# WEEK 9 PARTIAL 1

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| **DESTREZA:** | Identify and understand the main points in straightforward texts on subjects of personal interest. EFL 5.3.8. |

**OBJETIVO DE APRENDIZAJE PARA LA SEMANA:** At the end of this lesson students will be able to show comprehension by identifying main points and details in a short simple text written in simple past and the pronounciation of diphthongs and then answering relevant questions according to the context.

| | |
|---|---|
| **TEMA:** | **PAST SIMPLE – DIPHTHONGS - HISTORY OF PIÑATAS** |

**DESARROLLO DE LA ACTIVIDADES:** | **FECHA**

## CLASSWORK # 6

**A. Look at the grammar chart and analyze the information.**

## PAST SIMPLE

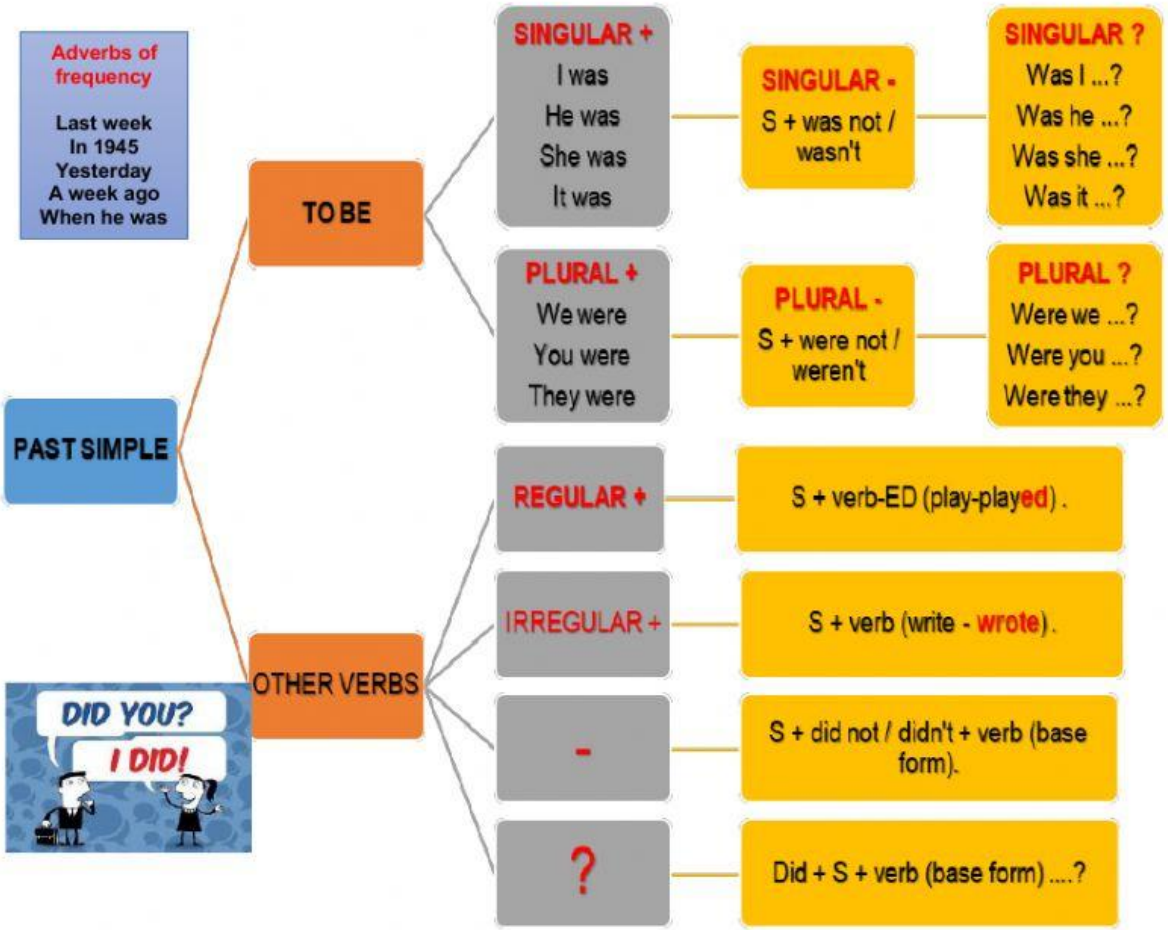
| CONSONANT "E" | Consonant + Y | Double consonant |
|---|---|---|
| - died<br>- played | - married<br>studied | - planned<br>- stopped |

**USES**

- **To refer to an action that took place and was completed in the past.**
We bought a new car last month.
- **To tell a story in which one thing happened after another.**
He walked into the room and noticed that it was dirty.
- **To refer past habits.**
Peter played the piano when he was a child.

**SPELLING "ED"**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OTHER VERBS | REGULAR | | + | - | ? |
| | | PLAY | played | Didn't play | Did ... play? |
| | IRREGULAR | | + | - | ? |
| | | GO | went | Didn't go | Did ... go? |




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**B. Complete the sentences with past simple: positive, negative or question:**

1. I _____ (not work) in a bank for ten years.
2. They _____ (be) in Spain last month.
3. Where _____ (you / live) when you were young?
4. _____ (be) he at the cinema last night?
5. She _____ (not / study) French at university.
6. I _____ (not be) late.
7. He _____ (travel) through the Middle East last year.
8. _____ (be) you a teacher when you were Young?
9. _____ (they / visit) the Louvre in Paris?
10. Sara and Michael _____ (not be) in love.

**C. Analyze the information about DIPHTHONGS**

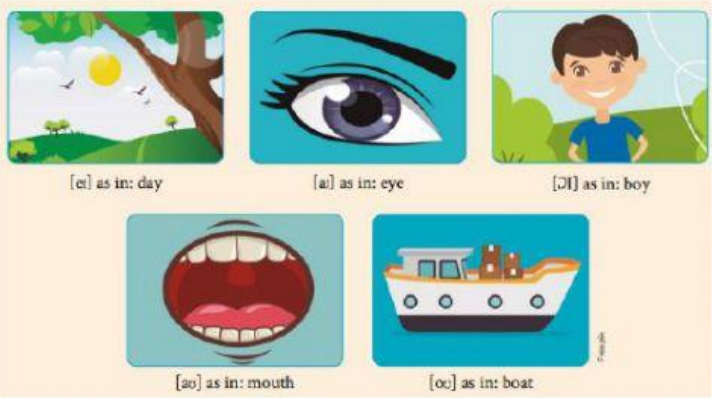
English is not always pronounced exactly how it is written.



**Diphthongs sounds are the combination of two vowel sounds.**

The diphthongs in English are: [ei], [ai], [au], [oi], [ou]

**D. Practice the pronunciation of diphthongs and classify the following words according to vowel sounds**




**Word bank**

**say – fly – toy – south – goat**

| | |
|---|---|
| [eɪ] | [aɪ] |
| | |
| [ɔɪ] | [aʊ] |
| | |
| [oʊ] | |
| | |

**HOMEWORK #6**
**HISTORY OF PIÑATAS**

**A. Read the passage and notice the verbs in past simple.**

**The history of piñatas**

A piñata is a container that is **decorated** and **filled** with sweets, toys, or fruit. It is often in the shape of a star, animal, or popular character. The piñata has become a symbol of Mexico and many countries in Latin America. However, it actually has Chinese origins: the explorer Marco Polo **brought** the Chinese tradition to Europe and it **was** evangelization that **brought** the tradition to America. Towards the end of the 1500s, Diego Soria **gave** Christian masses during the eight days before Christmas, with the intention of spreading the religion to the natives of Mexico. The piñata **was** a part of this religious mass, often filled with fruits. People would try to break it with a wooden stick, because they **were** considered free of sin if they we able to break it open. The piñatas **were** in the shape of a star back then. Piñatas **became** very popular shortly after that. In the UK, piñatas often take the form of a donkey that is filled with sweets. Some believe this represents a cruel image and that piñatas should take other forms such as different shapes, not animals. In modern times, piñatas are an important part of many children's parties in Latin America.



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**B. Fix these incorrect sentences to make them correct according to the reading.**

1. Piñatas first appeared in Latin America.

_____

2. The Jewish faith was the first to use piñatas.

_____

3. Piñatas are often filled with money.

_____

4. In the US, piñatas often are shaped like donkeys.

_____

5. Now piñatas are an important part of parties in China.

_____

**C. Answer T (True) or F (False) according to the information in the reading.**

1. A piñata is not a decorated container. _____
2. The piñata is a symbol in Latin America. _____
3. The piñata has American origins. _____
4. Piñatas weren't in the shape of a star. _____
5. Piñatas are an important part of many children's parties in the entire world. _____

**D. Read the following words out loud and place them in the correct space:**

*baby - private - bacon - library - paper - final - April - minus danger - crisis - angel - stranger - basis - lazy - crazy - climate bicycle - horizon item - idea - identity – biology*



[ei] as in: day



[ai] as in: eye

| [eI] | [aI] |
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**Bibliografía:** Ingles 2 BGU Modulo 1. (2021) taken from: https://recursos2.educacion.gob.ec/textos/

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