

INGLÉS

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN Y PROMOCIÓN

ALUMNOS LIBRES

NIVEL 1

NIVEL 1

1. Programa

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE TRES DE FEBRERO

CÁTEDRA DE INGLÉS

Objetivos y Contenidos Mínimos de la Materia

Objetivo General: Lograr que el alumno desarrolle competencias comunicativas que le permitan comunicarse en forma simple pero efectiva en una variedad de situaciones en las cuales el inglés es usado como lengua internacional, es decir que pueda desarrollar su **comprensión auditiva** y su **lectocomprensión**, y que además sea capaz de poder **comunicarse en forma tanto verbal como escrita** dentro de esas mismas situaciones. En la parte auditiva, se requerirá que el alumno pueda comprender no sólo a las personas que estén hablando frente a él sino también material grabado, y que sea capaz de resolver ejercicios sobre el mismo; en la parte de lectocomprensión, se espera que el alumno pueda comprender un texto y resolver también ejercicios basados en él.

Curso: **Nivel 1**

Número de horas semanales: **dos**

Número de horas totales del curso: **treinta**

Duración: **un cuatrimestre**

Objetivos y Contenidos Específicos de este Nivel: En este nivel se espera que el alumno pueda comprender, responder preguntas y expresarse en forma espontánea, dentro de las siguientes áreas:

1. Requerir y dar detalles personales: nombre y apellido, edad, estado civil, lugar de origen, profesión, lugar donde vive y trabaja, nacionalidad, números de documentos personales, número telefónico, dirección; requerir y dar información sobre gustos personales y datos sobre la familia.
2. Deletrear.
3. Saludar.
4. Expresar ubicación de personas, objetos, etc.
5. Presentarse a sí mismo y presentar a otras personas.
6. Expresar posesión.
7. Requerir y suministrar información sobre hábitos, rutinas y estados permanentes.

8. Requerir y suministrar información sobre la hora.
9. Participar en conversaciones cotidianas simples.
10. Redacción de un email informal.
11. Completar un formulario.

Estructuras y Áreas Temáticas

1. El alfabeto
2. Números de 1-100
3. Ciudades y países
4. Profesiones y ocupaciones
5. Plurales regulares e irregulares
6. Los días de la semana
7. Los meses del año
8. Nacionalidades
9. Uso de los pronombres personales
10. Posesión: adjetivos posesivos, uso del genitivo "s" y "have"
11. Pronombres objetivos
12. Tiempo presente simple (en sus tres formas: afirmativa, interrogativa y negativa, para expresar hábitos, rutinas y estados permanentes)
13. Las estaciones del año
14. La familia
15. Fórmulas sociales usadas para saludar, al presentar o conocer a alguien, etc.
16. La hora
17. Actividades recreativas: "like + ING"
18. Adjetivos opuestos
19. Adverbios y expresiones que indican frecuencia

Alumnos Libres:

Evaluación y Promoción

Para su promoción al siguiente nivel, el alumno deberá rendir un examen que constará de **dos partes, en las que el mismo deberá obtener, como mínimo, el 60% de la nota total.**

1. **Un examen escrito**, en el que se evaluará la aptitud del alumno para expresarse en forma escrita, su capacidad para formular preguntas y responderlas, sus conocimientos gramaticales, su nivel de comprensión auditiva y su capacidad de lectocomprensión.

2. **Un examen oral**, en el que se evaluará su aptitud para expresarse en forma oral y, además, su capacidad para formular preguntas y responderlas, sus conocimientos gramaticales y su nivel de comprensión auditiva. Se evaluará también su fluidez y pronunciación.

Para aprobar el examen, ambas partes deberán estar aprobadas, y la nota final será el resultado del promedio de las mismas. Si alguna de las dos no resultara aprobada, el examen se considerará desaprobado en su totalidad y el alumno deberá rendir ambos exámenes nuevamente en una instancia posterior.

Si, en cambio, el alumno se presentara a rendir una de las partes y resultara aprobado en la misma pero estuviera ausente en la otra, se lo considerará como ausente.

Bibliografía

- Soars, Liz and John: **New Headway English Course – Elementary – Fourth Edition** (Oxford University Press - 2011)

Student's Book y Workbook

Unidades 1 - 3

- Publicación de la Cátedra de Inglés de UNTREF: **Cuadernillo de actividades para Nivel I** (Prof. Sara R. Dobry)

2. Modelo de examen final escrito

EXAM PRACTICE

LEVEL 1

I- Complete the conversation

Lisa and Tom met on the beach in Cancun. They strike up a conversation. Complete the dialogue.

Tom: Hey, beautiful. alone?

Lisa: No, I'm not. My friend is in the hotel.

Tom:?

Lisa: Lisa.

Tom: Lisa... Mmmm... Beautiful name! My name is Tom.
Lisa?

Lisa: I'm from Ireland.

Tom:?

Lisa: I live in Dublin.

Tom:?

Lisa: No, she doesn't. She lives in London. And you?
..... here?

Tom: No, I don't. I live in Buenos Aires.

Lisa: Buenos Aires??

Tom: No, it isn't the capital of Brazil!!! It is the capital of Argentina!!!

Lisa: Oh, sorry.?

Tom: Yes, it's a very big city.

Lisa: in Buenos Aires too?

Tom: No, they don't. My parents live in Cordoba, 800 km away from Buenos Aires.

Lisa:?

Tom: I work for an airline company.

Lisa: in your free time?

Tom: I like playing tennis.

Lisa: ?

Tom: I go to the club 3 times a week.

Lisa: Well Tom. I'm going to the hotel now. Let's meet at the swimming pool.

Tom: Great! See you there, then. And bring your friend too!

II- Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Angelina Jolie from?
2. Where is Spain?
3. When is your birthday?
4. What's your mother's job?
5. What does Narda Lapes do?
6. What do you like doing in your free time?
7. Is Ricardo Darin married?
8. What time is it now?
9. When is it cold in your country?
10. Do you have a healthy lifestyle? Why?

III- Complete the following using the words in the box (there are some extra words you do not need to use, and there are words you may need to use more than once).

go likes act have doesn't cook love watch
 read work sit eat goes don't cook

I my job as a school headmistress because I giving orders, but in my free time I also at a theatre. Every lunchtime I the script for the next play. On Monday and Thursday evening I to the theatre to rehearse the play. Then we go to the pub to some beers and to talk about the play. On Saturdays I TV with my family, and on Sundays I....., because my husband prepares a good barbecue for all of us. I want to be a great actress one day!

IV- What's their job?

1. He designs buildings.
2. He cooks in a restaurant.
3. She looks after people's money.
4. He helps people in court.
5. She wears beautiful clothes.

V- What time is it? Use a.m. or p.m.

1. 5:05
2. 16:30
3. 19:40
4. 20:00
5. 9:15

VI- Listen to the audio and answer the questions.

<https://soundcloud.com/ello-todd/grammar-3-so-you-cook-much>

- 1) Who does she cook with?
 - a) Just herself
 - b) Her family
 - c) Her roommate
- 2) When does he cook?
 - a) Never
 - b) Most nights
 - c) On the weekend
- 3) Who does she eat out with?
 - a) Family
 - b) Friends
 - c) Coworkers
- 4) Why does he eat out often?
 - a) He is lazy.
 - b) He is busy.
 - c) He hates cooking.
- 5) What foods does she like to eat?
 - a) Mexican food
 - b) Chinese food
 - c) Japanese food

VII- Read the following article and decide whether the statements below are true or false.

Eat the Mediterranean way

Doctors say that the traditional diet in some Mediterranean countries, for example Greece and Italy, is very healthy.

Why is it good for you?

In these countries people eat a lot of fruit and vegetables, bread, pasta, rice, fish, olive oil, and wine. They don't eat a lot of red meat or butter. This diet is very good for your heart and people in these countries live longer than in other countries.

How to eat like Mediterranean people and live a long life:

- Eat a lot of fruit and vegetables every day.
- Use olive oil for cooking and for salads.
- Don't eat butter with your bread.
- Eat a lot of fish. Don't eat a lot of meat or things like sausages and bacon.
- Have a glass of red wine at dinner.
- Sit down with your family for lunch and dinner. Don't hurry your meals.

Answer True (T), False (F) or Doesn't say (DS)

1. Professionals consider it is not a good idea to have a Mediterranean diet.
2. The Mediterranean diet does not include industrialized food.
3. Olive oil has two uses.
4. It is not good to eat at restaurants.
5. The Mediterranean diet does not include meat.

6. The Mediterranean diet is common in the north of Europe.
7. It is possible to drink alcohol in the evening.
8. If you want to have a long life, eat sausages at dinner.

VIII- Write a paragraph about Lionel Messi. Include: personal information, job, place of residence, work, family, languages, free time. In another paragraph, describe a typical day in his life. (around 100 words) DO NOT WRITE LOOSE SENTENCES.

3. Examen final oral

- El examen se rinde en parejas. La nota es individual.

- Descripción del examen final oral:

1- hablar sobre los textos de la bibliografía

From the Student's Book

- Annalisa's Blog (p10/11)
- Babur Ali (p18/19)
- My Perfect Weekend (p26/27)

From the Workbook

- The Eurostar Train Driver (p13)
- My Perfect Weekend (p20)

2- contestar preguntas de las profesoras y hablar sobre los distintos temas del programa

3- realizar un diálogo con el compañero sobre:

- Introductions
- Greetings
- Exchanging personal information

READING AND LISTENING

A student's blog

- 1 Look at the photos of London. What can you see? What other famous places do you know in London?
- 2 Work with a partner. Complete the sentences with suitable adjectives from the box.

big	small	nice	beautiful
expensive	interesting	difficult	easy
friendly	cold	sunny	

- 1 London is/isn't a/an _____ city.
- 2 The people are/aren't _____.
- 3 The weather is/isn't _____.
- 4 English is/isn't a/an _____ language.

Discuss your ideas with the class.

- 3 **T 1.11** Annalisa is a student in London. Read and listen to her blog. Are the sentences true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Annalisa is from Italy. ✓
- 2 She's in Rome. X *She isn't in Rome. She's in London.*
- 3 Peter and Helen have two sons.
- 4 She's in a small school.
- 5 Her school is in the centre.
- 6 The students in her class are all from Europe.
- 7 Rosie is Annalisa's teacher.
- 8 The National Gallery is expensive.
- 9 The Underground is difficult to use.
- 10 The coffee is good.

- 4 Complete the questions about Annalisa. Ask and answer them with your partner.

- 1 *Where's* Annalisa from? *Italy.*
- 2 _____ her school? *In the centre of London.*
- 3 What's _____ name? *Charlotte.*
- 4 _____ name? *Wilson.*
- 5 _____ their _____?
In Notting Hill, in West London.
- 6 How _____ the two brothers?
Edward's 16 and Rick's 19.
- 7 _____ OK?
Yes, it is. It's cold and sunny.

T 1.12 Listen, check, and practise.

- 5 Look at the photos in Annalisa's blog. What/Who can you see?



MY LONDON FAMILY



MY SCHOOL



LONDON





DAY 1: Welcome to my blog! It's in English!!

POSTED ON APRIL 6TH BY ANNALISA

Hello! I'm an Italian student. I'm in Notting Hill, London, England! I'm here to learn English.

My English family are the Wilsons. Peter (the husband) and Helen (the wife) have three children: Edward, 16, Rick, 19, and Rosie, 23. Rosie's married. They're very friendly, but they speak very fast! It's difficult to understand them.

DAY 3: My first day at school!

POSTED ON APRIL 8TH BY ANNALISA

Today is my first English class at St Martin's College. It's a big school in the centre – in Covent Garden. It's near a lot of shops, cafés, and theatres. It's great! My class is very international! The students are from Mexico, Japan, Egypt, Spain, Hungary, and Switzerland. Our teacher's name is Charlotte. She's very young and she's very nice. I really like her. She's a good teacher.

DAY 10: I love London!!

POSTED ON APRIL 15TH BY ANNALISA

Hello again! It's great here. I love London! It's big, but interesting. I like shopping, but it's very expensive. I go to the parks. They are really beautiful. And I go to museums and galleries. The National Gallery is free! I go by bus or by Underground – it's very easy. The weather's OK, cold but sunny. The food is OK, too! And the coffee is great! There are a lot of Italian coffee bars in London! Check out my photos!

Listening

6 **T 1.13** Listen to five conversations. Complete the chart.

	Where's Annalisa?	Who is she with?
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Vocabulary work

7 What is the opposite adjective?

- 1 a *good* student a bad teacher
- 2 a *big* city a _____ town
- 3 a *hot* day _____ weather
- 4 *horrible* coffee a _____ meal
- 5 a *cheap* café an _____ restaurant
- 6 an *old* man a _____ girl
- 7 a *slow* bus a _____ car
- 8 an *easy* exercise _____ homework

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Complete the verb *to be*.

- I am
- you _____
- he _____
- she _____
- it _____
- we are
- they _____

2 Complete the possessive adjectives.

I	<u>my</u>
you	_____
he	_____
she	_____
we	_____
they	<u>their</u>

▶▶ Grammar Reference 1.1 – 1.2 p134.

▶▶ WRITING A blog p104

READING AND SPEAKING

A really good job

- Look at the pictures. Read these sentences about Babur Ali. Underline what you think is true.
 - Babur gets up at 5 a.m. / 8 a.m.
 - He helps his mother in the house / father at work.
 - He goes to school by bus / car.
 - He studies hard until 1 p.m. / 4 p.m.
 - He begins his homework / the classes at 5 p.m.
 - He likes / doesn't like his work.
 - He speaks / doesn't speak English.
 - He wants / doesn't want to go to university.
- Read the first paragraph about Babur. Ask and answer the questions with a partner.
 - Where does Babur come from?
 - Where does he live?
 - Does his village have a school?
 - Why is he lucky? **Because ...**
 - How much does his school cost?
 - What does he teach the children?
 - Are all the classes outdoors?
 - What's his school's name? Is it free?
- Read about Babur's *Busy days*. Ask and answer questions about the times in Babur's day.

What time does he get up? At 5 o'clock.
- Read about *Babur's ambitions*. Correct the sentences.
 - The school has 60 students.
It *doesn't have* 60 students. It has ...
 - It has five teachers.
 - Babur wants to stop teaching.
 - He wants to be a doctor.
- Look back at exercise 1. Were your answers correct?

Roleplay – An interview

- Work with a partner. Complete the questions.

1 How many students ...?	5 ... your teacher's name?
2 How many teachers ...?	6 ... a good teacher?
3 What time ... start/finish?	7 What ... teach?
4 How much ... cost?	8 ... he work hard?

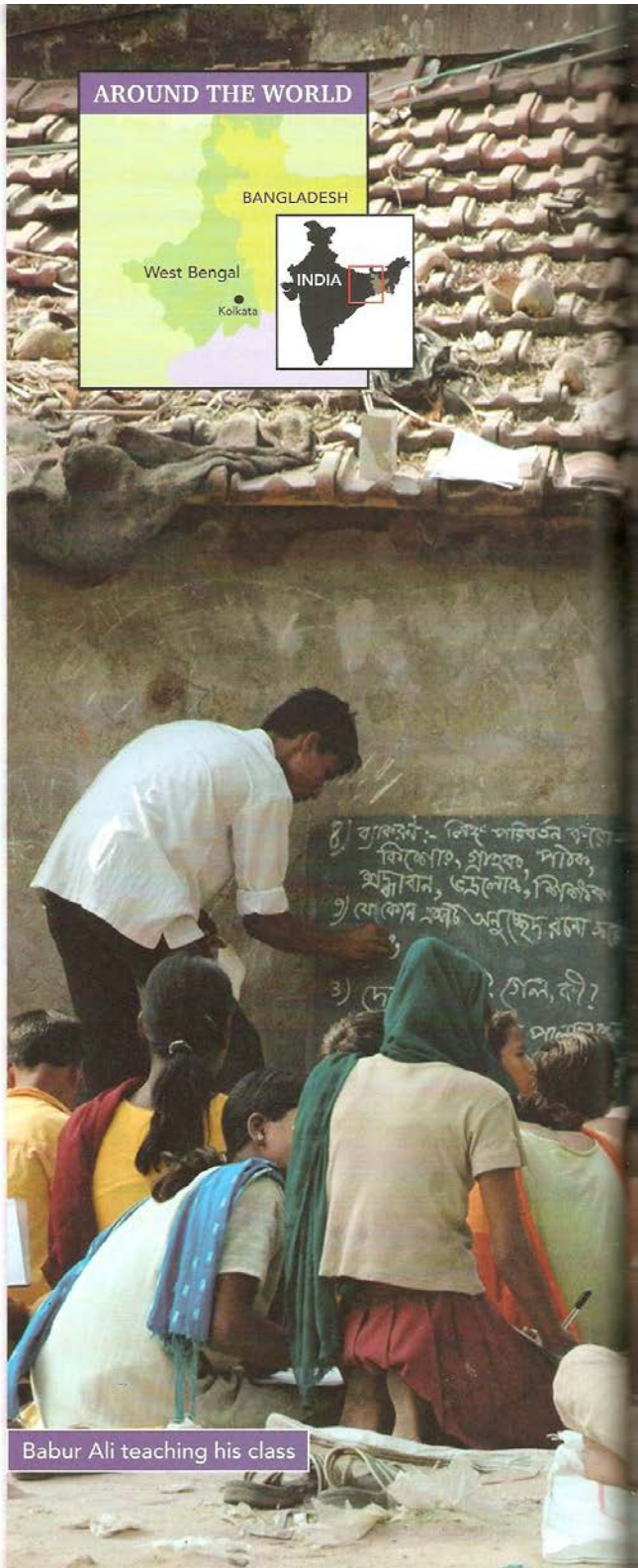
Student A

You are a journalist. Ask the questions.

Student B

You are one of Babur's students. Answer the questions.

T.2.13 Listen and compare.



Babur Ali teaching his class

Babur Ali



*'I love teaching.
I am never tired.'*

He's 16 years old and a head teacher!

Babur Ali comes from West Bengal in India. He is 16 years old and lives in the small village of Bhabta. His village doesn't have a school, but Babur is lucky because he goes to a private school in the next village. His school costs 1,000 rupees, £12 a year. This is too expensive for many children in Babur's village, but they want to learn, so Babur teaches them everything that he learns. More and more children want to learn, so Babur's friends help him teach. The classes are in bamboo huts, but sometimes they sit outdoors. The school is free and now has a name, the Anand Shiksha Niketan School, and Babur is the head teacher.

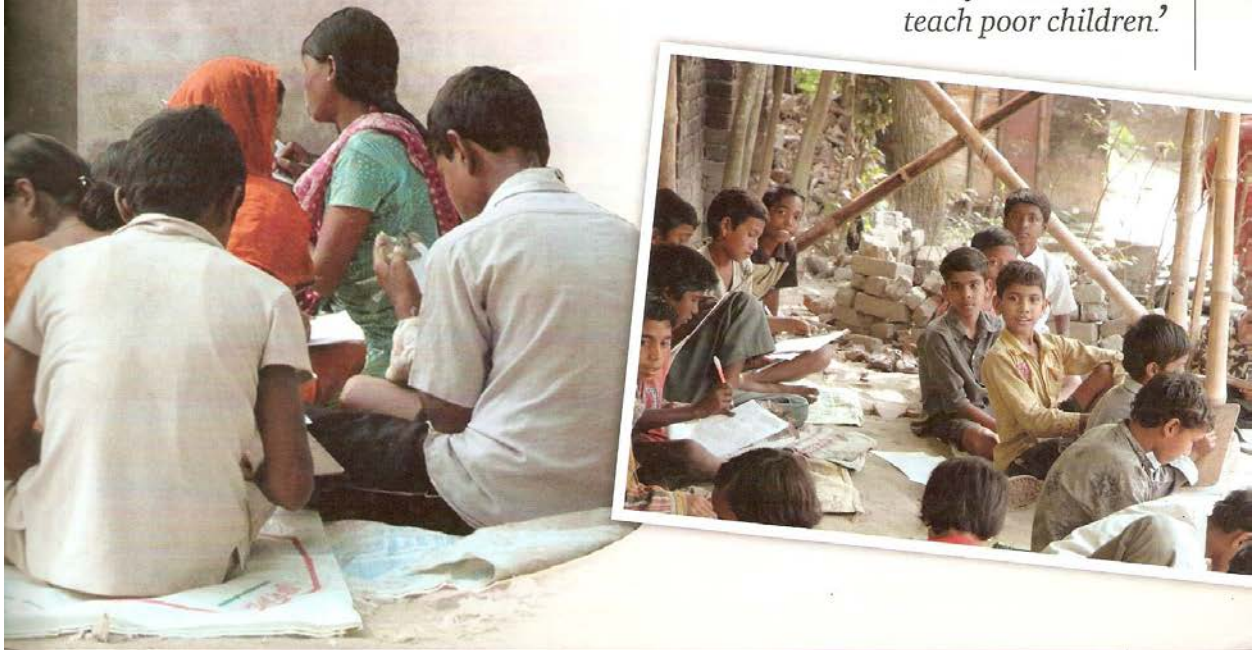
Busy days

Babur's days are very busy. He has no free time. He gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning and helps his mother with the housework. At 8 o'clock he goes by bus to his school three miles away. He studies hard all day until 4.00 in the afternoon. Then he travels back to his village and at 5.00 he begins the classes. He teaches English, Bengali, history, and maths until 8.00 in the evening. He says, 'I love teaching. I am never tired.'

Babur's ambitions

Now the school has 650 students and ten teachers. Babur wants to study at university, but he doesn't want to stop teaching. He says,

*'I always want to
teach poor children.'*



READING AND SPEAKING

Town and country weekends

- 1 Match a verb in A with the words in B.

watch TV

A	B
watch	shopping cards
listen to	music dancing
play	the piano TV late
go	French films dinner
get up	
cook	

T 3.7 Listen and check. Can you remember the sentences?

- 2 Look at the pictures and read the introductions about Jamie Cullum and Shilpa Shetty. What do they do? What do they like doing at weekends?
- 3 Work in two groups.
Group A Read about **Jamie Cullum**.
Group B Read about **Shilpa Shetty**.
- 4 Answer the questions about your person.
- Does he/she stay in the town or country at weekends?
 - Who does she/he like to be with?
 - What does he/she do on Friday evening?
 - What does she/he like doing on Saturday morning?
 - Where does he/she go shopping?
 - What does she/he do on Sunday?
 - Does he/she like playing cards?
 - Does she/he like cooking?
- 5 Work with a partner from the other group. Compare Jamie and Shilpa.
- What things do they both like doing?
 - What things are different?

Speaking

- 6 On a piece of paper write down two things you like doing at weekends.

going to clubs and cycling

Give the paper to another student. Read aloud the activities. Who is it?

It's Pierre!

No, it's Marcus!

- 7 **T 3.8** Listen to part of a song by Jamie Cullum. Do you like his music?

MY PERFECT



Jamie Cullum

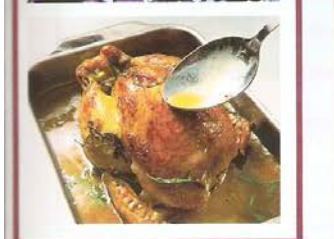
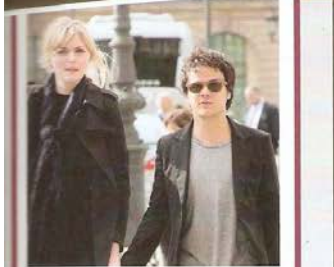
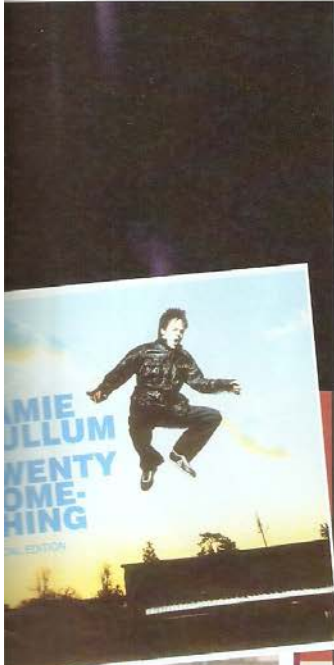
Song-writer and jazz pianist Jamie Cullum lives in London with his wife Sophie Dahl, the model and cookery writer. He enjoys going to markets, French films, and playing cards at weekends.

JAMIE SAYS, 'In my work I travel a lot and I stay in different hotels, so my perfect weekend is at home with my family and friends. I live in a flat in north-west London next to my brother, Ben, and at weekends I like being with him and my wife, Sophie. On Friday nights, we often go to a club – we all love dancing.

On Saturdays, we get up late and I make breakfast; that's important to me. Then I sit at my piano – it's in my kitchen – and I play for a couple of hours. I don't write songs, I just play. My cat, Luna, listens. Sometimes in the afternoon we go shopping in Portobello Market. I love old things. I have black leather cowboy boots from there. Also, I look for old postcards – I like reading about people from the past. In the evening, we often watch a French or Japanese film – I enjoy foreign films.

After that I like playing cards – poker – with friends, sometimes until early Sunday morning. We sleep late on Sundays, but then I like cooking Sunday dinner, usually roast chicken. I really enjoy cooking. In the evening I call my parents and my nan – they like hearing about my week.'

WEEKEND



Shilpa Shetty

Indian film actress and model Shilpa Shetty has homes in Mumbai and England. She enjoys takeaway pizza, going to garden centres, and playing cards at weekends.

SHILPA SAYS, 'Here in England my perfect weekend begins at my home in the countryside with my husband Raj Kundra. On Fridays, we usually watch TV, but sometimes friends or family come to play cards – poker. I love poker. We get a takeaway pizza – pizza goes best with playing cards – and I drink green tea. I love green tea.'

On Saturdays, I get up late, at about 10.45, and then I have a long bath. Sometimes I watch TV in the bath or listen to music. I like staying in the country at weekends – I love walking barefoot on the grass. We go to a pub for lunch – I like the puddings, especially sticky toffee pudding. I prefer to have Saturday evening at home. We like watching cookery programmes; Jamie Oliver is my favourite. I like cooking Indian food, but not at weekends.

On Sundays, I love shopping and gardening. I always buy my clothes from small boutiques, and I love visiting garden centres. I love flowers. My homes in Mumbai and England are always full of beautiful white lilies. I don't cook on Sunday, we prefer eating out and sometimes, if we have time, we go to a spa hotel for a swim and a massage. It's a great way to end a perfect weekend.'



Reading and listening

7 The Eurostar train driver

1 Read about train driver, Brian Law. Are the sentences true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 He works five days a week.
He *doesn't work five days a week. He works four days a week.*
- 2 Sometimes he doesn't work at weekends.
- 3 Eurostar trains run 365 days a year.
- 4 The first train to Paris leaves before 5.00 a.m.
- 5 He does several journeys every day.
- 6 Brian starts work very early every day.
- 7 He always goes home in the evening.
- 8 Brian speaks good French.
- 9 He doesn't earn very much.
- 10 He goes to France on holiday.

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Brian usually works on Friday and Saturday.
- 2 He doesn't work on Christmas Day.
- 3 Brian _____ work at 4.30.
- 4 He _____ work at 12.00 noon.
- 5 The journey to Paris _____ 2 hours 15 minutes.
- 6 The train _____ at 160 km/h in the tunnel.
- 7 Brian _____ £45,000 a year.
- 8 He _____ going out with his wife, Angela.
- 9 Angela _____ at weekends.
- 10 He _____ 25 days' holiday a year.

3 Listen and complete the information about Brian's wife, Angela, and their son Toby.

	Angela	Toby
Age	36	_____
Job	chef in a _____ restaurant	works in a _____
Wage	£ _____ a year	£ _____ a day
Free time	_____ with Brian and their dogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sleeps • _____ • _____

The Eurostar train driver



Brian Law is a train driver for Eurostar. He drives high speed trains in England and in Europe.

Brian works four days a week. Sometimes he's free at the weekend, but usually he works on Friday and Saturday. Friday and Saturday are very busy days for Eurostar because everybody wants to go on holiday or go home for the weekend. Eurostar runs every day (but it doesn't run on Christmas Day).

The first train to Paris leaves London at 5.25 in the morning, so Brian starts work at 4.30. In one day he does two or three journeys between London and Paris. He finishes work at 12.00 noon. Sometimes he starts late – at 4.00 p.m. – and works until 11.30 at night. Sometimes he doesn't go home at the end of the day, he stays in Paris.

The journey

The journey takes 2 hours 15 minutes, and the train travels at 300 km/h. It doesn't go so fast in the tunnel – it only goes at 160 km/h when it travels through the tunnel. It carries 794 passengers.

When the train is in France, Brian speaks to his controllers in French. His French is very good. He has a lot of French friends, and his son, Toby, goes to stay with them in Paris.


Brian earns £45,000 a year. In his free time he likes going out with his wife, Angela, and walking their dogs. Angela is a chef, so she works at weekends too. She has Monday free and goes walking with Brian.

He has 25 days of holiday a year. Where does he go on holiday? 'France, of course!' says Brian.



Reading

7 My perfect weekend

- 1 Look at the heading of the newspaper article.
 - 1 What is Miranda Hart's job?
 - 2 Is she married?
- 2  Read the article carefully. Answer the questions.
 - 1 What time does she get home on Friday evening?
 - 2 What does she have to drink?
 - 3 Does she stay in London for the weekend?
 - 4 Does she like driving?
 - 5 Who does she go with?
 - 6 What are her favourite things?
- 3 Look at Miranda's answers. Complete the questions.
 - 1 'What time do you go to bed on Friday night?'
'At 10.00.'
 - 2 'What time _____ on Saturday morning?'
'At 8.00.'
 - 3 'Where _____?'
'In a café.'
 - 4 'What _____ after breakfast?'
'I do some exercises.'
 - 5 'Where _____?'
'Next to the sea.'
- 4 Complete the sentences about Miranda with a verb.
 - 1 On Saturday evening Miranda reads a book.
 - 2 She doesn't have a television.
 - 3 On Sunday morning she _____ to music.
 - 4 She _____ for a long walk.
 - 5 She _____ lunch in a pub.
 - 6 She _____ the cottage at 5.00.
 - 7 On Monday morning she _____ to go back to work.
 - 8 She _____ with nice people.

My perfect weekend

Miranda Hart
- actress and comedian

'Most single women I know want a boyfriend, but I love being on my own.'



5 On Friday night I get home at 6.15 from work at the BBC and make a hot chocolate. I watch TV for an hour. I wait for the rush hour to finish, and then drive out of London. I hate driving in a lot of traffic.

I go with my dog, Peggy. We go south to a cottage near the sea. It's very quiet. I don't have any neighbours. I look at the stars in the sky - there are thousands of them!

My favourite things ...

- A hot bath
- Going to the theatre or cinema
- Looking at the sky
- Talking to my dog, who listens and doesn't answer back

I go to bed at 10.00 and sleep for ten hours. On Saturday morning, when I get up at

8.00, I'm very hungry, so I have breakfast in a café. After breakfast I do exercises, and then go for a long walk next to the sea.

In the afternoon I go out on my boat and have a picnic. I watch birds and enjoy the quiet - just me, the birds, and the sea. In the evening I read. I don't have a TV in the cottage.

On Sunday morning I listen to music then go for a really long walk to a pub, where I have lunch - a real Sunday lunch with a roast and lots of vegetables.

I leave the cottage at about 5.00 because I don't like driving in bad traffic. Back in London on Sunday evening I go to the cinema.

I like my job, but it's difficult. After a lovely, relaxing weekend I don't really want to go back to work on Monday morning. But it's fine - I work with nice people. 9

INGLÉS

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN Y PROMOCIÓN

ALUMNOS LIBRES

NIVEL 2

NIVEL 2

1. Programa

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE TRES DE FEBRERO

CÁTEDRA DE INGLÉS

Objetivos y Contenidos Mínimos de la Materia

Objetivo General: Lograr que el alumno desarrolle competencias comunicativas que le permitan comunicarse en forma simple pero efectiva en una variedad de situaciones en las cuales el inglés es usado como lengua internacional, es decir que pueda desarrollar su **comprensión auditiva** y su **lectocomprensión**, y que además sea capaz de poder **comunicarse en forma tanto verbal como escrita** dentro de esas mismas situaciones. En la parte auditiva, se requerirá que el alumno pueda comprender no sólo a las personas que estén hablando frente a él sino también material grabado, y que sea capaz de resolver ejercicios sobre el mismo; en la parte de lectocomprensión, se espera que el alumno pueda comprender un texto y resolver también ejercicios basados en él.

Curso: *Nivel 2*
Número de horas semanales: *dos*
Número de horas totales del curso: *treinta*
Duración: *un cuatrimestre*

Objetivos y Contenidos Específicos de este Nivel: En este nivel se espera que el alumno pueda comprender, responder preguntas y expresarse en forma espontánea, tanto en las áreas requeridas para el Nivel 1, como en las siguientes áreas:

1. Expresar existencia.
2. Describir una habitación (ambiente), una casa o departamento.
3. Requerir y suministrar información sobre precios.
4. Expresar habilidad o capacidad en el presente y en el pasado.
5. Requerir y suministrar información sobre fecha y lugar de nacimiento.
6. Requerir y suministrar información sobre la ubicación de diferentes lugares o comercios en un sitio determinado (un edificio, una ciudad, etc.)

7. Requerir y suministrar información sobre el pasado (sobre hechos y personas); biografías.
8. Celebraciones.
9. Pedir y ofrecer en forma amable.
10. Redacción de una carta o e-mail formal (para solicitar un empleo).
11. Narración de un viaje / vacaciones / celebraciones pasadas.
12. Fechas

Estructuras y Áreas Temáticas

1. Descripción en presente: *There is / there are; Have / has*
2. *Some – any* (con sustantivos contables)
 3. Adjetivos y pronombres demostrativos: *This / that / these / those*
 4. Vocabulario sobre el mobiliario de una vivienda, escuela, oficina, etc.
 5. Preposiciones de lugar
 6. Nombres de sitios o comercios de una ciudad
7. *Can – could*
8. *Was / were*
9. *Was / were born*
10. Descripción en pasado: *There was / there were*
11. Adverbios de intensidad: *(not) at all, a (little) bit, quite, very, really*
12. Pedidos:
 - a) *Can you (help)...?*
 - b) *Could you give me ...?*
 - c) *Can / could I have ...?*
13. Palabras que van juntas: sustantivo + sustantivo, verbo + sustantivo
14. Tiempo pasado simple (verbos regulares e irregulares). Formas afirmativa, interrogativa y negativa
15. Conectores: *and, so, but, because, when, until, however*
16. Expresiones de tiempo pasado: *last ..., ... ago, yesterday (morning / afternoon / evening)*
17. Preposiciones de tiempo: *in, on, at.*
18. Otras preposiciones
19. Números del 100-1,000,000
20. Números ordinales (su uso con fechas, etc.)
21. Adjetivos terminados en -ing y -ed
22. Adverbios de modo
23. Objetos personales y de uso cotidiano

Alumnos Libres:

Evaluación y Promoción

Para su promoción al siguiente nivel, el alumno deberá rendir un examen que constará de **dos partes, en las que el mismo deberá obtener, como mínimo, el 60% de la nota total.**

1. Un examen escrito, en el que se evaluará la aptitud del alumno para expresarse en forma escrita, su capacidad para formular preguntas y responderlas, sus conocimientos gramaticales, su nivel de comprensión auditiva y su capacidad de lectocomprensión.

2. Un examen oral, en el que se evaluará su aptitud para expresarse en forma oral y, además, su capacidad para formular preguntas y responderlas, sus conocimientos gramaticales y su nivel de comprensión auditiva. Se evaluará también su fluidez y pronunciación.

Para aprobar el examen, ambas partes deberán estar aprobadas, y la nota final será el resultado del promedio de las mismas. Si alguna de las dos no resultara aprobada, el examen se considerará desaprobado en su totalidad y el alumno deberá rendir ambos exámenes nuevamente en una instancia posterior.

Si, en cambio, el alumno se presentara a rendir una de las partes y resultara aprobado en la misma pero estuviera ausente en la otra, se lo considerará como ausente.

Bibliografía

● Soars, Liz and John: **New Headway English Course – Elementary – Fourth Edition** (Oxford University Press - 2011)

Student's Book y Workbook

Unidades 4 -7

● Publicación de la Cátedra de Inglés de UNTREF: **Cuadernillo de actividades para Nivel II** (Prof. Sara R. Dobry)

2. **Modelo de examen final escrito**

EXAM PRACTICE
LEVEL 2

I- Complete the conversation

Louisa and Tommy met on the beach in Cancun. They strike up a conversation. Complete the dialogue.

Tommy: Hi.?
Louisa: Yes. I like Cancun very much. The sea is blue and the sand is white.
Tommy:?
Louisa: No, not always. Generally I go to some place in Argentina.
Tommy:?
Louisa: Yes, of course I can swim. And I can dive too.
Tommy:on your last holidays?
Louisa: I went to Cordoba ?
Tommy: Oh! I was in Cordoba too!
Louisa:?
Tommy: No, I wasn't in Carlos Paz. I was in San Marcos Sierras.
Louisa:?
Tommy: Oh, yes. I saw the hippies. They're nice!
Louisa: good hotels in San Marcos Sierras?
Tommy: No, there aren't. But there are some good camping sites.
Louisa: a hospital?
Tommy: Yes, there is. It is a very modern place.
Louisa:?
Tommy: I ate *alfajores* and *criollitos*.
Louisa: Let's go to the sea now. It's very hot!
Tommy: Good idea! Let's go!

II- Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Dilma Rousseff from?
2. Is there an important library in Buenos Aires?
3. Can you use a smartphone?
4. Can your sister drive a car?
5. Where were you last night?
6. Was your friend in your house last Sunday?
7. Did you spend your last holidays in Argentina?
8. Where did you go?
9. Who did you visit last Sunday?
10. When did you start school?

III- Fill in the blanks of the text below using the past of the verbs in the box (there are some extra verbs you do need to use, and there are verbs you may need to use more than once).

invent	work	have	want	write	be
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study	can	live	not understand	not finish	make
not go	think	leave			

Leonardo da Vinci in Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth century. He a student in Florence, where he painting, sculpture and design. He started a lot of paintings, but he many of them. His picture of the Mona Lisa is the most famous portrait in the world. Leonardo interested in many things. He to know about everything he saw. He examined the human body. He that the sun round the earth. He music. He a flying machine 400 years before the first one flew. Many people his ideas. It is difficult to think that one man do so much.

IV- Write sentences to describe Untref University (Caseros I) using there is / there are / some / any and prepositions.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

V- Listen to the audiotext and decide whether the following sentences are True (T) or False (F).
<https://soundcloud.com/ello-todd/grammar-5-saras-hometown>

1. There are more than 50,000 people.
2. There aren't any Argentinian restaurants.
3. In summer there is snow.
4. There are nice people.
5. There are a lot of things to do at night.
6. There are few bars.
7. There are a lot of good universities.

VI- Read Alison´s article about her trip to Australia and decide whether the statements below are true or false.

After we finished school, Louise and I wanted to go to Australia. We saved up money for the air tickets and in June we set off.

First we flew to Sydney, in the south-east. We started looking for work there and after a few days we got jobs at a seafood restaurant. We worked there for the next couple of months, then we bought an old car and drove a thousand miles up north to Brisbane, where we got jobs in another restaurant.

After that, we went up to Cairns near the barrier reef where we relaxed for a couple of weeks. Next, we drove across the north of Australia to Darwin. After that we drove around the desert in the middle of Australia for a couple of weeks but it began to get boring. So Louise decided to drive the car back to Sydney and I went off to another place, Adelaide.

I stayed there for a week. Then I took the bus to Melbourne where I got a job in an office for three weeks. Finally I returned to Sydney where I met up with Louise again and we flew back to England just in time for Christmas.

We were away for six months altogether and had a brilliant time.

Answer True (T) or False (F).

1. They took a lot of money to spend in Australia.
2. Only Louise got a job in Australia.
3. They didn't work all the time.
4. Alison always worked in a restaurant.
5. They were separated for some time.
6. They were back in England for a special celebration.

VII- Write the a short biography about your favorite actor/ singer. The information you give need not be true. (around 100 words) DO NOT WRITE LOOSE SENTENCES.

3. **Examen final oral:**

- El examen se rinde de a pares. La nota es individual.
- Descripción del examen final oral:
 - 1- hablar sobre los textos de la bibliografía
 - From the Student´s Book
 - Inside the White House (p34/35)
 - A Passion for Success (p42/43)
 - Oprah - TV Star and Billionaire (p46/47)
 - Planes to Rockets in Sixty Years (p58/59)
 - From the Workbook
 - The Malmaison Hotel, Oxford (p25)
 - Galileo Galilei (p32)
 - John Lennon (p38)
 - 2- contestar preguntas de las profesoras y hablar sobre los distintos temas del programa
 - 3- realizar un diálogo con el compañero sobre:
 - Interacciones sociales incluidas en el material bibliográfico

READING AND SPEAKING

America's most famous address

- 1 Look at the pictures of the White House. What can you see?
- 2 What do you know about the White House? Do you think these sentences are true (✓) or false (X)?
 - 1 The White House is more than 200 years old. ✓
 - 2 No one lives in the White House.
 - 3 All the rooms are government offices.
 - 4 The Oval Office is where the President works.
 - 5 The White House is open to the public.
 - 6 There are a lot of things for a president to do in his free time.
- 3 Read the text and check your answers.
- 4 Answer the questions.
 - 1 The White House has two uses. What are they?
 - 2 Where exactly in the White House does the President live?
 - 3 Where does he work?
 - 4 Where do special guests stay?
 - 5 What is in the Oval Office?
 - 6 What does each new president change?
 - 7 How much does it cost to visit the White House?
 - 8 How many people work in the White House?
 - 9 What can the President do to relax?
- 5 Find the numbers in the text. What do they refer to?
50 – There are fifty states.

50	304 million	6,000	132	35	five	six	140
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34 Unit 4 • Somewhere to live



INSIDE THE

The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington DC, is the most famous address in America. It is where the United States President works, but it is also his private home where he lives with his family. He has children's birthday parties, holiday dinners, and weddings in this world-famous building.

THE BUILDING

First built in 1800, the White House is where the President of the United States governs a country of 50 states and 304 million people.

He lives with his family on the second and third floors. There are 16 bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, and a dining room. Special guests stay in the Queen's Bedroom or the Lincoln Bedroom.

In the West Wing are the staff offices. The President's own office, the Oval Office, is also there. It has three large windows behind the President's desk, and there is a fireplace at the other end.

Each new president chooses new curtains, new furniture, and a special new carpet. There are pictures of old presidents on the wall, and there is the famous desk, a gift from the British Queen Victoria in 1880.



WHITE HOUSE



THE WHITE HOUSE DAY BY DAY

The White House is open to visitors. It is free. About 6,000 people a day visit. The President meets special guests in the East Room, and he talks to journalists in the Press Room.

About 150 people work for the President in the West Wing and for the First Lady in the East Wing. Another 100 people look after the building day and night.

There are 132 rooms, 35 bathrooms, and five kitchens, all on six floors. There are three elevators*. The State Dining Room is big enough for 140 guests.

Outside, gardeners grow fruit and vegetables. There is also a tennis court, a jogging track, and a swimming pool. Inside there is a movie theater*, a billiard room, a bowling alley, and a library. As former President Reagan said,

'The White House is like an eight-star hotel!'

* elevator (US) = lift * movie theater (US) = cinema

Language work

6 Ask and answer questions about things in the White House.

- a cinema
- many offices
- many bathrooms
- a swimming pool
- a library
- any elevators
- a tennis court
- a vegetable garden

Is there a cinema?

Yes, there is.

Are there many offices?

Yes, there are a lot.

7 Match a verb with a place. Make sentences.

You can cook in the kitchen.

Verb	Place
cook	bedroom
sleep	office
have a shower	dining room
relax	living room
eat	garden
work	kitchen
read	bathroom
grow vegetables	library

Project

Research a famous building in your country. Where is it? Is it a government building? A cathedral? A museum?

Tell the other students about it.

▶▶ WRITING T 4.9 Describing your home p107



READING AND SPEAKING

A talented family

- 1 Do you have any talented people in your family? What can they do?
- 2 Look at the pictures of Nicola Benedetti and her father, Gio. Read the introduction to the article. Answer the questions.
 - 1 What does Nicola do?
 - 2 Why was 2004 special for her?
 - 3 Where does she live?
 - 4 What does her sister do?
 - 5 What does her father do?
- 3 Work in two groups.

Group A Read about **Nicola**. Answer these questions.

- 1 Was music important in her family?
- 2 How old was Nicola when she could play the violin?
- 3 Did her father work hard?
- 4 Were her grandparents rich or poor?
- 5 Is money important to Nicola and her father?
- 6 Does her father like classical music?
- 7 What does she teach her father? What does he teach her?
- 8 When does she play the violin with her sister?

Group B Read about **Gio**. Answer these questions.

- 1 Where was Gio born?
 - 2 Why couldn't he buy the Jaguar car?
 - 3 What was Gio's business?
 - 4 How old was Nicola when she could play the violin?
 - 5 Can Gio play a musical instrument?
 - 6 What music does he like? What doesn't he like?
 - 7 Does Nicola work hard?
 - 8 Why does he cry?
- 4 Work with a partner from the other group. Tell your partner about your person.

Language work

- 5 Who or what do these adjectives from the text refer to?

busy	important	difficult	proud
hard-working	classical	expensive	passionate
poor	close	independent	sentimental

Nicola's father was always *busy*.

What do you think?

Work as a class. Discuss the questions.

- Do Nicola and Gio have a good relationship?
- How are they similar? How are they different?
- Does Nicola have a good relationship with her sister?
- What about *your* family? Who are you close to? Why?

A PASSION FOR SUCCESS



Nicola Benedetti is a world-famous violinist. She was the BBC Young Musician of the Year in 2004 when she was 16. She lives in Chiswick, west London, near her sister, Stephanie, who is also a violinist. Their father, Gio Benedetti, is a businessman. He lives with his wife, Francesca, in Scotland.



Nicola Benedetti

A PASSION FOR

Music



• When I was young, music wasn't very important in our house. Then, when I was four, I started playing the violin. In my first lesson, I was so happy, I couldn't stop crying.

My dad, Gio, was always busy. He was very hard-working. His parents were poor, so he wanted to give me and my sister everything. I like hard work too, and I know what I want – if someone says to me “You can't do that”, I think “Oh yes I can!” That's very like my dad.

But my dad's a businessman, and I'm an artist. Money is very important to him, but for me, success isn't the same as earning lots of money. He likes the music I play, but he doesn't like classical music very much. I teach him about music, and he tells me about business.

My sister and I are very close. We sometimes play together – not professionally, but at family occasions like weddings and at Christmas.

I live for my work. I never want to stop. Music is my life. •



Gio Benedetti

A PASSION FOR

Business



• I was born in a small village near Lucca in Italy. We were poor but happy. When I was ten, I came to Scotland to live with my uncle. It was very difficult.

When I was 16, there was a beautiful car – a Jaguar – in the shops but I couldn't afford it. It was too expensive. So I started a business to make money – a dry-cleaning business. Soon there were 15 shops. By the time I was 19, I could afford the Jaguar. That was a very good day!

Nicola was always independent, like me. She could play the violin when she was four. Now she plays concerts all over the world. I am so proud of her. She practises for seven hours a day. Scotland is so proud of her. Everybody knows her now.

I can't play any musical instruments. I like country and western music, but not classical. Nicola knows what she wants. She has a passion to succeed, like me, and she works very hard to get it. When she plays the violin, she's passionate – that's the Italian in her. When I see her play, I often cry. I can't help it. I'm very sentimental. •





6

Life's ups and downs

Past Simple (1) – regular and irregular • Describing feelings • What's the date?

STARTER

When were your grandparents and great-grandparents born? Where were they born? What were their jobs? Were they rich or poor?

If you know, tell the class.

I think my great-grandfather was a farmer.
 He was born in about 1920 in

AMERICA'S RICHEST WOMAN

Past Simple – regular verbs

- Look at the photos. Do you know anything about the American TV star Oprah Winfrey?
- T 6.1** Read and listen to text A. Complete it with the verbs you hear. Answer the questions.
 - Is Oprah Winfrey rich?
 - Where does she live and work?
 - How much does she earn?
- T 6.2** Read and listen to text B about her childhood. Answer the questions.
 - Where and when was she born?
 - Were her parents rich?
 - Was she clever? What could she do?

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Complete the sentences about Oprah with the verb *live*.
 Now she _____ in California.
 When she was a child, she _____ with her grandmother.
 - Read text B. Find the Past Simple of *work*, *clean*, *receive*, *study*, and *start*. How is the Past Simple formed?
- ▶ Grammar Reference 6.1 p138

Oprah

TV Star and Billionaire

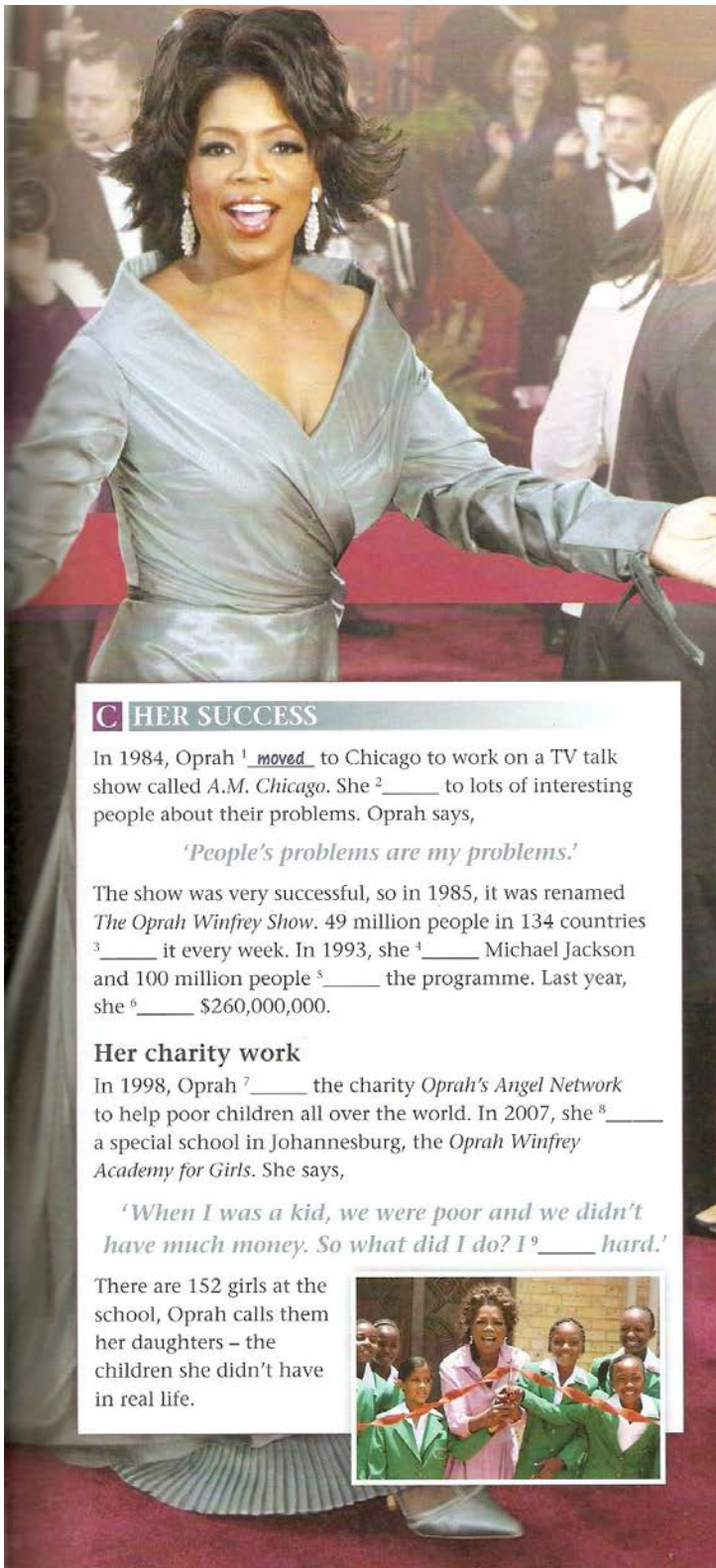
A THE WOMAN

Oprah Winfrey ¹ is a famous American TV star. She ² _____ in California, but she also ³ _____ an apartment in Chicago, where she ⁴ _____. Oprah is one of the richest women in America. She ⁵ _____ millions of dollars every year. She ⁶ _____ a lot of money to charity.

B HER CHILDHOOD

Oprah was born on January 29, 1954, in Kosciusko, Mississippi. Her parents were very poor. Her father, Vernon, worked in a coal mine and her mother, Vernita, cleaned houses. They couldn't look after Oprah, so she lived with her grandmother, Hattie Mae. Oprah was clever. She could read before she was three. When she was 17, she received a scholarship to Tennessee State University, where she studied drama. She also started reading the news at the local radio station.





C HER SUCCESS

In 1984, Oprah ¹ moved to Chicago to work on a TV talk show called *A.M. Chicago*. She ² _____ to lots of interesting people about their problems. Oprah says,

'People's problems are my problems.'

The show was very successful, so in 1985, it was renamed *The Oprah Winfrey Show*. 49 million people in 134 countries ³ _____ it every week. In 1993, she ⁴ _____ Michael Jackson and 100 million people ⁵ _____ the programme. Last year, she ⁶ _____ \$260,000,000.

Her charity work

In 1998, Oprah ⁷ _____ the charity *Oprah's Angel Network* to help poor children all over the world. In 2007, she ⁸ _____ a special school in Johannesburg, the *Oprah Winfrey Academy for Girls*. She says,

'When I was a kid, we were poor and we didn't have much money. So what did I do? I ⁹ _____ hard.'

There are 152 girls at the school, Oprah calls them her daughters – the children she didn't have in real life.



4 What is the Past Simple of these verbs?

watch	interview	study	talk
move	start	earn	open

T 6.3 Listen and check.

5 T 6.4 Listen to text C. Complete it with the Past Simple form of the verbs in exercise 4.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Find a question with *did* and a negative with *didn't* in text C.
- Look at these questions.
Where **does** Oprah work?
Where **did** her father work?
Did is the past of *do* and *does*.
- We use *didn't* (= *did not*) to form the negative.
We **didn't** have much money.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.2 p138

6 Complete the questions about Oprah.

- Where did her father work?
In a coal mine.
- What _____ her mother do?
She cleaned houses.
- Who _____ Oprah _____ with?
Her grandmother.
- What _____ she _____?
Drama.
- When _____ she _____ Michael Jackson?
In 1993.



- How much _____ she _____ last year?
\$260 million.
- When _____ she _____ the girls' school?
In 2007.
- _____ her parents _____ much money?
No, they didn't.

T 6.5 Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers with a partner.

READING AND SPEAKING

Sixty years of flight

- 1 Look at the pictures. Who are the men? What did they do? When did they do it?
- 2 Read the titles. What was 'phenomenal'?
- 3 Work in two groups.

Group A Read about the first air journey.

Group B Read about the first man on the moon.

Answer the questions.

- 1 When and where did the journey begin?
 - 2 How long did it take?
 - 3 How far was the journey there?
 - 4 How fast did he/they go?
 - 5 Where did the journey end?
 - 6 In what way was this flight a beginning?
- 4 Find a partner from the other group. Compare and swap your answers to exercise 3.
 - 5 Work with the same partner. Look again at the texts and answer these questions.

Blériot

- 1 Why was Blériot's flight difficult?
- 2 Was the weather good?
- 3 How did he know where to land?
- 4 What did he win?

Apollo 11

- 5 Why couldn't the astronauts sleep?
- 6 What did Armstrong say as he stepped onto the moon?
- 7 How long did they spend walking on the moon's surface?
- 8 What did they leave on the moon?

Speaking

- 6 Find the numbers in the texts. What do they refer to?

1909 37 4.30 40 250 1,000

1969 three 30 8.17 600 million one 22

T7.7 Listen and check.

- 7 Work with a partner. Use the numbers in exercise 6 to help you retell the stories.

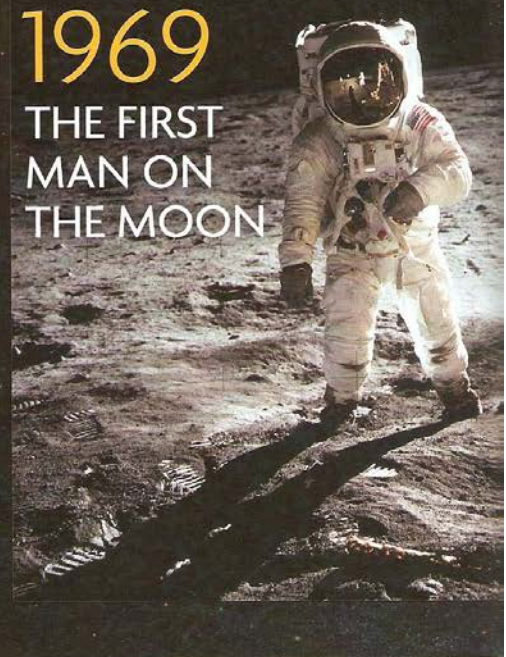
PLANES TO

There are just 60 years between the first

1909 THE FIRST AIR JOURNEY



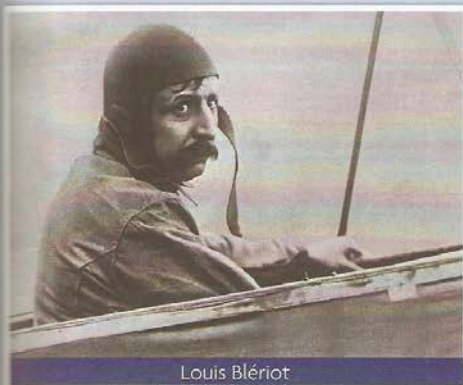
1969 THE FIRST MAN ON THE MOON



ROCKETS IN SIXTY YEARS

flight and the first man on the moon. In the 20th century, progress in aviation was phenomenal.

On July 25 1909, a Frenchman, Louis Blériot, became the first man to complete an air journey when he flew from Calais, in the north of France, to Dover, in the south of England. Blériot's flight amazed the whole of Europe. People thought that such a journey was impossible.



Louis Blériot

THE FLIGHT

The flight wasn't easy. Mr Blériot, a 37-year-old engineer, couldn't swim, so he didn't want to come down in the Channel. He couldn't walk very well because of an injury to his leg, and he didn't have a compass.

On the morning of the 25th, he took off at 4.30 from a field at the edge of a cliff. It took 37 minutes to complete the 22-mile journey. The plane flew at 40 miles per hour at an altitude of 250 feet.

Everything went well until he flew into fog. 'I continued flying for ten minutes, but I couldn't see the land, only the sky and the sea. It was the most dangerous part of the flight. I wasn't worried about the machine. It flew beautifully. Finally, I saw the land,' he told reporters.

LANDING IN ENGLAND

When he got to Dover, he saw a French journalist waving a flag. He cut the engine at 60 feet and crashed into a field.

The news quickly went round the world, and Mr Blériot's flight was celebrated in London and Paris. He won a prize of £1,000.

'The crossing was the start of modern aviation,' said Louis Blériot, the grandson of the pioneer.

On 16 July 1969, at 9.30 in the morning, Apollo 11 lifted off from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. There were three astronauts – Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins. The enormous rocket took three days to complete the 250,000 miles to the moon, travelling at six miles per second (21,600 miles an hour). Then it circled the moon 30 times, giving time to prepare for the landing.



Neil Armstrong Michael Collins Buzz Aldrin

THE LUNAR LANDING

The lunar module landed on a part of the moon called the Sea of Tranquility at 8.17 in the evening on 20 July.

It was time for the astronauts to rest, but they were too excited to sleep. At 3.00 in the morning on July 21, Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. Six hundred million people all over the world watched on TV. As Armstrong took his first steps, he said the famous words, 'That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.'

WALKING ON THE MOON


Armstrong and Aldrin spent two and a half hours walking on the moon. They collected samples and set up scientific equipment. Finally, they put up a US flag. After 22 hours on the moon, the lunar module lifted off and flew up to join the rocket that took them back to Earth. They left an inscription:

HERE MEN FROM THE PLANET EARTH FIRST SET FOOT UPON THE MOON, JULY 1969. WE CAME IN PEACE FOR ALL MANKIND.

This flight was the beginning of man's exploration of space.

Reading

6 The Malmaison Hotel, Oxford

- 1  Read about the Malmaison Hotel. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 The Malmaison is *near* / *in* the centre of Oxford.
- 2 The windows and doors look very *old* / *modern*.
- 3 *A lot* / *All* of the rooms are old cells.
- 4 Internet access is *expensive* / *free*.
- 5 The walls of the bar are all *black* / *white*.
- 6 The hotel has *one good restaurant* / *some good restaurants*.

- 2 Are the sentences true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 The hotel is now a prison.
It isn't a prison now. It's a hotel.
- 2 The style of the hotel is a mix of old and new.
- 3 There aren't any keys for the rooms.
- 4 The rooms are very modern with Internet access.
- 5 The bar doesn't have any windows.
- 6 The restaurant is very expensive.
- 7 The hotel has a gym.
- 8 There are a lot of things to do near the hotel.



The Malmaison Hotel, Oxford

If you want a hotel in the centre of the historic English city of Oxford, try the Malmaison.

The hotel is an old prison. The outside looks like an old building, but the inside is very modern.

A lot of the hotel still looks like an old prison – the windows and doors, for example. The entrance and reception look like something from a horror film!

Luxurious rooms

There are 94 rooms. Many of the rooms are old cells – three old cells make one big, luxurious bedroom. And don't worry – they give you a key!

The rooms are very comfortable and modern. There is a TV, CD and DVD player, free tea and coffee, and free Internet access in every room. The bathrooms are beautiful, with a big bath and a huge shower.

There is a fabulous bar on the third floor.

The ceiling is very high, the windows are enormous, and the walls are black. There is a lot of interesting furniture and artwork to look at.

Good food

Downstairs there is a very good restaurant called the Brasserie, where the food is excellent and not too expensive. There is also a gym.

The hotel is near all the university colleges and the beautiful, romantic River Isis. There are also more restaurants and bars nearby, and a lot of shops.

It's the kind of hotel you don't want to leave!



Reading

9 Galileo Galilei – the father of modern science

1  Read about Galileo. Correct the sentences about him.

1 Galileo was born in Padua.

Galileo was born in Pisa.

2 His father was a scientist.

3 He was a professor at the University of Pisa.

4 He was the father of six children.

5 His theory was that the sun went around the earth.

6 He spent his last years in prison.

7 He was completely deaf when he died.

2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What nationality was Galileo?
- 2 He was a physicist and a scientist. What else was he?
- 3 When was he born?
- 4 Where was he a student?
- 5 What was his job at the University of Padua?
- 6 Was he married?
- 7 What could he see with his telescope?
- 8 Why were his ideas dangerous?
- 9 Why was he not sent to prison?



Galileo Galilei – the father of modern science



Galileo Galilei was an Italian physicist, mathematician, astronomer, and philosopher. He was a brilliant scientist.

HIS EARLY YEARS

Galileo was born in 1564 in Pisa, Italy. He was the first of six children of Vincenzo Galilei and Giulia Ammannati. His father was a famous musician.

Galileo's early education was in a monastery. From there, in 1581, he went to the University of Pisa, where he was a student of medicine and mathematics. Then from 1592 to 1610 he went to the University of Padua. He wasn't a student at this university – he was a professor of mathematics and astronomy.

Galileo was the father of three children – two daughters and a son – but he wasn't married to their mother.

HIS SCIENTIFIC LIFE


Galileo made excellent telescopes. With them he could see moons going round the planet Jupiter and the planet Venus going round the sun. At the time, there was the belief that the earth was the centre of the universe and the sun went round the earth. However, by 1610 Galileo's theory was that the earth was not the centre of our universe. Galileo said that the sun was the centre, and the earth moved round it.

HIS LAST YEARS

Some religious organisations weren't happy with Galileo's theories. His ideas were dangerous because they were different from the ideas in the Bible. Finally, in 1634 there was a trial. Galileo was 70 and not in good health so he wasn't sent to prison, but he couldn't leave his house in Florence. It was here that he died in 1642. He was 78 years old and completely blind.

Reading

5 John Lennon 1940–1980

1  Read about John Lennon. Complete the sentences.

- 1 John's father left home when he was five.
- 2 His mother died when _____.
- 3 He started The Beatles with Paul and George in _____.
- 4 The Beatles played more than _____.
- 5 The last album they made was _____.
- 6 The Beatles broke up in _____.
- 7 John and Yoko lived in an apartment near _____.

2 Look at the answers about John and The Beatles. Complete the questions.

- 1 'Who did John live with?'
'He lived with his aunt Mimi.'
- 2 'How _____ his mother _____?'
'She died in a car accident.'
- 3 'Where _____ John _____ to school?'
'Quarry Bank High School in Liverpool.'
- 4 'When _____ The Beatles _____?'
'They started in 1960.'
- 5 'When _____ they first _____ to the United States?'
'In 1964.'
- 6 'Why _____ they _____ playing live concerts?'
'Because the audience made too much noise.'
- 7 'Who _____ John _____ in 1969?'
'Yoko Ono.'
- 8 'Where _____ they _____ to?'
'New York.'
- 9 'When _____ John _____ and _____ *Imagine*?'
'In 1971.'
- 10 'Where _____ Mark Chapman _____ John Lennon?'
'Outside his apartment.'

John Lennon

1940–1980

John Lennon was one of The Beatles. With Paul McCartney he wrote some of the greatest songs of the 20th century.



John Lennon had an unhappy childhood. His father left home when he was five. His mother couldn't bring him up, so John lived with his aunt Mimi until he was 19. When he was 17, his mother died in a car crash.

He went to Quarry Bank High School in Liverpool. He met George Harrison and Paul McCartney, and in 1960 they started a band called The Beatles.

The Beatles recorded their first single 'Love Me Do' in 1962. They became famous in 1963, when they played more than 200 concerts. In 1964 they went to the United States for the first time and played on American television.

End of concerts

The Beatles stopped playing live concerts in 1966 because the audience made so much noise that nobody could hear the music. But they continued to record songs, and in 1967 they made the album *Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*. The last album they recorded together was *Abbey Road*.

John Lennon married the artist, Yoko Ono, in 1969, and in 1970 The Beatles broke up. John and Yoko moved to New York. John wrote and sang his most famous song 'Imagine' in 1971. In 1980 he recorded a new album, *Double Fantasy*.

He was killed a month later. An American, Mark Chapman, shot him outside his New York apartment near Central Park. Two days before his murder John Lennon told an interviewer, 'I feel safe in New York. I can go anywhere. It's my home.'



INGLÉS

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN Y PROMOCIÓN

ALUMNOS LIBRES

NIVEL BÁSICO

NIVEL BÁSICO

1. Programa

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE TRES DE FEBRERO

CÁTEDRA DE INGLÉS

Objetivos y Contenidos Mínimos de la Materia

Objetivo General: Lograr que el alumno desarrolle competencias comunicativas que le permitan comunicarse en forma simple pero efectiva en una variedad de situaciones en las cuales el inglés es usado como lengua internacional, es decir que pueda desarrollar su **comprensión auditiva** y su **lectocomprensión**, y que además sea capaz de poder **comunicarse en forma tanto verbal como escrita** dentro de esas mismas situaciones. En la parte auditiva, se requerirá que el alumno pueda comprender no sólo a las personas que estén hablando frente a él sino también material grabado, y que sea capaz de resolver ejercicios sobre el mismo; en la parte de lectocomprensión, se espera que el alumno pueda comprender un texto y resolver también ejercicios basados en él.

Curso: *Nivel Básico*
Número de horas semanales: *cuatro*
Número de horas totales del curso: *sesenta*
Duración: *un cuatrimestre*

Objetivos y Contenidos Específicos de este Nivel: En este nivel se espera que el alumno pueda comprender, responder preguntas y expresarse en forma espontánea, dentro de las siguientes áreas:

1. Requerir y dar detalles personales: nombre y apellido, edad, estado civil, lugar de origen, profesión, lugar donde vive y trabaja, nacionalidad, números de documentos personales, número telefónico, dirección; requerir y dar información sobre gustos personales y datos sobre la familia.
2. Deletrear.
3. Saludar.
4. Expresar ubicación de personas, objetos, etc.
5. Presentarse a sí mismo y presentar a otras personas.
6. Expresar posesión.
7. Requerir y suministrar información sobre hábitos, rutinas y estados permanentes.

8. Requerir y suministrar información sobre la hora.
9. Participar en conversaciones cotidianas simples.
10. Redacción de un email informal.
11. Completar un formulario.
12. Expresar existencia.
13. Describir una habitación (ambiente), una casa o departamento.
14. Requerir y suministrar información sobre precios.
15. Expresar habilidad o capacidad en el presente y en el pasado.
16. Requerir y suministrar información sobre fecha y lugar de nacimiento.
17. Requerir y suministrar información sobre la ubicación de diferentes lugares o comercios en un sitio determinado (un edificio, una ciudad, etc.)
18. Requerir y suministrar información sobre el pasado (sobre hechos y personas); biografías.
19. Celebraciones.
20. Pedir y ofrecer en forma amable.
21. Redacción de una carta o e-mail formal (para solicitar un empleo).
22. Narración de un viaje / vacaciones / celebraciones pasadas.
23. Fechas

Estructuras y Áreas Temáticas

1. El alfabeto
2. Números de 1-100
3. Ciudades y países
4. Profesiones y ocupaciones
5. Plurales regulares e irregulares
6. Los días de la semana
7. Los meses del año
8. Nacionalidades
9. Uso de los pronombres personales
10. Posesión: adjetivos posesivos, uso del genitivo "s" y "have"
11. Pronombres objetivos
12. Tiempo presente simple (en sus tres formas: afirmativa, interrogativa y negativa, para expresar hábitos, rutinas y estados permanentes)
13. Las estaciones del año
14. La familia
15. Fórmulas sociales usadas para saludar, al presentar o conocer a alguien, etc.
16. La hora
17. Actividades recreativas: "like + ING"
18. Adjetivos opuestos
19. Adverbios y expresiones que indican frecuencia
20. Descripción en presente: *There is / there are; Have / has*
21. *Some – any* (con sustantivos contables)
22. Adjetivos y pronombres demostrativos: *This / that / these / those*
23. Vocabulario sobre el mobiliario de una vivienda, escuela, oficina, etc.
24. Preposiciones de lugar
25. Nombres de sitios o comercios de una ciudad
26. *Can – could*

- 27. *Was / were*
- 28. *Was / were born*
- 29. Descripción en pasado: *There was / there were*
- 30. Adverbios de intensidad: *(not) at all, a (little) bit, quite, very, really*
- 31. Pedidos:
 - a) *Can you (help)...?*
 - b) *Could you give me ...?*
 - c) *Can / could I have ...?*
- 32. Palabras que van juntas: sustantivo + sustantivo, verbo + sustantivo
- 33. Tiempo pasado simple (verbos regulares e irregulares). Formas afirmativa, interrogativa y negativa
- 34. Conectores: *and, so, but, because, when, until, however*
- 35. Expresiones de tiempo pasado: *last ..., ... ago, yesterday (morning / afternoon / evening)*
- 36. Preposiciones de tiempo: *in, on, at.*
- 37. Otras preposiciones
- 38. Números del 100-1,000,000
- 39. Números ordinales (su uso con fechas, etc.)
- 40. Adjetivos terminados en -ing y -ed
- 42. Adverbios de modo
- 43. Objetos personales y de uso cotidiano

Alumnos Libres:

Evaluación y Promoción

Para su promoción al siguiente nivel, el alumno deberá rendir un examen que constará de **dos partes, en las que el mismo deberá obtener, como mínimo, el 60% de la nota total.**

1. **Un examen escrito**, en el que se evaluará la aptitud del alumno para expresarse en forma escrita, su capacidad para formular preguntas y responderlas, sus conocimientos gramaticales, su nivel de comprensión auditiva y su capacidad de lectocomprensión.
2. **Un examen oral**, en el que se evaluará su aptitud para expresarse en forma oral y, además, su capacidad para formular preguntas y responderlas, sus conocimientos gramaticales y su nivel de comprensión auditiva. Se evaluará también su fluidez y pronunciación.

Para aprobar el examen, ambas partes deberán estar aprobadas, y la nota final será el resultado del promedio de las mismas. Si alguna de las dos no resultara aprobada, el examen se considerará desaprobado en su totalidad y el alumno deberá rendir ambos exámenes nuevamente en una instancia posterior.

Si, en cambio, el alumno se presentara a rendir una de las partes y resultara aprobado en la misma pero estuviera ausente en la otra, se lo considerará como ausente.

Bibliografía

- Soars, Liz and John: **New Headway English Course – Elementary – Fourth Edition** (Oxford University Press - 2011)
Student's Book y Workbook
Unidades 1 - 7
- Publicación de la Cátedra de Inglés de UNTREF: **Cuadernillo de actividades para Nivel I** (Prof. Sara R. Dobry)
- Publicación de la Cátedra de Inglés de UNTREF: **Cuadernillo de actividades para Nivel II** (Prof. Sara R. Dobry)

2. Modelo de examen final escrito

EXAM PRACTICE NIVEL BÁSICO

I- Complete the conversation

Louisa and Tommy met on the beach in Cancun. They strike up a conversation. Complete the dialogue.

- Tommy: Hi.?
- Louisa: Yes. I like Cancun very much. The sea is blue and the sand is white.
- Tommy:?
- Louisa: No, not always. Generally I go to some place in Argentina.
- Tommy:?
- Louisa: Yes, of course I can swim. And I can dive too.
- Tommy:on your last holidays?
- Louisa: I went to Cordoba
- Tommy: Oh! I was in Cordoba too!
- Louisa:
- Tommy: No, I wasn't in Carlos Paz. I was in San Marcos Sierras.
- Louisa:
- Tommy: Oh, yes. I saw the hippies. They're nice!
- Louisa: good hotels in San Marcos Sierras?
- Tommy: No, there aren't. But there are some good camping sites.
- Louisa: a hospital?
- Tommy: Yes, there is. It is a very modern place.
- Louisa:
- Tommy: I ate *alfajores* and *criollitos*.
- Louisa: Let's go to the sea now. It's very hot!
- Tommy: Good idea! Let's go!

II- Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Dilma Rouseff from?
2. Is there an important library in Buenos Aires?
3. Can you use a smartphone?
4. Can your sister drive a car?
5. Where were you last night?
6. Was your friend in your house last Sunday?
7. Did you spend your last holidays in Argentina?
8. Where did you go?
9. Who did you visit last Sunday?
10. When did you start school?

III- Fill in the blanks of the text below using the past of the verbs in the box (there are some extra verbs you do need to use, and there are verbs you may need to use more than once).

invent	work	have	want	write	be
study	can	live	not understand	not finish	make
not go	think	leave			

Leonardo da Vinci in Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth century. He a student in Florence, where he painting, sculpture and design. He started a lot of paintings, but he many of them. His picture of the Mona Lisa is the most famous portrait in the world. Leonardo interested in many things. He to know about everything he saw. He examined the human body. He that the sun round the earth. He music. He a flying machine 400 years before the first one flew. Many people his ideas. It is difficult to think that one man do so much.

IV- Write sentences to describe Untref University (Caseros I) using there is / there are / some / any and prepositions.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

V- Listen to the audiotext and decide whether the following sentences are True (T) or False (F). <https://soundcloud.com/ello-todd/grammar-5-saras-hometown>

- There are more than 50,000 people.
- There aren't any Argentinian restaurants.
- In summer there is snow.
- There are nice people.
- There are a lot of things to do at night.
- There are few bars.
- There are a lot of good universities.

VI- Read Alison ´s article about her trip to Australia and decide whether the statements below are true or false.

After we finished school, Louise and I wanted to go to Australia. We saved up money for the air tickets and in June we set off. First we flew to Sydney, in the south-east. We started looking for work there and after a few days we got jobs at a seafood restaurant. We worked there for the next couple of months, then we bought an old car and drove a thousand miles up north to Brisbane, where we got jobs in another restaurant. After that, we went up to Cairns near the barrier reef where we relaxed for a couple of weeks. Next, we drove across the north of Australia to Darwin. After that we drove around the desert in the middle of Australia for a couple of weeks but it began to get boring. So Louise decided to drive the car back to Sydney and I went off to another place, Adelaide. I stayed there for a week. Then I took the bus to Melbourne where I got a job in an office for three weeks. Finally I returned to Sydney where I met up with Louise again and we flew back to England just in time for Christmas.

We were away for six months altogether and had a brilliant time.

Answer True (T) or False (F).

1. They took a lot of money to spend in Australia.
2. Only Louise got a job in Australia.
3. They didn't work all the time.
4. Alison always worked in a restaurant.
5. They were separated for some time.
6. They were back in England for a special celebration.

VII- Write the a short biography about your favorite actor/ singer. The information you give need not be true. (around 100 words) DO NOT WRITE LOOSE SENTENCES.

3. **Examen final oral:**

- El examen se rinde de a pares. La nota es individual.

- Descripción del examen final oral:

1- hablar sobre los textos de la bibliografía

From the Student´s Book

- Annalisa´s Blog (p10/11)
- Babur Ali (p18/19)
- My Perfect Weekend (p26/27)
- Inside the White House (p34/35)
- A Passion for Success (p42/43)
- Oprah - TV Star and Billionaire (p46/47)
- Planes to Rockets in Sixty Years (p58/59)

From the Workbook

- The Eurostar Train Driver (p13)
- My Perfect Weekend (p20)
- The Malmaison Hotel, Oxford (p25)
- Galileo Galilei (p32)
- John Lennon (p38)

2- contestar preguntas de las profesoras y hablar sobre los distintos temas del programa

3- realizar un diálogo con el compañero sobre:

- Introductions
- Greetings
- Exchanging personal information
- Interacciones sociales incluidas en el material bibliográfico

READING AND LISTENING

A student's blog

- 1 Look at the photos of London. What can you see?
What other famous places do you know in London?
- 2 Work with a partner. Complete the sentences with suitable adjectives from the box.

big	small	nice	beautiful
expensive	interesting	difficult	easy
friendly	cold	sunny	

- 1 London is/isn't a/an _____ city.
- 2 The people are/aren't _____.
- 3 The weather is/isn't _____.
- 4 English is/isn't a/an _____ language.

Discuss your ideas with the class.

- 3 **T 1.11** Annalisa is a student in London. Read and listen to her blog. Are the sentences true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Annalisa is from Italy. ✓
- 2 She's in Rome. X *She isn't in Rome. She's in London.*
- 3 Peter and Helen have two sons.
- 4 She's in a small school.
- 5 Her school is in the centre.
- 6 The students in her class are all from Europe.
- 7 Rosie is Annalisa's teacher.
- 8 The National Gallery is expensive.
- 9 The Underground is difficult to use.
- 10 The coffee is good.

- 4 Complete the questions about Annalisa. Ask and answer them with your partner.

- 1 *Where's* Annalisa from? *Italy.*
- 2 _____ her school? *In the centre of London.*
- 3 What's _____ name? *Charlotte.*
- 4 _____ name? *Wilson.*
- 5 _____ their _____?
In Notting Hill, in West London.
- 6 How _____ the two brothers?
Edward's 16 and Rick's 19.
- 7 _____ OK?
Yes, it is. It's cold and sunny.

T 1.12 Listen, check, and practise.

- 5 Look at the photos in Annalisa's blog. What/Who can you see?



MY LONDON FAMILY



MY SCHOOL



LONDON





ANNALISA'S BLOG

DAY 1: Welcome to my blog! It's in English!!

POSTED ON APRIL 6TH BY ANNALISA

Hello! I'm an Italian student. I'm in Notting Hill, London, England! I'm here to learn English.

My English family are the Wilsons. Peter (the husband) and Helen (the wife) have three children: Edward, 16, Rick, 19, and Rosie, 23. Rosie's married. They're very friendly, but they speak very fast! It's difficult to understand them.

DAY 3: My first day at school!

POSTED ON APRIL 8TH BY ANNALISA

Today is my first English class at St Martin's College. It's a big school in the centre – in Covent Garden. It's near a lot of shops, cafés, and theatres. It's great! My class is very international! The students are from Mexico, Japan, Egypt, Spain, Hungary, and Switzerland. Our teacher's name is Charlotte. She's very young and she's very nice. I really like her. She's a good teacher.

DAY 10: I love London!!

POSTED ON APRIL 15TH BY ANNALISA

Hello again! It's great here. I love London! It's big, but interesting. I like shopping, but it's very expensive. I go to the parks. They are really beautiful. And I go to museums and galleries. The National Gallery is free! I go by bus or by Underground – it's very easy. The weather's OK, cold but sunny. The food is OK, too! And the coffee is great! There are a lot of Italian coffee bars in London! Check out my photos!

Listening

- 6 **T 1.13** Listen to five conversations. Complete the chart.

	Where's Annalisa?	Who is she with?
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Vocabulary work

- 7 What is the opposite adjective?

- 1 a *good* student a bad teacher
 2 a *big* city a _____ town
 3 a *hot* day _____ weather
 4 *horrible* coffee a _____ meal
 5 a *cheap* café an _____ restaurant
 6 an *old* man a _____ girl
 7 a *slow* bus a _____ car
 8 an *easy* exercise _____ homework

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Complete the verb *to be*.

I am
 you _____
 he _____
 she _____
 it _____
 we are
 they _____

- 2 Complete the possessive adjectives.

I	<u>my</u>
you	_____
he	_____
she	_____
we	_____
they	<u>their</u>

▶▶ Grammar Reference 1.1 – 1.2 p134.

▶▶ WRITING A blog p104

READING AND SPEAKING

A really good job

- Look at the pictures. Read these sentences about Babur Ali. Underline what you think is true.
 - Babur gets up at 5 a.m. / 8 a.m.
 - He helps his mother in the house / father at work.
 - He goes to school by bus / car.
 - He studies hard until 1 p.m. / 4 p.m.
 - He begins his homework / the classes at 5 p.m.
 - He likes / doesn't like his work.
 - He speaks / doesn't speak English.
 - He wants / doesn't want to go to university.
- Read the first paragraph about Babur. Ask and answer the questions with a partner.
 - Where does Babur come from?
 - Where does he live?
 - Does his village have a school?
 - Why is he lucky? **Because ...**
 - How much does his school cost?
 - What does he teach the children?
 - Are all the classes outdoors?
 - What's his school's name? Is it free?
- Read about Babur's *Busy days*. Ask and answer questions about the times in Babur's day.

What time does he get up? At 5 o'clock.
- Read about Babur's ambitions. Correct the sentences.
 - The school has 60 students.
It doesn't have 60 students. It has ...
 - It has five teachers.
 - Babur wants to stop teaching.
 - He wants to be a doctor.
- Look back at exercise 1. Were your answers correct?

Roleplay – An interview

- Work with a partner. Complete the questions.

1 How many students ... ?	5 ... your teacher's name?
2 How many teachers ... ?	6 ... a good teacher?
3 What time ... start/finish?	7 What ... teach?
4 How much ... cost?	8 ... he work hard?

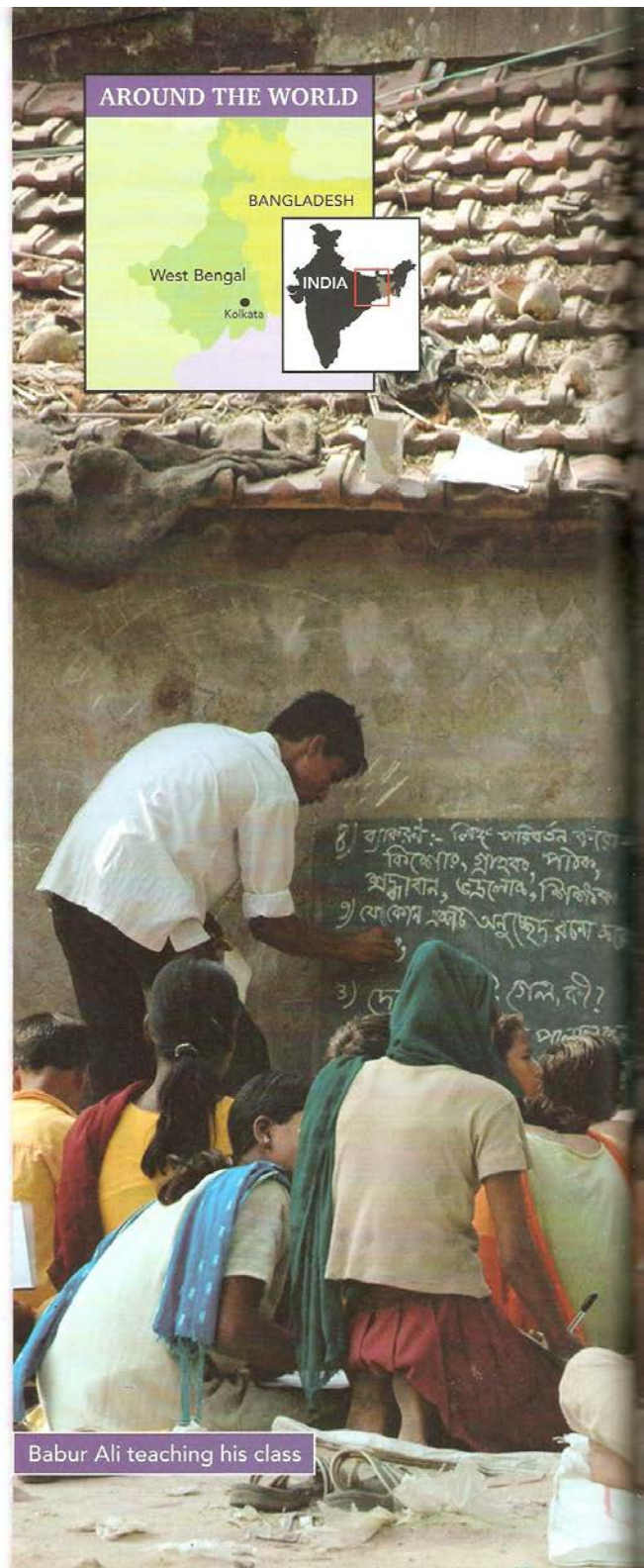
Student A

You are a journalist. Ask the questions.

Student B

You are one of Babur's students. Answer the questions.

T 2.13 Listen and compare.



Babur Ali teaching his class

Babur Ali



*'I love teaching.
I am never tired.'*

He's 16 years old and a head teacher!

Babur Ali comes from West Bengal in India. He is 16 years old and lives in the small village of Bhabta. His village doesn't have a school, but Babur is lucky because he goes to a private school in the next village. His school costs 1,000 rupees, £12 a year. This is too expensive for many children in Babur's village, but they want to learn, so Babur teaches them everything that he learns. More and more children want to learn, so Babur's friends help him teach. The classes are in bamboo huts, but sometimes they sit outdoors. The school is free and now has a name, the Anand Shiksha Niketan School, and Babur is the head teacher.

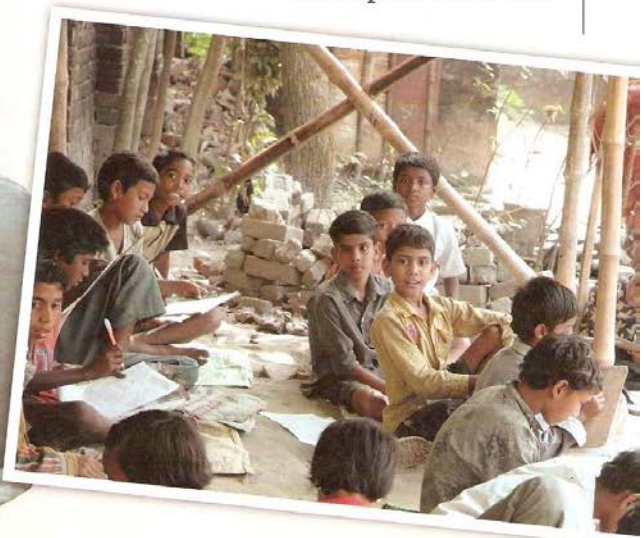
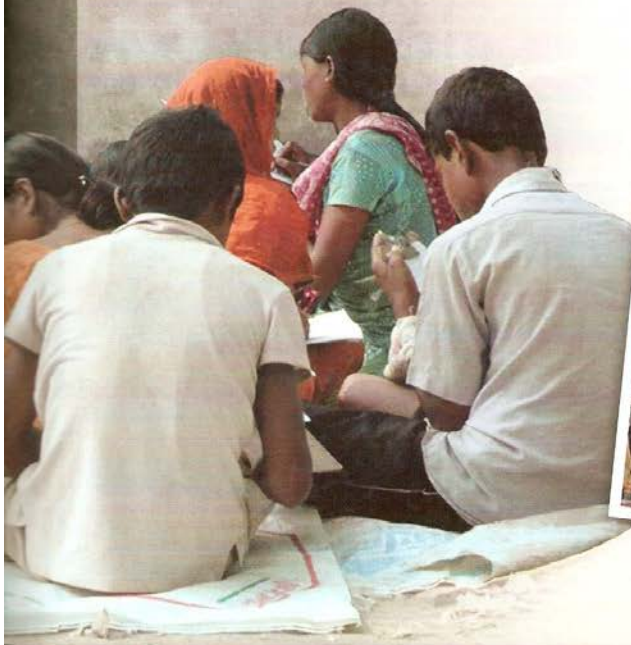
Busy days

Babur's days are very busy. He has no free time. He gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning and helps his mother with the housework. At 8 o'clock he goes by bus to his school three miles away. He studies hard all day until 4.00 in the afternoon. Then he travels back to his village and at 5.00 he begins the classes. He teaches English, Bengali, history, and maths until 8.00 in the evening. He says, 'I love teaching. I am never tired.'

Babur's ambitions

Now the school has 650 students and ten teachers. Babur wants to study at university, but he doesn't want to stop teaching. He says,

*'I always want to
teach poor children.'*



READING AND SPEAKING

Town and country weekends

- 1 Match a verb in A with the words in B.

watch TV

A	B
watch	shopping cards
listen to	music dancing
play	the piano TV late
go	French films dinner
get up	
cook	

T 3.7 Listen and check. Can you remember the sentences?

- 2 Look at the pictures and read the introductions about Jamie Cullum and Shilpa Shetty. What do they do? What do they like doing at weekends?
- 3 Work in two groups.
- Group A** Read about **Jamie Cullum**.
Group B Read about **Shilpa Shetty**.
- 4 Answer the questions about your person.
- 1 Does he/she stay in the town or country at weekends?
 - 2 Who does she/he like to be with?
 - 3 What does he/she do on Friday evening?
 - 4 What does she/he like doing on Saturday morning?
 - 5 Where does he/she go shopping?
 - 6 What does she/he do on Sunday?
 - 7 Does he/she like playing cards?
 - 8 Does she/he like cooking?
- 5 Work with a partner from the other group. Compare Jamie and Shilpa.
- What things do they both like doing?
 - What things are different?

Speaking

- 6 On a piece of paper write down two things you like doing at weekends.

going to clubs and cycling

Give the paper to another student. Read aloud the activities. Who is it?

It's Pierre!

No, it's Marcus!

- 7 **T 3.8** Listen to part of a song by Jamie Cullum. Do you like his music?

MY PERFECT



Jamie Cullum

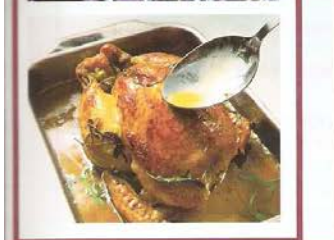
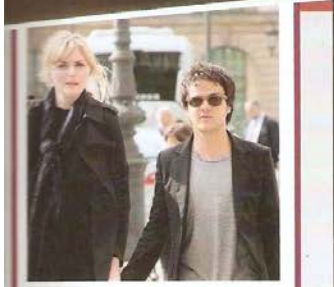
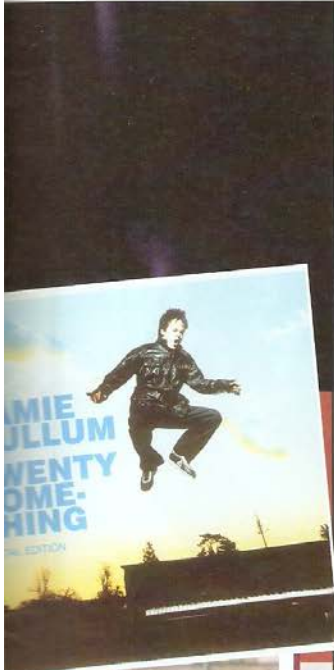
Song-writer and jazz pianist Jamie Cullum lives in London with his wife Sophie Dahl, the model and cookery writer. He enjoys going to markets, French films, and playing cards at weekends.

JAMIE SAYS, 'In my work I travel a lot and I stay in different hotels, so my perfect weekend is at home with my family and friends. I live in a flat in north-west London next to my brother, Ben, and at weekends I like being with him and my wife, Sophie. On Friday nights, we often go to a club – we all love dancing.

On Saturdays, we get up late and I make breakfast; that's important to me. Then I sit at my piano – it's in my kitchen – and I play for a couple of hours. I don't write songs, I just play. My cat, Luna, listens. Sometimes in the afternoon we go shopping in Portobello Market. I love old things. I have black leather cowboy boots from there. Also, I look for old postcards – I like reading about people from the past. In the evening, we often watch a French or Japanese film – I enjoy foreign films.

After that I like playing cards – poker – with friends, sometimes until early Sunday morning. We sleep late on Sundays, but then I like cooking Sunday dinner, usually roast chicken. I really enjoy cooking. In the evening I call my parents and my nan – they like hearing about my week!

WEEKEND



Shilpa Shetty

Indian film actress and model Shilpa Shetty has homes in Mumbai and England. She enjoys takeaway pizza, going to garden centres, and playing cards at weekends.

SHILPA SAYS, 'Here in England my perfect weekend begins at my home in the countryside with my husband Raj Kundra. On Fridays, we usually watch TV, but sometimes friends or family come to play cards – poker. I love poker. We get a takeaway pizza – pizza goes best with playing cards – and I drink green tea. I love green tea.'

On Saturdays, I get up late, at about 10.45, and then I have a long bath. Sometimes I watch TV in the bath or listen to music. I like staying in the country at weekends – I love walking barefoot on the grass. We go to a pub for lunch – I like the puddings, especially sticky toffee pudding. I prefer to have Saturday evening at home. We like watching cookery programmes; Jamie Oliver is my favourite. I like cooking Indian food, but not at weekends.

On Sundays, I love shopping and gardening. I always buy my clothes from small boutiques, and I love visiting garden centres. I love flowers. My homes in Mumbai and England are always full of beautiful white lilies. I don't cook on Sunday, we prefer eating out and sometimes, if we have time, we go to a spa hotel for a swim and a massage. It's a great way to end a perfect weekend.'



READING AND SPEAKING

America's most famous address

- 1 Look at the pictures of the White House. What can you see?
- 2 What do you know about the White House? Do you think these sentences are true (✓) or false (X)?
 - 1 The White House is more than 200 years old. ✓
 - 2 No one lives in the White House.
 - 3 All the rooms are government offices.
 - 4 The Oval Office is where the President works.
 - 5 The White House is open to the public.
 - 6 There are a lot of things for a president to do in his free time.
- 3 Read the text and check your answers.
- 4 Answer the questions.
 - 1 The White House has two uses. What are they?
 - 2 Where exactly in the White House does the President live?
 - 3 Where does he work?
 - 4 Where do special guests stay?
 - 5 What is in the Oval Office?
 - 6 What does each new president change?
 - 7 How much does it cost to visit the White House?
 - 8 How many people work in the White House?
 - 9 What can the President do to relax?
- 5 Find the numbers in the text. What do they refer to?
50 - There are fifty states.

50 304 million 6,000 132 35 five six 140



34 Unit 4 • Somewhere to live



INSIDE THE

The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington DC, is the most famous address in America. It is where the United States President works, but it is also his private home where he lives with his family. He has children's birthday parties, holiday dinners, and weddings in this world-famous building.

THE BUILDING

First built in 1800, the White House is where the President of the United States governs a country of 50 states and 304 million people.

He lives with his family on the second and third floors. There are 16 bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, and a dining room. Special guests stay in the Queen's Bedroom or the Lincoln Bedroom.

In the West Wing are the staff offices. The President's own office, the Oval Office, is also there. It has three large windows behind the President's desk, and there is a fireplace at the other end.

Each new president chooses new curtains, new furniture, and a special new carpet. There are pictures of old presidents on the wall, and there is the famous desk, a gift from the British Queen Victoria in 1880.



WHITE HOUSE



THE WHITE HOUSE DAY BY DAY

The White House is open to visitors. It is free. About 6,000 people a day visit. The President meets special guests in the East Room, and he talks to journalists in the Press Room.

About 150 people work for the President in the West Wing and for the First Lady in the East Wing. Another 100 people look after the building day and night.

There are 132 rooms, 35 bathrooms, and five kitchens, all on six floors. There are three elevators*. The State Dining Room is big enough for 140 guests.

Outside, gardeners grow fruit and vegetables. There is also a tennis court, a jogging track, and a swimming pool. Inside there is a movie theater*, a billiard room, a bowling alley, and a library. As former President Reagan said,

'The White House is like an eight-star hotel!'

* elevator (US) = lift * movie theater (US) = cinema

Language work

6 Ask and answer questions about things in the White House.

- a cinema
- many offices
- many bathrooms
- a swimming pool
- a library
- any elevators
- a tennis court
- a vegetable garden

Is there a cinema?

Yes, there is.

Are there many offices?

Yes, there are a lot.

7 Match a verb with a place. Make sentences.

You can cook in the kitchen.

Verb	Place
cook	bedroom
sleep	office
have a shower	dining room
relax	living room
eat	garden
work	kitchen
read	bathroom
grow vegetables	library

Project

Research a famous building in your country. Where is it? Is it a government building? A cathedral? A museum?

Tell the other students about it.

▶▶ WRITING T 4.9 Describing your home p107



READING AND SPEAKING

A talented family

- 1 Do you have any talented people in your family? What can they do?
- 2 Look at the pictures of Nicola Benedetti and her father, Gio. Read the introduction to the article. Answer the questions.
 - 1 What does Nicola do?
 - 2 Why was 2004 special for her?
 - 3 Where does she live?
 - 4 What does her sister do?
 - 5 What does her father do?
- 3 Work in two groups.

Group A Read about **Nicola**. Answer these questions.

- 1 Was music important in her family?
- 2 How old was Nicola when she could play the violin?
- 3 Did her father work hard?
- 4 Were her grandparents rich or poor?
- 5 Is money important to Nicola and her father?
- 6 Does her father like classical music?
- 7 What does she teach her father? What does he teach her?
- 8 When does she play the violin with her sister?

Group B Read about **Gio**. Answer these questions.

- 1 Where was Gio born?
 - 2 Why couldn't he buy the Jaguar car?
 - 3 What was Gio's business?
 - 4 How old was Nicola when she could play the violin?
 - 5 Can Gio play a musical instrument?
 - 6 What music does he like? What doesn't he like?
 - 7 Does Nicola work hard?
 - 8 Why does he cry?
- 4 Work with a partner from the other group. Tell your partner about your person.

Language work

- 5 Who or what do these adjectives from the text refer to?

busy	important	difficult	proud
hard-working	classical	expensive	passionate
poor	close	independent	sentimental

Nicola's father was always *busy*.

What do you think?

Work as a class. Discuss the questions.

- Do Nicola and Gio have a good relationship?
- How are they similar? How are they different?
- Does Nicola have a good relationship with her sister?
- What about *your* family? Who are you close to? Why?

A PASSION FOR SUCCESS



Nicola Benedetti is a world-famous violinist. She was the BBC Young Musician of the Year in 2004 when she was 16. She lives in Chiswick, west London, near her sister, Stephanie, who is also a violinist. Their father, Gio Benedetti, is a businessman. He lives with his wife, Francesca, in Scotland.



Nicola Benedetti

A PASSION FOR

Music



• When I was young, music wasn't very important in our house. Then, when I was four, I started playing the violin. In my first lesson, I was so happy, I couldn't stop crying.

My dad, Gio, was always busy. He was very hard-working. His parents were poor, so he wanted to give me and my sister everything. I like hard work too, and I know what I want – if someone says to me “You can't do that”, I think “Oh yes I can!” That's very like my dad.

But my dad's a businessman, and I'm an artist. Money is very important to him, but for me, success isn't the same as earning lots of money. He likes the music I play, but he doesn't like classical music very much. I teach him about music, and he tells me about business.

My sister and I are very close. We sometimes play together – not professionally, but at family occasions like weddings and at Christmas.

I live for my work. I never want to stop. Music is my life. •



Gio Benedetti

A PASSION FOR

Business



• I was born in a small village near Lucca in Italy. We were poor but happy. When I was ten, I came to Scotland to live with my uncle. It was very difficult.

When I was 16, there was a beautiful car – a Jaguar – in the shops but I couldn't afford it. It was too expensive. So I started a business to make money – a dry-cleaning business. Soon there were 15 shops. By the time I was 19, I could afford the Jaguar. That was a very good day!

Nicola was always independent, like me. She could play the violin when she was four. Now she plays concerts all over the world. I am so proud of her. She practises for seven hours a day. Scotland is so proud of her. Everybody knows her now.

I can't play any musical instruments. I like country and western music, but not classical. Nicola knows what she wants. She has a passion to succeed, like me, and she works very hard to get it. When she plays the violin, she's passionate – that's the Italian in her. When I see her play, I often cry. I can't help it. I'm very sentimental. •





6

Life's ups and downs

Past Simple (1) – regular and irregular • Describing feelings • What's the date?

STARTER

When were your grandparents and great-grandparents born? Where were they born? What were their jobs? Were they rich or poor?

If you know, tell the class.

I think my great-grandfather was a farmer.

He was born in about 1920 in ...

AMERICA'S RICHEST WOMAN

Past Simple – regular verbs

- Look at the photos. Do you know anything about the American TV star Oprah Winfrey?
- T 6.1** Read and listen to text A. Complete it with the verbs you hear. Answer the questions.
 - Is Oprah Winfrey rich?
 - Where does she live and work?
 - How much does she earn?
- T 6.2** Read and listen to text B about her childhood. Answer the questions.
 - Where and when was she born?
 - Were her parents rich?
 - Was she clever? What could she do?

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Complete the sentences about Oprah with the verb *live*.

Now she _____ in California.

When she was a child, she _____ with her grandmother.

- Read text B. Find the Past Simple of *work*, *clean*, *receive*, *study*, and *start*. How is the Past Simple formed?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.1 p138

Oprah

TV Star and Billionaire

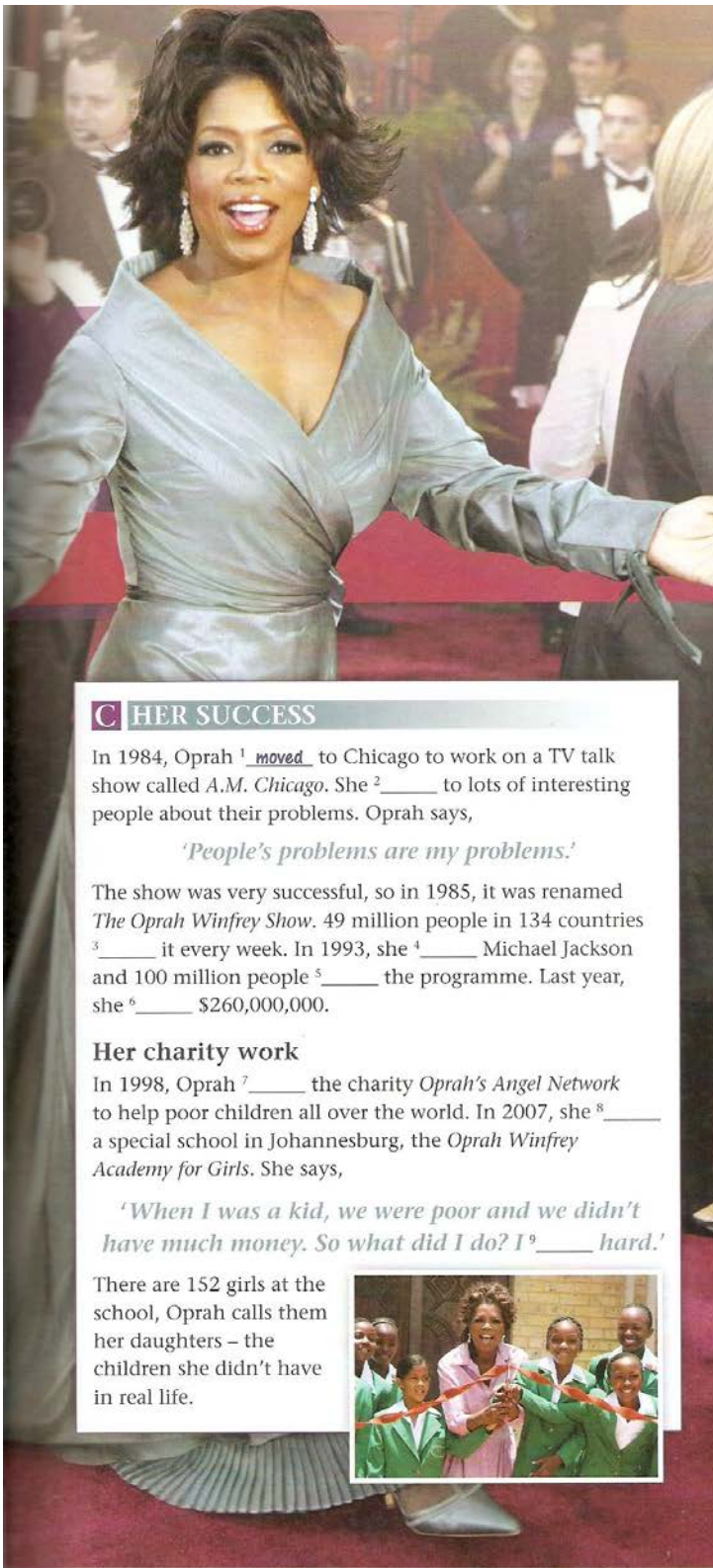
A THE WOMAN

Oprah Winfrey ¹ is a famous American TV star. She ² _____ in California, but she also ³ _____ an apartment in Chicago, where she ⁴ _____. Oprah is one of the richest women in America. She ⁵ _____ millions of dollars every year. She ⁶ _____ a lot of money to charity.

B HER CHILDHOOD

Oprah was born on January 29, 1954, in Kosciusko, Mississippi. Her parents were very poor. Her father, Vernon, worked in a coal mine and her mother, Vernita, cleaned houses. They couldn't look after Oprah, so she lived with her grandmother, Hattie Mae. Oprah was clever. She could read before she was three. When she was 17, she received a scholarship to Tennessee State University, where she studied drama. She also started reading the news at the local radio station.





C HER SUCCESS

In 1984, Oprah ¹ *moved* to Chicago to work on a TV talk show called *A.M. Chicago*. She ² _____ to lots of interesting people about their problems. Oprah says,

'People's problems are my problems.'

The show was very successful, so in 1985, it was renamed *The Oprah Winfrey Show*. 49 million people in 134 countries ³ _____ it every week. In 1993, she ⁴ _____ Michael Jackson and 100 million people ⁵ _____ the programme. Last year, she ⁶ _____ \$260,000,000.

Her charity work

In 1998, Oprah ⁷ _____ the charity *Oprah's Angel Network* to help poor children all over the world. In 2007, she ⁸ _____ a special school in Johannesburg, the *Oprah Winfrey Academy for Girls*. She says,

'When I was a kid, we were poor and we didn't have much money. So what did I do? I ⁹ _____ hard.'

There are 152 girls at the school, Oprah calls them her daughters – the children she didn't have in real life.



4 What is the Past Simple of these verbs?

watch	interview	study	talk
move	start	earn	open

T 6.3 Listen and check.

5 **T 6.4** Listen to text C. Complete it with the Past Simple form of the verbs in exercise 4.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Find a question with *did* and a negative with *didn't* in text C.
- Look at these questions.
Where **does** Oprah work?
Where **did** her father work?
Did is the past of *do* and *does*.
- We use *didn't* (= *did not*) to form the negative.
We **didn't** have much money.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.2 p138

6 Complete the questions about Oprah.

- Where did her father work?
In a coal mine.
- What _____ her mother do?
She cleaned houses.
- Who _____ Oprah _____ with?
Her grandmother.
- What _____ she _____?
Drama.
- When _____ she _____ Michael Jackson?
In 1993.



- How much _____ she _____ last year?
\$260 million.
- When _____ she _____ the girls' school?
In 2007.
- _____ her parents _____ much money?
No, they didn't.

T 6.5 Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers with a partner.

READING AND SPEAKING

Sixty years of flight

- 1 Look at the pictures. Who are the men? What did they do? When did they do it?
- 2 Read the titles. What was 'phenomenal'?
- 3 Work in two groups.

Group A Read about the first air journey.

Group B Read about the first man on the moon.

Answer the questions.

- 1 When and where did the journey begin?
 - 2 How long did it take?
 - 3 How far was the journey there?
 - 4 How fast did he/they go?
 - 5 Where did the journey end?
 - 6 In what way was this flight a beginning?
- 4 Find a partner from the other group. Compare and swap your answers to exercise 3.
 - 5 Work with the same partner. Look again at the texts and answer these questions.

Blériot

- 1 Why was Blériot's flight difficult?
- 2 Was the weather good?
- 3 How did he know where to land?
- 4 What did he win?

Apollo 11

- 5 Why couldn't the astronauts sleep?
- 6 What did Armstrong say as he stepped onto the moon?
- 7 How long did they spend walking on the moon's surface?
- 8 What did they leave on the moon?

Speaking

- 6 Find the numbers in the texts. What do they refer to?

1909 37 4.30 40 250 1,000

1969 three 30 8.17 600 million one 22

T17 Listen and check.

- 7 Work with a partner. Use the numbers in exercise 6 to help you retell the stories.

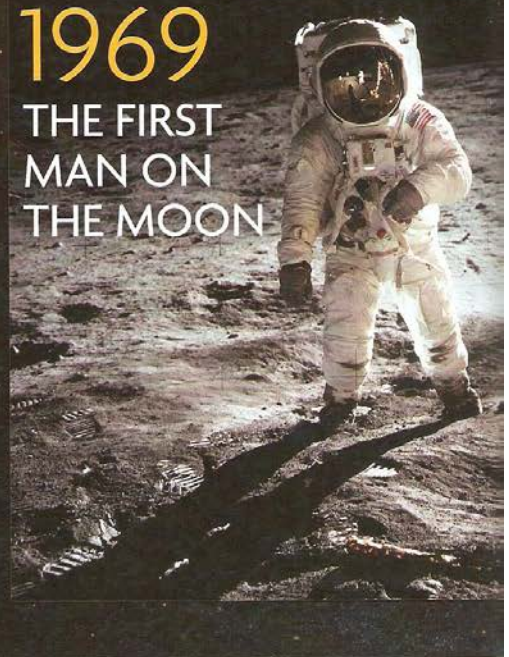
PLANES TO

There are just 60 years between the first

1909 THE FIRST AIR JOURNEY



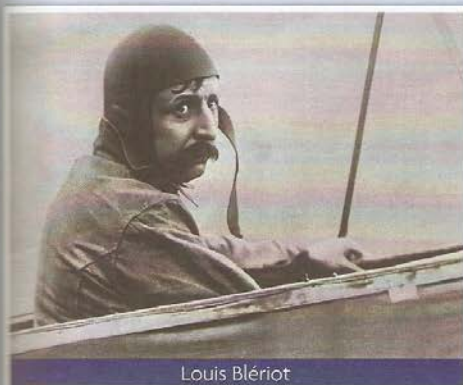
1969 THE FIRST MAN ON THE MOON



ROCKETS IN SIXTY YEARS

flight and the first man on the moon. In the 20th century, progress in aviation was phenomenal.

On July 25 1909, a Frenchman, Louis Blériot, became the first man to complete an air journey when he flew from Calais, in the north of France, to Dover, in the south of England. Blériot's flight amazed the whole of Europe. People thought that such a journey was impossible.



Louis Blériot

THE FLIGHT

The flight wasn't easy. Mr Blériot, a 37-year-old engineer, couldn't swim, so he didn't want to come down in the Channel. He couldn't walk very well because of an injury to his leg, and he didn't have a compass.

On the morning of the 25th, he took off at 4.30 from a field at the edge of a cliff. It took 37 minutes to complete the 22-mile journey. The plane flew at 40 miles per hour at an altitude of 250 feet.

Everything went well until he flew into fog. 'I continued flying for ten minutes, but I couldn't see the land, only the sky and the sea. It was the most dangerous part of the flight. I wasn't worried about the machine. It flew beautifully. Finally, I saw the land,' he told reporters.

LANDING IN ENGLAND

When he got to Dover, he saw a French journalist waving a flag. He cut the engine at 60 feet and crashed into a field.

The news quickly went round the world, and Mr Blériot's flight was celebrated in London and Paris. He won a prize of £1,000.

'The crossing was the start of modern aviation,' said Louis Blériot, the grandson of the pioneer.

On 16 July 1969, at 9.30 in the morning, Apollo 11 lifted off from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. There were three astronauts – Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins. The enormous rocket took three days to complete the 250,000 miles to the moon, travelling at six miles per second (21,600 miles an hour). Then it circled the moon 30 times, giving time to prepare for the landing.



Neil Armstrong Michael Collins Buzz Aldrin

THE LUNAR LANDING

The lunar module landed on a part of the moon called the Sea of Tranquility at 8.17 in the evening on 20 July.

It was time for the astronauts to rest, but they were too excited to sleep. At 3.00 in the morning on July 21, Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. Six hundred million people all over the world watched on TV. As Armstrong took his first steps, he said the famous words, 'That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.'

WALKING ON THE MOON

Armstrong and Aldrin spent two and a half hours walking on the moon. They collected samples and set up scientific equipment. Finally, they put up a US flag. After 22 hours on the moon, the lunar module lifted off and flew up to join the rocket that took them back to Earth. They left an inscription:

HERE MEN FROM THE PLANET EARTH FIRST SET FOOT UPON THE MOON, JULY 1969. WE CAME IN PEACE FOR ALL MANKIND.

This flight was the beginning of man's exploration of space.

Reading and listening

7 The Eurostar train driver

1 Read about train driver, Brian Law. Are the sentences true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 He works five days a week.
He doesn't work five days a week. He works four days a week.
- 2 Sometimes he doesn't work at weekends.
- 3 Eurostar trains run 365 days a year.
- 4 The first train to Paris leaves before 5.00 a.m.
- 5 He does several journeys every day.
- 6 Brian starts work very early every day.
- 7 He always goes home in the evening.
- 8 Brian speaks good French.
- 9 He doesn't earn very much.
- 10 He goes to France on holiday.

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Brian usually works on Friday and Saturday.
- 2 He doesn't work on Christmas Day.
- 3 Brian _____ work at 4.30.
- 4 He _____ work at 12.00 noon.
- 5 The journey to Paris _____ 2 hours 15 minutes.
- 6 The train _____ at 160 km/h in the tunnel.
- 7 Brian _____ £45,000 a year.
- 8 He _____ going out with his wife, Angela.
- 9 Angela _____ at weekends.
- 10 He _____ 25 days' holiday a year.

3 Listen and complete the information about Brian's wife, Angela, and their son Toby.

	Angela	Toby
Age	36	_____
Job	chef in a _____ restaurant	works in a _____
Wage	£ _____ a year	£ _____ a day
Free time	_____ with Brian and their dogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sleeps • _____ • _____

The Eurostar train driver



Brian Law is a train driver for Eurostar. He drives high speed trains in England and in Europe.

Brian works four days a week. Sometimes he's free at the weekend, but usually he works on Friday and Saturday. Friday and Saturday are very busy days for Eurostar because everybody wants to go on holiday or go home for the weekend. Eurostar runs every day (but it doesn't run on Christmas Day).

The first train to Paris leaves London at 5.25 in the morning, so Brian starts work at 4.30. In one day he does two or three journeys between London and Paris. He finishes work at 12.00 noon. Sometimes he starts late – at 4.00 p.m. – and works until 11.30 at night. Sometimes he doesn't go home at the end of the day, he stays in Paris.

The journey

The journey takes 2 hours 15 minutes, and the train travels at 300 km/h. It doesn't go so fast in the tunnel – it only goes at 160 km/h when it travels through the tunnel. It carries 794 passengers.

When the train is in France, Brian speaks to his controllers in French. His French is very good. He has a lot of French friends, and his son, Toby, goes to stay with them in Paris.


Brian earns £45,000 a year. In his free time he likes going out with his wife, Angela, and walking their dogs. Angela is a chef, so she works at weekends too. She has Monday free and goes walking with Brian.

He has 25 days of holiday a year. Where does he go on holiday? 'France, of course!' says Brian.



Reading

7 My perfect weekend

- 1 Look at the heading of the newspaper article.
 - 1 What is Miranda Hart's job?
 - 2 Is she married?
- 2  Read the article carefully. Answer the questions.
 - 1 What time does she get home on Friday evening?
 - 2 What does she have to drink?
 - 3 Does she stay in London for the weekend?
 - 4 Does she like driving?
 - 5 Who does she go with?
 - 6 What are her favourite things?
- 3 Look at Miranda's answers. Complete the questions.
 - 1 'What time do you go to bed on Friday night?'
'At 10.00.'
 - 2 'What time _____ on Saturday morning?'
'At 8.00.'
 - 3 'Where _____?'
'In a café.'
 - 4 'What _____ after breakfast?'
'I do some exercises.'
 - 5 'Where _____?'
'Next to the sea.'
- 4 Complete the sentences about Miranda with a verb.
 - 1 On Saturday evening Miranda reads a book.
 - 2 She doesn't have a television.
 - 3 On Sunday morning she _____ to music.
 - 4 She _____ for a long walk.
 - 5 She _____ lunch in a pub.
 - 6 She _____ the cottage at 5.00.
 - 7 On Monday morning she _____ to go back to work.
 - 8 She _____ with nice people.

My perfect weekend

Miranda Hart
- actress and comedian



*'Most single women
I know want a
boyfriend, but
I love being on
my own.'*

5 On Friday night I get home at 6.15 from work at the BBC and make a hot chocolate. I watch TV for an hour. I wait for the rush hour to finish, and then drive out of London. I hate driving in a lot of traffic.

I go with my dog, Peggy. We go south to a cottage near the sea. It's very quiet. I don't have any neighbours. I look at the stars in the sky - there are thousands of them!

My favourite things ...

- A hot bath
- Going to the theatre or cinema
- Looking at the sky
- Talking to my dog, who listens and doesn't answer back

I go to bed at 10.00 and sleep for ten hours. On Saturday morning, when I get up at

8.00, I'm very hungry, so I have breakfast in a café. After breakfast I do exercises, and then go for a long walk next to the sea.

In the afternoon I go out on my boat and have a picnic. I watch birds and enjoy the quiet - just me, the birds, and the sea. In the evening I read. I don't have a TV in the cottage.

On Sunday morning I listen to music then go for a really long walk to a pub, where I have lunch - a real Sunday lunch with a roast and lots of vegetables.

I leave the cottage at about 5.00 because I don't like driving in bad traffic. Back in London on Sunday evening I go to the cinema.

I like my job, but it's difficult. After a lovely, relaxing weekend I don't really want to go back to work on Monday morning. But it's fine - I work with nice people. 9

Reading

6 The Malmaison Hotel, Oxford

- 1 Read about the Malmaison Hotel. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 The Malmaison is *near* / *in* the centre of Oxford.
- 2 The windows and doors look very *old* / *modern*.
- 3 *A lot* / *All* of the rooms are old cells.
- 4 Internet access is *expensive* / *free*.
- 5 The walls of the bar are all *black* / *white*.
- 6 The hotel has *one good restaurant* / *some good restaurants*.

- 2 Are the sentences true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 The hotel is now a prison.
It isn't a prison now. It's a hotel.
- 2 The style of the hotel is a mix of old and new.
- 3 There aren't any keys for the rooms.
- 4 The rooms are very modern with Internet access.
- 5 The bar doesn't have any windows.
- 6 The restaurant is very expensive.
- 7 The hotel has a gym.
- 8 There are a lot of things to do near the hotel.



The Malmaison Hotel, Oxford

If you want a hotel in the centre of the historic English city of Oxford, try the Malmaison.

The hotel is an old prison. The outside looks like an old building, but the inside is very modern.

A lot of the hotel still looks like an old prison – the windows and doors, for example. The entrance and reception look like something from a horror film!

Luxurious rooms

There are 94 rooms. Many of the rooms are old cells – three old cells make one big, luxurious bedroom. And don't worry – they give you a key!

The rooms are very comfortable and modern. There is a TV, CD and DVD player, free tea and coffee, and free Internet access in every room. The bathrooms are beautiful, with a big bath and a huge shower.

There is a fabulous bar on the third floor.

The ceiling is very high, the windows are enormous, and the walls are black. There is a lot of interesting furniture and artwork to look at.

Good food

Downstairs there is a very good restaurant called the Brasserie, where the food is excellent and not too expensive. There is also a gym.

The hotel is near all the university colleges and the beautiful, romantic River Isis. There are also more restaurants and bars nearby, and a lot of shops.

It's the kind of hotel you don't want to leave!



Reading

9 Galileo Galilei – the father of modern science

1  Read about Galileo. Correct the sentences about him.

1 Galileo was born in Padua.

Galileo was born in Pisa.

2 His father was a scientist.

3 He was a professor at the University of Pisa.

4 He was the father of six children.

5 His theory was that the sun went around the earth.

6 He spent his last years in prison.

7 He was completely deaf when he died.

2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What nationality was Galileo?
- 2 He was a physicist and a scientist. What else was he?
- 3 When was he born?
- 4 Where was he a student?
- 5 What was his job at the University of Padua?
- 6 Was he married?
- 7 What could he see with his telescope?
- 8 Why were his ideas dangerous?
- 9 Why was he not sent to prison?



Galileo Galilei – the father of modern science



Galileo Galilei was an Italian physicist, mathematician, astronomer, and philosopher. He was a brilliant scientist.

HIS EARLY YEARS

Galileo was born in 1564 in Pisa, Italy. He was the first of six children of Vincenzo Galilei and Giulia Ammannati. His father was a famous musician.

Galileo's early education was in a monastery. From there, in 1581, he went to the University of Pisa, where he was a student of medicine and mathematics. Then from 1592 to 1610 he went to the University of Padua. He wasn't a student at this university – he was a professor of mathematics and astronomy.

Galileo was the father of three children – two daughters and a son – but he wasn't married to their mother.

HIS SCIENTIFIC LIFE


Galileo made excellent telescopes. With them he could see moons going round the planet Jupiter and the planet Venus going round the sun. At the time, there was the belief that the earth was the centre of the universe and the sun went round the earth. However, by 1610 Galileo's theory was that the earth was not the centre of our universe. Galileo said that the sun was the centre, and the earth moved round it.

HIS LAST YEARS

Some religious organisations weren't happy with Galileo's theories. His ideas were dangerous because they were different from the ideas in the Bible. Finally, in 1634 there was a trial. Galileo was 70 and not in good health so he wasn't sent to prison, but he couldn't leave his house in Florence. It was here that he died in 1642. He was 78 years old and completely blind.

Reading

5 John Lennon 1940–1980

1  Read about John Lennon. Complete the sentences.

- 1 John's father left home when he was five.
- 2 His mother died when _____.
- 3 He started The Beatles with Paul and George in _____.
- 4 The Beatles played more than _____.
- 5 The last album they made was _____.
- 6 The Beatles broke up in _____.
- 7 John and Yoko lived in an apartment near _____.

2 Look at the answers about John and The Beatles. Complete the questions.

- 1 'Who did John live with?'
'He lived with his aunt Mimi.'
- 2 'How _____ his mother _____?'
'She died in a car accident.'
- 3 'Where _____ John _____ to school?'
'Quarry Bank High School in Liverpool.'
- 4 'When _____ The Beatles _____?'
'They started in 1960.'
- 5 'When _____ they first _____ to the United States?'
'In 1964.'
- 6 'Why _____ they _____ playing live concerts?'
'Because the audience made too much noise.'
- 7 'Who _____ John _____ in 1969?'
'Yoko Ono.'
- 8 'Where _____ they _____ to?'
'New York.'
- 9 'When _____ John _____ and _____ *Imagine*?'
'In 1971.'
- 10 'Where _____ Mark Chapman _____ John Lennon?'
'Outside his apartment.'

John Lennon

1940–1980

John Lennon was one of The Beatles. With Paul McCartney he wrote some of the greatest songs of the 20th century.



John Lennon had an unhappy childhood. His father left home when he was five. His mother couldn't bring him up, so John lived with his aunt Mimi until he was 19. When he was 17, his mother died in a car crash.

He went to Quarry Bank High School in Liverpool. He met George Harrison and Paul McCartney, and in 1960 they started a band called The Beatles.

The Beatles recorded their first single 'Love Me Do' in 1962. They became famous in 1963, when they played more than 200 concerts. In 1964 they went to the United States for the first time and played on American television.

End of concerts

The Beatles stopped playing live concerts in 1966 because the audience made so much noise that nobody could hear the music. But they continued to record songs, and in 1967 they made the album *Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*. The last album they recorded together was *Abbey Road*.

John Lennon married the artist, Yoko Ono, in 1969, and in 1970 The Beatles broke up. John and Yoko moved to New York. John wrote and sang his most famous song 'Imagine' in 1971. In 1980 he recorded a new album, *Double Fantasy*.

He was killed a month later. An American, Mark Chapman, shot him outside his New York apartment near Central Park. Two days before his murder John Lennon told an interviewer, 'I feel safe in New York. I can go anywhere. It's my home.'



INGLÉS

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN Y PROMOCIÓN

ALUMNOS LIBRES

NIVEL 3

NIVEL 3

1. Programa

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE TRES DE FEBRERO

CÁTEDRA DE INGLÉS

Objetivos y Contenidos Mínimos de la Materia

Objetivo General: Lograr que el alumno desarrolle competencias comunicativas que le permitan comunicarse en forma simple pero efectiva en una variedad de situaciones en las cuales el inglés es usado como lengua internacional, es decir que pueda desarrollar su **comprensión auditiva** y su **lectocomprensión**, y que además sea capaz de poder **comunicarse en forma tanto verbal como escrita** dentro de esas mismas situaciones. En la parte auditiva, se requerirá que el alumno pueda comprender no sólo a las personas que estén hablando frente a él sino también material grabado, y que sea capaz de resolver ejercicios sobre el mismo; en la parte de lectocomprensión, se espera que el alumno pueda comprender un texto y resolver también ejercicios basados en él.

Curso: *Nivel 3*

Número de horas semanales: *dos*

Número de horas totales del curso: *treinta*

Duración: *un cuatrimestre*

Objetivos y Contenidos Específicos de este Nivel: En este nivel se espera que el alumno pueda comprender, responder preguntas y expresarse en forma espontánea, tanto en las áreas requeridas para el Nivel 1 y 2, como en las siguientes áreas:

1. Ofrecer y pedir comida.
2. Requerir y suministrar información acerca de gustos.
3. Expresar deseos.
4. Requerir y suministrar información sobre existencia.
5. Requerir y suministrar información sobre cantidad.
6. Situaciones: a) Ir de compras: ropa, objetos en general.

- b) En un restaurante o una cafetería.
7. Redacción de un e-mail de agradecimiento.
 8. Realizar comparaciones (entre dos o más lugares, objetos, personas, etc.)
 9. Expresar posesión: Have got.
 10. Requerir y suministrar información acerca de cómo llegar a un determinado lugar.
 11. Describir acciones que están transcurriendo en el momento presente.
 12. Comparación entre actividades habituales o rutinas y acciones que están transcurriendo en el momento en que se habla.
 13. Descripción física de personas.
 14. Suministrar información acerca de actividades planeadas para un futuro cercano.
 15. Expresar propósito o intención.
 16. Averiguar y suministrar información acerca del tiempo o clima.
 17. Realizar sugerencias.
 18. Redacción de una postal.

Estructuras y Áreas Temáticas

1. Sustantivos contables e incontables
2. Vocabulario: los alimentos
3. "I like" vs. "I'd like"
4. "Would you like...?" vs. "Do you like ...?"
5. Some / any con sustantivos contables e incontables
6. How much...? / How many ...?
7. Comparativos de adjetivos "cortos" y "largos": adj. + ER (THAN); (MUCH) MORE + adj. (+ THAN)
Comparativos irregulares
8. Have got
9. Superlativos de adjetivos "cortos" y "largos": THE adj.+ EST + of I in...; THE MOST + adj. + of / in...
Superlativos irregulares
10. Vocabulario sobre sitios de la ciudad y el campo
11. Preposiciones de movimiento: *along, down, into, out of, over, past, through, under, up*
12. Conectores: *which, where, although, but, however*
13. Presente Continuo
14. Comparación entre el Presente Continuo y el Presente Simple
15. Compuestos con *some-, any-, every-, and no-*
16. Vocabulario: Vestimenta
17. Vocabulario: Descripción física. Partes del cuerpo
18. *Who ...?*
19. *Whose ...?*
20. Pronombres posesivos. Comparación con los adjetivos posesivos
21. Revisión de pronombres objetivos
22. Preposiciones de lugar: *in / at / on*
23. Presente Continuo usado con sentido futuro
24. Futuro: "going to"

- 25. Infinitivo de propósito
- 26. Preposiciones: *from, like, than*
- 27. El clima
- 28. *Shall we...? / Let's ...*

Alumnos Libres:

Evaluación y Promoción

Para su promoción, el alumno deberá rendir un examen que constará de **dos partes, en las que el mismo deberá obtener, como mínimo, el 60% de la nota total.**

1. **Un examen escrito**, en el que se evaluará la aptitud del alumno para expresarse en forma escrita, su capacidad para formular preguntas y responderlas, sus conocimientos gramaticales, su nivel de comprensión auditiva y su capacidad de lectocomprensión.
2. **Un examen oral**, en el que se evaluará su aptitud para expresarse en forma oral y, además, su capacidad para formular preguntas y responderlas, sus conocimientos gramaticales y su nivel de comprensión auditiva. Se evaluará también su fluidez y pronunciación.

Para aprobar el examen, ambas partes deberán estar aprobadas, y la nota final será el resultado del promedio de las mismas. Si alguna de las dos no resultara aprobada, el examen se considerará desaprobado en su totalidad y el alumno deberá rendir ambos exámenes nuevamente en una instancia posterior.

Si, en cambio, el alumno se presentara a rendir una de las partes y resultara aprobado en la misma pero estuviera ausente en la otra, se lo considerará como ausente.

Bibliografía

- Soars, Liz and John: **New Headway English Course – Elementary – Fourth Edition** (Oxford University Press - 2011)

Student's Book y Workbook

Unidades 8 - 11

- Publicación de la Cátedra de Inglés de UNTREF: **Cuadernillo de actividades para Nivel III** (Prof. Sara R. Dobry)

2. Modelo de examen final escrito

EXAM PRACTICE

LEVEL 3

I- Complete the conversation.

Kevin is a journalist. He is working in Paris and he is staying at a five-star hotel. His friend, Paul, calls him from Manchester.

Paul: Hi Kevin!

Kevin: Paul! How are you?

Paul: Fine, tell me about your five-star hotel in Paris!

Kevin: It's fantastic! The bathroom in my room is (*big / compare*) the bathroom in my flat in Manchester.

Paul:

Kevin: It has got three big restaurants!

Paul: Really? working here?

Kevin: Yes, there are a lot; approximately 250 people.

Paul:

Kevin: I'm writing an article for the newspaper now.

Paul: What about Paris? Tell me something..

Kevin: It's (*expensive / compare*) Manchester but it's (*beautiful / superlative*) city I know.

Paul: on food?

Kevin: I spend €40 a day.

Paul: Hey, Kevin... Any plans for the weekend?

Kevin: On Saturday I'm going to visit the Louvre.

Paul:? (*purpose*)

Kevin: To see the Mona Lisa.

Paul: Well, bye! And have a nice weekend!

Kevin: Bye, Paul! Same to you!

II- Answer the following questions.

1. What are you wearing now?
2. Is there any sugar in your cupboard?
3. How many CDs are there in your bedroom?
4. What did you do last night?
5. What are you going to do next summer?
6. What would you like to do on Friday?
7. What's your best friend doing now?
8. Are you watching TV now?
9. Why do people travel to Iguazú?
10. What was the weather like yesterday?

III- Complete the blanks with vocabulary on clothes. The first letter is given to help you.

1. Last weekend Maria went to the shopping mall to buy a s..... They were very short so she bought an elegant blue d.....
2. I like informal clothes. I love j..... and T-..... I rarely wear s.....; Nike t..... are my favourite!
3. My brother works in an office and he always wears formal clothes: t....., a s..... and a t..... Last birthday I gave him an expensive leather b.....

IV- Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense: present, past or future.

1. Karen and Pat usually (have) breakfast at half past seven but today they (sleep).
2. Carol (make) a chocolate cake now because she (visit) her grandmother next Saturday.
3. Paul and his mother (travel) to Europe next holiday; they (fly) to Frankfurt.
4. Last weekend the Carter family (go) on a picnic in the countryside. They (take) a lot of sandwiches and cake.
5. Father (not like) sports, but he (play) football with the boys now.

V- Listen to the following text and decide whether the statements are true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS).
<http://ello.org/english/1351/T1353-TS-SanFranciscoSuperlatives.htm>

1. Todd lived in San Francisco all his life.
2. The buildings in San Francisco are really interesting.
3. The Trans-America is the highest building in San Francisco.
4. The most expensive area has the best views of the city.
5. The cheapest area is in the east of the city.
6. Todd lives in the east of the city.
7. February and March are the best months to visit the city.

VI- Read about Prague and answer the questions below.

PRAGUE

Prague has a population of over one million people. It is not the biggest city in Europe, but it is certainly one of the most beautiful. It is built on seven hills on the banks of the River Vltava. Fifteen bridges cross the river. The most famous is Charles Bridge, which joins Prague Castle and the old town. The view of the castle from the river is very famous.

Important dates in the history of Prague

Prague did not become the capital until October 1918, after World War 1, when Czechoslovakia became an independent country. Twenty years later, in 1938, it lost its independence again before World War II. After the war, in 1948, the Communists took control. In 1968 the people tried to free themselves. They fought the

soldiers in Wenceslas Square, but they were not successful. Communist rule did not end until 1989.

The city today

Some people say Prague is the most beautiful city in the world! They call it “The Golden City” and “The Mother of Cities” because it still has many beautiful medieval buildings and statues. Perhaps the most popular building is the Old Town Hall with its amazing 15th century astronomical clock.

People also call Prague “Europe’s School of Music”. There are many concert halls, and every May there is a famous music festival: “Prague Spring”. There are also twenty theatres and many old pubs, wine bars, and restaurants.

There is now a modern underground, but traffic is still a problem. It is often better to walk and feel the atmosphere of the pretty little streets.

1. How many people live in Prague?
2. What is the name of its river?
3. How many bridges are there?
4. When did it become the capital of its country?
5. When did the Communists take control? When did they lose control?
6. When and how did the people try to free themselves?
7. What is the best way to get round the city?

Which of these things can you do if you visit the city?

- a. go to the theatre
- b. travel by underground
- c. walk in the woods
- d. go to a famous music
- e. walk round the old town
- f. relax in the spa waters
- g. travel by tram
- h. see a famous astronomical clock

VII- Write about a friend. In the first paragraph describe him/her physically and in the second paragraph include what he/she is doing now and what his/her plans are for the future (around 100 words). DO NOT WRITE LOOSE SENTENCES.

3. Examen final oral

- El examen se rinde de a pares. La nota es individual.

- Descripción del examen final oral:

1- hablar sobre los textos de la bibliografía

From the Student´s Book

- The History of the Sandwich (p66/67)
- Megacities (p74/75)
- Living in Space (p82/83)
- Singing for their Supper (p90/91)

From the Workbook

- Twitter (p64)
- Rocking around the USA (p72/73)

2- contestar preguntas de las profesoras sobre los distintos temas del programa

3- realizar un diálogo con el compañero sobre:

- Shopping
- Directions
- Suggestions

READING AND SPEAKING

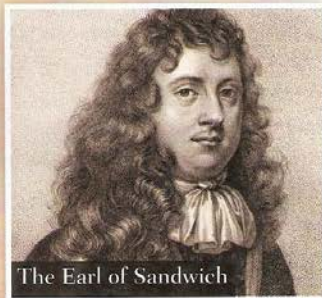
Everybody likes a sandwich!

- 1 When did you last have a sandwich?
What was in it?
- 2 Read the text quickly. Find these names.
 - Hillel the Elder
 - John Montague
 - Eliza Leslie
 - Dagwood Bumstead

Who are the people? What is their connection to the sandwich?

- 3 Read the text again. Work with a partner to complete the lines with information from the text.

- 1 Hillel the Elder made his sandwich with nuts, apples and spices, and ...
- 2 'Trenchers' were the first ...
- 3 The Earl of Sandwich sometimes liked to ... at the same time.



The Earl of Sandwich

- 4 The Beef Steak Club chefs put ... two slices of bread.
 - 5 Eliza Leslie's recipe for ... was very popular in America.
 - 6 Sandwiches became popular worldwide because ...
 - 7 Dagwood Bumstead is ...
 - 8 The Dagwood sandwich is made with a ... of meat, cheese, and vegetables.
- 4 How many kinds of sandwich can you think of? Write them down.
Share ideas with the class.

The History of the Sandwich

1st Century BC

A famous rabbi, Hillel the Elder, made the first recorded sandwich. He mixed some nuts, apples, and spices with some wine, and put it between two matzohs (pieces of flat bread).

6th – 16th Century

People used bread as plates. They put meat and vegetables onto some bread and ate with their fingers. These were the first open sandwiches, and they called them 'trenchers'.

18th Century

The name 'sandwich' first appeared. An Englishman, John Montague (1718–1792), the Fourth Earl of *Sandwich, liked to eat and gamble at London's Beef Steak Club. Sometimes he stayed 24 hours at the gaming table. He was hungry, but he didn't want to stop gambling, so the chefs from the club put some beef between two pieces of bread, and he ate while he gambled. This new meal became very fashionable with other men in the club, and they called it the 'sandwich' after the Earl.

* Sandwich is a town in the South of England.

19th Century

An American writer, Eliza Leslie, introduced sandwiches to America. In 1837, she wrote a cookbook, 'Directions for Cookery'. In it she had a recipe for ham sandwiches: 'Cut some thin slices of bread and ham. Butter the bread and put the ham between two slices with some mustard. Eat for lunch or supper.' Americans loved them.

20th – 21st Century

Sandwiches became very popular indeed. They were easy to make and they were a wonderful, cheap, portable meal for workers and school children.



Did you know...?

The 'Dagwood' sandwich is the sandwich to top all sandwiches. It is enormous! Named after the American cartoon character Dagwood Bumstead, it is made with a great many layers of meat, cheese, tomatoes, egg, salad, and vegetables.



LISTENING



- 5 Believe it or not, there is a *World Sandwich Week*! In a survey, people were asked, *What's your favourite sandwich?*

T 8.9 Listen and complete the chart with words from the box.

bacon	beef	cheese	chips	fish fingers
ham	onions	sugar	tomatoes	peanut butter
mustard	mackerel	olives	basil	

What's your favourite sandwich?



Angus from the North

ham and mustard



Ulla from Denmark



Tom from London



Marianne in Italy



John in Turkey

- 6 What is your favourite sandwich? Discuss with the class.

What do you think?

- Which of the sandwiches in exercise 5 would you like to try?
- Do you eat sandwiches often? When?
- What are the most popular sandwiches in your country?

READING AND LISTENING

Megacities

1 Look at the list of cities. Put them in order of size of population: 1 = the biggest.

- Mumbai Shanghai Tokyo
 New York Mexico City

T 9.10 Listen. Were you right? What is a megacity? What happened in 2008?

2 Look at the photos. What can you see? Look at the title of each article. Which city ...?

- is very fast
- has a mix of cultures
- has a lot of poverty

3 Work in three groups.

Group A Read about Tokyo.

Group B Read about Mumbai.

Group C Read about Mexico City.

Make notes about your city under these headings:

The city and its people

Money and business

Buildings and history

Climate

Transport

4 Work with students from the other two groups. Exchange and compare information about the cities.

Listening

5 **T 9.11** Listen to these people from the three megacities. What do they like about their capital city? What do they say about ...?

- the people
- the climate
- transport
- things to do

Makiko from Tokyo



Vimahl from Mumbai



Lourdes from Mexico City



Project

Research another megacity. Make some notes. Present your findings to the rest of the class.

HIGH-SPEED TOKYO

Tokyo has a population of 35 million people. It is the largest city in the world. It is also one of the most exciting. Everything moves fast here. It has one of the biggest and busiest railway systems in the world. Every day, 11 million commuters use it to get to and from work. People earn the highest salaries, and they spend the most money. They wear the latest fashions, and have the most up-to-date phones. It is the world's most expensive city.



Old and new

Tokyo was originally a small fishing village called Edo. The name changed in 1868 when the Emperor moved there.

The architecture is very modern. There are not many old buildings because of the 1923 earthquake and the Second World War. But traditional Japan is always near, with many Shinto shrines and public baths around the city.



Visiting Tokyo

Tokyo is on the east coast of Japan. The summers are hot and humid. The most beautiful time of year is spring, when the famous cherry blossom is on the trees.

The city is huge, but it is one of the safest cities in the world.

Japan is mysterious. It is difficult for foreigners to understand.

MUMBAI

A CITY OF EXTREMES

Mumbai is India's largest city with a population of 22.8 million. It is also India's most important commercial centre. Mumbai was part of the British Empire until independence in 1947. It was called Bombay until 1995, when it was renamed Mumbai after a Hindu goddess, Mumba Devi.



Rich and poor

Mumbai is both old and modern, rich and poor. The streets are full of people doing business, selling snacks and clothes, or just living there.

Money is everywhere in modern Mumbai. India's most important businesses and banks have their headquarters there. The Bollywood film industry produces more films than Hollywood in Los Angeles.

Modern skyscrapers and new shopping malls are right next to slums. Sixty percent of the population live with no running water, no electricity, and no sanitation.

Visiting Mumbai

Mumbai is on the west coast. The wet season is from June to September. Between November and February it is a little cooler and dryer.

The city is best at sunrise and sunset, when the colour of the stone buildings changes from gold to orange and pink. The cheapest and easiest transport is by bus. Trains can be crowded and dangerous.

Because of its poverty, Mumbai can be a difficult place to live, but the experience is unique.

MULTICULTURAL MEXICO CITY

Mexico City has a population of 23.4 million. It is the largest city in both North and South America. The Aztecs called it Tenochtitlan, and it was already an important city when the Spanish invaded in 1521. The country became independent in 1821.



Indian and European

Mexico City offers a variety of experiences. In the Zócalo, the main square, you can see the Spanish cathedral, an Aztec temple, and a modern skyscraper. The city has a lot of museums and theatres. European squares and colonial houses sit next to busy markets selling Mexican food and Indian handicrafts.

It is the richest city in Latin America. There are elegant shops selling high-class goods, expensive restaurants, and supercool bars. There are also many people who live in poor houses.

Visiting Mexico City

Mexico City is in a valley in the south central area of the country. It is surrounded by mountains.

The rainy season is from June to October. The warmest months are April and May. It has the largest and cheapest subway system in Latin America. Traffic moves so slowly that it is often faster to walk. The air quality is not good, and visitors need to be careful, but the city offers a rich cultural mix.

READING AND LISTENING

The International Space Station

- 1 Look at the pictures. Talk about what you can see.
- 2 Read the first part of the article on this page. Are the sentences true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false ones.
 - 1 The ISS is flying very fast.
 - 2 It's flying a long way from Earth.
 - 3 It goes round the Earth every 90 minutes.
 - 4 New supplies arrive once a month.
 - 5 The Americans are competing against Russians and Europeans.
 - 6 They are doing a lot of scientific experiments.
 - 7 They are learning about the Earth and its history.
 - 8 They are looking for life on other planets.
- 3 Imagine you are talking to one of the astronauts. What questions would you like to ask him/her?
 - work every day? • wake up? • free time? • eat?
 - sleep? • wash? • exercise?
- 4 Read the rest of the article on page 83. Did you find answers to your questions?
- 5 What is the future of the ISS?
- 6 What do these numbers from the article refer to?

100 billion 1998 six 200 15 eight zero

Listening

- 7 **T 10.8** Listen to the interview with Soichi Noguchi, an ISS astronaut who is on board the space station. Answer the questions.

- 1 Who does he work for?
- 2 What did he study? Where?
- 3 Where is he from? Is he married?
- 4 What are his interests on Earth?
- 5 What is he doing on the space station?
- 6 What does he do when he isn't working?
- 7 What does he think about?



Project

Find out who is on board the ISS at the moment. Choose one of the astronauts and do some research. Answer some of the questions from exercise 7 about them.

Tell the rest of the class.

LIVING

A science laboratory 360 kilometres from Earth? A preparation for a flight to Mars? A cathedral in the sky? The International Space Station, or ISS, is all of these.

At this very moment, the ISS is orbiting the Earth at a distance of 360 kilometres. It is flying at 28,000 km/hr. It goes round the Earth 16 times a day. It took more than \$100 billion and 14 years to develop. It is the most expensive thing ever built.

The station

The first part of the station went into space in 1998. Astronauts started to live on it in November 2000. There are usually three astronauts on board, and they stay for about six months at a time. Over the years there have been over 200 visitors from 15 different countries. Supply ships arrive about eight times a year.

Aims

Space agencies in the United States, Russia, Japan, Canada, and Europe are working together. They are using the zero gravity of space to do experiments in biology, physics, and astronomy. They are learning about living in space over a long time, and the effects of this on the human body. The astronauts are growing plants to make oxygen. They are studying the Earth's weather and geography. And they are looking at planets and stars to understand the origin of the universe.

IN SPACE

An astronaut's day

Astronauts work for ten hours a day during the week and five hours on Saturday. The rest of the time they are free.

They wake up at 6.00 and have breakfast. There is a meeting, and they decide the day's plans. They have an hour for lunch, then more work till dinner at 7.00. Lights out is at 9.30. They do two hours' exercise every day, because weightlessness affects the body's muscles and bones.

Food

There isn't a real kitchen, but there is a kitchen table. All food comes in tins or packets. There is fresh fruit only when a supply ship comes.

Astronauts eat with a spoon. It is a good idea to have food with a sauce so that it stays on the spoon and doesn't float away! They like spicy food because in space the sense of taste isn't very strong.

Personal lives

They have their own sleeping compartment. They sleep in bags attached to the wall. Because there is no up or down in space, they sleep 'standing up'. They have their own clothes and books and laptops. The temperature is always 72°F, so astronauts usually wear shorts and a T-shirt.

There isn't a shower, but there are two toilets. In their free time they send emails home, read, and play games. But what they like to do best is look out of the windows at Earth below.

Future of the ISS

The ISS is the first of many space stations. There isn't a date yet for a manned trip to Mars, but space agencies are already talking about it. One thing is sure – at some time in the 21st century it will certainly happen.



READING AND SPEAKING

Meet Ed, Will, and Ginger

- T 11.8** Close your eyes and listen to a traditional folk song. Write down any of the words you remember from it.
- Look at the photos of three young men.
 - Where are they?
 - What are they doing?
 - What are they wearing?
 - What are they carrying?
- Read the first part of the text. Correct these false statements.
 - 1 It's a rainy Sunday morning in Petersfield.
 - 2 The three young men are carrying suitcases and wearing suits and ties.
 - 3 They start singing pop songs.
 - 4 The people of Petersfield aren't interested. They don't stop to listen.
 - 5 They don't give the men any money.
- Read the rest of the text. Ask and answer these questions with a partner.
 - 1 How old are the three young men?
 - 2 Which two are brothers?
 - 3 When do they walk? In which seasons?
 - 4 Where do they sleep?
 - 5 Where did they meet?
 - 6 What jobs did they have?
 - 7 Where do they sing?
 - 8 What do their families think?
 - 9 What did they do last year?
 - 10 What are they going to do this year?

What do you think?

- Will says he doesn't really know why they are walking. Why do you think they are doing it?
- What is meant by 'simple human activities'? Give examples.
- What kind of activities are not so simple?

Roleplay

- 5 Work with a partner.

Student A

You are a newspaper journalist.
Interview one of the singers.

Use questions from exercise 4 to help.

Student B

You are one of the singers, Will, Ed, or Ginger.
Answer the journalist's questions.

Project

What popular traditional songs are there in your country?
Choose your favourite. Does it tell a story? Tell the class.

It's a sunny Saturday afternoon in the small market town of Petersfield. Three young men arrive in the High Street with backpacks and walking sticks. They're wearing green and brown jackets, hats, and boots. Is it Robin Hood with his Merry Men? Passers-by are interested. Who are these young people? What are they going to do? One of the young men puts his hat down on the pavement, and puts up a sign:

'We're walking to Wales - singing for our supper'

And they start singing. People stop to listen and smile. They are singing in perfect harmony, not pop songs, but traditional folk songs. The hat is soon full, and the people of Petersfield look and feel happier.

Singing





Ed, Will, and Ginger

for their supper

Meet the singers

Ed, 27, his brother Ginger, 25, and their friend Will, 26, are three young men who decided to leave their comfortable homes without any money or mobile phones and walk round the whole of Britain, in all seasons, in good and bad weather. They are singing for their supper and sleeping anywhere they can find, in woods, fields, and sometimes houses – when people offer hospitality.

Ed and Ginger started singing with Will when they were all at school together in Canterbury. After school, Ed went to study art in Paris and London and became an artist; Ginger became a gardener, and Will a bookseller. They were still friends and liked walking together, but weren't very happy with their lives. One day they had an idea. 'Why don't we start walking and just not stop?' And so they did.

They love the freedom and the simple life. Walking and singing are simple human activities in a busy, stressful world. They sing in streets, pubs, and market squares. Sometimes people they meet teach them new songs.

Why are they doing this?

'People ask us why we're doing this, and we don't really have an answer,' says Will. 'It's a great life and we're learning so much on our journey.'

Their families worry about their futures, but they don't. Last year they started a website, www.awalkaroundbritain.com, and they made a CD of 16 of their songs. This year they are going to make podcasts to tell more stories of their walks, and they're going to make another CD. They also plan to start a charity to help traditional country activities. The future looks good.



Reading

7 Tweeting

📖 Read the text about the social networking service, Twitter. Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 A Twitter message is called a tweet.
- 2 You can write more than 140 characters in a Twitter message.
You can write a maximum of 140 characters.
- 3 It's a free service.
- 4 Researchers collected 100 million messages over a year.
- 5 Most tweets are in Japanese.
- 6 Some users post up to 3,000 tweets a day.
- 7 The most common sentence is 'I'm smiling'.
- 8 People who tweet are called tweeters.
- 9 Topics on Twitter are usually about everyday things.
- 10 Politics is a popular subject for discussion.



Twitter

Twitter is an Internet service for social networking and microblogging, where you can answer the question, 'What are you doing?', with very short text messages to your friends, or 'followers'. These messages are called tweets. Tweets have a maximum of 140 characters. It costs nothing to use and is popular worldwide with over 100 million users.

How do people use Twitter?

Researchers collected four million Twitter messages (tweets) over seven days. They looked at 200,000 tweets from all over the world. They discovered:

- 60% of the tweets were in English
- 9% were in Japanese, the second most popular language
- 5% of all tweets came from the top 100 users
- these 100 users posted 200–3,000 tweets a day!

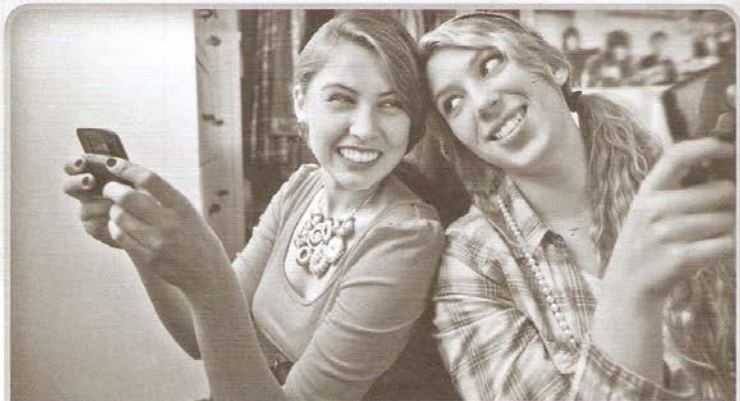


What do people say when they tweet?

So what are people talking about on Twitter? Is it really just a lot of boring chat about 'What I'm doing at the moment', or are people also talking about more important things? Is there any serious discussion?

First the research company counted the most common sentences, and they discovered that the most popular were 'I'm working' and 'I'm sleepy'. A smiley face 😊 was also very popular. This suggested that most tweeters are tired but happy workaholics! The researchers also found that there is not one main reason why people use Twitter, but there are **three** main types of conversation.

- 1 Talking about everyday events: 'I'm getting coffee', 'I'm checking my emails', 'We're having a barbecue', 'I'm studying for an exam tomorrow'.
- 2 Topics which last a few minutes or a few hours. For example, people discussing a video that they saw on YouTube or a television programme. This often happens during the programme. People exchange views while they are watching.
- 3 Topics which are often more serious, which people debate for a longer period of time – days, weeks sometimes months. For example, politics (especially at election time) or disasters (natural or man-made), or any major news story.



Reading

6 Rocking around the USA

1 🎧 Read the text about two friends who are planning a trip to the US. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where are the friends from?
- 2 What is their common interest?
- 3 Which cities are they going to visit?

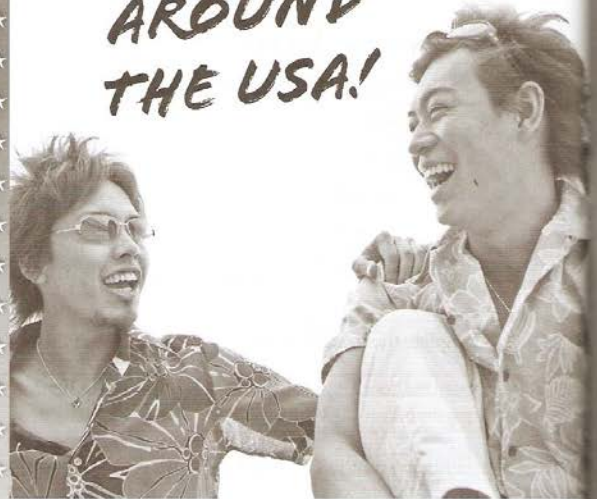
2 Complete the sentences with the correct number.

- 1 Noburu and Roku started going to concerts when they were 16.
- 2 They are now _____ years old.
- 3 About _____ people attended the Jazz Fest week last year.
- 4 It's going to take the boys _____ minutes to walk to the festival.
- 5 Over _____ people visit Graceland every year.
- 6 You can watch Elvis movies _____ hours a day, if you want.
- 7 They're only going to stay _____ days in Nashville.
- 8 Rock 'n' roll got its name in Cleveland in _____.

3 Read the text again. Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 They went to school together.
- 2 They became best friends at a concert when they were 16.
They became best friends at school when they discovered they were both crazy about American music.
- 3 They're going to travel from the north to the south of the US.
- 4 The boys are excited because there are a lot of jazz clubs near their hotel.
- 5 The New Orleans Jazz Fest takes place in the French Quarter.
- 6 Elvis Presley's house gets more visitors than the White House.
- 7 The boys are going to visit the White House.
- 8 Roku likes rock 'n' roll more than country music.
- 9 They're going to fly back home from New York.

ROCKING AROUND THE USA!



Noburu Hideki and Roku Ito come from Tokyo. They became best friends at school when they discovered they were both crazy about American music.

When they were 16 they started going to concerts all over Japan. It was their dream to one day visit America – the home of the music they love.

The boys are now 22, and they're planning a trip to the US. They're going to travel from one home of jazz to another – from Louisiana in the south to New York in the north. They're beginning their trip in New Orleans, where it's Jazz Fest week. Last year about 400,000 people attended the festival. Noburu and Roku are going to stay in the French Quarter of the city. 'It's so exciting,' says Roku. 'We're staying near Bourbon Street. It's famous for its jazz clubs and nightlife, and it's only a 30-minute-walk from the festival.'

* * * * *

From New Orleans they're going to drive north to Memphis, Tennessee, the home of Elvis Presley.



They're going to visit Elvis's house, Graceland, which has over 600,000 visitors a year – only the White House gets more visitors. 'I can't believe we're going to see Elvis's house,' says Noburu. 'We're staying in a hotel, and there's a 24-hour Elvis movie channel in every room! Isn't that fantastic!'

* * * * *

After Memphis they're driving further north to Nashville. There they're going to listen to live country music, but they're only staying there two days. 'Roku doesn't like country and western music much, so we're moving on to Cleveland, Ohio,' says Noburu. 'Did you know that Cleveland is where rock 'n' roll got its name? A DJ there named it on his radio show in 1951. Amazing!'

They are finishing their trip in New York because that is where so many musicians love playing. They are hoping to visit a lot of jazz clubs in Harlem and Greenwich Village. 'We can't wait. It's the trip of a lifetime!'

Listening

7 A visit to Graceland



- 1 Listen to Noburu talking to his American friend, Sally, about his visit to Elvis Presley's house, Graceland. Answer the questions.

- 1 Are Noburu and Roku going to stay in Memphis city centre?
- 2 What is the name of their hotel?
- 3 Where is Elvis's piano?
- 4 Can they go everywhere in the house?
- 5 Did Elvis have many cars?
- 6 Why does Sally say 'How sad'?
- 7 What are they going to do in the evening?
- 8 Where are they going to eat?
- 9 What are they going to eat?

- 2 Listen again. Put the events in the tour of Graceland in the correct order (1–7).

- listen to a history of the building
- have their photo taken
- see his cars and planes
- go to Elvis's basement
- see Elvis's gold records and clothes
- see his piano
- see his grave

