TEXTO DE LECTURA: ***Peter loves Anne, doesn't he?***



**In** 1876 Alexander Graham Bell (1) _____the telephone. Sixteen-year-old girls seem to believe he invented it for them. Well, not only sixteen- -year-old girls but any girl or boy able to pick up* the telephone. Mothers and fathers have other ideas. Some of them even believe they have the right to use the telephone, too. Only for important business, of course, but the children don't (2) _____this. For example: When Mother says, "Alice, I'm going to ring the doctor. Your brother fell out of the apple tree," her daughter answers,

"Oh! Is he all right? Anything broken?"

No, I don't think anything is broken."

"Good! Then can you wait a minute? This is a very important call." Alice is talking to her friend Anne about a party on Saturday night.

Or perhaps Father says, "Peter, the house across the street is burning. I want to call the fire brigade*. Peter says, "The people across the street have got a telephone, (3) _____And he continues talking.

What is it that is important about these telephone calls and why do they continue for hours? Let's listen to three typical conversations. _

The first conversation is between two sixteen-year-old girls. It began half an hour ago.

ALICE: You're going to the party on Saturday, (4) _____, Anne?
ANNE: I'm not sure. I want to, and I want to wear my new green dress.
ALICE: That isn't the dress with the little flowers on it, (5)_____?
ANNE: No, Alice, that dress is blue. This one is very simple. It (6) _____ have anything on it. You remember it, don't you? I wore it to the theatre last month.
ALICE: Oh yes. I like that one. I'm going to wear my red dress.
ANNE: Red is a good color on you, Alice.
ALICE: Peter is taking you to the party, (7) ----------?
ANNE: I don't know. I saw him this morning and he didn't say anything about it. All he talks about is football. Aren't boys terrible?
ALICE: Some of them are, but Peter's all right. He telephones you (8)_____, doesn't he? He never forgets, does he?
ANNE: No, he (9)_____ forgets to telephone.
ALICE: Then it's certain he loves you.
ANNE: Oh, Alice, do you think he really does?
ALICE: Of course. He doesn't forget to telephone. That's important.
ANNE: Then why doesn't he ask me to go to the party with him?
ALICE: Just a minute, Anne. My mother's saying something to me. What is it, Mum? What? He fell out of a tree? Is he all right? Anne, I'll phone you later. There are lots of other important things to talk about but my brother fell out of a tree and Mum wants to ring the doctor.
ANNE: Good-bye, Alice.

A few minutes later Alice telephones peter.

ALICE: Hello. Is that Peter?
PETER; Oh, hullo, Alice. How are you? Fine, thanks. How (10)---------- you?
ALICE: Fine, thanks. How are you?
Peter: Tired! I played football all afternoon. I got home five minutes ago.
Alice: You really love football, don't you, Peter?
Peter: Yes, I do.
ALICE: And Anne?
PETER: Anne?
ALICE: Do you love Anne, too?
PETER: Of course I do. Why do you ask?
ALICE: Anne isn't sure.
PETER: Isn't sure? I tell her almost every day!
ALICE: But you didn't ask her to go with you to the party on Saturday night.
PETER: Oh, that's it.
ALICE She says you only think about football.
PETER: That's not true. She knows I want to take her to the party, doesn't she? Oh, excuse me, Alice. What is it, Dad? The house across the street? Burning? They've got a telephone, haven't they? Well, all right, Dad. Sorry, Alice. Father needs the telephone. Good-bye.
ALICE: Good-bye, Peter.
PETER: Just a second, Dad. *(Peter telephones Anne.)*
*ANNE:* Hullo.
PETER: Anne? Peter here. You know I love you, don't you?
ANNE: What?
PETER: Well, you know I do and I'm taking you to the party on Saturday. Good-bye.

Are these typical conversations between young people today? Did Alexander Graham Bell invent the telephone for these conversations? It's difficult to say, isn't it?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 4

## PARTE 4

Con base en un texto, en esta parte se evalúa el conocimiento gramatical del estudiante. Puntualmente, se trata de elegir las palabras más adecuadas para completar un texto. Para ello, el estudiante debe leer y prestar atención a una serie de espacios, puesto que, para cada uno de ellos, debe seleccionar la palabra correcta entre las tres opciones, A, B o C, en su hoja de respuestas.

Complete

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A. Invented | B. inventing | C. will invente |
| 2. | A. understanding | B. understand | C. understood |
| 3. | A. have they? | B. Do they? | C. haven´t they? |
| 4. | A. aren't you? | B. isn´t? | C. are you? |
| 5. | A. are they? | B. is it? | C. are we? |
| 6. | A. don´t | B. doesn´t | C. won´t |
| 7. | A. isn´t she? | B. aren´t they | C. isn't he? |
| 8. | A. every evening | B. every year | C. every month |
| 9. | A. always | B. never | C. seldom |
| 10. | A. are | B. is | C. was |

LIVEWORKSHEETS