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SISTEMA DE GESTION DE CALIDAD - SGC- MECI-SISTEDA



TRAVELING - BY YOSOYCESAR2013



Learning English, Having Fun
Learning Guideline - Fourth Edition
By César Tenorio Toro
Meaningful Experience - MEN

WWW.TOONDOO.COM



STUDENT'S BOOK and WORKBOOK

Student's name: _____ . Grade: 9-

Material realizado por César Tenorio Toro.
Magíster en Gestión de la Tecnología Educativa. Universidad de Santander
Ganador Experiencia Significativa en Educación Integrando las TIC. Ministerio de Educación Nacional. 2016.
Licenciado en Lenguas Extranjeras Inglés-Francés. Universidad del Valle.
Profesional en Estudios Políticos. Universidad del Valle.
Par Evaluador ICFES

Plan of Guideline

Units	Reading / Writing	Listening / Speaking	Grammar
Traveling around the world	short stories. Reading Strategies: previewing, inference, scanning, skimming. Tipos de texto.	Listening for main ideas	Verb tenses: present perfect, regular and irregular verbs, future, conditionals, time expressions.

ESTANDAR

Leo y comprendo textos narrativos y descriptivos o narraciones y descripciones de diferentes fuentes sobre temas que me son familiares y comprendo textos argumentativos cortos y sencillos.

Hago presentaciones breves para describir, narrar, justificar y explicar brevemente hechos y procesos; también mis sueños esperanzas y ambiciones.

Learning Basic Rights:

- Requests and provides information about experiences and plans in a clear and brief manner using his/her own information or information about familiar situations. Likewise, the student uses familiar vocabulary and may ask for assistance from classmates and/or the teacher (1).
- Explains in written form different familiar situations and facts in a coherent and simple manner. The student can establish relationships of addition, sequence, and cause and effect as well as simple comparisons (2).
- Recognizes specific information in short oral and written texts on topics of general interest. The student uses different reading strategies such as: previewing (images, titles, subtitles, etc.), prediction, the underlining of key words and Spanish cognates, and the identification of the general idea of the text (skimming) (3).
- Exchanges information about academic and general interest topics, through simple conversations, dialogues, and role-plays. In these conversations, the student may express opinions in a simple manner using previously studied models (4).
- Makes brief presentations on academic topics related to his/her school environment or community including in the presentation: relevant facts, specific details, and specific vocabulary pertinent to the topic. Prior to giving the presentation, the student prepares and receives advice from his/her classmates and/or teacher (6).

CATEGORIA	SUPERIOR	ALTO	BAJO	BASICO
Uso de guía y diccionario en clase	Trae a clase todos los elementos requeridos para las actividades	Lleva consigo la mayoría de elementos pedidos por el docente.	Trae a clase algunos de los elementos solicitados.	No trae material de trabajo a clase.
Producción escrita	Cumple los objetivos del deber académico y los tiempos estipulados a cabalidad.	Por lo general cumple los objetivos del deber académico y los tiempos de entrega.	Poco compromiso académico y personal en la presentación de deberes académicos.	Genera dispersión en la realización de los deberes académicos.
Producción oral	Expresa puntos de vista y solicita peticiones formales e información de manera fluida y respetuosa.	Expresa puntos de vista y solicita peticiones formales e información de forma lenta pero clara.	Presenta dificultad para lograr expresarse en el idioma.	No logra expresarse fluidamente. Debe practicar más.
Comprensión de escucha y de lectura	Comprende los contenidos e información de los textos y conversaciones trabajados en clase.	Comprende parcialmente los contenidos y la información de los textos y conversaciones trabajados en clase.	Se le dificultad identificar parte de la información de los textos y conversaciones de clase.	Presenta dificultades para reconocer información básica en textos y conversaciones trabajados en clase.
Respeto y responsabilidad	Participa con entusiasmo, respeto, solidaridad y responsabilidad.	Participa con respeto y responsabilidad.	Debe demostrar mayor nivel de compromiso y responsabilidad.	Muestra apatía y desinterés.

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Unit 1. Traveling Around the World. LESSON 1. Tell someone about a past event.

Goals

1. Tell someone a past event
2. Describe past activities
3. Talk about outdoor activities



1. Reading.

a) Circle the vocabulary you think you can see in the pictures

People, farm, animals, carriages, costumes, balls, beer, food, concert, books, telephones

b) Circle the vocabulary you think people are expressing



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2. Reading and writing.

Warm-up: Where do you usually go on vacation? What activities do you do?

Building your vocabulary

- The words below relate to traveling language. Which categories would you use to classify them? Organize the words in word webs according to these categories.

accomodation – brochure -- school -- car rental – downtown - hotel -- quiz -- participation -- theme park -- travel agency -- bookstore -- vacation -- sightseer – sports facilities – campsite – hostel - round ticket

Which places have you been in your life? Make a list.

Which places can you see in the cartoon?

Which festivals or celebrations are there?

FESTIVALS - BY YOSOYCESAR2013

The Carnival of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Balloon Festival, USA
La Tomatina, Spain
Holi Festival, India
Mexico's Day of the Dead
Snow Festival, China
Carnival of Venice, Italy
Oktoberfest, Germany
Black and White's Carnival, Colombia
Elephant Festival, India

World`s 10 best festivals



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3. GRAMMAR. The past tense of be.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I was	I was not/wasn't	Was I?
You were	You were not/weren't	Were you?
He was	He was not/wasn't	Was he?
She was	She was not/wasn't	Was she?
It was	It was not/wasn't	Was it?
We were	We were not/weren't	Were we?
You were	You were not/weren't	Were you?
They were	They were not/weren't	Were they?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I was.
No, I wasn't.

4. GRAMMAR PRACTICE.

With a partner, take turns asking and answering the questions about the calendar. Today is June 21.

1. What day was yesterday? Example: "yesterday was June 20"
2. What day was six days ago? _____
3. What day was one month ago? _____
4. What day was the day before yesterday? _____
5. What were the dates of last Saturday and Sunday? _____
6. What day was two months ago? _____

5. GRAMMAR. Present Perfect Tense.

El Presente Perfecto o Present Perfect de cualquier verbo está compuesto por dos elementos: la forma apropiada del verbo auxiliar to have (en presente) y el "past participle" del verbo principal. La forma del "past participle" de un verbo regular es raíz + ed, por ejemplo: played, arrived, looked.

We use the Present Perfect to say that an action happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important. You CANNOT use the Present Perfect with specific time expressions such as: yesterday, one

year ago, last week, when I was a child, when I lived in Japan, at that moment, that day, one day, etc. **We CAN use the Present Perfect with unspecific expressions such as: ever, never, once, many times, several times, before, so far, already, yet, etc.**

6. **Integrated skills.** Students see video about Present Perfect. Retrieved from <https://youtu.be/7ivjnZkyQc>

		Present Perfect			
		Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short Answers
S i n g u l a r	1	I have played	I haven't played	have I played?	Yes, I have No, I haven't
	2	You have played	You haven't played	have you played?	Yes, you have No, you haven't
	M	He has played	He hasn't played	has he played?	Yes, he has No, he hasn't
	F	She has played	She hasn't played	has she played?	Yes, she has No, she hasn't
	A	It has played	It hasn't played	has it played?	Yes, it has No, it hasn't
P l u r a l	1	We have played	We haven't played	have we played?	Yes, we have No, we haven't
	2	You have played	You haven't played	have you played?	Yes, you have No, you haven't
	3	They have played	They haven't played	have they played?	Yes, they have No, they haven't

7. **Integrated skills.** With a partner, take turns asking and answering the questions.

What have you done lately?

Example: "I have read a wonderful book"

Have you ever been to United States? _____

Has the train arrived yet? _____

Where have you been all night long? _____

Has your mother seen her cat today? _____

Have you written the letter? _____

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8. **Reading.** Students practice more at <http://www.agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/present-perfect>.
9. **Reading.** Students practice vocabulary related to celebrations as well as they reinforce knowledge about different cultures.

candle skull festival ancestors All Saints Day
 Day of The Dead paper flower altar
 offerings incense sugar skeleton graves

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



10. **Writing.** With a partner, make sentences with each word from the puzzle by using simple past tense or present perfect.

11. **Integrated skills.** Students visit a web site and share opinions about The Day of the Dead.
http://latino.si.edu/dayofthedead/DOD_testing.swf

12. **Reading Strategies.** Strategies that can help students read more quickly and effectively include:

Previewing: reviewing titles, section headings, and photo captions to get a sense of the structure and content of a reading selection

Predicting: using knowledge of the subject matter to make predictions about content and vocabulary and check comprehension; using knowledge of the text type and purpose to make predictions about discourse structure; using knowledge about the author to make predictions about writing style, vocabulary, and content

Skimming and scanning: using a quick survey of the text to get the main idea, identify text structure, confirm or question predictions

Guessing from context: using prior knowledge of the subject and the ideas in the text as clues to the meanings of unknown words, instead of stopping to look them up

Paraphrasing: stopping at the end of a section to check comprehension by restating the information and ideas in the text

Skimming: es la estrategia de lectura que consiste en leer en forma global un texto para tener una idea general de éste. Con esta estrategia se puede identificar el área, tema o idea general y el vocabulario.

Scanning: esta estrategia permite hacer una pesquisa, es decir, buscar una información determinada, como un nombre, fecha, dato específico, etc.

Intensive Reading: esta estrategia permite una comprensión total del texto. En este nivel de comprensión el lector está en capacidad de resumir las ideas principales.

Altars are also decorated with candles and marigolds—the light of the candle and scent of the flowers (called cempasuchitl) are said to attract the souls of the deceased and draw them back for a short time to take part in the pleasures they once enjoyed in life.

Families also visit the graves of their loved ones, cleaning the headstones, and decorating with flowers, and bringing food and music.

The roots of Day of the Dead are pre-Colombian, and many of the symbols and practices are derived from the indigenous groups of Meso America (Maya and Aztec, e.g.). Images of skeletons dancing or doing other comical things are common.



Octavio Paz, a native of Mexico and winner of the 1990 Nobel Prize in literature, observes "The word death is not pronounced in New York, in Paris, in London, because it burns the lips. The Mexican, in contrast, is familiar with death, jokes about it, caresses it, sleeps with it, celebrates it, it is one of his favorite toys and his most steadfast love."

Taken from <https://i.ytimg.com/vi/V50Ba0U2AoE/hqdefault.jpg>

For more information, visit http://www.mexconnect.com/mex_/feature/daydeadindex.html

Glossary:

Antepasados – ancestors; the ones who are given offerings by their families and friends.

Atole - a hot beverage made with ground corn powder or cornstarch

Calacas – skulls and skeletons that are shown in a variety of activities

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Calaveritas de azucar – sugar skulls that are elaborately decorated, sugar represents the sweetness of life and skull represents

Cempasuchitl – yellow or orange marigolds that are seen on graves and altars and whose smell and color are believed to attract the spirits and lead them back home

Mole – a chocolate based sauce made with many herbs and spices, usually served on chicken or turkey

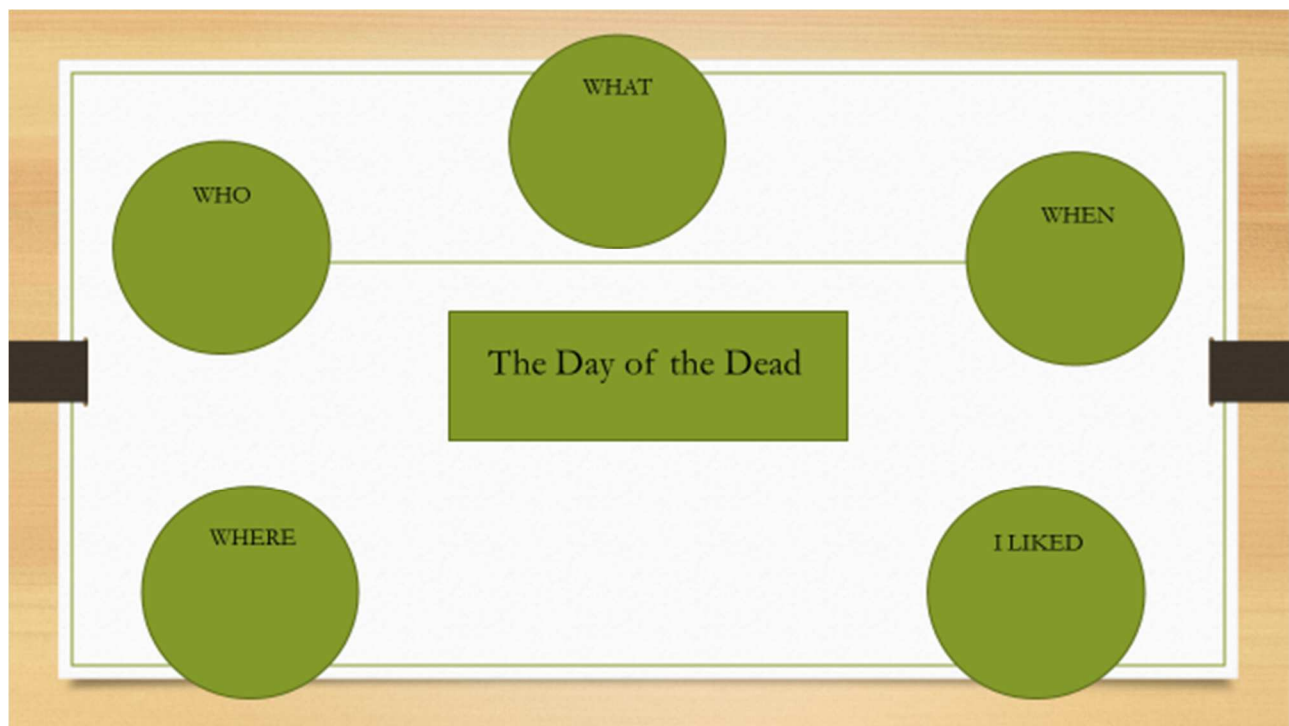
Ofrenda – “offering,” another word for altar where food, candles, flowers, pictures and mementos are left for the dead

Pan de muerto – “bread of the dead,” baked into different shapes (human, bones, etc) and usually put on the altar

Papel picado – “punched paper,” paper banners decorated with elaborate designs.

Taken from http://latino.si.edu/dayofthedeath/Dia_de_los_Muertos_FACT_SHEET.pdf

14. **Writing.** Complete the chart according to the previous text.



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15. **Intensive reading.**

a. Why do people celebrate The Day of the Dead?

b. How do Mexicans celebrate it?

c. Where does this celebration come from?

d. What does Octavio Paz mean by these words: *"The word death is not pronounced in New York, in Paris, in London, because it burns the lips. The Mexican, in contrast, is familiar with death, jokes about it, caresses it, sleeps with it, celebrates it, it is one of his favorite toys and his most steadfast love."*

16. **Writing.** Find out differences and similarities origins of Halloween and the origins of Day of the Dead. Complete the chart.

Origins of Day of the Dead	Origins of Halloween

17. **Grammar practice.** Read the sentences, circle the mistakes and correct them.

a. People has celebrated Day of the Dead since pre-Columbian times.

b. This is to remember family members who have not died.

c. Altars have been always decorated with clothes, paper, lanterns and balloons.

d. Americans don't celebrate this because it is not a tradition.

18. **Integrated skills.** Destination: Antarctica. Listen to the script.

Retrieved from <http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/destinations/antarctica-overview-dest>

Pre: what do you know about Antarctica? Where is it? Who live there? How is life there?

See these videos as warming-up: <https://vimeo.com/124858722> - https://youtu.be/8FEhg_l1ZmU

Building your vocabulary. Circle the words you think are related to the topic.

Weather – traveling – go shopping – summer – cold – forest – penguins – flowers – university – partying – desert – temperature – journey – windy – wildlife – transportation – technology – faze.

While:

Hi, I'm Patty Kim. Now for a new and unique travel destination. A place where the beaches aren't golden; the weather is definitely not warm; and the locals... well, let's just say they're a pretty unruly bunch. But that doesn't seem to **faze** travelers who heading in growing numbers to the far reaches of Antarctica.



Taken from https://farm4.staticflickr.com/3276/2633868173_8f905a81f4_b.jpg

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It is a land of colossal size and extremes. **Encompassing** over 5 million square miles, Antarctica is larger than Europe or Australia. Its thick ice sheets hold 70% of the Earth's fresh water...yet with a yearly average of only 2 **inches** of precipitation; it is also the world's largest desert. Antarctica is the windiest and coldest place on Earth. Average temperatures here range from the negative nineties (-90's) in winter, to above freezing in the summer along the coast.

Tourist journeys to world's frozen south most often begin in Ushuaia, Argentina or Punta Arenas in Chile, though trips can also be made from New Zealand, Australia, or even Cape Town, South Africa. Tours often take place during Antarctica's summer, between November and February, when the pack ice is at its lowest and wildlife is most active.

Even before making **landfall**, you can witness sights found almost nowhere else on Earth. Gigantic icebergs, **carved** by the wind and the sea into floating caverns, **soaring** towers and stately arches.

For a closer look at the **bergs**, tourists can travel by zodiac raft or sea-kayak through a maze of ice and ocean. While out there, don't be surprised if you come face to tail with some of the large denizens of the deep – humpback whales at their summer feeding grounds...orcas on the prowl...seals big and small...and the most famous resident of the South Pole...the penguin.

Several species of penguins live in the Antarctic. Throughout the year, the birds breed and lay their eggs. Colonies sprout along the coastlines.

In addition to **spotting** wildlife, you can **trek** past majestic mountains... Visit scientific research stations and explore historic **huts** left behind by daring early adventurers. And marvel at a land that is still truly wild.

Post. A) Thick true or false to the statements.

Statement	True	False
Tourists seem to enjoy Antarctica		
Australia is smaller than Antarctica		
There can be dangerous creatures in the ocean		
Penguins give birth along the coastlines		
You can attend class at scientific centers.		

B) Find synonyms of the words in bold.

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19. Reading comprehension. Read the test and choose the correct option.

The Day of the Dead (o Día de los Muertos) is celebrated on the 1st and 2nd of November every year, by Mexican and Latin American people. The Day of the Dead is also sometimes called All Souls' Day.

The Day of the Dead is a lively and happy festival. During the holiday, family members gather together to pray for deceased family and friends, and to remember them.

Mexican traditions connected with the holiday include building elaborately decorated altars or shrines (called ofrendas) in homes to honor loved ones who have died, and decorating altars with photographs, skulls made from sugar, scented candles, and offerings of favorite foods and drinks for deceased relatives and friends.

Graves and altars are decorated with orange or yellow marigolds during the festival, as marigolds are thought to

attract the souls of the dead. Many people believe that it is easier for the souls of the departed to visit the living on the Day of the Dead.



- 1. Which is NOT another name for the Mexican Day of the Dead?**
 - a. El Día de los Muertos.
 - b. All Souls' Day.
 - c. Halloween

- 2. The Day of the Dead is...**
 - a. Mexican holiday
 - b. North American festival
 - c. Spanish tradition

- 3. People take ____ to altars**
 - a. Chocolate money.
 - b. beers and steak
 - c. sugar skulls

- 4. These are NOT connected with the Day of the Dead**
 - a. Witches
 - b. shrines
 - c. offerings.

- 5. What type of flowers is connected with the festival?**
 - a. Lillies.
 - b. Roses
 - c. marigolds

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Cristóbal Colón School
(Cali)

By César Tenorio
Volumen 1, number 4

A Global Power City

New York City

New York is the most populous city in the United States and the center of the New York metropolitan area, one of the most populous urban agglomerations in the world. New York City is the capital of the State of New York. A global power city, New York exerts a significant impact upon commerce, finance, media, art, fashion, research, technology, education, and entertainment. It is also an important center for international diplomacy and has been described as the cultural capital of the world.



Central Park

Culture

New York City consists of five boroughs, each of which is a county of New York State. The five boroughs-The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island- were consolidated into a single city in 1898. With a census estimated 2012 population of 8,336,697.

New York is the most densely populated major city in the United States. As many as 800 languages are spoken in New York, making it the most linguistically diverse city in the world.

Places to visit

There are interesting places to visit in New York.

- Central Park - Statue of Liberty - Empire State Building
- Broadway - Metropolitan Museum of Art
- Fifth Avenue - Brooklyn Bridge - Times Square
- New York Public Library

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New York

Fifth Avenue

New Vocabulary

- a) Diplomacy: _____
- b) Boroughs: _____
- c) Densely: _____
- d) Urban: _____



Answer the questions

1. What is the capital of New York State?

2. Why is NYC an important city?

3. What are five districts of NYC?

4. How many people live in NYC?

5. Why is NYC known as the cultural capital of the world? _____

Metropolitan Museum of Art



Say true or false

1. New York is the biggest city in the US TRUE –

FALSE

2. New York is a crowded city

TRUE – FALSE

3. You can find Hispanics, Asians and Europeans in New York

TRUE – FALSE

4. The city was founded in 1898

True - False

Project

Choose one of the places listed above and

- 1) Find information like activities, etc,
- 2) Make a written report,
- 3) Be ready to present it to the class.

Thank you and good luck!

20. **Writing.** New York

- a. Where is New York situated? _____
- b. How many people live in the Big Apple? _____
- c. How many visitors go every year? _____
- d. Where can you see the whole city? _____

24. **Say true or false.**

- a. You cannot buy anything in New York _____
- b. if you want to relax, don't go to Central Park _____
- c. There are more than 800 languages in New York _____
- d. In Coney Island you can enjoy games and have fun _____
- e. New York is known as The Big Apple _____

25. **Play time.** Visit these two web sites to know more about New York.

http://www.educaplay.com/es/recursoseducativos/2420203/html5/cities_of_the_usa.htm

<https://youtu.be/MtCMtC50gwY>

26. **Reading. The Great Horoscope 2016.**

Pre: what's your astrological sign? Are you Taurus, aries, pisces, etc? What are some features?

While: read the text below and fill in the blanks with the appropriate sign.

- a) People from _____ will visit many places
- b) If you are _____ you will have good results at school
- c) People that belong to _____ will be rich
- d) People from _____ will lose friends
- e) People from _____ will need a job.
- f) People from _____ won't have a good health.

21 Mar to 20 Apr	Aries	♈
21 Apr to 21 May	Taurus	♉
22 May to 21 Jun	Gemini	♊
22 Jun to 22 Jul	Cancer	♋
23 Jul to 22 Aug	Leo	♌
23 Aug to 23 Sep	Virgo	♍
24 Sep to 23 Oct	Libra	♎
24 Oct to 22 Nov	Scorpio	♏
23 Nov to 21 Dec	Sagittarius	♐
22 Dec to 20 Jan	Capricorn	♑
21 Jan to 18 Feb	Aquarius	♒
19 Feb to 20 Mar	Pisces	♓

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The great horoscope for 2016



1. What is the future and past tense of these verbs
fall, have, meet, travel, visit, see, do, bring, help, find

2. Check the meaning of these words then read your horoscope

perhaps	because	lose
health	angry	advice
fast	easy	troubles
happiness	luck	patient
wonder	trust	till

 <p>Aries March 21 - April 20 This year will be very successful for you! You will travel and meet a lot of new friends. Perhaps you will meet the love of your life!</p>	<p>Libra September 23 - October 22 This year won't have very good start. Perhaps you will have problems with friends. But in summer it will turn better. The winter will be best!</p> 
<p>Taurus April 21 - May 20 You definitely had better years. You will have problems at school but because you are so ambitious, you will be a winner in the end.</p> 	<p>Scorpio October 23 - November 21 Hungry for adventure? This will be your year. The stars will help you in troubles but try to listen to your brain, too.</p> 
<p>Gemini May 21 - June 21 This year will be complicated. You will lose some friends but your real friends will stand by you! Winter will be dangerous for your health.</p> 	<p>Sagittarius November 22 - December 21 This year will bring happiness to your life. Problems that made you sad last year will end and you will feel much better and free!</p> 
<p>Cancer June 22 - July 22 Parents, parents, parents! This year they will try to control your life more than ever. This will make you angry, but try to listen to them. Perhaps you will benefit from their advice.</p> 	<p>Capricorn December 22 - January 19 This year won't bring you much luck. There will be some small problems in school, the teachers won't be very patient with you, so be careful! Try to work harder, you can!</p> 
<p>Leo July 23 - August 22 This year will bring love to your life. You will fall in love madly. Be careful! Summer will be critical. And this year you will need money so try to find some job. You'll find it!</p> 	<p>Aquarius January 20 - February 18 This year will be fun year! You'll meet interesting people, you'll visit interesting places and you'll have enough money. Love will also find you, but you will have to wait till the end of the year!</p> 
<p>Virgo August 23 - September 22 This year the stars will help you at school. You will think fast and everything will seem easy. If you study, you will be the best student in the class soon!</p> 	<p>Pisces February 19 - March 20 Chaos! This year you will often wonder why all the problems find you. Don't worry and trust your instincts. You will always find the right way. This year will bring some romance!</p> 

3. Answer the questions:

- Will you be lucky this year? Why?
- Will you have a good time this year? Why? Why not?
- Will there be any problems?
- Will you meet anyone interesting? Who do you think it will be?

25. Reading.

Chinese New Year 2017, year of the Rooster! What's your zodiac animal?

Taken from <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/0/chinese-new-year-2017-year-rooster-celebrate-whats-your-zodiac-animal/>



Happy Chinese New Year 2017 - The Year of the Rooster. The New Year has begun and will last until Feb 15, 2018.

The New Year, also known as the Spring Festival, is marked by the lunisolar Chinese calendar, so the date changes from year to year.

The festivities usually start the day before the New Year and continue until the Lantern Festival, the 15th day of the New Year.

Each Chinese New Year is characterized by one of 12 animals which appear in the Chinese zodiac.

The Chinese zodiac is divided into 12 blocks (or houses) just like its western counterpart, but with the major difference being that each house has a time-length of one year instead of one month.

This year, it's the Year of the Rooster, the 10th animal in the cycle. The next Year of the Rooster will be in 2029.

Which Chinese zodiac sign are you?

Your sign is derived from the year you were born in the Chinese lunar calendar.

The years below are a rough guide, but if you were born in January or February it may be slightly different as the New Year moves between Jan 21 and Feb 20.

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- **Rat:** 2008, 1996, 1984, 1972, 1960
- **Ox:** 2009, 1997, 1985, 1973, 1961
- **Tiger:** 2010, 1998, 1986, 1974, 1962
- **Rabbit:** 2011, 1999, 1987, 1975, 1963
- **Dragon:** 2012, 2000, 1988, 1976, 1964
- **Snake:** 2013, 2001, 1989, 1977, 1965
 - **Horse:** 2014, 2002, 1990, 1978, 1966
- **Sheep:** 2015, 2003, 1991, 1979, 1967
- **Monkey:** 2016, 2004, 1992, 1980, 1968
- **Rooster:** 2017, 2005, 1993, 1981, 1969
- **Dog:** 2018, 2006, 1994, 1982, 1970
- **Pig:** 2019, 2007, 1995, 1983, 1971



What does your Chinese zodiac sign mean?

In Chinese astrology, the 12 animal zodiac signs each have unique characteristics.

- **Rat:** Intelligence, adaptability, quick-wit, charm, artistry, gregariousness.
- **Ox:** Loyalty, reliability, thoroughness, strength, reasonability, steadiness, determination.
- **Tiger:** Enthusiasm, courage, ambition, leadership, confidence, charisma.
- **Rabbit:** Trustworthiness, empathy, modesty, diplomacy, sincerity, sociability.
- **Dragon:** Luckiness, flexibility, eccentricity, imagination, artistry, spirituality, charisma.
- **Snake:** Philosophical, organized, intelligent, intuitive, elegant, attentive, and decisive.
- **Horse:** Adaptable, loyal, courageous, ambitious, intelligent, adventurous, and strong.
- **Sheep:** Tasteful, crafty, warm, elegant, charming, intuitive, sensitive, calm.
- **Monkey:** Quick-witted, charming, lucky, adaptable, bright, versatile, lively, smart.
- **Rooster:** Honest, energetic, intelligent, flamboyant, flexible, diverse, confident.
- **Dog:** Loyal, sociable, courageous, diligent, steady, lively, adaptable, smart.
- **Pig:** Honorable, philanthropic, determined, optimistic, sincere, sociable.

Post: According to both readings, what sign are you and what foretells you?

Great Horoscope	Chinese Zodiac



<http://marshallramsey.com/wp-content/uploads/022713Horoscope.jpg>

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LESSON 2. Describe past events.





26. **GRAMMAR PRACTICE.** Complete the e-mail. Use the simple past tense and the past tense of be.

New Message _ ↗ ✕

Recipients **yosoycesar2013@gmail.com**

Subject **DESCRIBE PAST EVENTS**

Hi, César: yesterday was very busy. In the morning I _____ (**wake up**) at 5:00.
 I _____ (**take**) a shower and then I _____ (**have**) breakfast. Then I _____
 (**work**) until noon. After lunch I _____ (**listen**) to the weather report. The weather
 _____ (**be**) warm, so I _____ (**invite**) all my friends here. We _____ (**talk**)
 together for a while. Then María _____ (**play**) the guitar while her boyfriend Pablo
 _____ (**sing**) a ballad song. Some of my friends _____ (**check**) their e-mails while Dario
 _____ (**read**) a sports magazine. At the end of the day, my boyfriend came home and
 he _____ (**bring**) pizza for all of us. Susan _____ (**serve**) the drinks and Laura the sauce.
 After dinner my friends _____ (**leave**) home and I _____ (**study**) for Mr. Tenorio's
 class. I hope to see you soon.

Send  |  +  | 



27. **LISTENING.** Read and pronounce.

Buy	<u>Bought</u>	Eat	<u>Ate</u>	Read	<u>Read</u>
Come	<u>Came</u>	Get	<u>Got</u>	Say	<u>Said</u>
Cut	<u>Cut</u>	Go	<u>Went</u>	See	<u>Saw</u>
Do	<u>Did</u>	Have	<u>Had</u>	Take	<u>Took</u>
Drink	<u>Drank</u>	Make	<u>Made</u>	Think	<u>Thought</u>
Drive	<u>Drove</u>	Put	<u>Put</u>	Write	<u>Wrote</u>

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28. GRAMMAR PRACTICE. Complete the conversations. Use verbs in the simple past tense.

Conversation 1	Conversation 2
<p>A. Where _____ on Saturday? (Your / family / go)</p> <p>B. _____ to the movies (we / go). _____ a good family movie (we / see).</p> <p>A. _____ out to eat afterwards (you / go).</p> <p>B. Yes, we did. _____ Indonesian food (we / eat). _____ a lot of pepper (it have).</p> <p>A. But I _____ (think) your husband _____ (not like) peppery food.</p> <p>B. He does not usually like peppery food, but he ____ (eat) a little.</p>	<p>A. Who _____ (take) out the garbage this morning?</p> <p>B. Actually, Laura _____(take) it.</p> <p>A. And who _____ (do) the laundry?</p> <p>B. I am not sure. But I think Laura _____ (do) the laundry this morning too.</p> <p>A. That's great, but _____ (you / do) any household chores?</p> <p>B. Me? Last week _____ (I / do) all the chores: I _____ (go) shopping, and I _____ _____ (come) home early, and I _____ (make) dinner every night.</p>

29. Read the story and complete the chart. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TKaBRrs-kM>

Alice in Wonderland.

Parts of the city / house	Animals	New vocabulary	adjectives	food	characters
Garden	Rabbit	Fig Roam Fall Cry out Shrink Grab Run Grow Take a bite	Beautiful	Cake	Alice

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30. Play time. Make two teams. Two students stand at the board and circle any verb teacher says. The first students in doing it, will have the chance to make a sentence in past with his/her group.

31. Vocabulary. Write the past form and sentences.

Verb	Simple past	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Go	Went	César went to a concert two days ago.		
Do				
Think				
Write				
Read				
Be				
Begin				
Break				
Bring				
Build				
Buy				
Choose				
Cut				
Draw				
Drink				
Drive				
Eat				

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Forget				
Get				
Give				
Have				
Hurt				
Know				
Learn				
Leave				
Make				
Meat				
Pay				
Put				
Ride				
Run				
See				
Say				
Sell				
Send				
Sing				
Sleep				
Smell				
Speak				

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32. CONVERSATION MODEL.



Read and listen.

- A. Did you have a good weekend?
B. Let me think... oh, yeah. We had a great weekend.
A. What did you do?
B. Well on Saturday we went bike riding and to a movie. Then on Sunday, we went for a drive. What about you?
A. Well the weather was great, so we went for a walk on Saturday. And on Sunday we went to the beach.



33. SPEAKING PRACTICE. Ask your partner questions about an activity in the past. Use past-time expressions. Ideas: where did you go last vacation? What did you do? Who were you with? When did you travel?



34. LISTENING. . Read, listen, complete and chant.

My Favorite Day

Last night we _____ (1) together. It seems so long ago.

And we just talked and _____ (2). Where did the time go?

We _____ (3) the moonlit ocean, across the sandy beach.

The waves of summer fell, barely out of reach.



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(CHORUS)

Yes, that was then, and this is now,

And all I do is think about yesterday, my favorite day of the week.

When I _____ (4) this morning, my feelings were so strong.

I put my pen to paper, and I _____ (5) this song.

I'm glad I got to know you. You really _____ (6) me smile.

My heart belonged to you for a little while.

(CHORUS)

It _____ (7) wonderful to be with you. We had so much to say.

It was awful when we waved good – bye. Why _____ (8) it end that way?

Options: walked – saw – wrote – was – talked – woke up – made – did

35. Reading time. Follow the link and complete the chart. “The Woman Who Dissapeared”.

<https://englishmadeeasy.mybluemix.net/eme/index.htm#library-page-1>

Pre-reading strategies.

What can you see in the picture? What vocabulary is familiar? What is the text going to be about?

Who	Where	When	Main facts



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36. Integrated skills. Finding a reason. Type: group work.

Teacher pastes several hints questions around the classroom or school. Students form groups of 4 students. Each group chooses 1 student for a specific skill (reading, speaking, listening, and writing). After finding all the hints, they get together and solve the questions or problems.

37. Play time! Go to <https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/past-simple-endings> and practice while you learn.

Extension

38. Reading. Story time. Listen to the story and choose the correct option.

Little Red Riding Hood

<http://www.martinus.sk/?ultem=17853>.



Little Red Riding Hood lived in a wood with her mother. One day Little Red Riding Hood (went / go) to see her granny. She (have / had) a nice cake in her basket.



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On her way Little Red Riding Hood (met / meet) a wolf.

“Hello!” Said the wolf. “Where are you going?”

I’m going to see my grandmother.

She lives in a house behind those trees.



The wolf (run / ran) to granny’s house, and ate Granny up. He got into Granny’s bed.

A little later, Little Red Riding Hood reached the house.



She (look / looked) at the Wolf.

"Granny, what big eyes you have!"

"All the better to see you with!" said the Wolf.

"Granny, what big ears you have!"

"All the better to hear you with!" said the Wolf.

"Granny, what a big nose you have!"

"All the better to smell you with!" said the Wolf.

"Granny, what big teeth you have!"

"All the better to eat you with!" shouted the Wolf.



A woodcutter (were / was) in the wood. He heard a loud scream, and ran to the house. The woodcutter hit the wolf over the head. The wolf opened his mouth wide and (shouted / shout) – and Granny jumped out. The wolf ran away, and Little Red Riding Hood never saw the wolf again.

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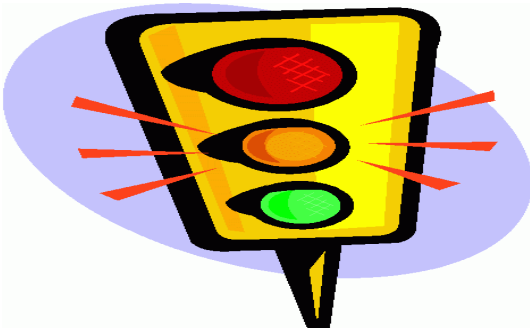
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39. Saber 11

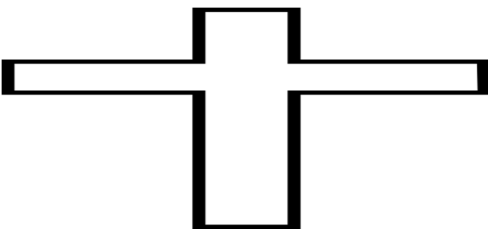
¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

1.



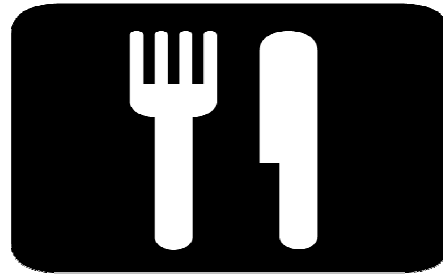
- A. At school
- B. In a hospital
- C. On the street

2.



- A. Clothes store
- B. Restaurant
- C. Church

3.



- A. In a classroom
- B. In a restaurant
- C. In the bathroom

4.



- A. In the park
- B. At the zoo
- C. In a stadium

5.



- A. Turn right
- B. Turn left
- C. Do not turn right

1. MATHEMATICS

1. Which number is a factor of 4?

- a. 6
- b. 12
- c. 3
- d. 2

2. Which number is a factor of 12?

- a. 25
- b. 5
- c. 7
- d. 6

3. There are 19 students in the third grade and twice that number in the fourth grade. There are 17 boys and 10 girls in the second grade. How many students are in grades 2 through 4 altogether?

- a. 84
- b. 36
- c. 46
- d. 50

4. Alex has \$16,029.00. Does he have enough to buy an autoclave and a laboratory freezer?

autoclave	\$8,277.00
telescope	\$9,965.00
laboratory freezer	\$7,077.00
centrifuge	\$1,988.00
precision balance	\$4,817.00
Microscope	\$6,495.00

- a. Yes
- b. No

5. Dave is writing a poem. He writes 50 words on the first line, 42 words on the second line, 34 words on the third line, and 26 words on the fourth line. What kind of sequence is this?

- a. Arithmetic
- b. Geometric

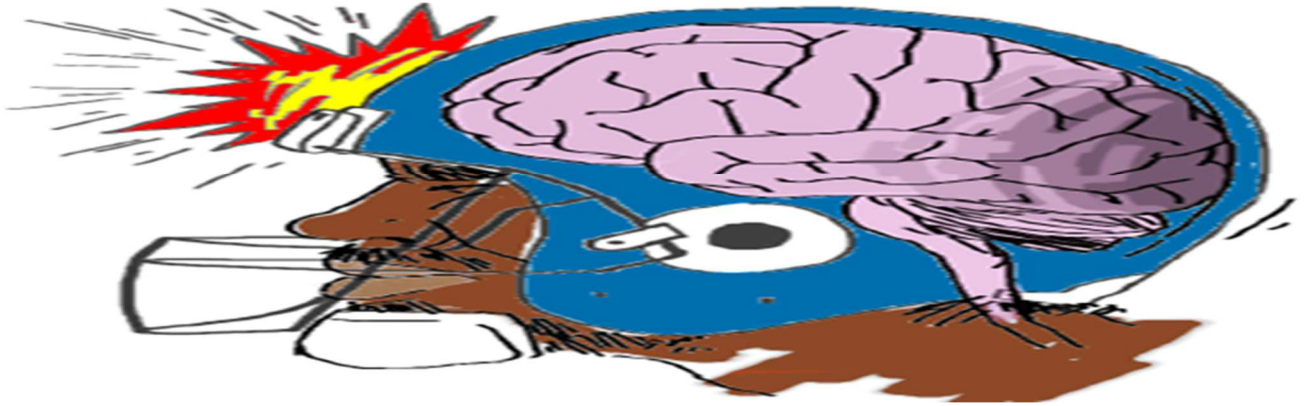
6. Is 13 a prime number or a composite number?

- a. Prime number
- b. Composite number

40. Play time. Go to <http://www.geography-map-games.com/geography-games-Geography-Capitals-of-the-World- pageid95.html> and show your knowledge about cities of the world

41. Reading. Parte 1. Complete the chart.

Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy



Title	Images	Characters	Setting	Prediction

Parte 2. Read the text and answer the questions. Reading comprehension.

Concussions are brain injuries that occur when a person receives a blow to the head, face, or neck. Although most people who suffer a concussion experience initial bouts of dizziness, nausea, and drowsiness, these symptoms often disappear after a few days. Recent studies suggest that people who suffer multiple concussions are at a significant risk for developing chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE), a degenerative brain disorder that causes a variety of dangerous mental and emotional problems to arise weeks, months, or even years after the initial injury. These psychological problems can include depression, anxiety, memory loss, inability to concentrate, and aggression. The majority of people who develop these issues are athletes who participate in popular high-impact sports, especially football. Both new sports regulations and improvements in helmet technology can help protect players.

Concussions are

- a. Brain injuries b. blows to the head c. nausea and drowsiness

Initial symptoms are

- a. Diarrhea and fever b. dizziness and nausea c. headache and stomachache

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Who are in more risk to develop encephalopathy?

- a. Persons reading this article b. scientists and psychologists c. athletes

One way to reduce injuries is

- a. Go to the doctor b. use a helmet c. take an aspirin

Some psychological problems are

- a. Depression and aggression b. degenerative brain disorder c. anxiety and high concentration

Parte 3. ¿Dónde puede ver estos avisos?

1.



- A. in a school
B. in a playground
C. in a bathroom

2.



- A. on a boat
B. in a house
C. in the street

3.



- A. on a train
B. in a park
C. in a shop

4.



- A. in a hall
B. in a flat
C. on a beach

5.



- A. in a soccer class
B. in a drawing class
C. in a computer class

Reading. Parte 1. Complete the chart.

Mosquito transmits disease!



Title	Images	Characters personajes	Setting – lugar	Prediction

Parte 2. Read the text and answer the questions. Reading comprehension.

Be on time.

Mr. Tenorio is my teacher of English. He says that students must **be on time** every day. He says **who is absent today?** in order to know if everyone is in the classroom. He checks that we have the guidelines in hand and that we are not eating **chicle**. Then we **open the guidelines** to start listening a song or writing a text. If we are going to watch a video he **turns off the lights**. When some students chat a lot or misbehave, he tells them to **be quite, sit down** or **stop talking**.

The teacher always encourages us to speak in English, that's why we have to say **may I go to the bathroom? Or what time is it?** He usually says **excellent** when we are doing a good job.

I like the class because we learn English, make friends and the teacher is very funny.

Relacione las expresiones subrayadas con la mejor opción de respuesta.

1. **Be on time** means:

- a. Pablo likes to play b. John does not do homework c. Diana is punctual to enter class.

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2. Who is absent today? Means

- a. Open a door, please. b. a student is not in the classroom c. write on your notebooks

3. Open the guidelines is

- a. Do the activity on page 20 b. Run in the park c. Listen to the conversation.

4. We turn off the lights when we

- a. Watch a video presentation b. finish the class and go home c. stand up to play a game

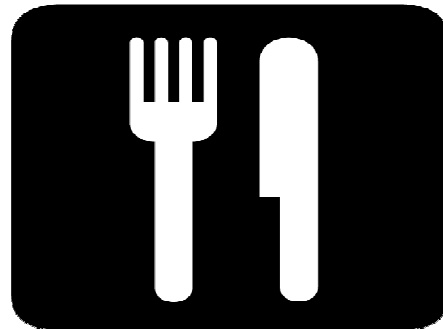
5. May I go to the bathroom?

- a. Yes, I like pizza. B. no, the bathroom is not beautiful c. yes, you may go.

Parte 3. Donde puede ver estos avisos



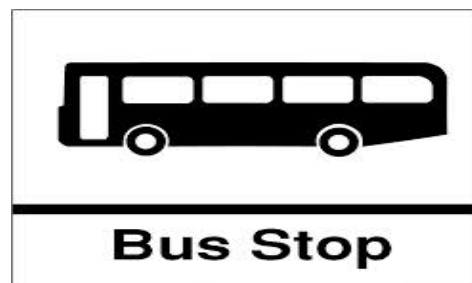
- a. At school
b. In a hospital
c. At the stadium



- a. In a classroom
b. In a restaurant
c. In the bathroom



- a. Clothes store
b. Restaurant
c. Drugstore



- a. In the park
b. At a bus stop
c. In a swimming pool

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