

COLEGIO NACIONAL NICOLAS ESGUERRA
ESTRATEGIA APRENDER EN CASA – CARTILLA SEGUNDO SEMESTRE
HUMANIDADES - INGLÉS – DÉCIMO

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GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP



Activity 1. Answer:

- a. Do you think they were good citizens? _____
b. What do you think the quotes mean?
1.) 'You must be the change you wish to see in the world'.

2.) 'If you can't feed a hundred people then feed just one'.

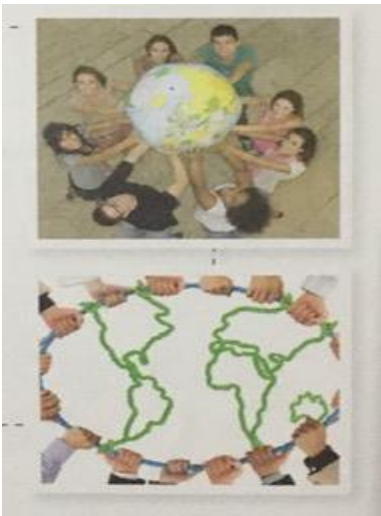
3.) 'For to be free is to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others'. _____

Activity 2. Study the poster and match the verbs with the gaps.

How to be a good citizen

a▪ read b▪ follow c▪ be d▪ learn e▪ respect f▪ protect g▪ do h▪ be

- _____ some volunteer work in your community.
- _____ the rules and law
- _____ a good neighbour.
- _____ the environment.
- _____ sympathetic to other people's problems.
- _____ about the world around you.
- _____ about and respect other people's beliefs and cultures.
- _____ other people's property.



Activity 3. Write your opinion about the changes produced at school to begin the second semester. Use the expressions below

Useful language Writing an essay

- In my opinion ...
- In my view ...
- I think ...
- One thing we can do is ...
- Another thing we can do is ...
- Finally, ...

Glossary

- can (n): lata
- chore: quehacer
- earthquake: terremoto
- raise money: recabar fondos

Activity 4. Opinion

READ

Activity 5. Read these student essays about how to be a good citizen. Consider the boxes information

How to be a Good Citizen

Hello. My name is James. In my opinion, to be a good citizen, you need to look after your environment. This sounds boring, but it can be enjoyable. Picking up rubbish in the park can be fun if you do it with your friends. Cleaning graffiti off walls is also something you can do with your friends. Another thing you can do to protect the environment is to recycle your drink cans and your plastic bottles. It's easy to forget and throw them away. Finally, I think we need to be good neighbours. Always be nice and smile at your neighbours when you see them. If you have elderly neighbours you can offer to help them out with their household chores.

HOW TO BE A GOOD CITIZEN

Hi, I'm Haley. In my view, we can all be good citizens. It's not very difficult. One thing we can all do is learn about the world we live in by reading the newspapers and listening to the radio. We need to learn about other people's religions and beliefs so we can respect them. We also need to be aware of the problems people face in other countries. We need to help people who are affected by earthquakes and other natural disasters. For example, we can raise money for them. You can do this by making and selling cakes or biscuits or even selling some of your own possessions which you no longer need. Good citizens make the world a better place and being a good citizen makes us feel better about ourselves.

Activity 6. Read the essays again and answer the questions.

a. Which three things does James suggest you can do to look after your environment?

b. What does James tell us to do when we see our neighbours?

c. How can we help elderly neighbours?

d. Why does Haley say we need to read the newspaper?

e. Why does she say it is important to be a good citizen?

PHRASAL VERBS

A phrasal verb is a combination of words (a **verb** + a **preposition** or verb + **adverb**) that when used together, usually take on a different meaning to that of the original verb. Check the examples below:
<https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/verbs/phrasal-verbs/>



Taken from : <http://www.engames.eu/phrasal-verbs-fluency-mc/>
Taken from: <https://www.wheninbritain.com/2015/10/phrasal-verb-look.html>

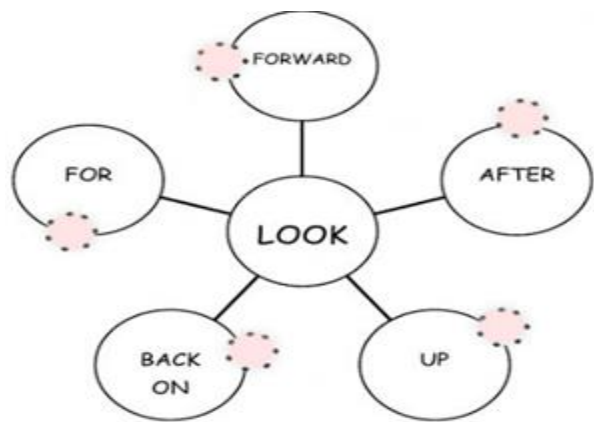
Activity 7. Find the verbs in the text and match them with the correct prepositions. Write the letter in front.

1▪ pick____	4▪ throw____	A▪ out	D▪ off
2▪ clean____	5▪ help____	B▪ about	E▪ away
3▪ learn____	6▪ look____	C▪ up	F▪ after

Activity 8. Complete the sentences with the correct verb phrases from exercise 7.

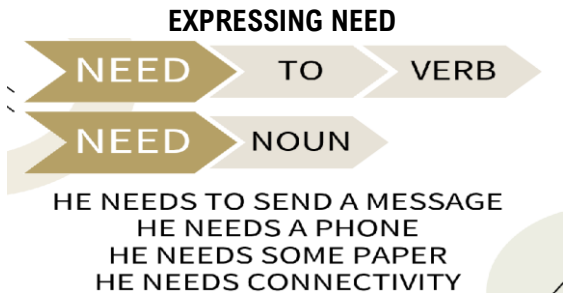
- a. Don't _____ your old clothes. Give them to a charity shop.
- b. I've spilled orange juice on my shirt. How can I _____ it _____?
- c. I _____ my younger sister when my parents go out.
- d. We often _____ my dad _____ in the garden.
- e. We're _____ the Russian Revolution in our History lessons.
- f. I can't see the floor in your bedroom. Please _____ your clothes.

Activity 9. Complete the gaps with the verbs in the map



- 1. It takes time to _____ new vocabulary words.
 - 2. We're really _____ to seeing you again.
 - 3. Have you seen my gloves? I've been _____ Them all week.
 - 4. Do you think you could _____ the cat while we're away?
 - 5. Old people often _____ their lives.
- Taken from

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Phrasal verbs/Phrasal Verbs_eb7107aa](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English+as+a+Second+Language+(ESL)/Phrasal+verbs/Phrasal+Verbs_eb7107aa)



Activity 10. Look at the essays about HOW TO BE A GOOD CITIZEN and write on the left of each sentence WHO says the following JAMES or HALEY?

- a. We need to be good neighbours.
- b. You need to look after your environment.
- c. We need to learn about other people's religions.
- d. We need to be aware of the problems people face in other countries.
- e. We need to help people who are affected by earthquakes.

Grammar Tip

✓ To make questions with *need to*, we use *do / does*.

Do I need to do this homework for tomorrow?

Does she need to help you?

Activity 11. Change b and c to yes/no questions. Example:

- a. Do we need to be good citizens?
- b. _____
- c. _____

Get Ready!

1. Find words for basic human needs in the word cloud. In pairs, try to rank the words in order of importance.

HAVE THE RIGHT TO..

Useful language

have the right to

- We use *have the right to* + verb / noun to express freedom to do or have something.

We have the right to food and water.

We have the right to go to work.

Activity 12. Answer these questions.

- a. As humans, do you think we all have the right to these basic human needs?
- b. Do some people have more rights than others?
- c. What rights do you have? Example: I have the right to choose my friends.

Activity 13. Match the two halves of the statements.

1. We all have the right to believe in ____	a. our own decisions
2. We have the right to good ____	b. what we want to believe in
3. We have the right to vote in ____	c. healthcare
4. We have the right to make ____	d. work and to relax
5. Nobody has the right to make ____	e. us a slave
6. We all have the right to rest from ____	f. public election

READ

Activity 14. Which one is about the violation of a person’s:

- a. right to education?
- b. right to shelter and a bed to sleep in?
- c. right to express their views and opinions?

María, a journalist for El Barrio newspaper, is still missing seven days after she mysteriously disappeared. María disappeared from her home last Thursday, the day after one of her news stories appeared in El Barrio. It seems that someone broke into her flat that evening and kidnapped her. Police think that she is being held against her will. Her family have not heard from her since last Wednesday afternoon, and are very frightened for her safety. It is estimated that at least nine journalists are abducted every year. Some are later freed, but many aren't found.

My name is Khaliif and I live in Somalia. I have a brother and a sister. There is a small school in my town, but I don't go there. I live in a small hut with my father and my mother. In the morning I make porridge for my brother, who is five, and my sister who is ten. Then my brother is looked after by my sister while I go to work. She isn't given any help by my mother or father as they have to look after the animals. I work as a shoe shiner. I need to work to help my family, but I want to go to school. I know life will be better if I can get an education.

I'm Ben. I lost my job and couldn't afford to pay the rent for my flat so I had to move out. Now I have nowhere to go. I sleep on the streets or in the park. I try to find other homeless people to sleep with because it is less dangerous. Sometimes we are shouted at by passers-by, but some people are kind and bring us clothes and blankets.

Glossary

- abduct: *secuestrar*
- break into: *entrar en*
- hold someone against their will: *tener preso a alguien*
- hut: *cabaña*
- shoe shiner: *limpiabotas*

Activity 15. Read again and choose the correct answer:

1. María disappeared _____

 - A. a week ago
 - B. a month ago
 - C. yesterday

2. She has contacted _____

 - A. her family
 - B. the police
 - C. nobody

3. Why doesn't Khaliif go to school?

 - A. Because he doesn't want to.
 - B. Because there isn't a school in his village.
 - C. Because he has to work to help his family.
4. Khaliif's _____ looks after his brother.

 - A. sister
 - B. father
 - C. step-mother

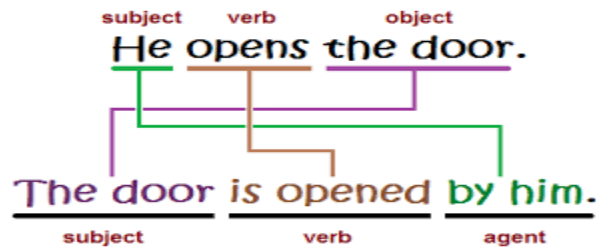
5. Why doesn't Ben have anywhere to live?

 - A. There aren't enough houses .
 - B. He doesn't have enough money to pay the rent.
 - C. He left his family and moved out of his home.

6. Sometimes they are given _____ by passers-by.

 - A. food and drink
 - B. money
 - C. clothes and blankets

PASSIVE VOICE



Taken from : <https://grammartop.com/present-simple-passive-2/>

Activity 16. Complete the sentences with the correct form of be.

- Nine journalists_____ abducted every year.
- Many_____ found.
- My brother _____looked after by my sister.
- She_____ given any help by my mother or father.
- We _____shouted at by passers-by.

Activity 17. Answer the questions.

- Who abducts the journalists?
- Who finds them?
- Who looks after Khaliif's brother?
- Who doesn't give her help?
- Who shouts at the homeless people?

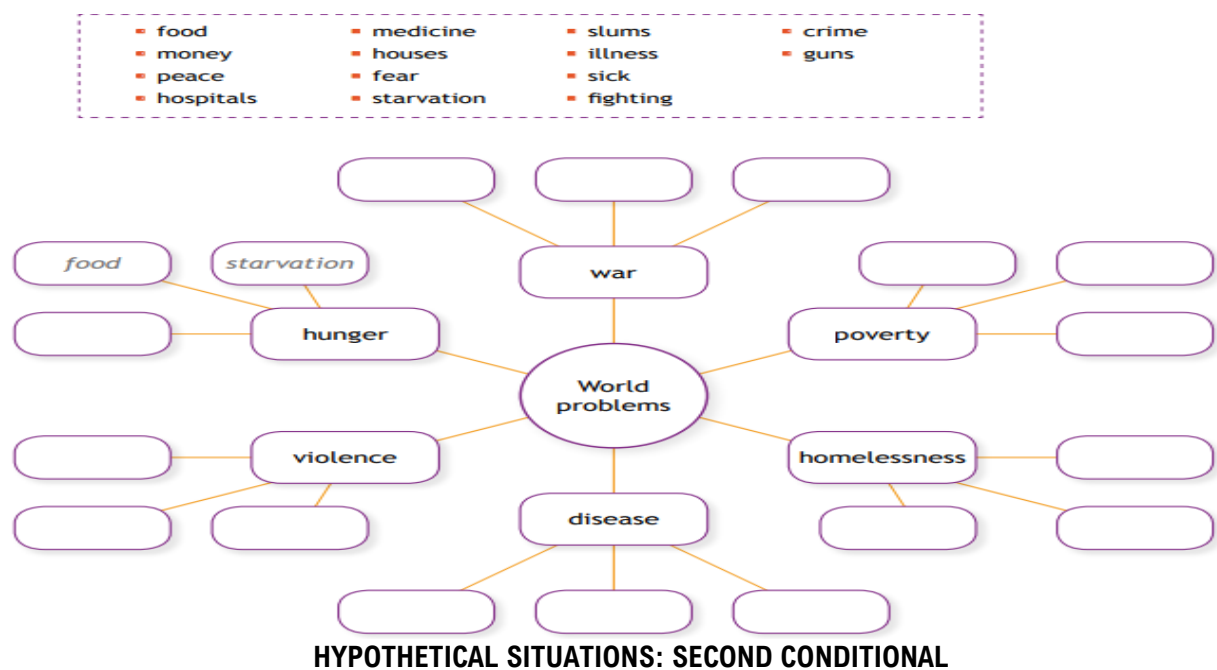
Activity 18. Look at the completed sentences above

- When do we use:
 - is / isn't?
 - are / aren't?
- Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
 - To form the passive we use to be + **past / present participle**.
 - If we want to say who did the action we use **by / of**.
- We use the passive:
 - when we know / don't know, or it's not important who does an action
 - when we want / don't want to say who does an action
 - when we are interested / not interested in the action and not who did the action
 - more often in written / spoken English

Activity 19. Choose the complete option to complete the sentences.

- In some countries children _____ to work.
A. are forced B. is forced C. force
- Many journalists_____ every year because of what they write.
A. kill B. are kill C. are killed
- In some countries, people _____ against minorities because of their religion or skin colour.
A. are discriminated B. discriminate C. discriminates
- My best friend doesn't go to school because he_____ after his ill mother.
A. are looked B. is looked C. looks
- Torture _____ in some countries to extract confessions or information.
A. are used B. is used C. uses
- Many employees _____ enough to feed their families.
A. aren't paid B. pay C. are paid

Activity 20. Copy and complete the mind map with the words in the box and your own ideas



Activity 21. Study the sentences and answer the questions.

In an ideal world everyone would be safe.
In an ideal world people wouldn't live on the streets.
In an ideal world there would be peace.
In an ideal world there wouldn't be any wars or violence.

- a. Are they talking about: ■ real situations? ■ imaginary situations? ■ past situations?
b. What verb form do we use after **would** / **wouldn't**?

Activity 22. Complete the sentences using **WOULD** / **WOULDN'T** and a verb in the box.

■ own ■ receive ■ cycle ■ be ■ go ■ live

In my ideal world ...

- a. People _____ guns.
b. Everyone _____ instead of driving.
c. There _____ enough food for everyone.
d. No-one _____ in slums.
e. All children _____ to school.
f. Sick people _____ the medicine they need.

Activity 23. Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. If we had more money, a. they'd have a better future.
2. If these children went to school, b. we'd build another children's home

Activity 24. Read the sentences in exercise 9 and answer the questions.

- a. Do they have more money? b. Do the children go to school?

Activity 25. Choose the words to complete the rules.

We sometimes use if + past / present to talk about imaginary situations.
We use would / will + infinitive in the second part of the sentence.
We often / never replace would with 'd.

Activity 26. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a. If there were no guns, there would _____ less crime. (be)
b. If we _____ more hospitals in developing countries, fewer people would die. (have)
c. If they _____ more houses, fewer people would be homeless. (build)
d. If people had clean water, they would _____ ill. (not get)
e. If people were more tolerant and understanding, they would _____ each other. (not fight)

THE PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE VOICE

Activity 27 . Read the newspaper articles quickly and answer the questions.

1. Who is the conflict between?

A. Teachers and children

B. Parents and teachers

C. Parents and the local council
2. What is the conflict about?

A. the right to be safe versus the right to privacy

B. the right to freedom of speech versus the right to be safe

C. the right to complain versus the right to protect school property
3. Which article ...

A. is in favour of the cameras?

B. is against the cameras?

C. expresses both sides of the story?

INVASION OF STUDENTS’ PRIVACY

A local school received 80 letters of complaint from parents and students, after cameras were installed in their toilets last week. Parents and students were not consulted about the camera before they were installed. The parents say that their children have a right to privacy and want the cameras to be taken out. They argue that there has been no evidence to prove that the cameras will reduce bullying or vandalism. They believe it will just take place somewhere else. However, the local council, who run the school, don’t want to remove the cameras. They insist that they are necessary to stop crime in schools. The parents have now taken the matter higher up, and asked the Education Secretary to get involved.

MAKING OUR SCHOOLS SAFER

Last week, cameras were installed in the toilets of a local school. The head teacher says it is to help stop vandalism and smoking, and he is following the example of a neighbouring school. In that school vandalism was reduced by 90 per cent after cameras were installed last year. Most parents agree that it is a good idea and say that it will also stop older children bullying younger children in toilets. Teachers are in favour of the idea as they say it will stop students from skipping lessons by hiding in the toilets. The school says that students will now feel safer.

Activity 28. Read the articles again and copy and complete the chart.

Questions	Answers
Who is involved in the dispute?	parents, school, council
What is it about?	
Where did it happen?	
When did it happen?	
Why is there a dispute?	

Activity 29. Look at the two sentences. Which is a fact and which is an opinion?

- a. A local school received 80 letters of complaint.
- b. Parents believe it (bullying and vandalism) will take place somewhere else.

Activity 30. Answer the questions.

- a. Do you think the cameras are a good idea / an invasion of privacy?
- b. Would you like cameras in your school? Why / Why not?

Activity 31. Read the facts in the table. How are these facts expressed in the newspaper articles in exercise 30? Complete the table.

Active	Passive
The school installed cameras in the toilet.	Cameras were ...
The cameras reduced vandalism by 90 per cent.	
The school didn’t consult the parents and children.	

Activity 32. Complete the rules.

We form the past simple passive with the past simple of the verb _____ + past participle.
We use the past simple passive when we are more interested in the _____ that the person or thing that caused the action.

REMEMBER: IF YOU WANT TO SAY WHO OR WHAT DOES THE ACTION, USE *BY*. *Example:* the cameras were installed by the council.

Activity 33. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- a. Uniform _____ (introduce) in our school two years ago.
- b. The city _____ (attack) in the middle of the night.
- c. The council _____ (not listen) to the parents.
- d. The head teacher _____ (write) to all the parents.
- e. Luckily, the houses _____ (not destroy) by the bombings.
- f. The refugees _____ (give) food by the international Aid Agency.

LANGUAGE RELATED TO CARRYING OUT SURVEYS.

Activity 34. Read the results of a survey. Try to complete the gaps with the words in the box.

▪ newspapers

▪ increasing

▪ Internet

▪ listen

▪ television

▪ 24

▪ young

Modern technology is changing the way we get our news, according to a recent survey. Although most adults (75%) still watch news on 1) _____, the number of people getting news online is 2) _____. 41% of adults say they use the 3) _____ for news, compared to 32% last year. More 4) _____ people use the internet than older people. Six in ten adults in the 16- 5) _____ age group say they use the internet or apps for news, compared to 31% of those aged 55 and over. Over a third of adults (36%) say they 6) _____ to news on the radio. News consumption through 7) _____ is declining considerably, particularly amongst the under 35s. just 40% of adults say they buy a newspaper to get their news, a fall of 25% over the last ten years.

Activity 35. Look at the examples and complete the rules with the present simple or the present continuous.

Technology **is changing** the way we get our news.
The number of people getting news online **is increasing**.
36% of adults **listen** to news on the radio.
Most adults still **watch** news on television.

We use _____ for permanent situations or facts.
We use _____ to talk about changing situations.

Activity 36. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

▪ not buy

▪ listen

▪ use

▪ decrease

- a. More and more people _____ the Internet to get news.
- b. Teenagers _____ many newspapers.
- c. Older people often _____ to the news on the radio.
- d. The number of adults buying newspapers _____ .

PRESENT PERFECT v.s. PAST SIMPLE

Activity 37. Study the sentences and answer the questions.

The organisation **has raised** \$20,000.
They've **provided** 75,000 meals this year.
I've **been** a volunteer for nine months.
Will Lourcey **started** FROGS when he was six years old.
Paul **joined** CityYear last year.

- a. Which two sentences tell us when an action began?
- b. Which sentence tells us how long an action has continued?
- c. Which sentence talks about a past action, but does not state a specific time?
- d. Which sentence talks about an action which began in the past and has continued until now?
- e. Which sentences are present perfect and which are past simple?

Useful language

We form the present perfect with *have / has + past participle*.
The past participle often ends in *-ed* (e.g. *worked*), but there are many irregular past participles (e.g. *been*).

Affirmative

I / we / you / they	have ('ve)	raised some money.
He / she / it	has ('s)	

Negative

I / we / you / they	haven't	worked.
He / she / it	hasn't	

Questions

Have/you/they	(ever) planted a tree?	Yes, I / they have. No, I / they haven't.
Has she/he		Yes, she / he has. No, she / he hasn't.

Activity 38. Put the verbs in the correct form (present perfect or past simple).

- a.

Last weekend, we_____my neighbour’s house. (paint)
- b.

She’s very experienced now. She _____a volunteer for two years. (be)
- c.

How much money _____you _____for charity this year? (raise)
- d.

While I’ve been a volunteer, we _____a lot of young people to graduate from high school. (help)
- e.

He’s hungry. He _____for four days. (no eat)
- f.

Yesterday I _____my neighbour to the cinema. (take)

Activity 39. Which of these things have you / haven’t you done? Write sentences.

- plant a tree

care for an old person
- clean up rubbish

paint a building
- teach children

Example: *I’ve planted a tree.*
I haven’t / I’ve never planted a tree.

Activity 40. Read the comments. Do you agree / disagree with them?

- a.

Rich people should pay high **taxes**.
- b.

Poverty is the cause of most crime.
- c.

Rich people are lucky. They get fantastic **salaries** without contributing to society.
- d.

If you help to create wealth you have an obligation to spread it.
- e.

The rich are not responsible for the world’s problems.
- f.

Rich countries are violating the rights of **poor** countries.
- g.

Rich people should share their **fortunes** with the disadvantaged.
- h.

People are poor because they don’t work hard.
- i.

You don’t become rich if you don’t deserve it.
- j.

We all need to help the poor, not just rich people.
- k.

It’s not fair that 0.6 percent of the population owns almost 40 percent of the world’s **wealth**.

Activity 41. Complete the sentences with the words in bold from the exercise before.

- a.

In the UK you don’t pay any _____ until you earn over £10,600.
- b.

Waiters and waitresses get very low _____.
- c.

Although it is a member of the European Union, Bulgaria is a very _____ country.
- d.

Many rich people make their _____ by working hard.
- e.

_____ does not always lead to happiness.
- f.

He must be _____. He has his own private plane.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS

Activity 42. Choose the correct words to complete the rules.

We use the past continuous when we want to talk about actions in progress or continued states in the <i>past / present</i> .	We often use <i>present perfect / the past simple</i> to say that something happened in the middle of that action, e.g. <i>I was walking to school when I met my friend</i> .
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Activity 43. Choose the correct form.

- a. The boy was waiting for me when I *arrived / was arriving*.
- b. I was *working / worked* at 6 pm yesterday evening.
- c. They *left / were leaving* the house at 10 am
- d. Nobody *was watching / watched* the television so I switched it off.
- e. She fell asleep while she was *making / made* the clothes.
- f. The little girl was walking home when she *found / was finding* a \$10 note on the floor.

Activity 44. Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use the past continuous.

This time ten months ago I _____
At 8 pm last night _____
When I was walking to school _____
While I was doing my homework _____

Activity 45. Look at the pictures.

- a. Do you know these people?
- b. Why are they famous?
- c. What do they both have in common? Read the texts and check.

Colombian singer Shakira is famous for her beauty, hip shaking and her voice, but she also works tirelessly for good causes. When she was just eighteen and starting to make money as a singer, she decided to use that money to create the Barefoot Foundation, named after the children who lived on the streets in her local community. The organisation aims to provide an education for poor and disadvantaged children, with the hope of lifting them out of poverty.

She knows what it is like to have no money as, when she was seven, her father's jewellery business went bankrupt. Her family had to sell a lot of their belongings, including the air conditioner and their television. When she complained to her father about the heat with no air conditioner, her father took her to see the 'barefoot' children, who lived in the dirt, with tattered clothes and bare feet, and she realised that many families had less than they did. This made a lasting impression on her. In April 2004, she was appointed the youngest ever UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador.



David Beckham, an English footballing hero, has played for Manchester United, England, Real Madrid and LA Galaxy, and is one of England's wealthiest sportsmen. He came into the news in 2013, however, for a different reason. On signing for Paris St-Germain, a French team, he promised to donate his £150,000 weekly salary to a French Children's charity.

He has always worked tirelessly for good causes and is passionate about helping children. In January 2005, he became a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador. Since then, he has played a very important role in UNICEF's work. In 2012 he took part in a Save the Children campaign to persuade the UK Prime Minister David Cameron to take action to help children affected by malnutrition around the world. In 2015 he launched his own David Beckham UNICEF fund to help protect children in danger.



Activity 46. Read the questions. Who do they relate to? Write DB (David Beckham), S (Shakira) or B (both).

Who ...

- a. has experienced poverty?
- b. started their own charitable organisation?
- c. gave all their salary to charity?
- d. has lived in Spain and France?
- e. is dedicated to helping children?
- f. has been a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador?
- g. wanted to help children in their local community?