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CENTRO DE FORMACIÓN HUMANA

Asignatura Transversal

Inglés Comercial III

Dirección de Educación a Distancia y Virtual

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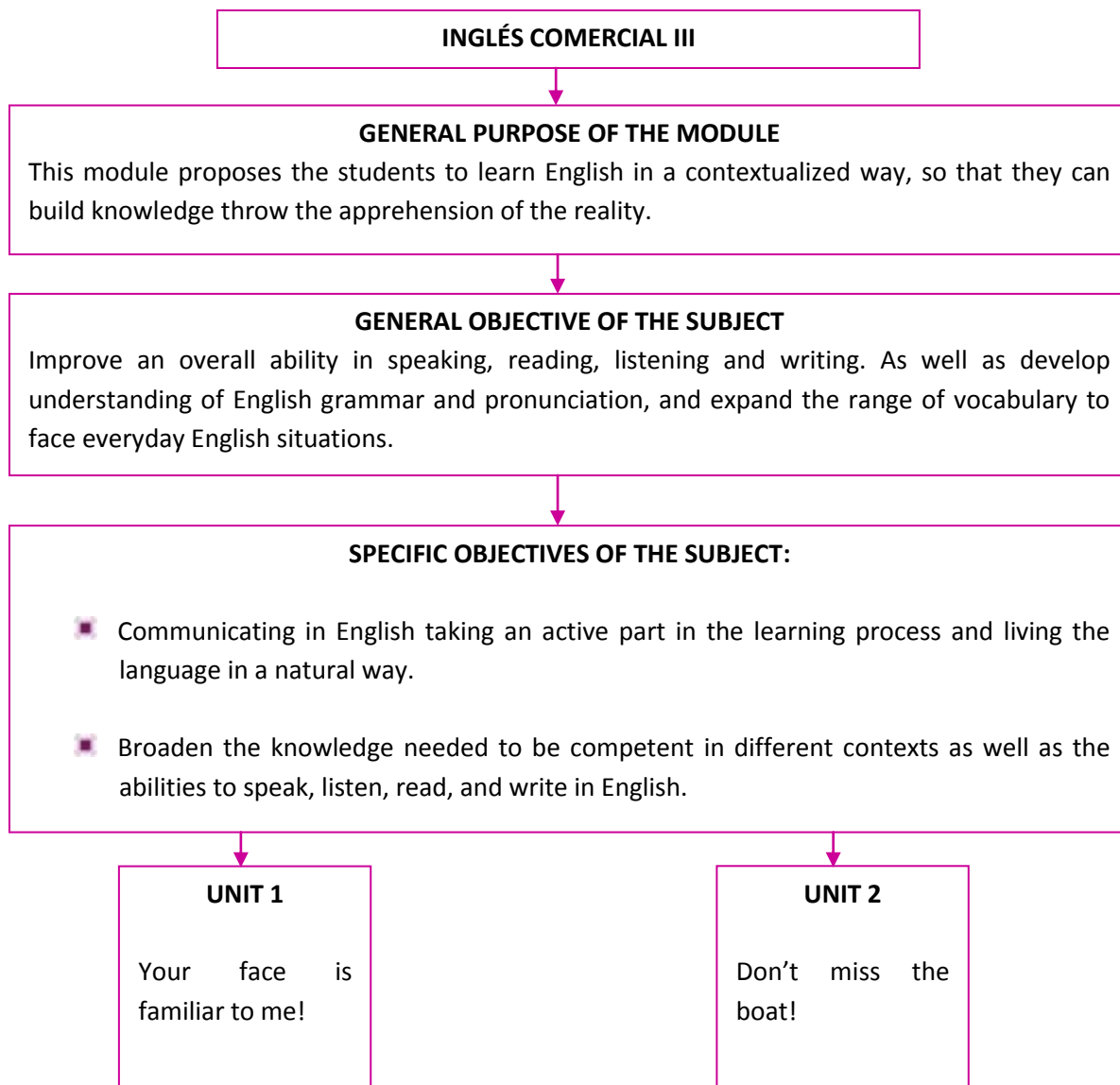


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1. MAPA DE LA ASIGNATURA

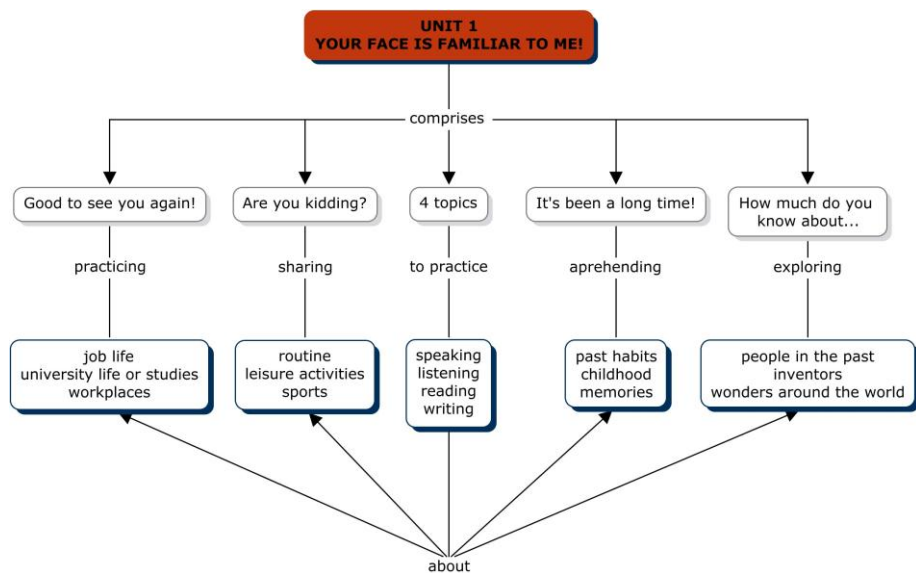


2. UNIT 1 YOUR FACE IS FAMILIAR TO ME!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=llCYCxuYxow&feature=related>



2.1. Concepts relationship



GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Become more confident and flexible at communicating in English taking an active part in the learning process and living the language in a natural way.

ESPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- ✘ Practice situations related to jobs, studies and workplaces.
- ✘ Share information about routines, leisure activities and sports.
- ✘ Apprehend of the reality to speak about past experiences, childhood and memories.
- ✘ Explore information about people in the past, inventors and wonders around the world.

2.2. Placement test

<http://ompersonal.com.ar/omevaluation/contenidotematico.htm>

TOPICS

TOPIC 1 Good to see you again

TOPIC 2 ¿Are you kidding?

TOPIC 3 it's been a long time!

TOPIC 4 How much do you know about...

2.3. Topic 1 Good to see you again!

1. CONVERSATION: WHAT DO YOU DO FOR A LIVING?

Read the conversation and practice with a partner.

Carl: Hi Alan! How's everything going?

Alan: What's up, buddy? Not much. I'm coming back to the university.

Carl: What do you study?

Alan: I study English. I'm working in an International company and I need to speak English very well.

Carl: That's great! Where do you work?

Alan: I work at LAN's airline.

Carl: What is it like?

Alan: It's an airline company; it is a big and modern company of international flights, every day I have to travel long distances, and visit different cities and countries.

Carl: What a relaxed job?

Alan: Not really, the airport is always crowded so that I have to deal with gloomy and stressed people all the time. What about you? What do you do for a living?

Carl: I'm a mechanic!

Alan: That must be a lot of work!

Carl: it is. Every day I have to fix about 5 cars.

Alan: Oh my god! You are really tied into it!

After reading, create one conversation on your own. Ask to your partner about his/her job...



2. VOCABULARY CHART

DIBUJO DE ADJETIVOS DE LUGAR

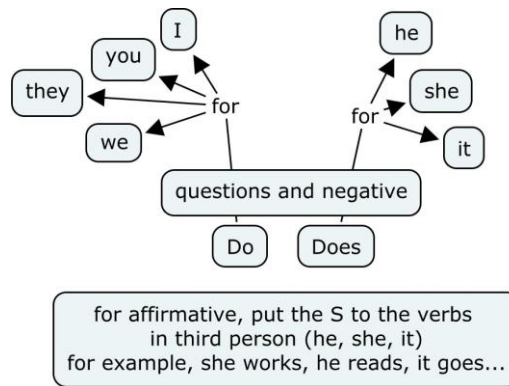
Adjectives:

Relaxed: (dibujo de una persona descansando)

Crowded: (dibujo de un lugar con mucha gente)

Gloomy: (dibujo de una persona gruñona o depresiva)

3. GRAMMAR POINT



4. CHECK POINT

SOME PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

IN: for general places, example: "I work in an international company"

AT: for specific places, for example: "I work at LAN's airline"

FOR: for big named companies. For example: "I work for The Microsoft Company"

5. LISTEN UP! KATY PERRY- FIREWORKS (NOTA MUSICAL DIBUJO)

<http://www.esolcourses.com/content/topics/songs/katy-perry/firework-gap-fill.html>

Fill in the gaps:

Do you ever _____ like a plastic bag

Drifting through the wind

Wanting to start again

_____ ever feel, feel so paper _____

Like a house of cards

One blow from caving in
Do you ever feel already buried _____
Six feet under scream
But no one _____ to hear a thing
_____ that there's still a chance for you

Cause there's a spark in you

You just got to _____ the light

And let it shine

Just own the _____

Like the Fourth of _____

Cause baby you're a _____

Come on _____ them what you're worth

Make them go "Oh, oh, oh!"

As you shoot across the _____

Baby you're a _____

Come on let your _____ burst

Make them go "Oh, oh, oh!"

You're going to leave them falling down

You _____ to feel like a waste of space

You're original, cannot be replaced

If you only knew what the future holds

After a hurricane _____ a rainbow

Maybe you're _____ all the doors are closed

So you could open one that leads you to the perfect road

Word bank:

Don't
Know
Feel
time
July
why
Firework (2)
Have
ignite
you
Do
You
reason
sky
colors
show
Thin
night
Deep
Seems

Like a lightning bolt, your heart will blow
And when it's _____, you'll know

6. EXERCISES WITH ADJECTIVES

PAIR WORK

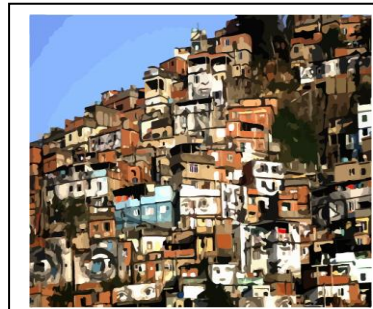
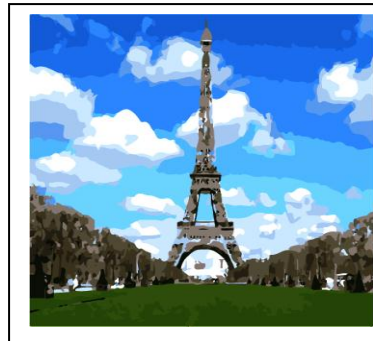
1. Match each word in column A with its opposite in column B. Then add two more pairs of adjectives to the lists.

A

1. Beautiful
2. Cheap
3. Clean
4. Interesting
5. Quiet
6. Relaxing
7. Safe
8. Spacious
- 9.
- 10.

B

- a. Boring
- b. Crowded
- c. Dangerous
- d. Expensive
- e. Noisy
- f. Polluted
- g. Stressful
- h. Ugly
- i.
- j.



2. Choose two places you know or want to travel. Describe them to your partner using the adjectives above; let your partner guess the name of the place.

7. YOUR TURN

Answer these questions, and then ask them to your partner.

What do you do for a living? What do you study? Where do you live and how is it like? Do you like your neighborhood, why? Can you describe your routine at work?

8. TO REMEMBER

What is it like? It's asking for the description not if you like it.

What do you do for a living? It means, what is your occupation?

To be tied: It is to be really occupied

2.4. Topic 2 Are you kidding?

1. CONVERSATION: A REAL COUCH POTATO!

Read and practice the conversation.

Mary: You are really fit, Carl. Do you exercise a lot?

Carl: Well, I always get up early, and work out for about an hour.

Mary: Seriously?

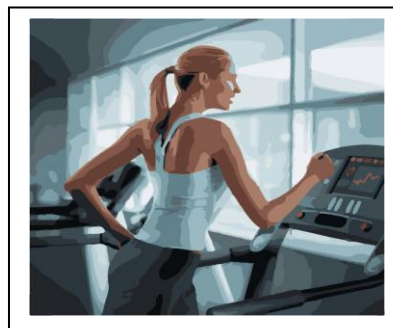
Carl: Sure, and I often play soccer in the evenings.

Mary: wow! How often do you play soccer?

Carl: About three times a week. What about you?

Mary: Oh, I never exercise. I usually walk, but most of the times I watch TV in my free time. I guess I am a real couch potato!

After reading, perform the conversation with a partner, and create one similar.





4. LISTEN UP!

Listen to the interview about the routine of a person, and complete it with the adverbs of frequency. <http://www.soundenglish.com/frequency.html>

5. EXERCISES:

1. Put the adverbs in the correct place, and then practice with a partner.

- a. Do you play sports? (always)
- b. Sure, I play soccer (twice a week)

- a. What do you do on Saturday morning? (usually)
- b. Not much. I sleep until midday. (always)

- a. Do you do aerobics at the gym? (often)
- b. I don't go to the gym. (usually)



2. Now, practice the questions with a partner and give real information.

6. EXERCISES: Complete the Word map with words from the list:

Romantic
 Rock
 Action
 Classical music
 Game shows
 Horror films
 Jazz
 Poetry
 News
 Pop
 Salsa
 Humor
 Sci-fi
 Soap operas
 Talk shows
 Fantasy
 Magazines

Leisure activities

Tv programs or
movies

Music

Books

7. GRAMMAR POINT COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES WITH ADJECTIVES

Comparatives:

- ✖ Reading a book is **better than** watching a movie
- ✖ Rock music is **nicer than** Jazz music
- ✖ Soap operas are **more boring than** TV shows
- ✖ A fantasy book is **more interesting than** a poetry book

If the adjective is one syllable, for example, **nice** add, **er than**: **nicer than**

If the adjective is more than one syllable, for example, **boring**, add **more....than**: **more boring than**

Superlatives:

Exceptions:

Adjective/quantifiers	Comparative	superlative
Good	Better	The best
Bad	Worse	The worst
Far	Farther/further	The farthest/the furthest
Much/many	More	The most
Little	less	The least
Fun	More fun	The most fun

8. YOUR TURN:

1. Write about your favorite activities. Include one activity that is false.

I love to exercise! I usually work out every day. I get up early in the morning and go running for about an hour. Then I often go to the gym and lift weights or do aerobics with some friends...

2. Now read your favorite activities to your partners, and let them guess which one is the false.

"Wait, Mary! You don't like aerobics; you never do aerobics, right?"

3. Play guessing game: Let the partners guess the name of the movie/book/song by saying:

9. TO REMEMBER

Fit: on shape

Work out: exercise at the gym

Couch potato: a person who likes to watch TV instead of exercising.

2.5. Topic 3 it's been a long time!

1. CONVERSATION: WHAT DID YOU DO LAST WEEKEND?

Read and practice the conversation.

Mary: hi, Carl. How was your weekend?

Carl: Well, I was really exciting!

Mary: Why?

Carl: On Friday night I went to a disco with some friends. Have you ever been to Light blue bar?

Mary: Oh no, I've never been there before.

Carl: ok! So, from Saturday to Sunday I went to a farm with my family and we had a great time.

Mary: That sounds like fun!

Carl: and you? What did you do?

Mary: oh! I didn't do anything. I just stayed home; I studied all weekend for the English oral exam.

Carl: Oh my god! I forgot about the exam! I used to use my weekend to study but I've changed.



2. GRAMMAR CHART

TO SPEAK ABOUT PAST EXPERIENCES:

SIMPLE PAST

WITH VERB TO BE:

How **was** your weekend?

It **was** really exciting!

WITH VERBS IN PAST:

What **did** you do?

I **didn't** do anything

I **studied** all the weekend.

WITH PRESENT PERFECT:

Have you ever **been** to Light blue bar?

Oh no, **I've** never **been** there before.

WITH USED TO:

I **used to** use my weekends to study but I've changed.

Irregular verbs	Regular verbs	Past with verb to be	Present perfect
Present-----past	Present-----past		
Go ----- went	Travel ----traveled	Was (he-she-it)	Aux have/has + verbs in past participle
Eat -----ate	Listen ----listened	Were (you-they-we)	
See ----saw	Move ----moved		"I have eaten frog legs many times"
Speak ----spoke			

3. EXERCISES

1. Complete the conversation with the verbs in the word bank.

A: Can you tell me a little about past life? Where ____ you born?

B: I ____ born in Canada.

A: When ____ you move to USA?

B: I ____ when I ____ 5 years old.

A: Where ____ you go to school?

B: I ____ to Lincoln's school

A: ____ you ever ____ to Colombia?

B: No, I ____ never ____ there.

A: ____ you use to collect things?

B: yes, I did. I ____ to collect stamps.

Used
 Was (2)
 Were (2)
 Went
 Have
 've
 Been (2)
 Did (2)



4. VOCABULARY CHART

1. Complete the Word map with words about your childhood.

PETS _____ _____ _____	PLACES _____ _____ _____
CHILDHOOD MEMORIES	
HOBBIES _____ _____ _____	POSSESSIONS _____ _____ _____

Bicycle
 Toys
 Dogs
 Cats
 Rabbits
 Play chess
 Play marbles
 jump rope
 balls
 swimming classes
 summer camp
 collect comic
 books
 tree house

5. LET'S WATCH! http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jpcT_D6hhbQ

Watch the video and complete the chart:

Name	Born in	Moved to	Reason for traveling	What miss the most

6. EXERCISE

Pair work: Describe your childhood by exchanging information with your partner.

A: How was your childhood? What was your favorite place to be?

B: My favorite place to be was my tree house...

A: I used to have a French puddle dog when I was 6 years old...

B: I didn't have a pet, but I had a bicycle that I loved too much...It was blue...

7. TO REMEMBER

The simple past tense is to talk about activities already finished, while the present perfect is to talk about activities that can continue happening.

2.6. Topic 4 How much do you know about...

1. CONVERSATION: HOW INTERESTING!

Read and practice the conversation.

Mary: hey, Carl. What are you reading?

Carl: Hi Mary! I'm reading an interesting article about the new Seven Wonders of the World.

Mary: How interesting! Tell me and which ones are they?

Carl: one is the great Pyramid of Giza. This is the only entry on the Seven Wonders list that still survives. It was erected in the ancient city of Giza, which is now part of Cairo, Egypt. This structure was built by Egyptian pharaoh Khofu (Cheops) as a final resting place

Mary: And what they were constructed for?

Carl: Theories abound that the pyramids were constructed as observatories or temples of worship other says that the pyramids were constructed as tombs for Egyptian kings and their families to rest until their journey into the afterlife...

After reading, perform the conversation with a partner, and create one similar.



Buscar imágenes 7 maravillas

2. GRAMMAR CHART

PASSIVE VOICE WITH BY

ACTIVE VOICE

An egyptian **built** the
Pyramids of Giza.
(simple past)

PASSIVE VOICE

The Pyramids of Giza **were**
built by an egyptian.
(verb to be + past participle
of the verbs)

3. VOCABULARY CHART

THE NEW SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

1. Great Wall of China: It was built between the 5th century B.C. and the 16th century to protect the borders of the Chinese Empire from the Mongols.
2. Christ the Redeemer Statue: Located in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, this 130-foot statue on Corcovado Mountain in the National Park of Tijuca was designed by engineer Heitor da Silva Costa and is a widely recognized Brazilian image.
3. Machu Picchu: This ruin in Peru was part of the Incan Empire built in the mid-15th century and later abandoned. Known only to locals, it was rediscovered in 1911 by archaeologist Hiram Bingham.
4. Chichen Itza: Before they were ruins, this city was the political and economic hub of the Mayan civilization
5. The Roman Colosseum: his elliptical structure, located in the center of Rome, Italy, was built between 70 and 80 A.D and was in use for about 500 years
6. Taj Mahal: It was built between 1632 and 1648 in Agra, India as a commissioned mausoleum for the wife of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.
7. Petra: This wonder, located in Jordan, was declared a World Heritage site in 1985. Petra was the capital of the Nabataean empire of King Aretas IV.

4. EXERCISES: how much do you know?

Do you know who created these popular Works? Match the phrases In column A with the appropriate information from column B. Then compare with a partner.

A

The Mona lisa...
The song
"Imagine" ...
The film
Schindler's list

B

Was written and
performed by Jhon
Lennon.
Was directed by
Steven Spielberg.
Was painted by
Leonardo Da vinci

5. WATCH THE VIDEO!

1. Watch the video <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UKSihqq-PHM>
2. How many words did you learn?
3. What passive sentences did you read?

6. YOUR TURN

Choose one of the new seven wonders around the world and make a short presentation to be shown to your partners.

7. TO REMEMBER

In passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence. You can use the passive form if you think that the thing receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized. You can also use the passive form if you do not know who is doing the action or if you do not want to mention who is doing the action.

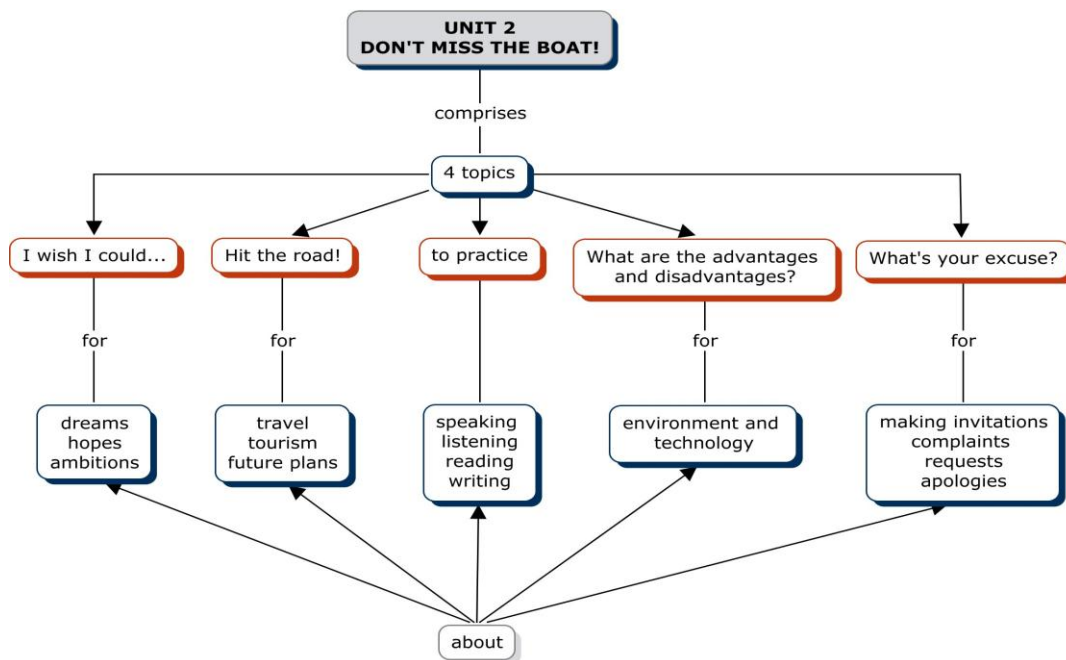
[Thing receiving action] + [be] + [past participle of verb] + [by] + [thing doing action]

3. UNIT 2 DON'T MISS THE BOAT!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UF8uR6Z6KLc>



3.1. Relación de conceptos



OBJETIVO GENERAL

Broaden the knowledge needed to be competent in different contexts as well as the abilities to speak, listen, read, and write in English.

OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS

- ✘ Practice language related to wishes, expectations and dreams.
- ✘ Share information about travel, tourism, and future plans.
- ✘ Apprehend of the reality to speak about environment and technology.
- ✘ Making invitations, requests, and speaking about complains and apologies.

3.2. Prueba inicial

<http://ompersonal.com.ar/omevaluation/highintermediate/test08.htm>

TOPICS

TOPIC 1 I wish I could...

TOPIC 2 ¡ hit the road!

TOPIC 3 ¿what is the advantages and disadvantages?

TOPIC 4 ¿what's your excuse?

3.3. Topic 1 I wish I could...

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kOSNTqHHXPA>



1. CONVERSATION: Winning the Lotto

Carl: Tom, take a look at this! This guy's won ten million dollars in the lotto!

Tom: What luck!

Carl: What would you do if you won ten million dollars?

Tom: Well, I know what I **WOULDN'T** do! If I won so much money, I wouldn't spend it. I'd put it in the bank!

Carl: You've got to be joking! I'd make sure to spend at least the first two million having a good time and buying things I've always wanted. I'd definitely spend a lot of time travelling.

Tom: Use your head! If you spent money like that, you'd soon have spent all your winnings!

Carl: You are so boring! If you were in his shoes, you'd just put money in the bank.

Tom: That's right. I'm sure I'd eventually start spending some money, but I'd be very careful to make that money last for the rest of my life.

Carl: What use would that be, if you didn't have any fun?

Tom: Oh, I'd have fun. I'd just be careful about how much fun I'd have.

Carl: I can't believe you!

Tom: Well you know the saying 'different strokes for different folks'!

2. GRAMMAR CHART

CONDITIONALS AND WISH

TYPE 0: Real situation. “If you freeze water, it becomes ice”. Form: present simple + present simple

TYPE 1: possible situation. “If it rains today, I will stay at home”. Form: present simple + future tenses

TYPE 2: Hypothetical situation. “If I won the lottery, I would travel around the world. Form: past tense + modal

TYPE 3: Hypothetical situation of the past. “If I had won the lottery, I would have traveled around the world. Form: past perfect + modal + present perfect

CONDITIONAL WISH: for regrets, and desire something of the past.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sUNwtdnNaME>

“I wish I were rich (but I’m not)”. Form: wish + past tense

“I wish I had learned English when I was younger”. (but I didn’t) Form: wish + past perfect

3. VOCABULARY CHART

- “What luck”: It means that you have a good fortune or opportunity
- “You've got to be joking”: It means that you are not serious about something
- “Use your head”: it means that you need to think more about it.
- “If you were in his shoes”: it means that you have to be in his position to understand him.
- “Different strokes for different folks”: it means that people live in different ways.

4. EXERCISES

1 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- 1 If she had more time, ...
- 2 If she has the new Star Wars game, ...
- 3 If I was rich, ...
- 4 He would have phoned the police ...
- 5 If he had a motorbike, ...
- 6 If she had watched the tennis match, ...
- 7 If I find the letter, ...

- a he'd ride it to school.
- b she'll let you play it.
- c I'd buy a sports car.
- d she would have known the result.
- e I'll tell you.
- f she'd learn another language.
- g if he'd seen the robbery.

- 1 If Andrew's parents (not buy) him the computer, he wouldn't have shopped on the Internet.
- 2 Andrew would make more friends if he (spend) less time on the Internet.
- 3 If his parents (find out) earlier, Andrew would have spent less money.
- 4 If Andrew's mother doesn't pay, she (have to) go to prison.
- 5 Andrew (not get) into trouble if he hadn't used his parents' password.
- 6 If I (be) Andrew's mother, I'd sell his computer.
- 7 If teenagers (have) a computer, they'll want to surf the Internet.

2 Read the text. Then complete the sentences in the first, second or third conditional. Use the correct form of the verbs.

Andrew Chance's mother was horrified when she received her son's Internet shopping bill. Thirteen year-old Andrew had spent nearly £1 million on eMall, an American Internet shopping site. Andrew used his parents' password to get into the site. He then bought a Rolls Royce, a Van Gogh painting and an antique bed. 'I'm in big trouble,' the worried teenager said yesterday.

5. LISTEN UP!

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=USR3bX_PtU4

Lyrics: Complete the conditionals:

If God had a name what _____?

And would you call it to his face?

If _____ with him In all his glory

What would you ask if _____?

And yeah, yeah, God is great

Yeah, yeah, God is good

Yeah, yeah, yeah-yeah-yeah

What if God was one of us?

Just a slob like one of us

Just a stranger on the bus

Trying to make his way home

If God had a face what _____?

And would you want to see

If seeing meant that you _____

in things like heaven and in Jesus and the saints

and all the prophets

And yeah, yeah, God is great

Yeah, yeah, God is good

Yeah, yeah, yeah-yeah-yeah

Trying to make his way home

Back up to heaven all alone

Nobody calling on the phone

'cept for the Pope maybe in Rome

And yeah, yeah, God is great

Yeah, yeah, God is good

Yeah, yeah, yeah-yeah-yeah

6. YOUR TURN

LET'S PLAY TIC TAC TOE

PAIR WORK: You will complete the sentence with one of the conditional forms. You will score an X or O for each sentence that is grammatically correct and makes sense trying to make a tic tac toe, that means that you will score 3 rows in any sense.

If I were you,	She would have finished the exam,	Unless he finishes soon,
If they had known,	He takes his umbrella, if	You wouldn't have been late if
He wishes	If you hadn't been so rude,	He would give you some help if

7. PRODUCTION

Answer these questions:

1. What is one thing you regret about your past life?
2. What would you do if you had the possibility to travel abroad? Where would you go? Why?
3. What would you have studied if you hadn't studied your currently career? Why?

8. TO REMEMBER

Unless you are studying English to pass an exam or test don't try to remember the types, just learn the structure so that you know how to express the meaning conveyed by each type - it's going to happen - it's only going to happen if something else happens - it's never going to happen.

3.4. Topic 2 Hit the road!

1. CONVERSATION: WHAT SHOULD I SEE THERE?

Tom: Can you tell me a little about New York City?

Mary: Sure I can. What would you like to know?

Tom: Well, When can I visit New York?

Mary: I think you can go anytime. The weather is always nice.

Tom: Oh, good! And what should I see there?

Mary: Well, you should definitely visit the Empire State Building and go to the Statue of Liberty.

Tom: And what else?

Mary: Oh, you shouldn't miss the lights of New York City at night, it's really impressive

Tom: It all sounds really exciting.



2. GRAMMAR CHART

Modal verbs: can and should

Can: to speak about possibilities and abilities

Should: to give recommendations or suggestions

Example:

When **can** I visit New York?

I think you **can** go anytime

What **should** I see there?

You **should** definitely visit the Empire State Building.

3. VOCABULARY CHART

Aircraft: dibujo de un avion

Landscape: dibujo de un paisaje

Luggage/baggage: dibujo de una maleta

Land in: un avión llegando a tierra

Take off: un avión despegando

Tour guide: dibujo de un turista

Travel brochure: dibujo de un folleto de viaje

Guide book: dibujo de un libro de turismo.

4. EXERCISES

- A. Complete these conversations using can, can't, should, shouldn't. Then practice with a partner.
1. A: I _____ decide where to go on my vacation
B: You _____ go to Medellin. It's my favorite place to visit.
 2. A: I'm planning to go to Bogotá next year. When do you think I _____ go?
B: You _____ go in August. The weather is warm at that time.
 3. A: _____ I rent a car when I arrive in New York City? What do you recommend?
B: No, you _____ definitely use the subway. It's fast and efficient.
 4. A: Where _____ I get some nice jewelry in Bangkok?
B: You _____ miss the weekend market. It's the best place for bargains.
 5. A: What _____ I see from the Eiffel Tower?
B: You _____ see all of Paris, but in bad weather you _____ see anything.
- B. Think of a place you like or you would like to visit and that you know information about it. Give recommendations to a partner about the place and ask for suggestions too.

5. LET'S WATCH!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o9qwjSzKl6c>

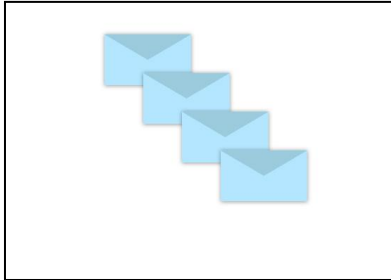
What is she bored about?

Where does the girl suggest going?

And what can you do there? _____

6. PRODUCTION

- a. Write an email to one of your friends or the teacher, telling him/her about a place you have visited. Explain why it was special for you and give suggestions to visit sometime.



7. TO REMEMBER!

Some phrasal verbs:

To go on holiday especially because you need a rest is to get away.

To show your ticket and get your seat at the airport is to check in.

When the aircraft leaves the ground it takes off.

To start on a journey is to set off.

To visit somewhere for a short time when you are going somewhere is to stop off.

To stay somewhere for a length of time when you are on a long journey is to stop over.

3.5. Topic 3 What are the advantages and disadvantages?

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QQKbUX4Cfe0>

1. CONVERSATION: SHE SAID THAT...

Peter:- “Do you want to go to the cinema with me?”

Mary:- “Yes, I like cinema very much!”

Peter:- “Wait here I’ll buy two tickets”

Mary:- “I’ll wait for you sitting on that bench”

Peter:- “I’m sorry Mary, I forgot my wallet at home”, “Give me your money”.

The other day Peter asked Mary if she wanted to go to the cinema with him and as Mary loved it she agreed and she answered that she liked cinema very much. So that, Peter asked her to wait there and he would buy the tickets. Mary, who was very happy, said that she would wait for him sitting on a bench, but, suddenly, Peter came back; he apologized and said that he had forgotten his wallet at home. After that, he told Mary to give him her money.



2. VOCABULARY CHART

Biosphere. The portion of the planet that supports life and the living organisms within it.

Chemical change. A process in which new substances with new properties are formed.

Conductivity. The ability of a substance to transmit electricity or heat.

Data. Facts or information.

Habitat. The area in which a species lives.

Input. Anything that is put into a system. Sources of input include people, materials, and energy.

Multi-media. A variety of different media, such as written text, sound, graphics, and video.

Renewable energy sources. Natural energy sources that can be replaced.

Non-renewable energy sources. Energy sources that are limited and that cannot be replaced once they are used up (e.g., coal, oil, natural gas).

3. GRAMMAR CHART

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iLUhWd9T6Vc&feature=relmfu>

Check the video about the explanation of indirect speech or reported speech.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple	Past Simple
He's American" she said.	She said he was American.
He asked, "Are you busy tonight?"	He asked me <u>if</u> I was busy tonight.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
"Dan is living in San Francisco," she said.	She said Dan was living in San Francisco.
He said, "I'm making dinner"	He told me <u>that</u> he was making dinner.
"Why are you working so hard?" they asked.	They asked me why I was working so hard.
Past Simple	Past Perfect Simple
"We went to the movies last night," he said.	He told me they had gone to the movies last night.
Greg said, "I didn't go to work yesterday."	Greg said <u>that</u> he hadn't gone to work yesterday
"Did you buy a new car?" she asked.	She asked me <u>if</u> I had bought a new car.
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
"I was working late last night," Vicki said.	Vicki told me she'd been working last night.
They said, "We weren't waiting long."	They said <u>that</u> they hadn't been waiting long.
He asked, "Were you sleeping when I called?"	He asked <u>if</u> I'd been sleeping when he called.
Present Perfect Simple	Past Perfect Simple
Heather said, "I've already eaten ."	Heather told me <u>that</u> she'd already eaten .
"We haven't been to China," they said.	They said they hadn't been to China.
"Have you worked here before?" I asked.	I asked her <u>whether</u> she'd worked there before.
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
"I've been studying English for two years,"he said.	He said he'd been studying English for two years.
Steve said, "We've been dating for over a year now."	Steve told me <u>that</u> they'd been dating for over a year.
"Have you been waiting long?" they asked.	They asked <u>whether</u> I'd been waiting long.

4. LISTEN UP!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-se0dSgiljo>

After listening the conversation, create one similar with a partner.

5. EXERCISES: READING ABOUT TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

1. What are the effects of technology in the environment?

Technology such as the invention of vehicles, air-conditioning and other advanced gadgets have caused air pollution. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are released into the air, causing global warming. Industrialization have also contributed to much of these.

The development of many modern machines has led to air pollution. this leads to poor air quality.

Answers:

2. Positives

Better technology can helps us study and better understand how we are affecting the environment. Carlos, Chile

3. Negatives

- Advancements in things that require fossil fuels reduces the amount we have, and if burned, emits carbon dioxide into the air. Michael, Florida
- Advancements in other exploitation techniques can also get rid of things such as forests, aquifers, and other natural resources that we need. Mike, Chicago.

2. A. What did Carlos say?

B. What does Michael think?

C. What is Mike's opinion?

3. What do you think? Share your opinion with a partner and share to your class what he/she said.

6. PRODUCTION

1: Ask your partner the following questions making sure to take good notes. After you have finished the questions, find a new partner and report what you have learnt about your first partner using reported speech.

- ❑ What is your favorite sport and how long have you been playing/doing it?
- ❑ What are your plans for your next vacation?
- ❑ How long have you known your best friend? Can you give me a description of him/her?
- ❑ What kind of music do you like? Have you always listened to that kind of music?
- ❑ What did you use to do when you were younger that you don't do anymore?
- ❑ Do you have any predictions about the future?
- ❑ Can you tell me what you do on a typical Saturday afternoon?
- ❑ What were you doing yesterday at this time?
- ❑ Which two promises will you make concerning learning English?

2. Round table: In two groups, the students are going to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the technology related to environment. At the end the groups are going to give a report to the teacher, saying what the others said.

7. TO REMEMBER

Some expressions to report other's speech.

He said (that)

He asked

She agreed

She answered

He apologized

He told

3.6. Topic 4 What's your excuse?

1. CONVERSATIONS

AT THE THEATER

Alan: I have tickets to The Phantom of the Opera on Friday night. Would you like to go?

Mary: Thanks. I'd love to. What time is the show?

Alan: It's at 8:00.

Mary: That sounds great. So, do you want to have dinner at 6:00?

Alan: Uh, I'd like to, but I have to work late.

Mary: Oh, that's OK. Let's just meet at the theater before the show, around 7:30.

Alan: That sounds fine.



Por David Orteza

AT THE RESTAURANT

Carl: Hi. How are you doing this afternoon?

Alan: Fine, thank you. Can I see a menu, please?

Carl: Certainly, here you are.

Alan: Thank you. What's today's special?

Carl: Grilled tuna and cheese on rye.

Alan: That sounds good. I'll have that.

Carl: Would you like something to drink?

Alan: Yes, I'd like a coke.



AT THE HOTEL

Mary: Good evening. Can I help you?

Tom: Yes, please. I'd like a room for the night.

Mary: Would you like a single room, or a double room?

Tom: A single room, please. How much is the room?

Mary: It's \$55 per night.

Tom: Can I pay by credit card?

Mary: Certainly. We take Visa, Master Card and American Express. Could you fill in this form, please?



2. VOCABULARY CHART

Can I see a menu?

here you are

Enjoy your meal!

Would you like ...

Can I get you anything else?

I'd like the check (bill - UK English), please.

That'll be \$6.75.

Have a good day!

Can I help you

I'd like a room

single, double room

Can I pay by credit card?

fill in this form

3. GRAMMAR CHART

CAN	Ability/request/asking for permission	Can I see the menu? Can you swim?
COULD	Ability in the past/ request/asking for permission	Could you play soccer when you were a child? Could you help me?
MAY	Asking for permission/possibility	May I go to the conference? It may rain today!
MIGHT	possibility	We might be interrupting
WOULD	Request/invitations	Would you like to go out? Would you make me a coffee, please?
WILL	Offer/ instant decision	What will you have for dessert? I will help you!
SHOULD	recommendations	You should see a doctor!
MUST	Obligation/necessity/prohibition	I must leave now, bye bye! You musn't ask too many questions.

4. LISTEN UP!

Listen to the conversations and then complete the exercises.

AT THE CINEMA:

<http://www.5minuteenglish.com/apr23.htm>

IN A HOTEL:

<http://www.5minuteenglish.com/mar6.htm>

AT THE PHONE:

<http://www.5minuteenglish.com/aug20.htm>

5. EXERCISES

___ you speak any foreign languages?

- a. May
- b. b. Can
- c. c. Have

Where's Nick? He ___ be in his office.

- a. might
- b. b. mustn't
- c. c. is to

Take an umbrella. It ___ rain later.

- a. has to
- b. might
- c. should

You ___ do it. I've already done it.

- a. must not
- b. need not
- c. ought not

You look tired. You ___ go to bed.

- a. should
- b. ought
- c. c. are to

___ I use your telephone?

- a. Must
- b. May
- c. Can

___ we stay or leave?

- a. Will
- b. Would
- c. c. Shall

6. LISTEN UP!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n9xGYKfm9E&feature=related>

What modal auxiliars didyou hear?

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=curq04VNYdl>

Review the formal and informal ways of offering, requesting and refusing

7. PRODUCTION

APOLOGIES, REQUESTS, INVITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Write the missing words. Choose from the box below.

could, shall, would, idea, what, wondering,
feel, to, fancy, don't, like, how, rather, afraid

- a) - _____ you like to go for a ride?
-I'd love _____, but I'm _____ I can't.
- b) - What _____ we do tonight? Do you _____ going out?
- I'm very tired. I think I'd _____ stay at home this evening.
- c) - Why _____ we try that new club in the town centre?
- That's a great _____.
- d) Perhaps we _____ just order a pizza or something _____ that.
- e) _____ about going to a concert at the weekend?
- f) We were _____ if you'd like to come with us to the zoo on Saturday?
- g) I've got two tickets for the football match. Do you _____ like coming with me?

2. In pairs, create and perform different conversations, at the hotel, at the airport, at the restaurant, using the modal verbs.

4. PISTAS DE APRENDIZAJE

TAKE INTO ACCOUNT

The English modal verbs are **auxiliary verbs**. Modal verbs are always combined with **other verbs** to show complete meanings. The modals don't use "to".

For example:

Incorrect: I would to like

Correct: I would like

Incorrect: I can to swim

Correct: I can swim

NOTE

What is it like? It's asking for the description not if you like it.

What do you do for a living? It means, what is your occupation?

To be tied: It is to be really occupied

TO RECALL

Fit: on shape

Work out: exercise at the gym

Couch potato: a person who likes to watch TV instead of exercising.

TAKE INTO ACCOUNT

Unless you are studying English to pass an exam or test don't try to remember the types, just learn the structure so that you know how to express the meaning conveyed by each type - it's going to happen - it's only going to happen if something else happens - it's never going to happen.

NOTE

In passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence. You can use the passive form if you think that the thing receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized. You can also use the passive form if you do not know who is doing the action or if you do not want to mention who is doing the action.

[Thing receiving action] + [be] + [past participle of verb] + [by] + [thing doing action]

TO RECALL

Some expressions to report other's speech.

He said (that)

He asked

She agreed

TAKE INTO ACCOUNT

Some phrasal verbs:

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For example:

Incorrect: I would to like

Correct: I would like

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5. GLOSARIO

Adjectives:

Relaxed: (dibujo de una persona descansando)

Crowded: (dibujo de un lugar con mucha gente)

Gloomy: (dibujo de una persona gruñona o depresiva)

Can I see a menu?

here you are

Enjoy your meal!

Would you like .

Can I get you anything else?

I'd like the check (bill - UK English), please.

That'll be \$6.75.

Have a good day!

Can I help you

I'd like a room

single, double room

Can I pay by credit card?

fill in this form

Bicycle

Toys

Dogs

Cats

Rabbits

Play chess

Play marbles

jump rope

balls

swimming

classes

summer camp

collect comic

books

“What luck”: It means that you have a good fortune or opportunity

“You've got to be joking”: It means that you are not serious about something

“Use your head”: it means that you need to think more about it.

“If you were in his shoes”: it means that you have to be in his position to understand him.

“Different strokes for different folks”: it means that people live in different ways.

Aircraft: dibujo de un avion

Landscape: dibujo de un paisaje

Luggage/baggage: dibujo de una maleta

Land in: un avión llegando a tierra

Take off: un avión despegando

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