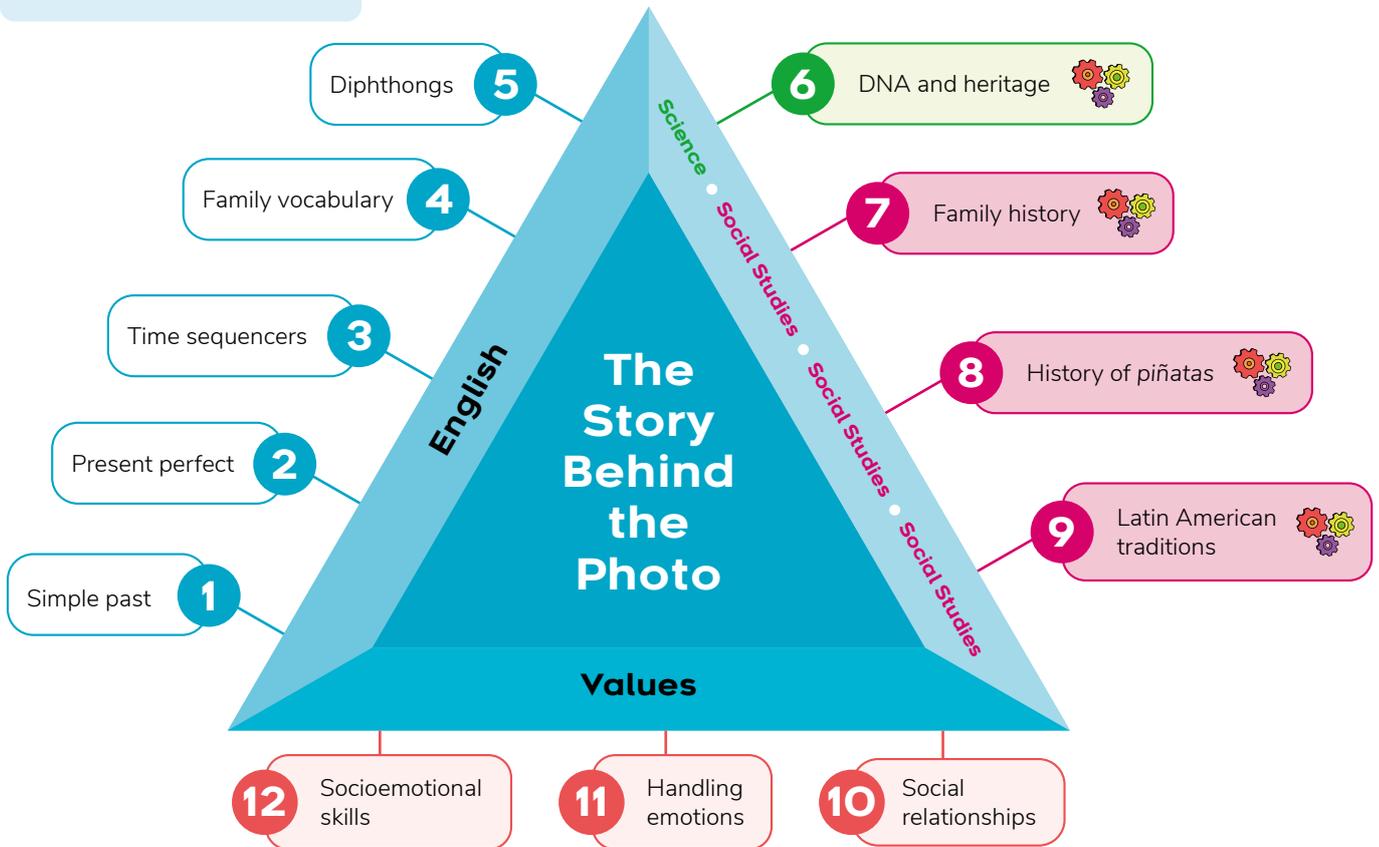


Curricular threads: Communication and Cultural Awareness, Oral Communication, Reading, Writing, Language Through the Arts

Second Course BGU



Genealogy Is Family History

A family tree is an illustration that shows how a person is linked by blood or marriage to his or her relatives, whether living or dead. Genealogy is the science of determining who belongs to a particular family tree.

Genealogy is interesting in its own right: all of us want to know who our relatives are. It is also important for certain legal matters. For example, genealogy plays an important role in laws about inheritance. In cases where the line of descent is not clear, a genealogist determines

who inherits any property. Sometimes people try to falsify their family connections in order to inherit property or because they want the status of being part of a distinguished family. It is the duty of the genealogist to make sure that the family tree is drawn accurately: false branches are unacceptable.

Genealogy is also important because it allows families to understand themselves better. To climb your family tree, you must start with yourself.



- What do you know about your family? Have you gotten any information about your ancestors? Have you met your grandparents or great-grandparents?
- Is genealogy important to your family?
- What about your country? Is genealogy important in your community?

Communication and Cultural Awareness

Where are you from? And your parents? And your grandparents?



Mineduc

Aum symbol

Tip

Notice the spelling of the word “colour” in this poem. This is the British spelling. Many other words that end in -or in American English end in -our in British English, like flavour, neighbour, favour, labour.

“Where I’m From” by Melanie Poonai

Read the poem “Where I’m From” written by Melanie Poonai. This writer was a winner of Foyle Young Poets.

- I am a life filled with colour,
From the chocolate brown that is my skin.
I am from the sunshine yellow of my mother’s laugh,
- From the red and white of my brother’s favourite football shirt. I am from the crisp new white pages of a book, From the miserable grey of the street I live on. I am from green, pink and yellow; My garden in summer filled with flowers, From the terrifying black of the nightmares that haunt me.
- I am from the ginger orange of my buried cat,
From the blue and gold of my ever-shot school tie.
- I am from the dark oak of my grandmother’s coffin,
From the golden “Aum” pendant around my neck.
- I am from every pink scar etched into my body,
From the red, orange and brown of the hot curry.
- I am from every identical colour of the twins I love,
From the blue and green of a hospital ward.
- I am from all that has happened,
And all that will be.



Answer the following questions from the poem considering that Melanie Poonai is the main character. Then compare your answers with a partner and share them with your class.

- a. Where does she live? _____
- b. What does she look like? _____
- c. Is her cat alive? _____
- d. What is her brother’s favorite sport? _____
- e. Is her mother alive? _____
- f. Can you deduce where she is from? _____
- g. Write down all the family members she mentions in this poem.



Freepick

Oral Communication

Meeting an Old Friend

- Have you recently met someone you hadn't seen for a long time?
- Why hadn't you seen this person?

Grammar Note

Past simple vs. Present perfect

The **present perfect** is used to talk about a past action or experience within a time frame that includes the present.

I **have watched** six different movies this year.

Have you ever been to Colombia?

The **simple past** is used when there is a definitive beginning and end to an action in the past.

I **visited** Riobamba for the first time in 2005.

Last Saturday, Jane **went** to the movies with her friends.



Two friends saying hi in the street

Listen to the conversation between two old friends and answer the questions that follow.

- For how long has Steven not seen Selina?
- For how long has Selina been back in her hometown?
- Mention two reasons why Selina returned to her hometown.

- Has Steven gotten married?
- How many kids does Steven have?
- How do they plan to keep in contact?



Reading

Science

DNA: Fact or science fiction?

- What is DNA?
- What does your DNA determine?



DNA structure

Tip

When you read a scientific text, there will be words you do not recognize. Remember you can use a dictionary or the context to help you. Sometimes you need to read a complex text many times to understand it.

Vocabulary

DNA. abbreviation for Deoxyribonucleic Acid. The chemical at the center of the cells of living things that controls the structure and purpose of each cell and carries genetic information during reproduction

Y-DNA. the Y chromosome, also called Y-DNA, is passed virtually unchanged from father to son

There are many common misconceptions about DNA testing. Let's address them one by one so you can learn the truth about your genetic genealogy testing options.

Myth 1: Geneticists use hair and blood samples to trace a person's ancestry.

Although scientists do utilize hair and blood samples for paternity tests and forensic analysis, there's no need to draw blood or collect hairs for a genetic genealogy test. You can order a DNA test for yourself or someone else.

Myth 2: A DNA test can pinpoint precisely where your ancestors lived or which tribe they belonged to.

If your ancestors stayed in one geographic region and never allowed outsiders to enter, it would be relatively easy to distinguish their DNA (and yours) from the DNA of people living in other regions. But most of our ancestors didn't stay in one place.

Myth 3: To find out if you and another person descend from the same great-great-grandfather, you need to dig up his body for a DNA sample to test.

No. There are easier ways to prove a genetic link that don't involve literally turning relatives over in their graves. To find out if you and someone else descend from the same male ancestor, you should turn to Y-DNA testing, using the Y-chromosome passed down by males.

Myth 4: The results of ancestral DNA tests are 99.9% accurate, just like the DNA tests on CSI.

Genetic genealogy isn't an exact science it involves interpretation. Remember that a genetic mutation can occur at any time, so even a father's and son's results might not match exactly.

Myth 5: If you take a DNA test, you can find out who your great-grandmother's parents were.

Your DNA test results won't reveal your ancestors' names, but you can use them to do a little detective work online. Enter your Y-DNA marker values—or your relative's—into a public DNA database.

Discuss these questions with a partner.

- Which of these myths did you believe?
- After reading this text, do you think DNA testing is valuable? Why or why not?

Writing

My Poem

After having enjoyed the poem “Where I’m From” by Melanie Poonai, it’s your turn to create a piece of writing that represents specific moments and memories in your life that contribute to who you are now. This poem is about you.

1. Brainstorm some ideas of people, places, and moments that are very special to you. You can use their real names or imaginary names. Write some ideas on the lines below.

People _____

Places _____

Memories _____

2. Write a draft in your notebook.

Begin with: I am from _____
(Here fill in the blank with one of the items you listed while brainstorming)

Continue on the next line with: From _____
_____ and _____
(Fill in each blank with items from your list.)

3. Continue this format until you have completed at least 8 lines of your poem.

End the poem with an explanation of memories, symbols, items, pictures, or souvenirs that represent some of the topics you wrote about in your poem.

Reread your poem and edit it as necessary. This poem can be rewritten over and over, adding or deleting ideas to make it perfect!

In the space on the right side, write the final version of your poem.

4. Final Version - My Poem

Title: _____



Freepik

Language Through the Arts

Social Studies

Do you know your family's history?

My Family Tree

Step 1: Before you start building your family tree, it is essential to interview your grandparents or older relatives and ask them about your family ancestors. Here are some topics you can ask them about:

- Places where your family has lived and your family's religious history
- Schools they went to
- Their father, mother, brothers, and sisters
- Your paternal grandfather and grandmother
- Your maternal grandfather and grandmother
- Great-grandparents and extended family
- Any immigration in the family

If you don't want to use your own family, you can research information on a famous or fictional family and do a tree for them.

Step 2: After gathering information about your family, review the following abbreviations and forms to explain connections on a family tree:

- b. = Born bap. = Baptized m. = Married
 c. = Circa d. = Dead ad. = Adopted
 bd. = Buried dv. = Divorced



Step 3: Try to find some family photos you can use to help illustrate your tree. If you don't have access to photos, clip pictures from a newspaper or magazine that resemble your family members.

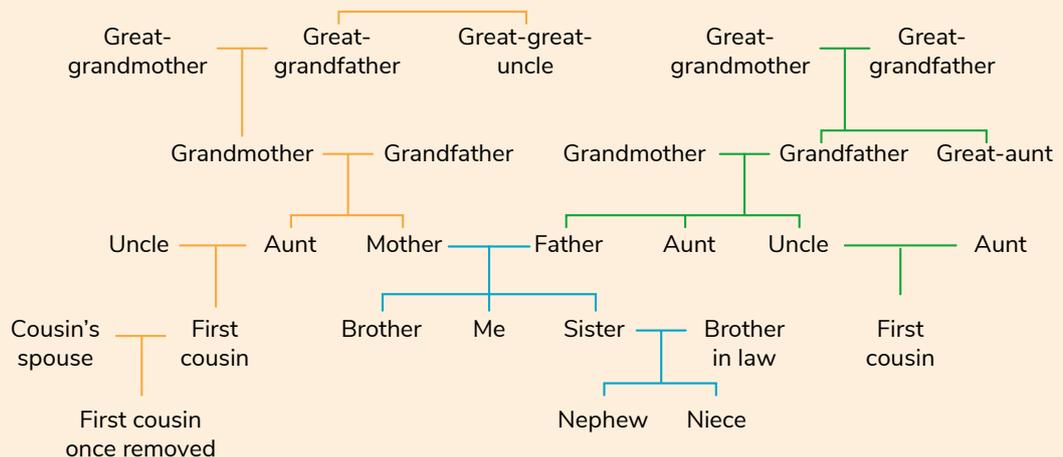
Illustrate your tree on poster board or any other material you like. Be sure to decorate it like a tree.

Step 4: Share your family tree with the class.

The short horizontal line between a man and a woman indicates a marriage. The vertical lines indicate children.



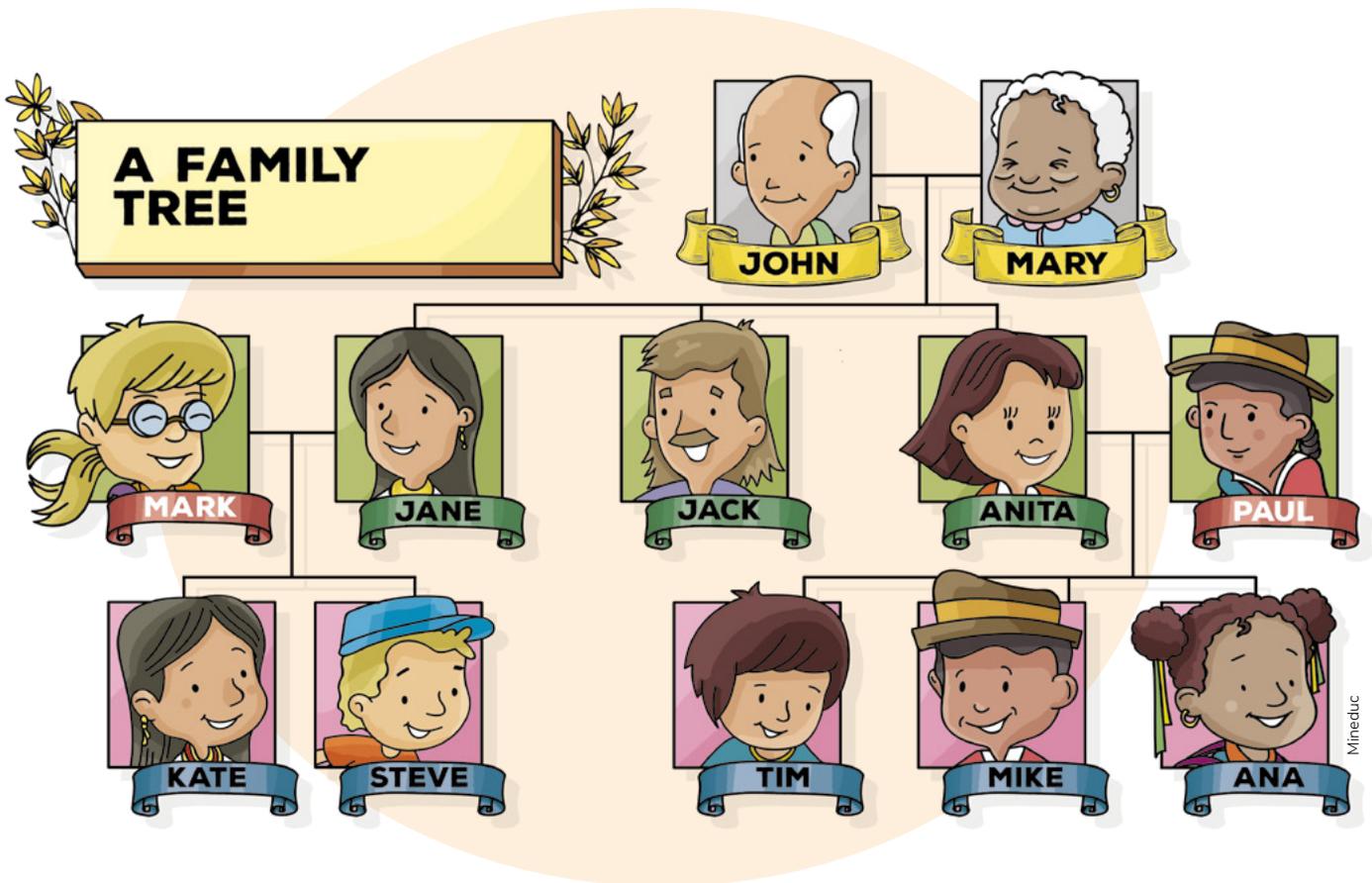
First Generation
 Second Generation
 Third Generation
 Fourth Generation
 Fifth Generation



Oral Communication

John and Mary's Family

- In pairs, observe the picture and tell your partner what you see. Focus on the relationships between the members of the family.



- Work with a partner and answer the questions.

- Who are John and Mary? John and Mary are Mike's _____
- Who is Ana? Ana is Mary's _____
- Who are Tim, Mike, and Ana? They are Mark's _____
- Who are Jane and Mark? They are Mike's _____
- Who is Mike? Mike is John's _____
- Who are Tim, Mike, Ana, Kate and Steve? They are Mary's _____
- Who is Steve? Steve is Jack's _____



Have a conversation with your partner about his/her family tree.

- Does it look like this one or do you have other relationships?
- Do you think that all families are the same?
- What is a traditional family like vs. a modern family?



Communication and Cultural Awareness

Have you ever spent time with an indigenous family?

Living with an Indigenous Family

Jayson McNamara is an Australian journalist, writer, and a TV production editor who lives in Buenos Aires. He is passionate about traveling and history. In his blog he shares his experience living with an indigenous family in Ecuador. He says that South American indigenous communities are very distinct and provides some tips to keep in mind when you live with an indigenous host family in Ecuador.

Faith

In Ecuador, many types of mixed religious expressions are possible. They have their roots in both history and nature, with the Spanish having implanted their European religion and the indigenous population having maintained a strong spiritual connection to the land.

Pachamama

The Pachamama, otherwise known as Mother Earth and also referred to as Mama Pacha, is an Andean spiritual figure from ancient Incan society where she was considered the **bearer** of fertility, as seen in her influence over the **harvests**. Throughout the year in Ecuador, spiritual practices in indigenous communities see the Pachamama help with good harvests.

Gender

Gender roles are different in indigenous families, especially when it comes to the role of women. Native women have important leadership roles within indigenous families and communities, taking charge of household finances, participating actively in agriculture, and taking on the role of *curanderos*, or spiritual healers.

Medicine

In indigenous Ecuador, traditional and natural medicine dominates. They rely on a variety of plants to cure common illnesses. In the culture of Otavalo, for example, people believe that illness is caused by four things: **fright**, evil wind, evil spirits, or foreign objects.

Adapted from <https://bit.ly/38ZyHNE>

Decide if the following statements are **True (T)** or **False (F)** according to the reading.

- | | True | False |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Indigenous families are only one religion. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The Pachamama is a god. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The Pachamama influences the harvest. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Women have an important role in families. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. In Otavalo, people believe illness is caused by bacteria. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- Why do you think foreigners like to learn about Ecuadorian family culture?
- What do you know about indigenous families in Ecuador?
- Would you like a foreigner to share time with your family for a couple of months?
- How do you think foreign families are different from families in Ecuador?

Vocabulary

bearer. person who has or holds something

harvest. when a person collects fruits and vegetables that are ready to eat from the plants

fright. fear

Oral Communication

At this moment of your life, who is the most important person for you? Why?

Important People in Our Lives



Are the important people in our lives always the same during every part of our lives? Why or why not?



Happy girl with her grandmother and her baby sister

Grammar Note

We use the **present perfect** to talk about things that are unfinished – unfinished states and unfinished time periods. The **present perfect** acts as a bridge between the past and the present.

I've **known** my boyfriend since I was 15 years old. (unfinished state)

My family and I **have lived** in Guaranda since I was a little boy.

She **has been** to the cinema two times this month. (unfinished time period)

We **have already** had three holidays this year.

I **have eaten** too much bread today.

1. Listen to teens talk about important people in their lives and answer the questions below.

- Who do you think Girl A refers to?

- Who do you think Boy B refers to?

- Who do you think Girl C refers to?

- Who do you think Boy D refers to?

2. Listen again and write down some traits about each of the people they describe.



Language Through the Arts



Social Studies

Have you ever played with a piñata?

The History of Piñatas

A *piñata* is a container that is decorated and filled with sweets, toys, or fruit. It is often in the shape of a star, animal, or popular character. The *piñata* has become a symbol of Mexico and many countries in Latin America. However, it actually has Chinese origins: the explorer Marco Polo brought the Chinese tradition to Europe and a bishop named Diego Soria brought the tradition to America. Towards the end of the 1500s, Diego Soria gave Christian masses during the eight days before Christmas, with the intention of spreading the religion to the natives of Mexico. The *piñata* was a part of this religious mass, often filled with fruits. People would try to break it with a wooden stick, because they were considered free of sin if they were able to break it open. The *piñatas* were in the shape of a star back then. *Piñatas* became very popular shortly after that. In the UK, piñatas often take the form of a donkey that is filled with sweets. Some believe this represents a cruel image and that *piñatas* should take other forms different from animals. In modern times, *piñatas* are an important part of many children's parties in Latin America.



Source: British Council (2017). The history of piñatas. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/2QnZFZO>

- Have you ever hit a piñata? Where? When?

- Imagine you could make your own piñata. What shape and colors would you choose?

Fix these incorrect sentences to make them correct according to the reading.

- Piñatas first appeared in Latin America.

- The Jewish faith was the first to use piñatas.

- Piñatas are often filled with money.

- In the US, piñatas are often shaped like donkeys.

- Now piñatas are an important part of parties in China.

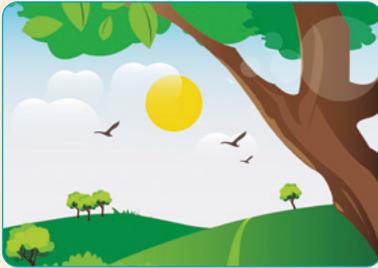
Oral Communication

Diphthongs

English is not always pronounced exactly how it is written. The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is a system of symbols that help us to pronounce any language in the world. You will see some of these symbols on this page. They represent vowel sounds.



1. Diphthongs are the combination of two vowel sounds. Here are some written using the IPA. Pronounce these words slowly and pay attention to the sounds.



[eɪ] as in: day



[aɪ] as in: eye



[ɔɪ] as in: boy



[aʊ] as in: mouth



[oʊ] as in: boat

2. Can you think of more words that have each of these sounds in them? Work in groups of two and work for 5 minutes. Your teacher will time you. Write the words in the correct column in this box. The group that has the most amount of correct words at the end of 5 minutes wins!

[eɪ]	[aɪ]	[ɔɪ]	[aʊ]	[oʊ]

Are you a good friend?

Friendship

You might think you are the perfect friend, but are you really? Take this short test to find out. Read the questions and select one answer.

1. You are at home a Saturday afternoon when your friend calls you and says he/she is downtown and has spent all his/her money and feels really ill. His/her family is away for the day. You...
 - a. go as quickly as you can to help your friend, even though it will take a long time on the bus to get into town.
 - b. tell your friend to get a taxi and come to your house. You think your parents will probably pay, but it might be very hard to find a taxi.
 - c. recommend that your friend walk home. The fresh air will make your friend feel better.
2. Your friend has been having lots of problems with math, but you find it easy. Next week you have a big math test and your friend has asked you for some help. You...
 - a. sit down with your friend and organize some times for extra math classes together, even though this means you have less time to study.
 - b. show your friend some online video that explains the important points and some questions with answers.
 - c. tell your friend that he/she can copy from you on the math test; you will make sure he/she can see your paper.
3. Your friend has just completely changed his/her image: a new red and blue hairstyle and new clothes in terrible colors. Now he/she wants you to go with him/her to get some tattoos and piercings done. You...
 - a. suggest that he/she think carefully before having tattoos or piercings done- tattoos are very hard to remove if you change your mind.
 - b. say that you will go with him/her for a laugh, but you don't want anything done yourself.
 - c. tell him/her what you think of his/her new look (that it's awful), and that he/she should get professional advice before doing anything else.



- What is friendship?
- Do you have a lot of friends or do you have a small group of close friends?

Analyze the answers

Mostly As: You are a great friend, but don't let your friends take advantage of you.

Mostly Bs: You are a pretty good friend, but not reliable in a real emergency.

Mostly Cs: With friends like you, who needs enemies? You need to treat your friends the way you would like them to treat you.

Reading comprehension

- Do you think these quiz results really show something about you? Why?

- What do you think about the statement, "If a friendship lasts longer than 7 years, you are no longer just friends. You are family."

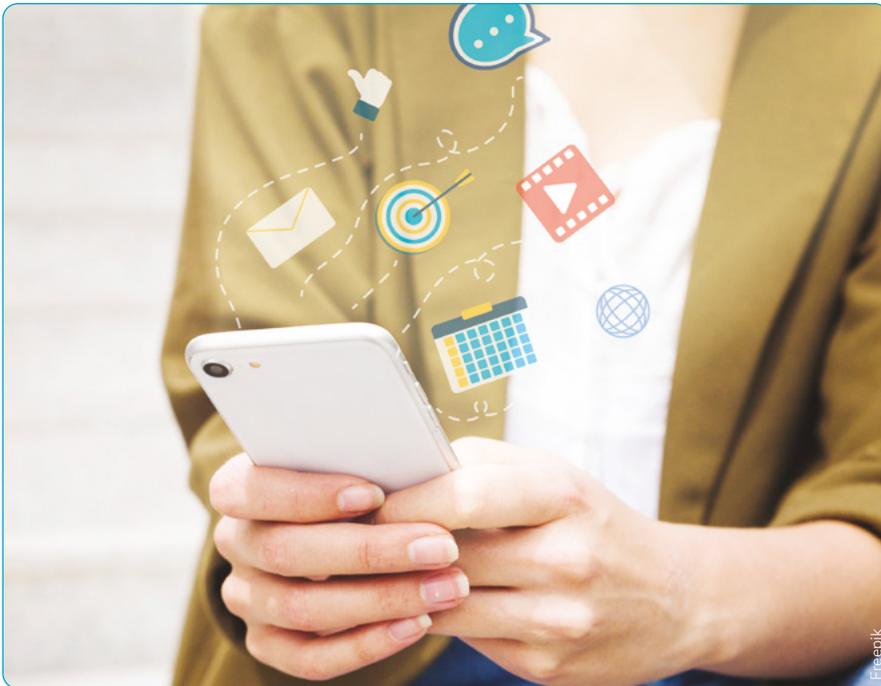
Writing

Informal Language and Abbreviations

Nowadays young people communicate with their family and friends through IM (Instant Messages) or SMS (Short Message Service). Instant messages and short messages are written using another type of language. This text message language varies from Spanish to English. Let's explore your knowledge about it.

- Match the phrases with the common abbreviations.

	Phrases		Abbreviations
a.	Lisa's house	<input type="radio"/>	<3 <3 <3
b.	you	<input type="radio"/>	xxx
c.	laughing out loud	<input type="radio"/>	@
d.	at	<input type="radio"/>	lol
e.	kisses	<input type="radio"/>	u
f.	(hearts) =love	<input type="radio"/>	Lisa's



Texting a message

- Now get in groups of two and write a text message exchange.

Use some of the symbols you have seen here and also any others you know. Your text message should have 10 lines per person.

Tip

Important tips for writing IM and SMS:

- You don't need to write full sentences or questions.
U home? (Are you home?)
- Add extra punctuation marks or vowels to add excitement.
Reeeallyyy???
- Use abbreviations.
lol = laughing out loud
thx = thanks
- Use letters or numbers instead of words.
u = you
r = are
2 = to
c = see
b = be
- Use symbols.
@ = at
<3 = heart
x = a kiss
XO = hug and kiss
- You should only write in this way to family and friends.

Achievement Level - Reading

Individual activity

1 — Read the text and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, circle the correct option - A, B, C or D.

We Are Getting Married in the Caribbean

Anna and Jay decided to get married. They decided they were going to have a romantic wedding (0) A at sunset. She bought a new bikini and some sunblock. Jay (1) _____ to the travel agency to book their plane tickets and a hotel room. They (2) _____ their family and friends and they are organizing a barbecue to celebrate with them when they come back. They (3) _____ to get married on the beach because Anna grew up on Guadalupe, a French Caribbean island. She has some relatives and childhood friends there. So when they (4) _____ to celebrate their wedding, all of them offered their help. Anna and Jay (5) _____ for more than 10 years now. They got engaged three years ago but they (6) _____ yet when to get married until a week ago.

Anna was on the phone with her aunt Antonia from Guadalupe. Antonia told her that the restaurant (7) _____ hosts weddings every weekend but that the next weekend the celebration had been canceled so as a joke she (8) _____ Anna if they would like to finally get married because the restaurant was available. So Jay (9) _____ it was a great and magical place for their wedding and they (10) _____ aunt Antonia's offer.



0.	A. on the beach (example)	B. on a mountain	C. on a river	D. on a bus
1.	A. have just been	B. has just been	C. had just been	D. were
2.	A. has told	B. had told	C. have told	D. told
3.	A. have decided	B. has decided	C. had decided	D. decided
4.	A. had decided	B. have been deciding	C. has decided	D. decided
5.	A. had been together	B. were together	C. are together	D. have been together
6.	A. has decided	B. had not decided	C. has not decided	D. have not decided
7.	A. she manages	B. she will manage	C. she had managed	D. she is going to manage
8.	A. has asked	B. were asked	C. asked	D. had asked
9.	A. think	B. thought	C. had thought	D. will think
10.	A. is accepted	B. was accepted	C. had accepted	D. accepted

Achievement Level - Writing

Individual activity

2— Write a short paragraph of 50-70 words describing your definition of the word “family”. Pay close attention to your tenses.

Achievement Level - Grammar

Grupal activity

3— In pairs, observe these pictures and answer the following questions using the present perfect and simple past.



a. Have you ever been to a volcano?

b. Have you ever climbed a very high mountain?

c. Have you been there with your family?

a. Have you ever been to a lagoon?

b. Have you ever swum or been in a boat in a lagoon?

c. Have you been there with your friends?

a. Have you ever been to the beach?

b. Have you ever swum in the Pacific Ocean?

c. Have you been there with your classmates?

I'm completing this self-evaluation based on what I learned in the module.

Self-evaluation Topics	I check ✓ the box that most applies to me			
	I do it very well	I do it somewhat well	I can improve	I can't do it without help
Discuss Latin American traditions				
Write a poem				
Understand and use the simple past and present perfect				



Project 1



Tip

Remember to use time sequencers to help your reader to follow your story. You can also use specific years: "In 1975, my grandfather moved from Ambato to Quito."

Someone Very Special

Choose a member of your family who has lived a memorable life and write his/her life story.

Step 1

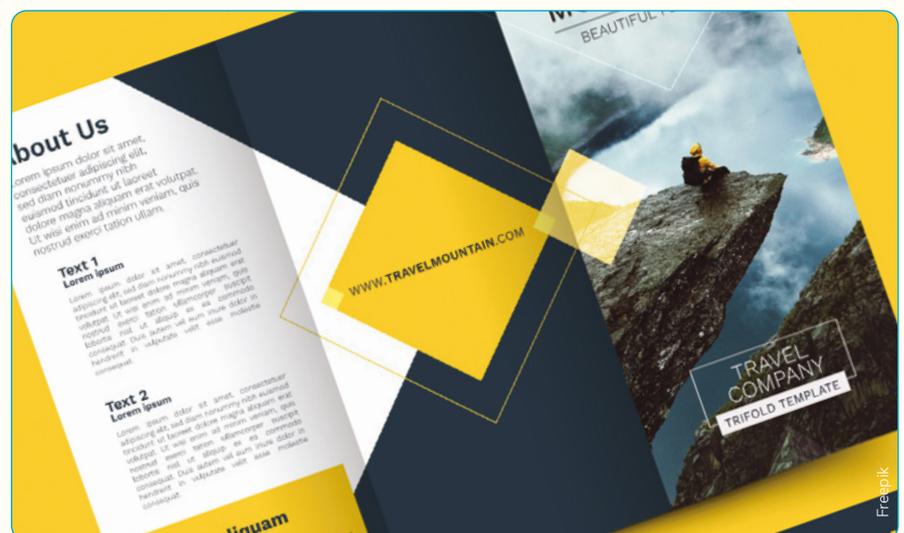
Write down 10 questions to gather his/her life story and then interview this person.

Step 2

Record the interview or take notes and collect pictures and memories from this person's interesting life.

Step 3

Create a brochure where you have: a front page with this person's photo and name and five pages with this person's life story (in chronological order) including pictures. It should be 80-100 words. Pay attention to your tenses. You should use present, simple past, and present perfect accordingly.



Let's Review

Present Perfect

Complete the sentences.

- How many emails _____ today?
a. have you lived b. have you sent
- _____ a whale in real life?
a. Have you ever seen b. Has stolen
- Someone _____ my cell phone!
Oh no! All my contacts are there.
a. have eaten b. has stolen
- How long _____ in Cuenca?
a. have you lived b. have played
- This is the first time I _____
a ceviche from Manabí.
a. have eaten b. have read

Just / Yet / Already / Still

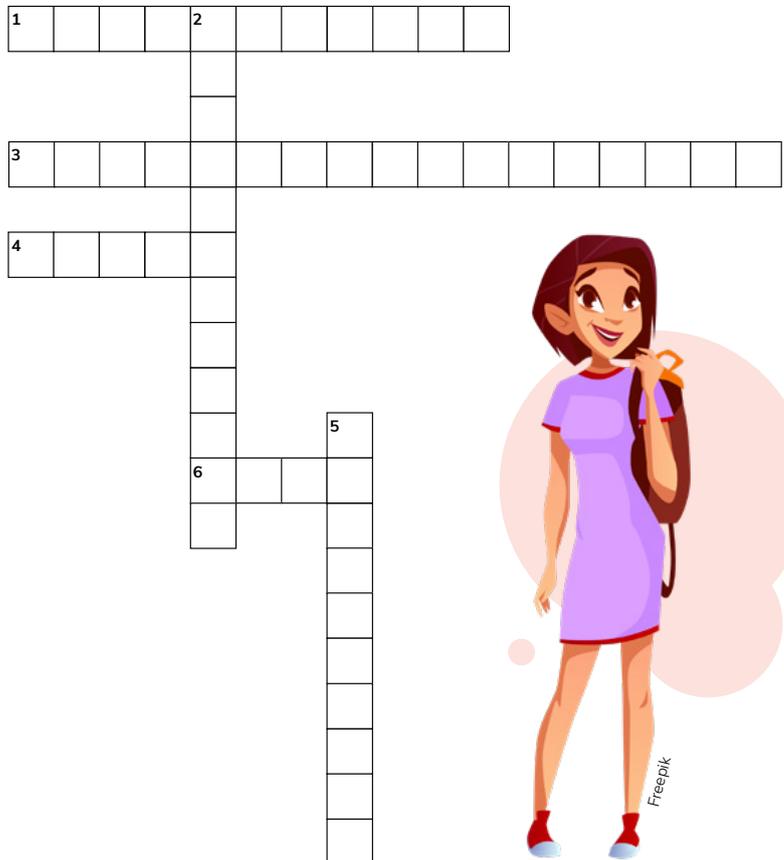
Complete the sentences by writing in the blank the appropriate word

a. yet b. just c. already d. still

- I haven't found a house _____ .
Everything around Machala's downtown is very expensive.
- Mario has _____ bought a new car.
I am going to see it.
- Have the house painters finished painting your house _____ ?
- Mom! Have you finished cooking dinner _____ ?
- He has _____ arrived, so you can start preparing lunch.

Review vocabulary about family members

Family tree vocabulary



Across

- Your mother's or father's child.
- Your grandparents' parents.
- Your mother's or father's brother.
- Your mother's or father's sister.

Down

- My sister's husband.
- Your mother's new husband.

Communication and Cultural Awareness

Social Studies

What typical Latin American family traditions do you know?

The *Quinceañera*

Grammar Note

Past simple vs. Present perfect

The **simple past** and **present perfect** are both used to talk about events in the past. The simple past is used for events that began and ended in the past, while the present perfect is used for events that are still somehow related to the present.

Have you ever traveled to England?

Yes! I went two years ago.

Yet and **still** are usually used with the present perfect, usually for events that were expected to finish earlier. Notice where they appear in the sentence.

I haven't done my homework for tomorrow **yet**.

I **still** haven't done my homework for tomorrow.



- Have you ever been to a fifteen-year-old party?
- Have you already turned 15? If you are a girl, did you have a party? If you are a boy, have you participated in a fifteen-years-old party? How was it?
- Do you think the best gift for a quinceañera is a party?
- Why is this celebration so important for some families in Ecuador?

One of Latin America's traditions is called the *quinceañera*, which means 'fifteen-year-old birthday girl'. It is when a young girl turns 15 and she has a big party to celebrate. It is a fusion of local ancient culture and Spanish Catholicism. In 16th-century Spain, a girl turning 15 had to decide between dedicating her life to God or getting married. Back then, in line with the Catholic tradition, the girl would wear a white dress; however, girls now wear dresses of any color, pink being the most traditional one. Finding the right dress for your *quinceañera* is **a big deal**. The dresses have lots of fabric. The party costs a lot of money.

The first part of the celebration is the religious ceremony at the church. Then at the birthday party, there's music, dancing, and lots of food. Family and friends are invited to enjoy the special day. The father dances with his daughter and there is a modern dance by the birthday girl. It is an incredible party that leaves **fond** memories for all those who attend!

Source: *The quinceañera – fifteen-year-old birthday girl!*. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/2vSQEjF>

Vocabulary

a big deal. something that is very important

fond. beautiful, warm, positive



Oral Communication

Spending Time with Friends

1. Fill in the blanks with **already** or **yet**. Then read the conversation out loud with a partner.

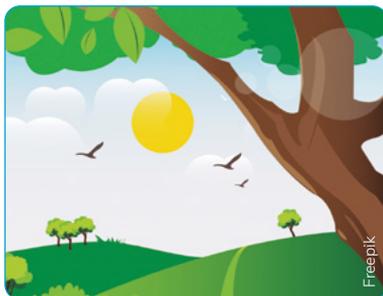
- Frank:** Have you planned your weekend (a) _____ ?
- Simon:** Oh, yes. I'm taking Paula to see the Avengers.
- Frank:** I (b) _____ bought the tickets.
- Simon:** Oh, right, the new film. Have you invited her (c) _____ ?
- Frank:** Well, I haven't called her (d) _____
But she said last week she wants to see it.
- Simon:** It's very good.
- Frank:** You saw it (e) _____ ? That's quick!
- Simon:** Yes, I did. And Paula (f) _____ saw it, too.
- Frank:** How do you know?
- Simon:** We went together last night.

2. Diphthongs sounds are the combination of two vowel sounds. Remember the diphthongs in English are: [ei], [ai], [au], [oi], [ou]

Your teacher is going to read the following words out loud and you have to place them in the correct space:

baby - private - bacon - library - paper - final - April - minus
danger - crisis - angel - stranger - basis - lazy - crazy - climate
bicycle - horizon - item - idea - identity - biology

[ei]	[ai]



[ei] as in: day



[ai] as in: eye

Grammar Note

Already

“Already” is used to say that something has happened early – or earlier than it might have happened.

- I've already used all my cell phone minutes and it's two weeks before the month ends.
- The bus has already left! What are you going to do?

“Already” usually comes between the subject and the auxiliary verb *have*.



Role Play

Get in pairs: one person is student A and one is student B.

Pretend you want to invite your best friend to watch a movie or to have ice cream in the park. Student A invites student B. But there is a problem: student A's parents do not allow him/her to go because he/she got bad grades last month. Student A and B try to find a solution together to be able to go.

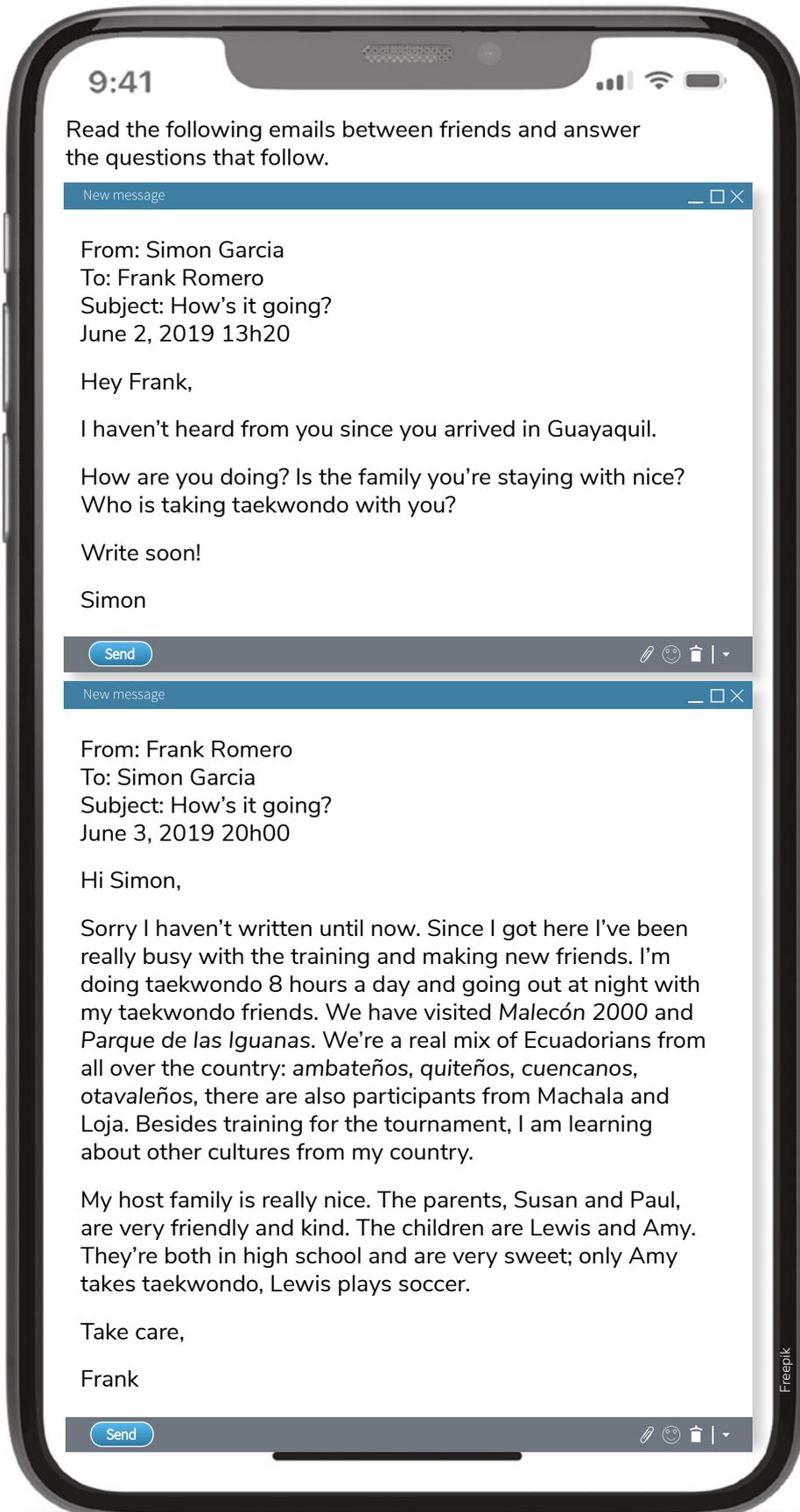


Friends watching a movie

Reading

Are you a good friend?

Contacting Friends



- Do you write letters or emails?
- Do you write letters or emails often? Who do you write them to?
- When was the last time you sent a letter or an email?

- Why is Simon writing an email to his friend Frank?

- Why has Frank not been able to write Simon earlier?

- What is Frank doing in Guayaquil?

- Who is he living with?

- Mention the places he has visited in Guayaquil.

- Have you ever been to another city to train for a sport tournament?



Writing

Informal greetings

Hi Simon,

Hi Simon!

Hi Simon-

Hi Simon.

Hey Simon,

Informal closings

Take care,

Talk later,

See you!

Love,

Hugs and kisses,

Tip

There are two types of letters or emails: formal and informal. Here we will focus on the informal one.

The basic structure of an informal letter or email is:

Informal Greeting

Main body
(1 or 2 paragraphs)

Informal closing

When writing an informal letter or email to a friend you can:

Sound “chatty” like when you are talking to a friend.

Use an informal beginning and an informal end.

Use contractions.

Use informal words and expressions.



9:41

Now you are going to read an email that your friend Pablo sent you from Cuenca and you are going to write the response. Your response should be between 60 and 75 words.

New message

From: Pablo

To: _____ (your name)

Subject: How's it going?

September 3, 2019 20h00

Hi _____ (your name)

I'm really happy that we'll see each other next weekend in Tena! A friend of mine plays in a band and they're going to play a small concert on Friday evening. Would you like to go and see my friend playing with her group?

We need to decide what to do on Saturday. We could either go rafting in the Tena river (I'm sure you'd love to see the beauty of the river and experience the rafts) or we could go to Puyo and visit the zoo there.

One more thing. What time does your bus arrive at the Tena Bus Station?

See you soon!

Pablo

Send

Now in your notebook write a response email to Pablo.

New message

From: _____ (your name)

To: Pablo

Subject: How's it going?

September 7, 2019 15h30

Language Through the Arts

What is your favorite family tradition?

Making a Classic Birthday Cake

A birthday cake can make a birthday special. Whether you're celebrating kids or yourself, everyone should have a cake on their birthday. Homemade birthday cake is one of the best gifts to give. The secret to making a homemade birthday cake at any time is a one-bowl cake. Here's how to make a classic, kid-friendly birthday cake for any birthday celebration.

Recipe

Makes 1 (2-layer) 9-inch cake,
8 to 12 servings

Ingredients

1/2 cup unsalted butter,
at room temperature

1-1/2 cups granulated sugar

3 large eggs

2-1/4 cups all-purpose flour

1 teaspoon salt

3-1/2 teaspoons baking powder

1-1/4 cups whole milk

1 teaspoon vanilla extract

1. Use room-temperature butter, butter that is not cold or warm. It should be soft. Mix in the eggs and milk.
2. Slowly add the flour. If you have an electric mixer, use it. Mix for three minutes.
3. Put some butter on the bottom and sides of the cake pans so that the cake does not stick. Put the cake mix in the bottom of the cake pan.
4. Bake in the oven at 180 degrees Celsius for 30 minutes or until the cake is golden.
5. Cool the cake completely. Cover it with frosting if you like and enjoy!



Birthday cake

Now in the space provided write a recipe of a cake, cookies, or any special birthday dish you like! Include a drawing or an image of this dish.

My Recipe

Oral Communication

Party Time!



Girl blowing a candle

Paula is preparing for her fifteen-year-old birthday party. Look at her list and write sentences about what she has already done and what she hasn't done yet. Use **already** and **yet**.

1.	make a list of all her family and friends	✓
2.	decide where to have the party	✓
3.	send invitations to family and friends	✗
4.	reserve a restaurant	✗
5.	plan the food	✓
6.	order the drinks	✓
7.	buy the dress	✗

Freepik

1. Paula already made a list of all her family and friends.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Grammar Note

Simple past and time markers

The **simple past** is used to talk about a past action that started in the past and finished in the past. **Time markers** help to differentiate when an action happened in the past or when an action is unfinished.

Here are some useful time markers used for actions in the **simple past**: *yesterday, the other day, last week, last month, last year, just now, ago* and *when*.

Other common **simple past time markers** are: *in 2000, in October, on Tuesday June 11, on New Year's Eve, on my birthday, etc.*



Communication and Cultural Awareness

Friendship around the world.

International Day of Friendship

The International Day of Friendship is an initiative that follows on the proposal made by the UNESCO and taken up by the UN General Assembly in 1997. In its resolution of 1998, the General Assembly recognized that enormous harm and suffering are caused to children through different forms of violence. It emphasized promoting a culture of peace and non-violence in children through education. If children learn to live together in peace and harmony, that will contribute to international peace and cooperation.

The UN declared July 30 as the International Day of Friendship. It is based on the recognition of the

relevance and importance of friendship as a noble and valuable sentiment in the lives of human beings around the world. The resolution involves young people, as future leaders, in community activities that include different cultures and promote international understanding and respect for diversity.

For the International Day of Friendship, the UN encourages governments, organizations, and civil society groups to do activities that contribute to promoting dialogue among civilizations, solidarity, mutual understanding, and reconciliation.



After reading about the International Day of Friendship, discuss these questions in pairs. Then come together as a class to talk about your opinions.

- Did you know that the UN declared July 30 the International Day of Friendship?
- Do Ecuadorians celebrate July 30 as the International Day of Friendship?
- Do Ecuadorians celebrate friendship?
- What is friendship for you?

Value: Social relations



If you find just one TRUE FRIEND in your lifetime, you have been truly blessed



Oral Communication

Adventure Swimming Pool



Swimming Pool

1. Your teacher is going to read the following words out loud and you have to place them in the correct space:

how - road - load - cow - now - allow - owl
 brown - boat - coat - oat - down - clown
 drown - oak - soak - goal - coal - crown
 crowd - powder - coach - approach - roast
 browse - toast - boast - coast - browser
 town - loud - proud - cloud - out - shout
 about - doubt - noun - house - soul
 shoulder - though - although - dough
 mouse - mouth - south - couch

[au]	[ou]

2. You are going to listen to a conversation between Martin and a receptionist. Complete the registration form with Martin's information.

Adventure Swimming Pool Registration Form

Name: Martin

Last name: _____

Age: _____

Interested in (sport): _____

3. Are the sentences **True (T)** or **False (F)**? Circle the correct answer.

- There are four different age groups that play water polo.

True False

- Martin wants to join the under-14 club.

True False

- The under-18 water polo team trains three times a week.

True False

- The under-18 team trains on Monday and Thursday evenings.

True False

- Water polo matches are played on Sundays.

True False

- You have to pay to join the water polo classes for under-18.

True False

- You need to bring a photo to register at the swimming pool.

True False

- Training for the water polo team starts this week.

True False

What makes someone a “true friend”?



- Discuss these questions in small groups.
- Do you have many friends?
 - Is there a special person who you can call your best friend?
 - Do you celebrate friendship?



The Meaning of a True Friend

Once there was a young girl named Jennifer who was very friendly and popular in her class. She was friends with everyone in her class. She had so many friends at school and in her neighborhood.

On Friendship Day, her class organized a party in which everybody had to make presents and give them to their best friends. Jennifer was expecting a lot of gifts from her friends on that day. However, when the day arrived, all the presents were shared among her classmates. She was the only one who didn't receive a single present. She felt terrible and cried a lot because no one thought of her as one of their best friends.

On that day when she got home, Jennifer asked her mother: “Mom, where can I find a true friend?” Her mother was surprised, so Jennifer told her mom about her day at school. She cried and hugged her mom. Her mother said:

“You cannot buy friends with a smile. If you really want true friends, you will have to give them real time and affection. You're a great girl, but you can't be close friends with everybody. There just isn't enough time for everyone, so it's only possible to have a few true friends. Most will be your classmates. Your close friends you can count on one hand”.



Based on what you just read, answer the following questions.

- What is Friendship Day?

- According to Jennifer's mother, what does it mean to be a good friend?

- Why doesn't Jennifer have friends?

- What is the difference between a classmate and a true friend?

- Who is Jennifer's true friend?

- In your personal opinion: is it difficult to find true friends?



Writing

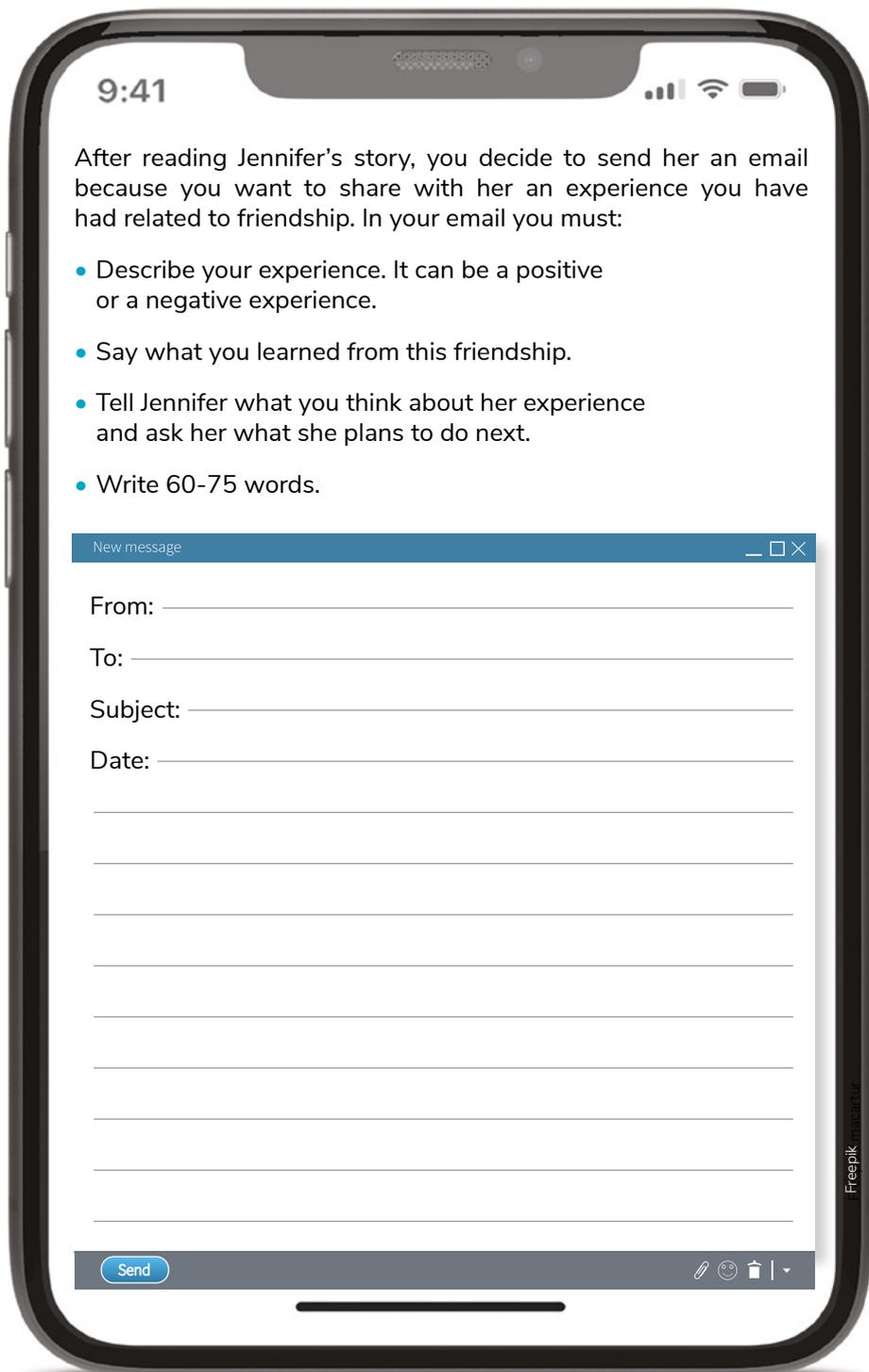
An E-mail for Jennifer

It is essential to remember what you need to consider when writing someone for the first time.

First, you need to greet the person you are writing to. Since Jennifer is a young person like you, you can use an informal greeting.

Second, you need to know why you are writing this person an email. Then, draft the questions you are going to ask.

Third, use an informal closing to say goodbye.



Language Through the Arts

What is architecture?



In groups of 5 students, prepare a presentation about Gaudi and his work. Each group should research:

1. Gaudi's biography
2. Gaudi's most important works including a short description.
3. Choose one of Gaudi's works you like the most and draw it. Present your drawing to the class.

Gaudi: "God's Architect"

Antoni Gaudí i Cornet was a Spanish architect. He was born in Catalonia. He got ideas from neo-Gothic art, Art Deco and Oriental techniques. Seven of his buildings were declared World Heritage Sites by the UNESCO. Some of his most popular masterpieces are pictured below.



Sagrada Familia Cathedral



Park Güell

Interesting Facts

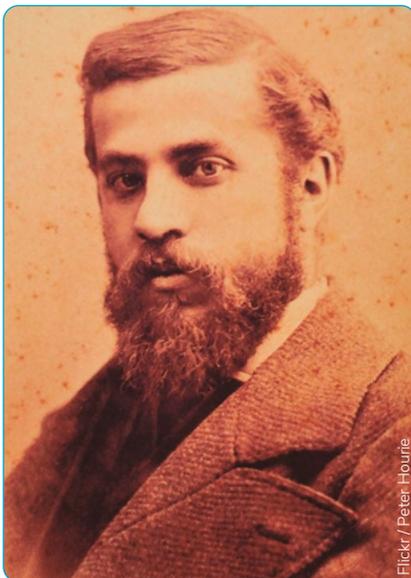
Antoni Gaudí's **nickname** was "God's architect" because he built and dedicated his **masterpieces** to God.



Casa Milà



Casa Vicens



Antoni Gaudí



Casa Batlló



Vocabulary

nickname. a name that is used for fun usually based on a person's characteristics

masterpiece. an artist's most incredible work of art

Achievement Level - Listening

Individual activity

1 Listen to the short recordings. For each recording, choose the best picture.

1. What will the weather be like on the weekend?



2. What did the woman do on holiday?



3. Where's the man's book?



Achievement Level - Reading

Individual activity

2 Look at the text in each question. What does it say?
Mark the correct letter: a, b or c.

1. After opening, keep in a refrigerator and use within two days.

- a. This product doesn't need to be kept cool.
- b. This product can last for two days after you open it.
- c. This product must be put in a refrigerator immediately.

2. The hotel dining room is available for private parties on Sundays.

- a. You cannot eat here at weekends.
- b. Hotel guests can have parties in their rooms.
- c. It is possible to hire the dining room.

3. Summer swimming timetable has changed. Please ask at reception for details.

- a. Get information about new times from the receptionist.
- b. Tell the receptionist about any change in your details.
- c. The swimming pool is open at the usual times.

Achievement Level - Speaking

Individual activity

3 — You are choosing a present for your friend’s fifteen-year-old birthday party. Look at the picture below. Talk about what presents you can buy and decide which one to get.



Chocolates



Flowers



Teddy bear

Achievement Level - Writing

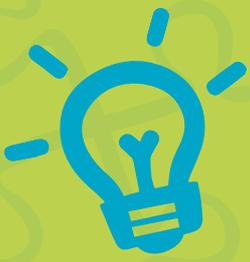
Individual activity

4 — You stayed with your friend, Frank, last weekend. Write an email to Frank. In your email, you should: thank him for the visit, say what you enjoyed most, invite him to stay with you. Write 35-45 words in the space provided.

I’m completing this self-evaluation based on what I learned in the module.

Self-evaluation

Topics	I check ✓ the box that most applies to me			
	I do it very well	I do it somewhat well	I can improve	I can't do it without help
Discuss Latin American traditions, family and culture				
Understand and use the simple past, present perfect, and time sequencers				
Identify diphthongs				



Project 2



Friendship Day at School

You have learned that the UN declared July 30 as International Friendship Day. Your English class is going to visit other classes around your school, sharing posters, presentations, poems, songs, and roles plays in English about the importance of a friend. Complete the following steps:

Step 1

Get in groups of 4-5 students. Choose a team leader. Prepare a presentation where you will present the results of the research that you have done on International Friendship Day declared by the UN.

Step 2

Show your artistic side. Each member of the team should prepare: a poem, a song, a dance, a story, a poster, or a role play about what friends mean to you.

Step 3 (Optional)

With the help of your teacher and school, organize a day where each team visits different classes around school and presents their expositions, poems, songs, dances, and art about friendship.

