

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

GUÍA DE INGLÉS 11° E

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NOMBRE DEL ESTUDIANTE:



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TOPIC 1: THERE IS / THERE ARE

Workshop

Name: _____ Level: 11° E

Date: _____

I. Write affirmative sentences using there is or there are. (7 pts.)

1. _____ five shops.
2. _____ a lot of restaurants.
3. _____ a building.
4. _____ some parks.
5. _____ a library.
6. _____ a bus station.
7. _____ a sport center.

II- Write the sentences in exercise 1 into the negative form. (7 pts.)

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.
7. _____.

III. Write the sentences in exercise 1 into the interrogative form. (7 pts.)

1. _____ in your city?
2. _____ in your city?
3. _____ in your city?
4. _____ in your city?
5. _____ in your city?
6. _____ in your city?
7. _____ in your city?

IV. Choose the correct words. (7 pts.)

1. **There's / There are** a TV.
2. **There's / There are** four chairs in the living room.
3. **Is there a / Are there** any windows in the kitchen?
4. **Is there a / Are there** any teacher in the classroom?
5. **There isn't / There aren't** any pencils on the table.
6. **There isn't a / There aren't** any milk in the fridge.
7. **Is there / Are there** a bookcase?

Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. (16 pts.)

1. _____ a library next to the park.
2. All the students went home. _____ students in the classroom.

3. _____ 50 states in the United States.
4. No, _____ polar bears at the South Pole.
5. A: _____ a message for me? B: No, _____.
6. Why _____ so many cars in the parking lot?
7. A: I'm hungry. B: _____ a restaurant across the street.
8. How many days _____ in March, thirty or thirty-one?
9. _____ a few things I have to do this afternoon.
10. A: _____ a post office nearby? B: I'm sorry, I don't know.
11. _____ something I can help you with?
12. No, _____ public holidays next month.
13. How many countries _____ in the world?
14. _____ a woman in the picture. She is smiling.
15. _____ only three more days before the exam. Let's study!

Find and correct the mistakes below. Put a check next to the 6 sentences that are correct. (12 pts.)

1. Is there have a garden in your yard? _____
2. There are some pens on the desks. _____
3. How many sisters do you have? _____
4. Are there a car in the garage? _____
5. I have some friends in Australia. _____
6. There aren't have any customers in the store. _____
7. Why aren't there any dishes on the table? _____
8. Do there a restaurant in the hotel? _____
9. I think there is some people waiting outside to see you. _____
10. Is there always so many people at the zoo? _____
11. There is a bear at the zoo, but there aren't any elephants. _____
12. Sam has a few hours to finish his work. _____

TOPIC 2: PREPOSITION OF PLACE AND TIME:

Prepositions of Place: at, in, on

In general, we use:

- ☞ **at** for a POINT
- ☞ **in** for an ENCLOSED SPACE
- ☞ **on** for a SURFACE

At POINT	In ENCLOSED SPACE	On SURFACE
at the corner	in the garden	on the wall
at the bus stop	in London	on the ceiling
at the door	in France	on the door
at the top of the page	in a box	on the cover
at the end of the road	in my pocket	on the floor
at the entrance	in my wallet	on the carpet
at the crossroads	in a building	on the menu
at the front desk	in a car	on a page

Look at these examples:

1. Jane is waiting for you **at** the bus stop.
2. The shop is **at** the end of the street.
3. My plane stopped **at** Dubai and Hanoi and arrived in Bangkok two hours late.
4. Do you work **in** an office?
5. I have a meeting **in** New York.
6. Do you live **in** Japan?
7. Jupiter is **in** the Solar System.
8. The author's name is **on** the cover of the book.
9. There are no prices **on** this menu.

Prepositions of Time - at, in, on

We use:

☞ **at** for a PRECISE TIME

☞ **in** for MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS

☞ **on** for DAYS and DATES

at PRECISE TIME	in MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS	on DAYS and DATES
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30am	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March
at dinnertime	in 1990	on 25 Dec. 2010
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day
at sunset	in the Ice Age	on my birthday
at the moment	in the past/future	on New Year's Eve

Look at these examples:

1. I have a meeting **at** 9am.
2. The shop closes **at** midnight.
3. Jane went home **at** lunchtime.
4. In England, it often snows **in** December.
5. Do you think we will go to Jupiter **in** the future?
6. There should be a lot of progress **in** the next century.
7. Do you work **on** Mondays?
8. Her birthday is **on** 20 November.
9. Where will you be **on** New Year's Day?

Practice:

Fill in the blanks below with the correct prepositions of time: at, in, on. (10 pts.)

1. My brother has a new job. He works _____ the evening.
2. We're going to have a picnic _____ Saturday afternoon.
3. I'll be finished my work _____ an hour. Then, I can go home.
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 14.

7. My grandfather was born _____ the 1950s.
8. Will we be _____ time, or will we miss our flight?
9. My family and I like to ski _____ winter.
10. Are there any holidays _____ October?

Prepositions of Place (in/on/at) (10pts.)

1. She was _____ at the door, but she turned.
2. Her hand was _____ on his arm at the time.
3. But it is often so _____ in this world.
4. You had it _____ your hand _____ the door.
5. But I can't get it _____ home.
6. I thought I was _____ the next world.
7. The other had the eye _____ her hand.
8. I put my head in _____ the door.
9. He would never look _____ her face again.
10. No door _____ the ship could stop him.

Prepositions of Place (at, in, on) (15 pts.)

1. The wine is _____ the bottle.
2. Pass me the dictionary, it's _____ the bookshelf.
3. Jennifer is _____ work.
4. Berlin is _____ Germany.
5. You have something _____ your face.
6. Turn left _____ the traffic lights.
7. She was listening to classical music _____ the radio.
8. He has a house _____ the river.
9. The answer is _____ the bottom of the page.
10. Julie will be _____ the plane now.
11. There are a lot of magnets _____ the fridge.
12. She lives _____ London.
13. John is _____ a taxi. He's coming.
14. I'll meet you _____ the airport.
15. She stood _____ the window and looked out.

Test

Name: _____ Grade: _____ / 30 pts.

Date: _____ Level 11° E

I- Preposition of Place. Circle the correct option in each sentence. (15 pts.)

1. The next moment we were _____ the great room.
a) at b) in c) on
2. He's not been long _____ the country.
a) at b) in c) on
3. I saw it _____ the ground after you left.
a) at b) in c) on
4. She was _____ the table before he reached it.
a) at b) in c) on
5. She is always _____ home of an evening.
a) at b) in c) on
6. I am _____ the ground at your feet.
a) at b) in c) on
7. He went forward and put his hand _____ her arm.
a) at b) in c) on
8. In a moment he had it _____ his hand.
a) at b) in c) on
9. And then I saw you _____ the window.
a) at b) in c) on
10. He might have done something _____ the world.
a) at b) in c) on
11. I'm only _____ town for a day.
a) at b) in c) on
12. At the next moment I was _____ my room.
a) at b) in c) on
13. She was lying with her head _____ the floor.
a) at b) in c) on
14. A minute later she appeared _____ the door.
a) at b) in c) on
15. _____ the door she turned and looked back.
a) at b) in c) on

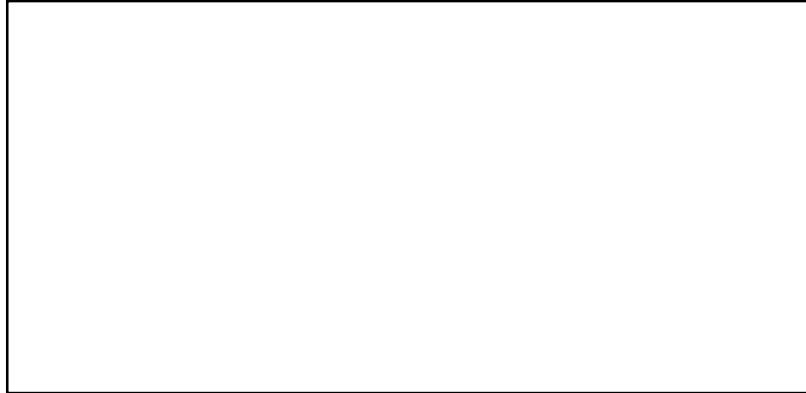
II- Preposition of Time. Circle the correct option in each sentence. (15 pts.)

- Our school cafeteria opens for lunch _____ noon.
a) at b) in c) on
- What time does your son go to bed _____ night?
a) at b) in c) on
- We moved to this city _____ 2012.
a) at b) in c) on
- Are you going to do anything special _____ your birthday?
a) at b) in c) on
- I'm not going to watch that TV show. It starts _____ midnight!
a) at b) in c) on
- Craig's birthday is _____ February 15th.
a) at b) in c) on
- It is always cold _____ January in England.
a) at b) in c) on
- It can be dangerous to walk alone _____ night.
a) at b) in c) on
- My family always eats turkey _____ Christmas day.
a) at b) in c) on
- The train leaves _____ 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.
a) at b) in c) on
- Let's meet at the restaurant _____ 7 PM
a) at b) in c) on
- English class is _____ 10AM _____ Monday mornings.
a) in/at b) at/in c) on/at
- I love swimming in the sea _____ the summer time.
a) at b) in c) on
- I graduated from high school _____ 2010.
a) at b) in c) on
- The graduation ceremony was held _____ the 20th of March.
a) at b) in c) on

TOPIC 3: PANAMANIAN FAMOUS PEOPLE

Research

Panamanian Famous People



Look for information about a Panamanian Famous People: paste a picture on the square, write a short paragraph about his / her life in the following lines. No mas de 10 lineas, ni menos de cinco.

Rubric:

Grammar	5 pts.	
Spelling	5 pts.	
Coherence	5 pts.	
Punctuation marks	5 pts.	
Capitalization	5 pts.	
Picture	3 pts	
Total	28 pts.	

TOPIC 4: DNA'S STRUCTURE

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) (8 pts.)

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

II- Read the text again. Answer the following questions: (12 pts.)

1. What are genes?

2. How many genes are there in your body? _____

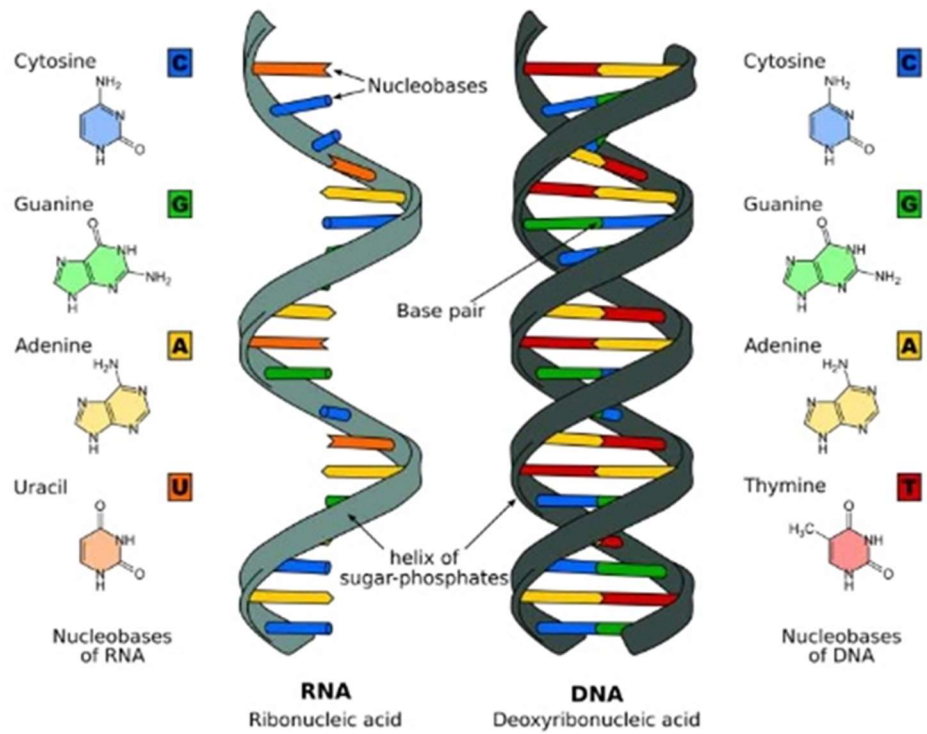
3. Which colors are stronger than others in the genes for the eye color?

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?

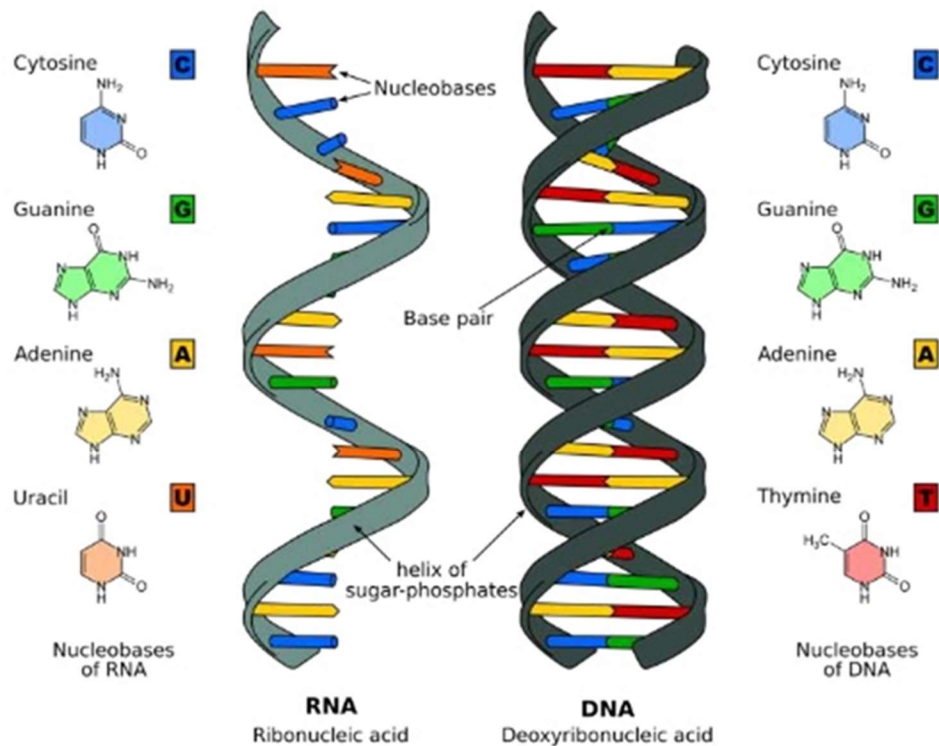
6. What are scientists trying to find out? _____

NUCLEIC ACID – DNA & RNA



STUDY THESE IMAGES FOR FUTURE TEST:

NUCLEIC ACID – DNA & RNA



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.

I. Answer the following questions about the Reading DNA. (16 pts.)

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?

I. True (T) or False (F) (5pts.)

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. _____

TEST DNA

Name: _____

15pts. / _____

Date: _____

11° E

Structural differences between RNA and DNA worksheet

The diagram illustrates the structural differences between RNA and DNA. On the left, the RNA structure is shown as a single helix, while on the right, the DNA structure is shown as a double helix. Chemical structures of the bases are provided for identification:

- Top left: Adenine (Nc1ncnc2[nH]cnc12)
- Second from top left: Guanine (Nc1nc2[nH]cnc2c(=O)[nH]1)
- Third from top left: Adenine (Nc1ncnc2[nH]cnc12)
- Bottom left: Uracil (O=c1cc[nH]c(=O)[nH]1)
- Top right: Adenine (Nc1ncnc2[nH]cnc12)
- Second from top right: Guanine (Nc1nc2[nH]cnc2c(=O)[nH]1)
- Third from top right: Adenine (Nc1ncnc2[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

Vocabulary: (Family)

Look for the answer of each question in the word bank below. (15 pts.)

1. What do you call the father of your father? _____
2. What do you call the son of your husband's first marriage? _____
3. What do you call the daughter of your sister? _____
4. What do you call the wife of your brother? _____
5. What do you call the son of your parents? _____
6. What do you call the mother of your wife? _____
7. What do you call the mother of your grandfather? _____
8. What do you call it when a married couple legally breaks up? _____
9. What do you call the sister of your father? _____
10. What do you call the family of your husband? _____
11. What do you call the husband of your mother's sister? _____
12. What do you call the daughter of your aunt? _____
13. What do you call your father and mother? _____
14. What do you call the father of your husband? _____
15. What do you call the son of your brother? _____

Great-grandmother	Father-in-law	cousin	Mother-in-law	Grandfather
Aunt	Get divorced	In-laws	Nephew	Uncle
Parents	Niece	Brother	Stepson	Sister-in-law

READING COMPREHENSION

Types of Families

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 American 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.

Childless family, 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 parents 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.

I- Choose for each description the right type of family. (12 pts.)

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 Dale and Meygung 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

