

**Ministerio de Educacion  
Dirección Regional de Educacion de Panamá  
Región Educativa de Panamá Este**

**I.P.T. México - Panamá**

**Guía de Ingles**

**Nivel 11° \_\_\_\_\_**

**Bachiller Agropecuario**

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**Hora: de 8:00 a.m. a 9:00 a.m.**

**Año lectivo 2022.**



## OBJETIVO GENERAL NIVEL 11°

Manejar la gramática inglesa de tal manera que le permita sustentar la complementación de estructuras, el cuestionamiento y respuestas en diferentes tiempos verbales a través de talleres, lecturas comprensivas permitiéndoles la adquisición permanente del conocimiento gramatical de esta lengua importante en este mundo globalizado.

TOPICS
1- There is / There are
2- Prepositions place and time (at, in, on)
3- Panamanian Famous People
4- The history of agriculture(Reading)
5- Housing Animals(Reading)
5- DNA's Structure (Reading)
6- Family and Society

## Topic #1

### There is / There are

The choice between the phrases there is and there are at the beginning of a sentence is determined by the noun that follows it.

Use **there is** when the noun is singular ("There is a cat").

Use **there are** when the noun is plural ("There are two cats").

We use there is and there are to say that something exists.

### Positive Sentences

We use **there is** for singular and **there are** for plural.

- **There is** one table in the classroom.
- **There are** three chairs in the classroom.
- **There is** a spider in the bath.
- **There are** many people at the bus stop.

We also use **There is** with **uncountable** nouns:

- **There is** milk in the fridge.
- **There is** some sugar on the table.
- **There is** ice cream on your shirt.

### Negative Form

The negative is formed by putting not after is or are:

- There is not a horse in the field.
- There are not eight children in the school.
- There is not a tree in the garden.
- There are not two elephants in the zoo.

We almost always use contractions when speaking.

The Negative contractions are:

- There's not = There isn't
- There are not = There aren't

### Questions

To form a question we place is / are in front of there.

We also use there is / are in short answers.

- Is there a dog in the supermarket? - No, there isn't.
- Are there any dogs in the park? - Yes, there are.
- Is there a security guard in the shop? - Yes, there is.
- Are there any polar bears in Antarctica? - No, there aren't.
- Is there any ice-cream in the freezer? - Yes, there is.

### **Singular and Plural Nouns**

A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.

#### **1. For the plural form of most nouns, add s.**

- bottle – bottles
- cup – cups
- pencil – pencils
- desk – desks
- sticker – stickers
- window – windows

#### **2. For nouns that end in ch, x, s, or s sounds, add es.**

- box – boxes
- watch – watches
- moss – mosses
- bus – buses

#### **3. For nouns ending in f or fe, change f to v and add es.**

- wolf – wolves
- wife – wives
- leaf – leaves
- life – lives

#### **4. Some nouns have different plural forms.**

- child – children
- woman – women
- man – men
- mouse – mice
- goose – geese

#### **5. Nouns ending in vowels like y or o do not have definite rules.**

- baby – babies
- toy – toys
- kidney – kidneys
- potato – potatoes

#### **6. A few nouns have the same singular and plural forms.**

- sheep – sheep
- deer – deer
- series – series
- species – species

Now is your turn to Practice

Complete the sentences using There is /There are

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a Spanish girl in my class.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ some bananas.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ one clock.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a butterfly
5. \_\_\_\_\_ two lamps.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ some books.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ some water.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ some tomatoes.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ two mice.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ a parrot.

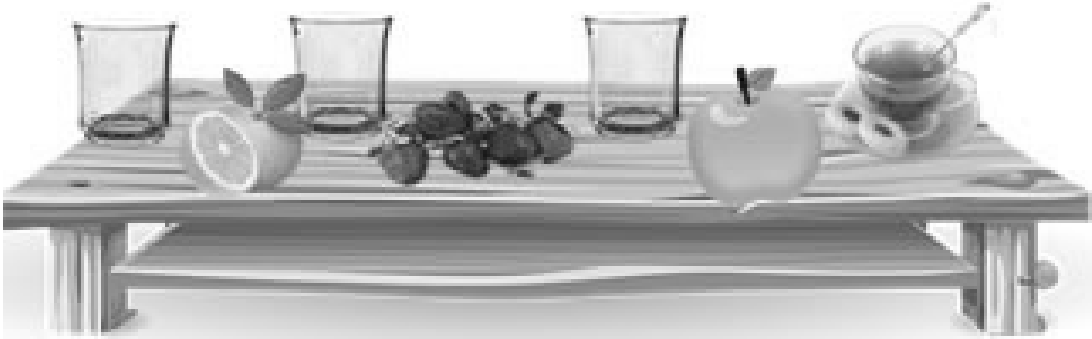
Look at the picture and complete the sentences using positive and negative form.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ a sofa.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ some plants.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ any chairs.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a television
5. \_\_\_\_\_ two cats.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ two dogs.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ three pictures.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ a man.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ a table.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ some mice.

**Questions and short answers.**



1. \_\_\_\_\_ a table? \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ any glasses? \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ any chairs? \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a girl? \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ any food? \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ any milk? \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ ten oranges? \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ an apple? \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ any knives? \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ strawberries? \_\_\_\_\_.

**Select the correct options and fill in the blanks.**

1. She has two blue \_\_\_\_\_. (pen/pens)
2. Mrs. Emily Brook is our English \_\_\_\_\_. (teacher/teachers)
3. I saw a \_\_\_\_\_ (man/men) crossing the road.
4. There were many \_\_\_\_\_ (mouse/mice) in Hamelin.
5. On the tree are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (Apple/apples)
6. ( Fly / flies) \_\_\_\_\_ are insects.

# PLURAL OF NOUNS



- cat - cats  
- frog - frogs  
- giraffe - giraffes  
- day - days

S

- peach - peaches  
- bush - bushes  
- fox - foxes  
- tomato - tomatoes

es

- knife - knives  
- wife - wives

ves

- baby - babies  
- cherry - cherries  
- party - parties  
- fly - flies

ies

**Remember:**

IRREGULAR

man - men

woman - women

policeman - policemen

policewoman - policewomen

person - people

child - children

tooth - teeth

mouse - mice

Match the Singular Noun with the correct Irregular Plural Noun

child

• oxen

mouse

• deer

foot

• men

deer

• sheep

ox

• children

woman

• lives

tooth

• feet

man

• mice

sheep

• leaves

goose

• women

life

• teeth

leaf

• geese

**Convert the singular nouns to plural form.**

- |           |                      |          |                      |            |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1. book   | <input type="text"/> | 6. life  | <input type="text"/> | 11. family | <input type="text"/> |
| 2. glass  | <input type="text"/> | 7. year  | <input type="text"/> | 12. photo  | <input type="text"/> |
| 3. fish   | <input type="text"/> | 8. deer  | <input type="text"/> | 13. thief  | <input type="text"/> |
| 4. person | <input type="text"/> | 9. rice  | <input type="text"/> | 14. leaf   | <input type="text"/> |
| 5. music  | <input type="text"/> | 10. foot | <input type="text"/> | 15. fox    | <input type="text"/> |

**Convert the plural nouns to singular form.**

- |           |                      |              |                      |              |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. women  | <input type="text"/> | 6. companies | <input type="text"/> | 11. calves   | <input type="text"/> |
| 2. wolves | <input type="text"/> | 7. buses     | <input type="text"/> | 12. art      | <input type="text"/> |
| 3. eyes   | <input type="text"/> | 8. sheep     | <input type="text"/> | 13. mice     | <input type="text"/> |
| 4. money  | <input type="text"/> | 9. foxes     | <input type="text"/> | 14. dishes   | <input type="text"/> |
| 5. years  | <input type="text"/> | 10. wives    | <input type="text"/> | 15. tomatoes | <input type="text"/> |

**Complete the words**

- A child                      some child \_\_\_\_ n
- One fish                      three fi \_\_\_\_
- One tooth                    many t \_\_\_\_ th
- A m \_\_\_\_                    ten men

**Workshop #1 - There is /There are**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Level: 11° \_\_\_\_\_ 35 pts, score: \_\_\_\_\_

**A) Complete the sentences with there is / there are.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ a bird in the tree.
- \_\_\_\_\_ seven roses in the vase.
- \_\_\_\_\_ clouds in the sky.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a bag on the table.
- \_\_\_\_\_ many children in the park.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a mirror in our hall.
- \_\_\_\_\_ snails in my garden.



**B) Complete the sentences with there isn't / there aren't.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a key in the door.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ three posters in her room.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ pencils on the desk.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a calendar on the wall.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ two elephants in the zoo.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ a pool in the garden.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ rabbits on this farm.

**C) Write sentences using there are and one of these numbers- 4 / 5 / 7 / 11 / 24 / 30 / 365**

1. weeks / in a month \_\_\_\_\_
2. days / in a year \_\_\_\_\_
3. days / in a week \_\_\_\_\_
4. hours / in a day \_\_\_\_\_
5. players / in a football team \_\_\_\_\_
6. pencils / in my pencil case \_\_\_\_\_
7. pupils / in his class \_\_\_\_\_

**D) Complete the sentences with is there or are there.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ any eggs in the fridge?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a garage in Garden Street?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ any films on TV tonight?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a baker in this street?
5. How many girls \_\_\_\_\_ in your class?

**E) Translate into your own language.**

1. Are there any Italian restaurants in your town?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. There aren't any plates on the table.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. There is some bread on the cupboard.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Is there a bank near the swimming pool?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. There isn't any French cheese in this shop.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**F) Highlight the right solutions.**

1. How many boys are they/are there in your class? **There is** / **There are** no boys!
2. I think **there isn't no** / **there isn't** any sugar left.
3. **There are** / **there is** lots of people in the street tonight.
4. What **is** /**are** there in this box? There **isn't anything** / **there aren't** anything.

## Topic #2 Preposition of Place and Time

### PREPOSITION OF PLACE

#### AT

##### AT A POINT

- at the door
- at the crossroads
- at the traffic light

##### TOP/BOTTOM/END OF

- at the top of the stairs
- at the bottom of the page
- at the end of the street

##### GROUP ACTIVITIES

- at a party
- at a concert
- at the cinema

##### SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY

- at school
- at university

##### HOME/WORK

- at home
- at work

##### SHOPS

- at the bakery
- at a café
- at the chemist's

#### IN

##### IN A 3D SPACE

- in the bag
- in the classroom
- in a box

##### TERRITORY

- in London
- in Europe
- in the Alps
- in the world

##### CAR/VAN

- in the car
- in a van

##### WATER

- in the sea
- in a river
- in a lake
- in the swimming pool

##### PRINTED MATERIAL

- in a book
- in a picture
- in the newspaper

#### ON

##### ON A SURFACE

- on the table
- on the carpet
- on the roof
- on the sofa

##### FLOOR

- on the first floor
- on the fifth floor

##### RIGHT/LEFT

- on the right
- on the left

##### PUBLIC TRANSPORT

- on the bus
- on the train
- on a plane

##### MEDIA

- on the radio
- on TV
- on the Internet
- on a website

Now decide which preposition of place needs to be used:

1 - I always keep some extra money \_\_\_ my bag in case of emergencies.

in            at            on

2 - I'll read it tonight \_\_\_ home.

on            in            at

3 - Do you live \_\_\_ a house or an apartment?

at            on            in

4 - Did you learn English \_\_\_ England?

in            at            on

5 - She grew up \_\_\_ a farm.

in            at            on

6 - I read about it \_\_\_ the newspaper.

on            at            in

7 - He went for a swim \_\_\_ the river.

at            on            in

8 - The dog's sleeping \_\_\_ the carpet.

on            in            at

9 - The information is \_\_\_ the top of the page.

at            in            on

10 - Were you \_\_\_ the party too?

on            in            at

## PREPOSITION OF TIME

### AT

**TIMES OF DAY**

at 4 o'clock  
at 10:30  
at noon  
at midnight

**MEALTIMES**

at lunchtime  
at dinnertime

**HOLIDAYS**

at Christmas  
at Eastern  
at the weekend

**EXPRESSIONS**

at present  
at the moment  
at night

### IN

**MONTHS**

in April

**SEASONS**

in the summer  
in the spring

**YEARS**

in 1990

**DECADES**

in the 80s

**CENTURIES**

in the 20th century

**LONG PERIODS**

in the ice age  
in the present  
in the past

**PARTS OF THE DAY**

in the morning  
in the afternoon  
in the evening  
⚠ at night

### ON

**DAYS**

on Tuesday  
on Saturday  
on my birthday  
on Christmas day  
on Halloween

**DATES**

on 15th June  
on 20th May  
on our anniversary

**PARTS OF SPECIFIC DAY**

on Monday morning  
on Friday evening  
on Saturday night  
on Sunday afternoon

⚠ **LAST/NEXT** *at/in/on*

✗ Call me ~~at the~~ next weekend.  
 ✓ Call me next weekend.  
 ✗ I met her ~~on the~~ last Friday.  
 ✓ I met her last Friday.

Now decide which preposition of Time needs to be used:

- My brother has a new job. He works  the evening.
- We're having a picnic  Saturday afternoon.
- I can finish my homework  an hour.
- When is the meeting? Is it  2:00?
- I like to get up really early,  sunrise, when the birds start to sing.
- Tom's birthday is next week,  January 14th.
- My grandfather was born  the 1950s.
- My family and I like to ski  the winter.
- Are there any holidays  August?
- Labor Day is  the first Monday of September.

## Workshop

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Level: 11° \_\_\_\_\_ 45pts, score: \_\_\_\_\_

### Prepositions of Place. Put in the correct preposition (at , in, on )

- 1) He's swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
- 2) Where's Julie? She's \_\_\_\_\_ school.
- 3) The plant is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- 4) There is a spider \_\_\_\_\_ the bath.
- 5) Please put those apples \_\_\_\_\_ the bowl.
- 6) Frank is \_\_\_\_\_ holiday for three weeks.
- 7) There are two pockets \_\_\_\_\_ this bag.
- 8) I read the story \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper.
- 9) The cat is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.
- 10) Lucy was standing \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.
- 11) I'll meet you \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema.
- 12) She hung a picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
- 13) John is \_\_\_\_\_ the garden.
- 14) There's nothing \_\_\_\_\_ TV tonight.
- 15) I stayed \_\_\_\_\_ home all weekend.
- 16) When I called Lucy, she was \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.
- 17) There was a spider \_\_\_\_\_ the ceiling.
- 18) Unfortunately, Mr Brown is \_\_\_\_\_ hospital.
- 19) Don't sit \_\_\_\_\_ the table! Sit \_\_\_\_\_ a chair.
- 20) There are four cushions \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.



**Preposition of Time. Put in the correct preposition (at , in, on )**

1. We first met \_\_\_\_\_ **2014**.
2. Do you work \_\_\_\_\_ **Saturdays**.
3. We often go to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ **summer**.
4. My best friends live \_\_\_\_\_ **London**.
5. Where were you \_\_\_\_\_ **4th July**?
6. Goodbye! See you \_\_\_\_\_ **Monday**.
7. They have an appointment \_\_\_\_\_ **the evening**.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ **2021**, Covid-19 vaccination was open for public.
9. English class starts \_\_\_\_\_ **8:30 a.m.**
10. The cat eats its wet food \_\_\_\_\_ **noon**.
11. Father bought the tickets \_\_\_\_\_ **Wednesday**.
12. The students are going back \_\_\_\_\_ **the afternoon**.
13. The staff meeting is scheduled \_\_\_\_\_ **11 o'clock**.
14. The operator told him to call back \_\_\_\_\_ **two hours**.
15. We video called the entire family \_\_\_\_\_ **Hari Raya Aidilfitri**.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ **1957**, Malaysia celebrates The Independence Day.
17. Cony was born \_\_\_\_\_ **Thursday**.
18. Cris was born \_\_\_\_\_ **1986**.
19. The kids went to bed \_\_\_\_\_ **night**.
20. I had a wonderful party \_\_\_\_\_ my **birthday**.
21. School is restarting \_\_\_\_\_ **June**.
22. He went to Puerto Rico \_\_\_\_\_ **summer**.
23. She bought the motorcycle \_\_\_\_\_ **April**.
24. They were married \_\_\_\_\_ **2015**.
25. I always go to school \_\_\_\_\_ **7:00 a.m.**

**IN, ON, AT**



### Topic #3

#### Panamanian Famous People

Research about a Famous Panamanian and Write a short biography of him / her. Paste a picture of the famous person.

#### Famous Panamanian

---

Paste the picture here

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Criteria Evaluation	
Name of the famous person	2pts= _____
Picture	3pts= _____
Written	<u>10</u> pts= _____
Total points	15pts / _____



## Topic #4 - Reading Comprehension. 23pts

### The History of agriculture

#### Vocabulary

Translate the following words.

Agriculture: \_\_\_\_\_ Produce: \_\_\_\_\_

Plant: \_\_\_\_\_ Irrigation: \_\_\_\_\_

Crop: \_\_\_\_\_ Cultivate: \_\_\_\_\_

Harvest: \_\_\_\_\_ Water supply: \_\_\_\_\_

Farm: \_\_\_\_\_ Domesticated: \_\_\_\_\_

### Chapter 1 The Development of Agriculture

**Agriculture** began in the area known as the Fertile Crescent. The area is a hot, dry desert. But it has two of the requirements for **farming**: good soil and a **water supply**.

Many early farmers used the Nile River as a water supply. The Nile River floods at the same time every year. Farmers **planted crops** before the floods. This helped their plants to survive in the desert. Later, farmers created **irrigation ditches**. They moved water from the Nile River to their fields. They could **cultivate** crops any time of the year and **harvest** extra food.

**Producing** extra food was important. Later, farmers fed animals with it. These **domesticated** animals became another important part of agriculture.

### Reading

2 Read the textbook passage. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 \_\_\_ Crops cannot grow in deserts.
- 2 \_\_\_ The Nile River floods every year.
- 3 \_\_\_ Farmers raised animals before plants.

### Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 ___ agriculture | 4 ___ produce     |
| 2 ___ crop        | 5 ___ domesticate |
| 3 ___ cultivate   | 6 ___ plant       |

- A a large group of cultivated plants
- B to put seeds in soil
- C growing plants and raising animals
- D to make something
- E to raise a crop from seeding to harvest
- F to tame an animal

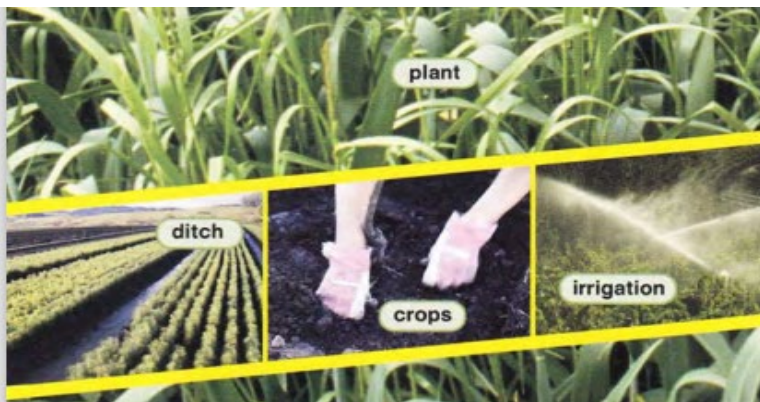
4 Read the sentence pair. Choose where the words best fit the blanks.

1 **water supply / irrigation**

- A The river is the farmer's \_\_\_\_\_.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ helps farmers grow crops in areas with little rainfall.

2 **harvesting / farming**

- A \_\_\_\_\_ includes raising animals and crops.
- B Farmers wait until crops are mature to start \_\_\_\_\_.



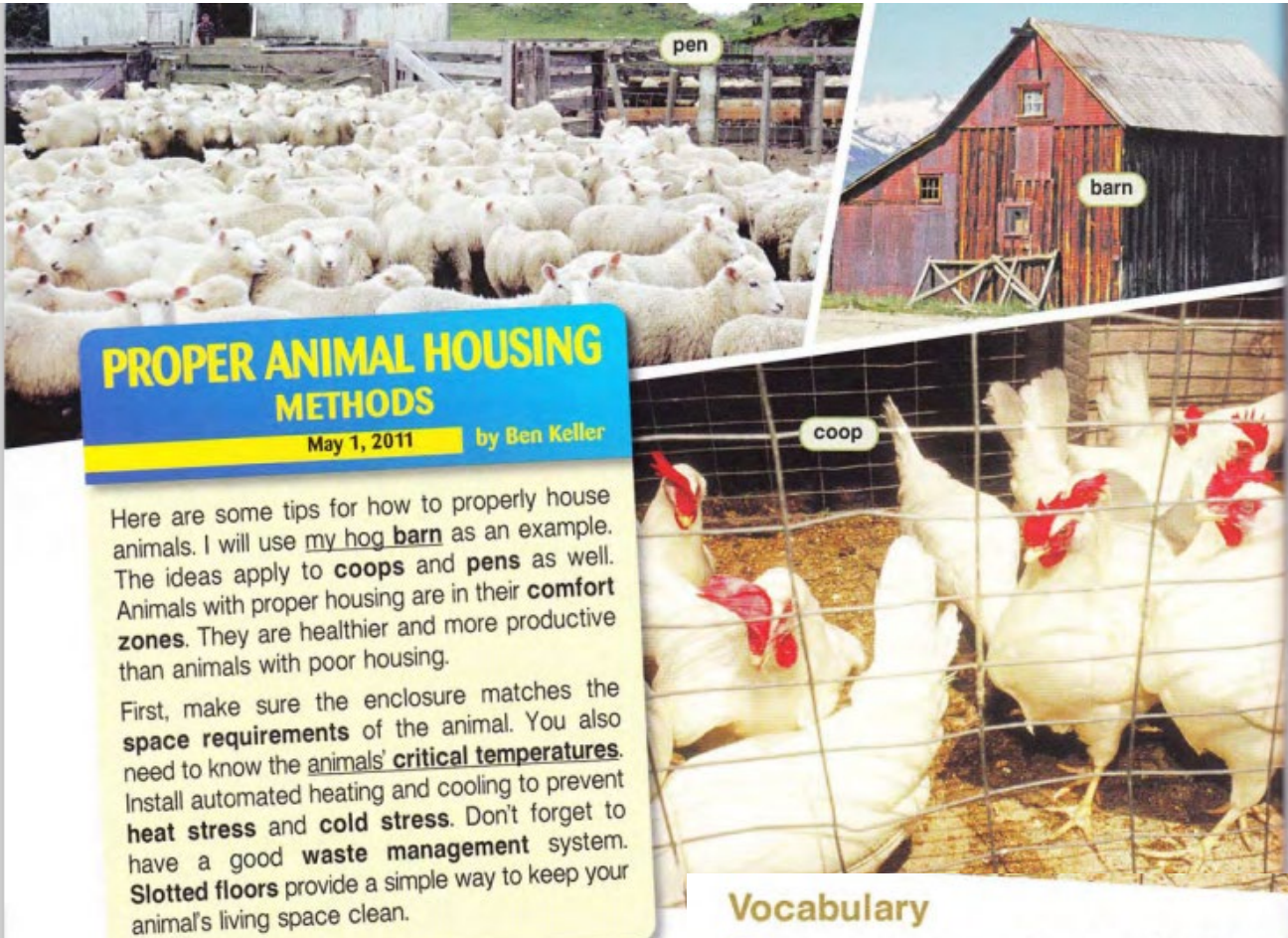


## Topic #5 - Reading Comprehension. 20pts

### Housing Animals

Vocabulary. Translate the following words.

Barn: \_\_\_\_\_ Comfort zone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Heat stress: \_\_\_\_\_ Critical Temperature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cold stress: \_\_\_\_\_ Space requirements: \_\_\_\_\_  
Pen: \_\_\_\_\_ Waste management: \_\_\_\_\_  
Coop: \_\_\_\_\_ Slotted floor: \_\_\_\_\_



**pen**

**barn**

**coop**

**PROPER ANIMAL HOUSING METHODS**  
May 1, 2011 by Ben Keller

Here are some tips for how to properly house animals. I will use my hog barn as an example. The ideas apply to **coops** and **pens** as well. Animals with proper housing are in their **comfort zones**. They are healthier and more productive than animals with poor housing.

First, make sure the enclosure matches the **space requirements** of the animal. You also need to know the animals' critical temperatures. Install automated heating and cooling to prevent **heat stress** and **cold stress**. Don't forget to have a good **waste management** system. **Slotted floors** provide a simple way to keep your animal's living space clean.

### Reading

2 Read the page from a farming blog. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 \_\_\_ The author raises poultry.
- 2 \_\_\_ Housing affects animals' productivity.
- 3 \_\_\_ Slotted floors prevent heat stress.

### Vocabulary

3 Read the sentence pair. Choose where the words best fit the blanks.

1 **coop / cold stress**

A The chickens live in a separate \_\_\_\_\_.

B Install a heater to prevent \_\_\_\_\_.

2 **heat stress / pen**

A During the summer, \_\_\_\_\_ is a problem.

B Pigs do best if they are kept in their own \_\_\_\_\_.

3 **slotted floor / waste management**

A \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for odor control.

B A \_\_\_\_\_ helps air to circulate.



## Topic #6

### Family and Society

Answer the following questions using the word bank.20pts

1. What do you call the father of your father? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What do you call the son of your parents? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What do you call the woman you are divorced from? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What do you call the mother of your wife? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What do you call a man whose wife has died? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What do you call the son of your brother? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What do you call the daughter of your sister? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What do you call the wife of your brother? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What do you call a woman whose husband has died? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What do you call the sister of your father? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What do you call the family of your husband? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What do you call the husband of your mother's sister? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What do you call the brother of your wife? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What do you call the son of your husband's first marriage? \_\_\_\_\_
15. What do you call it when a married couple legally breaks up? \_\_\_\_\_
16. What do you call the father of your husband? \_\_\_\_\_
17. What do you call your brothers and sisters? \_\_\_\_\_
18. What do you call the daughter of your aunt? \_\_\_\_\_
19. What do you call your father and mother? \_\_\_\_\_
20. What do you call the mother of your grandfather? \_\_\_\_\_

**Word bank:** stepson, parents, sister-in-law, niece, grandfather, siblings, mother-in-law, get divorced, widower, brother, brother-in-law, father-in-law, aunt, uncle, widow, in-law, ex-wife, great-grandmother, cousin, nephew.

## Reading Comprehension

### Types of Families



An American Extended Family

A family is a group of people that have a common ancestor. They usually live together in the same house. Although it is a fact that not all families are the same, they can be categorized into different types.

A nuclear family consists of parents and their children living together. In many countries in Europe and North America this is the most common form of family. There are three types of nuclear families. In the first type the father works and the mother cares for the children. In the second type, the mother works and the father stays at home with the children. In the third type of family, both parents work. This last type of family is the most common in the USA and Canada.

In an extended family, different family members such as grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins live together. In many areas of the world, such as Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, and Southern Europe, this type of family is common.

Recently in some countries, couples are choosing to have only one child. These types of families are called single child families. Some people believe that children raised in these kinds of families are spoiled, selfish and lonely. But research doesn't support this.

Some families have no children at all. The couples that make up these families sometimes make the choice not to have children because they want to have more free time. Some couples choose not to have children for financial reasons.

Families with only one parent are called single parent families. There are several causes of these types of families. The first reason is divorce. Another reason is that the one of the parent dies, leaving the surviving parent widowed.

Additionally, some parents never get married in the first place.

When the husband or wife in a marriage brings children with them from a past marriage, this is called a blended or reconstituted family. This type of family has become more common due to the increase in divorces. For some children this kind of family can be good because there are two parents, instead of just one.

But there can also be some difficulties as the two new families try to become one.

As the basis of all societies, families of all types are very important. This is true now and will be true in the future as well.

**Choose for each description the right type of family.12pts**

**1. Two years ago Darrel and Tanya got married. Before they got married Darrel had three sons and Tanya had a daughter. Now they all live together.**

- A.CHILDLESS FAMILY
- B.EXTENDED FAMILY
- C.SINGLE PARENT FAMILY
- D.BLENDED FAMILY
- E.ONLY CHILD FAMILY

**2. Hiroshi's wife died several years ago of cancer. He now raises his two sons Tomo and Taiki by himself.**

- A.CHILDLESS FAMILY
- B.EXTENDED FAMILY
- C.SINGLE PARENT FAMILY
- D.BLENDED FAMILY
- E.ONLY CHILD FAMILY

**3. Jose and Maria live with their 3 children. They also live with their parents, an uncle and an aunt.**

- A.CHILDLESS FAMILY
- B.EXTENDED FAMILY
- C.SINGLE PARENT FAMILY
- D.BLENDED FAMILY
- E.ONLY CHILD FAMILY

**4. Husband and wife Dalee and Meegung have been married for two years. They are both very successful business people and don't have any children.**

- A.CHILDLESS FAMILY
- B.EXTENDED FAMILY
- C.SINGLE PARENT FAMILY
- D.BLENDED FAMILY
- E.ONLY CHILD FAMILY

**5. Harry and his wife Jane have been married for six years. They have one daughter named Melissa.**

- A.CHILDLESS FAMILY
- B.EXTENDED FAMILY
- C.SINGLE PARENT FAMILY
- D.BLENDED FAMILY
- E.ONLY CHILD FAMILY

**6.Jack and Betty, who have been married for over 15 years, have two children named Daniel and Christine.**

- A.CHILDLESS FAMILY
- B.EXTENDED FAMILY
- C.SINGLE PARENT FAMILY
- D.BLENDED FAMILY
- E.ONLY CHILD FAMILY
- F.NUCLEAR FAMILY

