
   e. Thomas Edison.
   f. Albert Einstein .
   g. Leonard Edison
   h. Leonardo Da Vinci.

3) Who invented the photograph?
   e. Leonardo Da Vinci.
   f. Thomas Edison.
   g. Albert Einstein .
   h. None of them

4) When did human beings start inventing new things?

a. each invention has an important impact on man's daily life
b. since Edison is one of the greatest inventors
c. since a few hundred years ago.
d.since we first appeared on Earth

Computers

Computers are machines that help people find answers to their questions. There are many kinds of computers. Some are very large; others are so small that we can put them in our pockets. There two basic main kinds of computers analog and digital. Computers can do many things; they can solve mathematics problems, record airline reservations, help in space flights and direct nuclear weapons. They can even speak and make translations from one language to another. Computers are becoming more and more popular. Many small businesses such as shoe stores and restaurants are using small office computers. These businesses use computers for jobs, such as keeping inventory (counting how many shoes they have sold, and counting how many and what kinds they still have.) these computers can help the business people make decisions about what to order, buy, deliver and so on. Home computers are also very popular. Everyone in the family can use these small, inexpensive devices. Children enjoy playing video games, like Pac-man and river raiders on them. In addition, they can use these aids to learn and review schoolwork. Adults often use these computers to help with the household budget, amount of money to spend. These versatile machines can also type letters.

5) What do children use computers for?
   a. for making more money
   b. for keeping records of their video games
   c. for playing games and doing school work
   d. for keeping records of their family budget

6) How do computers help human communication?
   a. by directing nuclear weapons to other countries
   b. by playing Pac-man and river raiders alone
   c. by drawing pictures and writing texts
   d. by translating languages

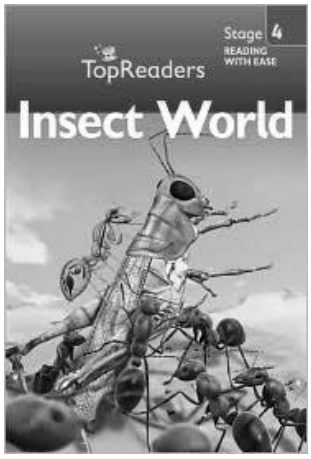
7) How do office computers help business people?
   a. by keeping updated sales inventories
   b. by ordering from small restaurants
   c. by promoting the delivery of shoes
   d. by buying in small stores

8) How many kinds of computers are there?
   a. there are three: office, home and letter- typing ones.
   b. there are only two, analog and digital
   c. only large and small ones
   d. only one

9) Why are computers getting more and more popular?
   a. Because they serve humans in many fields
   b. Because they are getting larger everyday
   c. Because they represent money to spend
   d. Because they can be analog

10) How are computers used in war and defense?
   a. To know the amount of videos and music
   b. To control the video players
   c. To kill dangerous virus
   d. To guide nuclear weapons

The Insect World.



Insects are the most successful life-form on Earth. More than half of all life on our planet belongs to insects. Insects have more than one million different species. This is much more than all other species of animals and plants put together. Insects have been on this planet for more than 350 million years. Even before the appearance of dinosaurs.

The millions of insects are grouped and named using a system that was invented by a Swede, Carl Linnaeus, about 250 years ago. This naming system uses Latin names so that it can be understood anywhere on Earth. The basic insect class is the species. Several species make a genus, several genuses make a family. Higher up the grouping of family comes the order, then the class and finally the phylum. All insects within the same species can mate and reproduce.

Most insects have two kinds of eyes. The simple eyes which can only sense the presence of light. The compound eyes which have thousands of lenses and the ability to receive thousands of different images.

Many small creatures like bugs, spiders, ticks and centipedes are often mistaken for insects. These look like insects but they are different. The easiest to spot an insect is to count the body parts and legs. Insects have three body parts and six legs.

Fuente: www.elttime.com

b. Answer the following questions, use long answers.

1. How many species of insects are there?

_____

_____

2. Who invented the insect naming system and when?

_____

_____

3. What is the language used for naming insects? Why was this language chosen?

_____

_____

4. Name three small creatures that are often mistaken as insects?

_____

_____

5. How would you spot an insect?

_____

_____

Chapter 6
Gender: Men´s and Women's Roles



Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Understanding a wide range of factual and imaginative texts.
2. Coping readily with unfamiliar topics involving more complex language and recognizing attitudes and emotions.
3. Using informal and formal styles of writing, such as when keeping diary, scripting dialogues, describing.
4. Using a growing knowledge of language such as cognates, derivatives and simple structures in short pieces of writing.

Section 1: Vocabulary

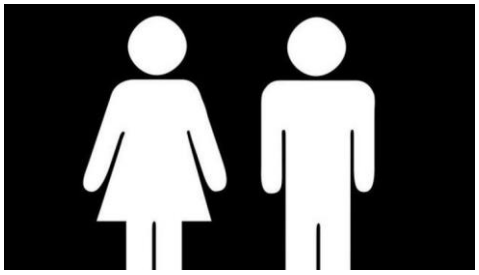
Warm – up: Answer the questions. Use the space below to write your ideas.

1. In your opinion, are the responsibilities of a mother the same as the responsibilities of a father to their families?

_____

_____

2. What things can men or women do that the other cannot do and why?



What Is Sex? What Is Gender?

- **Sex** refers to an individual's membership in one of two biologically distinct categories—male or female. **Gender** refers to the physical, behavioral, and personality traits that a group considers normal for its male and female members. About 17 babies in 1,000 are born **intersexed**, or **hermaphroditic**, which means these babies have an abnormal chromosomal makeup and mixed or indeterminate sex characteristics.

Vocabulary related to Gender Roles

1. Equalitarian: Being an equalitarian couple does not mean that the couple does everything together or at the same time. The equalitarian philosophy means that the division of labor is equal but is not necessarily traditional.
2. Traditional: For many years, roles in marriage were defined as masculine or feminine. That division of labor is what we will call traditional. In today's society this means that the division of labor is most often NOT equal.
3. Feminism comprises a number of social, cultural and political movements, theories and moral philosophies concerned with gender inequalities, and equal rights for women.
4. Gender bias different treatment because of gender: unfair difference in the treatment of men or women because of their sex
5. Role: specific function: the usual or expected function of somebody or something, or the part somebody or something plays in an action or event.
6. Marital Role: The part or function each partner plays in the marriage.
7. Sex and Gender Role Stereotyping: Sex and gender stereotyping could be classified as a single idea. Although sex is usually defined as a person's biological traits, gender is defined as how a person identifies themselves to the world. Gender relates to those affectations that are attributed to men and those affectations that are attributed to women. It is important to understand that in this discussion it requires a social structure that tends to enforce a binary sex and gender role based on a person's biological characteristics.
Gender stereotypes are those ideas, usually imposed by society of what is expected of men and women in the social structure. Men are expected to be tough, unfeeling, insensitive, combative, the owner or ruler of the home. Other traits associated with men are assertive, risk takers.
Women are expected to be the nurturers, caregivers, demure, polite, and the family homemaker. Much of this discussion goes parallel to the discussion on gender roles because they primarily impact people in a negative way. Such as the view that all women are weak and that all men are strong. This is definitely affected by our biology but is not true in all cases. There are men that have physically very little strength and there are women that physically strong by comparison.



Section 2: Readings Comprehension

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Choose the best option to complete the statements.

Gender Differences

It is true, mean and women are very different beings. Even with numerous differences. It's quite possible that communication styles top the list. While both men and women communicate to share information, the similarities basically stop there.

When men communicate, they do so primarily to discuss ideas and to solve problems. They are more likely than women to dominate the conversation in social settings. Men also tend to interrupt other more often than women.

Women, on the other hand, communicate with the purpose of building relationships. They are more likely than men to allow interruptions and often are less assertive than men. On the other hand, women often communication in a manner that is more warm, friendly and understanding than the way men communicate.

It's no wonder men and women have difficulties understanding one another. Their communication styles are completely different and if they are not aware of it, it could cause problems in their relationship whatever kind it is.

1. According to paragraph 1, the word **share** means _____.
   a) to discover
   b) to discuss
   c) to divide
   d) to direct

2. Which of the words below is a synonym of **mainly**?
   a) interrupt
   b) principally
   c) secondary
   d) importance

3. According to the article, who are more likely to try to build a relationship with conversations?
   a) men
   b) women
   c) both of them
   d) none of them

4) According to the article, who are more likely to allow more interruptions?
   a) men
   b) women
   c) both of them
   d) none of them

B.INSTRUCTIONS: Read the information Global Gender Inequality and identify which factors are a cause of gender inequality, which are a consequence of gender inequality and which are both a cause and a consequence. Complete the table.

Global gender inequality

Gender inequality starts early and keeps women at a disadvantage throughout their lives. In some countries, infant girls are less likely to survive than infant boys because their parents favour the boys and neglect the girls - even though biologically, infant girls should survive in greater numbers. Girls are more likely to drop out of school and to receive less education than boys because of discrimination, education expenses, and household duties.

In 1995, governments around the world signed the Beijing Platform For Action, promising to take specific action to prevent discrimination against women. Yet today, more than 40 countries have laws which discriminate against women and treat them as second-class citizens. In many countries, women are subjected to violence, which the government does nothing to stop because their laws approve practices like 'honour' killings, (where a woman is killed by a family member if she does something which is thought to bring shame on the family), marital rape and wife beating. In several countries laws make it more difficult for a woman to be independent because they restrict women's property, employment and citizenship rights.

Out of 1.3 billion people in the world living in absolute poverty, over 70 per cent are women. At the present rate of progress, it will take 450 years before women reach equality with men as senior managers. Women hold less than 5 per cent of the top positions in international organisations like the United Nations and the European Union. Of the 150 million children in the world aged 6-11 who do not attend school, over 90 million are girls. Of 876 million illiterate people over 15 years in the world, two-thirds are women. Worldwide, women's wages are 30-40 per cent lower than those of men doing comparable work. Average hourly earnings for women working full-time are 18% lower than for men working full-time in the UK, and for women working part-time, hourly earnings are 40% lower. In 2005 there were 42,832 MPs in the world. 15.7 per cent are women. Only around 6 per cent of government ministers worldwide are women. 500,000 women die each year from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. In the 15-40 age range, 75 per cent more women die than men. Some 201 million women, most of them in developing countries, still have no access to contraceptive services. Meeting their needs would prevent an estimated 23 million. Unplanned births, and 1.4 million infant deaths.

Adapted from: Amnesty International Women's Rights Workbook

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GLOBAL GENDER INEQUALITY	
Causes	Consequences
Which facts surprised you most and why?	

It is an undeniable fact that a woman's place was once in the home. In the past, women were merely required to fulfil the role of mother and housewife. Today, this situation has changed tremendously. If a woman possesses the attributes and qualities of her male counterpart, she will definitely be given equal opportunities in the career world without much bias. Therefore, women began to make the scene and , eventually, there was a steady flow of women leaving their homes. A certain vacuum or emptiness was thus created in the households. No more could the husbands turn to their wives after a hard day's work. Society marvelled at the ability of women, but it also suffered at the realization of the important role that women play in their homes. Should women be allowed to work after marriage then ? The answer is undoubtedly positive although this issue is highly debatable in terms of the nature of the professions involved. If a woman pursues her career but is at the same time able to care for her home and children, one simply cannot find any reason why she should not be allowed to do so.

A woman's influence is greatly needed in the home, on the children. What a child needs most is his mother's care because how the child is moulded depends greatly on her. It is a real pity that women who leave their homes solely in search of a career seldom give a thought to this. The children, being helpless and dependent creatures, may have nobody to turn to at home, except servants or relatives. With the mother back only after a hard day's toil, the children surely do not get much attention.

Whether a woman should continue to work after marriage would depend on the nature of her profession. It is a waste of resources if women, after seeking higher education, immediately abandon their careers after matrimony. A woman's effort can also contribute to the well-being and development of society. In the Malaysian context, a teacher is only required to work a five-day week with term holidays every now and then Moreover, she is in school for only half of the day. the other half of the day can be devoted to her home. A teacher, besides educating the society, can fulfil the role of both mother and housewife. There are many other careers like those of nurses, clerks and typists where women can fulfil the double role.

Nevertheless, there are may professions which would not be advisable for women to indulge in after marriage. A public relations officer spends almost three-quarters of her time in her career. She has heavy tasks to shoulder which might require her to entertain others till odd hours at night. Women who venture into the business world should think twice before plunging into it. It would be beyond their means to fulfil two demanding roles at the same time.

As it is, a woman's most important responsibility still lies in her home. Without her around in the house, one just cannot bear to think of the consequences. Unless and until she can fulfil the basic role of a housewife and mother, she should not make a career her sole responsibility.

1. What was the woman's dominant role in the past ?

   (A) as a career woman.
   (B) as a housewife and mother
   (C) as a career woman and housewife at the same time.
   (D) as a housewife only.

2. A career woman is

   (A) a housewife
   (B) not a housewife
   (C) sometimes also a housewife.
   (D) often not a housewife.

3. Teaching is a suitable profession for a woman because

   (A) it is a five-day week job.
   (B) she is able to devote her time to both her school and home.
   (C) it is a five-day week job with term holidays every now and then.
   (D) she fulfils the requirements of a teacher.

4. A woman should not be a public relations officer

   (A) before marriage because the job demands a lot of her time.
   (B) after marriage because it is not a suitable job for married women.
   (C) before marriage because she has to work into the late hours of the night.
   (D) after marriage because she has not enough time to devote to her family.

5. Society stands to lose when

(A) women work after marriage.
(B) women devote more time and attention to their careers than to their homes.
(C) women work as public relations officer.
(D) women work outside their homes.

6. Choose the correct statement.

(A) All married women should work as teachers.
(B) All women should make it a point to work after marriage so as to contribute to the well-being and development of society.
(C) Not all homes are neglected if women pursue their careers even after marriage.
(D) When a woman enters into marriage with a man, she should immediately abandon her career.

7. The phrase "make the scene" in the passage means

(A) venture into the career world.
(B) realize the importance of career.
(C) realize the importance of the women's liberation movement.
(D) prove themselves capable of pursuing a career.

8. A woman can be a career woman after marriage if

(A) she has the qualifications required for that particular profession.
(B) she can play the role of a housewife and mother as well.
(C) she has been working even before she is married.
(D) she is a teacher.

The Difference Between Men And Women

Although there is a great deal of variation within each gender, on the average men and women discuss a surprisingly different range of topics. According to some studies, women and men ranging in age from seventeen to eighty described the range of topics each discussed with friends of the same sex. Certain topics were common to both men and women: work, movies, and television proved to be frequent topics for both groups. The differences between men and women were more striking than the similarities. Female friends spent much more time discussing personal and domestic subjects, relationship problems, family, health and reproductive matters, weight, food and clothing. Men, on the other hand, were more likely to discuss music, current events, sports and business. Women were more likely to gossip about close friends and family. By contrast, men spent more time gossiping about sports figures and media personalities. These differences can lead to frustration when men and women try to converse with one another.

Taken from www.grammarbank.com

1. It is stated in the passage that women _____.

a. are unwilling to discuss personal subjects
b. are more interested in discussing relationship problems than are men
c. never talk about other men and women
d. don't like gossiping about anything

2. According to the passage, men _____.

a. need to learn to communicate better) like talking about movies and television as b. much as women do
c. are not likely to gossip on anything
d. have no common topics with women

3. The passage mainly discusses _____.

a. what women's conversational topics are
b. why men don't like conversing with women
c. why women talk more than men
d. the conversational topics of men and women

Women Taking the Husband's Name

Many women in Western society, aware of the power of names to influence identity, are aware that choosing how to identify themselves alter marriage can be a significant decision. They may follow the tradition of taking their husband's last name, hyphenate their own name and their husband's, or keep their birth name. One fascinating survey reveals that a woman's choice is likely to reveal a great deal about herself and her relationship with her husband. Women who take their husband's name place the most importance on relationships. On the other hand, women who keep their birth names put their personal concerns ahead of relationships and social expectations. Female forms of address influence others' perceptions as well. Research conducted in the late 1980s showed that women who choose the title Ms give the impression of being more achievement oriented, socially self-confident, and dynamic but less interpersonally warm than counterparts who prefer the more traditional forms Miss or Mrs.

1. According to the passage, women who take their husband's name _____.

a. are achievement oriented
b. give importance to their relationship
c. are considered somewhat selfish by others
d. are usually the dominant partner in the marriage

2. We conclude from the passage that the names and titles women choose after getting married _____.

a. actually reveal a lot about themselves
b. have nothing to do with how women perceive their relationships with their husbands
c. have caused a great concern in Western societies since 1980s
d. show whether they are successful or not

3. it is stated in the passage that women who use the title Ms _____.
a. tend to be traditional in their outlook regarding marriage
b. like to show that they are more achievement oriented
c. are somewhat considered as selfish by others
d.are the ones who use both their husband's and their own last name together

Chapter 7
Senior Citizens

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Evaluation of content related to **senior** citizens and minority groups in a society.
2. Identification and validation of different aspects related to **senior** citizens and minority groups in a society.
3. Production of writing pieces about **senior** citizens and minority groups in a society
4. Interpretation of complex sentences and texts about: "**senior** citizens and minority groups in a society".

Section 1: Vocabulary

Warm – up: Answer the questions. Use the space below to write your ideas.

1. In your opinion, which ethnic groups have suffered more throughout the history of humanity?

_____
_____

2. Do you think that all humans are treated equally all around the world?

_____
_____



Vocabulary Related to Senior Citizens

Senior Citizen : A person over the age of 65 **Interests :** Something one really likes to do **Activities :** Things that get the mind and body moving and working **Plan :** Something that someone wants to do **Needs :** Something a person has to have in order to live happily and healthy	**Physical Activities** : Move the body **Mental Activities** : Working the mind **Social Activities**: Involving more than 1 person **Spiritual Activities:** Centered around religion **Religion:** A belief in something **Activity List :** A list of mental and physical things to do with your body and mind

Vocabulary Related to Minority Groups

sexism : the subordination of one sex, usually female, based on the assumed superiority of the other sex **interest group :** an organization of people sharing a common interest or goal that seeks to influence the making of public policy **ageism :** aged-based discrimination that is usually toward the elderly, but can be against anyone. **racism :** the belief that one racial category is innately superior or inferior to another **prejudice :** An unjustifiable (and usually negative) attitude toward a group and its members. Prejudice generally involves stereotyped beliefs, negative feelings, and a predisposition to discriminatory action. **stereotype :** a generalized (sometimes accurate but often overgeneralized) belief about a group of people. **glass ceiling .** the invisible barrier that prevents women and minorities from advancing to the top jobs in organizations	**gender identity :** an image of oneself as relatively masculine or feminine in characteristics **minority :** any category of people distinguished by physical or cultural difference that a society sets apart and subordinates **de jure segregation :** Racial segregation that occurs because of laws or administrative decisions by public agencies. **de facto segregation** : Racial segregation that occurs because of past social and economic conditions and residential racial patterns. **race :** A group of human beings distinguished by physical traits, blood types, genetic code patterns or genetically inherited characteristics. **ethnicity :** A social division based on national origin, religion, language, and often race. **assimilation :** the process by which minorities gradually adopt patterns of the dominant culture. **age stratification :** The unequal distribution of wealth, power, and privilege among people at different stages of the life course



The Ten Most Important Human Values

10. Co-operation

It is the process of working together to the same end, but many view co-operation as a luxury and not an important human value. It is undeniably one of the most vital assets one can have when working through a problem. Having the opinions and voice of another person will not only draw out a discussion of the topic, but also lead you to a well-rounded solution. Co-operation has been under-appreciated for years in its importance and should be held in high regard.

9. Caring

Often seen as displaying kindness and concern for others, the true importance of this value comes from the work or practice of looking after those unable to care for themselves. Caring for others both physically and spiritually is a vitally important value to have; people will always rely on someone else for help at one point or another, but we often fail to realize how much of a difference caring for another person can make.

8. Honesty

Honesty feels like something you don't come by often these days, but in the realm of human values, it is extremely important. The idea of staying true to oneself can often feel intimidating and impossible, but what most people fail to realize is that it is not the act of simply telling the truth that makes someone honest rather the *quality* of person who is being honest. An honest person is often straight, upright, sincere and fair and being an honest person brings more reward to the soul than the damage a lie could do.

7. Love

Love seems like something that we do know the importance of, but in fact it is misunderstood and forgotten about daily. Not in the sense one would think, but rather it loses its importance in the over use of the word. In its over-use, the word love has depreciated in value, not in the feeling but in the word, just as saying a word repeatedly you eventually forget it's meaning, the words love has become a little too common. The trick is to remember the feeling behind the word and not lose faith in the fact that it is over-used.

6. Respect

Many feel that respect should be given as opposed to earned, but no matter who you are Respect needs to be earned just as trust and honesty need to be as well. Respect is a feeling of deep admiration for someone or something elicited by their abilities, qualities, or achievements. The rub to this is that when you want to be treated with respect, you will treat others with respect; its one of those rare instances that in obtaining this feeling you will better the way the world views you.

4. **Faith**

   Faith and the way we perceive it today has, in a sense, been hijacked by religion. That is not to say Faith cannot represent religion, it absolutely can, but it means so much more than what religion uses it for. It is complete trust or confidence in someone or something, not only living with invisible means of support but knowing that there is an ocean, because there is a river. Certain things in life require a bit of faith because the world isn't black and white, sometimes you need a little bit of unknown to accomplish things you never thought you could.

4. Beauty

Beauty is something that has really been tainted by our society. The way we think about something that is beautiful is judged on a purely physical response, but the true meaning of beauty is being in balance and harmony with nature. Many would argue that beauty is not a human value and, although beauty is a subjective experience, when you analyze what a subject of beauty is, it becomes anything that resonates with personal meaning, not just emotion. The importance of this Human Value is clear when you think about the things that bring meaning into your life such as family and friends, these things become beautiful in a greater sense. Finding things that have personal meaning in your life and allowing them to fill you with emotion is one of the most important values.

3. Trust

Trust can be interpreted many ways, but ultimately it comes down to reliability and truth. Without trust the world simply would not function, we create documents, money and bulletproof glass because we have lost faith in trust, which is why it is now one of the most important human values someone can have. Learn to trust and be trusted, it's no easy task, but the importance is beyond measure, In a world without trust no one can survive.

2. Integrity

Society once saw integrity as valuable as trust but now we think of integrity as, more common than not, a weakness. The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles can be seen as a non-willingness to change or to adapt to a new way of thinking, and to an extent that is correct, but that's not thinking of integrity in the true sense of the word; moral uprightness. The state of being whole and undivided, not just in your physical decisions but spiritually as well, being metaphysically undivided is the true nature of integrity. As a human value it is imperative that we stand spiritually undivided and hold true to our integrity, the importance of which is often forgotten.

1. Wisdom

Wisdom is something that is the most important human value in many ways; under-appreciated in its importance, in its value in our lives and in its true meaning. Wisdom is also very often confused with words like knowledge or intelligence but the word wisdom is defined as the quality of having experience and good judgment and the resulting soundness of that action or decision. Wisdom is so vitally important and yet we often confuse it with other words or disregard a wise opinion because we are too vain or egotistical, to be truly wise is to understand the way the world works.

Taken from: www. apwateronline.com

Section 2: Grammar Focus

Real Conditional Sentences

Real Conditional: A real conditional is a sentence that presents a promise or a prediction of what you will do. **Es un oración que expresa un promesa o predicción.**

Present Real Conditional: En este conditional utilizamos ambas oraciones en presente simple

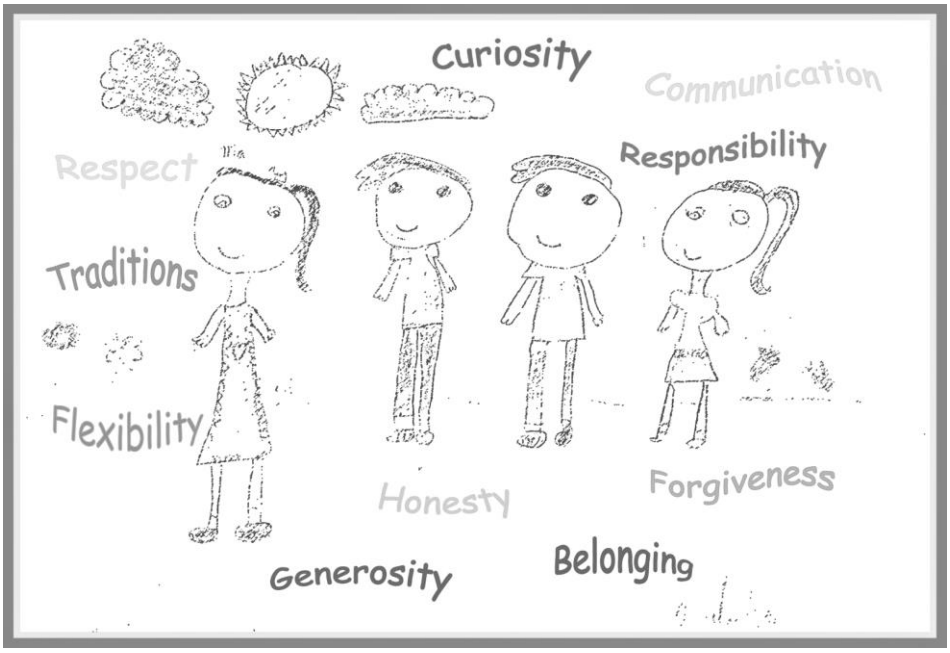
If I win the lottery, I buy a car.

Future Real conditional: Es este conditional utilizamos en la en la **clause or subordinate clause en presente** y la i**ndependent clause** in futuro con **will.**

If I win the lottery, I will buy a car.

↓ ↓

Subordinate clause independent clause





Section 3: Exercises

A.Using the Real Conditional. Complete the following sentences adding all the necessary information and punctuation (when needed) to complete the ideas.

1. If he goes, I _____.
2. I could be happier if _____.
3. If men understand that we should all be free, the world _____.
4. I will help you if _____.
5. Children will suffer if _____.
6. If your rights are violated _____.
7. Discrimination will stop if _____.
8. The elderly will be healthier if _____.

C. Complete the sentences.Using the Real Conditional.

1. If you (eat) _____ an ice-cream, I (have) _____ a hot chocolate.
2. She (need) _____a computer, her brother (give) _____her his computer.
3. If we (have) _____ this afternoon, we (meet) _____ tomorrow.
4. He (talk) _____ her if you (want) _____to do it.
5. You (win) _____the game if you (know) _____ the rules.

B.INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the chart below.



MORALS AND VALUES

Noun in English	Sentence	Translation in Spanish
acceptance	People of different skin colors, ethnicities and religions all deserve **acceptance**.	
bond	There is a strong **bond** between the two brothers.	
burglary / theft	There was a **burglary** last night; a man entered into the house and stole the television.	
commitment	Costa Rica has made a **commitment** to always hold transparent democratic elections.	
faith	Catholics have **faith** in God.	
generosity	It is important to show **generosity** to those that have less than you.	
lesson	Pablo learned an important **lesson**: you should treat other people as you want to be treated.	
life expectancy	The average **life expectancy** for women in Costa Rica is 76 years.	
loyalty	Dogs are called "man's best friends" because of their **loyalty**.	
peace	Costa Rica hoped to promote **peace** by eliminating the military.	
relationship	It's important to maintain a good **relationship** with your neighbors.	
respect	Children should always **respect** their elders.	
self image	People with anorexia or bulimia often have a poor **self-image**; they usually think they are too fat.	
social security	In the United States, people collect money from **social security** when they turn 65.	
source	The family is a **source** of much love and affection.	
value	Costa Ricans place much **value** on spending time with their families.	
well-being	Social security helps to ensure the **well-being** of poor people.	

lección	*valor*	*aceptación*	*fé*
respeto	*relación*	*paz*	*bienestar*
auto imagen	*generosidad*	*expectativa de vida*	*compromiso*
lazo	*robo*	*seguridad social*	*fuente*
lealtad			



Section 3: Reading Comprehension

Seniors know a Healthy Body = Healthy Mind

Experts say that you're never too old to exercise. Even moderate exercise and physical activity can help senior citizens prevent or delay many diseases and disabilities. While more senior citizens are active today, too many still get too little exercise.

Harry Denman doesn't have to worry about being active enough. At 79 years old, he's retired now, but he still goes to his office several times a week - by bicycle. He's a familiar figure in his neighbourhood, riding his bicycle around the town, to the post office, or to the supermarket. Each week, he rides 225 miles on his bicycle!

Denman began riding a bicycle for exercise when he was 44 years old. In 1995, at the age of 70, he rode his bicycle across the U.S., from San Diego to South Carolina. In 1998, he rode across the U.S. again, this time with three other men over 70 years old. Their team rode 3,000 miles in 9 days and one hour!

Denman's advice for other seniors is simple; "The ancient Romans said that if you have a healthy body, you'll have a healthy mind. That's still true, especially for seniors. " Last year, he started a riding group in his neighbourhood to help older people who used to ride a bicycle get back into the riding habit, and in his spare time, he volunteers in a program that gives bicycles to city children and helps them learn to repair them .

Not everyone can be as active as Harry Den man. But everyone should be physically active – there's no such thing as being too old.

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Read the given text and do the excises

Read the instructions, the exercise and then number the ideas in the way they are **mentioned** in the text by writing the correct number (from 1 to 5) on the blanks provided next to each sentence.

____ At the age of 70, he rode his bicycle across the U.S., from San Diego to South California.

____ At 79 years old he retired but still goes to his office several times a week by bicycle.

____ At 73 years old, he rode across the U.S. again with three other men.

____ When he was 44 years old, he began riding a bicycle for exercise.

____ After he was retired, he started a riding group in his neighborhood to help older people get back into the riding habit.

Exercise #2

Read the exercise and write a check mark **(✓)** inside the parenthesis next to the activities done by Harry Denman in order to have a healthy body and mind.

( ) ...rides his bike across Central America.

( ) ...does physical exercises and physical activities.

( ) ...rests and sleeps too much.

( ) ...rides a bicycle for exercise.

( ) ...helps older people to get back into the riding habit.

( ) ...is a bike repairmen.

( ) ...goes to his office several times a week.

( ) ...rides 100 miles on his bike every day.

C.INSTRUCTION: Select the appropriate alternative to complete the sentences, according to the previous reading.

Senior Olympics

Retired professor, Pat Peterson, 70 is one of the Senior Olympics´ biggest winners. Not just because of the gold she took in last year's 100 meter dash, but more, she says because the games saved her life. In 1993 she was treated with lymphoma for the second time. Doctors said that a severe bone-marrow transplant was her best hope of recovery. "Doctors would not have let me have the treatment if I was not in shape" she says. And Pat wouldn't have been in training To date; she has recovered completely and takes her practice sprints about five times a week.

1. According to the text, no matter the age, a senior person can be a/an _____.

a) bad trainer

b) good doctor

c) Olympic winner

d) retired professor

2. The doctor let Pat Peterson have a transplant because she was _____.

a) too fat

b) very old

c) in good shape

d) a professional athlete

Milton Petrie

The most Generous Man in the World.

Every morning, billionaire Milton Petrie walked from his New York apartment and bought a newspaper from a very poor old man on the street corner. One morning the man wasn't there. Petrie knew that he was very sick in the city hospital. Immediately, he paid his hospital bill and later, when the man died, Petrie paid for his funeral. The old man was just one of many people that Milton Petrie helped with his money.

Adapted from New Headway

1. Milton Petrie _____.

A) was a poor old man
B) was very sick in the hospital
C) bought newspapers from a poor man
D) sold newspapers on the street corner

2. The old man _____.

A) sold newspapers to Mr. Petrie in the morning
B) lived in an apartment in New York
C) was a generous billionaire
D) worked in a city hospital

3. When the old man died, _____.

A) Mr. Petrie took his money
B) Mr. Petrie was in his funeral
C) the hospital paid for his funeral
D) Milton paid the man's hospital bill

Senior Citizen

At the same time every morning, Sam Smith sits impatiently in his wheelchair, looking out the front door of the Grace Living Center. He´s not waiting for family visitors, and he's not longing to be away from this nursing home. He's waiting for the children. Just before 9 a.m, a stream of five years olds comes through the door, calling out greetings and hugging their "Grandpa Sam". Though Smith can't speak as a result of a stroke, he points and smiles with delight as he follows these kindergartners to the door of their classroom, here in the nursing home.

The Grace Living Center is home of two classrooms of about 60 kindergarten and prekindergarten students, as well as to 170 elders, who are "grandmas" and "grandpas" to the students. Kids attend the center in lieu of the first two grades at another school in the district, and then switch at the start of first grade.

Far from just a heartwarming partnership, the school housed in the GLC provides students with daily mentors in their academic and social development, yielding proven results in reading and vocabulary. Its success has inspired the opening of a similar school in Kansas and is a model for intergenerational learning, even in more traditional settings.

The partnerships came about in 1998, when Don Greiner, president of an Oklahoma nursing home chain, started construction on a facility in Jenks. Noticing a school district owned daycare center next door, Greiner approached the district about upgrading the playground, thinking that the sight of kids playing could uplift his residents. The idea of a collaboration snowballed as the GLC and Jenks Public Schools found that their goals aligned.

1. Who is in a wheelchair?

_____.

2. What the old man on the wheelchair is waiting for?

_____.

3. What is another definition for the place that takes care of elder (grandfathers and grandmothers) people?

_____.

4. Is the Grace Living Center the name of this place?

_____.

5. How many grandpas and grandmas are there?

_____.

EXERCISE & FITNESS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Physical Activity has Anti-Aging effect on Cardiovascular System. Utah scientist reports on emerging importance of telomeres in aging, cancer and maybe immortality; seniors with short telomeres are most likely to die.

People who engage in regular physical activity are gaining an anti-aging weapon that will help them live longer lives. New research finds intensive exercise prevents aging of cardiovascular system by preventing shortening of telomeres – the DNA that bookend the chromosomes and protects the end from damage, a protective effect against aging.

Measuring telomerase may be a new way to detect cancer.

Among people older than 60, those with shorter telomeres were three times more likely to die from a heart disease and eight times more likely to die from infectious disease.

1. Which is the new way to detect cancer?

   _____.
2. How can we obtain an Anti-Aging weapon?

   _____.
3. What is Telomeres?

   _____.
4. According with the reading, what is the main human body system affected?

   _____.
5. Is the exercise a good way to prevent shortening of telomeres?

   _____.





Programa Ciudadano de Oro
Somos parte de un nuevo estilo de vida

Commercial Discounts
FOR SENIOR CITIZEN

Read more

Senior citizen discount program in Costa Rica

by Ivo Henfling for the Easy Times

In my blog "What do Costa Rica expats want" I suggested a 65+ program for retirees without knowing such a program already existed. Other countries like Panama do have a senior citizen discount program widely advertised but the Costarican government advertises their program only to the local communities and not to the international community, the reason for this blog full of information for those who are planning to retire in Costa Rica.

If you are 65 years and older and you are a legal resident of Costa Rica, you can apply for a Ciudadano de Oro ID card or Senior citizen card and have quite a few benefits that most people don't know it exists. The senior citizen program in Costa Rica is run by the Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social (Costarican Department of Social Security), mostly called Caja and is called Programa Ciudadano de Oro.

How to request your Senior Citizen Card

Request your ID card for the Ciudano de Oro program with your passport or Costarican residency card in the nearest offices of the Caja in your city or town. If you don't know where they are located you can check this link. These discounts are very beneficial to the finance planning of those looking to retire in Costa Rica and to enjoy right away for those already living in Costa Rica. See on the right how a Costarican Senior Citizen card looks like.

To be able to request a Senior Citizen ID card, you need to be a legal resident of Costa Rica. To be able to enjoy the benefits of this card, you will always have to present the card together with your Costarican residency card.

Never stand in line again

As a Ciudadano de Oro or senior citizen in Costa Rica, you get in front of the line in banks and every governmental office like the courts, ministries like immigration and hospitals.



Free bus rides

Hop on the bus for a free ride. If your bus ride is shorter than 25 km (15.5 miles), by showing your cedula and the Ciudadano de Oro card to the bus driver, you won't have to

pay anything for your ride. For longer bus trips of 26 km – 49 km, you will receive a discount of 50% and for bus trips of over 50 km you will receive a 25% discount.



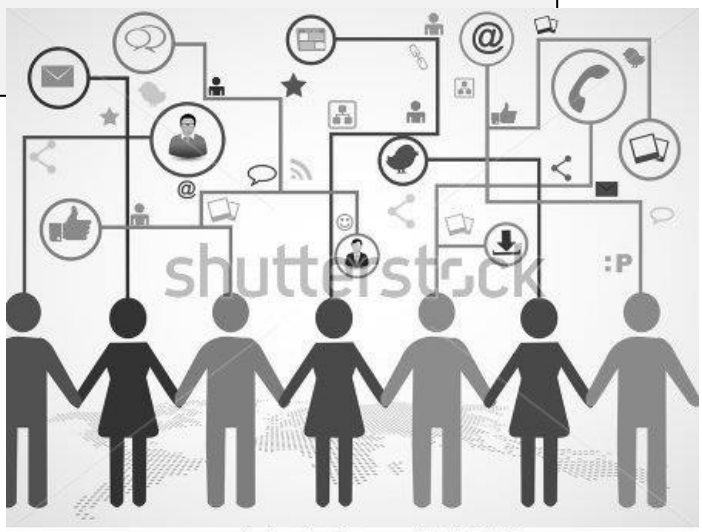
Fuente: http://american-european.net/article-senior-citizen-discount-program-in-costa-rica-319.html

Chapter 8
Mass Media Communication

Objetives:

Al finalizar el capítulo el estudiante deberá estar en capacidad de:

1. Identifying the main point or important information in a piece of discourse.
2. Distinguishing the main idea from supporting details.
3. Reading between the lines
4. Making effective use of resources to vary the style and scope of their own writing.
5. Producing a piece of coherent writing.



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Section 1: Vocabulary

Warm – up: Answer the questions. Use the space below to write your ideas.

1. What do you do when there is no electricity and you cannot watch TV, use the computer, play videogames, etc.?

_____

2. How would you feel if you did not have access to the news, or if there weren't any movie theaters?'

_____

Vocabulary related to Mass Media

media	medios de comunicación
mass media	medios de comunicación masivos
television	televisión
program (US)	programa
programme (GB)	programa
broadcasting	transmisión
soap opera	telenovela
sitcom	comedia
drama	drama, obra de teatro
series	serie
serial	miniserie
film (GB)	película
movie (US)	película
documentary	documental
news broadcast	noticiero, noticioso
current affairs programme	programa de temas actuales
music programme	programa musical
sports programme	programa de deportes
weather forecast	pronóstico del tiempo
variety show	programa de variedades
talk show	programa de entrevistas
game show, quiz show	programa de entretenimientos
reality show	programa reality
commercial	comercial, publicidad
episode	episodio, capítulo
character	personaje
newsreader	presentador de las noticias
host	presentador
hostess	presentadora
actor	actor
actress	actriz
aerial	antena



satellite	satélite
satellite dish	antena satelital
radio	radio
radio antenna	antena de radio
TV set	televisor
cable box	conversor de cable
headset	auriculares
headphones	auriculares
VCR	videograbadora
DVD	reproductor de DVD
home theatre	home theatre
speakers	parlantes, altavoces
remote control	control remoto
newspaper, paper	periódico
daily newspaper	diario
weekly newspaper	semanario
press	prensa
headlines	titulares
editorial	editorial
article	artículo
business news	noticias de economía, finanzas
sports reports	noticias de deportes
cinema review	críticas de cine
book review	críticas de libros
the letters page	correo de lectores
cartoons	chistes, viñetas
crossword	crucigrama
ad, advertisement	aviso, anuncio
classified ads	avisos clasificados
tabloid	tabloide, periódico de formato más pequeño
broadsheet	periódico de formato más grande
popular newspaper	periódico popular (de formato más pequeño)
quality newspaper	periódico de calidad (de formato más

	grande)
supplement	suplemento
journal	periódico
magazine	revista
comic	revista de historietas

Media Vocabulary

NEWS	**a report of a recent event; what is reported about a recent event or events**
NEWS SERVICES	**news companies that have their own reporters. They sell their articles to the media. Associated Press (AP), United Press International (UPI) and Reuters are the top three news services used in the U.S.**
THE MEDIA	**all the means of mass communication (newspapers, TV, radio, websites, magazines)**
EDITOR	**the head of a news organization; person who chooses the articles that will be printed each day**
COLUMNIST	**a person who writes a regular (daily or weekly) article for a newspaper or magazine, such as a political columnist or a sports columnist**
REPORTER	**a person who gathers and reports news for a news organization**
JOURNALIST	**a person who writes articles for a news organization**
CORRESPONDENT	**a person employed by a news organization to gather, report, or contribute news, articles, etc., regularly from a distant place**
THE PRESS	**all the media and agencies that print, broadcast, or gather and transmit news**
SOURCE	**someone who gives a reporter information; a supplier of information**
EYEWITNESS	**a person who sees an occurrence with his own eyes and is able to give a firsthand account of it**
OMBUDSMAN / PUBLIC EDITOR	**a neutral individual employed by a news organization to receive, investigate, report on and (in some instances) resolve reader or viewer complaints against a news organization**
ARTICLE	**a story based on the facts**
STORY	**a news article or report**
FRONT PAGE	**the first page of a paper, usually carrying the most important story**
FEATURE	**a special or regular article, usually displayed prominently**
COLUMN	**a regular article or feature in a newspaper or magazine**
HEADLINE	**title of any newspaper article**
CAPTION	**a sentence or phrase under a picture to identify or describe the picture**
EDITORIAL	**article written by the editor giving his opinion on a problem or event**
OPINION	**a person's thoughts about a particular subject; a subjective point of view**
LIBEL	**a lie that causes damage (misrepresents damagingly)**

SLANDER	**a false report maliciously uttered and tending to injure the reputation of a person**
BIAS	**when an editor or reporter expresses a personal point of view in a news article or in a series of articles**
OBJECTIVE	**not affected by personal feelings or prejudice; based on facts; unbiased**
SUBJECTIVE	**based on personal feelings**
PLAGIARIZE	**to put forth as original to oneself the ideas or words of another**

Section 2: Exercises

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Find the hidden words.

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

BAN	COMMUNAL	HEADLINE
TABLOID	COLUMNIST	ADVERTISEMENT
CORRESPONDENT	PUBLISH	REQUIRE
OBSESSED	AERIAL	SURF
EDITORIAL	TRANSMITTER	BROADSHEET
RELEVANT	BROADCAST	ALLOCATE

B.INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the Mass Media Report.

Questions:	Answer
How do you get the news?	1.
Do you read newspapers or magazines more?	2.
How often do you read newspapers/magazines?	3.
What's your favourite newspaper/magazine?	4.
Do you like to watch TV?	5.
How much time do you spend on watcing TV every day?	6.
What do you usually watch on TV? cartoons films (comedies/documentaries/ horror films/soap operas/ adventures) news talk/game/reality/quiz shows sport programmes	7.
Do you use the Internet?	8.
How often do you use the Net?	9.
10. Why do you surf the net? for playing games for talking to my friends for reading the news for finding information for downloading films/music/pictures	10.
Is mass media important to your friend? Why?	



Section 3: Reading Comprehension

A.INSTRUCTIONS: Choose the best alternative to complete the statement below.

Inventions

Humans beings have been inventing since we first appeared on Earth starting with the simple Stone Age tools. In the last one hundred years, the pace of inventions has accelerated. Not all inventions were immediately recognized as useful. For example, the photograph was not even perceived as a practical tool at the time it was invented by Thomas Edison. Edison is one of the greatest inventors of mankind.

Many inventions came from individuals who work alone. Ideas were often a moment of inspiration but the invention always took painstaking hard work over many years. Leonardo Da Vinci's helicopter took a few hundred years to develop from his early sketches to what we see today. Some inventions such as the wheel and paper clip are simple. Others like transistors and locomotives are more complex. But each invention has an important impact on man's daily life. All inventions have one thing in common, an inquisitive and creative mind.

1) What do inventions have in common?
   i. an impatience and creative mind.
   j. they took hundred years to work
   k. an inquisitive and creative mind.
   l. are too simple to create them.

2) Who contributed with the invention of the helicopter?
   i. Thomas Edison.
   j. Albert Einstein .
   k. Leonard Edison
   l. Leonardo Da Vinci.

3) Who invented the photograph?
   i. Leonardo Da Vinci.
   j. Thomas Edison.
   k. Albert Einstein .
   l. None of them

4) When did human beings start inventing new things?

a. each invention has an important impact on man's daily life
b. since Edison is one of the greatest inventors
c. since a few hundred years ago.
d.since we first appeared on Earth

Computers

Computers are machines that help people find answers to their questions. There are many kinds of computers. Some are very large; others are so small that we can put them in our pockets. There two basic main kinds of computers analog and digital. Computers can do many things; they can solve mathematics problems, record airline reservations, help in space flights and direct nuclear weapons. They can even speak and make translations from one language to another. Computers are becoming more and more popular. Many small businesses such as shoe stores and restaurants are using small office computers. These businesses use computers for jobs, such as keeping inventory (counting how many shoes they have sold, and counting how many and what kinds they still have.) these computers can help the business people make decisions about what to order, buy, deliver and so on. Home computers are also very popular. Everyone in the family can use these small, inexpensive devices. Children enjoy playing video games, like Pac-man and river raiders on them. In addition, they can use these aids to learn and review schoolwork. Adults often use these computers to help with the household budget, amount of money to spend. These versatile machines can also type letters.

5) What do children use computers for?
   e. for making more money
   f. for keeping records of their video games
   g. for playing games and doing school work
   h. for keeping records of their family budget

6) How do computers help human communication?
   a. by directing nuclear weapons to other countries
   e. by playing Pac-man and river raiders alone
   f. by drawing pictures and writing texts
   g. by translating languages

7) How do office computers help business people?
   e. by keeping updated sales inventories
   f. by ordering from small restaurants
   g. by promoting the delivery of shoes
   h. by buying in small stores

8) How many kinds of computers are there?
   a. there are three: office, home and letter- typing ones.
   e. there are only two, analog and digital
   f. only large and small ones
   g. only one

9) Why are computers getting more and more popular?
   e. Because they serve humans in many fields
   f. Because they are getting larger everyday
   g. Because they represent money to spend
   h. Because they can be analog

10) How are computers used in war and defense?
   e. To know the amount of videos and music
   f. To control the video players
   g. To kill dangerous virus
   h. To guide nuclear weapons

Mass Media

The mass media play an important part in our lives. Newspapers, radio and especially TV inform us of what is going on in this world and give us wonderful possibilities for education and entertainment. They also influence the way we see the world and shape our views.
Of course, not all newspapers and TV programmes report the events objectively, but serious journalists and TV reporters try to be fair and provide us with reliable information.
It is true that the world today is full of dramatic events and most news seems to be bad news. But people aren't interested in ordinary events. That is why there are so many programmes and articles about natural disasters, plane crashes, wars, murders and robberies. Good news doesn't usually make headlines. Bad news does.
Some people say that journalists are given too much freedom. They often intrude on people's private lives. They follow celebrities and print sensational stories about them which are untrue or half-true. They take photos of them in their most intimate moments. The question is - should this be allowed?
The main source of news for millions of people is television. People like TV news because they can see everything with their own eyes. And that's an important advantage. Seeing, as we know, is believing. Besides, it's much more difficult for politicians to lie in front of the cameras than on the pages of newspapers.
Still, many people prefer the radio. It's good to listen to in the car, or in the open air, or when you do something about the house.
Newspapers don't react to events as quickly as TV, but they usually provide us with extra detail, comment and background information.
The Internet has recently become another important source of information. Its main advantage is that news appears on the screen as soon as things happen in real life and you don't have to wait for news time on TV.

1) The term the mass media in English refers basically to.....
   A) TV and radio .
   B) the newspapers , magazines, television, video and radio.
   C) the newspaper, television and radio.

2) If a person wants.....he reads newspapers and watches TV programmes.
   A) to have an interview with somebody
   B) to overcome fear
   C) to be well-informed
3) Good and serious journalists and reporters provide people with.....
   A) reliable information
   B) gossips
   C) advertisements

4) A commentator is a person who.....
   A) gives interviews to journalists
   B) gives news or events on radio or TV
   C) prepares newspapers for publication

5) People are interested in.....
   A) ordinary events that happen every day
   B) current events, different reports and interviews and natural disasters.
   C) VIP's private lives.

6) How do paparazzi earn their living?
   A) They ask celebrities a lot of questions and then make a film about them.
   B) They follow celebrities, write sensational stories about them and take photos of them in their most intimate moments.
   C) They meet very important people and ask them to take part in their performances.

7) The main source of news for millions of people is.....
   A) television B) magazines C) video

8) People like watching TV news more than listening news on the radio because.....
   A) TV programmes report the events more objectively than radio programmes
   B) Seeing is believing
   C) most radio news is bad news

9) 'The news media' tell us.....
   A) what's happening in the world
   B) about mysterious stories which are untrue or half-true.
   C) only about wars, murders and robberies, and crashes.

10) The main advantage of the Internet is.....
   A) that the news appears on the screen as soon as things happen in real life
   B) that you have to have a computer at home
   b) that multimedia web pages with photographs, music and video are very attractive

Read More

MASS COMMUNICATION

It is the study of how individuals and entities relay information through mass media to large segments of the population at the same time. It is usually understood to relate to newspaper, magazine, and book publishing, as well as radio, television and film, as these mediums are used for disseminating information, news and advertising.

Mass communication differs from the studies of other forms of communication, such as interpersonal communication or organizational communication, in that it focuses on a single source transmitting information to a large group of receivers.

It is also the process by which a person, group of people, or large organization creates a message and transmits it through some type of medium to a large, anonymous, heterogeneous audience." Mass communication is regularly associated with media influence or media effects, and media studies.

Mass communication is a branch of social science that falls under the larger umbrella of communication studies or communication.

Mass communication has become a vital and seamless part of everyday human life. Today's society is dependent on mass communication —*from morning television news to social media feeds and blog posts; from personalized advertising messages to branded content sponsored by a specific company*.

Messages sent by mass communicators help inform the public and often help set agendas and public opinion. Mass communicators help people develop an understanding of social problems and make informed decisions. The general public is dependent on mass communication for information about goods and services available for purchase or use.

The use of effective mass communication channels is becoming even more important in today's fast-paced and global environment. The study and implications of mass communication, as well as the understanding of effective, ethical and diverse messaging, has never been more important.

LIST OF REGULAR AND IIREGULAR VERBS

Presentamos aquí una lista de verbos para ambos niveles. Por cada verbo se incluye:

- el infinitivo
- la forma del Simple Past (Pasado Simple, por ejemplo: I arrived yesterday)
- el past participle (Participio pasado, que se utiliza en el tiempo Present Perfect, por ejemplo: I have broken a glass)
- su traducción al español

Los verbos regulares forman el Simple Past y el Past Participle agregando **-ed** al infinitivo. Los verbos irregulares no siguen esta regla y deberás aprenderlos de memoria (se encuentran marcados con **i**).

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Spanish
answer	answered	answered	responder
arrive	arrived	arrived	llegar
ask	asked	asked	preguntar
be i	was / were	been	ser
borrow	borrowed	borrowed	tomar prestado
break i	broke	broken	romper
buy i	bought	bought	comprar
catch i	caught	caught	atrapar
clean	cleaned	cleaned	limpiar
climb	climbed	climbed	escalar
collect	collected	collected	colleccionar
come i	came	come	venir
compose	composed	composed	componer
cook	cooked	cooked	cocinar
cut i	cut	cut	cortar
dance	danced	danced	bailar
describe	described	described	describir
discover	discovered	discovered	descubrir
do i	did	done	hacer
drink i	drank	drunk	beber
drive i	drove	driven	conducir
eat i	ate	eaten	comer
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed	disfrutar
fall i	fell	fallen	caer
feel i	felt	felt	sentir
find i	found	found	encontrar

fly i	flew	flown	volar
forget i	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
give i	gave	given	dar
go i	went	gone	ir
happen	happened	happened	suceder
have i	had	had	tener
help	helped	helped	ayudar
hurt i	hurt	hurt	herir, doler
invent	invented	invented	inventar
invite	invited	invited	invitar
kill	killed	killed	matar
know i	knew	known	saber
lend i	lent	lent	prestar
leave i	left	left	dejar
lie i	lay	lain	yacer
like	liked	liked	gustar
live	lived	lived	vivir
look	looked	looked	mirar
love	loved	loved	amar
make i	made	made	hacer
meet i	met	met	conocer, encontrar
miss	missed	missed	perder, extrañar
open	opened	opened	abrir
pack	packed	packed	empacar
pay i	paid	paid	pagar
phone	phoned	phoned	llamar por teléfono
play	played	played	jugar
prefer	preferred	preferred	preferir
prepare	prepared	prepared	preparar
push	pushed	pushed	empujar
put i	put	put	poner
rain	rained	rained	llover
read i	read	read	leer
remember	remembered	remembered	recordar
rent	rented	rented	alquilar
rescue	rescued	rescued	rescatar
return	returned	returned	volver, devolver
ring i	rang	rung	llamar por teléfono
save	saved	saved	ahorrar
say i	said	said	decir
search	searched	searched	buscar
see i	saw	seen	ver

sell i	sold	sold	vender
sit i	sat	sat	sentarse
skate	skated	skated	patinar
ski	skied	skied	esquiar
sleep i	slept	slept	dormir
smell	smelled	smelled	oler
speak i	spoke	spoken	hablar
spend i	spent	spent	gastar
start	started	started	comenzar
stay	stayed	stayed	quedarse
stop	stopped	stopped	detener
study	studied	studied	estudiar
survive	survived	survived	sobrevivir
swim i	swam	swum	nadar
take i	took	taken	tomar
talk	talked	talked	hablar
teach i	taught	taught	enseñar
tell i	told	told	decir
think i	thought	thought	pensar
throw i	threw	thrown	lanzar
touch	touched	touched	tocar
try	tried	tried	intentar
understand i	understood	understood	entender
use	used	used	usar
visit	visited	visited	visitar
wait	waited	waited	esperar
walk	walked	walked	caminar
want	wanted	wanted	querer
wash	washed	washed	lavar
watch	watched	watched	mirar
wear i	wore	worn	llevar puesto
work	worked	worked	trabajar
write i	wrote	written	escribir

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PRACTICE TEST

INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

Para resolver la prueba, usted debe contar con un folleto que contiene 70 ítems de selección, un bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul, corrector líquido blanco y una hoja para respuestas.

INSTRUCCIONES

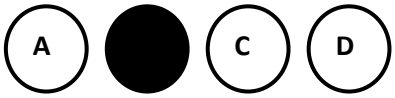
1. Verifique que el folleto esté bien compaginado y que contenga los 70 ítems de selección. En caso de encontrar alguna anomalía, notifíquela inmediatamente al delegado de aula; de lo contrario, el estudiante asume la responsabilidad sobre los problemas que se pudieran suscitar por esta causa.

2. Lea cuidadosamente cada ítem.

3. Si lo desea, puede usar el espacio al lado de cada ítem, para escribir cualquier anotación que le ayude a encontrar la respuesta. Sin embargo, lo que se califica son las respuestas seleccionadas y marcadas en la hoja para respuestas.

4. De las cuatro posibilidades de respuesta: **A), B), C) y D)**, que presenta cada ítem, **solamente una es correcta**. Cada respuesta debe basarse en la información que proveen los textos o ilustraciones.

5. Una vez que haya revisado todas las opciones y esté seguro o segura de su elección, rellene completamente el círculo correspondiente, tal como se indica en el ejemplo.



6. Si necesita rectificar alguna respuesta, utilice corrector líquido blanco; rellene con bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul el círculo correspondiente a la nueva opción seleccionada. Anote en la parte destinada para observaciones de la hoja para respuestas: "La respuesta del ítem Nº ____ es la opción ____". Firme una sola vez al final de todas las observaciones.

7. Ningún ítem debe aparecer sin respuesta o con más de una respuesta.

8. ESTAS INSTRUCCIONES NO DEBEN SER MODIFICADAS POR NINGÚN FUNCIONARIO QUE PARTICIPE EN EL PROCESO DE ADMINISTRACIÓN DE LA PRUEBA.

9. Los textos utilizados en las pruebas de inglés son tomados del material y recursos disponibles para la enseñanza de esta lengua. Las ilustraciones son empleadas de modo contextual, con el fin de ubicar al estudiante en un tópico determinado, a excepción de aquellos casos en que los dibujos, imágenes o ilustraciones suministren directamente la información que se requiere para contestar un determinado ítem.

Para efectos de determinar el puntaje obtenido, solamente se tomará en cuenta lo consignado en la **hoja para respuestas**

SELECCIÓN ÚNICA

Read the text and choose the alternative that completes each sentence correctly.

PABLO CESAR WANCHOPE



Everybody knows Wanchope. He was born in Heredia in 1976. He is 1.93 m tall and weighs 78 kg. Today he is one of the most outstanding soccer players in the world. In December 2000, he rose to become the 22nd player in FIFA.

He left Heredia's Team in 1997 and signed on as a player for Derby County. In 1999, he left for West Ham United.

In March 2002, playing as a forward for Manchester, he suffered a knee injury. In July, still fighting to save his career, he underwent surgery for the same knee problem. In 2003, he went to surgery on again for a hip problem, and suffered from a dislocated shoulder while training.

1) The text highlights Wanchope's most important professional achievement was to _____.

A) play for Derby County in 1996
B) become an unknown soccer player
C) travel to England to Manchester City
D) be in 22nd place in the FIFA World Players

2) Pablo had to fight to _____ .

A) have a surgery
B) save his career
C) visit Costa Rica
D) be out for 1.93 m

3) In 2002, Wanchope played as a _____ for Manchester City Team.

A) forward
B) defense
C) mid-fielder
D) goal keeper

4) Wanchope is a _____ soccer player.

A) lazy
B) short
C) weak
D) successful

5) The health problems that have affected Pablo in the past have been _____.

A) problems with his knee, hip and shoulder

B) injuries in each of his two knees

C) several shoulder operations

D) related to his hips only

Read the information below. Choose the option that answers each question correctly.

MUSEUM CELEBRATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

The Children's Museum is holding a one-week celebration starting April 25. On the opening day of the celebration, they will have an "Intelligent Light Show", where the lights will dance to a mix of music at 3, 4, and 5 p.m. Admission is free. On April 26, a Latin American Culture Night will feature dances, music videos, and paintings of various Latin American countries at the Museum. The ticket price is ₡ 1,500. A rock concert with the groups Gandhi, Evolution and Stigma will be held at 9 p.m. April 30 at the museum. The ticket price is ₡ 2,000.

On May 2, the final day of celebrations, the museum will hold a carnival starting at 10 a.m. and lasting to 3 p.m.



6) What celebration starts on April 25? The _____ birthday of the Children's Museum.

A) twenty-fifth

B) fourth

C) tenth

D) fifth

7) What time will the rock concert be? At _____.

A) nine at night

B) ten in the morning

C) nine in the morning

D) three in the afternoon

8) What will the last activity be? A(n) _____.

A) painting exhibition

B) intelligence show

C) carnival

D) dance

9) What will the Latin Night include? It will include _____.

A) dances and music

B) paintings and a light show

C) videos and rock music performers

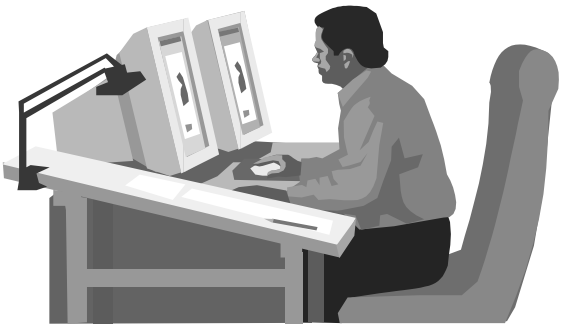
D) a presentation by the groups Evolution and Stigma

10) How long will the celebrations for the anniversary last? They will last _____.

A) two months
B) one month
C) two weeks
D) one week

Read the text and choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

Keith Tyson, a painter and sculptor whose playful artwork is inspired by science, won Britain's prestigious Turner Prize (a $31,000 award) on Sunday. Among Mr. Tyson's works is a computer that generates random artistic ideas and that prompted him to create lead casts of every item on a Kentucky Fried Chicken menu.



11) Curiously, _____ has been a source of inspiration.

A) science
B) a computer
C) fried chicken
D) a Kentucky Fried Chicken menu

12) Keith uses _____ to create art.

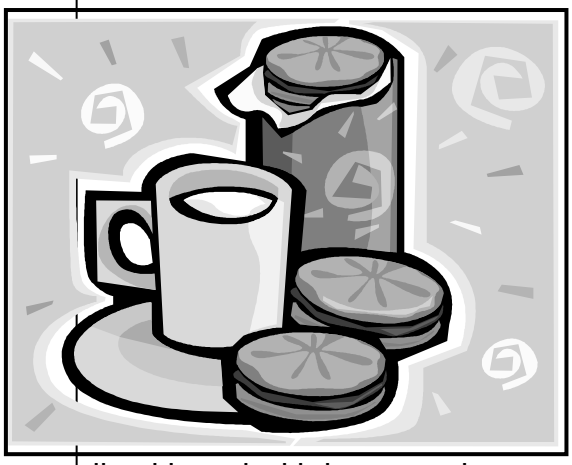
A) the prestigious prize
B) another painter
C) a computer
D) casts

13) The prize consists of _____.

A) a nice computer
B) a big amount of money
C) a painting and a sculpture
D) free food at Kentucky Fried Chicken

Read the text below. Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence.

ENGLISH COOKERY



The basis for English cookery is fine quality ingredients, cooked to full flavor and texture. England is noted for its supplies of beef, lamb, pork, duck, shellfish and salmon, butter, cheese and other dairy products. Do not think about dieting while in a British home. The typical homemaker bakes puddings, pies, large cakes and tarts. Also, hosts may slip in an extra meal, the traditional afternoon tea, which can include little cakes, biscuits and thinly sliced bread with butter and orange marmalade.

14) The text mentions at least four types of _____ used for English dishes.

A) shellfish
B) biscuits
C) cakes
D) meat

15) Cheese and butter are two of the _____.

A) non-diary goods of their diet
B) diary products English eat
C) ingredients they never eat
D) products English avoid

16) English people serve _____ for the afternoon tea.

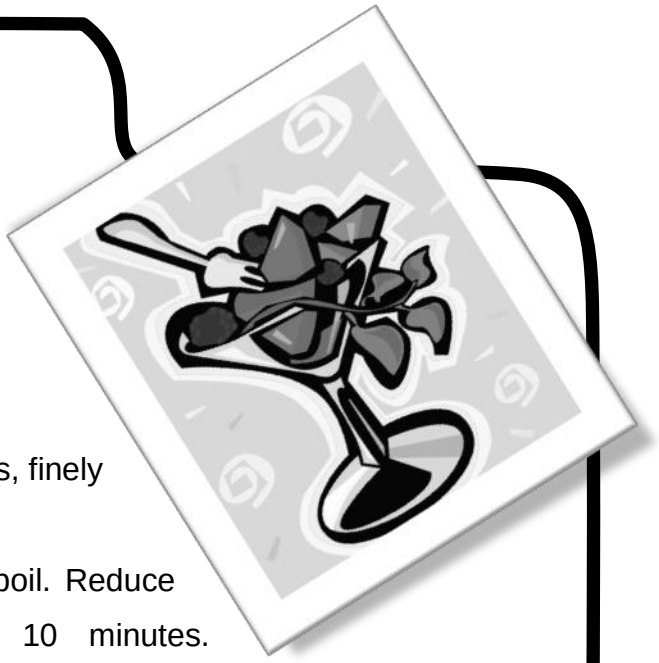
A) thick bread
B) large cakes
C) small cakes
D) orange juice

17) According to the article, some desserts you can find in British homes are _____.

A) beef and cakes
B) puddings and pies
C) tarts and ice cream
D) sliced oranges and butter

Read the recipe below. Choose the appropriate option to answer each question.

STRAWBERRY PEPPERMINT SHERBET



- 1 cup water
- 1 Tbsp. lemon juice
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 4 cups sliced strawberries
- 12-16 fresh peppermint leaves, finely chopped

Bring water and sugar to a boil. Reduce heat to low, simmer for 10 minutes. Refrigerate in a bowl to achieve a syrupy consistency. Meanwhile, purée berries in a blender. Stir in lemon juice and chopped peppermint. Refrigerate.

Combine syrup and purée in a mixer. Process until the mixture is firm, but not hard. Freeze in an airtight container overnight. Serve with strawberries and peppermint leaves. 6 portions.

18) How much lemon juice is needed for this recipe?

A) One cup
B) Four cups
C) One teaspoon
D) One tablespoon

19) How can water and sugar acquire a syrupy consistency? By _____.

A) refrigerating them
B) increasing the heat
C) mixing them with lemon
D) boiling them with fresh leaves

20) How long must the mixture be in the freezer?

A) From 12 to 16 minutes
B) For one whole night
C) For 6 to 12 minutes
D) For ten minutes

21) Which ingredients may be used for decorating the sherbet? Strawberries and _____

A) boiled water
B) granulated sugar
C) peppermint leaves
D) finely chopped lemons

Read the information below. Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence.

RULES FOR THE TABLE



- When cutting food, your elbows should not fly out like chicken wings.
- Cut no more than 3 pieces of meat or other food at a time.
- If you are too young to manage a knife, do not worry; just enjoy having someone cut your food.
- Take small bites, so you don't have to open your mouth too wide. It's easier to chew small pieces and you will be able to take part in the conversation again.
- Even if you are very hungry, don't shovel your food into your mouth. Take your time.

22) Avoid shaking your elbows too much when you _____.

A) shovel your food into your mouth
B) serve out chicken wings
C) chew small pieces
D) cut pieces of food

23) When you are at the table, cut _____ at the same time.

A) no more than 3 pieces of food
B) more than 3 pieces of food
C) all the meat
D) all the food

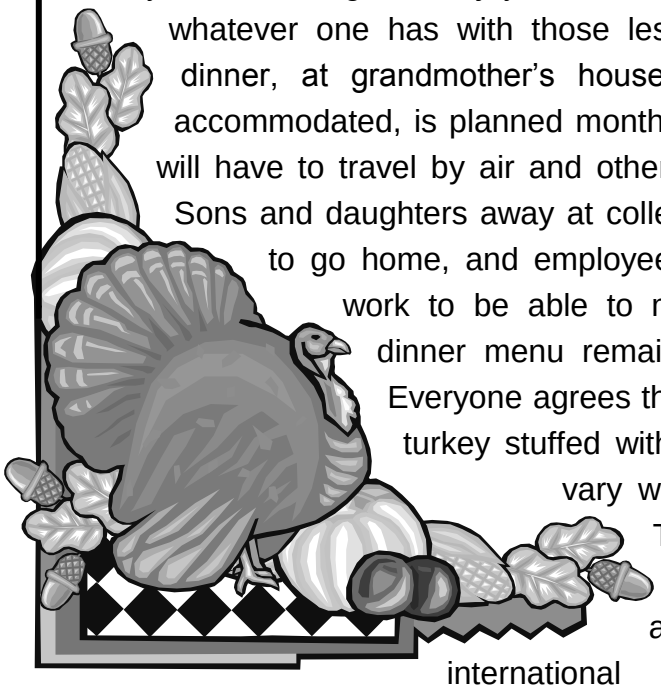
24) If you are too young to handle a knife, _____.

A) have someone use it for you
B) eat it with your hands
C) don’t sit at the table
D) don’t eat it

Read the text. Choose the option that completes each sentence correctly.

THE FOURTH THURSDAY OF NOVEMBER

Thanksgiving, the most truly American of the national holidays in the United States, was first celebrated in 1621 in the United States by English settlers of the Plymouth colony. The spirit and customs of this celebration have remained unchanged. Just as it was at the first Pilgrim feast, it is a day for the gathering of the clan to give thanks for the year's blessings, to enjoy the fruits of the harvest, and to share whatever one has with those less fortunate. The big family dinner, at grandmother's house or one where all can be accommodated, is planned months ahead. Some of the family will have to travel by air and others will make long motor trips. Sons and daughters away at college use their four-day holiday to go home, and employees take extra days from their work to be able to make the trip. Basically the dinner menu remains as it was in early times. Everyone agrees the dinner must be built around turkey stuffed with a bread dressing. Recipes vary with families and with regions. Table decorations follow traditional patterns. Flowers also bring the fall indoors. The international visitor, then, would see Thanksgiving as a day when the American family renews its gratitude for freedom to live and gives thanks to God for abundant blessing and sharing them with others.



25) The first Thanksgiving Day took place in _____.

A) England

B) Plymouth

C) all the United States

D) all American countries

26) This celebration gathers _____.

A) relatives

B) just the employees

C) just the young people

D) grandmothers exclusively

27) Some people _____ to be at home on Thanksgiving.

A) do extra work

B) make long trips

C) make foreign food

D) make dresses and patters

28) Nowadays people celebrate Thanksgiving following the _____ way.

A) new

B) modern

C) different

D) traditional

29) The main dish on this holiday is _____.

A) milk

B) turkey

C) cream

D) the dressing

Read the text and choose the alternative that completes each sentence correctly.



If drainage canals and forest fires hadn't been sucking the life from the wetlands around Caño Negro for the past 30 years, they could be a paradise for eco-tourists and wildlife photographers, not to mention herons, caimans, turtles and fish. Instead, what once was wetland area is now a paradise for dead trees, burnt grass, a few oranges groves and a few head of cattle. If something isn't done to save the place, in a few years, people might as well refer to the area as "Caño Negro wastelands." All this damage has been done, say residents, by local landowners, people who live among what was once a picturesque and unique habitat. It is the responsibility of the Environment and Energy Ministry to take whatever steps necessary to end the destruction. If those canals can be dug, they can be filled to allow wetlands some opportunity to recuperate and regenerate. Those who dug the canals in the first place, should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. There is no excuse for complacency. Public officials should take advantage of the efforts scientists and environmental groups develop and start emergency plans to save the wetlands.

30) According to the text, _____ substituted Caño Negro's wetland.

A) a picturesque habitat
B) dead grass and trees
C) an eco-tourist paradise
D) hundreds of orange trees

31) The _____ is the responsibility of the environment and Energy Ministry.

A) excuse for complacency
B) destruction of this place
C) solution of the problem
D) drainage of the canals

32) The government should take the necessary steps to _____.

A) make a paradise of dead trees
B) take wild photographs
C) stop this destruction
D) catch the caiman

33) Caño Negro can become a wildlife _____ if people protect it.

A) dried canal
B) ruined land
C) area of burnt grass
D) harmoniously-balanced place

Read the text and choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

GET READY FOR A THRILLING ADVENTURE

Costa Rica's topography provides excellent water all year long. Costa Sol Rafting runs tours of class II rivers (for beginners) through class IV rivers (for intermediates), like the Reventazon and Pacuare, and offers the highest quality trips available.



All tours include:

- lunch
- insurance
- transportation
- security kayak
- typical breakfast
- rafting equipment
- trained guides in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and First Aid

Be ready to get wet! During the rafting trip you should wear sneakers or river shoes, shorts and a T-shirt. Bring a change of clothing and a towel for after the trip.

34) Costa Sol offers tourists _____ trips.

A) boring

B) unexciting

C) adventurous

D) overnight-stay

35) Costa Rican rivers _____ for rafting during the whole year.

A) supply enough water

B) offer little excitement

C) show deficient conditions

D) have the lowest water level

36)

1. Beginners must practice rafting only in class II rivers.
2. All participants provide their own the necessary equipment.
3. Intermediates are allowed to practice rafting in class IV rivers.
4. Only intermediates are allowed to practice rafting in Costa Rican rivers.

From the options above, which statements are correct? _____

A) 1 and 2

B) 2 and 3

C) 3 and 1

D) 4 and 1

37) The rafting trip company has _____ for the tourists in case of accidents.

A) lunch

B) breakfast

C) insurance

D) river shoes

INGLÉS CONED

Read the text and choose the alternative that completes each sentence correctly.

CALIFORNIA

Every year, millions of tourists visit California. California is known for its beautiful scenery, warm climate, and excellent food. There are twenty national parks in California. They are visited by over thirty million people every year. Many world famous museums are found there. The state is divided into two parts, called Northern California and Southern California. San Francisco and Yosemite National park are located in Northern California. San Francisco is surrounded by water on three sides and is a city with a beautiful bay and several bridges; its streets are always filled with tourists. On the north end of the bay is Napa Valley, where many excellent wines are produced. South of San Francisco, there is an area that is famous for its computer industries. Los Angeles, Hollywood and Disneyland are located in Southern California. Southern California is known for its desert areas. Southern California is one of the few places in the word where you can ski in the morning and surf in the afternoon.

38) Many people visit California; in fact, _____ 30 million people go there every year.

A) more than
B) less than
C) exactly
D) almost

39) We can find many important bridges in _____.

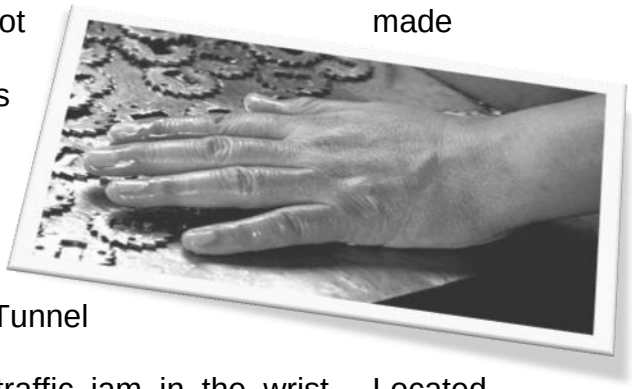
A) Yosemite National Park
B) San Francisco
C) Los Angeles
D) Hollywood

40) Southern San Francisco has _____ industries.

A) high technology
B) unimportant
C) good wine
D) bad food

Read the article below and chose the option that answers each question correctly.

THE CARPAL TUNNEL



The human wrist was not made to carry out repetitive tasks for extended periods of time. Using wrists repetitively causes the Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, which is like a traffic jam in the wrist. Located among the bones and tendons of the wrist area, there is a major median nerve that transfers signals to some of the small muscles of the hand. This nerve also provides sensation to the thumb and first three fingers.

Pain is caused by the inflammation of tendons, which crushes the median nerve within the Carpal Tunnel.

41) What does this article talk about? About _____.

A) tunnel signals to all fingers
B) traffic jams in large muscles
C) an inflammation that affects wrists
D) all the bones and muscles of human body

42) What is the main cause of the Carpal Tunnel Syndrome? The _____.

A) fingers
B) traffic jams
C) transfer of signals
D) excessive use of wrists

43) Where is the median nerve? _____.

A) In the fingers
B) In the thumbs
C) In the fingernails
D) near bones and tendons

44) What causes the pain? The _____.

A) inflammation of fingers
B) swelling of tendons
C) median nerve
D) first fingers

Read the text. Choose the alternative that completes each statement correctly.

STRESS

Nature has given us a 'fight or flight' response. The survival of primitive man depended on this response, which compensated for his limited understanding of the world. When faced with danger, primitive man, with his muscular tension and his brain alert, was immediately ready to fight the enemy or escape. Nowadays, the chances of meeting a wild animal are small, but the modern jungle is just so dangerous. We constantly face a variety of stressful situations for which the 'fight or flight' response may not be adequate. As the tension rises and ca not be released by fighting or escaping, the body gets into a state of readiness for nothing. It is this tension that is responsible for chronic stress. In the long term, stress may cause diseases such as skin rashes, insomnia, ulcers, high blood pressure and heart attacks.



HOW CAN YOU COMBAT STRESS?

DO eat a well-balanced diet containing plenty of fruit and vegetables.
DO sleep at least eight hours a night and go to bed early.
DO talk about your problems.
DO NOT hold stress. Use exercise or a sport to let it flow out.

These techniques will not solve your problems, but they will help you to see them differently, so that you will find it easier to handle them.

45) All the recommendations given help you to _____ problems.

A) deal with
B) find more
C) solve all the
D) depend on the

46) One technique to avoid stress is to _____.

A) sleep all day

B) go to bed early at night

C) sleep at least four hours

D) have a vegetable-free diet

47) Some diseases mentioned in the text are _____.

A) all heart related

B) just short-term ones

C) ulcers and skin rashes

D) asthma and low pressure

48) Another way of combating stress is _____.

A) playing a sport

B) not talking to people

C) having an unbalanced diet

D) having stressful responses

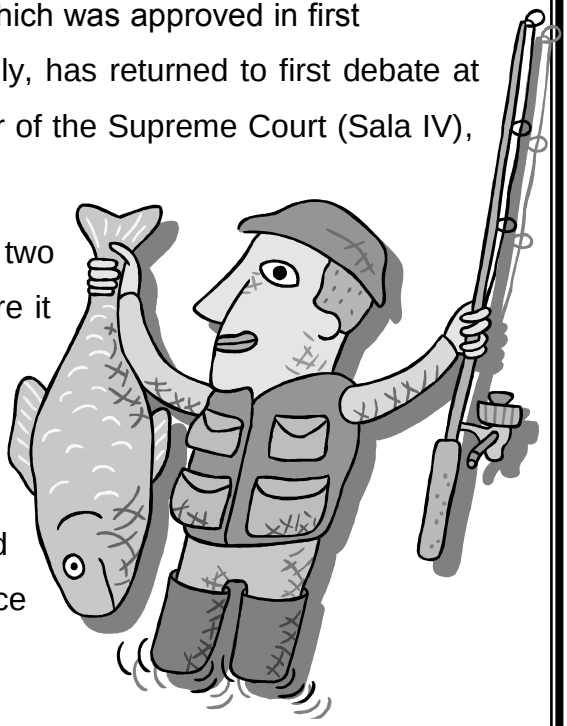
Read the article below and choose the option that best answers each question.

PROPOSED FISHING LAW SENT BACK TO DEBATE

A proposed law that would give government officials authority to enforce the nation's fishing regulations, which was approved in first debate by the Legislative Assembly in July, has returned to first debate at the request of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court (Sala IV), the Association Mar Viva announced.

The court recommended changes to just two paragraphs of the proposed law, to ensure it will not later be declared unconstitutional, according to a statement from Mar Viva.

Parts of the previous fishing law were declared unconstitutional in1995, and Costa Rica has been unable to enforce fishing regulations ever since.



49) What is the purpose of the Fishing Law? To _____.

d. create the Association Mar Viva

e. be declared unconstitutional

f. enforce fishing regulations

D) approve the "Sala IV"

50) What happened with this law in first debate? _____.

a. The Constitutional Chamber returned it

b. Authorities approved the nation

c. The government sent officials

D) The Assembly approved it

51) What did the “Sala IV” request about this law? To _____.

a. re-write two paragraphs

b. propose a whole new law

c. change the Supreme Court

D) declare it unconstitutional later

52) What happened with the previous Fishing Law? It _____.

e. turned into the Association Mar Viva

f. had unconstitutional sections

g. enforced fishing regulations

h. succeeded after 1995

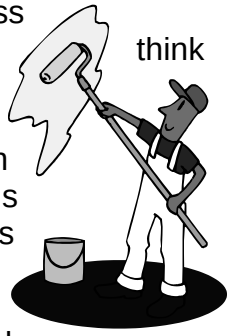
Read the text and choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

GERMAN: **self employed**

All my friends seem to earn more than I do. I suppose it is easier if you are employed in a regular 9 to 5 job. I work on people's houses and manage construction sites all day. I stay pretty fit doing that. Then in the evenings and on the weekends I have to make phone calls about jobs and paperwork. It never seems to end!



MANUEL: housepainter



My friends say my work is less demanding than theirs, but I think I work just as hard as they do. I spend a lot of time alone because my job cannot begin until all the construction work is completed. Usually, the rooms look great when I have finished my work. Sometimes customers choose really ugly colors, but I have to respect their decision.

ROSAURA: artist

Working for yourself is hard because you are responsible for everything. If no one calls and asks you to work for them, you have to go out to look for work. Luckily, I now have some regular clients. I paint pictures for some expensive hotels.



ANTONIO: orchestra conductor



It would be impossible for me to do my job on my own. The musicians I work with are extremely talented, and they rely on me to make sure they sound as good as possible. We often work evenings and weekends, and we travel a lot. Working with a large number of other people can be challenging and it really bothers me if someone is moody because it affects everyone else.

53) Rosaura has some regular _____.

E) rooms

F) workers

G) expenses

d. customers

54) Both, Antonio and German have some work to do _____, too.

E) on Saturdays and Sundays
F) at expensive hotels
G) choosing clients
H) at home

55) Certainly, _____ job always requires other people's participation to be fulfilled.

D) Rosaura's
E) German's
F) Antonio's
D) Manuel's

56) A job that implies team performance is the _____.

E) orchestra conductor
F) self-employed
G) painter
D) artist

57) A feature three of the occupations share is that they _____.

D) end their work before the construction finishes
E) begin their work at 9 and finish at 5 p.m.
F) are responsible for their own jobs
e. work with talented musicians

58) The article mentions that once in a while, _____ disagrees with the customer's choices.

E) Rosaura

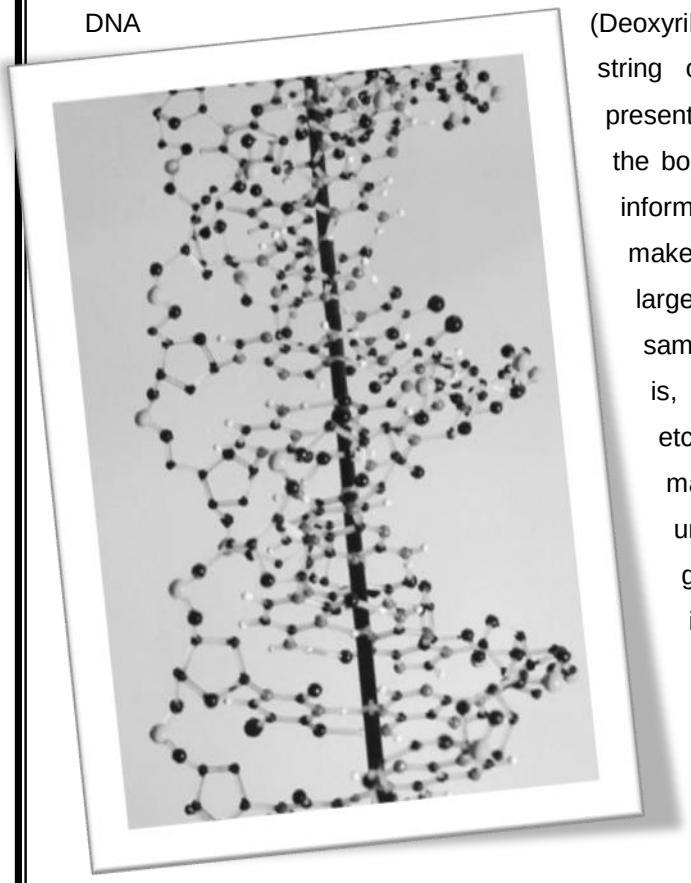
F) German

G) Antonio

H) Manuel

Read the text. Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

THE SCIENCE OF DNA



DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) is a string of chemicals that is present in every single cell of the body. It contains all the information necessary to make a human being. A large part of the DNA is the same for every human that is, two arms, two eyes, etc. But the things that make each person unique: hair color, blood group, etc; are also included. Scientists are now able to help the police in their investigations. By comparing a suspect's DNA pattern with that of a sample found at the scene of a crime, scientists can say accurately whether the person was present at the scene. This can help establish guilt or innocence. It is estimated that only two people in every ten billion may have identical DNA. Since the entire population of the world is only five billion, it is safe to say that each person's DNA fingerprint is unique.

59) DNA serves _____ to find important and specific traits.

A) chemicals
B) scientists
C) the arms
D) the hair

60) Only two people in the world may have _____ DNA.

A) the smallest
B) the largest
C) the same
D) different

61) The police can solve _____ using DNA information.

A) crime
B) violence
C) alcoholism
D) traffic jams

62) DNA is present _____.

A) exclusively in the arms
B) only in the fingerprints
C) in the eyes only
D) in all the body

Read the article and choose the alternative that completes each sentence correctly.

THE UNITED NATIONS



The United Nations has been the most important world organization in history. Its purposes are to keep peace among nations, and to contribute to the growth of international cooperation. If a country wants to join the organization, it has to promise to solve any problem with other countries in peaceful way, and to help the U. N. carry out its actions. Besides, the country has to accept that all the other members have equal rights and responsibilities. The U.N cannot participate in the solution of political problems within countries unless it is absolutely necessary in order to achieve international peace. There had been previous attempts to have a world organization similar to the U.N., but they failed. The United Nations was planned in 1944. On that occasion, political leaders from more than twenty countries promised, among other things, that their nations were going to continue fighting against Germany and any other country that could become a threat to world peace. It took almost a year to have the official document of the organization ready, and it was finally signed by representatives of fifty republics in San Francisco, California, in 1945. The U.N. would try to do its best to avoid the atrocities of an eventual Third World War.

63) The United Nations' purposes are to maintain _____ among the countries.

A) political problems and actions

B) wars and responsibility

C) problems and solutions

D) peace and cooperation

64) Previous attempts to create organizations similar to the U.N. have _____.

A) succeeded
B) been sounded
C) continued growing
D) not been successful

65) It took around one year to _____.

A) obtain the signing of the U.N. document
B) promise atrocities to political leaders
C) order the eventual Third World War
D) become a threat to the world

66) The United Nations will try to _____ an eventual Third World War.

A) promote the representatives of
B) prevent the atrocities of
C) carry out events for
D) be part of

Read the text. Choose the alternative that completes each sentence correctly.

MASS MEDIA



In the world, mass media are very important to inform you about what is happening in and far from your country. You can be in Japan, the United States or Australia in just a second by watching TV news. Costa Rica has excellent means of mass communication. There are TV channels that provide 24-hour satellite coverage from many parts of the world. Also, you can find national and international newspapers and magazines. They are available at newsstands, bookstores and upscale hotels. The Tico Times is an English language newspaper that covers environmental issues. It is a particularly good service for information on cultural events. You can find it weekly at newsstands nationwide or you can get a six-month subscription.

67) The purpose of the mass media is to inform people about what is occurring _____.

A) in and out of the country
B) only in small nations
C) only in Costa Rica
D) only nationwide

68) TV channels provide information _____ from many parts of the world.

A) just during twelve hours a day
B) twenty-four hours a day
C) only on weekends
D) only at night

69) There are national and _____ newspapers available at newsstands.

A) nationwide
B) satellite
C) foreign
D) local

70) *The Tico Times* covers news mainly related to _____.

A) bookstores and upscale hotels
B) culture and the environment
C) the available newsstands
D) six-month subscriptions

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- Curso de inglés online. En http://www.curso-ingles.com/
- El Blog para Aprender Inglés. En http://elblogdelingles.blogspot.com
- English.class.eu En http://www.english-class.eu/?gclid=CJ38ve2b-40CFRqsOAoddAuWPA
- Grammar http://www.englishwsheets.com/word_order.html

Reading comprehensions

- http://www.englishforeveryone.org/Topics/Reading-Comprehension.htm
- Blog para prácticas de bachillerato http://drepzingles.blogspot.com/p/practicas-bachillerato.html
- Readings http://drepzingles.blogspot.com/p/practicas-bachillerato.html
- Blog para prácticas de bachillerato http://drepzingles.blogspot.com/p/practicas-bachillerato.html
- Vocabulary http://englishwilleasy.com/english-through-pictures/individual-sports-recreation/
- Practiceshttp://iteslj.org/questions/gender.htmlhttp://iteslj.org/questions/gender.html