Colegio Patriarca San José. Total Points: 25
English: Reading and Writing.
Teacher: Roberto Bolaños Q.
Unit 9. What does she look like?
Student´s name: _____ **9-___** Date: **March** _____, 2026

Learning indicators: The student:

- Identifies the meaning of key physical description words
- Recognizes specific information from reading passages in order to choose the correct response.

Directions. Read the paragraphs and the questions; and then choose the correct option**. I SUGGEST IDENTIFY NEW WORDS AND MAKE A LIST ON YOUR NOTEBOOK.** One point each correct option.

THE ORIGIN OF SELFIES

It goes back further than many people think. Although selfies became extremely popular with smartphones and social media, the idea of taking a picture of yourself is not new at all. In fact, an American photographer named Robert Cornelius took one of the first known selfies in 1839. He set up his camera, ran into position, and stayed still for several minutes to create his self-portrait. At that time, photography was very slow and difficult, so taking a picture of yourself required patience and creativity. Later, as cameras became smaller and easier to use, more people started taking self-portraits in mirrors or by holding the camera at arm's length. However, the word selfie did not appear until much later. It became widely known in the early 2000s, especially after people began sharing personal photos online. The rise of smartphones with front-facing cameras made selfies faster, easier, and more common than ever before. Today, selfies are part of everyday life. People take them to save memories, show where they are, express their mood, or share special moments with friends and family. Celebrities, travelers, students, and even politicians also use Selfies. While some people see selfies as fun and creative, others think they can sometimes encourage too much focus on appearance. Even so, selfies have become an important part of modern communication and digital culture around the world.

Vocabulary.

- self-portrait — a picture that a person takes or creates of themselves
- required — needed something in order to happen
- widely — by many people or in many places
- rise — an increase or growth
- front-facing — directed toward the front
- express — to show or communicate thoughts or feelings
- politicians — people involved in government or politics
- encourage — to make something more likely to happen
- worldwide / around the world — in many countries or places globally

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. What is the main idea of the text?

a) Selfies began with social media.

b) Selfies are only popular among celebrities.

c) Smartphones made photography more difficult.

d) The idea of selfies existed long before smartphones.

2. Why was Robert Cornelius's selfie difficult to take in 1839?

a) Because photography was slow and required patience.

b) Because he needed a front-facing camera.

c) Because he used social media to share it.

d) Because cameras were small and fast.

3. What helped selfies become more common in modern times?

a) Mirror drawings

b) Painted self-portraits

c) Black and white photography

d) Front-facing cameras on smartphones

4. Which of the following is true according to the text?

a) The word selfie was common in the 1800s.

b) Selfies are only used to show physical appearance.

c) Robert Cornelius used a smartphone to take his selfie.

d) People use selfies for different reasons, such as saving memories.

5. What can we infer from the text about selfies today?

a) They are a common form of communication in modern life.

b) They are a new invention from the year 2000.

c) They are only important for famous people.

d) They are less popular now than in the past.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Directions. Read the paragraphs and the questions; and then choose the correct option**. I SUGGEST IDENTIFY NEW WORDS AND MAKE A LIST ON YOUR NOTEBOOK.** One point each correct option.

Beauty and Society.

The sense of human beauty has changed a lot throughout history. In different times and places, people have had different ideas about what is beautiful. In ancient Egypt, beauty was connected to cleanliness, symmetry, and careful personal care. Men and women used oils, makeup, and jewelry to improve their appearance. In ancient Greece, beauty was often related to balance, harmony, and the body. Greek art showed people with perfect proportions because they believed beauty and order were closely connected. During the Middle Ages in Europe, beauty was seen in a more modest way, especially for women. Pale skin, long hair, and simple elegance were often admired. Later, in the Renaissance, ideas of beauty changed again. Paintings from that time often showed fuller bodies, soft faces, and rich clothing, because these features were connected with health, wealth, and social position. In other cultures, beauty also had special meanings. For example, in some Asian societies, white skin was considered beautiful because it showed a person did not work outside in the sun. In some African cultures, hairstyles, body marks, and clothing were important parts of beauty and identity. Today, history, culture, fashion, and the media influence the idea of beauty. Some people still follow traditional beauty standards, while others believe beauty is more personal and should include many different body types, skin colors, and styles. Looking at history shows us that beauty is not fixed. It changes with time, and it reflects the values, beliefs, and lifestyle of each society.

Vocabulary.
throughout – during the whole period of time
symmetry – when both sides look the same or balanced
wealth – having a lot of money or valuable things

1. What is the main idea of the text?

a) Ideas of beauty have changed in different times and cultures.
b) Beauty was only important in ancient Egypt and Greece.
c) Modern media created the first beauty standards in history.
d) People everywhere have always shared the same idea of beauty.

2. According to the text, what was beauty connected to in ancient Greece?

a) Balance, harmony, and well-shaped body proportions.
b) Pale skin, long hair, and simple elegant clothing.
c) Full bodies, soft faces, and very rich jewelry.
d) Body marks, hairstyles, and clothing from Africa.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Why was white skin considered beautiful in some Asian societies?

a) It showed the person used expensive makeup products.

b) It suggested the person did not work under the sun.

c) It helped people look more like Greek statues.

d) It made clothing and hairstyles look more colorful.

4. What can we infer from the text about beauty standards?

a) They usually remain stable for very long periods.

b) They are mainly decided by only one culture today.

c) They often reflect social values and daily life.

d) They only depend on fashion and popular magazines.

5. Which statement best matches the author's message?

a) Beauty should follow the same rules in every society.

b) History proves that beauty has only one clear meaning.

c) Beauty ideas change because cultures value different things.

d) People in the past cared less about beauty than today.

Instructions: Match the vocabulary word in **Column A** with the correct definition in **Column B**. Write the letter into the correct parentheses.

Column A		Column B
Freckles	( )	**a.** hair on the sides of the face in front of the ears
Wrinkles	( )	**b.** artificial/fake hair worn on the head
Scar	( )	**c.** small wrinkles at the corners of the eyes
cleft chin	( )	**d.** small light-brown spots on the skin
a dimple	( )	**e.** a chin with a small split or dent in the middle
a double chin	( )	**f.** a mark left on the skin after a wound heals
fringe / bangs	( )	**g.** having no hair on the head
Bald	( )	**h.** lines or folds in the skin, usually from age
spiky hair	( )	**i.** eyes with a narrow or angled shape
Sideburns	( )	**j.** slightly heavy, in a soft or rounded way
a wig	( )	**k.** extra skin or fat under the chin
a goatee	( )	**l.** hair cut to fall over the forehead
crow's feet	( )	**m.** hair styled into pointed spikes
slanting eyes	( )	**n.** a small natural hollow in the cheek
Plump	( )	**o.** small beard on the chin

LIVEWORKSHEETS