LONDON Institute
¡Hablá, pensá y viví el inglés!

Senior 3

LESSON 20

WELCOME AGAIN!

LET'S WORK

ASINCRONICO

1. LISTENING:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pnPg7U5ytk0Ax2NHnnBTUNMZXRZghl5F/view?usp=drive_link

1) Gilda cheated on a test about _____.

a) math
b) science
c) art

2) The teacher gave Gilda _____.

a) a second chance
b) a smack
c) a zero

3) Aimee had a nose bleed in a ____ test.

a) University
b) driving
c) spelling

4) Aimee had to retake the test _____.

a) in another school
b) right away
c) at the end of summer

5) If your kids are cheating it's best to _____.

a) talk to them
b) forget about it
c) hit them

ASINCRONICO

2. READING COMPREHENSION:

Wole Soyinka was born on 13 July 1934 in western Nigeria.
After preparatory university studies in 1954 at Government College in Nigeria, he continued at the University of Leeds, where he took his doctorate in 1973. During the six years he spent in England, Soyinka was a dramatist at the Royal Court Theatre in London. In 1960, he returned to Nigeria to study African drama. At the same time, he taught drama and literature at various universities in Nigeria.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

In 1960, he founded the theatre group, "The 1960 Masks" and in 1964, the "Orisun Theatre Company", in which he has produced his own plays and taken part as actor. He has also been visiting professor at the universities of Cambridge, Sheffield, and Yale.

During the civil war in Nigeria, Soyinka wrote an article asking for cease-fire. For this reason he was arrested in 1967, accused of conspiring with the rebels. He was held as a political prisoner until 1969, when he was set free because his imprisonment called international attention.

Soyinka's most glorious year was 1986. In that year, the Swedish Academy awarded him the Nobel Prize for Literature. Soyinka became the first African Nobel Prize winner. His Nobel Lecture was devoted to South African freedom-fighter Nelson Mandela. Soyinka's acceptance speech criticised apartheid and the politics of racial segregation imposed on the population by the Nationalist South African government. That year brought him another literary award - the Agip Prize for Literature - and he was given a Nigerian national award: Commander of the Federal Republic (CFR).

a. Wole Soyinka started his university studies in Nigeria. ___
b. Soyinka founded two theatre groups in the same year. ___
c. Soyinka was arrested because he wanted a war. ___
d. There were no African Nobel Prize winners before Wole Soyinka. ___
e. Soyinka has never won an African prize. ___

NARRATIVE:

ASINCRONICO

Use: Connectors - Relative Clauses - Comparative & Superlative - Magnifiers

Talented dancer - important dance company - 2 years

Lucy – 25 - Argentinian
John - 28 - Argentinian
siblings

Enthusiastic cartoonist- drawing academy - **(TO STUDY)** 7 months

Every day (TO PRACTISE) choreographies

(TO BUY) his cat/new toy last week

Next month (TO VISIT)
Gran Rex Theatre
best friend's dancing show

Now (TO PLAY) football match friends/neighbourhood club

On Sunday (NOT TO GO) cinema/mother/because ill with flu

One Saturday morning - (TO WATCH) T.V. (suddenly) they (TO SEE) a man/garden - (TO GET) scared - (NOT KNOW) him. **Lucy**/ (TO SCREAM) - **John** (TO TAKE) a bat/behind the door/ (TO GO OUT) the man (TO SCAPE) because/the police (TO PROUD) around the neighbourhood/**all day.**

LIVEWORKSHEETS