Actividad complementaria

Unidad 2 • Lección 3

Nombre:	Día	Mes	Año

1. Put an ✗ in the right column.

MAKE	DO	COLLOCATION
		noise
		breakfast
		homework
		karate
		friends
		the shopping

2. Match the cities in the box with their corresponding tourist attraction.

Arica – Valparaíso - Coyhaique – Santiago – Chiloé - Antofagasta

a. La Portada - _____

b. Funiculars - _____

c. Palafittes - _____

d. Morro - _____

e. Baha'i Temple - _____

f. Shepherd's Monument - _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Actividad complementaria

Unidad 2 • Lección 4

Nombre:	Día	Mes	Año

1. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition: IN – ON – AT

a. The city tour starts _____ 9:00 am.

b. Free museum tickets are only available _____ the morning.

c. You can visit the ruins every day, except _____ Mondays because it's closed.

d. Many people visit the temple _____ weekends.

e. I prefer to see the cultural exhibition _____ the afternoon because it's less crowded.

f. The carnival ends _____ 12:00 am.

2. Write the questions that would produce the following answers. Use the correct question word.

a. _____?

The Spanish invaded the Aztec Empire in 1519.

b. _____?

The Aztec's original language was the Náhuatl.

c. _____?

The Aztecs lived in Central Mexico and part of Guatemala.

d. _____?

Three cities formed the Aztec Empire: Mexico-Tenochtitlan, Texcoco, and Tlacopan.

e. _____?

Moctezuma ruled the Aztec Empire for twenty-nine years.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Read the article below and answer the questions.

History of Storytelling

Twenty-four new channels, a multitude of websites, hundreds of newspapers, millions of books…There are many ways to read and hear stories in the twenty-first century. Have you ever thought how people shared important stories in the past? Not many people could read or write, so they developed other methods to pass on myths, news, and beliefs.

1. Aboriginal Art: Australian Aboriginal storytellers paint pictures of "Dreamtime"- a distant time before memory. The tradition started 4,000 years ago and pictures are painted on rock, canvas, and tree bark. Aboriginal stories are about creation and spiritual beliefs.

2. Ancient Cultures: The scribes of ancient Egypt, ancient Greece, and other ancient cultures created their own alphabets and hieroglyphics in order to record events. These intricate alphabets helped to write stories, keep documents, and send messages.

3. East Indian Storytellers: In Indian villages, artists painted stories of gods, kings, and heroism. Storytellers walked from place to place, entertaining, teaching, and telling stories. The tradition of using puppet shows, story cloths, and story boxes continues today.

4. Native American Stories: The elders of different Native American cultures orally passed down thousands of tales throughout their history. They were word and picture carriers who remembered and related every detail of their subject. Some tales were legends, some were based on true American Indian history, and some were children's stories.

a. What materials did Aborigines paint on?

b. What three things did the ancient cultures use their alphabets for?

c. How did Native American storytellers pass their stories on?

d. When did the tradition of Australian Aboriginal storytellers start?

e. What are Aboriginal stories about?

f. What kind of pictures did Australian Aboriginal storytellers paint?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Actividad complementaria

Unidad 2 • Lección 4

Día Mes Año

Nombre:

1. Match the columns.

a. Who	_____ Asking about location.
b. When	_____ Asking about a person.
c. What	_____ Asking about time.
d. How	_____ Asking about manner or qualities.
e. Where	_____ Asking about reasons.
f. Which	_____ Asking about things.
g. Why	_____ Asking about objects (from a list).

2. Read the article and answer the questions.

THE CITIES OF GOLD

In the time of the "conquistadores" (Spanish invaders), people in the ancient Americas had come to believe in the existence of a magical city of gold. Around 1540, a Spaniard by the name of Francisco Vásquez de Coronado formed an expedition in search of the mythical treasure. "We have to search for the gold", he cried out, "we shouldn't" waste another minute." With 400 men, he marched across the Great Plains finding only poor villages and clay articles. "You mustn't head south, you must head north," a wise man told him. And so on he went, believing always in the lost city. The natives continued to talk about tremendous riches to be seen in the marvelous "City of Gold." "You cannot search there," the elders told Coronado, as he and his men searched through the sacred grounds. But they found nothing, only bones and rags. After many years of trekking and searching, Coronado had lost half of his men to disease. "That is it," he said to himself, we should stop, and we must go back to our homes and forget about this gold!"

a. How many men marched with Coronado? _____

b. Why did Coronado head north? _____

c. Where did Coronado search? _____

d. Why did Coronado stop searching? _____

e. Where did the men go in the end? _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Prepositions IN – ON – AT. Write the time expressions from the box below in the correct column.

weekdays – 5:30 pm - noon – the afternoon – Sunday - the evening

IN	ON	AT

4. DO & MAKE. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs do or make.

a. When I _____ my homework I focus my attention on it.

b. My grandma loves _____ the gardening.

c. The man who lives next door _____ a lot of noise every time he has a party.

d. Rodrigo is very sociable. _____ friends is not a problem for him.

e. The doctor told my brother he has to _____ exercise.

f. My dad had to _____ a big effort to lift the sofa.

5. Picture Dictionary. Draw the collocations of each sentence of the previous activity.

DO		
MAKE		

LIVEWORKSHEETS