

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

**I.P.T. México - Panamá**

**Guía de Ingles**

**Nivel 11° H**

**Bachiller en Ciencias**

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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
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.

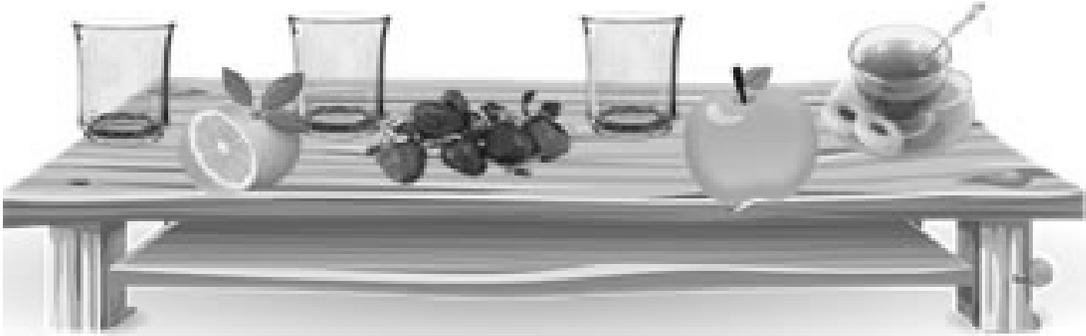
Look at the picture and complete the sentences using positive and negative form.



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:

1. My brother has a new job. He works  the evening.
2. We're having a picnic  Saturday afternoon.
3. I can finish my homework  an hour.
4. When is the meeting? Is it  2:00?
5. I like to get up really early,  sunrise, when the birds start to sing.
6. Tom's birthday is next week,  January 14th.
7. My grandfather was born  the 1950s.
8. My family and I like to ski  the winter.
9. Are there any holidays  August?
10. 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

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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. 10pts**

**Genes and DNA**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

What color are your eyes? What color are your parent's eyes? The answer to these questions is in your parent's genes. There is a strong connection between the color of your iris and your parent's eye color.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Every cell in your body has chromosomes. These contain DNA: our genes. Genes are pieces of biological information from our parents. You have between 25,000 and 35,000 genes in your body. Half of the genes come from your father. Half comes from your mother.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Some genes are stronger than other genes. For example, darker colors are usually stronger than lighter colors. This means a parent with blue eyes and a parent with brown eyes usually have a child with brown eyes.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Sometimes babies are born with blue eyes, and their eyes change color when they become older. They change because a special protein changes one gene. Scientists are still trying to find out how genes and eyes color really work.

I- Read the text. Match the paragraph headings (A-D) to the paragraphs (1-4)

- A. Changes in eye color
- B. Strong gene
- C. Eye color
- D. Cells and DNA

II- Read the text again. Answer the following questions:

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ gene?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How many genes are there in your body? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Which colors are stronger than others in the genes for the eye color?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The parents have blue and brown eyes. What eye color does their child usually have?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why do babies' eyes change color when they become older?

\_\_\_\_\_

6- What are scientists trying to find out? \_\_\_\_\_

## What is DNA?

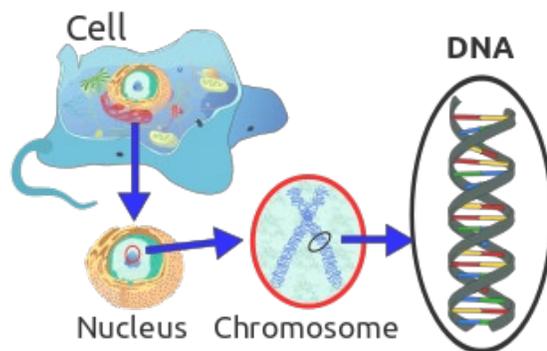
DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the hereditary material in humans and almost all other organisms. Nearly every cell in a person's body has the same DNA. Most DNA is located in the cell nucleus (where it is called nuclear DNA), but a small amount of DNA can also be found in the mitochondria (where it is called **mitochondrial DNA** or mtDNA). **Mitochondria** are structures within cells that convert the energy from food into a form that cells can use.

The information in DNA is stored as a code made up of four chemical bases: adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C), and thymine (T). Human DNA consists of about 3 billion bases, and more than 99 percent of those bases are the same in all people. The order, or sequence, of these bases determines the information available for building and maintaining an organism, similar to the way in which letters of the alphabet appear in a certain order to form words and sentences.

DNA bases pair up with each other, A with T and C with G, to form units called base pairs. Each base is also attached to a sugar molecule and a phosphate molecule. Together, a base, sugar, and phosphate are called a nucleotide. Nucleotides are arranged in two long strands that form a spiral called a double helix. The structure of the double helix is somewhat like a ladder, with the base pairs forming the ladder's rungs and the sugar and phosphate molecules forming the vertical sidepieces of the ladder.

An important property of DNA is that it can replicate, or make copies of itself. Each strand of DNA in the double helix can serve as a pattern for duplicating the sequence of bases. This is critical when cells divide because each new cell needs to have an exact copy of the DNA present in the old cell.

DNA is a double helix formed by base pairs attached to a sugar-phosphate backbone.



## Workshop

### I. Answer the following questions about the Reading DNA.22pts

1. What is DNA?

---

2. Where is located the DNA?

---

3. Define the meaning of Mitochondria.

---

4. Mention the four chemical bases where the information in DNA is stored as a code.

---

---

5. Which is an important property of DNA?

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I. True ( T ) or False ( F )

1. DNA bases pair up with each other, **A** with **T** and **C** with **G** to form units called base pairs. \_\_\_\_\_

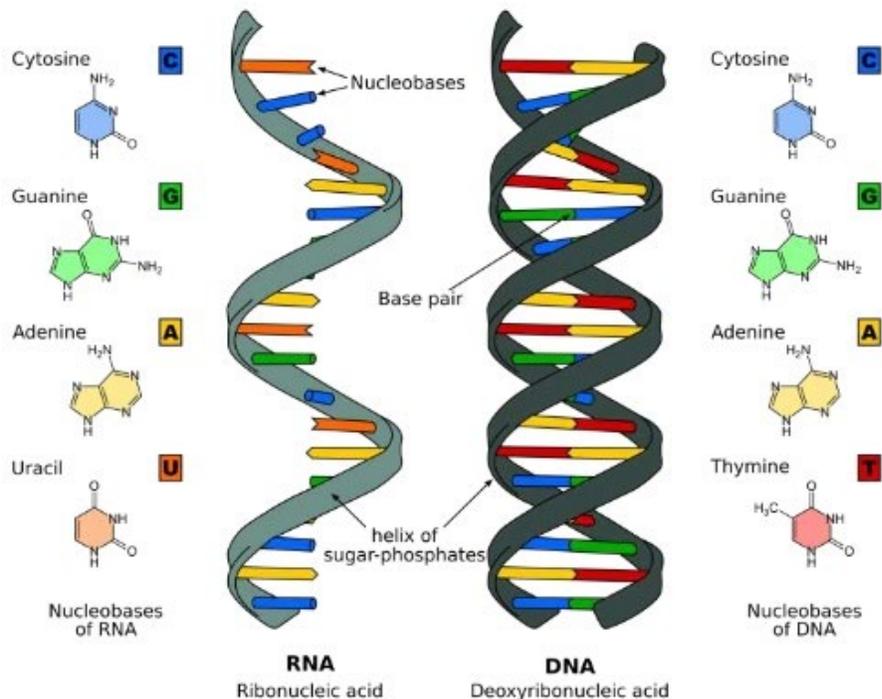
2. Each base is attached to a sugar molecule and a phosphate molecule. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Together, a base, sugar, and Phosphate are called Mitochondria. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Nucleotides are arranged in four long strands that form a circle called a double helix. \_\_\_\_\_

5. DNA is a double helix formed by base pairs attached to a sugar- phosphates backbone. \_\_\_\_\_

## NUCLEIC ACID – DNA & RNA



Complete the activity. 15 pts.

## Structural differences between RNA and DNA worksheet

The diagram illustrates the structural differences between RNA and DNA. On the left, a single helix represents RNA, with arrows pointing to its components. On the right, a double helix represents DNA, with arrows pointing to its components. Below each structure are chemical structures of nucleobases for identification:

- Top left: Adenine (Nc1ncnc2[nH]cnc12)
- Second from top left: Guanine (Nc1nc2[nH]cnc2c(=O)[nH]1)
- Third from top left: Cytosine (Nc1cc[nH]c2[nH]cnc12)
- Bottom left: Thymine (Cc1c[nH]c(=O)[nH]c1=O)
- Top right: Adenine (Nc1ncnc2[nH]cnc12)
- Second from top right: Guanine (Nc1nc2[nH]cnc2c(=O)[nH]1)
- Third from top right: Cytosine (Nc1cc[nH]c2[nH]cnc12)
- Bottom right: Thymine (Cc1c[nH]c(=O)[nH]c1=O)

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank and color molecule models with proper colors

### Word Bank

Adenine	Guanine	Deoxyribonucleic acid
Base pair	Uracil	helix of sugar-phosphates
RNA	Thymine	Nucleobases of RNA
DNA	Nucleobases	Nucleobases of DNA
Cytosine	Ribonucleic acid	

## Topic #5

### 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

