

Lesson	Topic	Language Focus	Output
Lesson 1	Types of landscape and activities on an ecotourism holiday	Present perfect affirmative, negative and questions with <i>ever</i> and <i>never</i>	- Speaking: asking and answering questions about pictures - Writing: a postcard to a friend

Focus on Vocabulary

Get Ready!

1. Match the words for landscapes with the pictures.

river - waterfall - ocean - field - lake - mountain - valley - desert - beach - rainforest - stream - island



2. Complete the sentences about Colombia with words from exercise 1. Use the plural form when necessary.

- Colombia has two _____: the Atlantic and the Pacific.
- The Magdalena _____ flows from the Department of Huila to Atlántico.
- _____ Calima is located in the Valle del Cauca Department.
- Cristóbal Colón is the highest _____ in Colombia.
- El Morro is a beautiful _____ with dark sand on the Pacific coast in Tumaco.
- Valle del Cauca is a wide _____ where you can find the sugarcane plant.
- La Guajira is a _____ in the north of Colombia.
- About 35% of Colombia's territory is covered by the Amazon _____.
- La Chorrera is the highest _____ in Colombia. It is located 45 minutes from Bogotá.

Read

3. Read the blog posts written by two tourists. Who went on an eco-holiday? What is the difference between normal tourism and eco-tourism?

I went to London last year. There's so much to see and do there. I went sightseeing and shopping. I enjoyed walking around the city, and I did a bus tour too. I bought lots of souvenirs near the London Eye.

This summer, I went to Bogotá, the capital of Colombia. It was really exciting. I went to a theme park called Mundo Aventura, I visited some great museums, and at night we went dancing in some nightclubs. The nightlife is great!

Next year, I'm going to visit another exciting city. I know some people go camping, bird watching and hiking for their holidays, but it's not for me. I'm a city person.

Sylvia, from Los Angeles



I'm an outdoor person. I love camping, bird watching, and anything that you can do outdoors. I love beaches, valleys, rainforests and mountains. I'm Canadian, but I love coming to Colombia for my holiday.

I've been horse riding and mountain climbing. I've also tried hiking, kayaking on the Cauca river, and sailing in the Caribbean Sea.

I've also learnt a lot about how to conserve the environment and protect local communities. I think it's important for tourists to make a difference when they go on holiday. That's why I always stay in an eco-cabin. They don't harm the environment, and they are really peaceful, too.

Leo, from Toronto

Glossary

- go sightseeing: *irse de turismo*
- nightlife: *nocturna*
- bird watching: *avistamiento de aves*
- kayaking: *montar en kayak*
- sailing: *navegar*
- eco-cabin: *eco-cabaña*

4. Find the activities in the pictures in the blog posts. Which of them are related to eco-tourism? Can you explain why?



Listen

- 39 6. Listen to Pedro talking to Sam about his holiday. Which words from exercise 1 do you hear?
- 39 7. Listen again. Who says the sentences and questions below? Write "P" for Pedro, and "S" for Sam.
- Have you ever been to the Cocora Valley?
 - I've never been there.
 - Have you ever visited any national parks in Colombia?
 - I've never seen a whale.



Focus on Language

8. Look again at the sentences in exercise 7. Answer the questions.
- Are the sentences and questions in the past simple or present perfect tense?
 - Are they talking about past experiences, or describing past events in detail?
 - Do we use *ever* in statements or questions?
 - Where do we put *ever* and *never* in the questions and statements?
9. Complete the sentences and questions with *ever* and *never*.
- Some children have _____ been to the beach.
 - Have you _____ stayed in an eco-lodge?
 - My cousins have _____ climbed Nevado del Ruiz.
 - Have you _____ been kayaking?
 - Have you _____ tried paragliding?
 - I've _____ seen a shark.
10. Look at the list of things that Larry wants to do. Which has he done? In pairs, ask and answer questions using *ever* and *never*. Use the Useful language box to help you.

Example: *Has he ever seen a jaguar?*
Yes, he has.

Has he ever played baseball?
No. He's never played baseball.

see a jaguar ✓
play baseball
meet a person from a native tribe
stay in an eco-cabin ✓
swim with whales
go paragliding ✓
take a photo of a famous person
climb a mountain ✓

Useful language

Irregular past participles

- Lots of past participles in English are irregular. You have to learn them.

<i>see - seen</i>	<i>meet - met</i>	<i>swim - swum</i>
<i>go - gone</i>	<i>take - taken</i>	

PRESENT PERFECT: EVER AND NEVER

1. ¿Para qué usamos el Present Perfect?

Usamos el **Present Perfect** para hablar de **experiencias que hemos tenido o no hemos tenido en nuestra vida**, sin decir exactamente cuándo ocurrieron.

Estructura:

Subject + have/has + past participle

- I **have visited** Bogotá.
- She **has eaten** sushi.
- They **have traveled** to Peru.

Recuerda:

Subject	Auxiliary
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I / You / We / They	have
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He / She / It	has
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2. ¿Qué significa EVER?

EVER significa “**alguna vez**”.

Lo usamos principalmente para preguntar si una persona ha tenido una experiencia en algún momento de su vida.

Have/Has + subject + ever + past participle...?

Examples:

- **Have you ever visited another country?**
¿Has visitado alguna vez otro país?
- **Has she ever eaten sushi?**
¿Ella ha comido sushi alguna vez?
- **Have they ever ridden a horse?**
¿Han montado a caballo alguna vez?

3. ¿Qué significa NEVER?

NEVER significa “**nunca**”.

Lo usamos para decir que una persona **no ha tenido una experiencia en ningún momento de su vida hasta ahora**.

Subject + have/has + never + past participle

Examples:

- I **have never visited** Brazil.
Nunca he visitado Brasil.
- He **has never eaten** sushi.
Él nunca ha comido sushi.
- We **have never flown** in a helicopter.
Nunca hemos volado en helicóptero.

4. EVER vs. NEVER

Observa la diferencia:

Have you ever ridden a horse?

→ ¿Has montado **alguna vez** a caballo?

No, I have never ridden a horse.

→ No, **nunca** he montado a caballo.

Have you ever traveled to another country?

→ ¿Has viajado **alguna vez** a otro país?

Yes, I have traveled to Peru.

→ Sí, he viajado a Perú.

5. ¡Cuidado!

Después de **have/has** usamos el **past participle**, no el pasado simple.

☒ I have **went** to Peru.

☐ I have **gone** to Peru.

☒ She has **eat** sushi.

☐ She has **eaten** sushi.

☒ They have **saw** a whale.

☐ They have **seen** a whale.

Recuerda

EVER = alguna vez → principalmente en preguntas

Have you ever...?

NEVER = nunca → para expresar que algo no ha ocurrido

I have never...

Present Perfect = have/has + past participle

She has visited.

They have eaten.

I have never seen.

Lee las oraciones y marca **A, B o C** según quién ha tenido la experiencia.

1. **Carlos has never ridden a horse.**
A. Carlos ha montado a caballo.
B. Carlos nunca ha montado a caballo.
C. Carlos quiere montar a caballo.
 2. **Maria has never eaten sushi.**
A. Maria nunca ha comido sushi.
B. Maria ha comido sushi muchas veces.
C. Maria está comiendo sushi ahora.
 3. **John has visited Bogotá.**
A. John nunca ha visitado Bogotá.
B. John ha visitado Bogotá alguna vez.
C. John vive en Bogotá.
 4. **Have you ever seen a whale?**
A. ¿Has visto alguna vez una ballena?
B. ¿Estás viendo una ballena ahora?
C. ¿Viste una ballena ayer?
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2. Verdadero o falso: procesa el significado

Lee cada afirmación y decide si es **True (T)** o **False (F)** según la información.

Laura has traveled to three countries, but she has never traveled to Japan. She has visited Mexico and Peru. She has never eaten Japanese food.

1. Laura has traveled to other countries. ____
2. Laura has visited Japan. ____
3. Laura has visited Peru. ____
4. Laura has eaten Japanese food. ____
5. Laura has traveled to Mexico. ____

Extensión: Corrige oralmente las afirmaciones falsas.

3. Elige según el contexto

Lee la situación y selecciona la oración que expresa correctamente la experiencia.

1. Tu amigo quiere saber si alguna vez has visto nieve.

- A. Have you ever seen snow?
- B. Have you never seen snow?
- C. Did you ever see snow yesterday?

2. María no tiene experiencia montando en avión.

- A. María has ever flown on a plane.
- B. María has never flown on a plane.
- C. María never has flew on a plane.

3. Pedro tiene experiencia comiendo comida india.

- A. Pedro has never eaten Indian food.
- B. Pedro has ever eat Indian food.
- C. Pedro has eaten Indian food.

4. Quieres preguntar a alguien si alguna vez ha dormido en una tienda de campaña.

- A. Have you ever slept in a tent?
- B. Have you never sleep in a tent?
- C. Did you ever slept in a tent?

4. Encuesta de experiencias: información personal

Pregunta a tus compañeros y marca ✓ o X.

Experience	Ever? Never?
visited another country	
eaten sushi	
ridden a horse	
slept in a tent	
seen snow	
flown in an airplane	

Usa estas preguntas:

- Have you ever visited another country?
- Have you ever eaten sushi?
- Have you ever ridden a horse?
- Have you ever slept in a tent?
- Have you ever seen snow?
- Have you ever flown in an airplane?

Después, el estudiante debe procesar la información:

Juan has eaten sushi, but he has never ridden a horse.

Ana has never seen snow, but she has flown in an airplane.

Regla: no pueden responder solamente *Yes/No*; deben comunicar la experiencia completa.

5. ¿Quién es? — Interpretación comunicativa

Lee las pistas y descubre la persona.

Person A

- I have visited Brazil.
- I have never visited Argentina.
- I have eaten Brazilian food.
- I have never ridden a horse.

Person B

- I have never traveled outside Colombia.
- I have eaten sushi.
- I have never flown in an airplane.
- I have ridden a horse.

Person C

- I have visited Argentina.
- I have never eaten sushi.
- I have flown in an airplane.
- I have never ridden a horse.

Ahora lee las afirmaciones y escribe **A, B o C**.

1. This person has never traveled outside Colombia. ____
2. This person has visited Argentina. ____
3. This person has never flown in an airplane. ____
4. This person has eaten Brazilian food. ____
5. This person has never eaten sushi. ____
6. This person has ridden a horse. ____