

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Colegio de Ciencias y Humanidades

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Cuaderno de trabajo

“Exercising your English IV”

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INGLÉS IV

Objetivo

Este cuaderno de trabajo tiene el objetivo de ofrecer al alumno explicaciones y diversas actividades de aprendizaje relacionados con las cuatro unidades del Programa de Inglés IV del Plan actualizado (2016), así propuesta de sitios web que le apoyen en la comprensión de los contenidos del curso.

El cuaderno está organizado de acuerdo con los propósitos de las unidades del semestre, desarrollando los aprendizajes y contenidos temáticos de las cuatro unidades del programa. Cada unidad consta de explicaciones sobre los contenidos gramaticales, se dan ejemplos y proponen diferentes ejercicios para desarrollar la expresión escrita y oral además de la comprensión auditiva y escrita.

Al final de cada unidad se presenta una mini evaluación del contenido visto y de una habilidad de la lengua. Se anexan las respuestas a los ejercicios y los audioscripts de las actividades de comprensión auditiva. En la bibliografía se señalan una serie de sitios web de apoyo para la consulta de los alumnos así como la bibliografía de apoyo y consulta para la realización este material.

INGLÉS IV

UNIDAD 1 COMPARTIR EXPERIENCIAS PASADAS.

Propósito: al finalizar la unidad el alumno será capaz de intercambiar información para contrastar sucesos concluidos y aquellos que se estaban desarrollando en el pasado, de manera oral y escrita.

UNIDAD 2 COMPARTIR PLANES Y PREDICCIONES.

Propósito: El alumno será capaz de expresar planes y predicciones para describir situaciones futuras, de manera oral y escrita.

UNIDAD 3 COMPARTIR PLANES, PREDICCIONES Y SUGERENCIAS.

Propósito: Al finalizar la unidad, el alumno: Será capaz de interactuar para expresar planes, predicciones y sugerencias, de manera oral y escrita.

UNIT 4 COMPARTIR SOBRE ACTIVIDADES ACTUALES, PASADAS Y FUTURAS.

Propósito: será capaz de interactuar en conversaciones sencillas para comunicar información sobre situaciones cotidianas, pasadas y futuras de manera oral y escrita.

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UNIT 1 DESCRIBING ONGOING PAST ACTIVITIES

A. PAST PROGRESSIVE

A Great Weekend

Last weekend, people were having fun doing different activities.



- Mike and Josh were riding their bike in the park.
- Some kids were training Tae-Kwan-Do.
- Daniel was trying his new drums.
- Hans was teaching his son how to play chess.
- My friends were playing roller hockey.

Grammar

The actions that you can see in the pictures happened in a certain moment of the weekend. To express them we use the PAST CONTINUOUS.

What were you doing last Saturday morning?

- I **was reading** a book.
- We **were playing** videogames.

Look at the verbs in bold, they form the past continuous:

A: What **were** you **doing** at 11:00 yesterday?

B: I **was cooking** lunch.

- A) The Past Continuous is formed by two verbs: to be (was/were) and a main verb in gerund form (+ “ing”). Study the table:

Affirmative

Subject	Aux. Verb	Verb +-ing
I	was	cooking.
You	were	cooking.
He / she / it	was	cooking.
We/ You/ They	were	cooking.

- B) The verb *to be* (was / were) works as the auxiliary verb for the Past Continuous. It means we use it to express negative sentences (and questions too.) See the table:

Negative

Subject	Aux. Verb	Verb +-ing
I	wasn't / was not	cooking.
You	weren't / were not	cooking.
He / she / it	wasn't / was not	cooking.
We/ You/ They	weren't / were not	cooking.

- C) To write questions, remember that the auxiliary verb, in this case *was* or *were*; takes the position number 1. If you use a Wh-word (what, where, who, when, etc.), the *was* or *were* takes the position number 2. See the examples:

Were you reading a book last night?

What were you eating? Your t-shirt is dirty.

To answer in a short form, we repeat the auxiliary verb according to the subject:

Was Samantha sleeping when you arrived?

Yes, she **was**.

No, she **wasn't**.

Were you learning German when I met you?

Yes, I **was**.

No, I **wasn't**.

No, I was learning French.

Question form

Was	I	eating dinner?
Were	you	eating dinner?
Was	he / she/ the dog	eating dinner?
Were	We/you / they	eating dinner?

D) As we have already mentioned, the Past Continuous is formed by *was* or *were* and a **verb + ing**; that is called the gerund form. It helps to express a simultaneous action. Read the examples:

sleep — sleeping
cook — cooking

It's important to remember that the gerund is not a tense, **it is a form of the verb** that helps to form tenses.

There are rules to form the gerund:

1. General rule: add “-ing”.	work — working	think — thinking
2. One syllable verb with a vowel in the middle, double the last consonant.	run — running	swim — swimming
3. Verbs ending in “e”, erase it and add “-ing”.	dance — dancing	declare — declaring
4. Verbs ending in “y”, just add “-ing”.	study — studying	cry — crying
5. Exceptions.	Lie - lying Die. - dying Tie tying	

A. Write the gerund form of the verbs.

Simple form	Gerund	Simple form	Gerund
cost		wear	
build		drink	
study		cut	
swim		watch	Watching
play		sleep	
sing	singing	wear	
take		give	
write		bring	

B. Complete the sentences with *was* or *were* + a verb (-ing).

1. Eleanor _____ a cake, she was cooking scrambled eggs. (make—neg.)
2. During vacations the boys _____ cars to earn some money. (wash)
3. Some birds _____ the fruit of the trees. (eat)
4. A: I bet your mom _____ a cup of tea when you arrived! (have)
B: Yes, she was!
5. During the pandemic some people _____ in their offices. (work—neg.)
6. The secretary _____ a speech to welcome the minister. (write)



C. Some kids were playing with their favorite toys. Look at the pictures and write sentences describing what was happening there. Use the prompts.

1. The archeologists / decode / a map.



2. The knights / not fight -----They / get ready/ for war.



3. The kids / feed/ the farm animals.



4. A tree/catch fire/ in a park -----The firefighters/
extinguish/ it.



5. The young men / not work -----They/ buy/
hamburgers and French fries.

D. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in parenthesis. Use the Past Continuous. Check the example.

A: **Was** Jenny **drawing** a birthday card for Tom? (draw)

B: Yes, **she was**.

1.

A: _____ Arthur _____ for his wallet? (look)

B: No, he _____.

2.

A: _____ John's students _____ about the difficulty of the exam? (talk)

B: Yes, they _____.

3.

A: _____ the police officers _____ the neighborhood? (patrol - patrolling)

B: No, they _____.

4.

A: _____ Claire _____ a German course last summer? (take)

B: No, she _____.

5.

A: _____ Samuel and his wife _____ around the world for about 3 years?
(travel)

B: Yes, they _____.

WHEN and WHILE

Another aspect to consider when using the Past Continuous is that helps to narrate some past events:

Yesterday there was a blackout. I was finishing my report when my computer turned off.

In these two sentences we can notice that there's a little story. The sentences combine the past simple and the past continuous. Let's see how they work together:

Peter was walking down the street **when** he saw an accident with a bike.



past continuous -- *was walking*



past simple-- *saw*



- Notice that the action in progress is interrupted by another action, this one is expressed in *past simple*.

Besides there are two ways to use *when*: **a)** in the middle of the sentence or **b)** at the beginning. In this case you need to use a comma to separate the ideas.

Rosie was cutting some paper flowers **when** her son arrived home.

When the kids were reading a comic, the dog jumped to the sofa and scared them.

There is also a way to express two actions in progress that were happening at the same time using the word “while”.

Louis was reading a novel **while** her sister was writing some e-mails.



was reading--past continuous



was writing -- past continuous

Notice that when we express actions that were happening at the same time, in both sentences we use the Past Continuous.

There are two ways to use *while*: **a)** in the middle of the sentences or **b)** at the beginning. In this case you need to use a comma to separate the ideas. See the examples:

The children were playing in the garden **while** Martha was having a coffee.

While Bob was coming back home, his wife was taking a swimming class.

E. Complete the sentences with WHEN or WHILE.

1. Helen was sleeping _____ her dog started to bark and woke her up.
2. The plumber was fixing the stove _____ I was answering some e-mails.
3. The kids were playing in the pool _____ their parents were chatting and drinking a beer.
4. _____ the secretary left the office, her boss was having a meeting.
5. Ralph was reading the new Spider Man comic _____ I called him.
6. A: Were you taking a class _____ the earthquake started?
B: No, I wasn't. I was at home.
7. My little twin brothers were watching a video _____ it started to rain.
8. Some nurses of the Regional Hospital were taking a course _____ the doctors were doing their job.
9. I was walking to the subway station _____ I came across Jane.
10. _____ Roger was reading a science fiction book, his cat was sleeping on his lap.

F. Complete the sentences with the Past Continuous form of the verb in brackets.

1. When the 2017 earthquake in Mexico City started
 - a) people _____ (work) in their offices.
 - b) college students _____ (take) classes.
2. When the COVID-19 quarantine started in China
 - a) many people _____ (travel) around the world.
 - b) Nobody _____ (wear) KN-95 masks.
3. When the Space Shuttle Columbia exploded in 2003,
 - a) it _____ (travel) at speed over 2646 km per hour.
 - b) millions of people _____ (watch) it on television.
4. When the tsunami happened in Thailand in 2004,
 - a) many tourists _____ (swim).
 - b) young men _____ (fish).

Reading. Review:

Skimming is one of the most common reading strategies.

Skimming is reading a text quickly to get a general idea of it. It means going through the text to get a global idea, particularly, its organization (title, introduction) and content (diagrams, subheadings). This strategy is useful when we want to know if the material has the information we need for a concrete task or when we don't have enough time to read the whole text.

To get a general idea you need to take some aspects in consideration:

A **general idea** is a main point that the author is making (also called a central or key idea).

It is what the text is mostly about. Sometimes this idea can be supported with details of the text, for example:

titles, subheadings, first and last sentences of each section.

A. Read the fable.

The Lion & the Mouse

A Lion lay asleep in the forest, his great head resting on his paws. A timid little Mouse came upon him unexpectedly, and in her fright and haste to get away, ran across the Lion's nose. Roused from his nap, the Lion laid his huge paw angrily on the tiny creature to kill her.

"Spare me!" begged the poor Mouse. "Please let me go and someday I will surely repay you."

The Lion was much amused to think that a Mouse could ever help him. But he was generous and finally let the Mouse go.

Some days later, while stalking his prey in the forest, the Lion was caught in the toils of a hunter's net. Unable to free himself, he filled the forest with

his angry roaring. The Mouse knew the voice and quickly found the Lion struggling in the net. Running to one of the great ropes that bound him, she gnawed it until it parted, and soon the Lion was free.

"You laughed when I said I would repay you," said the Mouse. "Now you see that even a Mouse can help a Lion."

[Library of Congress Aesop Fables \(read.gov\)](http://www.read.gov/Library of Congress Aesop Fables)

To find the general idea of "The Lion and the Mouse", a fable by Aesop; follow these steps:

1. **Title.** The story is called "The Lion and the Mouse". It's easy to understand that they are the two characters of the main story. But if you try to see more, the Lion may mean "power" and "greatness" and the mouse might mean "the small things", the "weak things".
2. **The events of the story.**
 - A) A Mouse passed by a lion sleeping.
 - B) The Lion wanted to eat her.
 - C) She tried to make a deal "If you let me go, I will help you one day, when you need it".
 - D) The Lion accepted.
 - E) A day later, the Lion was captured in a hunter's net and needed helped.
 - F) The Mouse came and freed him.
 - G) The Lion remembered his deal with the Mouse.

3. What's the general idea of the text? _____ (Write what you think).

If you go back to the story, you will see that the main idea can be taken from the last sentence of the story: "Now you see that even a Mouse can help a Lion." What does that mean? **Small things count.**

Scanning

Another reading strategy is the one called “*scanning*”. It is used when we need to get specific information such as events, dates, names, numbers or quantities that are clearly expressed in the text. This strategy implies that the reader goes along the text reading it quickly, – *scanning it* – to get the required specific information.

B. Scan the news “Back from dead?” and answer the questions.

BACK FROM DEAD?

How much should a man have to pay for leaving his wife and two sons and disappearing from more than 20 years? A U.S. judge says \$ 1.86 million. That’s how much Richard Hoagland must give the family he left behind in 1993. Police now know that he stole the identity of a dead man and started a new life under that man’s name. He married again, had another son and bought a home on the coast of Florida. It was the dead man’s family who discovered Hoagland’s crime in 2013 through *ancestry.com*. Since then, Hoagland has been in prison for two years; he has been sued by his first wife and divorced by his second wife, who knew nothing of his crime.

“Spotlight”, 10/18, p. 9.

According to the title, what was the story about?

These numbers refer to:

1. 20 years _____

2. \$1.86 million _____

3. 1993 _____
4. 2013 _____
5. 2 years _____
6. What did Hoagland do? _____
7. Where did he live? _____
8. When did the family discover the crime? _____
9. What happened to Hoagland? _____
10. What did his wives do? _____

Writing

Use these guidelines to help you consider the elements of a composition.

All stories include:

Focus on CONTENT

- A) **A beginning:** It should get the readers' attention and make them want to read more.
- B) **A middle part:** It has details about events for example in chronological order:
What is the most important information of the middle part?
- C) **An ending:** It brings the story to a close. A story can have a surprise ending:
What is the surprising thing of the ending?

Focus on LANGUAGE

To write a text, you need to include **sequencing words:**

- A) **To start a story** — One day / night / time
In the beginning,
Some years ago ...
When I was 20 years old ...
- B) **Order of events** — At first, next, then, after that, ten minutes later....
- C) **End a story** — In the end, ... Finally,

**A. This is the story “A Cracked Windshield”. The sentences are not in order.
Read them and organize the events.**

A Cracked Windshield

- A) While he was walking down the street, he was trying to play the yo-yo, but it wasn't that easy.
- B) The yo-yo landed on a red car's windshield! It was cracked!
- C) It was a shiny red yo-yo.
- D) A man was walking back home after a long workday.
- E) He tried to make a "trick" and suddenly the rope broke, and the yo-yo flew in the air!
- F) When he turned around, he saw a woman selling toys and one in special called his attention.
- G) When he saw it, he immediately remembered his childhood and decided to buy one.



B. Write the letter of the sentence according to the order of the story.

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

C. Rewrite the story in a paragraph using the guidelines about language.

Listening

A. Follow the link and watch the video. Answer the questions with complete sentences.

[Past simple and Past continuous with when - get grammar - YouTube](#)

1. What was Hammy writing? _____
2. What happened a few days ago? _____
3. What were Max and Hammy doing when the telephone rang? _____
4. When did Hammy hear a noise? _____
5. Did Hammy see the content of the bags? _____
6. What was the surprise? _____

Speaking

What do you know about these people? How did they die?

A. Write and then practice a conversation with a partner talking about these famous people and how they died. Surf the internet to read about them. Then use the clues to prepare your conversation. Visit this website:

<https://www.hollywood.com/celebrities/shocking-celebrity-deaths-60263421/#/ms-22389/13>

Check the example:



A: Who was Princess Diana?

B: She was the wife of Prince Charles of England.

A: How did she die?

B: After her divorce, she had a boyfriend called Dodi Al-Fayed. One day, in 1997, Diana and Fayed were traveling by car in Paris. The driver lost control of the car while they were crossing the Paris bridge and crashed. All died in the accident.

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/05/Diana%2C_Princess_of_Wales.jpg



Paul Walker

https://c2.staticflickr.com/8/7391/11144953806_e5a3961734.jpg



Steve Irwing

https://photos1.blogger.com/blogger/3762/2894/1600/memorialsideshow_10.jpg



Aaliyah

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/20/Aaliyah_Dana_Haughton-13.jpg

CLUES

Paul Walker / 40 years old/ November 10th / 2013 / crash /Los Angeles / he was the passenger

Steve Irwing / 44 years old / wildlife expert / snorkeling / approach a stingray / Great Barrier Reef

Aaliyah / 22 years old / travel by plane / crash and explode / from The Bahamas to Florida.

MINI-EVALUATION

I. Select an option.

1. Which sentence expresses a past action in progress?

- A) She learned French some years ago.
- B) She is working in a language center.
- C) She was learning French when she met Pierre.

2. Select a sentence to complete the past action in progress.

Joseph was writing a report when

- A) he was drinking a coke.
- B) he is calling.
- C) he saw a hummingbird flying outside his window.

II. Complete the sentences. Use the Past Continuous of the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ (study) Science for my test.
2. Paul _____ (not do) his chores.
3. The Williams _____ (not play) rugby because they think it's boring.
4. _____ your brother and sister _____ (listen) to music when you opened the door?
5. Miss Johnson _____ (go) to the cinema when she got an important e-mail from her boss. She had to answer it.

III. Complete the sentences with WHEN or WHILE.

1. Were you singing _____ you were taking a shower this morning? I guess I heard your voice!
2. The man was walking along Madero street _____ he heard a voice calling "help please".
3. _____ the political debate was taking place, many people were watching the final soccer match of the Spring Tournament.
4. The astronaut was walking on the Moon _____ he met an alien.
5. Martin was waiting for his girlfriend _____ she called him to cancel the date.

IV. Circle the correct verb.

1. Jennifer **plays / was playing** the piano when a spider **fell / was falling** near her right hand.
2. I **did / was doing** my homework when my youngest sister **came / was coming** into the room.
3. My friends Jane and Susan **walked/ were walking** to their office when the accident **happened / was happening**.
4. While Terry **cleaned/ was cleaning** her bedroom, she **found/ was finding** her lost earring under the bed.
5. When **we heard/ were hearing** about the terrible accident in the Queretaro motorway, we **were having / have** breakfast.

MINI EVALUATION - WRITING

Have you ever gone to the Arena Mexico? Do you have the experience of seeing a wrestling match? Imagine you were there. Describe what was happening.

Write a paragraph. Use the combination of past simple and past continuous, include the words *while* and *when*. Pay attention to the correct use of punctuation and capitalization. Write from 5 to 8 sentences.

Tip: If you are not familiar with the vocabulary of this topic, write a list of the words you would like to use. You can check them in the online dictionary <https://www.wordreference.com/>.



I had the greatest experience of my life! I went to the Arena Mexico! Let me tell you what was happening there ...

ANSWER KEY

A. Practice verbs in gerund form.

Simple form	Gerund	Simple form	Gerund
cost	costing	wear	wearing
build	building	drink	drinking
study	studying	cut	cutting
swim	swimming	watch	watching
play	playing	sleep	sleeping
sing	singing	sit	sitting
take	taking	give	giving
write	writing	bring	bringing

B. 1. Wasn't making. 2. were washing. 3. were eating . 4. was having. 5. weren't working. 6. was writing.

C. 1. The archeologists were decoding a map. 2. The knights weren't fighting. They were getting ready for war. 3. The kids were feeding the farm animals. 4. A tree was catching fire in a park. The firefighters were extinguishing it. 5. The young men weren't working. They were buying hamburgers and French fries.

D. 1. Was — looking / No, he wasn't 2. Were ---- talking / Yes, they were 3. Were — patrolling/ No, they weren't 4. Was-taking / No, he wasn't 5. Were — traveling/ Yes, they were.

E. 1. when 2. while 3. while 4. When 5. when 6. when 7. when 8. while 9. when 10. While.

- F. 1.A) people were working B) were taking classes
 2. A) were traveling B) was wearing (*travelling– Br.)
 3. A) was traveling B) were watching
 4. A) were swimming B) were fishing

Reading Back from Dead

Story about: a man who pretended to be dead. 1. Years a man disappeared. 2. The money he had to pay his ex-wife. 3. The year he left his first family 4. The year he was discovered. 5. Years in prison. 6. He stole the identity of a dead man. 7. Florida 8. When the family search in *ancestry.com* and found out he stole the identity. 9. He spent 2 years in prison. 10. His first wife received the money and the second one got divorced.

B. Stories. A Cracked Windshield 1-D 2-F 3-C 4-G 5-A 6-E 7- B

Listening

He was writing his diary. 2. Max and Anna were talking in the kitchen. 3. They were having a dinner. 4. He heard a noise when he was sleeping in his bed. 5. No, he didn't. 6. A new gym for Hammy.

Speaking

A: Who was **Paul Walker**?

B: He was an American actor.

A: What kind of movies did he make?

B: He made action movies.

A: How did he die?

B: He was leaving a place in Los Angeles. He was traveling by car. He was the passenger. The car crashed, Paul and his friend died.

A: When did the accidents happen?

B: It was on November 2013.

A: Who was **Steve Irwing**?

B: He was a wildlife expert and a T.V. celebrity.

A: Why did he die?

B: Because a stingray attacked him.

A: How that happened?

B: He was filming some scenes for a T.V. program in the Great Barrier Reef when a stingray approached and bite him. As this fish is poisonous, he died.

A: How old was he?

B: He was 44 years old.

A: Who was **Aaliyah**?

B: She was a singer and actress.

A: How old was she when she died?

B: She was 22 years old.

A: How did she die?

B: She was traveling by plane with her assistants from The Bahamas to Florida. The plane crashed and exploded. The plane was overloaded.

MINIEVALUATION

I.1. C 2. C

II. 1. was studying 2. wasn't doing 3. weren't playing 4. were listening 5. was going.

III. 1. while 2. when 3. While 4. When 5. When.

IV. was playing / fell 2. was doing / came 3. were walking/ happened 4. was cleaning / found 5. heard / were having.

MINI EVALUATION: WRITING

Possible answer.

I had the greatest experience of my life! I went to the Arena Mexico! Let me tell you what was happening there ...

When I arrived there, the music was loud, they were playing rock songs. Some people were drinking beer, others were eating snacks. Then, suddenly it was all dark and they were just lighting the corridor. The wrestlers were walking along it one by one, wearing their glamorous capes. All people were shouting all types of words. It was really funny. My friends and I were laughing a lot because there was a really crazy atmosphere. Then the match started. The wrestlers were performing really well. I was checking all the movements while my friends were trying to get more snacks. We had a great night, I liked it very much!


UNIT 2 PLANNING AND PREDICTING

A. FUTURE PLANS GOING TO

Surely you like planning. Being a teenager is all about imagining the future.

Are these things in your plans?

A. Circle the ones that are more important to you and complete the ones that are missing the verb.

have a boy/girlfriend	have lots of friends	<input type="checkbox"/> a car	be famous
			 <small>© Can Stock Photo</small>
learn to drive	go to college	go shopping	get married...to
			
<input type="checkbox"/> children	have a nice job	travel abroad	<input type="checkbox"/> that new cellphone
		 <small>© Can Stock Photo</small>	

So many things can happen! So you need to plan. But how can you express all that in English? Take a look to the next part.

Grammar

You surely want to talk about the future. The most common form to do it is using:

Subject + verb to be + “going to.”+ verb+ complement

You use verb to be+ “going to” when you want to express:

*Your plans and intentions.

I **am going to** visit my grandmother.

My sister **is going to** save some money.

My parents **are going to** buy a new car.

In ten years, I **am going to** celebrate my 20th anniversary.



* Predictions based on evidence.

Look at the clouds. It **is going to** rain.

Watch out! The car **is going to** crash!

I am super tired, I **am going to** fall asleep.



If you want to say something like this:

I am **going to go** to Acapulco next vacation.

I am **going to** Acapulco next vacation.

IT MEANS THE SAME!

Some expressions to add to your ideas to mark the future tense are:

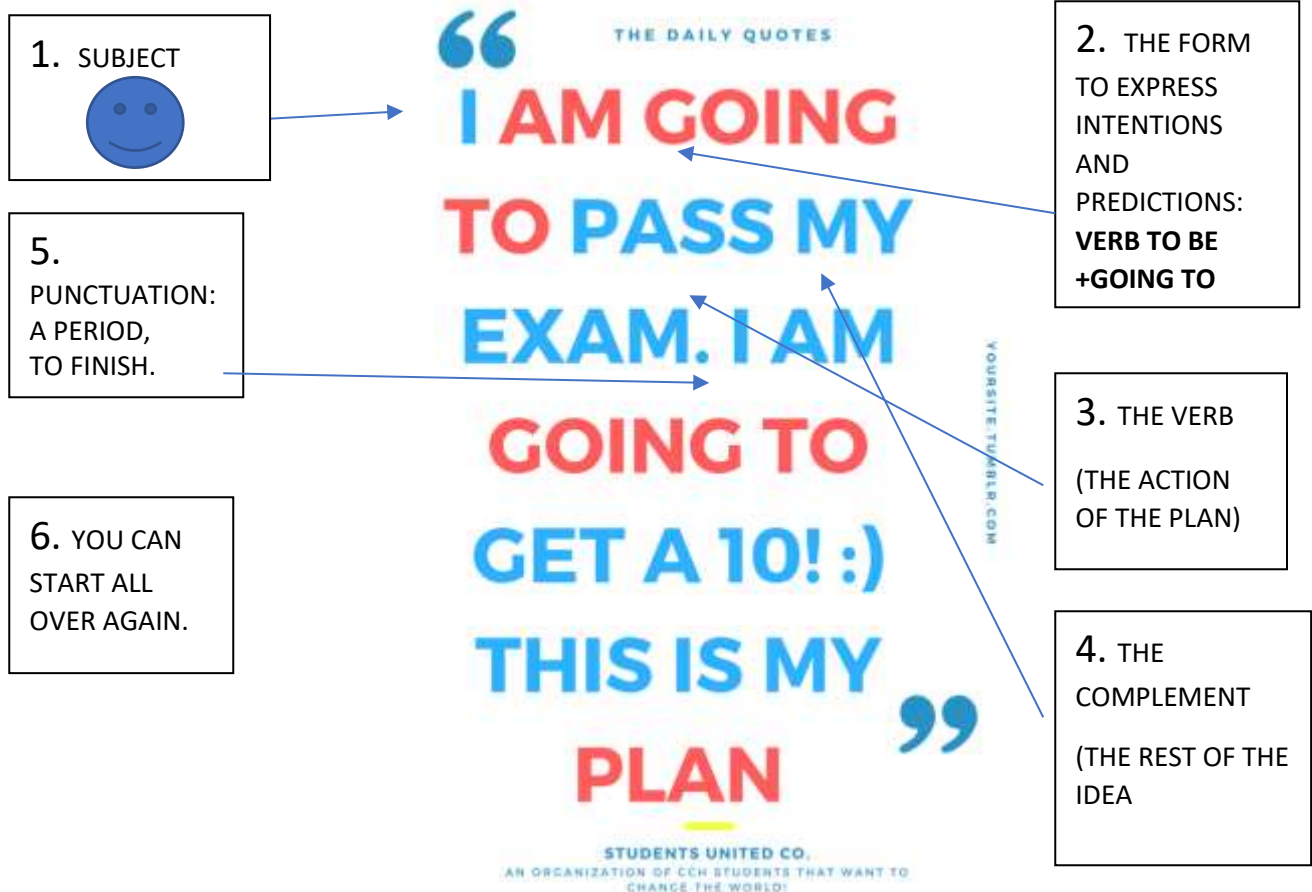
tomorrow, next week / month /year / Sunday, the day after tomorrow, tonight,

in a week / month / hour / second...

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of “going to”.

1. I _____ Panama next **Sunday**.
2. She _____ go out with her boyfriend **tonight**.
3. We _____ finish the semester **in three weeks**.
4. They _____ to Morelos **next December**.
5. He _____ adapt his new house for the new baby.

So, you are studying because you need to pass your exam. You can express a plan something like this, it is your **intention**:



And this GOING TO doesn't change if we change subject, the only part that changes is the VERB TO BE

Affirmative	Negative
I am going to get a 10.	I am not going to fail my exam next month.
You are going to get a 10.	You are not going to buy a car.
He/She/It is going to get a 10.	He/She/It is not going to watch a movie tonight.
We/ You/ They are going to get a 10.	We/ You/ They are not going to go shopping tomorrow.

C. Look at the chart and write sentences about Karl and Sofia's plans for the weekend. Use *going to*.

	Karl	Sofia
1 get up early	yes	no
2 visit his/her grandparents	no	yes
3 go to the movies	yes	no
4 play chess	yes	yes
5 paint or draw	no	no
6 phone his/her friends	no	yes

1. Karl _____ .
Sofia _____ .
2. Karl _____ .
Sofia _____ .
3. Karl _____ .
4. Karl and Sofia _____ .
5. Karl and Sofia _____ .
6. Karl _____ .

Read the next information about the interrogative and WH questions.

Interrogative and short answers	
Are you going to Paris for your 15 th birthday?	Yes, I am.
Is he going to buy that new cellphone?	No, he isn't.
WH questions and answers	
Why are you staying?	Because I am going to dance more time.
What are you going to do?	I am going to do my homework.
Where are you going to stay?	I am going to stay at a hotel.
How are you going to pass the exam?	I am going to study a lot.

D. Choose A, B or C as needed to make correct questions.

1. _____ the soccer championship going to be in Katar in 2022?
a) Am b) Is c) Are
2. _____ Ronaldo and Messi going to retire in December 2021?
a) Am b) Is c) Are
3. Where _____ spend our vacations?
a) they going b) you going to c) are we going to
4. _____ Diana and Larry going to get married next year?
a) am b) is c) are
5. When _____ the exams _____ be? Next July.
a) am---going to b) is – going c) are -----going to

E. Complete the questions and answer them according to the image.

1. _____ Laurie _____ watch the Super Bowl?



2. _____ we _____ on vacations to Peru, this year?



3. _____ they _____ study by Zoom during the pandemic?



4. _____ it _____ be rainy tomorrow?

5. _____ Michi _____ like its new kibble?



6. _____ you _____ stay in my house during your vacations?



7. _____ he _____ visit his grandmother?



Reading

Remember: A GENERAL IDEA synthesizes everything that you read. It is a wide statement. It is about all the text with no going deeper into details. When you search for a general idea do not stress out about specific things. Ask yourself: **“What is the reading about?”**

A. Skim the text and answer the question.

1. What is the general idea of the reading?

- a) Lucy’s education b) Lucy’s plans c) How Lucy is going to become famous.

#futureplans

WELCOME TO MY HOMEPAGE!!!!!!



Today I am going to talk about my **future plans!**

Hello there! I am Lucy. I am 30 years old. I studied High School in the CCH, then I studied “Theater” at the University. Those days were perfect! Now I work at an acting company. I am new here but I have many plans for my life, my job and my family. I am a planning girl!
Want to know????

I am going to become famous! I am working hard and I am writing a play so I know I am going to be super famous!

My play is about love. Oh, love is my favorite topic. Well, I’ve had a boyfriend since University. He is an actor, a handsome actor. I know he is going to ask me to marry him so I am going to get married and I am so happy! We are going on tours every year. We are going to Paris some years after marrying. Oh! If I am going to marry, I am going to start a diet because I want to be beautiful! I am going to eat lots of protein and fruits.

I have another big plan: I am going to save a lot of money to buy my mother that house she likes.

Well, while that happens, I am going to adopt those two beautiful dogs at the refuge that I saw last week. I am going to do that next Monday, I already have an appointment. Oh by the way, next week is my parents’ anniversary so I am going shopping tonight for the most beautiful present.

Oh, it is going to rain, I can see it in the clouds, so I need to go...

Wait for my next entry for sure I am going to show you my dogs and my parents’ anniversary present...and I hope my engagement ring too!

Can’t wait to be in touch with you again!

Bye.

B. Now practice scanning and circle T for True or F for False in the following sentences.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Lucy is going to become famous. | T | F |
| 2. Lucy and her husband are going to write a play. | T | F |
| 3. Lucy is going to get married. | T | F |
| 4. Lucy is going to have children. | T | F |
| 5. Lucy is going to Paris. | T | F |

C. Now practice search reading answer the questions.

6. Why is Lucy going to become famous? _____
7. What is Lucy going to buy for her mother? _____
8. What is she going to do next Monday? _____
9. What is Lucy doing tonight? _____
10. What is she going to show you next time? _____

Writing

A. Write your own homepage: who you are and your plans for the next vacations! Write about six or seven plans.



Hi! Welcome to my homepage!

I am _____ and I have a lot of plans for my next vacations!

Want to know?

See you soon!

Bye!

B. Sharing promises and predictions (WILL)

Surely you are worried about the environment and where you live, like your: community, city and world.



Or science, food, transportation, economy and technology.



Which three are you most worried about? _____

What will happen to the world if things continue like today? _____

Grammar

There is another way to express the future. We can use WILL to express the future in certain occasions.

Let's list when you can use *Will*.

1. A promise

For example: You say to your girl/boyfriend "I will love you forever."

2. A prediction

For example: It will snow tomorrow.

3. To express a hope or something uncertain

For example: **I think** I will arrive early.

Maybe, she won't come.

4. To express an offering or invitation in the INTERROGATIVE FORM

For example: Will you have dinner with me tonight?

Will you marry me?

*I'll Love you
Forever And
Always...❤️*

A. There are two images that use will. Answer the questions according to the information of the posters.

1. It uses "will" because it is...
 - a) a promise b) an invitation
2. What is the general idea of this picture?
 - a) I love you b) I want to get married
3. It uses "will" because it is ...
 - a) a hope, b) a promise c) an invitation
4. What is the general idea of the phrase?
 - a) to die b) to live c) to persevere



Subject + will + verb + complement

Affirmative	Negative
Contractions = 'll	Contraction: will + not = won't
I will travel to Cancun. = I'll	I won't go to Europe.
You will travel to Cancun. = you'll	You won't buy a car.
He/She/It will travel to Cancun = he'll	He/She/It won't travel to Japan.
We/ You/ They will travel to Cancun.	We/ You/ They won't visit my friends.

Will **doesn't change** with the person in affirmative, negative nor the interrogative form.

B. Complete with *will* or *won't* and the verb in parenthesis

- 1 I think I _____ her again soon. She's a good friend. (see)
- 2 He _____ sorry. He's very angry and he doesn't think he did anything wrong. (say)

- 3 They _____ along well – they’re very different and people like that can’t be friends. (get)
- 4 I’m sure they _____ a ticket. They don’t have enough money.(buy)
- 5 I hope that the weather _____ nice next week – I’m on vacation (be)
- 6 I’m sure they _____ now. It’s very late and they’re tired. (come)

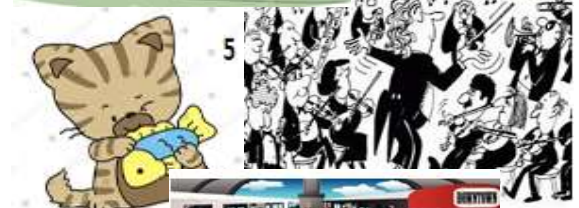
Interrogative	form
Question	Short answers
Will you be there?	Yes, I will
Will she be there?	No, she won’t
WH questions	
What will you do after you graduate?	Probably, I will look for a job.
What will man invent in the future?	Maybe, Man will invent teletransportation.

C. Complete the questions and answer them according to the image, choose one verb: get up / drive / marry / go/ be / get /

Example: Will you be there? –Yes, I will!

Why will you be there? –Because I am the organizer!

- 1. Will you _____ me? _____.
- 2. _____ you _____ the new car? Yes, I am the best driver!
- 3. _____ he _____ early? No, _____
- 4. _____ they _____ tonight to a concert?
Yes, _____
- 5. _____ Missy _____ the prize? Yes, _____
- 6. _____ you _____ at home in ten minutes?
Yes, _____. I am at the metro station.



D. Choose the words that best complete the sentences in the text. If you are able, try to do it first without looking at the options.

study miss design have be teach become(2) buy
 change students come have

I have 5 students in my English class. They are very intelligent, and I am sure they _____ a nice future. Tonight, they are going to receive their diplomas and have a beautiful party. Maybe, Samantha _____ a veterinarian. Every single essay that she wrote was about animals, especially birds. I think Mary _____ Physics and in a few years _____ an excellent researcher. Peter wants to be a mechanical engineer. I believe, soon he _____ cars, fix them and maybe he _____ one or two for himself. Daniel is my favorite because he is very polite. _____ he _____ a politician as he says? I doubt he will. He is so honest! Well, perhaps he _____ things a little bit! I believe he _____ in a big university as a professor. And finally, John promised me he will be a doctor. The other day a girl in class fainted, and we were so scared, he quickly provided first aids. I think he _____ the cure to many diseases. They are all great students! I _____ them so much. But, happily, another group _____ and I believe we _____ a great time!

Listening

A. Listen to Laurie and Joshua talking about the future and complete the columns of the table. Tick the things they think will happen and cross the things they think won't happen.

	Laurie	Joshua
get married		
have children		
finish university		
get a good job		
learn a new language		
become famous		

Reading

A. Read the next tabloid.

PENNY NEWSPAPER – November 2022



Will Mexico live a change?

<p>POLITICS</p> <p>TIMES OF CHANGE? IS THAT REALLY SO?</p> <p>This Saturday, December 1st, 2024 the new President of Mexico will receive the government in an official ceremony at the <i>Palacio Legislativo de San Lázaro</i>. We have the complete itinerary and a complete analysis on the pros and cons of the new government to come by our famous journalist "Politic Guy".</p> <p>See the complete article and how the ceremony will affect transit in Mexico City. Page 2 -Politic Girl</p>	<p>WEATHER</p> <p>Today we woke up with cold weather. Temperature registered in 3° Celsius but as the day passes we will have a temperature up to 23° Celsius so we recommend to dress with three layers of clothing. At 7 pm temperature will start to drop and end at night with a temperature of 13° Celsius.</p> <p>FORECAST Tomorrow: The sun will rise at 6:55 am and will set at 17:57 at night. There will be few electric storms. We will start at 9°Celsius and reach a temperature of 20°Celsius at 1pm. Storms will begin at 3:00 pm and will continue all the rest of the day until 9:00 pm. Wind will be present all day but will only reach 6km/hour. –</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Weather Girl</p>
<p>Avenger Infinity War II will be on the cinemas next May 2022!!! Prepare!!!</p> <p>Watch the new trailer on our newspaper web page: www.pennynews.org</p> <p>-Penny</p>	<p>CELEBRITIES</p> <p>There are new witnesses that Juan Gabriel is alive!! According to his former manager Juan Gabriel is not dead and he promises Juan Ga will reappear this January in a T.V. program. Which will it be? Stay with us as we will tell you.</p>  <p>-Gossip Guy</p>

B. Answer the next questions according to the tabloid.

1. When and where will the next President of Mexico receive the government?

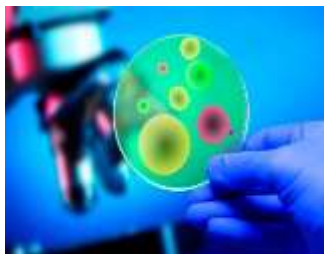
2. What temperature will we have today at night? _____
3. Will it be sunny tomorrow?_ _____
4. What will be the lowest temperature tomorrow?_ _____
5. Who promises that Juan Ga will appear again?_____

C. According to the information, circle T for true and F for False.

6. The tabloid offers a complete analysis of the new government. T F
7. The tabloid says the new government will change things. T F
8. The new trailer of Avengers Infinity War will be released on May 2022. T F
9. Juan Gabriel is alive. T F
10. Juan Gabriel will appear in a new concert. T F

Speaking

A. Think about the future. What are your predictions for your planet in matters of environment, health, transportation, technology, food? Imagine the world in twenty years. Prepare ten ideas to help you.



Write your notes about future.

MINI-EVALUATION

I. Complete the next conversation between two students that are about to go on vacations.

A: Hi Diana, are you happy that there are no more classes?

B: Yes! I have so many plans!

A: Really? _____ (what/do) on your vacations?

B: My family and I _____ (take) a trip to New York. I _____ (visit) another part of the world for the first time in my life.

A: Oh wow! And _____ (what /visit)?

B: We _____ (know) the Statue of Liberty, The Observatory, The Hudson River, and many other places. Do you have plans for these vacations?

A: Yes! I _____ (sleep) a lot! watch a lot of Netflix, go to some parties. At the end of the month my father _____ (take) vacations and we _____ (go) to the beach for a week. So, I guess we _____ (eat) seafood, rest on the beach and go dancing.

B: That is nice! Send pictures of your vacations, and have a great time!

A: You too!

II. Each sentence is incorrect, check it and rewrite it correctly.

1. We are to London by train. _____

2. She going to see the dentist tomorrow. _____

3. They are going to visit grandpa week. _____

4. He study Italian at the university. _____

5. You are going buy a new car soon. _____

III. Complete the sentences with will or won't according to the situation. Use the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ (do) well in my exam tomorrow. I did not study.

2. He feels bad! He thinks he _____ (stay) in bed tomorrow.

3. I do not understand this question. I _____ (ask) the teacher about it.

4. My cousin _____ (buy) a new cellphone. He does not have enough money.

5. You _____ (miss) me. You'll be too busy having a good time.

IV. Listen to the information and circle if the advice is True (T) or False (F).

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Keep your friends close and your family in a distance. | T | F |
| 2. Laugh only when others do. | T | F |
| 3. Have a true friend. | T | F |
| 4. Listen carefully to others. | T | F |
| 5. Eat a lot of food every day. | T | F |
| 6. Always be positive. | T | F |

Answer key

A. vocabulary (open answers) possible answers 1. am going to 2. is going to 3. are going to 4. are going 5. is going to

B. am going 2. Is going to 3. Are going to 4. Are going to 5. Is going to.

- C.** 1. Karl is going to get up early. Sofia isn't going to get up early.
 2. Karl isn't going to visit his grandpa. Sofia is going to visit her grandpa.
 3. Karl is going to go.
 4. Karl and Sofia are going to play chess.
 5. Karl and Sofia aren't going to paint or draw.
 6. Karl isn't going to phone his friends and Sofia is going to phone her friends.

D. 1. b) Is 2. c) Are 3. c) are we going to

- E.** 1. Is Laurie going to watch the Super Bowl? No, she isn't
 2. Are we going on vacations to Peru this year? No, we aren't
 3. Are they going to study by Zoom during the pandemic? Yes, they are.
 4. Is it going to be rainy tomorrow? Yes, it is.
 5. Is Michi going to like its new kibble? Yes, it is.
 6. Are you going to stay in my house during your vacations? No, I am not.
 7. When is he going to visit his grandmother? Tomorrow

READING A. b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

C. 6. Because she is working hard and writing a play. 7. She is going to buy her a house. 8. She is going to adopt two dogs. 9. She is going to buy an anniversary present for her parents. 10 b

WRITING A. Free: Write a similar text with six or seven plans using going to in the correct form.

Will Grammar A.. 1. a) 2 a) 3. a) 4. c)

B 1. will see 2. won't say 3. won't get along 4. won't buy 5. will be 6. won't come

C 1. Marry ...? Yes, I will! 2. Will ...drive ? 3. Will... get up..? No, he won't 4. Will ...go..? Yes, they will. 5. Will Missy get the prize? Yes, she (it) will. 6. Will...be...? Yes, we (I) will...

B. 1. will have 2. will become 3. will study 5. will be 6. will design 7. will buy 8. will 9. will change 10. will teach 11. will find 12. will miss 13. will come 14. will have

WRITING . Free. Answers about future in education, technology etc.

READING B 1. 13° Celsius 2. No, it won't 3. 9°Celsius 4. Saturday, December 1st

READING C 6. T 7. F 8. F 9. T 10. F 11. F

LISTENING: ANSWERS WITH A TICK:

Laurie: get married, get a good job, learn a new language, become famous.

Joshua: get married, have children, get a good job, finish university, learn a new language.

CONVERSATION 1

Interviewer: Well then, Laurie. Let's talk about your future. Will you get married?

Laurie: Married? Yes, I think I will. I have a nice boyfriend, don't tell him but I expect he will pop out the question.

Interviewer: Awesome!!! And will you have children?

Laurie: Oh no! I won't. I will become a famous movie star soon, I'm sure; and having children is not in my plans!

Interviewer: You are finishing school, right?

Laurie: I won't finish university because I have a big movie coming up, but I will learn Spanish because it is set in Spain.

Interviewer: Awesome Laurie! I know you will be very successful!

CONVERSATION 2

Interviewer: What about your future Joshua? Do you think you'll get married and have children?

Joshua: Well, yes, I think I 'll get married. I hope so, anyway! And I'm sure I want children. I like them.

Interviewer: OK. Now, do you think you'll get a good job?

Joshua: Yes, I'm sure. I'll will finish university and get a good job in my dad's company. I won't become famous but I will have the needed things in life, I hope.

Interviewer: Well, good luck!

Joshua: Thanks! You know, I have other plans. I will learn another language in my free time. I think that'll give me new opportunities.

Interviewer: Right. Thank you very much, Joshua...

SPEAKING: Free. Student must use will and talk about the assigned topics.

MINIEVALUATION

I. 1. What are you going to do 2. are going to take 3. am going to visit 4. what are you going to visit? 5. are going to know 6. am going to sleep 7. is going to take 8. are going to go 9. are going to eat

II. 1. We are going to London by train. 2. She is going to see the dentist tomorrow.

3. They are going to visit grandpa next week. 4. He will study Italian at the university.

5. You are going to buy a new car soon.

III.

1. I won't do well in my exam tomorrow. I did not study.

2. He feels bad! He thinks he will stay in bed tomorrow.

3. I do not understand this question. I will ask the teacher about it.

4. My cousin won't buy a new cellphone. He does not have enough money.
5. He won't miss me.

LISTENING : F, F, T, T, F, T.

According to my experience, I can talk about some important things you should do to be happy. You should have good relationships with people. I mean you should have strong ties to your family and friends. I believe you should laugh every day and have a special someone to talk about everything, with full disclosure. It is important to learn to listen to others and to be trustworthy. You shouldn't be resentful but you should learn to forgive and to see other people's qualities. Focus on the positive things of life. You should exercise, eat, and sleep well. When problems come you shouldn't think about them more than the necessary, always approach problems as something that will make you stronger.

UNIT 3 SHARING PLANS, PREDICTIONS and ADVICE

A. GOING TO VS. WILL

VIDEOGAMES DAY

SKIMMING

A. Before reading the text.

Look at the picture and the title and write a prediction of what the text is about:

B. Skim the text and choose the correct answer.

The text is about:

- a) some plans for a trip on the Chepe* train.
- b) Diego's appointment for this afternoon.
- c) some plans for the afternoon.
- d) Lily's predictions about Linda.



LILY: Hi Diego! What are you going to do today?

DIEGO: I'm going to visit my dentist at four o'clock in the afternoon. Do you have any plans for today?

LILY: Yes, Leo and I are going to meet at Martha's house. We're going to play videogames. Why don't you join us after your appointment at the dentist?

DIEGO: That's a good idea! I think it will finish at five o'clock. Then I'll meet you.

LILY: Great! We're going to talk about the trip in the Chepe. We'll need your advice.

DIEGO: All right! I'll give you very valuable information about it. Look! Linda is coming.

LILY: Oh no! She's going to see me! She lent me her Literature book, and I lost it. Now, she'll probably ask me about it. So, bye Diego.

DIEGO: OK. I got it. See you, Lily!

*Famous touristic train that travels from Los Mochis Sinaloa to Chihuahua City.

C. Read the text and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F):

- 1. Leo and Lily are going to watch videos at Martha's house. T F
- 2. Diego doesn't have any plan for today. T F

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 3. Diego can meet his friends after his appointment. | T | F |
| 4. They are planning a trip to Chihuahua. | T | F |
| 5. Lily doesn't want to see Linda. | T | F |

Grammar

Study the next table: **FUTURE: GOING TO vs WILL**

<i>WILL</i>	<i>GOING TO</i>
<p>PREDICTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We use 'will' when we want to talk about future facts or things, we believe to be true about the future: <p>The President will work for four years. The boss won't be very happy. I'm sure you'll like her.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If we are not so certain about the future, we use 'will' with expressions such as 'maybe', 'probably', 'possibly', 'I think', 'I hope'. <p>I hope you'll visit me in my home one day. She'll probably be a great success. I'll possibly come but I may not get back in time. I think we'll get on well</p>	<p>PLANS:</p> <p>At the time we make the decision or afterwards, we use going to:</p> <p>I'm going to visit my friend next Friday. I'm going to have lunch with my grandparents next weekend.</p>
	<p>PREDICTIONS BASED ON EVIDENCE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 'going to' when you are making a future prediction based on evidence in the present situation. Use it when there are definite signs that something is going to happen, or you intend to do something in the future. <p>There isn't a cloud in the sky. It's going to be another warm day. Look at the queue. We're not going to get in for hours. The traffic is terrible. We're going to miss our flight. Be careful! You're going to spill your soda.</p>

A. Read the sentences and decide what the uses of future tense in these sentences are.

Sentences	Uses (Plans, predictions or predictions based on evidence)
1. What are you going to do today?	_____
2. I'm going to visit my dentist at four o'clock in the afternoon.	_____
3. Leo and I are going to meet at Martha's house.	_____
4. We're going to play videogames.	_____
5. I think my appointment will finish at five o'clock.	_____
6. We're going to talk about the trip in the Chepe.	_____
7. We'll need your advice.	_____
8. She's going to see me.	_____
9. She'll probably ask me about it.	_____

B. Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

- Next Friday is Daniel's birthday. He _____ 18.
 a) is going to be b) will c) going to d) 'll be
- My brothers went to the mall, they _____ a new computer.
 a) is going to b) will get c) are going to get d) will
- I think my mother _____ this dress. It's her favorite color.
 a) going to like b) will like c) is going to d) will

4. Tom's sister _____ a baby in April.
 a) will have b) is going to have c) will d) are going to
5. I'm not sure, but I think that my friends _____ at about six in the afternoon.
 a) going to arrive b) are going to c) will d) will arrive
6. I _____ you with those heavy bags. You can hurt your back.
 a) will help b) am going to c) going to help d) will
7. The gypsy said that people _____ more hybrid cars in 2025.
 a) going to buy b) will c) are going to d) will buy
8. Martin _____ a party next week. He was planning it for two months.
 a) will have b) will c) is going to have d) are going to
9. We _____ to Venice in June. We bought the tickets six months ago.
 a) is going to b) are going to fly c) will have d) will
10. Look at the clouds! I think it _____ soon.
 a) will rain b) is going to c) going to rain d) will

C. Emma is planning her birthday party and she is inviting Alexa. Read the dialogue and complete it with the correct form of the future.



A BIRTHDAY PARTY



Emma: Hi Alexa! How are you? Listen, I'm going to have a party next Friday. Would you like to come?

Alexa: Oh, I'd love to. Thank you for inviting me. Is Elsa going to come?

Emma: Well, she doesn't know yet. But Victor and Maria are going to help out with the cooking!

Alexa: Hey, I'll help too.

Emma: That would be great!



Alexa: I'll make some spaghetti and salad!

Emma: That sounds delicious! I know my Italian friends

_____ (1. be) there. I'm sure they

_____ (2. enjoy) it.

Alexa: Italians? I think it's better I _____ (3. bake) a cake...

Emma: No, no. They _____ (4. love) the spaghetti and the salad.

Alexa: Well, if you say so... _____ there _____ (5. be) a theme for the party?

Emma: No, I don't think so. Just a chance to get together and have fun.

Alexa: I'm sure it _____ (6. be) lots of fun.

Emma: But I _____ (7. hire) a magician!

Alexa: A magician! You're kidding me.

Emma: No, no. As a child, I always wanted. Now I _____ (8. have) my magician at my own party.

Alexa: I'm sure everyone _____ (9. have) fun.

Emma: That's the plan!



D. Mark the statements true (T) or false (F) according to the previous text.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Emma knows exactly who is going to the party. | T | F |
| 2. Victor and Maria are going to plan the party. | T | F |
| 3. Alexa offers to help out with the cooking. | T | F |
| 4. Emma's Italian friends don't like spaghetti. | T | F |
| 5. It is going to be a thematic party. | T | F |
| 6. Emma has a special plan for her party. | T | F |
| 7. Emma wants a magician since she was a kid. | T | F |
| 8. Alexa thinks people will really hate the magician. | T | F |

E. Match the columns in order to complete the sentences.

1. Look at the blue sky. ()	a) She'll be back tomorrow.
2. He never arrives on time. ()	b) We're going to be late.
3. Look at the time. ()	c) It's going to be a beautiful day.
4. The price is too high. ()	d) I'm going to tell him.
5. Eddie is the new supervisor. ()	e) They'll never get that much for their house.
6. Freddy doesn't know. ()	f) He'll be late today as well.
7. Andrea is off today. ()	g) I think he'll be good in that job.
8. I called Jerry but he was busy. ()	h) I'll pick you at seven.
9. Theresa doesn't know whether to accept. ()	i) She's going to think about it.
10. Great, I'm glad you're coming. ()	j) He's going to call me back.

Listening

A. Robots will change our school life. Listen to the information and match the columns to complete the idea.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Robots are going to play | a) before she started the lesson. |
| 2. Saya is a Japanese robot that | b) lessons and play them back to the student. |
| 3. Recently, she taught | c) entertain us. |
| 4. She can | d) children when they are sick. |
| 5. Saya called the name of each student | e) a very important role in society. |
| 6. Most of the students | f) is not going to be the same. |
| 7. In the future, robots will | g) looks like a human teacher. |

- 8. Robots will substitute
- 9. Robots will record
- 10. School life in the future
- h) couldn't believe that she was a robot.
- i) express human emotions.
- j) teach, play and protect children.
- k) a science and technology class.

Writing

A. Write a short paragraph about your plans for the next five years and your predictions about them. For example:

I am going to pass my exam with an excellent grade, and it will be great!





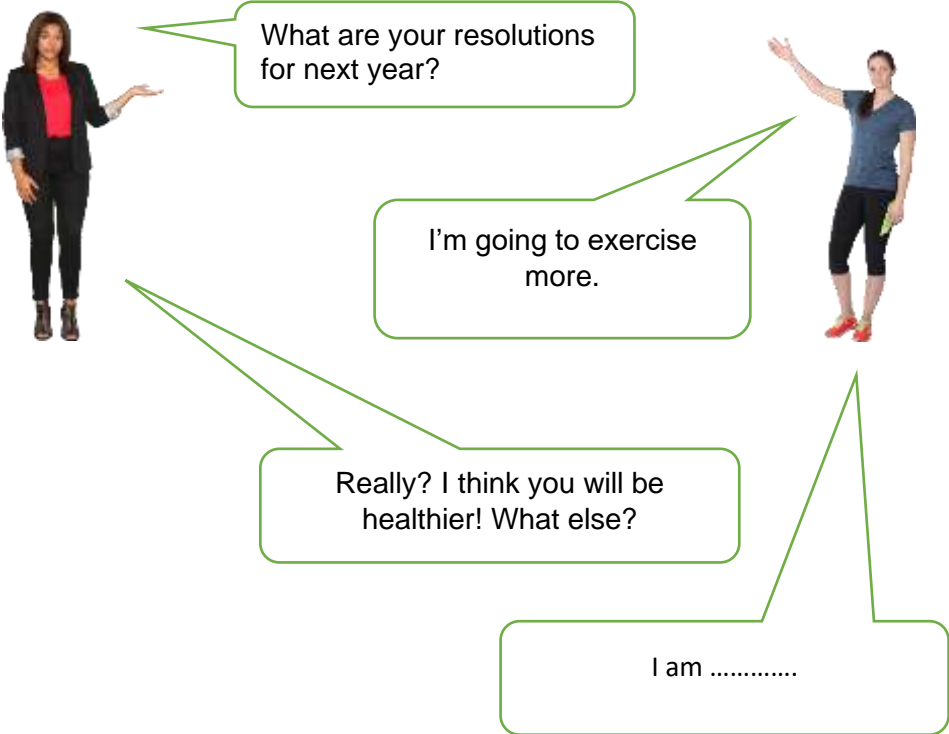


Speaking

A. Ask somebody about his / her resolutions for next year and tell him / her your predictions about them. You can use the ones in the box.

Do homework everyday	Be more responsible
Save money	Get up earlier
Study hard	Help people
Start recycling	Go to the beach

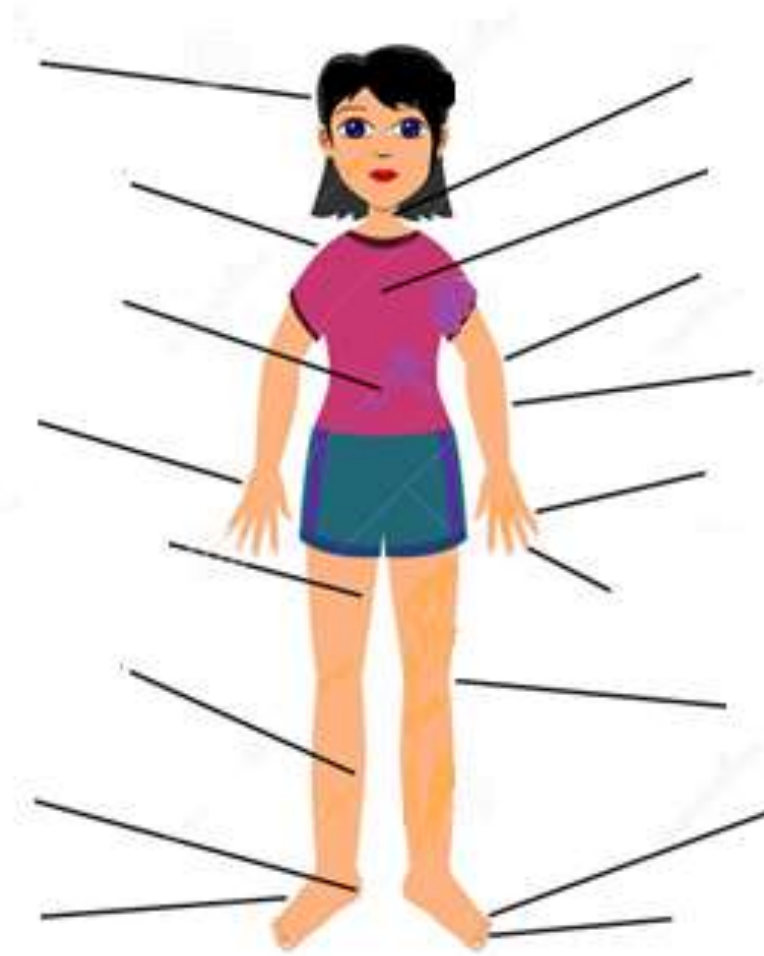
For example:



Continue practicing with the other topics.

B. GIVING ADVICE – SHOULD

Vocabulary: A. Write the names of the parts of the body.

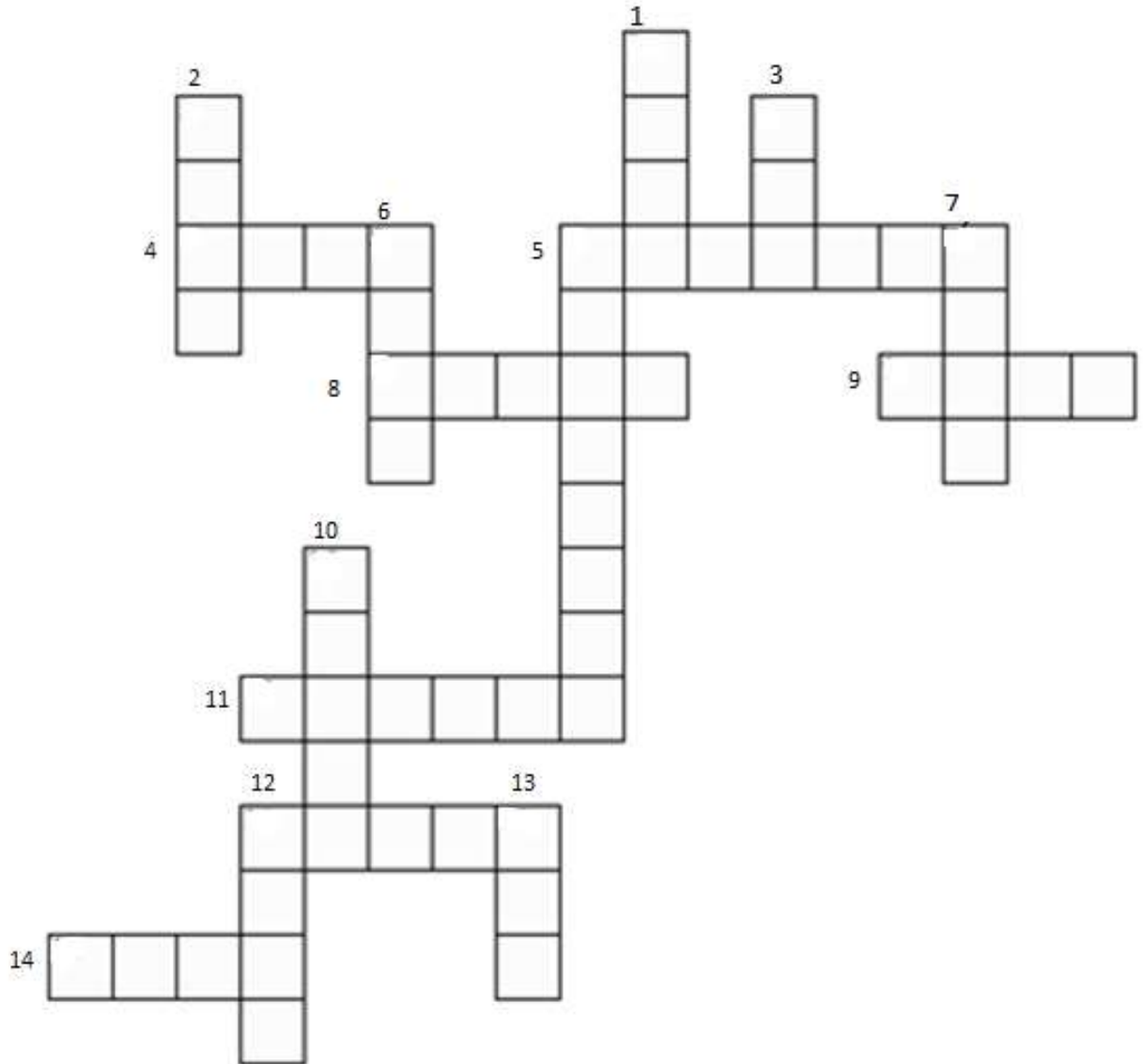


head	shoulder	neck	chest	foot	toe	hand	thigh	knee
stomach	calf	elbow	finger	heel	finger nail	toe nail	arm	

B. Solve the crossword about the different body parts. Look at the definition and complete it.

Across	Down
<p>4. The part of the body that connects the head and the rest of the body.</p> <p>5. One of the principal organs of digestion.</p> <p>8. It is the part of the arm where the upper and lower parts or the arm are joined.</p> <p>9. A thin, hard part that grows at the end of the fingers and toes.</p> <p>11. They are four long thin parts at the end of each hand.</p> <p>12. It is at the top part of the front of the body. Thorax.</p> <p>14. It is the back part of the human foot below and behind the ankle.</p>	<p>1. Parts of the body that are at the end of the leg and on which the body stands and moves.</p> <p>2. Parts of the body at the end of the arm. Each one has four fingers and a thumb.</p> <p>3. Parts of your body that are attached to the shoulders and have hands at the end.</p> <p>5. It is the place where the leg bends.</p> <p>6. They are between the neck and the top of the arms.</p> <p>7. Part of the body which has the eyes, mouth, nose and brain in it.</p> <p>10. They are the top parts of your legs between the knees and the hips.</p> <p>12. It is the thick part of the back of your leg between the ankle and the knee.</p> <p>13. They are the five movable parts at the end of each foot.</p>

Parts of the body



C. These are some common symptoms, their names and a possible remedy, match them.

Symptom	Name in English	Possible remedy
	a) backache ()	1. painkiller
	b) headache ()	2. descongellant spray
	c) cold ()	3. eye drops
	d) cough ()	4. ointment
	e) fever ()	5. antiacid
	f) eye rash ()	6. pain reliever
	g) stomachache ()	7. syrup

Grammar

Should is most commonly used to make recommendations, or to give advice or suggestion. This is a modal verb, in other words, it is used as an auxiliary verb, so it needs a main verb, which must be in its simple form. It does not change, it is for all the persons:

Affirmative

Subject	should + verb in simple form	Complement
I	should have	a healthier diet.
You	should take	a painkiller.
He	should eat	low-fat food.
She	should study	hard.
It	should drink	water.
We	should win	the medal in Maths.
You	should swim	faster.
They	should exercise.	

Example:

I can't believe it! I got 3 kilos on vacations!



George:

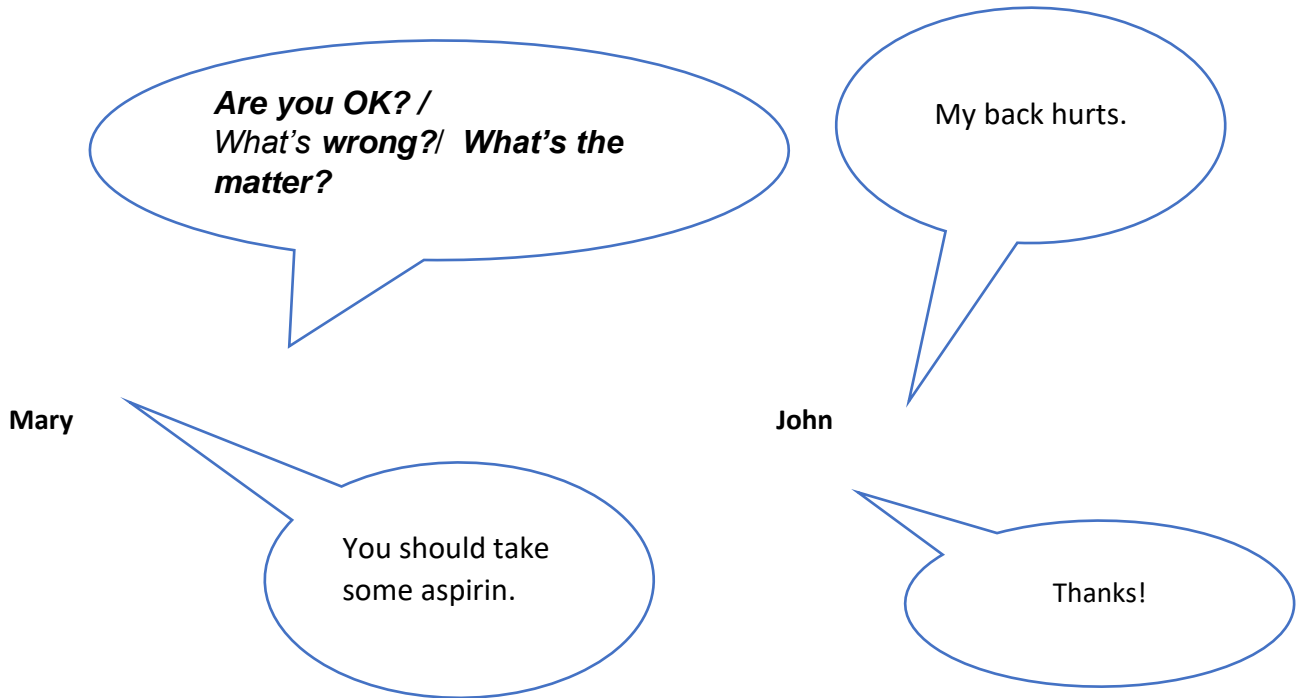
Grace: You should take care of yourself. You should have a healthy diet and exercise!

A. Write some medical advice for each health problem.

1. I have a toothache. _____
2. Auch! I have a finger cut. _____
3. Alice has a bad cough. _____
4. Oh, I burnt myself with hot water! _____
5. My grandfather has high blood pressure. _____
6. Henry always has feet pain. _____
7. I have a backache. _____
8. Susan has earache. _____
9. Paul broke his leg. _____
10. My sister has fever. _____

B. Now, prepare some dialogues with the previous situations and a remedy.

When someone doesn't look well, we can ask:
Mary: *What's wrong? What's the matter? Are you Ok?*
The person may answer:
John: My back hurts. OR I have a backache.
My throat hurts OR I have a sore throat.
Give an advice or recommendation.
Mary: You should rest.



Use the previous health problems to write recommendations.

We also can give some advice in using a negative form. Study the table:

Negative

Subject	Should + not + verb	Complement
I	shouldn't sleep	so late.
You	shouldn't eat	junk food.
He She It	shouldn't be shouldn't speak shouldn't break	so moody. so loud. its toy.
We You They	shouldn't fight. shouldn't go shouldn't drink	to the party. alcohol.

Example:

- ❖ When you have a bad cough, you shouldn't take cold drinks. (recommendation)

C. Complete the sentences with the negative form of should and a verb from the box.

listen	carry	eat	smoke	go
--------	-------	-----	-------	----

- The dentist said children _____ so many candies.
- He has a strong backache, he _____ those heavy boxes.
- You _____ in closed places.
- They have an important exam tomorrow. They _____ to the cinema tonight.
- Susana _____ to the music so loud.

HEALTH PROBLEMS AND TREATMENTS

D. Read the text.

To stay healthy people need a balanced diet, exercise and rest. We need to avoid things like smoking, alcohol and drugs, as they damage our bodies in different ways. A healthy diet is essential for a healthy body. Food is what give us energy to live our lives. Food is split into four main groups: carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals.

Minerals give our body energy. They are kinds of food such as pasta, potatoes and fish. Proteins help us grow and repair cells. They are foods such as meat and cheese. Fats also give us energy. Food like butter and bread are fats.

Vitamins and carbohydrates help us stay healthy. We find these in fruit and vegetables, water is also important for a healthy diet.



E. Read again the text “Health” and with information from it, give some suggestions.

To stay healthy, we should have a balanced diet, exercise and rest.

1. We _____ smoke or drink alcohol.
2. For a healthy body, we _____.
3. We _____ from the four groups.
4. We _____ to have energy.
5. _____ to grow.
6. _____ fruit and vegetables to have vitamins.
7. _____ water.

F. We can also give advice about other problems apart from health. Complete the sentences with should or shouldn't.

1. People _____ drive more carefully.
2. I think you _____ take a holiday.
3. They have an exam tomorrow. They _____ go to the cinema tonight.
4. Alice _____ buy that car. It's too expensive.
5. Tourists _____ leave their bags alone. (neg)
6. You _____ better go before he comes.
7. I _____ exercise.
8. You _____ say that again.
9. My doctor said: "You _____ smoke".
10. You _____ pack all your things.

Look at the interrogative form and Wh-questions:

Should	Subject	Verb	Complement?	Affirmative answer	Negative answer
Should	I	look	for a new job?	Yes, I should.	No, I shouldn't
	you	get up	earlier?	Yes, you should.	No, you shouldn't.
	he she it	be tell bark	quiet? the truth? to everybody?	Yes, he should. Yes, she should. Yes, it should.	No, he shouldn't. No, she shouldn't. No, it shouldn't.
	we you they	do go drive	the homework? to the dentist? carefully?	Yes, we should. Yes, you should. Yes, they should.	No, we shouldn't. No, you shouldn't. No, they shouldn't.

Wh-question word	Should	Subject	Verb	Complement?	Answer
What		I	do	?	You should study harder.
When		you	go	To the dentist?	Tomorrow.
Why	should	he	eat	slowly?	Because it's healthier.
How		they	go	To Guadalajara?	By plane.

G. Order the questions

1. Alice: happy / be/ what / to / should / I / ?

Omar: You should do what you like.

2. Robert: should / he / the / why / her / truth tell / ?

Tina: Because he should be honest.

3. Lucy: stay / home / we / should / at / ?

Ernesto: Yes, we should.

4. Theresa: What do you think? those / I / buy / red / shoes / should / ?

Mario: No, you shouldn't: They're too expensive.

5. Alex: should / work / Peter / why / ?

Valentina: Because he should save a lot of money.

H. Complete the sentences with should or shouldn't and a suitable verb from the box.

book	tell	spend	exercise	park	be	smoke
	try		speak	go	say	

1. You _____ so selfish, share your popcorn.

2. I don't think you _____ so much.

3. You _____ more.

4. I think you _____ to speak to her.

5. My dog is overweight. You _____ on a diet.

6. Where _____ our car?

7. You _____ never _____ to your mother like this.

8. The kids _____ so much time in the cellphone.

9. _____ I _____ her the truth or _____ I _____ nothing?

10. I think we _____ our holiday in advance.

Listening

A. Listen to a couple talking at <https://www.esl-lab.com/intermediate/healthy-lifestyle/> and go to the listening exercise, choose the correct answer.

1. What does the man asks her wife?
 - a) Healthy food
 - b) Junk food
 - c) Watch the game with him.

2. The woman think that her husband should _____.
 - a) join the basketball team.
 - b) leave the team.
 - c) exercise before joining the team.

3. She also suggests that he _____.
 - a) should eat fatty food.
 - b) should try healthy food.
 - c) shouldn't watch his diet.

4. He also should _____ to strengthen his cardiovascular system.
 - a) cycle
 - b) run
 - c) train

5. Finally, she recommends to _____.
 - a) watch TV late.
 - b) visit a fitness instructor.
 - c) go to bed early.

Writing

A. This is a problem-solution page on a magazine. Look at the images and write a paragraph, giving your name, age and problem. Then give some advice, look at the example.



Problem:

Hi, I'm David, I'm 18 years old and I have a problem. I really love fast food, so I'm not very slim and this situation worries me, because I know it's bad for my health and people sometimes hurt my feelings. What should I do?

Advice:

Hi, David, don't worry! That happens to many people, you should try to eat healthier and you should try to exercise more. I think you shouldn't eat cakes or drink soda.

Give another advice to this problem.



Problem:

Advice:



Problem:

Advice:

Reading

Types of reading: DETAILED READING

This type of reading requires identifying the structure and organization of the text and paragraphs as well as the main and secondary ideas contained.

You must pay attention to the recognition of the importance of the ideas of the text, that facilitates the understanding of the message. A paragraph or short text contains a main and secondary ideas through which the information is organized.

The main idea is the statement that synthesizes the information on the topic that the author deals with. While the secondary ideas are those that are related to certain aspects of the same issue. There is a logical order between the ideas and sometimes the author uses words of link or transition, called connectors.

You may follow the next order:

- a) Skim the text to get a general idea.
- b) Read each paragraph carefully and think about the general situation.
- b) Look for the details that give you more information.
- c) Think about all the information you got from the text.

A. Answer the questions about the text *My Problem*

1. Look at the title and write a hypothesis of what you think the text is about.
 2. Where do you expect to find this kind of text?
 3. What is the general idea of the text?
-

B. Read the text

My Problem

My name's Julia, I'm sixteen and I'm and only child living with my parents in Los Angeles. I have a good relationship with them and I've always felt happy at home. Last autumn, my cousin Betsy came to live with us. She's nineteen, very pretty and funny. She's staying with us while she's a student at the university.

At first, I was very pleased to have another teenager in our house, because most of my friends don't live near me, but recently everything changed. I have lots of homework because I'm studying for school exams, but I have to clean my room and help with the washing-up. Betsy doesn't have exams this year so she doesn't have to work so hard. My dad helped her get a part-time job at a local leisure center. So she doesn't pay the full price for tickets to see films there or go bowling with her friends. And although she doesn't pay rent to my parents, they don't make her help in the house like I have to. When I mentioned this to them, they told me that we have to be kind to Betsy because her dad hasn't been well for a long time. I agree with that but there is a problem: I know Betsy lies to my parents.

Last week, she told my dad that she was going to the library, but she went to meet her boyfriend. Two days ago, she asked my mum to lend her some money. She said she needed to buy some books, but I think she spent it all on videogames. I asked my parents if they knew what she had done, but they didn't believe me. They said I was jealous of her and refused to listen to me. I'd like to know what I should do now.

C. Scan the text and find the answer to the following questions:

1. What is Julia?

- a) A child b) A teenager c) An adult

2. Does she get along with her parents?

- a) Yes, she does. b) No, she doesn't. c) It doesn't say.

D. Look for some secondary ideas.

1. What happened last autumn?
 - a) Betsy became pretty and funny.
 - b) Julia went to live with her cousin.
 - c) Betsy moved to Los Angeles.
2. When Betsy arrived, how did Julia feel?
 - a) She was jealous of Betsy's good looks.
 - b) She hoped Betsy help her with homework.
 - c) She was happy to have her to stay.
3. What is Julia trying to do?
 - a) Describe her older cousin.
 - b) Explain why she has problems with school work.
 - c) Explain a problem she has at home.

E. Answer the questions about the text.

1. Why did Betsy go to live in Julia's house?

2. Why did Julia's feelings about her cousin change?

3. Why does Betsy have more money than Julia?

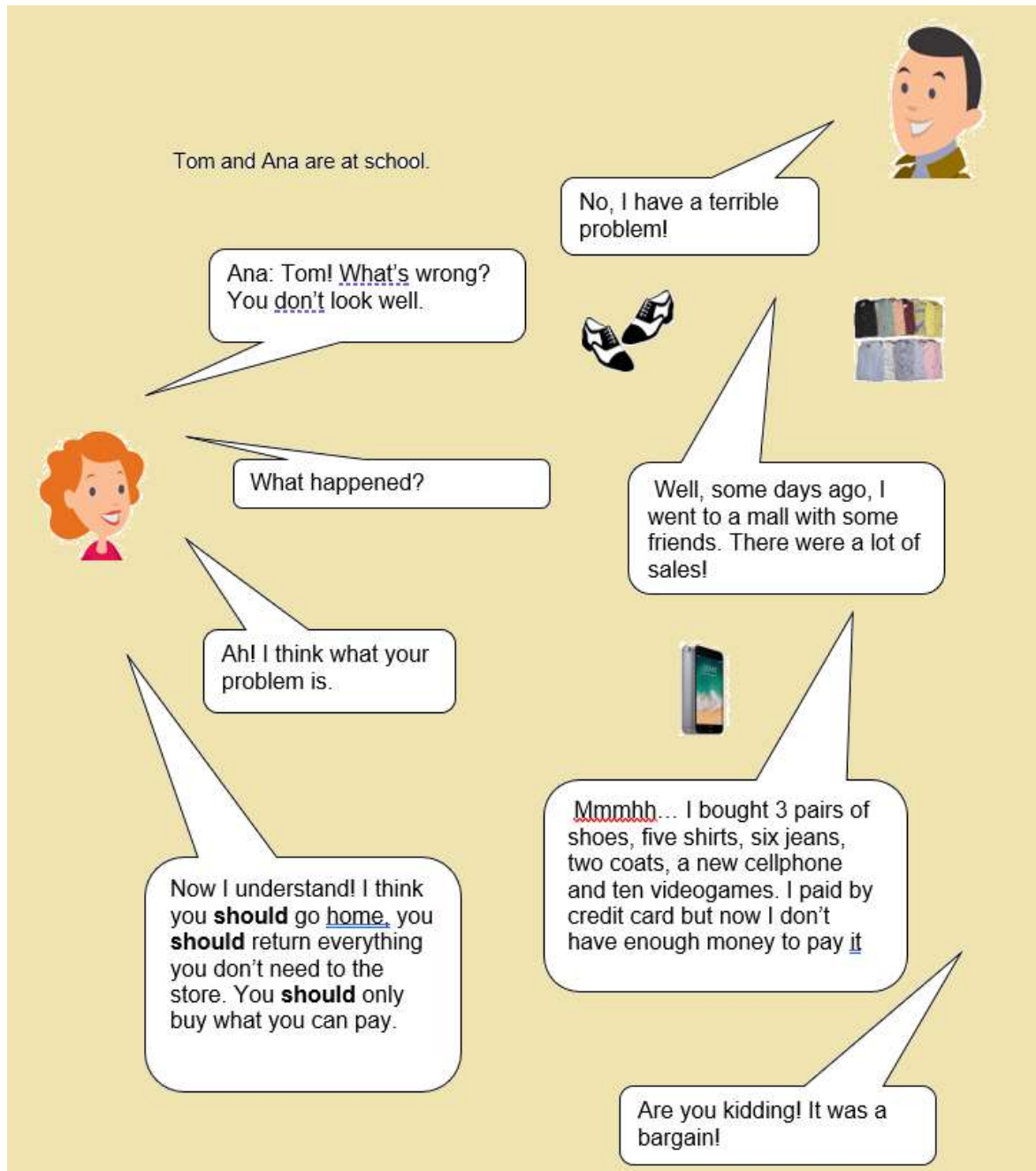
4. How did Julia's parents react when she told them about her problem?

5. How does Betsy lie to Julia's parents?

6. Write some advice for Julia _____

Speaking

A. Read this dialogue and practice it. Prepare dialogue with these other situations: a) studying at school or online; b) using a bike or a motorcycle c) doing exercise or sleeping late on weekends and practice them.



Tom and Ana are at school.

Ana: Tom! What's wrong?
You don't look well.

No, I have a terrible problem!

What happened?

Well, some days ago, I went to a mall with some friends. There were a lot of sales!

Ah! I think what your problem is.

Mmmhh... I bought 3 pairs of shoes, five shirts, six jeans, two coats, a new cellphone and ten videogames. I paid by credit card but now I don't have enough money to pay it

Now I understand! I think you **should** go home, you **should** return everything you don't need to the store. You **should** only buy what you can pay.

Are you kidding! It was a bargain!

MINI EVALUATION

I. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *should*.

1. A: I ate too much chocolate, now I have a stomachache.
B. You _____ (drink) a chamomile tea.
2. It's my mother's birthday tomorrow. _____ (I, buy) her a present?
3. You _____ (go out) when it's raining.
4. Jeff works too much. I think he _____ (relax).
5. She has a strong headache. She _____ (take) some aspirin.

II. Write the letter of the use and then fill the gaps with the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

<i>Going to</i>	<i>Will</i>
a) Plans	c) Predictions
b) Predictions based on evidence	

6. The population of Valencia _____ (reach) 2 million by the year 2050. _____
7. Sally: Why don't we meet for coffee on Friday morning?
Willy: Sorry, I can't. I _____ (see) the doctor then. _____
8. In the future, people _____ (have) bigger heads. _____
9. "There aren't any clouds in the sky. Tomorrow _____ (be) a bright and sunny day",
said the weatherwoman. _____
10. Pollution _____ destroy the Earth in 2100. _____

MINI-EVALUATION -READING

I. Read the text and write the following subtitles to each paragraph.

Sleep and exercise (SE)	Eating habits (EH)
Stress (S)	

Health in the Workplace

In today's world, many people have a problem staying healthy. One of the reasons is because most people work a lot and don't have enough time to keep in shape. Here are just a few things employers and employees should keep in mind for a well-balanced lifestyle.

1. _____

Working all day means you don't have much time to think about eating right. That's how most people put on weight. It doesn't help with so many fast food restaurants and vending machines everywhere. Employers should make sure to keep healthy food options in the vending machines and cafeterias. But employees should also take an apple with them or some juice. Just because you eat quickly, doesn't mean it has to be unhealthy.

2. _____

It is a major problem for office workers everywhere. Employers should try to keep employees happy, and have occasional meetings to discuss how to deal with stress. Everyone should make sure they have a way to deal with stress effectively, and physical activity is a very good way to do it.

3. _____

One of the most important things a person should do, but most often forgets, is to have a good night's sleep. When there is a day you didn't sleep well or enough the night before, try to take a ten-minute break during the day. Regular exercise also helps you sleep better and feel better too. Well, there's no time to take up a sport, right? Some simple things you can do while you are at work are taking the stairs, instead of the elevator, or a few quick sit-ups or push-ups when you are alone in your office.

II. Scan the text again and match the statements below with the paragraphs of the text. Write EH for Eating habits, SE for Sleep and Exercise or S for Stress.

1. There should be more to choose from. _____
2. It's a good idea to talk about the problem. _____
3. Employers can't really do much about it. _____
4. Exercising can help. _____
5. It helps to use the stairs. _____
6. An advice for employers is to have employees glad. _____
7. People can take some fruit with them. _____

ANSWER KEY

A. Any logical answer B. C C 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T

Grammar

- A. 1. Plan; 2. Plan; 3. Plan; 4. plan; 5. Prediction; 6. Plan; 7. Prediction; 8. Prediction based on evidence; 9. Prediction
- B. 1. A; 2. C; 3. B; 4. B; 5. D; 6. A; 7. D; 8. C; 9. B; 10. A.
- C. 1. are going to be; 2. will enjoy; 3. will bake; 4. will love; 5. is _ going to be; 6. will be; 7. am going to hire; 8. am going to have; 9. will have.
- D. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F; 6. T; 7. T; 8. F.
- E. 1. C; 2. F; 3. B; 4. E; 5. G; 6. D; 7. A; 8. J; 9. I; 10. H

Listening: 1.e 2.g 3.k 4.i 5.a 6.h 7.j 8 d .9. b 10. F (letter c is extra)

Robot School

Robots are changing our lives. In the future, they are going to play an even more important part in our society. They do a lot of jobs that we can't do or don't like to do. Surely, they will replace us in a lot of jobs. For example, Saya, a Japanese humanoid robot, taught a science and technology class in a school lately. Saya looks like a human teacher can speak any language and answer questions. She also can express some human emotions like surprise, fear, or anger. Saya introduced herself and called the name of each student before she started the lesson. Most of the students couldn't believe that she was a robot because of her appearance and behavior. In the future robots like Saya won't only teach at schools. They will play with the children and protect them. Robots will also replace students when they are sick. They will record lessons and then play them back to the student. With these robots, school life in the future is not going to be the same.

Writing/ Speaking answers vary.

SHOULD A.

B. Puzzle. (Across) 4. neck, 6. stomach, 8. elbow; 9. nail; 11. finger; 12. chest; 14. heel.

(Down) 1. foot; 2. hand; 3. arm; 5. knee; 6. shoulder; 7. head; 10. thigh; 12. calf; 13. toe.

C. a. 4, b. 1/6, c. 2, d. 7, e. 1/6 f. 3 g. 5

Grammar A. Answers may vary.

B. Answers may vary.

C. Answers may vary.

D. 1. shouldn't eat; 2. shouldn't carry; 3. shouldn't smoke; 4. shouldn't go; 5. shouldn't listen.

E. Shouldn't, 2. should have a healthy diet, 3. Should eat food; 4. Should have minerals; 5. We should have proteins; 6. We should eat; 7. We should drink.

F. 1. Should; 2. Should; 3. Shouldn't; 4. Shouldn't; 5. Shouldn't; 6. Should; 7. Should; 8. shouldn't; 9. Shouldn't; 10. Should.



G. 1. What should I do to be happy?; 2. Should he tell her the truth?; 3. Should we stay at home?; 4. Should I buy those red shoes?; 5. Why should Peter work?

H. 1. Shouldn't be; 2. should smoke; 3. Should exercise; 4. Should go; 5, should try; 6. Should we park; 7. Should speak; 8. Shouldn't spend; 9. should tell; Should say; 10. Should book.

Listening: 1. B, 2. C, 3. B, 4. A, 5. C

Man: Honey, the basketball game is about to start. And could you bring some chips and a bowl of ice cream? And . . . uh . . . a slice of pizza from the fridge.

Woman: Anything else?

Man: Nope, that's all for now. Hey, hon, you know, they're organizing a company basketball team, and I'm thinking about joining. What do you think.

Woman: Humph

Man: "Humph" What do you mean "Humph." I was the star player in high school.

Woman: Yeah, twenty-five years ago. Look, I just don't want you having a heart attack running up and down the court.

Man: So, what are you suggesting? Should I just abandon the idea? I'm not that out of shape.

Woman: Well . . . you ought to at least have a physical before you begin. I mean, it HAS been at least five years since you played at all.

Man: Well, okay, but . . .

Woman: And you need to watch your diet and cut back on the fatty foods, like ice cream. And you should try eating more fresh fruits and vegetables.

Man: Yeah, you're probably right.

Woman: And you should take up a little weight training to strengthen your muscles or perhaps try cycling to build up your cardiovascular system. Oh, and you need to go to bed early instead of watching TV half the night.

Man: Hey, you're starting to sound like my personal fitness instructor!

Woman: No, I just love you, and I want you to be around for a long, long time.

Writing. Answers vary.

Reading: A. 1. Any logical answer; 2. In a magazine; 3. Problems of a teenager

C. 1. B; 2. A; D. 1. C; 2. C; 3. C

E.1. Because she's a student at the university in LA.; 2. because she has to do a lot of work and Betsy doesn't; 3. Because she has a part-time job; 4. They didn't believe her; 5. She tells them she goes to the library and she doesn't or that she has to buy some books and she buys videogames.

MINI-EVALUATION I. 1. Should drink 2. Should I buy 3. Shouldn't go out 4. Should relax

5. Should take 6. Will reach / c 7. Am going to see / a 8. Will have / c 9. Is going to be / b 20. Will c

Reading 1. Eating Habits 2. Stress 3. Sleep and Exercise

II. 1. EH 2. S 3. SE 4. S 5. SE 6. S 7. EH

UNIT 4 Sharing past, present and future events

PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE

This unit is the sum of everything you ´ve studied for two years. So, we need to review all three tenses structures, how and when to use them and to combine them.

Present



“To be or not to be?”

Hamlet

(Shakespeare)

VERB TO BE is used to say your name, address, email, phone number, favorite color, married, single and express your emotions etc.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM	INTERROGATIVE FORM And short answers.
I am tall.	I am not short.	Are you tall? Yes, I am / No, I am not.
You are a student.	You aren´t a policeman.	Are you a doctor? Yes, I am. / No, I am not.
He is intelligent.	He isn´t happy.	Is he happy? Yes, he is. / No, he isn´t.
She is pretty.	She isn´t ugly.	Is she tall? Yes, she is / No, she isn´t.
The house is very old.	The apartment isn´t new.	Is the house new? Yes, it is/ No, it isn´t
We are good friends.	We are neighbors.	Are we famous? Yes, we are/ No, we aren´t
You are from Canada.	You aren´t Mexicans.	Are you Italian? Yes, we are/ No, we aren´t
They are employees.	They aren´t waiters.	Are they single? Yes, they are/ No, they aren´t.

Personal information: give information about people, places, objects, feelings etc.

Read the example:



Hi! My name **is** Laura! I **am** 15 years old. My address **is** 23 Cornelia Street. Santa Cecilia. Mexico City. My telephone number **is** 555678433. My e-mail **is** lau_89gmail.com I **am** a student at CCH Sur. My mother's name **is** Rosa and my father's name **is** Arturo. I **am** a happy girl and I think I **am** intelligent and nice! My best friends **are** Nancy and Rogelio. They...

A. Look for personal information: (job, age, family, hobbies, etc) about these famous people and write a paragraph.



Joe Biden is the 46th President of United States.



Madona is a famous singer.

PRESENT SIMPLE



The living moment is everything.

D.H. Lawrence

This tense helps you express everyday activities: (wake up, go to school, breathe, work, study, do homework, eat, sleep, etc.) It is used for habitual or routine activities.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I study	don't study	Do I study medicine? Yes, I do / No, I don't
You study	don't study	Do you study medicine?
He/ She/ It studies	doesn't study	Does he study biology? Yes, she does / No, she doesn't
We		Do we study? Yes, we do / No we don't
You study	don't study	Do you study? Yes, you do / No, you don't
They		Do they study? Yes they, do / No, they don't

B. Choose the verb that completes the sentences.

study/ wear/ ride/ collect /have / work/ like/ brush/go

- Molly _____ (not) a school uniform.
- I _____ my teeth after every meal.
- Luke _____ (not) carrots.
- Mrs. Johnson _____ in a pet shop.
- _____ you _____ old coins and postcards? Yes, _____
- _____ Kevin _____ his bike to school? No, _____
- When _____ Hubert and Patsy _____ coffee at the cafeteria? _____
- Where _____ you _____ high school? _____

C. Complete Mariana's routine. Look at the drawing for the actions.

Mariana is a good student. She is 18 years old. She lives in Mexico City. This year, she goes to the university. This is her first semester so she does these activities every day.



Speaking

D. Look at the picture and the information or follow this link [30 Minute Magic - Efficient Exercise](#) and talk about Michael Phelps's routine.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use this tense to talk about activities that ARE happening RIGHT NOW.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I am reading a book.	I am not reading	Am I reading ?
You are reading a book.	You are not reading	Are you reading? Yes, I am / No, I am not.
He She is reading a book. It	He She is not reading a book. It	Is he reading? Yes, he is / no, he isn't. Is she reading? Yes, she is/ No she isn't. Is it reading? Yes, it is / No, it isn't
We You are reading a book. They	We You are not reading a book. They	Are we reading? Yes, we are. / No, we aren't. Are you reading? Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Are they reading? Yes, they are. /No, they aren't.

E. Look at the picture and write some sentences about each picture.







What are they doing?





1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Present simple vs Present continuous

F. Underline the correct answer.

1. Come inside! It **rains / is raining**.
2. My mother **prepares / is preparing** dinner every Friday.
3. Melody **is reading/ reads** a book in her bedroom now.
4. Arturo **teaches/ is teaching** History every day.
5. Araceli **is talking/ talks** by cellphone all day.
6. I **take /am taking** a shower every morning.
7. What **are you doing/ do you do** tonight?
8. I **am looking / look** for my earring.
9. Susan **flies / is flying** to Paris every September.
10. I **call/ am calling** my mom now because I love her.

G. Read the sentence and choose the appropriate word.

1. _____ you usually go to parties at the weekend?
 a) Do b) Are c) Is d) Does
2. No, we _____ right now.
 a) don't work b) work c) are working d) works
3. Sofia usually _____ her homework at six o'clock.
 a) do b) does c) is doing d) is
4. My parents _____ to music at the Concert Hall at the moment.
 a) listens b) is listening c) listen d) are listening

5. Every September we _____ to Acapulco.
 a) going b) are going c) go d) goes
6. Firulais _____ sick right now.
 a) feel b) feels c) feeling d) is feeling
7. I am happy, I always _____ my homework soon!!
 a) finishes b) am finishing c) don't finish d) finish
8. Samantha is dizzy, but she _____ want to go to the hospital.
 a) is b) doesn't c) don't d) can
9. Sandra, your mother's _____ on the phone!
 a) don't wait b) waits c) waiting d) cannot wait
10. Why _____ the printer work?
 a) can b) doesn't c) don't d) is

Past



ONE CHARM OF THE PAST IS
 THAT IS THE PAST.

Oscar Wilde

VERB TO BE

This verb in past is used to talk about the characteristics of a person or a place for example: (age, weight, height, nationality) etc.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM	INTERROGATIVE FORM And short answers.
I was short when I was a child.	I was not short.	Were you tall? Yes, I was / No, I was not.
You were a good student.	You weren't a policeman.	Were you a doctor? Yes, I was. / No, I was not.
He was intelligent	He wasn't happy.	Was he happy? Yes, he was / No, he wasn't.
She was a pretty girl .	She wasn't ugly.	Was she tall? Yes, she was / No, she wasn't.
The house was very old.	The apartment wasn't new.	Was the house new?

		Yes, it was/ No, it wasn't
We were good friends.	We weren't neighbors.	Were we famous? Yes, we were / No, we weren't
You were in Canada.	You weren't Mexicans.	Were you in Italy? Yes, we were/ No, we weren't
They were employees before we retired.	They weren't waiters.	Were they single? Yes, they were / No, they weren't

H. Look for personal information in the web (place of birth, occupation, nationality) about these famous people, read the example:



Napoleon Bonaparte was born in France in Corsica in 1769. He was a military and a political leader. He was the first emperor of France. His father was a lawyer. He was 5 feet and 7 inches tall.



Valentina Tereshkova _____



The Jackson family _____

 Michael Jackson _____

SIMPLE PAST

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I studied	didn't study	Did you study medicine? Yes, I did / No, I didn't
You studied	didn't study	
He/ She/ It studied	didn't study	Did he study biology? Yes, she did / No, she didn't
We / You/ They studied	didn't study	Did we study Yes, we did / No we didn't Yes, you did / No, you didn't Yes they, did / No, they didn't

I. Read the following infographic about women inventors. [Women Inventors \(getsavvi.co.za\)](http://getsavvi.co.za)

1. Read the statements and write (T) true or (F) false.

- a) Nancy Johnson invented the life raft. _____
- b) In 1790 people used circular saws. _____
- c) Florence Parpait bought the first refrigerator. _____
- d) Fiber optic cables technology appeared in the 80's. _____
- e) In 1810, there weren't fire stairs in buildings. _____

2. Answer the following questions:

Example:

Did Josephine invent the medical syringe? Yes she did. / No, she didn't.

- a) Did children use disposable diapers in 1970? _____
- b) Did cars have windshield wipers in 1900? _____
- c) Did people use water heaters in 1930? _____

Women Inventors



GetSavvi^{HEALTH}

We take a look at a century's worth of inventions and the female inventors who created them.

1970s-1980s
Mandy Halberman invented the Nazipron Feeder, a bottle for infants with sucking applicator, and the Anydays Cup, the world's first non-spill cup.

2000
Stephanie Louise Kwolek invented a polymer fibre five times stronger than steel which is used in bullet-proof vests, helmets and trampolines, etc.

1966
Shirley Jackson conducted scientific research with subatomic particles, which paved the way for fax machines, touch-tone telephones, color cells, fiber-optic cables and the technology behind color TV.

1952
Patsy O. Sherman invented Scotchgard™, a versatile fabric stain repellant and material protector.

1950
Marion Donovan invented the disposable diaper.

1917
Ida Forbes invented the electric hot-water heater.

1905
Mary Anderson invented the windbreak glass.

1900
Florence Parpart invented the street cleaning machine and the modern refrigerator.

1899
Lettie Gear invented the medical syringe.

1891
Catherine Deiner invented the rolling pin.

1887
Anna Connelly invented the fire escape.

1886
Josephine Cochran invented the first washing automatic dishwasher.

1882
Maria Bainsley invented the life raft.

1843
Nancy Johnson invented the first milked ice-cream maker.

1815
Tabitha Babbitt invented the circular saw.

Did you know?

Moms, did you know, one monthly premium covers ALL your children!

Call us right now on 0861 18 92 02

Or email talktous@getsavvi.co.za

d) Did bullet-proof vests have polymer fibers in 1940s? _____

e) Did Nancy Johnson invent the ice cream machine? _____

f) What did Patsy O Sherman invent? _____

g) Who invented milk bottle for infants? _____

h) Which century had more women inventions? _____

PAST CONTINUOUS

It is used to talk about an action that was taking place in the past and was interrupted by another or about two actions in the past that happened simultaneously.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I was watering the plants when you called me.	I wasn't watering the plants when you called me.	Were you watering the plants? Yes, I was./ No, I weren't.
He My mom was writing a report for her job. It	He She wasn't writing a report for her job. It	Was she writing a report for her job? Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.
We You were driving to Rome. They	We You weren't driving.. They	Were Lucy and Tom driving to Rome? Yes, they were. / No they weren't

Look at the example:



"The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing** as the elephant came out of the jungle.



The other animals **were relaxing** in the shade of the trees, but the elephant moved very quickly.

She **was looking** for her baby, and she didn't notice the hunter who **was watching** her through his binoculars.

When the shot rang out, she **was running** towards the river..."

KEY WORDS: **WHEN** "I **was writing** in my computer **WHEN** electricity failed and I lost my document".
(INTERRUPTION) **WHILE** "She **was visiting** her grandma **WHILE** I **was studying** for my finals" **(AT THE SAME TIME)**

Past – Past continuous

J. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the simple past or the past continuous.

1. I _____ (do) homework last Saturday at 10:00.
2. We _____ (be) at home when it _____ (rain).
3. I _____ (break) a tooth when I _____ (eat) an apple.
4. Mum _____ (burn) her hand while she _____ (cook).
5. We _____ (watch)TV when we _____ (hear) a loud noise.
6. They _____ (have) dinner when the police _____ (come) to the door.
7. While Tom _____ (read), Amely _____ (watch) a documentary on TV.
8. Last week a terrible thing _____ (happen) I _____ (lose) my wallet.
9. The bird _____ (jump) around the garden when the cat _____ (attack) it.
10. The robber _____ (run) away when the policeman _____ him.

Future Tenses

The future depends on what we do in the present.

Mahatma Gandhi



These tenses are used to express predictions, intentions or possible actions that are expected to happen in the future.

GOING TO

We use “be going to” to talk about future plans and intentions.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I am going to get a 10.	I am not going to fail my exam next month.	Am I going to get a 10? Yes, I am / No, I am not.
You are going to get a 10.	You are not going to buy a car.	Are you going to Paris for your 15 th birthday? Yes, I am./ No, I am not.
He She is going to get a 10. It	He She is not going to watch a movie tonight. It	Is he going to buy that new cellphone? . Yes, he is / No, he isn't. Is she going to buy a car. Yes, she is / No, she isn't Is the bird going to fly? Yes, it is/ No, it isn't
We You are going to get a 10. They	We You are not going to go shopping tomorrow. They	Are we going to buy a car. Yes, we are/ No, we aren't. Are you going to buy a car. Yes, you are/ No you aren't. Are they going to buy a car. Yes, they are/ No, they aren't.

K. Look at the pictures and write the actions that are going to happen. Use the following verbs.

have a baby / have lunch/ take a bus / go back inside / read a newspaper/ paint the ceiling / go to bed / play tennis/



a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

FUTURE: WILL

We use "Will" to talk about what we think will happen in the future.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE FORM	INTERROGATIVE FORM
I will travel to Cancun.= I`ll	I won`t go to Europe.	Will I go to Europe?
You will travel to Cancun.= you`ll	You won`t buy a car.	Will you be there? Yes, I will
He She will travel to Cancun. It	He She won`t travel to Japan. It	Will she be there? Yes, she will/ No, she won`t
We You will travel to Cancun. They	We You/ They won`t visit my friends.	Will we visit the museum? Yes, we will / No, we won`t Yes, you will/ No we won`t

L. Complete the sentences with the correct form of will or going to and the verb in brackets.

- In the future, I think humans _____ (destroy) different species of animals and plants.
- Mike thinks that it _____ (not rain) tomorrow.
- When we get home, we _____ (have) fish for dinner. We bought it yesterday.
- My parents decided that we _____ (do) a tour of the Mayan archeological sites.
- My mother is buying some flour and eggs because she _____ (make) a cake.
- "What are your plans for the weekend?" "I _____ (meet) my friends and then go to a party".
- Susan's prediction about the concert is that it _____ (be) really exciting.
- I'm sure they _____ (not win) the match.
- Their suitcases are packed. They _____ (go) to Cancun.
- Look at that boy at the top of the tree! He _____ (fall).

Present and Past tenses

Reading. Read the text.

What existed before a Smart.....

Today every one owns a smartphone, you can see people texting, chatting, taking photos etc. even though it wasn't that long ago that this technology was first introduced to the general public. Smartphones quickly gained popularity due to their advanced computing capabilities and other features. The first concepts that led to the invention of the smartphone date back to the 1970s. It was not however until 1992 that IBM came up with a prototype mobile phone that incorporated PDA features (personal digital assistants). This was the first device that could be referred to as a smartphone. In the later part of the 1990s, many mobile phone users began carrying PDAs and they continued to advance throughout the early 2000s.

M. Answer these questions.

1. What can you do with a smartphone?

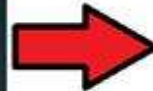
2. Why did smartphones become popular?

3. What did inventors begin working in a mobile phone?

4. When did the prototype of a mobile phone with PDA appear?

5. What happened at the end of the 1990s?

N. Look at the picture and write some sentences about the gadgets that people used before they had a smartphone.



In the 80s a smartphone..... now in 2020s a smartphone

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Present, past and future events.



Learn from yesterday, live for today, hope for tomorrow.
The important thing is not to stop questioning.

Albert Einstein.

O. Ana enjoys a magazine that contains a pen-pal section. She read the letter from Susan yesterday and she answered it. **Underline the option that completes the sentence.**

Dear Susan,

Hi! I'm Ana. I **saw / see / will see** your letter asking for a pen pal in this month's Cross-Stitch magazine. As soon as I **finished / finish / will finish** reading your letter I **decided / decide / will decide** to reply.

I **lived / live / will live** in Rome with two brothers Jim and Thomas. I **worked / work / will work** part-time at a local supermarket. I also **made / make / will make** cross-stitch pictures for other people. I **sold / sell / will sell** some of the things at local craft fairs.

I **didn't / don't / won't** like sewing when I was at school. I **changed / change / will change** my mind when I **was / am / will be** in a car crash. I **stayed / stay / will stay** in hospital for several weeks. My mom **bought / buy / will buy** me a cross-stitch kit.

She said it would help me to pass the time.

I began making cards for friends, then I **stitched / stitch / will stitch** a picture and I **made / make / will make** a sampler as a wedding present. People **started / start / will start** asking me to do kits for them. It's great. I'm happy for doing something that I enjoy!

One day I **stopped / stop / will stop** working at the supermarket and set up my own business designing and completing cross-stitch patterns. I **had / have / will have** to improve my writing and my maths first. So I **hoped / hope / will hope** that you **answered / answer / will answer** because I need the practice and it **was / is / will be** great to be able to write to someone who likes sewing as much as I do.

Best wishes,

Ana



Writing

P. What is your favorite invention? Research the history of it and write a paragraph about it. After that, write a little bit on how it is today. Finally, **write how you think it will change in the future.**

You can help yourself drawing a timeline first.



One of my favorite inventions is _____. This is its background:

Today _____

However in the future

Speaking

Q. Think about these topics and the changes you´ve seen. Tell your predictions about them for the year 2100. Here are some ideas of what to say about:

How was life 50 years ago?

How is life nowadays?

What will life be like in the future?

- Innovations with artificial intelligence.
- How robots have changed working practices, Medicine and Education.
- Energy, communication, transport.
- Health, food, family.



Drones



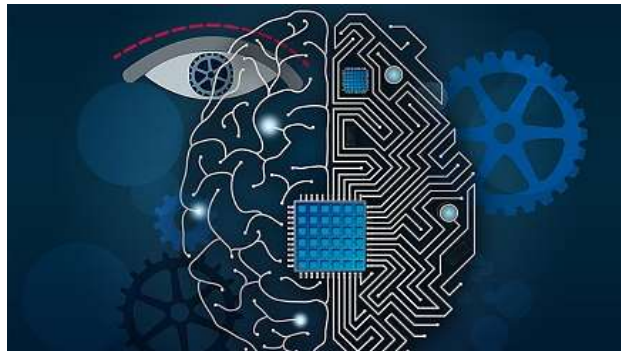
Social Networks



Virtual Reality



Clean resources



Artificial Intelligence

Answer key:

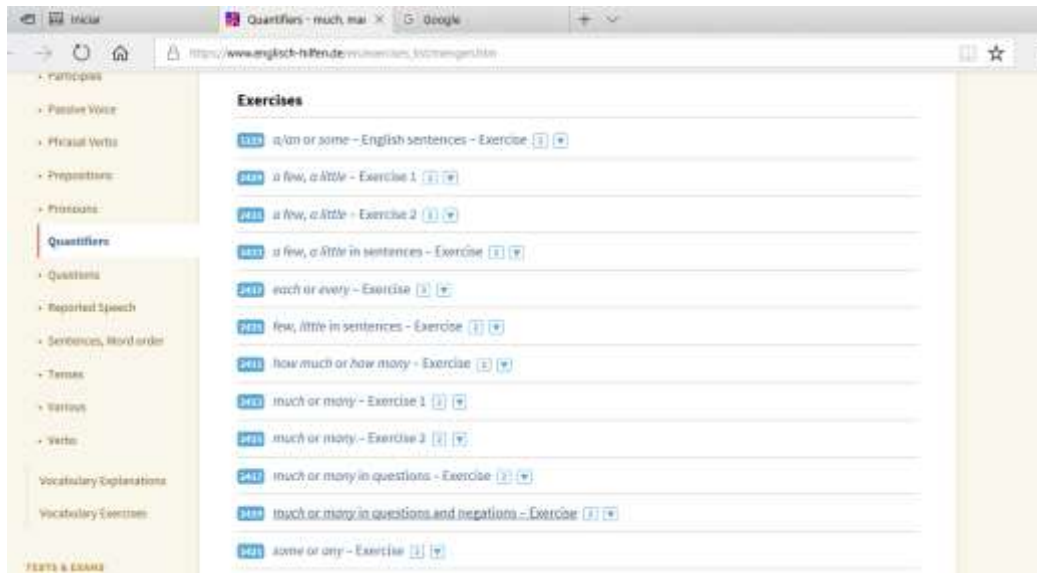
- A. Open answers.
- B. 1. Doesn't wear 2. Brush 3. Doesn't like, 4. Works, 5- do—collect. Yes, I do.
6. Does---ride? No, he doesn't. 7. does ---go? On Fridays (open) 8. Do---study? (open answer)
- C. Open answer
- D. Michael has for breakfast cereal or oatmeal. He practices all swimming styles, he lifts weights. At lunch he has egg sandwiches with veggies, pancakes and coffee. After that, he takes a nap. In the afternoon he swims 8 miles. Later, he has a cold bath, he stretches and has a massage. For dinner he has one of these meals burger and fries, pizza, pasta or crab meat. He stays with his wife and son. Finally, he goes to bed.
- E. He is riding a horse. They are listening a concert. They are driving, they are working with computers. They are swimming in the pool.
- F. 1. is raining 2. prepares 3. is reading 4. teaches 5. talks 6. take 7. Are you doing 8. am looking for 9. flies 10. am calling.
- G. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. B
- H. Open answers
- I. 1. a) T b) F c) F d) T e) T 2. a) No they didn't b) no, they didn't c) Yes, they did d) no, they didn't e) no, she didn't f) Scotchgard fiber g) Mandy Haberman f) XX century.
- J. 1. did 2. Was /was raining 3. Broke / was eating 4. Burnt/was cooking 5. Were watching/ heard 6. Were having / came 7. Was reading/ was watching 8. Happened/ lost 9. Was jumping/attacked 10. Ran/ caught
- K. A) it's going to go back b) he is going to play tennis c) she is going to go to bed d) she's going to have a baby e) they are going to paint the ceiling f) he is going to take a bus g) he is going to buy the newspaper h) she is going to have lunch.
- L. 1. will destroy 2. won't rain 3. are going to have 4. Are going to do 5. Is going to make 6. Am going to meet 7. will be 8. won't win 9. Are going to go 10. is going to fall
- M. 1. Texting, chatting, taking photos, etc. 2. Because you can do different things with it. 3. Personal Digital Assistants (PDA) 4. It appeared in 1992. 5. PDA continue progressing.
- N. Open answers.
- O. 1. saw 2. finished 3. decided 4. live 5. work 6. make 7. sell 8. didn't 9. change 10. was 11. stayed 12. bought 13. stitched 14. Made 15. start 16. stopped 17. have 18. hope 19. will answer 20. will be.
- P. Q. Open answers

Sitios electrónicos para mayor práctica y consulta

Índice que enlista diferentes temas como pasado y pasado continuo. https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/mengen.htm



Listado de tema y número de referencia del ejercicio.



- Se puede realizar los siguientes ejercicios para pasado continuo, 4515,4317,4311,4313,1363,1365,4319 4321.

Para práctica de verbos en gerundio:

Esta liga corresponde a un crucigrama de verbos con -ing.

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/progressive_ing.htm

<https://www.ef.com.mx/recursos-aprender-ingles/gramatica-inglesa/past-continuous>

Unit 2

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/going_to_future_statements_ing.htm

[Para future going to pueden ir al índice general y localizar los ejercicios numerados: 1361,4227,4229,4231,4223,4225,1359.](#)

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/will_future_negation.htm y los ejercicios marcados con 4213,1379,1377,4215,4217,4211.

Unit 3

Ejercicios para practicar el contraste going to/Will

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/will_going_to_future.htm y los ejercicios 4423 y 4425.

Y tema de should: <http://www.grammar.cl/english/should.htm>

Unit 4

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/ending_ing.htm

Ejercicios para practicar las diferentes formas del presente simple. Pueden realizarse las actividades marcadas como: 4013,131,4041,4027,4015. para acceder a estos ejercicios consultar la lista de temas. Ubicar el tema de presente simple y localizar las tareas con los números anteriores.

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/alle_grammar.htm

Ejercicio de presente simple.

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple_present_s.htm

Examen de presente simple

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/tests?test1>

Ejercicios de gramática para diferentes tiempos.

https://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar.php

https://www.learnamericanenglishonline.com/Blue%20Level/B16_Part_2_There_was.html

Lista verbos regulares e irregulares: http://www.grammar.cl/Past/Irregular_Verbs_List.htm

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- Steve Irwing (s/f) (fotografía) en https://photos1.blogger.com/blogger/3762/2894/1600/memorialsideshow_10.jpg

Unit 2

Buy a car (s/f) (dibujo) en <http://www.clker.com/clipart-blue-car-7.htm/>
City (s/f) (dibujo) en <http://clipart-library.com/clipart/263459.htm>
College (s/f) (dibujo) en <http://clipartmag.com/college-bound-clipart>
Drive: http://www.clipartpanda.com/clipart_images/car-clip-art-vector-clip-1044041
Economy(s/f) (dibujo) en <http://clipart-library.com/clipart/71009.htm>
Food (s/f) (dibujo) en <http://www.clker.com/clipart-foodthought-2.html>
Have children (s/f) (dibujo) en <http://clipart-library.com/clipart/2044233.htm>
Have friends (s/f) (dibujo) en <http://clipart-library.com/friends-cliparts.html>
New cellphone (s/f) (dibujo) en <https://www.istockphoto.com/mx/vector/smartphone-con-%C3%ADconos-de-aplicaciones-gm511991248-86923949>
Nice job (s/f) (dibujo) en <http://www.vancitymommyd.com/3550/job-clipart-16-11-2017/job-clipart-careers-clipart-free-download-clip-art-free-clip-art-on-clip-art/>
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Shopping (s/f) (dibujo) en <https://www.gograph.com/clipart/illustration-of-shopping-girl-and-boy-gg62862624.html>
Travel abroad (s/f) (dibujo) en <http://clipground.com/image-post/67352-city-trip-clipart-15.jpg.html>
Twitter (s/f) (dibujo) en : <https://www.nytimes.com/2014/08/10/magazine/who-made-that-twitter-bird.html>
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Unit 3

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