



**COLEGIO SALESIANO
SANTA CECILIA**

English portfolio

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"B"

1st

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Future with be going to and will

be going to + verb for plans you've decided on.

What are you going to do?
 I'm going to relax at the beach.
 We're going to go surfing every day.
 I'm not going to do anything special.

Use will + verb for possible plans before you've made a decision.

What are you going to do?
 I'm not sure. I guess I'll just stay home.
 Maybe I'll take a course.
 I don't know. I think I'll go camping.
 I probably won't go anywhere.


GRAMMAR PLUS see page 136

Complete the conversation with appropriate forms of **be going to** or **will**. Then compare with a partner.

A: Have you made any vacation plans?
B: Well, I've decided on one thing - I'm going to take a bike tour.
A: That's great! For how long?
B: I'm going to be away for about a week. I need to take some time off.
A: So, when are you leaving?
B: I'm not sure. I will probably leave around the end of next month.
A: And where are you going to go?
B: I haven't thought about that yet. I guess I will go down south.
A: That sounds like fun. Will you buy a new bicycle?
B: I'm not sure. Actually, I probably going to buy one - I don't have enough money right now. I guess I will rent one.
A: Are you going to go with anyone?
B: No. I need some time alone. I'm going to travel by myself.

2. A: What are your plans for the holiday weekend?
B: I'm going to visit my parents.
A: What are you going to do there?
B: Nothing much. I'm going to hang out with some old school friends. And we will probably have a barbecue on Sunday.
A: That sounds like fun. When are you going to leave?
B: I'm not sure yet. I will probably leave on Friday night if I don't need to work on Saturday.
A: Are you going to fly there?
B: I wish I could, but it's too expensive. I guess I will take the train.
A: Will you go alone?
B: Maybe my brother will go, too. He hasn't decided yet.
A: Do you know when you are coming back?
B: I think I will come back on Monday.
A: Good. Then we can have dinner together on Monday.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 136



PAIR WORK Write answers to these questions. If you already have plans, use **be going to**. If you don't have fixed plans, use **will**.

How are you going to spend your next vacation?
 Where are you going to go?
 When are you going to take your vacation?
 How long are you going to be on vacation?
 Is anyone going to travel with you?

PAIR WORK Take turns telling the group about your vacation plans. Use your information from part B.

Hit the road! 31

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Modals for necessity and suggestion

Describing necessity

You **must** have health insurance.
 You **need to** be 21 or over.
 You **have to** get a passport.
 You **don't have to** get vaccinations.

Giving suggestions

You'd **better** avoid the stalls on the street.
 You **ought to** make a copy of your passport.
 You **should** try some local specialties.
 You **shouldn't** carry a lot of cash.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 136


A Choose the best advice for someone who is going on vacation. Then compare with a partner.

- You shouldn't pack too many clothes. You won't have room to bring back any gifts. (don't have to / shouldn't)
- You must carry identification with you. It's the law! (must / should)
- You have to buy a money belt to carry your passport, ATM card, and cash. (have to / ought to)
- You should make hotel reservations in advance. It might be difficult to find a room after you get there. (have to / 'd better)
- You should buy a round-trip plane ticket because it's cheaper. (must / should)
- You ought to check out of most hotel rooms by noon if you don't want to pay for another night. (need to / ought to)

B PAIR WORK Imagine you're going to travel abroad. Take turns giving each other advice.

"You must take enough medication for your entire trip."

- You ... take enough medication for your entire trip. should
- You ... take your ATM card with you. have to
- You ... get the necessary vaccinations. should
- You ... forget to pack your camera. shouldn't
- You ... have a visa to enter some foreign countries. must
- You ... change money before you go. You can do it when you arrive. have to.



PRONUNCIATION

Linked sounds with /w/ and /y/

Listen and practice. Notice how some words are linked by a /w/ sound, and other words are linked by a /y/ sound.

/w/ You should know about local conditions.
 You ought to do it right away.

/y/ You shouldn't carry a lot of cash.
 You must be at least 21 years old.

Hit the road! 33

2nd

With nouns Turn down the TV. Turn the TV down . Put away your books. Put your books away .	With pronouns Turn it down . (NOT: Turn down it.) Put them away . (NOT: Put away them.)	Requests and responses Please turn down the music. OK. I'll turn it down. Put away your books, please. All right. I'll put them away.
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GRAMMAR PLUS see page 137

A Complete the requests with these words. Then compare with a partner.

your boots	your socks	your jacket	the cat	the trash
the TV	✓ the lights	the magazines	the music	the yard



1. Turn the lights off, please.
2. Turn The TV on, please.
3. Please turn The music down.
4. Pick up The trash, please.
5. Please put The yard away.
6. Hang your jacket up, please.
7. Please take your boots off.
8. Clean your socks up, please.
9. Please take The cat out.
10. Please let The magazines out.

B PAIR WORK Take turns making the requests above. Respond with pronouns.

- A: Turn the lights off, please.
B: No problem. I'll turn them off.

PRONUNCIATION Stress in two-part verbs

A Listen and practice. Both words in a two-part verb receive equal stress.

Pick up your things.	Pick your things up.	Pick them up.
Turn off the light.	Turn the light off.	Turn it off.

B Write four more requests using the verbs in Exercise 3. Then practice with a partner. Pay attention to stress.

WORD POWER Housework

A Find a phrase that is usually paired with each two-part verb. (Some phrases go with more than one verb.) Then add one more phrase for each verb.

the garbage	the magazines	the microwave	your coat
the groceries	the mess	the towels	your laptop

clean up	<u>The</u>	<u>groceries</u>	take out	<u>The</u>	<u>mess</u>
hang up	<u>your</u>	<u>coat</u>	throw out	<u>the</u>	<u>magazines</u>
pick up	<u>The</u>	<u>garbage</u>	turn off	<u>The</u>	<u>microwave</u>
put away	<u>The</u>	<u>towels</u>	turn on	<u>the</u>	<u>laptop</u>

B What requests can you make in each of these rooms? Write four requests and four excuses. Use two-part verbs.

the kitchen	the living room
the bathroom	the bedroom

C PAIR WORK Take turns making the requests you wrote in part B. Respond by giving an excuse.

- A: Marabel, please pick up the wet towel you left on your bed.
B: Sorry, I can't pick it up right now. I have to put my new clothes away.



LISTENING Helping around the house

A Listen to the results of a survey about family life. Check (✓) the answer to each question. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
1. Who is the messiest in the house?				
2. Who does most of the work in the kitchen?				
3. Who does the general chores inside and outside the house?				
4. Who worries most about expenses?				

B Listen again. According to the survey, what specific chores do men, women, boys, and girls usually do? Take notes.



3rd

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Requests with modals and *Would you mind* ... ?

Modal + simple form of verb

Can you **keep** your cat inside, please?

Could you **turn** the music **down**, please?

Would you please **park** your car in your space?

Would you mind ... + gerund

Would you mind keeping your cat inside?

Would you mind turning the music **down**, please?

Would you mind not parking your car in my space?

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 137

A Match the requests in column A with the appropriate responses in column B. Then compare with a partner and practice them. (More than one answer may be possible.)

A

1. Would you mind not using your phone in class? d
2. Would you mind speaking more quietly? b
3. Would you please turn on the air conditioner? a
4. Can you make me a sandwich? c
5. Can you help me with my homework? f
6. Could you lend me twenty dollars, please? e

B

- a. Sure, no problem. I'd be glad to.
- b. Sorry. We didn't know we were so loud.
- c. Sure. Do you want anything to drink?
- d. Sorry. I had to talk to my boss.
- e. I'm sorry, I can't. I don't have any cash.
- f. I'm really sorry, but I'm busy.

B PAIR WORK Take turns making the requests in part A. Give your own requests.

C CLASS ACTIVITY Think of five unusual requests. Go around the class and make your requests. How many people accept? How many refuse?

A: Would you please lend me your car for the weekend?

B: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm going to wash it.

B Read the article. Find the words in *italics> in the article. Then match each word with its meaning.*

1. give (somebody) a hand b
2. satisfactory c
3. weird e
4. snoring a
5. oversleep d

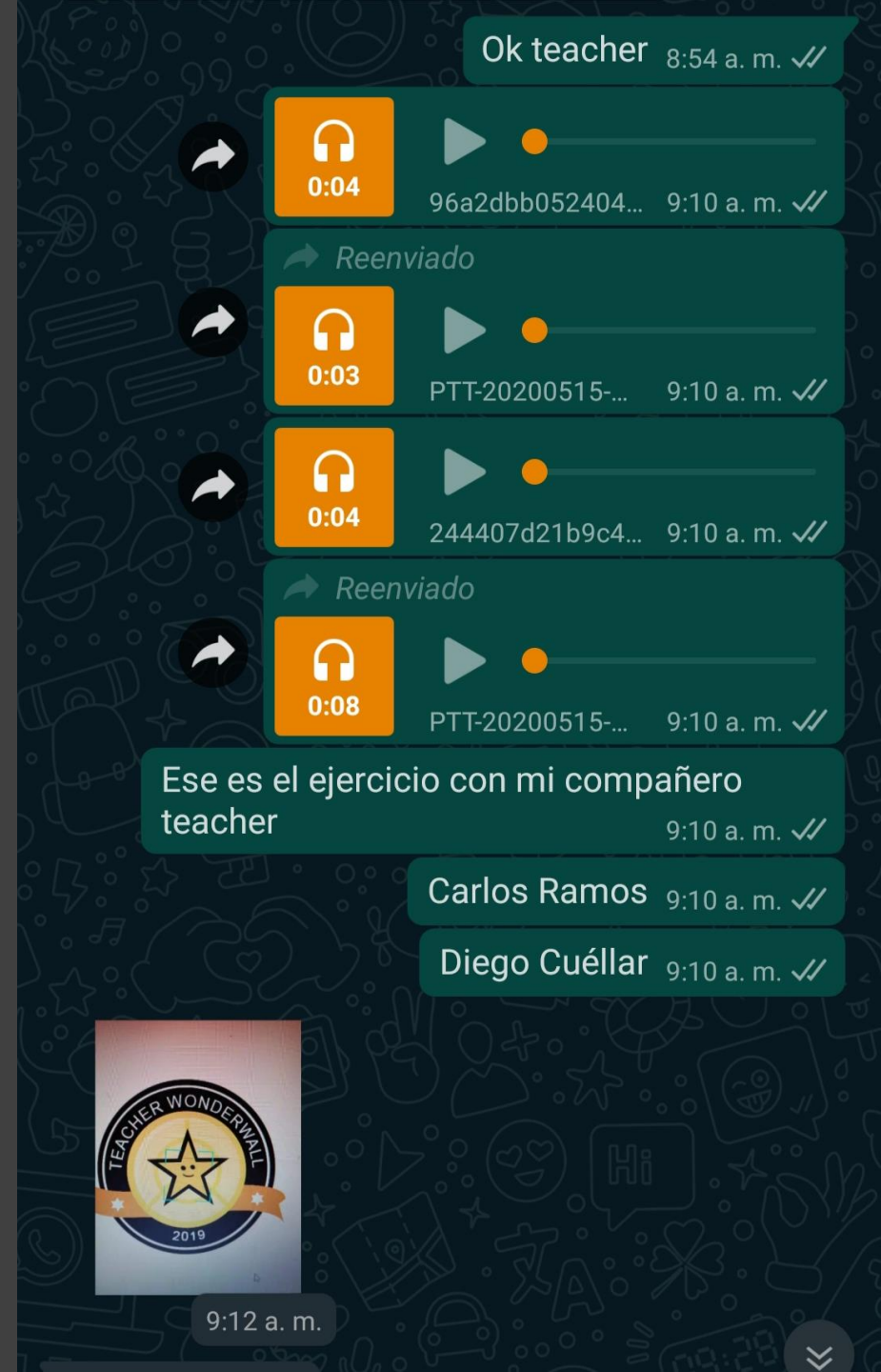
- a. to breathe in a noisy way when asleep x
- b. help a person do something x
- c. good enough x
- d. not wake up early enough x
- e. very strange x

C The sentences below are false. Correct each sentence to make it true.

1. It's common for guests to request a bigger room. a extra bed
2. One hotel guest asked to borrow an employee's dress. if can lending his suit
3. Another guest wanted the fruit at breakfast to be the same color. size
4. One person wasn't happy because he kept getting up too early. oversleep and missing this part of the
5. Someone complained about not taking the right things to go sightseeing. in the dinner, he prefer only the right left

D PAIR WORK Imagine you are the managers of a hotel. How would you respond to the requests and complaints above? Try to be as polite as you can!

4th Activity voice.



The LEGO® Story

The short film is first set in Denmark and explores the origin and history of Lego through the experiences of the Kirk Kristiansen family. This includes Ole Kirk Christiansen, Godtfred Kirk Christiansen and Kjeld Kirk Kristiansen. They all took significant roles in changing and shaping the Danish Lego company to be what it is today. The short film conveys the significance of family, inspiring and supporting one another during tribulations and adversity. The company of Lego was founded by Ole Kirk Christiansen and his son Godtfred back in 1932. The word “Lego” derive from two Danish words, “leg” and godt”, which translates to “player well” and in Latin translates to “I put together”. The product of Lego was very different from what it is today. In the short film, the company started out making wooden toys in 1932. It was during this time Godtfred saved time and money by putting less work into making the toys. Ole Kirk Christiansen was not impressed and was in fact disappointed. Ole Kirk Christiansen got his son Godtfred to work on the toys again. That day they learnt an important lesson that the high quality of the toys and honesty of the customers were important. This led to the central idea that “Only the best is good enough”. It was in 1946 when the plastic block was introduced which was later iterated and improved during the mid-1950s to become the modern Lego brick. This was also around the company introduced the Lego system

► Infinitives and gerunds for uses and purposes

Infinitives

I use my cell phone **to send** messages.
 Some people use their phones **to watch** videos.
 People often use their phones **to take** photos.

Gerunds

I use my cell phone **for sending** messages.
 Some people use their phones **for watching** videos.
 People often use their phones **for taking** photos.

GRAMMAR

A PAIR WORK What do you know about this technology? Complete the sentences in column A with information from column B. Use infinitives and gerunds. (More than one combination is possible.)

- | A | B |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Many people use tablet computers . . . | look for criminals. |
| 2. You can use your smartphone . . . | perform dangerous tasks. |
| 3. Engineers use 3-D printers . . . | get directions. |
| 4. People can use the Internet . . . | make car parts. |
| 5. Companies sometimes use robots . . . | make video calls. |
| 6. The police use drones . . . | learn languages. |

Many people use tablet computers to make video calls.
 Many people use tablet computers for making video calls.

PAIR WORK Think of one other use for the items in column A.

"Paparazzi use drones to spy on celebrities."

GROUP WORK List some unexpected uses for these new and old items. Compare your answers with the whole class. Who came up with the most?

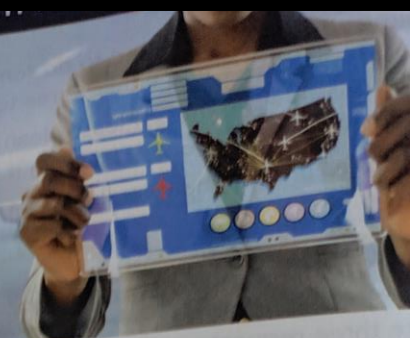
a smartphone a paper clip a webcam a pencil invisible tape an

You can use your smartphone for driving your car."

6th

Inventions We Can't Live Without

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> smartphones | <input type="checkbox"/> robots |
| <input type="checkbox"/> digital cameras | <input type="checkbox"/> 3-D printers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> driverless cars |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e-readers | <input type="checkbox"/> GPS technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tablet computers | <input type="checkbox"/> drones |
| <input type="checkbox"/> streaming TV | <input type="checkbox"/> Wi-Fi |



How long have the inventions above been around in your country?
 How was life different before them?
 Check (✓) three inventions you couldn't live without. Compare with a partner.

PERSPECTIVES Smartphone usage

A How do you use your smartphone? Listen and respond to the statements.

I use my smartphone . . .	Often	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never
to send messages	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
for watching videos	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to take photos	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to post on social media sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
for doing school assignments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to send emails	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to shop online	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to check the weather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to read e-books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
for listening to music	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PAIR WORK Compare your answers. Are your answers similar or different?