

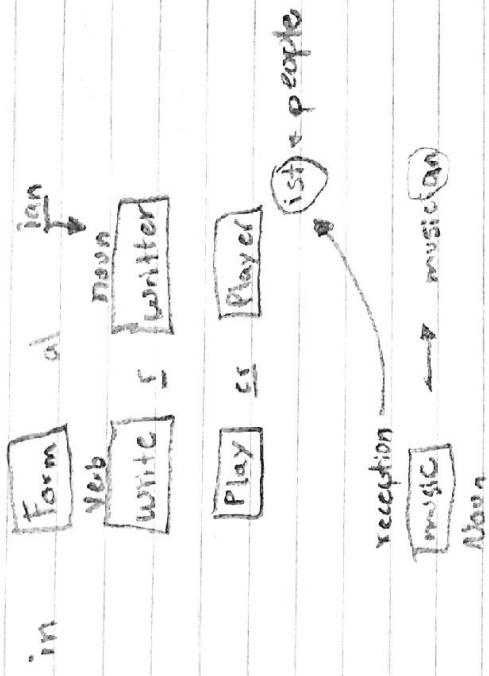
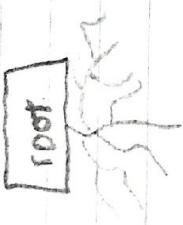
190

194

Brian
Suffices

Brian Oswald Photos Chev

09 07 19



Passive Voice

Investigation

Se utiliza cuando queremos dar más importancia a la acción y no a quien la ha realizado, utilizamos la voz pasiva.

Voz activa

Voz pasiva

All the cookies (were eaten) todos los galletas fueron comidas

Grammar Rules

Se forma la voz activa con el verbo auxiliar to be y el participio del verbo

Sujeto (F) Verb auxiliar (to be) (F) Participio pasado

Present → Past

Verb ing → are being + (ed)

The Cat is (playing) colorful balls

balls (ed) are being played by the cat.

Post simple

- ④ CC discovered America in 1412
⑤ America was discovered by CC in 1412
Past Progressive

Sorah is going up the stairs

- ④ The shoes were being gone ^{up} by Sorah
Present Perfecto

- ④ Mr. Pasillas has played "Mario Kart" game
⑤ "Mario Kart" game has been played by Mr. pasillas.

- ④ Java will smoke weed tomorrow
⑤ weed will be smoked by Java tomorrow

can
would
could
might
may
must

VOCABULARY

W

vocabulary & grammar

EASILY CONFUSED
Complete the sentences using the correct form
of the words in the boxes.

boat **top** **journey**

- In the afternoon I go to the ticket office to buy my train ticket.
- The bus takes fifteen hours to get to the men's station.
- The train is exhausted.
- I travel work for a multinational company.
- We are sent on business abroad.
- I left.

fare **ticket**

- I have to wait for the bus, because we can't catch the taxi on time.
- How much did you pay for your ticket?

site **area** **location**

- A lot of robberies have recently taken place in the city, where we live.
- The exact area near of the president's house is kept secret for safety reasons.
- The archaeological site is visited by thousands of visitors every day.

arrive **get** **reach**

- When are your guests expected to arrive at the train station?
- I'll call me the moment you get to the airport.
- As soon as you get the boulder, the police will ask you for identification.

take **bring** **carry**

- Mrs. Stevens brought the children to the zoo last Saturday.
- My assistant will bring you a cup of coffee in a minute.
- I can someone help me carry this bookcase downstairs?

PRACTICE
Read the text below and circle the correct verb form.

COCO TAXI



When in Havana, Cuba, **a fun way** to get around is by Coco taxi. Coco taxis (**they are considered**) consider a trademark of Cuba and **have been used / have used** for years. They (**they**) call **are called** coco (Spanish for coconut) because of their shape. They are bright yellow and **(they)** can see / **be seen** all around the city. As the locals will tell you, you (**you**) **will find / will be found** no faster or more enjoyable mode of transportation in the world! Because they are three-wheeled and can only **be carried** three passengers, they can go very fast, plus you can breath some fresh air. Ask the driver and you will (**you**) **show / be shown** all the sights of Havana, which (**they**) **include** are included the **Catedral** and the very impressive **Palacio de los Capitanes Generales**.

GRAMMAR

PASSIVE VOICE 1

A. Look at the sentences below and answer the questions that follow.

The name is **carried** under the supervision of a guide.

There, **photos** are **taken** for a team to the city of Breukelen...

- Why has the writer used the passive voice?
- to emphasize the person who does the action

- to emphasize the action itself

- subject + verb be + past participle
- subject + verb be + past simple

B. Read the table below and find more examples of the Passive Voice in the text on page 86.

Passive Voice

Active Voice

Present Simple

They **take** lots of pictures of the castle.

Present Perfect

They **had taken** lots of pictures of the castle.

Past Simple

They **were taking** lots of pictures of the castle.

Past Perfect Simple

They **had not taken** any pictures of the castle.

Future will

They **will take** lots of pictures of the castle.

Modal verbs

They **can take** lots of pictures of the castle.

NOTE
When we want to mention who or what is responsible for the action, we use the agent (by + noun or pronoun). Pictures of the castle are taken **by many tourists**. We do not use the agent when we don't know or when it is easy to understand who the agent is.

Grammar Reference p. 146.

bà listening & reading

A. Discuss

- Have you ever stayed in a hotel? What was it like?

In your opinion, which of the following hotel facilities and services are the most important?

swimming pool
business center
Wi-Fi connection
mini-bar
satellite TV
spa
sauna
conference room(s)
air conditioning

B. Listen to three dialogues and decide which order they took place in.



C. Read the dialogues and answer the questions below.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| Receptionist | Belvedere Hotel, how can I help you? |
| Chris | My name is Chris Connors and I'd like to change my reservation at your hotel. |
| Receptionist | When was your original reservation for? |
| Chris | It was supposed to be for this weekend, but because of a small problem that has come up, I'd like to make it for the following weekend the 30 th and 31 st . |
| Receptionist | Hmm, I'm sorry, Mr. Connors, but there are no rooms available for that weekend. |
| Chris | Oh no! How terrible! But didn't you recently expand the hotel in order to accommodate more guests? |
| Receptionist | Well, despite adding an extra wing with 50 more rooms, we have none available. You see, it's a long weekend next weekend and many people have decided to take advantage of our 20% discount. Oh... hold on a minute, Mr. Connors, This is your lucky day! Now there's a room available as a reservation has just been canceled. |

1 Receptionist Welcome to the Belvedere Hotel. How may I help you?
Chris I would like to check in, please. My name is

- Receptionist** Is Connor. Chris Connors.
OK. Can I have your driver's license or
your passport please?

2 Chris Good morning. I'd like to check out, please.
Receptionist What is your room number, sir?
Chris 203.

- Receptionist OK. Can I have your driver's license or
your passport please?
Chris Sure. Here you are.
Receptionist Let's see... Connors... Ah yes, I have you
down for two nights. Is that right?
Chris Yes, it is.

Receptionist Of course. Here you are and thank you for staying with us.

- in cash, you will also have to leave a \$500

mean the following.

1. a sum of money which you pay and may be returned to you (dialogue 1) *Refund*
2. ask for payment from (dialogue 1) *Request*
3. a piece of paper that proves you have paid money (dialogue 2) *Receipt*
4. make bigger (dialogue 3) *expand*
5. have enough room for (dialogue 3) *available*
6. a reflection in the usual price (dialogue 3)

E. Talk in pairs. Read the situations below and act out the conversations.

ROLE PLAY

Student A: Imagine that you would like to change a reservation at / check into / check out of the Belvedere Hotel.

Student B: Imagine you are a receptionist working in the hotel.

VOCABULARY

COMPOUND NOUNS

A. Look at the extracts from dialogue 2.

What do the phrases in bold mean?

*What is your room number, sir?
...so you ordered room service...*

NOTE A compound noun is a combination of two nouns that function as one word. The first noun defines the second one, e.g. *room number* is the number of a room.

B. Match the nouns on the left with those on the right to form compound nouns. Then complete the sentences 1-5 with some of them.

vacation ticket

hotel guest

peak season

round-trip forecast

weather tour

package destination

vacation tour

hotel forecast

peak season

round-trip tour

weather destination

package vacation

vacation package

PRACTICE

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

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Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

Read the text below and circle the correct answer.

GRAMMAR

CLAUSES OF REASON

Look at the extracts from the dialogues and answer the question that follows.

Now there's a room available as a *reservation has just been canceled*. Are the phrases in bold used to explain why something happens or to express result?

Use because, as, since, because of and due to to express the reason why something happens.

...because / as subject + verb

...because of / due to + noun or -ing form

CLAUSES OF CONCESSION

Look at the extracts from the dialogues and answer the question that follows.

Although I have a credit card, I'd prefer to pay in cash.
...despite adding an extra wing with 50 more rooms, we have none available.

Do the phrases in bold express an idea which is in agreement or in contrast with the rest of the sentence?

Use although, even though, In spite of and despite to express an idea which is in contrast with the idea expressed in the main clause.

• although / even though + subject + verb

• in spite of / despite + noun or -ing form

CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

Look at the extracts from the dialogues and underline the phrases which are used to express purpose.

To express purpose, use:
• to / in order (not) to / so as (not) to + base form
• so that + subject + can/could/would/might + base form

Grammar Reference p. 147.

6a listening & speaking

LISTENING

B. You will hear people talking in six different situations.

For questions 1–6, choose the best answer **a, **b** or **c**.**

- If you were going to travel somewhere by plane, would you rather have a window seat or an aisle seat? Why?
- What are the following places at an airport?



check-in desk

terminal

gate

- Which of the following documents might you need if you want to travel by plane to another country?

visa driver's license **passport**

- If you want to change a flight reservation, which of the following do you think you need?

flight reservation number
seat number flight number



- What information does a boarding pass include?

- What do you think a frequent flyer card is?

What kind of person would have a frequent flyer card?

SPEAKING

Talk in groups. Look at the pictures of the different modes of transportation and discuss the following questions. You can use some of the words/phrases in the boxes.

- What are the advantages and/or disadvantages of each of these modes of transportation?
- Which mode of transportation, the car or the bicycle, would you prefer to use for short distances in a city?
- Which mode of transportation, the car or the airplane, would you prefer to use for travelling long distances between cities/countries?
- Is there any other mode of transportation you would prefer to the ones in the pictures? Why?

convenient safe comfortable tiring expensive fuel

stay in shape exposed to heat/rain/snow traffic jams parking problem exhaust fumes

An advantage/disadvantage of... is...

Another advantage/
disadvantage is...

One of the best/worst things about traveling by... is that...



Reading

A. Discuss.

- Read the title of the text. Do you know where the phrase comes from? What do you think it means?
- Have you ever seen the *Star Trek* television series or movies?
- What do you like/dislike about science fiction?

B. Read the text quickly and match the headings 1-6 with the paragraphs A-F of the text.

1. Ahead of its time B
2. It really happened! E
3. What does the future hold? F
4. Not yet possible C
5. An all-time classic D
6. A unique way of traveling A

C. Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. The *Star Trek* TV series was
 - a. the longest-running science-fiction series.
 - b. the oldest science-fiction series.
Q based on Gene Roddenberry's books.
 - c. more popular than any other series.
 - d. great imagination.
2. According to the text, science fiction is a combination of science and
 - a. every day objects.
 - b. commonplace technology.
 - c. fictional characters.
 - d. portable computers
3. Which of the following was not used in the *Star Trek* series?
 - a. cell phones
 - b. speech recognition technology
 - c. prophetic technology
Q
 - d. portable computers
4. According to the text, what do some scientists believe?
 - a. One day we will be able to travel at the speed of light.
Q Some technology in *Star Trek* will not become a reality.
 - b. Spaceships will never be able to go faster than light.
Q
 - c. Spaceships will never be able to go faster than light.
do now.
 - d. Warp speed can't be explained by physics.
5. What did the "transporter" in the *Star Trek* series do?
 - a. transport the image of a person anywhere
Q
 - b. transport a person from one place to another
 - c. transport spaceships to strange planets
 - d. transport spaceships out of danger

A *Star Trek* is generally considered to be the most popular and successful science-fiction series of all time. The first television series was created in the 1960s and was based on the books of the American science-fiction writer Gene Roddenberry. Its popularity grew and grew and the result was six television series with a total of 726 episodes, eleven different movies, books and much, much more.

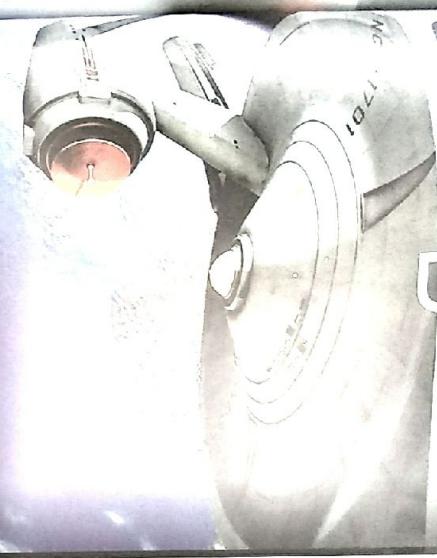
B All science fiction is based on the mix of science and fantasy and no other series has really done it better than *Star Trek*. Long before cell phone technology became commonplace, hand-held phones were being used in *Star Trek*. Small portable computers, rather like our laptops today, were being carried around by the characters and speech recognition technology was being used. In many respects, the technology of *Star Trek* was "prophetic," and many things which were thought to be impossible then are now objects we use every day.

Some of the technology, however, still hasn't become reality. Spaceships are still not being sent into space at warp speed (a fictional speed enabling spaceships to travel at around the speed of light). It is argued by some scientists that this will never be possible, as it goes against the laws of physics.

Perhaps the most famous technological idea put forward in *Star Trek* was that of "beaming" people to different places. "Beaming" was done in the "transporter," a fictional machine which could transport people and things to wherever they wanted to go immediately. In the case of *Star Trek*, people were usually being beamed to a strange planet or back to the spaceship and out of danger. In fact, the "beaming" of people to different places has become one of the most famous aspects of the *Star Trek* technology and the phrase "Beam me up, Scotty" became a catch-phrase for a whole generation of *Star Trek* fans.

Whether we will ever really be able to "beam" people from one place to another is now a question for discussion. A television news station has recently successfully "beamed" the image of one of its reporters into the studio via computer and interviewed her as though she were actually present. She was, in reality, thousands of miles away.

Spoty Vocabulary & grammar



VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS DESCRIBING OCCUPATIONS

A. The nouns *writer* and *scientist* appear in the text on page 92. Which words do they come from?

NOTE
Many nouns used to describe occupations end in suffixes such as *-ist*, *-er* and *-ian*.

B. What are the occupations corresponding to the words below? Write them in the correct column in the table.

science	report	music	style	electricity
engine	reception	design	manage	politics
physics				mathematics

-er	-ist	-ian
reporter	scientist	musician
engineer	surgeon	electrician
singer	receptionist	politician
manager	physicist	mathematician

C. Use some of the words from the table above to complete the sentences.

- Eleanor, who is a gifted pianist, has won many piano competitions and is now teaching at the Manhattan School of Music.
- Some scientists believe that there is life on other planets.
- The secretary at the Martin Hotel gave us a lot of information about the city.
- Marcia had always been interested in the fashion industry and grew up to be a famous designer.
- We couldn't figure out why the lights didn't work, so we called the electrician.
- Our mathematician, James Reese, will give us the

D. Match the words/phrases highlighted in the text with their meanings.

- commonplace
 - portable
 - fictional
 - aspects
 - via
 - slightly
 - consequences
- a. something that can be easily carried or moved
 - b. through
 - c. a little
 - d. effects
 - e. features
 - f. usual, ordinary
 - g. imaginary

E. Discuss.

Imagine you are living 200 years from now. As quickly as possible, make a list of things which you think you would be able to do then, which are not possible now. Then, compare lists with other people in your class. Have any others had the same or similar ideas? Which are the most popular ideas?

2. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES WITH "AT" AND "IN"

A. Find prepositional phrases with *at* and *in* in the text on page 92. Can you think of any other common ones?

B. Complete the sentences 1-8 with prepositional phrases from the list below.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| at first | at last | at least | at once |
| at the age of | at the latest | in a hurry | in a mess |
| in general | in other words | in particular | in detail |

- At first, Mark and Stacy didn't get along but later, they became best friends.
- I wouldn't ask her for a favor if I were you. She is in a bad mood today.
- At the age of eight, Mozart composed his first symphony.
- I would like you to write a report and have it ready by Monday. at the latest. There is no time to waste.

- Angela was asked to leave the office and never came back. to other words, she was fired.
- Can't you do something about your office? It's always in a mess!
- Before Gary decided to change careers, he discussed it with his wife in detail.
- If you can't go to Marissa's dinner party, at least call her to let her know.

6b vocabulary & grammar

3. ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES

A. The adjectives *different* and *fictional* appear in the text on page 92. Which words do they derive from? What suffixes are used?

NOTE Many adjectives are formed by adding the suffixes *-ent*, *-al* and *-ly* to a noun or verb.

B. Look at the adjectives in the table below. Decide which words they come from and what they mean.

-ent	confident, dependent, existent, etc.
-al	educational, additional, natural, national, logical, personal, traditional, etc.
-ly	usually, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, etc.

GRAMMAR

PASSIVE VOICE II

A. Look at the following extracts from the text on page 92 and answer the questions that follow.

Long before cell phone technology became commonplace, hand-held phones were being used in Star Trek.

Spaceships are still not being sent into space at warp speed...

1. How would the above extracts be written in the Active Voice?

Long before cell phone technology became commonplace, people were using in Star Trek.

We are still not sending spaceships into space at warp speed...

2. How do we form the Present Progressive and Past Progressive in the Passive Voice?

In many respects, the technology of Star Trek was "prophetic" and many things which were thought to be impossible then are now objects we use every day.

3. What does the phrase in bold mean?

a. People were thinking about many impossible things then.

b. People thought that many things were impossible then.

B. Read the table below and give one more example for each case.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Progressive	
They are <u>taking</u> <u>pictures of the castle.</u>	Pictures of the castle are being taken.
Past Progressive	
They were <u>taking</u> <u>pictures of the castle.</u>	Pictures of the castle were being taken.
Verbs say, think, know, etc.	
They say he is very rich.	It is said that he is very rich.
	He is said to be very rich.

PRACTICE

Rewrite the following sentences in the Passive Voice starting with the words given.

1. The reporter is interviewing the politician right now.

The politician is being interviewed right now.

2. They say that Tim's last movie is a huge success.

Tim's last movie is said to be a huge success.

3. The students were using two laptops for this project.

Two laptops were being used for this project.

4. People believe that Niles is a millionaire.

Niles is believed to be a millionaire.

5. I am sending the e-mails as we speak.

The e-mails are being sent as we speak.

6. Everyone thinks that the house on the hill is haunted.

It is thought that the house on the hill is haunted.

ENGLISH IN USE

Complete the text with the correct form of the words in capitals.

GLOBE TREKKER

"Globe Trekker," one of the most

(1) SUCCESSFUL TV shows in

recent years, is a TV series featuring

(2) EXCITING documentaries

about travelling around the world. A team

of TV hosts called (3) " Travelers"

go to exotic places and provide viewers

with a taste of life in that part of the world.

The hosts interact with locals and take

part in their (4) DAY lives,

visit the sights, find out about the history

and culture of the place and taste

(5) LOCAL cuisine.

The show is addressed to tourists of all

budgets. However, Ian Wright, one of the

most popular hosts, says that you don't

have to stay in (6) COST

hotels to enjoy a trip to a foreign country.

Staying with local families is a great way to

get (7) ADDITION information

about the country you are visiting, nor to

mention much cheaper than staying in

a hotel. "Globe Trekker" has enjoyed

(8) POPULAR for more than

fifteen years, and its hosts are likely to

continue trekking the globe for many years.

You will hear six short conversations. For questions 1-6 choose the picture which answers the question correctly.

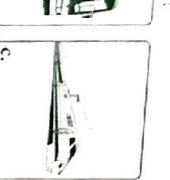
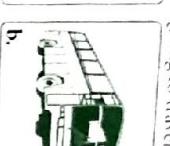
1. Which train are they going to take?



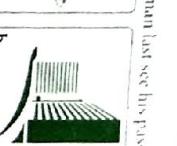
2. Where are they going to go this summer?



3. How is the woman going to travel?



4. Where did he man last see his passport?



5. What did the man not do?



6. Where was the man not sitting?

listening & speaking

SPEAKING

A. Look at photographs A1 and A2 showing vacation destinations. Compare the photographs and discuss the following questions.

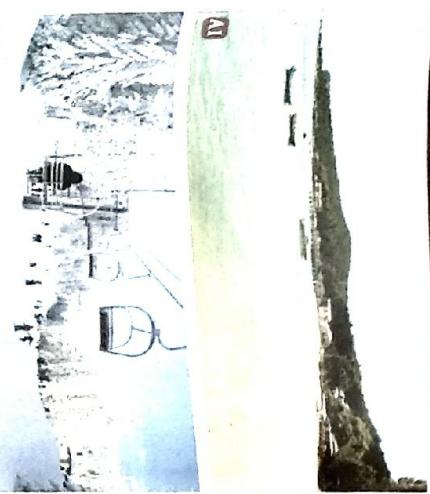
- What are the benefits and drawbacks of going to either place?
- Which vacation destination would you prefer?

relaxing challenging exciting rewarding
fresh air winter/water sports refreshing
energizing

B. Look at photographs B1 and B2 showing types of vacations. Compare the photographs and discuss the following questions.

- What are the differences between a package tour and a backpacking trip?
- Which type of vacation is more appealing to you?

organized spare time group alone guide
lost freedom safe expensive save money
shared experience



A2
A

I think...is...because...
...would be more/less fun for tourists because...

A1
A

I think that...is...because...
...would be more/less fun for tourists because...

Writing

AN ESSAY EXPRESSING AN OPINION

A. Discuss.

- Are you happy where you live? Why / Why not?
- For what reasons would you consider moving to another place?

- first place
- for best job
- in culture and
people have similar
mind

- Make enjoy different
place to explore

B. Read the rubric, underline the key words and answer the question that follows.

Your teacher has asked you to write an essay on the following topic:

Many young people prefer to leave small towns and move to larger cities because they feel there are more options available. What is your opinion?

What are you asked to do?

- a. describe life in a big city
- b. present your ideas and arguments and give your opinion
- c. express your opinion and give advice

C. Now read the essay and answer the questions that follow.

It is a fact that many young people today would like to live in a large city. The obvious reason for this is that a big city has more things to offer a young person who is starting out in life and wants to be independent.

First, there are better educational and employment opportunities in cities compared to small towns. Colleges and other educational institutions in cities offer courses that might not be available to students in smaller towns. Students also have the chance to meet lots of different kinds of people when they are in college. In addition, cities support a large number of businesses and organizations which are all a source of employment.

Another reason why cities are so attractive is because they offer a wide range of entertainment. For instance, you can find movie theaters, theaters and concert venues. There are also different kinds of restaurants and coffee shops where young people can meet and socialize. Furthermore, with the giant shopping malls and big department stores, shopping is also more exciting.

In my opinion, living in a city can be a beneficial experience for a young person. A city offers a wealth of opportunities and entertainment choices and also broadens your mind by giving you the chance to come into contact with a variety of other people and cultures.

D. Look at the words highlighted in the essay and use them to complete the table below.

You can use the following linking words/phrases to:

Firstly, to begin with, in the first place, finally

Also, in addition, Furthermore, Additionally, moreover, what is more

For instance, such as, for example, especially

Give your opinion

My opinion, I believe, from my point of view



1/2 Semana de mecatrónica

22-24 Julio

Preparan sus proyectos

Presentación 17%

- Proyecto físico
- Funciona

- Ejecución del proyecto (ensamblaje del proyecto)
- Exposición

- Claridad

- Presentación personas

- Presentación de ~~personas~~ montaje
- Puntualidad de inicio y final de presentación (llegar)
- Póster de datos tipo científico
- Nombre de proyecto

- Objetivo

- Nombres de los integrantes

- Resumen

- Resultados

- Simulaciones
- Justificación
- Marco Técnico

- Conclusiones

- Resultados

extras {
Facilidad uso del usuario
Innovación.

17% (Reporte (sig. semáne físico))

- Simulaciones

- Diseño y Cálculos
- Planeación

- Justificación

- Marco Técnico

- Objetivo

- Conclusiones

- Nombre del proyecto

- Nombre de integrantes

- Diagramas esquemáticos

- Flujos de programación

- Flujos de flujos

- Electrónicos

- Mecánicas

BOS → Robotics Operate System (Linux) - S,olución

- Robot DK

- Robot

↳ GRU bajo Rendimiento

en-1-1 - Programación de Robots .docx
.pdf

LaTeX → MiTeX

→ Jabref

↳ Metadatos LaTeX

- Metología de Robots Industriales

↓

• Mecanismo

- Tipos de Sensores y Actuadores internos y externos
usados en un robots Industrial

Límos

- Antonio Benítez - Fundamentos de Robótica
- Kumeer Saha - Introducción a la Robótica
- Roberto Vers - Industrial Robots Programming