

MINISTERIO DE EDUCACIÓN
DIRECCIÓN REGIONAL DE PANAMÁ ESTE
INSTITUTO PROFECIONAL Y TÉCNICO MÉXICO PANAMÁ

GUÍA DE INGLÉS 11° E

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What am I going to evaluate?

	Nota Diaria	Apreciación
1. Reading comprehension	✓	
2. Practices		✓
3. Exercises	✓	
4. Poem	✓	
5. Punctuality		✓

TOPIC 1: Water, Air and Soil Contamination

Pollution is an environmental concern for people throughout the world. One university study suggests that **pollutants** in the water, air, and soil cause up to 40% of the premature deaths in the world's population. The majority of these deaths occur in **developing countries**.

Water in many developing countries is **contaminated** with **toxic chemicals**, also known as toxins. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 1.1 billion people have little or no access to clean water. In many of these regions the water that is used for drinking, cooking, and washing is the same water that is used for dumping **sewage** and **hazardous waste**. Most developing countries cannot afford water treatment facilities. Approximately 80% of infectious diseases in the world are caused by contaminated water.

Air pollution is a growing problem throughout the world. Indoor air pollution is one of the leading causes of lung cancer. Families in developing countries use open stoves for cooking and heating their homes. These homes do not have proper **ventilation**. The smoke, which is full of chemicals and **carcinogens**, gets trapped inside where families eat and sleep. Outdoor pollution also causes disease and illness, especially in **industrial** cities such as Beijing, China, where cancer is the leading cause of death. China relies heavily on coal, which is considered the dirtiest source of energy. According to the European Union, only 1% of urban dwellers in China breathe clean air on an average day. Neighboring countries including Japan and Korea receive much of China's pollution in the form of **acid rain**. This pollution results mainly from the coal powered factories, which produce inexpensive goods for North American and European consumers. Outdoor air pollution is also a concern in many wealthy countries. Those who live and work in urban centers such as Los Angeles or Toronto experience many warm days beneath a layer of **smog**.

Soil pollution is also a major concern, both in industrial and developing countries. Pollutants such as metals and **pesticides** seep into the earth's soil and contaminate the food supply. Soil pollution causes major health risks to entire ecosystems. This type of pollution reduces the amount of land suitable for agricultural production and contributes to global food shortages. **Dumping** of industrial and **domestic** waste products produces much of the world's soil pollution, though natural disasters can also add to the problem. In wealthy countries such as the US, protection agencies monitor the food supply. The public is generally warned before major disease outbreaks occur. Developing countries do not have this luxury. Farmers in poor nations grow food in contaminated soil both to earn a living and to avoid starvation.

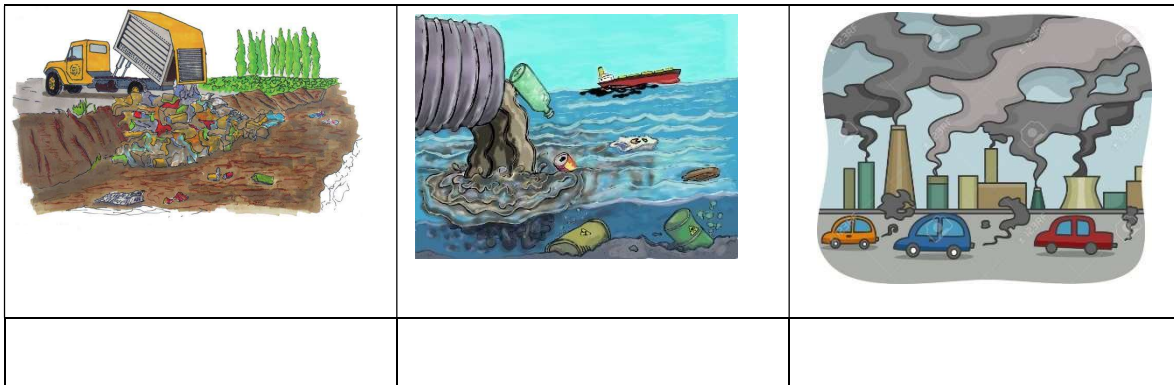
As more people move to urban centers, **premature** deaths caused by pollution are expected to increase worldwide. Today, the developed nations who achieved their wealth at the expense of the environment will be held accountable for protecting the earth's resources for future generations.

Pollution Comprehension: after reading the text, choose the correct answer: (20 pts.)

1. A university study suggests that up to 40% of the world's premature deaths are caused by
a) developing countries b) disease outbreaks c) pollutants
2. In many developing countries people use _____ contaminated by hazardous waste and sewage.
a) water b) air c) facilities
3. _____ regions are often contaminated with air pollution.

- a) Chemical b) Carcinogenic c) Industrial
4. What do open windows and fans that extract smoke provide?
 a) contamination b) ventilation c) indoor pollution
5. The article implies that most of China's air pollution is caused by
 a) Japan and Korea b) burning coal c) acid rain
6. According to the article, where is cancer the leading cause of death?
 a) Beijing b) Toronto c) the European Union
7. Which is NOT mentioned as a source of soil pollution?
 a) hazardous wastes b) use of pesticides c) smoke from factories
8. Soil pollution is a major concern in _____ countries.
 a) industrial b) developing c) industrial and developing
9. Industrial metals and pesticides seep into the earth's soil and contaminate our:
 a) food supply b) food shortages c) disease outbreaks
10. Premature deaths caused by pollution are expected to increase as more people move to
 a) developed nations b) urban centers c) country towns

II- After reading about the types of pollution, label the following pictures (6 pts.)



III- Match each word with to its corresponding definition: (4 pts.)

1. Acid rain	_____ fog and smog
2. Ozone layer	_____ rubbish and garbage.
3. Smog	_____ rain that contains dangerous chemicals from factory gases.
4. Waste	_____ a layer that protects the earth from the harmful radiation of the sun.

GRAMMAR PART:

REPORTED SPEECH:

We use a 'reporting verb' like 'say' or 'tell'. (Click here for more about using 'say' and 'tell'.) If this verb is in the present tense, it's easy. We just put 'she says' and then the sentence:

Direct speech: I like ice cream.

Reported speech: She says (that) she likes ice cream.

We don't need to change the tense, though probably we do need to change the 'person' from 'I' to 'she', for example. We also may need to change words like 'my' and 'your'.

(As I'm sure you know, often, we can choose if we want to use 'that' or not in English. I've put it in brackets () to show that it's optional. It's exactly the same if you use 'that' or if you don't use 'that'.)

But, if the reporting verb is in the past tense, then usually we change the tenses in the reported speech:

Direct speech: I like ice cream.

Reported speech: She said (that) she liked ice cream.

Tense	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
present simple	I like ice cream	She said (that) she liked ice cream.
present continuous	I am living in London	She said (that) she was living in London.
past simple	I bought a car	She said (that) she had bought a car OR She said (that) she bought a car.
past continuous	I was walking along the street	She said (that) she had been walking along the street.
present perfect	I haven't seen Julie	She said (that) she hadn't seen Julie.
past perfect*	I had taken English lessons before	She said (that) she had taken English lessons before.
will	I'll see you later	She said (that) she would see me later.

would*	I would help, but...	She said (that) she would help but...
can	I can speak perfect English	She said (that) she could speak perfect English.
could*	I could swim when I was four	She said (that) she could swim when she was four.
shall	I shall come later	She said (that) she would come later.
should*	I should call my mother	She said (that) she should call her mother
might*	I might be late	She said (that) she might be late
must	I must study at the weekend	She said (that) she must study at the weekend OR She said she had to study at the weekend

Examples:

- Martha enjoys the party. She said **Martha enjoyed the party.**
- They always go to the park with Marty. She said **they always went to the park with Marty.**
- Eddy doesn't like to eat fruit. She said **Eddy didn't like to eat fruit.**

Practice:

I- Change the direct speech into reported speech. (30 pts.)

- "I live in New York" She said _____
- "He works in a bank" She told me _____
- "Julie doesn't like going out much" She said _____
- "I don't have a computer" She said _____
- "They never arrive on time" She said _____
- "We often meet friends in London at the weekend" He told me

- "David doesn't have any children" She said _____
- "I don't go to the gym very often" She said _____
- "Lucy owns three flats in the city" She said _____

10. "I never get up early on Sundays" She said _____
11. "She meets her boyfriend at the cinema every Friday night" He said

12. "We don't travel much" She said _____
13. "John doesn't live in Japan anymore" She said _____
14. "They work in Hong Kong" She told me _____
15. "I have to work until seven or eight pm every night" She said _____
16. "I don't want to go to the theatre next weekend" She said

17. "We like working in Paris" She said _____
18. "She doesn't have enough time to do everything" She said _____
19. "Tony hates mushroom" She said _____
20. "I went to the cinema yesterday." She said _____
21. "Jane left the party early." She told me _____
22. "I didn't go out at the weekend." She said _____
23. "He didn't like chocolate as a child." She said _____
24. "They visited Japan." She said _____
25. "We haven't seen 'The Lord of the Rings'." She said

26. "They've eaten in a lot of different restaurants." She said

27. "I've never tried skateboarding." She said _____
28. "Lucy has drunk six cups of coffee today." She said _____
29. "Mr Black has written three books." She said _____
30. "She has never swum in the sea." She said _____

Test (Reported Speech)

Change this direct speech into reported speech. (40 pts.)

1. "He works in a bank" She said _____
2. "We went out last night" She told me _____
3. "I'm coming!" She said _____
4. "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived" She told me

5. "I'd never been there before" She said _____

6. "I didn't go to the party" She told me _____
7. "Lucy will come later" She said _____
8. "He hasn't eaten breakfast" She told me _____
9. "I can help you tomorrow" She said _____
10. "You should go to bed early" She told me _____
11. "I don't like chocolate" She told me _____
12. "I won't see you tomorrow" She said _____
13. "She's living in Paris for a few months" She said _____
14. "I visited my parents at the weekend" She told me _____
15. "She hasn't eaten sushi before" She said _____
16. "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London" She said

17. "They would help if they could" She said _____
18. "I'll do the washing-up later" She told me _____
19. "He could read when he was three" She said _____
20. "I was sleeping when Julie called" She said _____

TOPIC 2: HEALTHY HABITS:

A cigarette? No, thanks... I don't smoke!

Everyday more than 3,000 American teens **light up** their first cigarette.

Read about one teen's struggle to **kick** her habit.

Bonnie, like many smokers, doesn't remember exactly when or why she started. What she does remember is that what began as an occasional cigarette in the seventh grade became a regular habit by the time, she entered Hudson High School. Bonnie would meet her friends everyday in the bathroom for smoke.

"Cigarettes were something we shared," she says. "If I hadn't smoked, I would have felt out". It wasn't long before Bonnie noticed the toll* that tobacco was taking on her body. "I start to feel my lungs burn as I ran, "she remembers.

Soon after, Bonnie began to think seriously about quitting smoking. She missed running. And she had other reasons: at \$2.50 a pack, her half-a-pack-a-day habits was expensive. She also hated the smell of smoke on her clothes, and she didn't want to light up in front of her boyfriend, who has just quit smoking.

Bonnie joined a group called N.O.T. (Not on Tobacco), and turned out to be the push she needed to decide to quit. During their weekly sessions, N.O.T. counsellors distributed health information, discussed strategies for quitting.

Bonnie was particularly shocked to learn about all the ingredients packed in a cigarette.

Bonnie decided to get rid of* cigarettes gradually. First, she stopped smoking when she was alone, and that reduced her habit to around five cigarettes a day. A few weeks later, she cut back* to one a day. On July 4, 1998, Bonnie was ready for the final farewell* to smoking.

During the weeks that followed, she experienced typical symptoms, like nicotine absence and irritability. "I was a mess for a couple of months, "Bonnie says, "I felt like I was going crazy, I fought with everyone and cried a lot."

Gradually it got easier. When she went back to high school in September, Bonnie was smoke-free for the first time in four years and she felt strong enough to resist smoking a cigarette with her friends.

GLOSSARY:

*Light up: fire up	*get rid of: abandon
*kick: quit	*cut back: reduced
*toll: damage	*farewell: goodbye

A. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE? Justify all your answers by quoting from the text. (8 pts.)

1. Bonnie started smoking because her mother was addicted to cigarettes and she wanted to be like her. _____
2. Bonnie felt that tobacco was destroying her body. _____

3. Smoking a pack of cigarettes everyday was very cheap. _____

4. She was impressed about the way cigarettes were made. _____

B. Find in the text (first and second paragraph) the OPPOSITES of the following words: (8 pts.)

1. forget		3. irregular	
2. finished		4. short	

C. REWRITE the following sentences in the reported speech: (4 pts.)

1. "I fought with everyone and cry a lot" Bonnie said

2. "I spare more money because I don't smoke now" Bonnie said

GRAMMAR PART:

GERUND AND INFINITIVE

We use gerunds (verb + ing):

- ☞ After certain verbs - I enjoy **singing**
- ☞ After prepositions - I drank a cup of coffee before **leaving**
- ☞ As the subject or object of a sentence - **Swimming** is good exercise

We use 'to' + infinitive:

- ☞ After certain verbs - We decided **to leave**
- ☞ After many adjectives - It's difficult **to get up early**
- ☞ To show purpose - I came to London **to study** English

Examples:

- ☞ Mrs. Leith offered to take us to the airport. (take)
- ☞ Clare refused to help clean up after the party. (help)
- ☞ I tried to persuade him to come but it was no use. (persuade)
- ☞ Do you mind not smoking? (smoke)
- ☞ Everybody really enjoyed dancing the cha-cha-cha. (dance)
- ☞ Lionel admitted eating my chocolate mousse. (eat)

PRACTICE:

Put the verb into the correct form: (20 PTS.)

1. I don't fancy _____ (go) out tonight.
2. She avoided _____ (tell) him about her plans.
3. I would like _____ (come) to the party with you.
4. He enjoys _____ (have) a bath in the evening.
5. She kept _____ (talk) during the film.
6. I am learning _____ (speak) English.
7. Do you mind _____ (give) me a hand?

TEST

I. Put the verb into the gerund or the infinitive with 'to'. (30 pts.)

1. She delayed _____ (get) out of bed.
2. He demanded _____ (speak) to the manager.
3. I offered _____ (help).
4. I miss _____ (go) to the beach.
5. We postponed _____ (do) our homework.
6. I'd hate _____ (arrive) too late.
7. She admitted _____ (steal) the money.
8. I chose _____ (work) here.
9. She waited _____ (buy) a drink.
10. I really appreciate _____ (be) on holiday.
11. I couldn't help _____ (laugh).
12. It seems _____ (be) raining.
13. I considered _____ (move) to Spain.
14. They practiced _____ (speak).
15. Finally, I managed _____ (finish) the work.
16. I really can't stand _____ (wait) for the bus.
17. Unfortunately, we can't afford _____ (buy) a new car this year.
18. She risked _____ (be) late.
19. I'd love _____ (come) with you.
20. I prepared _____ (go) on holiday.
21. I can't stand _____ in queues. (wait)
22. I wouldn't like _____ in his shoes. (be)
23. Jim loves _____ in Thailand. (work)
24. I hate _____ the shopping on Saturday. (do)
25. Blast! I forgot _____ milk. (buy)
26. In the end we decided _____ in. (stay)
27. I need _____ some information about Portugal. (find)
28. My parents like _____ for long walks at the weekend. (go)
29. Tony gave up _____ years ago. (smoke)
30. I wanted _____ and see Troy but no one else was interested. (go)

II- Underline mistakes and correct them. (12 pts.)

Example: I can't stand to get up early.

getting up _____

1. He helped me solving my problems. _____
2. The policeman ordered me stop. _____
3. You shouldn't risk to lose your reputation. _____
4. My hair wants to cut. _____
5. I advised him accepting the offer. _____
6. Excuse me, may I to ask you a question? _____

III- Write next to the verb the translation. (10 pts.)

VERB + GERUND

	Translation
Avoid	
Deny	
Give up	
Put off	
Risk	

VERB + INFINITIVE

	Translation
Arrange	
Choose	
Deserve	
Manage	
Threaten	

IV- Choose the correct option in each sentence: (10 pts.)

1. My friend really enjoys ... books and magazines.
a. to read b. reading c. to reads
2. I think that... a second language is fun.
a. learn b. learning c. to learn
3. _____ enough sleep is very important for good health.
a. Getting b. Get c. Is getting
4. I love _____ a cup of tea in the early afternoon.
a. to drink b. drink c. to drinking
5. Thomas usually _____ TV after he gets home from school
a. watches b. to watch c. watching
6. I really dislike _____ on holidays and weekends.
a. working b. to work c. work
7. _____ along the beach is a great way to relax.
a. Walk b. Walking c. Walks
8. Do you like _____ Italian food?
a. eat b. to eating c. to eat
9. Jennifer wants _____ her friend in San Francisco next week.
a. to visit b. visits c. visiting
10. _____ is great exercise, but you should remember to wear a helmet.
a. Cycles b. Cycle c. Cycling

TOPIC 3: CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN PANAMÁ

Panama is a country of a great variety of cultures and traditions. It is a diverse, unique and complex environment. The country's ethnic diversity is reflected in traditional products, such as wood carvings, ceremonial masks and pottery, as well as in its architecture, cuisine and festivals.

To visit Panama is to impress the sense, where indigenous and European cultures combine to create a country without equal. Panama's architecture reflects the different groups that make their home here. The Kuna Yala region, home to the Kuna Indians with their traditional huts, stands in contrast to the homes built by Swiss, Yugoslavian, Swedish, German and American immigrants in the styles unique to their respective countries.

Casco Antiguo is the World's Heritage Site recognized by UNESCO in 1997. The oldest part of Panama City, currently undergoing restoration, is a site of great historical and architectural importance, and was declared a World's Heritage Site by UNESCO on December 6th, 1997. Visitors to the site can see homes built at the beginning of the last century, narrow lanes with ancient ruins, beautiful colonial churches, the National Theater, the Church of San José, with its famous golden altar that was saved from pirates and the ruins of the Convent o Sant Domingo and its famous Flat Arch, which is over 300 years old. Panama City also has several museums, such as the Canal Museum, the History Museum and The Reina Torres de Araúz Museum, which focuses on the anthropology of the isthmus – the Art Museum and The Museum of Natural Sciences – among others.

Panama is the ideal place to try different food.

Panama is an ideal place to enjoy local cuisine, which varies from region to region. Some of the local dishes include Sancocho de Gallina (Chicken stew), Carimaolas (deep fried meat rolls), new corn fritters, fried pork rinds and beef jerky. Fish and seafood are found in several areas, including the famous dish known as “Fu-fu” – a soup made with coconut milk, green plantains and fish with a pinch of a distinctive spicy condiment called “chombo” chile.

Dance: a symbol of the diverse cultures that come together in Panama.

The local folklore can be experienced through a multitude of festivals, dances and traditions that have been handed down from generation to generation. The beautiful “Pollera” is the most glamorous typical dress for the Panamanian women. The Pollera is embroidered on fine weave fabric with intricate, brightly colored designs that take over a year of embroidered, long-sleeved shirts, three-quarter length pants and the traditional “Montuno! Straw hat.

The different festivals reflect the influence of the different ethnic groups that make up the country. To the north, in the province of Colon, one can observe traditions of African influence, such as Congo drums dating back to the era of slavery and the Black Christ feast. In contrast, the May Pole ceremony is found in Bocas del Toro, which is a European tradition. Throughout the country, year-round festivals take place in honor of the Patron Saint from each town. The Panamanian carnival, which is held before Ash Wednesday and the beginning of Lent, is world famous for its processions, bands and singers – which together with the rich folklore of street musicians and beautiful women dressed in the traditional “Polleras” and adorned with gold jewelry – make it a colorful celebration by the mix of different customs from all ethnic groups in the country.

A. Write TRUE or FALSE: (5 pts.)

1. Panama is a country of a great variety of cultures and traditions. _____

10. John was there,	wasn't	he?
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(-) Statement	TAG QUESTION	
	AUXILIARY	PRONOUN
1. It isn't raining,	is	it?
2. We have never seen that,	have	we?
3. You don't like coffee,	do	you?
4. They will not help,	will	they?
5. They won't report us,	will	they?
6. I can never do it right,	can	I?
7. We mustn't tell her,	must	we?
8. He shouldn't drive so fast,	should	he?
9. You won't be late,	will	you?
10. You aren't English,	are	you?

Tag Question Special Cases

Negative adverbs

The adverbs **never, rarely, seldom, hardly, barely and scarcely** have a negative sense. Even though they may be in a positive statement, the feeling of the statement is negative. We treat statements with these words like negative statements, so the question tag is normally positive. Look at these examples:

POSITIVE STATEMENT TREATED AS NEGATIVE STATEMENT	POSITIVE TAG
1. He never came again,	did he?
2. She can rarely come these days,	can she?
3. You hardly ever came late,	did you?
4. I barely know you,	do I?
5. You would scarcely expect her to know that,	would you?

Some more special cases:

1. I am right, aren't I?
2. You have to go, don't you?
3. I have been answering, haven't I?
4. Nothing came in the post, did it?
5. Let's go, shall we?
6. He had better do it, hadn't he?

Examples:

1. She's from a small town in China, isn't she ?
2. They aren't on their way already, are they ?
3. We're late again, aren't we ?
4. I'm not the person with the tickets, aren't I ?
5. Julie isn't an accountant, is she ?
6. The weather is really bad today, isn't it ?
7. He's very handsome, isn't he ?

8. They aren't in Mumbai at the moment, are they ?
9. You aren't from Brazil, are you ?
10. John's a very good student, isn't he ?

PRACTICE:

1. I like chocolate very much, _____ ?
2. She doesn't work in a hotel, _____ ?
3. They need some new clothes, _____ ?
4. We live in a tiny flat, _____ ?
5. She studies very hard every night, _____ ?
6. David and Julie don't take Chinese classes, _____ ?
7. I often come home late, _____ ?
8. You don't like spicy food, _____ ?
9. She doesn't cook very often, _____ ?
10. We don't watch much TV, _____ ?

EXERCISE:

A. Write the correct tag question in each sentence: (20 pts.)

1. She is collecting stickers, _____ ?
2. We often watch TV in the afternoon, _____ ?
3. You have cleaned your bike, _____ ?
4. John and Max don't like math, _____ ?
5. Peter played handball yesterday, _____ ?
6. They are going home from school, _____ ?
7. Mary didn't do her homework last Monday, _____ ?
8. He could have bought a new car, _____ ?
9. Kevin will come tonight, _____ ?
10. I'm clever, _____ ?
11. He is late this morning, _____ ?
12. The hotel was quite good, _____ ?
13. She cooks well, _____ ?
14. You can't tell the difference, _____ ?
15. They always sleep after lunch, _____ ?
16. You're coming with us, _____ ?
17. Mary plays football, _____ ?
18. You didn't have any lessons this morning, _____ ?

19. Ann is on holiday, _____?
20. The students see it every day, _____?

B. Find and correct the mistakes in the tag questions below: (30 pts.)

Example: They live in San Francisco, ~~aren't~~ they? don't they?

He didn't buy the chairs, ~~doesn't~~ they? did he?

1. We are late, do we? _____
2. He can't swim, does he? _____
3. She was a student, isn't she? _____
4. Thomas saw a movie, wasn't he? _____
5. He couldn't answer the question, did he? _____
6. Mr. Smith was late, wasn't she? _____
7. They had dinner, were they? _____
8. Your sister bought a new house, didn't it? _____
9. You don't exercise, don't you? _____
10. It's three o'clock, aren't it? _____
11. She is your friend, don't you? _____
12. He is from Canada, isn't it? _____
13. Your father doesn't drink tea, is he? _____
14. They already started their class, don't they? _____
15. He is still sleeping, wasn't she? _____

My crazy family

There's my mother with green hair
But my father doesn't care.
There's my sister who likes jelly
Every breakfast, lunch and dinner.
And my brother, oh yucky!
Who eats nothing but jelly.
What a strange and crazy family!

But my favorite one of all
Is my crazy uncle Paul.
He can sing, make us fly.
He can jump and jump so high.
He can eat two dozen eggs.
He can drink two gallons straight
Mister Crazy, in the family!

But I love as I love tea,
My little crazy family.
And we laugh and we run,
Oh together we have fun!

Mother, father, brother, sister,
Uncle, aunt, cousins together!
Yes, I love my crazy family!
Yes, I love my crazy, crazy, crazy family!

RUBRIC

Tone of voice	
Preparation	
Memorization	
Physical Presence	
Pausing and Pacing	
Clarity and Expression	18
Total	/30