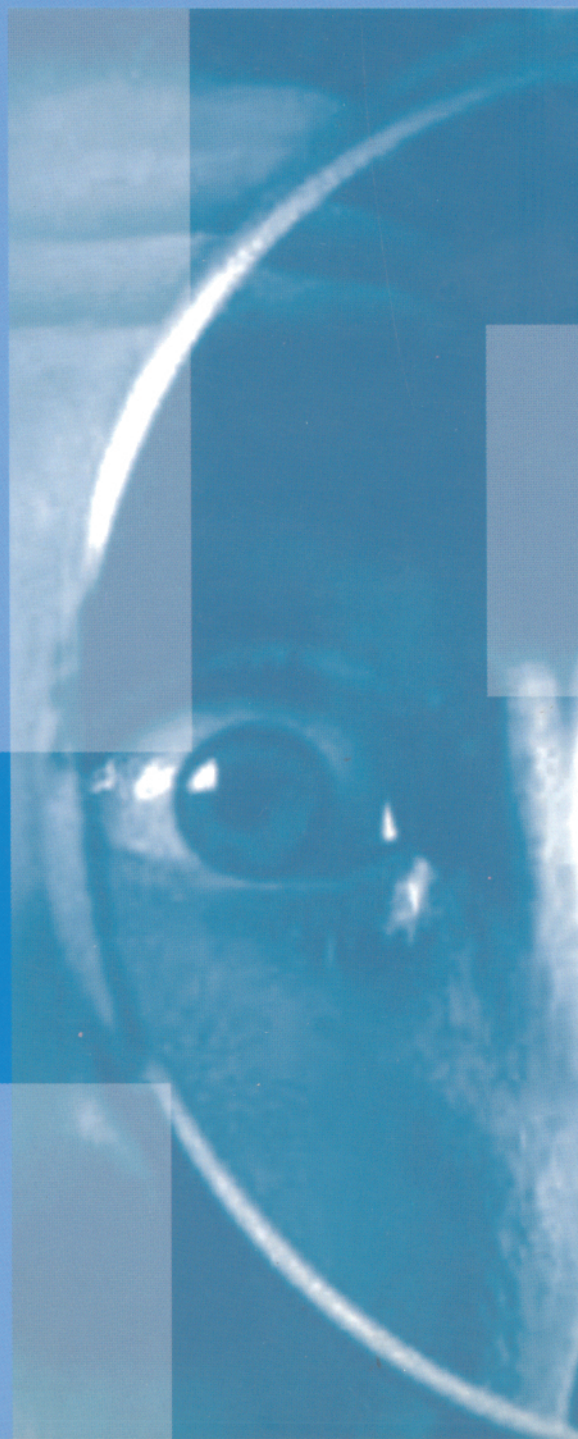


English at a glance

María de los Ángeles Escobar González
Lydia Eliut Martínez Vite



UACM

Universidad Autónoma
de la Ciudad de México

Nada humano me es ajeno

English at a glance

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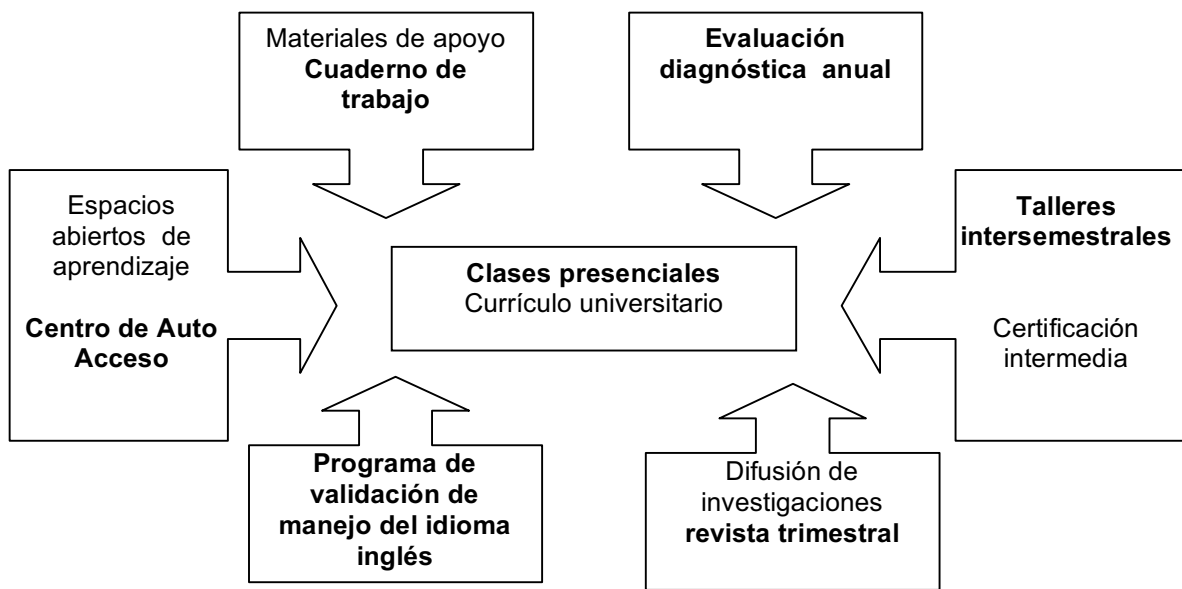
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INTRODUCCIÓN

El presente cuaderno de trabajo, *ENGLISH AT A GLANCE*, tiene la intención de apoyar el aprendizaje del idioma inglés en el contexto de la comunidad universitaria. Por una parte provee a los estudiantes de una herramienta que les permite visualizar el idioma de una forma global, con materiales auténticos y tareas comunicativas de aprendizaje, lecturas, canciones y juegos adaptados para fines académicos y no lucrativos.

Material que enfatiza el enfoque comunicativo de la lengua con el objetivo que el estudiante se involucre directa y activamente en su propio aprendizaje, haciendo énfasis en cuatro habilidades de la lengua; *comprensión de lectura, comprensión auditiva, producción oral y escrita*. Además ser una herramienta para consolidar y fortalecer sus conocimientos previos.

Cabe destacar que el presente cuaderno forma parte integral de la propuesta de trabajo de las profesoras de la UACM; María de los Ángeles Escobar González y Lidia Eliut Martínez Vite, plantel Centro Histórico, con la cual, se propone fortalecer y agilizar el proceso de aprendizaje no sólo del idioma inglés sino además promover el aprendizaje de otras lenguas a través de:



El esqueleto de la ciencia son los hechos, pero los músculos y los nervios son el significado que se les confiere, y el alma de la ciencia son las ideas.

Ruy Pérez Tamayo

La Licenciada María de los Ángeles Escobar es profesora de carrera, con certificaciones internacionales en el dominio del idioma inglés así como especialista en enseñanza del idioma. Actualmente, es candidata al grado de Maestra en Ciencias en el área de Comunicación y Tecnología Educativa.

La profesora Lydia Eliut Martínez Vite, cuenta con una experiencia de dieciocho años en diferentes niveles educativos. Académicamente cuenta con certificaciones internacionales: CPE (dominio del idioma) y COTE (metodología) de la universidad de Cambridge, Inglaterra.

ATTITUDE

By Charles Swindoll

The longer I live, the more I realize the impact of attitude on life. Attitude, to me is more important than facts. It is more important than the past, than education, than money, than circumstances, than failures, than successes, than what other people think or say or do. It is more important than appearance, giftedness or skill.

It will make or break a company ...a church... a home. The remarkable thing is we have a choice every day regarding the attitude we will embrace for that day.

We cannot change our past... we cannot change our past...we cannot change the fact that people will act a certain way. We cannot change the inevitable.

The only thing we can do is play on the one string we have, and that is our attitude...I am convinced that life is 10% what happen to me and 90% how I react to it. And so it is with you... We are in charge of our Attitudes...

Don't you think so?

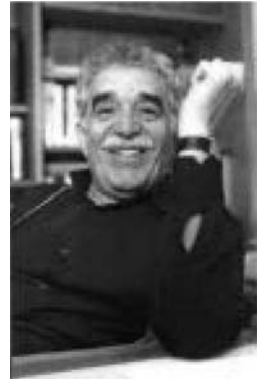


Read and complete the following chart.



William Bradley "Brad" Pitt (born December 18, 1963) is an American actor and film producer. He became known during the mid 1990s, after starring roles in several major Hollywood films, including *Interview with the Vampire* in 1994 and the thriller *Se7en* in 1995. Pitt has been nominated for an Academy Award and has won a Golden Globe Award, both for his role in *Twelve Monkeys* (1996).

Gabriel José García Márquez, also known as **Gabo** (born March 6, 1927 in Aracataca, Magdalena) is a Colombian novelist, journalist, publisher, political activist, and recipient of the 1982 Nobel Prize in Literature. Gabriel García Márquez has lived mostly in Mexico and Europe and currently spends much of his time in Mexico City. Widely credited with introducing the global public to magical realism, he has secured both significant critical acclaim and widespread commercial success. A growing consensus of literary scholars holds that García Márquez ranks alongside Jorge Luis Borges, Alejo Carpentier, Carlos Fuentes, Mario Vargas Llosa and Julio Cortázar as one of Latin America's greatest 20th-century authors.



Gabriel García Márquez is the father of television and film director Rodrigo Garcia.

Fact file information	Gabriel García Márquez	Brad Pitt
Date & place of birth:		
Star sign:		
Height:		
Hobbies:		
Skills:		
Physical description:		

For further practice: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/multimedia/index.shtml>

Talk about another famous person.

- Writer
- Film director
- Politician
- Environmentalist
- Actress
- Musician
- Architect
- Singer
- Actor



Task: Choose one of the photographs and describe the person physically.

Include the following information:

- Name
- Nationality
- Occupation
- Marital status
- Birthday



If you don't have enough information go to this web site www.biosstars-mx.com and complete your description.

FAMOUS PEOPLE



1st draft



Read the following travel recommendations and complete the task below.

Visiting Paris

Sights



With its museums, monuments..., the city of Paris offers a rich cultural and touristic life covering all the majors' artistic disciplines.



Paris, Notre Dame, it is there between the two banks of the river that it all began during the second Iron Age, when the Parisii settled in the city.

The heart of Paris: a bronze plaque marks the zero mile for all the country's roads. It is also the starting point for most visits of Paris...

Museums

Parks, gardens and cemeteries



The many museums of Paris are fascinating gateways to knowledge, creation and human adventure. There are the "greats" which give the visitor the opportunity to see some of the greatest works of art ever created by human genius. There are the



"classics", the former artists' workshops... Paris is one of the European capitals which has the greatest number of parks, woods and gardens.

Here are the main woods and gardens of Paris, and also the cemeteries like Père Lachaise, which is the biggest park in town...

Bridges

Squares



Built along the axis created by the Seine, the thirty-five bridges are the soul of Paris and, along with the monuments; they have contributed to its extraordinary wealth. They are real monuments representing great historical events and meeting places...



The city is blessed with a wide range of squares: Place de la Concorde, Place de la Bastille, Place des Vosges... and offer visitors endless sightseeing opportunities.

Text adapted from: <http://www.v1.paris.fr/EN/Visiting/default.asp>



Department stores are a **London** speciality. There are dozens of them across the city, stocked with a huge range of products from fashion to home furnishings, food to jewellery.

Most stores are also equipped with cafes, restaurants or bars – perfect when you need to recharge your batteries after an extended shopping session. Some even offer you the chance to unwind with a luxurious spa or beauty treatment. You'll also find extensive cosmetics departments as well as bridal wear in the majority of larger stores.

Personal shopper services are becoming ever more common for both women and men, and they're not just for clothes either. Simply contact the store directly and make an appointment if you'd like some expert help finding that perfect purchase.

Oxford Street - This world famous shopping street is home to a wide range of shops including big name department stores.

Selfridges - At the start of the street, near Marble Arch Tube station is the cutting-edge Selfridges. Whatever you're after - bags, shoes, cosmetics, soft furnishings, books, a speciality food hall or cafes, you'll find it in this amazing one-stop department store! There's an extensive designer clothing section catering for men, women and children, and a Superbrands department includes Balenciaga, Dolce & Gabbana and Alexander McQueen amongst other fashion leaders.



John Lewis - This well-established chain of department stores has a large branch on Oxford Street. Combining high quality with keen pricing, John Lewis stocks nearly half a million products from buttons to beds, cushions to cufflinks. A number of services are on offer, so you can benefit from free advice on furniture, fashion and nursery items, and much more.

Fortnum and Mason

Popular with Royalty, Fortnum and Mason is renowned for its fine foodstuffs. If you want specialist teas, caviar and other tempting treats then this is the place to go. Venture beyond the food department and you'll find menswear, womenswear, cosmetics, homewares and luggage spread over the store's six floors.



Beijing, Jing for short, is the nation's political, economic, cultural and educational center as well as China's most important center for international trade and communications. As the capital of the People's Republic of China, Beijing is located in northern China, close to Tianjin Municipality and partially surrounded by Hebei Province. The city covers an area of more than 16,410 square kilometers (6336 square miles) and has a population of 14.93 million people.



Beijing is a city with four distinct seasons. Its best is late spring and autumn. But autumn is taken as the golden tourist season of the year since there is sometimes in the spring of recent years, a yellow wind. We suggest tourists visit Beijing during the months of May, September, and October when people can enjoy bright sunshine and blue skies. An abundance of



international class performances are presented in May. If you like winter, you will have other chances to appreciate another landscape of Beijing. After skiing in Beihai and viewing the snowy sights on West Hill, enjoying the steaming hotpot is the best choice, which is really the fun of tour in Beijing. Please keep warm and remember to bring your down garments and sweaters when you visit Beijing in the winter.

Although now Beijing is a modern and fashionable city complete with a full 21st Century vitality, you can experience authentic Beijing life and become acquainted with 'old Beijing' by exploring its many teahouses, temple fairs, Beijing's Hutong and Courtyard and enjoy the Peking Opera. Add any or all of these to your Beijing tour and you will leave with a feeling of special appreciation in your heart for this ancient city that has truly seen it all and tells its story with matchless grace, charm and vigor.

With the biggest central square in the world - Tian'anmen Square, the Forbidden City that is the largest and best-preserved imperial palace complex, a superbly preserved section of the Great Wall, as well as the largest sacrificial complex in the world - the Temple of Heaven, Beijing attracts both domestic and foreign visitors who all come to wonder at its century-old history and unique cultural relics.



After a day's exploration of the city, nighttime can hold other surprises for you. These can vary from traditional performances such as the Beijing Opera, acrobatics and martial arts to modern ones including concerts, ballroom dancing, pubs and clubs.



In addition to the dense cultural atmosphere, Beijing has developed into a city which is a scientific and technological base and educational center in China. One third of the national awards for science and technology are won every year by the Chinese Academy of Science, the Zhongguancun Science and Technology Park plus many other institutions of scientific research. Beijing is also the most developed educational base of China. In total, there are 59 colleges and universities

Text adapted from: <http://www.travelchinaguide.com/cityguides/beijing.htm>

Comparing information

After reading, match the following fact file information to the corresponding place.



It has spas and beauty treatments			
It has blue and bright skies			
It has 35 bridges			
You can ski there, in the winter			
It is a scientific and technological base			
It offers traditional opera shows			
The weather is better in spring and autumn			
There are museums with great painting works			
It offers places to have tea			
You can choose from 500,000 products for your house			
It has historical and cultural places			
You can eat caviar and drink special teas			
It is also a good place if you like to dance			
It has fifty nine universities and colleges			
It offers cafés, restaurants and bars			
It is between the two banks of a river			
It has a big (the biggest) central square			
It has many parks, woods and gardens			
It is perfect if you want to go shopping			
Around fifteen million people live in the city			



Stratford-upon-Avon



Part 1. General information.

According to the listening about Stratford-upon-Avon, underline the correct word from the options in bold.

- Stratford-upon-Avon is **Shakespeare's** / **Duke's** birthplace.
- You can have lunch at one of the many restaurants in **Sheep** / **High** street
- Stratford is a **big** / **small** place.

Part 2. Detailed information. Listen again and complete the table below by ticking (✓) each recommendation to its appropriate heading.

Places	Eating out (restaurants)	Places to visit	Nightlife (clubs)	Shopping (shops)	Accommodation (hotels)
The Swans Nest					
Shakespeare's home					
Bancroft Gardens					
Warwick Castle					
Rother street					
Shakespeare Theatre					

Listening taken from: Enterprise Course book 1. Express Publishing.

Talking about favorite places and leisure activities.

In pairs, tell your classmate about your favorite places and leisure activities and find out what he/she likes. Do not forget to



introduce yourself.

Further tasks: Read about your favorite places and make a summary, share it with the rest of the class.

Write an e-mail inviting a foreign university student to come to Mexico

Do not forget to tell him/ her about you (name, age, family, likes, etc) places he/she can visit and the activities to do in the university and in Mexico City. (80-100 words)





Some facts about ...



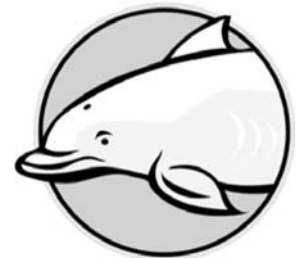
Penguins are superbly adapted to an aquatic life. Their wings have become flippers, useless for flight in the air. In the water, however, penguins are astonishingly agile. Within the smooth plumage a layer of air is preserved, ensuring buoyancy. The air layer also helps insulate the birds in cold waters. On land, penguins use their tails and wings to maintain balance for their upright stance

The largest living species is the Emperor Penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*): adults average about 1.1 m (3 ft 7 in) tall and weigh 35 kg (75 lb) or more.

The smallest penguin species is the Little Blue Penguin (also known as the Fairy Penguin or the Blue Penguin), which stands around 40 cm tall (16 in) and weighs 1 kg (2.2 lb). Generally larger penguins retain heat better, and thus inhabit colder regions, while smaller penguins are found in temperate or even tropical climates (see also Bergmann's Rule). Some prehistoric species attained enormous sizes, becoming as high or as heavy as an adult human; see below for more. Most penguins feed on krill, fish, squid, and other forms of sealife caught while swimming underwater. They spend half of their life on land and half in the oceans.

Penguins seem to have no fear of humans and have approached groups of explorers without hesitation. This is probably on account of there being no land predators in Antarctica or the nearby offshore islands that prey on or attack penguins. Instead, penguins are at risk at sea from predators such as the leopard seal.

Dolphins are aquatic mammals which are closely related to whales and porpoises. There are almost forty species of dolphin in seventeen genera. They vary in size from 1.2 metres (4 ft) and 40 kilograms (88 lb) (Maui's Dolphin), up to 9.5 m (30 ft) and ten tonnes (the Orca). They are found worldwide, mostly in the shallower seas of the continental shelves, and are carnivores, mostly eating fish and squid. The family Delphinidae is the largest in the Cetacea, and relatively recent: dolphins evolved about ten million years ago, during the Miocene. Dolphins are considered to be amongst the most intelligent of animals and their often friendly appearance and seemingly playful attitude have made them popular in human culture.



Most dolphins have acute eyesight, both in and out of the water, and their sense of hearing is superior to that of humans. Though they have a small ear opening on each side of their head, it is believed that hearing underwater is also if not exclusively done with the lower jaw which conducts the sound vibrations to the middle ear via a fat-filled cavity in the lower jaw bone. Hearing is also used for echolocation, which seems to be an ability all dolphins have. Their teeth are arranged in a way that works as an array or antenna to receive the incoming sound and make it easier for them to pinpoint the exact location of an object.^[8] The dolphin's sense of touch is also well-developed. However, dolphins lack an olfactory nerve and lobes and thus are believed to have no sense of smell,^[9] but they can taste and do show preferences for certain kinds of fish. Since dolphins spend

most of their time below the surface normally, just tasting the water could act in a manner analogous to a sense of smell.

Text adapted from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

Task: identify differences and similarities between penguins and dolphins

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



What's your favorite animal? Do you have a pet?
Would you...?



Write a short description of your pet or favorite animal

Further practice: from the text identify some:

Adjectives

adverbs

prepositions

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

For further practice: <http://www.eslgold.com/grammar/explanations.html>

Before reading...

Strategies for reading:

- ✓ S= SURVEY = skim the text to get the main idea
- ✓ Q=QUESTION= pause to ask yourself questions about the text (it is the reader who asks the questions)
- ✓ R=READ= now read carefully look for answers to your questions/ note down important information.
- ✓ R=RECITE= speak aloud the answers to your questions to fix them in your mind.
- ✓ R= REVIEW= think about what you have learnt/ organise the information in your mind/ integrate this information to your previous knowledge and experience.



Task: read the following jumbled true story and put it in the correct order. The first has been given to you.

(1) McGRADY, N.C. - A rescue dog led searchers Tuesday to a 12-year-old Boy Scout, who was weak and dehydrated but alive in the rugged North Carolina mountains, about a mile from the camp he had wandered away from four days earlier.



() Ware said he checked Michael for injuries, then he and the other rescuers carried the boy into a ranger station, where a medical team and his parents met him. He was later taken by ambulance to a hospital.

() Searchers found Michael's mess kit a few hours after he disappeared and within a mile of the camp site. White said they had also found a candy wrapper and a potato chip bag. While the weather has been chilly, White said Michael was wearing two jackets, one of them fleece.

() "He was a little disoriented, but he was great," said Misha Marshall, the South Carolina Search and Rescue Dog Association volunteer whose dog, Gandalf, found Michael Auberry on a wooded ridge.

() Michael was across the stream from the trail when Gandalf caught his scent, she said. He wasn't calling for help, but he wasn't crying either, and he appeared to be in good physical condition, she said. "He just said, 'I'm hungry,'" Marshall said. And he wanted some water.



() The radio communication from the search team that found Michael set off a celebration among leaders of several Scout troops waiting for news about the boy. "A lot of tears, a lot of hugs," White said, and members of Michael's church joined hands to pray at the staging area.

() "We have our missing Boy Scout," a jubilant National Park Service spokeswoman Tina White said after officials first received word shortly before 11 a.m. that he Michael had been found.

() Joe Ware, Assistant Fire Chief in McGrady, said the boy told the rescue team that picked him up and Marshall up on a nearby road that he had been drinking some water out of the streams

in the area. "He was calm," though a bit disoriented as he talked to the rescuers, Ware said. "He wanted peanut butter crackers and water."

() As a Scout, Michael had had some wilderness training. His father also talked about one of Michael's favorite books when he was younger, a story about a boy whose plane crashes in the wilderness, and how the boy survives on his own.

() "This shows that when everybody works together, good things happen," said associate minister Susan Norman Vickers of Christ United Methodist Church. "We just believed that he was going to be found." Earlier, the boy's father talked about his confidence in the rescue teams searching for his son in the damp, cool wilderness.

() "What we got here is our son, who's lost, lost somewhere out there, and we don't know where he is," Kent Auberry said. "We've got great professionals looking for him. We're just waiting for the news."

() Michael vanished after lunch with his fellow Scouts and troop leaders on Saturday. His father said the adults and the other boys on the trip told him Michael had slept late but nothing appeared to have been wrong.



() "I think he's got some of that book in his mind," Auberry said. "They do a great job in the Scouts of educating the kids of what to beware of and tips. I'm hopeful that Michael has taken those to heart."

() Dog teams, about 70 people and a plane with heat-sensing equipment had been searching the rugged area around the camp site. Overnight temperatures were in the upper 30s to low 40s on Tuesday, milder than on Sunday night, when temperatures dropped into the 20s.

() "He was in good spirits," Auberry said. "He ate lunch, chatting with the boys. He was walking around with I think some Pringles and a mess kit. The next moment, sounds like a blink of the eye, he was gone." Authorities said the boy probably wandered into the woods to explore.

Text adapted from: <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/17688434/>

Tasks: Identifying

Main idea

For further reading:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>



Supporting ideas

Have you ever been in a similar situation? Do you know any one who has been lost?

What did you do?

What did he/she do?

Try to make some other questions using: **When, How, Why, Who, Where, What....**



Braveheart



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Braveheart is an American 1995 historical action/drama produced and directed by Mel Gibson, who also starred in the title role. Adapted from the novel of the same name by Randall Wallace (who also wrote the screenplay), Gibson portrays the historic Scottish figure of William Wallace who becomes the figurehead of the First War of Scottish Independence, opposed by Edward I of England (Patrick McGoohan) and abetted by Edward's daughter-in-law Princess Isabelle (Sophie Marceau) and the heir-apparent to the Scottish throne, Robert the Bruce (Angus MacFadyen).

The film won five Academy Awards at the 68th Academy Awards, including the Academy Award for Best Picture and Best Director, and had been nominated for an additional five. Produced by Icon Productions for Paramount Pictures and 20th Century Fox, the film's success may have helped to revive the historical epic genre, with subsequent films such as *Gladiator*, *The Patriot*, *Alexander*, *Troy*, *Kingdom of Heaven* and *300*.



While the movie was criticized for its historical inaccuracies, its epic scope and intense battle scenes won wide praise and has been credited with affecting the political landscape of Scotland.

In 1280 A.D. Edward I of England, known as "Longshanks," has occupied much of Scotland, and his oppressive rule there leads to the deaths of William Wallace's father and brother. Years later and after Wallace has grown up with his uncle outside of Scotland, the Scots continue to live under the harsh thumb of Longshanks' cruel laws. Wallace returns, intent on living as a farmer and avoiding involvement in the ongoing Scottish rebellion. Wallace rekindles a romance with Murron after showing her the carefully preserved thistle she gave him as a child, and the two marry in secret.

After Wallace attacks a group of English soldiers attempting to rape Murron, the local Sheriff executes her. Wallace takes revenge on both him and the local English fort, and unintentionally kindles a Scottish rebellion. News of the rebellion spreads quickly, and hundreds of Scots from the surrounding regions volunteer to join Wallace's militia. Wallace leads his army through a series of successful battles against the English, however, he is betrayed and defeated at the Battle of Falkirk. He goes into hiding, fighting a guerrilla war against England and personally executes Scottish nobles who betrayed him in the unsuccessful battle.



Robert the Bruce and the remaining nobles realize that Wallace has become more powerful than ever before, having thrived with the common folk and seen as the most revered man in Scotland and therefore untouchable.

Wallace eventually agrees to meet with the Bruce out of trust. He is caught in a trap set by the other nobles (including the elder Bruce, and unbeknownst to Robert), and is beaten unconscious.

In London, Wallace is tried before the English magistrates and found guilty of treason. Wallace refuses to admit his guilt and is brutally tortured to death in a London square, being alternately hanged, racked and finally eviscerated alive. Despite the agony, he refuses to declare his guilt, cry for mercy, or even cry out in pain. Wallace uses every last ounce of strength in his ravaged body to shout "FREEDOM!". He then sees Murrin smiling at him as he's being beheaded, and smiles at her as the axe falls.

Some time later, Robert the Bruce takes control of the remaining Scottish army and faces a ceremonial line of English troops near the fields of Bannockburn. Cheering Wallace's name, the Bruce and the Scots charge the surprised English lines, and eventually win their freedom.

While most of the movie was filmed on location in Scotland, most of the major battle scenes were filmed in Ireland using members of the Irish Army Reserve as extras. The opposing armies are made up of actual part-time soldiers, up to 1,600 in some scenes, who have been given permission to grow beards and have swapped olive-drab uniforms for medieval garb.

Braveheart is the 271st largest grossing film worldwide.

- US: \$ 75,609,945
- Worldwide: \$210,409,945

On opening weekend, Braveheart grossed:

- US: \$9,938,276

The film's depiction of the Battle of Stirling Bridge is often considered one of the greatest in cinema history.

The film generated huge interest in Scotland and in Scottish history, not only around the world, but also in Scotland itself. Fans come from all over the world to see the places in Scotland where William Wallace fought for Scottish freedom, and also to Ireland to see the locations used in the film. At a Braveheart Convention in 1997, held in Stirling the day after the Scottish Devolution vote and attended by 200 delegates from around the world, Braveheart author Randall Wallace, Seoras Wallace of the Wallace Clan, Scottish historian David Ross and Bláithín FitzGerald from Ireland gave lectures on various aspects of the film. Several of the actors also attended including James Robinson (Young William), Andrew Weir (Young Hamish), Julie Austin (the young bride) and Mhairi Calvey (Young Murrin). The film won numerous awards including the 1995 Academy Award for; Best Picture, Best Director (Mel Gibson), Best Cinematography, Best Makeup and Best Sound Editing and it was also nominated for; Film Editing Costume Design, Best Original Screenplay, Sound and Best Original Dramatic Score

Text adapted from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

Task: In your own words write the plot of the film (summary). Write 3-5 sentences.

Read the text about Braveheart again and fill in the All Movie Guide Profile .

Genre:	
Directed by	
Produced by	
Written by	
Starring	
Screenplay by	
Number of awards	
Release date	<u>1995</u>
Running time	177 min.
Country	<u>United States</u>
Language	<u>English</u>
Money collected in the first week	

Scan for specific information

After reading the text list five characters from the story and rank them in order of importance. Give a reason for your choice.

Rank	Character's name	Reason

Have you seen classical films? Do you remember the characters?

If you have some time, watch **The Godfather**, **Casablanca** or any other classical films...

What Try to make some other questions using: **When, How, Why, Who, Where, What...**



WRITING



Now Playing Movie/TV News My Movies DVD New Releases IMDbTV Message Boards Showtimes & Tickets IMDbPro
IMDb Resume

Login Register
Home Top Movies Photos Independent Film GameBase Browse Help
search <input type="text" value="All"/>

You are going to write a comment about a film you saw last week (or any time in the past). Include the following information in your description: (100-150 words)

- **summary of the film**
- **if you like it or not**
- **characteristics of the film**
- **if you recommend it or not**
- **if not why**

You have to send it by mail to the following site: <http://www.imdb.com/>

		Search: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Web Search"/>
To:		
subject		

Message:	

Listen and order the following sentences according to the tape. The first answer is given to you as an example.

	Thirty nobles and thirty boys. And one farmer. All dead. Tied by the neck.
1	The year was 1276.
	Edward I- "Longshanks" they called him because he had long legs.
	"English murderers!" he said.
	When Malcolm and John arrived at the farm building everything was quiet.
	In a quiet, sunny Scottish valley, a group of Scottish nobles rode towards a farm.
	He had two sons, John, who was eighteen, and William, then only seven.
	Scotland had no king.



You are going to work in pairs and talk about the movie you wrote or any movie. You must ask questions to each other in order to obtain more information. Your teacher will only give you the instructions and listen to you.



You can use this space to write some notes.



Write and Talk about films. Have you seen or watched another film? Which ones?

Spider-Man 3 Audience: 14 and up



What's New Summer Movie Guide - View photos, trailers, clips and more from 'Spider-Man 3'

Peter Parker has finally managed to strike a balance between his devotion to M.J. and his duties as a superhero. But there is a storm brewing on the horizon. When his suit suddenly changes, turning jet-black and enhancing his powers, it transforms Peter as well, bringing out the dark, vengeful side of his personality that he is struggling to control. Under the influence of the suit, Peter becomes overconfident and starts to neglect the people who care for him most. Forced to choose between the seductive power of the new suit and the compassionate hero he used to be, Peter must overcome his personal demons as two of the most-feared villains yet, Sandman and Venom, gather unparalleled power and a thirst for retribution to threaten Peter and everyone he love



Genres: Action/Adventure, Science Fiction/Fantasy, Adaptation and Sequel



I. Read the text carefully and complete the following tasks

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (Redirected from Clone cells)

Cloning is the process of creating an identical copy of something. In biology, it collectively refers to processes used to create copies of DNA fragments (molecular cloning), cells (cell cloning), or organisms. The term also encompasses situations, whereby organisms reproduce asexually.

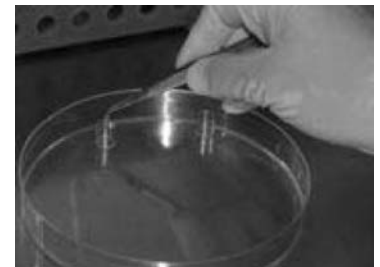


1.

The term *clone* is derived from κλών, the Greek word for "twig", referring to the process, whereby a new plant can be created from a twig. In horticulture, the spelling *clon* was used until the twentieth century; the final e came into use to indicate the vowel is a "long o" instead of a "short o". Since the term entered the popular lexicon in a more general context, the spelling *clone* has been used exclusively.

2.

It refers to the procedure of isolating a defined DNA sequence and obtaining multiple copies of it in vivo. Cloning is frequently employed to amplify DNA fragments containing genes, but it can be used to amplify any DNA sequence such as promoters, non-coding sequences and randomly fragmented DNA. It is utilised in a wide array of biological experiments and practical applications such as large scale protein production. Occasionally, the term cloning is misleadingly used to refer to the identification of the chromosomal location of a gene associated with a particular phenotype of interest, such as in positional cloning. In practice, localization of the gene to a chromosome or genomic region does not necessarily enable one to isolate or amplify the relevant genomic sequence.



Cloning of any DNA fragment essentially involves four steps: fragmentation, ligation, transfection, and screening/selection. Although these steps are invariable among cloning procedures a number of alternative routes can be selected, these are summarised as a 'cloning strategy'.

3.

Cloning cell-line colonies using cloning rings

Cloning a cell means to derive a (clonal) population of cells from a single cell. In the case of unicellular organisms such as bacteria and yeast, this process is remarkably simple and essentially only requires the inoculation of the appropriate medium. However, in the case of cell cultures from higher organisms, cell cloning is an arduous task as these cells will not readily grow in standard media.

A valuable tissue culture technique used to clone distinct lineages of cell lines involves the use of cloning rings (cylinders). According to this technique, a single-cell suspension of cells which have been exposed to a mutagenic agent or drug used to drive selection is plated at high dilution to create isolated colonies; each arising from a single and potentially clonally distinct cell. At an early growth stage when colonies consist of only a few of cells, sterile polystyrene rings (cloning rings), which have been dipped in grease are placed over an individual colony and a small amount of trypsin is added. Cloned cells are collected from inside the ring and transferred to a new vessel for further growth.

4.

The modern cloning techniques involving nuclear transfer have been successfully performed on several species. Landmark experiments in chronological order:

Tadpole: (1952) Many scientists questioned whether cloning had actually occurred and unpublished experiments by other labs were not able to reproduce the reported results.

Carp: (1963) In China, embryologist Tong Dizhou cloned a fish. He published the findings in an obscure Chinese science journal which was never translated into English.^[1]

Sheep: (1996) From early embryonic cells by Steen Willadsen. Megan and Morag cloned from differentiated embryonic cells in June 1995 and Dolly the sheep in 1997.

Rhesus Monkey: Tetra (female, January 2000) from embryo splitting

Cattle: Alpha and Beta (males, 2001) and (2005) Brazil^[2]

Cat: CopyCat "CC" (female, late 2001), Little Nicky, 2004, was the first cat cloned for commercial reasons

Mule: Idaho Gem, a john mule born 2003-05-04, was the first horse-family clone.

Horse: Prometea, a Haflinger female born 2003-05-28, was the first horse clone.

5.

It is the creation of a genetically identical copy of an existing, or previously existing human, by growing cloned tissue from that individual. The term is generally used to refer to *artificial* human cloning; human clones in the form of identical twins are commonplace, with their cloning occurring during the natural process of reproduction.

Human cloning is amongst the most controversial forms of the practice.^[4] There have been numerous demands for all progress in the human cloning field to be halted. One of the most ethically questionable problems with human cloning is farming of organs from clones. For example, many believe. it is unethical to use a human clone to save the life of another. In this scenario, the cloned human would be euthanized so that the vital organs could be harvested. This process of renewing the body's organs would potentially increase the life expectancy of a human by 50 years. Some people have considered the idea of growing organs separately from a human organism - in doing this, a new organ supply could be established without the moral implications of harvesting them from human organisms. Research is also being done on the idea of growing organs that are biologically acceptable to the human body inside of other organisms, such as pigs or cows, then transplanting them to humans.

Text adapted from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

1. Match the headings with its corresponding paragraph

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

-
- a. Human cloning
 - b. Etymology
 - c. Species cloned
 - d. Cellular cloning
 - e. Molecular cloning

2. After reading complete the chart

Facts	personal opinion

WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNT FROM THE TEXT?



Grammar:

Vocabulary:

Strategies:

Difficulties:

Role Play



STUDENT A

You will be choosing the first human to be cloned.

Who will it be? And Why?

Work with your partner



STUDENT B

You COMPLETELY disagree with the choice and the idea of cloning. You have to try to convince your partner that cloning is not the best for the future of humanity.

You will present your conclusions to the teacher and your classmates

After all the members have presented their conclusions, everyone will vote for one of the choices and reach an agreement.

For further practice: http://www.eslgold.net/vocabulary/low_beginning.html



Read the following text carefully and then answer the questions

Terry Fox



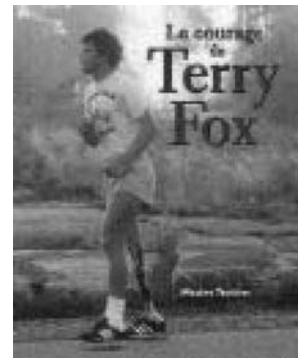
Terry Fox found out he had cancer when he was 18.

Terry was a student at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, Canada. He was also a member of the university's basketball team. One morning he woke up and he couldn't walk. His doctors told him he had a malignant tumour. Four days later they amputated his leg.

Terry needed more than a year of follow-up treatment at a cancer clinic. But each time he went to the clinic, he thought more of the other patients' suffering than of his own. Even before his leg was amputated, Terry knew he wanted to do something to help the fight against cancer. He decided he would run across Canada to raise money for cancer research. By the time he left the clinic he was ready to start training for his run.

Terry began developing his strength and endurance by working out in a wheelchair. He would push himself along the sea wall in Stanley Park in Vancouver and up steep logging roads in the mountains until his hands bled. Several months later he began a running program. He ran regularly for 15 months and covered a total of 5000 km. Nothing could stop him. One day when his artificial leg broke he hitchhiked home, repaired the leg and kept on running. After an intensive period of training for 101 consecutive days, he was able to run 35 km in a single day.

Terry worked hard to find corporate sponsors for his run and he convinced the Canadian Cancer Society to give him support, too. Finally he was ready to begin his run across Canada. He started on April 12, 1980 in St. John's, Newfoundland, the easternmost point of Canada. During his marathon he got up before dawn each morning and ran as much as 45 km in a single day, wearing only a T-shirt and shorts. Terry's goal was to raise \$1million. People donated money all along his route, and soon companies began to pledge money, as well. Before long Terry started to aim for an even bigger amount. He dreamed of raising \$1 from every Canadian. His new goal was \$23 million.



By the time Terry reached Thunder Bay, Ontario he was very weak. He was only halfway across the country. When he finally saw a doctor the news was grim: Terry's cancer had spread to his lungs. He returned home to Vancouver by airplane, his marathon only half finished. However, his run had inspired so many people that a special telethon organized by a TV network soon raised \$10 million.

While Terry fought for his life over the next ten months, many honours came his way. He was awarded the Order of Canada, the nation's highest civilian honour. Contributions to the Marathon of Hope continued to come in, until the total reached \$23.4 million. Terry had achieved his goal. He was named the top fund-raiser by the Guinness Book of Records.

Terry's battle for his own life ended on June 28, 1981. He was 22 years old. Three months later the first Terry Fox Run was held in Canada. More than 300,000 people ran, walked or cycled to raise another \$3.2 million for cancer research. Since then the Terry Fox Run has become an annual event. In 1998 alone, nearly \$15.5 million was raised in Canada and 57 other countries around the world. As one of Terry's supporters said, "Terry did not lose his fight. Perhaps he finished all he had to do."

Text adapted from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

I. Answer the following questions based on the text "Terry Fox".

1. What sport did Terry Fox practice before he discovered that he had cancer?

_____.

2. What did Terry decide to do to help other people like him after the doctors amputated his leg?

_____.

3. What distance could he run in a single day?

_____.

4. Who helped Terry Fox in his project?

_____.

5. What was Terry Fox's goal for his run?

_____.

6. How much was raised by the special telethon organised by a TV network?

_____.

7. What name was given to Terry Fox's marathon?

_____.

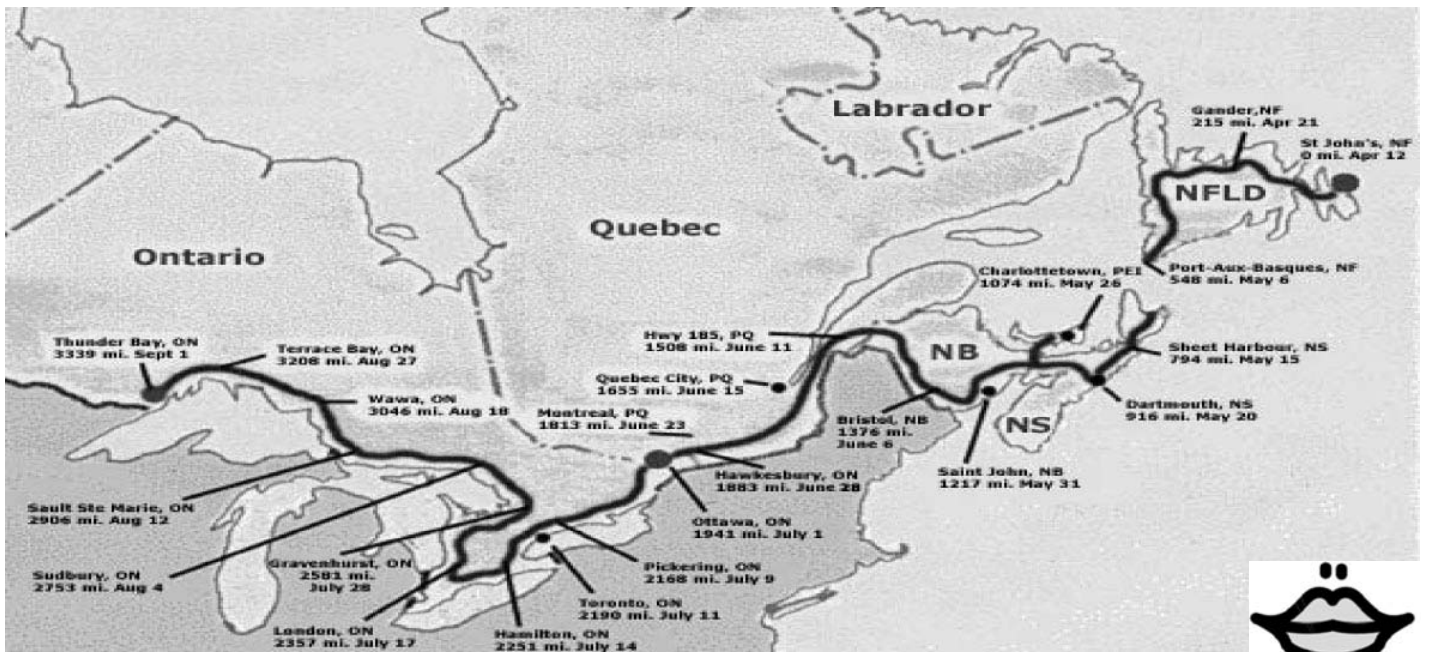
8. Why wasn't Terry demotivated by having cancer?

_____.

9. What was his legacy after he died?

_____.

10. Find in the map the starting point of Terry Fox run. Circle the date and the place.



You are going to be interviewed by a teacher about the person you most admire.

First, Fill in the information provided below before your interview. Then you are going to be asked to work in pairs to share your information.

You can use this space to prepare your talk.

ONLY WRITE **key words**.

Physical description	Personality	interests	Daily routine	Family life	Achievements or Legacy

Strategy for writing:

- ✓ Study the text carefully
- ✓ Identify the main points
- ✓ Make notes
- ✓ Put the notes in order
- ✓ Look through your work
- ✓ Edit the words

✓ **MAKE IT SIMPLE**

For further practice: <http://www.eslgold.net/writing/organizing.html>



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Insomnia is a sleep disorder characterized by an inability to sleep and/or inability to remain asleep for a reasonable period. Insomniacs typically complain of being unable to close their eyes or "rest their mind" for more than a few minutes at a time. Both organic and nonorganic insomnia constitute a sleep disorder. It is often caused by fear, stress, anxiety, medications, herbs, caffeine, depression, bipolar disorder or sometimes for no apparent reason.



An overactive mind or physical pain may also be causes. Finding the underlying cause of insomnia is usually necessary to cure it. Insomnia, Tacuinum sanitatis casanatensis (XIV century)

Types of insomnia: Three types of insomnia exist: transient, acute, and chronic

Transient insomnia lasts from one night to a few weeks. Most people occasionally suffer from transient insomnia due to such causes as jet lag or short-term anxiety. If this form of insomnia continues to occur from time to time, the insomnia is classified as intermittent. Acute insomnia is the inability to consistently sleep well for a period of between three weeks to six months. Chronic insomnia is regarded as the most serious; persists almost nightly for at least a month.

Insomnia versus poor sleep quality

Poor sleep quality can occur as a result of sleep apnea or major depression. Poor sleep quality is caused by the individual not reaching stage 4 or delta sleep which has restorative properties. There are, however, people who are unable to achieve stage 4 sleep due to brain damage who still lead perfectly normal lives.

Sleep apnea is a condition that occurs when a sleeping person's breathing is interrupted, thus interrupting the normal sleep cycle. With the obstructive form of the condition, some part of the sleeper's respiratory tract loses muscle tone and partially collapses. People with obstructive sleep apnea often do not remember any of this, but they complain of excessive sleepiness during the day. Central sleep apnea interrupts the normal breathing stimulus of the central nervous system, and the individual must actually wake up to resume breathing. This form of apnea is often related to a cerebral vascular condition, congestive heart failure, and premature aging.

Major depression leads to alterations in the function of the hypothalamus and pituitary causing excessive release of cortisol which can lead to poor sleep quality.

Nocturnal polyuria or excessive nighttime urination can be very disturbing to sleep. Urination produces strong signals to the brain to wake up. Nocturnal polyuria can be nephrogenic (related to kidney disease) or it may be due to prostate enlargement or hormonal influences. Deficiencies in vasopressin, which is either caused by a pituitary problem or by insensitivity of the kidney to the

effects of vasopressin, can lead to nocturnal polyuria. Excessive thirst or the use of diuretics can also cause these symptoms.

Treatment for insomnia



In many cases, insomnia is caused by another disease or psychological problem. In this case, medical or psychological help may be useful. All sedative drugs have the potential of causing psychological dependence where the individual cannot psychologically accept that they can sleep without drugs. Certain classes of sedatives such as benzodiazepines and newer non-benzodiazepine drugs can also cause physical dependence which manifests in withdrawal symptoms if the drug is not carefully titrated down. Many insomniacs rely on sleeping tablets and other sedatives to get rest. The most commonly used class of hypnotics prescribed for insomnia are the benzodiazepines. This includes drugs such as temazepam, diazepam, lorazepam, flurazepam, nitrazepam and midazolam. These medications can be addictive, especially after taking them over long periods of time.

Recent research has shown that cognitive behavior therapy can be more effective than medication in controlling insomnia. In this therapy, patients are taught improved sleep habits and relieved of counter-productive assumptions about sleep. Non-benzodiazepine prescription drugs, including Ambien and Lunesta, have a cleaner side effect profile than the older benzodiazepines; however, there are controversies over whether these non-benzodiazepine drugs are superior to benzodiazepines. These drugs appear to cause both psychological dependence and physical dependence, and can also cause the same memory and cognitive disturbances as the benzodiazepines along with morning sedation.

Melatonin has proved effective for some insomniacs in regulating the sleep/waking cycle, but lacks definitive data regarding efficacy in the treatment of insomnia. Melatonin agonists, including Ramelteon (Rozerem), seem to lack the potential for abuse and dependence. This class of drugs has a relatively mild side effect profile and lower likelihood of causing morning sedation.

The antihistamine diphenhydramine is widely used in nonprescription sleep aids, with a 50 mg recommended dose mandated by the FDA. In the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other countries, a 50 to 100 mg recommended dose is not permitted. While it is available over the counter, the effectiveness of these agents may decrease over time and the incidence of next-day sedation is higher than for most of the newer prescription drugs. Dependence does not seem to be an issue with this class of drugs.



Some antidepressants such as mirtazapine, trazodone and doxepin have a sedative effect, and are prescribed off label to treat insomnia. The major drawback of these drugs is that they have

antihistaminergic, anticholinergic and antiadrenergic properties which can lead to many side effects. Some also alter sleep architecture.

Low doses of atypical antipsychotics such as quetiapine (Seroquel) are also prescribed for their sedative effect but the danger of neurological and cognitive side effects make these drugs a poor choice to treat insomnia. Some insomniacs use herbs such as valerian, chamomile, lavender, hops, and passion-flower. Valerian has undergone the most studies and appears to be modestly effective. Alcohol may have sedative properties, but the REM sleep suppressing effects of the drug prevent restful, quality sleep. Middle-of-the-night awakenings due to polyuria or other effects from alcohol consumption are common, and hangovers can also lead to morning grogginess. Marijuana has been known to act as a sleep-aid.

Some traditional remedies for insomnia have included drinking warm milk before bedtime, taking a warm bath in the evening; exercising vigorously for half an hour in the afternoon, eating a large lunch and then having only a light evening meal at least three hours before bed, avoiding mentally stimulating activities in the evening hours, and making sure to get up early in the morning and to retire to bed at a reasonable hour. Pomegranates are also believed to help insomniacs sleep. Warm milk contains high levels of tryptophan, a natural sedative. Using aromatherapy, including jasmine oil, lavender oil, Mahabhringaraj and other relaxing essential oils, may also help induce a state of restfulness. Adding honey to warm milk helps the body to absorb the tryptophan more quickly. Tryptophan absorption is normally inhibited or deterred by other amino acids but in the presence of sugar tryptophan is absorbed more quickly. Horlicks has been shown to help. Many believe that listening to slow paced music will help insomniacs fall asleep. This theory is being studied by professor Jedediah Fajman at the University of Illinois. The more relaxed a person is, the greater the likelihood of getting a good night's sleep. Relaxation techniques such as meditation have been shown to help people sleep. Such techniques can lower stress levels from both the mind and body, which leads to a deeper, more restful sleep.

Alternative approaches



Traditional Chinese medicine has included treatment for insomnia. A typical approach may utilize acupuncture, dietary and lifestyle analysis, herbology and other techniques, with the goal of resolving the problem at a subtle level. Although these methods have not been scientifically proven, some insomniacs report that these remedies are sufficient to break the insomnia cycle without the need for sedatives and sleeping tablets.

In the Buddhist tradition, people suffering from insomnia or nightmares may be advised to meditate on "loving-kindness", or *metta*. This practice of generating a feeling of love and goodwill is claimed to have a soothing and calming effect on the mind and body^[4]. This is claimed to stem partly from the creation of relaxing positive thoughts and feelings, and partly from the pacification of negative ones. In the *Mettā Sutta*, Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha, tells the gathered monks that easeful sleep is one benefit of this form of meditation.

There are a number of alternative cures for this disorder that are marketed. Often, a combination of dietary and lifestyle changes is claimed to be the most helpful approach. However, it should be noted the reason they are considered "alternative" medical treatments is the lack of empirical evidence to back up such claims. There are always studies going on to either confirm or deny the effectiveness of such medicine, but in many cases even if no effect is shown to exist in a treatment, proponents will still believe in their effectiveness.

Statistics for insomnia

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, approximately 60 million Americans suffer from insomnia each year. Insomnia tends to increase with age and affects about 40 percent of women and 30 percent of men. The average American gets 7 hours of sleep, instead of the 8 to 10 hours recommended by doctors. Children however are recommended more than 8 hours.

Text adapted from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

From the text, **make a list** of the symptoms, causes, treatments and new discoveries in each sleep disorder. Use your **own words** and **summarize** the information.

SLEEP DISORDERS	SYMPTOMS	CAUSES	TREATMENTS	NEW DISCOVERIES
Insomnia				
Poor sleep quality				
Transient insomnia				
Acute insomnia				
Chronic insomnia				
Sleep apnea				



Read the following problems of different people. Give a short suggestion to each one of them. (two sentences maximum)

1. I have trouble sleeping in warm weather. I often wake up feeling really hot and have a headache.
2. My father gets home from work at nine o'clock every evening. I have dinner very late.

3. I am a coffee addict. I make a bit pot of coffee after dinner and drink it throughout the evening.
4. I fall asleep with the TV on. I usually wake up at two or three o'clock in the morning, go to bed, and can't fall asleep again.

Now write about your sleeping habits and say if you have ever experienced any of the sleeping disorders in the text. Try to include as much information as possible. Include your opinion about this topic. (150- 200 words)



GET BACK IN BED

You will hear part of an interview from Satellite Sisters, a radio show featuring a conversation among five sisters who live on five continents. Lian, one of the sisters, is talking with Dr. Joyce Walsleben, Director of New York University's Sleep Disorder Center.



Listen to the interview, and circle the letter of the answer.

- 1. Lian complains about being constantly tired. What reason does she give for her exhaustion?**
 - a) She can't fall asleep at night.
 - b) She has small children.
 - c) She wakes up in the middle of the night.
- 2. According to Dr. Walsleben, what do we need to do to combat sleep deprivation?**
 - a) We should make sleep a priority.
 - b) We should not try to combine careers and motherhood.
 - c) We should make sure our days are active.
- 3. Dr. Walsleben mentions the accident that happened to the Exxon Valdez oil tanker. What do some people suspect about the causes of the accident?**
 - a) The captain was not paying attention
 - b) The mate had been working for too many hours.
 - c) The papers had not prepared the crew for the weather conditions.
- 4. How does sleep deprivation affect Lian?**
 - a) She's too tired to see her parents.
 - b) She makes bad parenting decisions.
 - c) She can't decide what to eat.

5. How do most people feel about the effects of sleep deprivation?

- a) They think they don't have them.
- b) They accept them.
- c) They think they are uncommon.

6. What happens to many workers by the end of the workweek?

- a) They accumulate a large sleep debt.
- b) They often need to take Fridays off work.
- c) They can no longer get things done at work.

7. According to Dr. Walsleben, about how many hours of sleep are many people missing by Friday?

- a) Four
- b) Five
- c) Seven



Audio taken from: North Star High intermediate listening and conversation course.

You will work with a classmate. Exchange information about each other's sleep habits. Take notes on what your partner says. Be sure to mention anything interesting or unusual that you find out.

Notes about:

You



Your classmate





Appendix

Who is James Blunt?



James Blunt (born **James Hillier Blount**, February 22, 1974) is a BRIT Award-winning and Grammy-nominated, English singer-songwriter whose debut album, *Back to Bedlam*, and single releases — especially the number one hit "You're Beautiful" — brought him to fame in 2005. His style is a mix of pop and acoustic rock. Along with vocals, James Blunt plays a wide variety of instruments including the piano, guitar, organ, marimba, and mellotron. He is signed to Linda Perry's American label Custard, and became the first British artist to top the American singles chart in

nearly a decade when his song "You're Beautiful" reached number one on the Billboard Hot 100 in 2006. The last British artist to do so had been Elton John in 1997 with the song "Candle in the Wind".



Read the following interview taken from the BBC and write a short description of James Blunt including some of the most important facts that are in this article about him.

Were you brought up in Norfolk? A little bit. My grandparents live in Cley and my dad now has the windmill which is a guest house. So I've spent much time up there, but a lot of it was at school as well and my dad was sent abroad so often as well with the army. So it's always been his home and he was completely brought up there. He spent years of his life there.

Do your family still live in the windmill? No, they don't. It's now a guest house, but my cousins and uncles are all around that area. But my dad's now living down in Hampshire.

Do you go back to Cley and stay in the windmill? Absolutely.

Do you have any memories of your grandfather who was Norfolk's deputy lieutenant? Yes, very much. I was relatively young when he died so my memories are limited to seeing and recognising this old man as your grandfather. I don't know much about his character and things like that. I've obviously read a few things now but he seemed like a nice man.

The mill has been passed down generations of your family. How important is it to you? For us it's really special. It's a really beautiful old building and Norfolk as a place is a stunning county and obviously has loads of windmills and for us to have one that is in such good nick - my dad's been really keen on it and has looked after it. Locals have been really supportive about helping to contribute to renovations. It's part of history and it's really great to be part of it.

Has the landscape around Cley helped to inspire your work? I don't think about Norfolk as I write songs, sadly no! But things like High is a song about watching the dawn come up over the sea and I've had many of those situations.

The only CD player in your family was in the car, so where did your interest in music spring from? My mum was very good at making me take up musical instruments, so although there was no popular music she made me learn the recorder when I was three, the violin when I was five and the piano when I was seven. I took up the guitar myself when I was 14.

Musical instruments I've been really good at taking up and carrying on - it's just that popular music has been slightly missing.

Apparently your musical interests were suppressed at school. What was that like for you growing up? No, school was pretty good about it. The guys at school obviously had much bigger record collections than I had, so then I was shown different types of music: Led Zeppelin, The Pixies, Pink Floyd, a bit of Hendrix and a bit of The Doors as well as the obvious things that people as teenagers listen to.

School was pretty good about letting me take up music and that's where I had my first musical ideas and first said, 'Yeah, I'm going to be a musician.' I just had to do a quick stop gap in the army first.

You come from a military family so was it expected of you to join the forces instead of pursuing music after leaving university? Like any parents, mine wanted me to have a secure job with a regular wage and career prospects. And the one job my father knew of, that he'd had experience of himself, was the army, so he could help me in that direction.

Then the army helped with my university tuition fees so I owed them four years. It was inevitable, but I knew I was going to do music and it was just a stop gap.

I didn't always think, 'Oh, I'm going to be in the army.' I always thought, 'I'm going to be a musician.' The army was just a delaying thing.

My time was done and I would have had to make a decision to stay on. Obviously, the army wants you to stay on, but to me, to give up my dream of doing music would have been the hardest decision of my life. You don't want to reach 60 and say, 'Well, I was going to be musician.'

So for me I'd done four years and said, 'Well, I've got to do music now because it's what I've been dreaming of, talking about and planning.' I had no hesitation about it.

No Bravery was written when you were stationed in Kosovo. How much did song-writing help you when you were out there? Not much! I don't think song-writing helps there. More your practical use of a weapon.

But I guess it's always nice to be able to capture your life's experiences in a song and hold the emotion in that way. For me this album is a diary.

Your career sounds as though it's happened in a whirlwind - how easily do you think things have worked out for you? Well, I'm 28 now and I've been planning this since I was 14 so it's actually taken a really long time.

There have been many steps along the way which have just been the tiniest of steps - be it playing in London with only five people there or playing with a hundred people there but only one person has aided the journey - meeting one musician there or a producer there.



James is playing at Glasto this summer

It's taken a long time but eventually when I had the songs in place and demos right and I found myself a manager, that's when everything started happening quickly but I think that's always the way it is. Things take a long time, but when it's right things move fast.

Your album is produced by Tom Rothrock who's worked with Beck. What was it like working with him? He's great - a really softly spoken, non-egotistical kind of man who really knows how to get the best out of musicians. It was a really wonderful experience in Los Angeles underneath the Hollywood sign.

Which song from the album are you most proud of? I like Goodbye My Lover because it's a really personal song and I recorded it in my landlady's bathroom in Los Angeles.

She had a piano in there and for me listening back to it it actually sounds like the voice I hear in my head. It's so close to what I can imagine.

So that's why Carrie Fisher's bathroom gets a credit on your album. How did you end up staying with her? Through my ex-girlfriend. She knew her and I met Carrie in London and she said, 'Come on, if you're doing an album you might as well come and live in a weird house!'

Your family were nervous when you left the army, so what do they think of your album? They've been really supportive. They're my number one fans and in fact my mother's my first stalker.

If you want to read more about James Blunt go to and listen to the audios there.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/norfolk/content/articles/2005/05/18/music_feature_james_blunt_interview_200505_feature.shtml

For further information www.wikipedia.com



Now talk about your favorite singer or band include all the information you know to make your conversation more interesting



Favorite
bands

Favorite
music



You're Beautiful

By James Blunt



My life is 1. _____

My life is brilliant

My love is pure

I saw an 2. _____

Of that I'm sure

She smiled at me on the 3. _____

She was with another man

But I won't lose no sleep on that,

'Cause I've got a 4. _____

CHORUS:

You're beautiful. You're beautiful.

You're beautiful, it's 5. _____

I saw your face in a crowded place,

And I don't know what to do,

'Cause I'll 6. _____ be with you.

Yeah, she caught my 7. _____,

As we walked on by.

She could see from my face that I was,

8. _____ high,

And I don't think that I'll see her 9. _____,

But we shared a moment that will last till the end.

brilliant

CHORUS:

You're beautiful. You're beautiful.

You're beautiful, it's true.

I saw your face in a crowded place,

And I don't know what to do,

'Cause I'll never be with you.

You're beautiful. You're beautiful.

You're beautiful, it's true.

There must be an angel with a smile on her 10 _____,

When she thought up that I should be with you.

But it's time to face the truth,

I will never be with you.

again

True

angel

never

subway

plan

Face

flying

eye

If you want to watch the video; You're beautiful go to: www.youtube.com



Dust in the wind

Kansas



Reading, listening and completing

Kansas is an American progressive rock band who became a major arena rock group in the late 1970s. The band's biggest hit singles are "Carry On Wayward Son" and "Dust in the Wind." Kansas has remained a classic rock radio staple and a popular touring act throughout both North America and Europe.

A somewhat successful debut album, Kansas (#174), was released in 1974, and showcased Kansas' signature mix of guitars, keyboards, vocals, and Steinhardt's ever-present violin submerging American-style boogie-rock into complex, even symphonic, arrangements and changing time signatures. Their sound bore the marks of late 1960s, early 1970s progressive rock, such as Genesis and Emerson, Lake, and Palmer. Relentless promotion by Kirshner and touring behind the debut album and its two follow ups, Song for America (#57) and Masque (#70), slowly brought Kansas' name to households across America

Dust in the wind
All we do
Don't hang on
All my dreams
Dust in the wind
Same old song
It slips away
I close my eyes

Only for a moment and the moment is gone

()

()

Pass before my eyes – a curiosity

()

All they are is dust in the wind

()

Just a drop of water in an endless sea

()

Crumbles to the ground though we refuse to see

()

All we are is dust in the wind

()

Nothing lasts forever but the earth and sky

()

And all your money won't another minute buy

Dust in the wind

All we are is dust in the wind

Everything is dust in the wind



Text adapted from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kansas_%28band%29

The Dance

By Westlife



Looking back on the memory of
The dance we 1 _____ 'neath* the stars above
For a moment all the world 2 _____ right
How could I have known that you'd ever say goodbye

And now I'm glad I 3 _____
The way it all would end, the way it all would 4 _____



Our lives are better left to chance
I could have missed the pain
But I'd have had to miss the dance

Holding you, I 5 _____ everything
For a moment wasn't I a king
But if I'd only known how the king would fall
Hey who's to say? You 6 _____ I might have changed it all

And now I'm glad I 7 _____
The way it all would end the way it all would go
Our lives are better left to chance

I could have missed the pain
But I'd have had to miss the 8 _____

It's my 9 _____, it's better left to chance
I could have missed the pain
10 _____ I'd have had to miss the dance

GLOSSARY

* beneath

prep frml

1 bajo, debajo de

2 *figurado* **it's beneath her to complain**, quejarse es indigno de ella
she married beneath her, no se casó bien
you're beneath contempt, ni siquiera mereces mi desprecio

I

II *adv frml* debajo

Music is an art form consisting of sound and silence expressed through time. Elements of sound as used in music are pitch (including melody and harmony), rhythm (including tempo and meter), and sonic qualities of timbre, articulation, dynamics, and texture.

The creation, performance, significance and even the definition of music, varies according to culture and social context. Music ranges from strictly organized compositions and performances to improvisational or aleatoric forms. For purposes of discussion and exploration of the topic, music is divided into genres and sub-genres, although the dividing lines and relationships between music genres are often unclear and/or controversial. Within "the arts", music can be classified as a performing art, a fine art, or an auditory art form.



Music may also involve generative forms in time through the construction of patterns and combinations of natural stimuli, principally sound. Music may be used for artistic or aesthetic, communicative, entertainment, ceremonial or religious purposes and by many composers purely as an academic instrument for study.

*Mother, You had Me I never
had you
I wanted you but you didn't
want me
So I got to tell you
Goodbye, Goodbye
Father, You left me but I
never left you
I needed you but you didn't
need me
So I just got to tell you
Goodbye, Goodbye
Children, Don't do what I
have done
I couldn't walk so I tried to
run
So I got to tell you
Goodbye, Goodbye*



*Imagine there's no heaven
It's easy if you try
No hell below us
Above us only sky
Imagine all the people
Living for today...
Imagine there's no countries
It isn't hard to do
Nothing to kill or die for
And no religion too
Imagine all the people
Living life in peace...
You may say I'm a dreamer
But I'm not the only one
I hope someday you'll join us
And the world will be as one
Imagine no possessions
I wonder if you can
No need for greed or hunger
A brotherhood of man
Imagine all the people
Sharing all the world...
You may say I'm a dreamer
But I'm not the only one
I hope someday you'll join us
And the world will live as one*

*Do you know the title of these
songs?*

Did you like them?

Which one do you prefer?

*Have you ever heard about John
Lennon?*

Is music important to you?

What type of music do you like?

Have you ever been to a concert?

Which one?

When was it?

Who did you go with?

Listen and watch the video

Yahoo! My Yahoo! Mail



Yahoo! Music Home Help Sign In

[New User? Sign Up]

All

GO

SEARCH MUSIC

Radio station guide
Customize my station
LAUNCHcast help
Top 100
Video premieres
New videos
Videos by genre
Music videos help
Stop! Watch
Y! Music Unlimited

Free Player
Lyrics
Get Your Freak On
Smash
Photos
News/reviews/interviews
who's next?
Live Sets
Newsletters
Then & Now

What's your favorite ...?

Music
Video
Interview
Photo
Radio station
Song
Tune
Band
Musical
instrument

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 ✕ Share 'em with friends.
 ✕ Put 'em in your playlist.

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- Post Lyrics, also credited to you.
- Take the **Mighty Songfacts Trivia Quiz**.
- Leave Comments under the Songfacts.

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What's your favorite song? (optional)

Where are you from? Country: City

How Old Are You?

What's your favorite singer or band? (optional)

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Please complete the simple personality profile below. This information will be used to develop the song profile when you rate songs.

Personality (Please pick the top three that describe you best.)

Ambitious	Argumentative	Brave
Carefree	Cautious	Charming
Cheerful	Clever	Conservative
Flirtatious	Friendly	Generous
Hard-Working	Honest	Intuitive

Kind	Laid-Back	Loyal
Open-Minded	Polite	Proud
Reliable	Self-Confident	Sensible
Sensitive	Shy	Spiritual
Stubborn	Sympathetic	Talkative
Weird		

Favorite Color (If your color is not listed, please pick the closest match.)

Gray	Black	Brown
Red	Orange	Yellow
Green	Blue	Purple
Pink		

Zodiac Sign

Aries - March 21 - April 20	Taurus - April 21 - May 21
Gemini - May 22 - June 21	Cancer - June 22 - July 22
Leo - July 23 - August 21	Virgo - August 22 - September 23
Libra - September 24 - October 23	Scorpio - October 24 - November 22
Sagittarius - November 23 - December 22	Capricorn - December 23 - January 20
Aquarius - January 21 - February 19	Pisces - February 20- March 20

Your code is:



When you type the characters shown in the image it helps prevent automated registrations.

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HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?



Work in pairs. The person to make less time and have the correct answer is the winner.

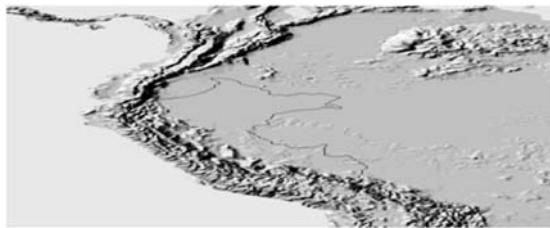
1. When did the Berlin Wall come down?



2. When did the first American walk on the moon?



3. Where are the Andes mountains?



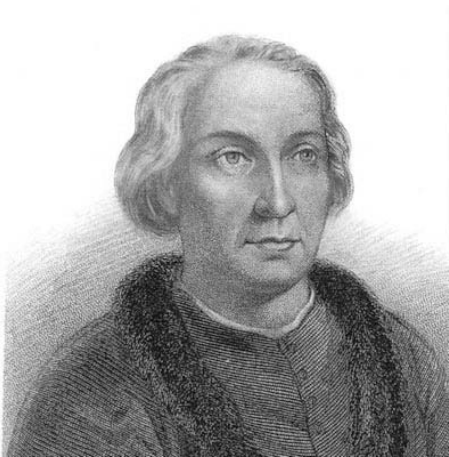
4. Who did Angelina Jolie marry?



5. How many countries are there in the EC?



7. What did Columbus discover in 1492?



9. What sort of music did Elvis Presley play?



6. What happens at the end of the story Cinderella?

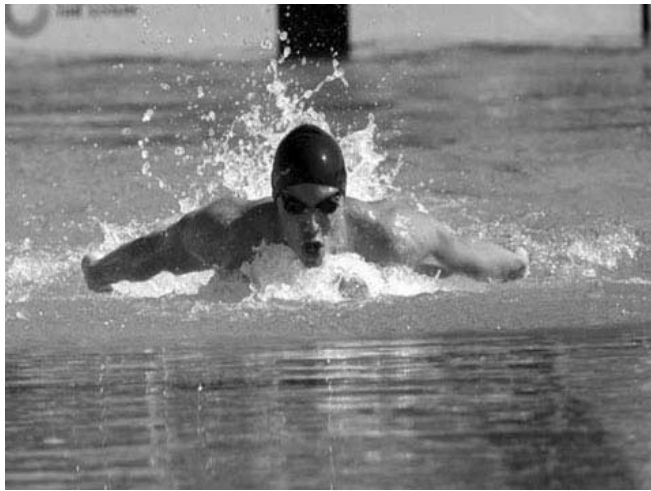


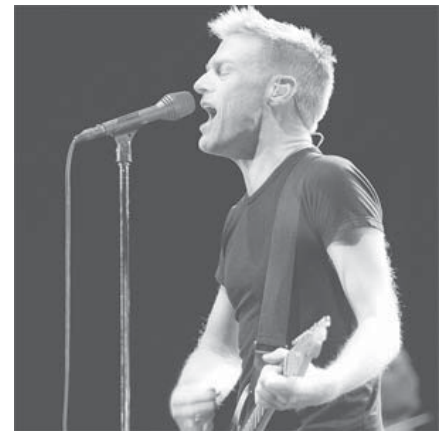
8. Why do birds migrate?



10. Which language has the most words?

11. What happened in Chernobyl in 1986?





Letter

Letter name (IPA)

taken from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_alphabet

A	a [eɪ]
B	bee [bi:]
C	see [si:]
D	dee [di:]
E	e [i:] [ee]
F	ef [ɛf] (spelled <i>eff</i> as a verb)
G	gee [dʒi:] [jee]
H	aitch [eɪtʃ] or haitch [heɪtʃ] in Hiberno-English and sometimes Australian English and English English [eych]
I	i [aɪ] [pron. as the word eye]
J	jay [dʒeɪ]
K	kay [keɪ]
L	el [ɛl]
M	em [ɛm]
N	en [ɛn]
O	o [oʊ]
P	pee [pi:]
Q	cue [kju:]
R	ar [ɑː] (rhotic) or [ɑ:] (non-rhotic) (<i>see rhotic and non-rhotic accents</i>) [as in car]
S	ess [ɛs] (spelled <i>es-</i> in compounds like <i>es-hook</i>)
T	tee [ti:]
U	u [ju:] [as the word you]
V	vee [vi:]
W	double-u [ˈdʌb(ə)l ju:]
X	ex [ɛks]
Y	wy [waɪ] (sometimes spelled <i>wye</i>) [as the word why]
Z	zed [zɛd]; zee [zi:] in American English



Practice the alphabet

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
H	I	J	K	L	M	N
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
V	W	X	Y	Z		



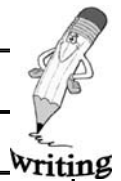
Are there any differences between English and Spanish alphabet?

Some verb revision!

Complete the table:



Base Form	Simple Past	Meaning	Pronunciation
be	was, were		
begin	began		
break	broke		
bring	brought		
build	built		
buy	bought		
choose	chose		
come	came		
cut	cut		
dive	dived/dove		
do	did		
draw	drew		
dream	dreamed/dreamt		
drive	drove		
drink	drank		
eat	ate		
fall	fell		
feel	felt		
fight	fought		
find	found		
fly	flew		
forget	forgot		
get	got		
give	gave		
go	went		
grind	ground		
grow	grew		
have	had		



Base Form	Simple Past	Meaning	Pronunciation
keep	kept		
know	knew		
lay	laid		
learn	learned/learnt		
leave	left		
lend	lent		
let	let		
lie	lay		
make	made		
meet	met		
pay	paid		
put	put		
quit	quit		
read	read		
run	ran		
say	said		
see	saw		
send	sent		
show	showed		
sleep	slept		
speak	spoke		
swim	swam		
take	took		
teach	taught		
tell	told		
think	thought		
understand	understood		
wake up	woke up		
write	wrote		



McGRADY, N.C. - A rescue dog led searchers Tuesday to a 12-year-old Boy Scout, who was weak and dehydrated but alive in the rugged North Carolina mountains, about a mile from the camp he had wandered away from four days earlier.

"He was a little disoriented, but he was great," said Misha Marshall, the South Carolina Search and Rescue Dog Association volunteer whose dog, Gandalf, found Michael Auberry on a wooded ridge.

Michael was across the stream from the trail when Gandalf caught his scent, she said. He wasn't calling for help, but he wasn't crying either, and he appeared to be in good physical condition, she said. "He just said, 'I'm hungry,'" Marshall said. And he wanted some water.

Joe Ware, Assistant Fire Chief in McGrady, said the boy told the rescue team that picked him up and Marshall up on a nearby road that he had been drinking some water out of the streams in the area. "He was calm," though a bit disoriented as he talked to the rescuers, Ware said. "He wanted peanut butter crackers and water."

Ware said he checked Michael for injuries, then he and the other rescuers carried the boy into a ranger station, where a medical team and his parents met him. He was later taken by ambulance to a hospital.

"We have our missing Boy Scout," a jubilant National Park Service spokeswoman Tina White said after officials first received word shortly before 11 a.m. that he Michael had been found.

The radio communication from the search team that found Michael set off a celebration among leaders of several Scout troops waiting for news about the boy. "A lot of tears, a lot of hugs," White said, and members of Michael's church joined hands to pray at the staging area.

"This shows that when everybody works together, good things happen," said associate minister Susan Norman Vickers of Christ United Methodist Church. "We just believed that he was going to be found."

Earlier, the boy's father talked about his confidence in the rescue teams searching for his son in the damp, cool wilderness.

"What we got here is our son, who's lost, lost somewhere out there, and we don't know where he is," Kent Auberry said. "We've got great professionals looking for him. We're just waiting for the news."

Dog teams, about 70 people and a plane with heat-sensing equipment had been searching the rugged area around the camp site. Overnight temperatures were in the upper 30s to low 40s on Tuesday, milder than on Sunday night, when temperatures dropped into the 20s.

Michael vanished after lunch with his fellow Scouts and troop leaders on Saturday. His father said the adults and the other boys on the trip told him Michael had slept late but nothing appeared to have been wrong.

"He was in good spirits," Auberry said. "He ate lunch, chatting with the boys. He was walking around with I think some Pringles and a mess kit. The next moment, sounds like a blink of the eye, he was gone."

Authorities said the boy probably wandered into the woods to explore.

Searchers found Michael's mess kit a few hours after he disappeared and within a mile of the camp site. White said they had also found a candy wrapper and a potato chip bag.

While the weather has been chilly, White said Michael was wearing two jackets, one of them fleece.

As a Scout, Michael had had some wilderness training. His father also talked about one of Michael's favorite books when he was younger, a story about a boy whose plane crashes in the wilderness, and how the boy survives on his own.

"I think he's got some of that book in his mind," Auberry said. "They do a great job in the Scouts of educating the kids of what to beware of and tips. I'm hopeful that Michael has taken those to heart."

Hihgly recomendad Web pages

1. Para información de diccionarios

www.diccionarioscollins.com

2. Diccionarios en línea

<http://www.wordreference.com>













3. Diccionarios en línea

www.dictionary.com

4. Para juegos interactivos e información de las 4 habilidades

www.englishclub.com

5. Información Internacional de BBC de Londres

Reading	
 Jane Eyre	 Alice in Wonderland
 Wuthering Heights	 Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes
 The strange case of Dr. Jekyll	 The prince and the pauper
 The jungle book	 The picture of Dorian Gray
 Drácula	 Robinson Crusoe
 The Prisoner of Zenda	 The Scarlet Letter

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/>

6. Para aprender inglés

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/>

7. Para letras de canciones

<http://www.lyrics.com/>

8. Para conocer la cultura americana

Voice of America News: Visiting the USA

<http://www.voanews.com/english/travelusa.cfm>

9. Periódico en línea The New York Times

<http://www.nytimes.com>

10. CNN

<http://www.cnn.com>

11. Los Angeles Times

<http://www.latimes.com>

12. Para Vocabulario

<http://www.mansioningles.com/index.htm>

13. Para leer y escuchar lectura en inglés (Audio Texts)

<http://www.mansioningles.com/index.htm>

Audio Texts

- ✓ A Horseman in the sky

<http://www.mansioningles.com/lectura13.htm>

- ✓ The Cask of Amontillado

<http://www.mansioningles.com/lectura15.htm>

- ✓ The Legend of Sleepy Hollow

<http://www.mansioningles.com/lectura17.htm>

14. LECTOR WEB

Leer noticias en ingles y el programa ofrece traducción y la pronunciación de las palabras que se señalen con el cursor

<http://www.wordchamp.com/lingua2/Splash.do>

15. Scientific American

<http://www.sciam.com>

16. DEPORTES

<http://sportsillustrated.cnn.com>

17. Enciclopedia

www.wikipedia.com

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The history of **Mexican cinema** goes back to the beginning of the 20th century, when several enthusiasts of the new medium documented historical events – most particularly the Mexican Revolution – and produced some movies that have been only recently been rediscovered.

Silent films (1896-1929)

The silent film era in Mexico produced several movies. However, many of the films up to the 1920s have been lost and were not well-documented. The first "moving picture", according to sources by film historian Jim Mora, was viewed in 1895 using Thomas Edison's kinoscope. A year later, the cinematographe projector was introduced by Auguste Lumière. Mexico's first queues appeared in cinemas in the capital to see international one-minute films such as *The Card Players*, *Arrival of a Train*, and *The Magic Hat*.^[1]



The origins of early filmmaking is generally associated with Salvador Toscano Barragán. Toscano compiled the country's first fictional film, titled *Don Juan Tenorio*. During the Mexican Revolution, Toscano recorded several clips of the battles, which would become a full-length documentary in 1950, assembled by his daughter. Other short films were either created or influenced from French film-makers.

By 1906, 16 movie salons opened their doors to accommodate the popularity of cinema in Mexico City. *Carpas*, or tent shows, were popular beginning in 1911 where lower-class citizens would perform picaresque humor and theatrical plays, a place for training for aspiring actors. Politically affiliated films appeared in 1908, often deemed propagandistic by today's terms. Significant battles were filmed and broadcast during the Revolution which fueled Mexicans' excitement in cinema.

The popularity that cinema had experienced in the early 1900s continued to grow and by 1911 fourteen movie houses were erected from the year prior. It was during this period that the documentary techniques were mastered as is evident in the Alva brother's production entitled *Revolución orozquista* (1912). The film was shot in the camps of the rebel and federal forces during the battle between General Huerta and the leader Pascual Orozco.

However, despite the relative advancement of cinema during this period, the moralistic and paternalist ideology of Madero led to his campaign to save the lower classes from immorality through censorship. Hence, in late September and early October of 1911, city council

members appointed additional movie house inspectors, whose wages would be paid by the exhibitors. Furthermore, the head of the Entertainment Commission, proposed the implementation of censorship; however, Victoriano Huerta's coup d'état in February 1913, prevented the move to legislate censorship.

Although Huerta's reign was brief, the cinema experienced significant changes within this period such as the further establishment of censorship and a shift away from documentary films to entertainment films. The Alva brothers' production of *Aniversario del fallecimiento de la suegra de Enhart* is indicative of the change in the aim of Mexican cinematographers.

In regards to censorship, the Huerta government imposed a moral and political decree of censorship in approximately June 1913. This decree was imposed a few days after convencionista soldiers shot at the screen during a viewing of *El aguila y la serpiente*. The decree stated that films that showed the following were prohibited: "views representing crimes, if they do not include punishment of the guilty parties, views which directly or indirectly insult an authority or person, morality or good manners, provoke a crime or offence, or in any way disturb the public order (Mora 70)." As a result of the limitations placed on film content as well as the radicalization of the parties involved in the armed conflicts, cameramen and producers began to display their opinion through the films they produced. For instance, favoritism towards the Zapatistas was illustrated in the film *Sangre Hermana* (Sister Blood, 1914). Due to the sensational content of this film, it is evident that the producers had no interest in displaying the events in such a way that the audience could come to their own conclusions.

The cinematic productions of this period were reflective of the Italian style *film d'art*, which were fiction-based melodramas. The film *La Luz* (The Light, Ezequiel Carrasco, 1917) was the first film that attempted to adopt this style, even though it was viewed as a plagiarism of Piero Fosco's *Il Fuoco*. Paranaguá attributes the influence that the Italian had on the Mexican cinema with the similarities between the situations of both countries. Both countries were in a state of chaos and disorder- there was a war in Italy and a revolution in Mexico (Paranaguá 70). Once again censorship was re-established on October 1st 1919. Films, which illustrated acts of immortality or induced sympathy for the criminal, were prohibited.

Government budget had to be trimmed as a result of the rebellion and cinematographic departments of the Ministry of Education and Agriculture were cut. By 1924, narrative films were at an all time low since 1917.

During the 1920s very few movies were produced, given the political climate that was still very unsettled and the resurgence of the American film industry.

The "Golden Age"

Main article: Golden age of the cinema of Mexico

Cantinflas in *Ahí está el detalle*.



In the 1930s, once peace and a degree of political stability were achieved, cinematography took off in Mexico and several movies still experimenting with the nascent medium were done. Hollywood's attempt at creating Spanish language films for Latin America failed mainly due to the combination of Hispanic actors from different ethnicities exhibiting various accents unfamiliar to the Mexican people. It is important to notice how early Mexican cinematographers were influenced and encouraged by Russian director Sergei Eisenstein's visit to the country in 1930.^[3]

During the 1940s the full potential of the industry developed. Actors, actresses, and directors became popular icons and even figures with political influence on diverse spheres of Mexican life. The industry received a boost as a consequence of Hollywood redirecting its efforts towards propagandistic films and European countries focusing on the war, which left an open field for other industries. Mexico dominated the film market in Latin America for most of the 1940s without competition from the United States film industry.

The Golden Age of Mexican cinema took place during the 1940s and beyond. The most prominent during this period was Mario Moreno, better known as Cantinflas. The film *Ahí está el detalle* (*There is the Detail*) in 1940 made Cantinflas a household name and became known as the "Mexican Charlie Chaplin" to Americans. His films were ubiquitous in Spain and Latin America and influenced many contemporary actors. Only until the appearance of "Tin-Tan" in the late 1940s did his popularity wane.^[4]

Mexican actresses also were a focus in Mexican cinema. Sara García was the "grandmother of Mexico". Her career began with silent films in 1910, moved to theatre, and ultimately the film that made her famous, *No basta ser madre* (*It's Not Enough to be a Mother*) in 1937. Dolores del Río, another dramatic actress, became well-known for her roles in a couple films directed by Emilio Fernández.^[5]

In 1943, the Mexican industry produced seventy films, the most for a Spanish speaking country. Two notable films released in 1943 by director Emilio Fernández were *Flor silvestre* (*Wild Flower*) and *María Candelaria*, both films starring Dolores del Río. The movies were triumphs for the director and for internationally acclaimed cinematographer, Gabriel Figueroa especially with *María Candelaria* winning the top prize at the Cannes Festival.^[6]



The only other comedian with the same level of popularity as Cantinflas was German Valdez "Tin-Tan". Tin-Tan played a *pachuco* character appearing with a zoot suit in his films. Unlike Cantinflas, Tin-Tan never played as a *pelado*, but as a Mexican-American. He employed pachuco slang in many of his movies and made famous spanglish, a dialect that many Mexican residents disdained.

Other relevant films during these years include *Espaldas mojadas (Wetbacks)* by Alejandro Galindo, *Aventura (Adventure)* a melodrama, and *Los olvidados (The Young and the Damned)* (1950), a story about impoverished children in Mexico City. The themes during those years, although mostly conventional comedies or dramas, touched all aspects of Mexican society, from the 19th century dictator Porfirio Díaz and his court, to love stories always tainted by drama.

After reading about Mexican Cinema complete the table.

FILM	FILMED IN	PLOT
THE CARD PLAYERS		
REVOLUCIÓN OROZQUISTA		
EL AGUILA Y LA SERPIENTE		
LA LUZ		
NO BASTA SER MADRE		
AHÍ ESTÁ EL DETALLE		
FLOR SILVESTRE		

FURTHER QUESTIONS:

DO YOU LIKE MEXICAN FILMS? WHICH ARE YOUR FAVORITES?



Este cuaderno de trabajo se terminó de imprimir
en el mes de noviembre de 2007
en el taller de impresión de la
Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México
con un tiraje de 500

English at a glance

En este trabajo, *English at a glance*, se refleja la importancia de aprender una lengua extranjera de manera global e integral, lo que permite al alumno construir su conocimiento de una manera significativa. No sólo el alumno es responsable de su aprendizaje sino que también la labor del profesor de idioma es guiarlo y finalmente conseguir que el proceso enseñanza-aprendizaje sea una experiencia única e irrepetible para cada estudiante.

Este cuaderno pretende ser el primero de una serie de apoyos que La Universidad Autónoma de La Ciudad de México proporcionará a los alumnos como una herramienta de estudio fuera del aula para que los alumnos reflexionen sobre su aprendizaje además de que conozcan las tareas necesarias para subsanar sus debilidades y logren los objetivos deseados para ser unos estudiantes que van acordes con los retos actuales universitarios.

Así mismo, esta es una invitación a toda la comunidad universitaria a formar parte de una comunicación interdisciplinaria sobre temas que atañen al aprendizaje de una lengua extranjera.

"A complete revaluation takes place in your physical and mental being when you've laughed and had some fun."

Catherine Ponder

"Natural abilities are like natural plants; they need pruning by study."

Francis Bacon

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Estudiante