

# PRÁCTICA DE INGLÉS

Para la prueba N°.2  
Bachillerato a tu medida 2017

## Recomendaciones para realizar la práctica

1. Esta práctica contiene 50 ítems de selección única.
2. Lea cuidadosamente cada uno de los ítems.
3. Resuelva cada ítem y elija una respuesta de las cuatro opciones (A, B, C, D) que se le presentan.
4. Una vez realizada la práctica, revise sus respuestas con el solucionario y las recomendaciones que se anexan.
5. Se le sugiere repasar los contenidos y objetivos que le presenten mayor dificultad, previo a la realización de la prueba.

SELECCIÓN ÚNICA

50 ÍTEMS

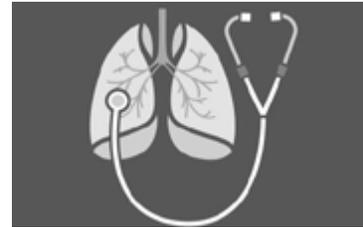
Read the text.

LUNG CANCER

Lung cancer is the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells in one or both of the lungs. Cigarette smoking causes most of the cases. It is not associated with the consumption of some foods or drinks like in other cases. Lung cancer kills 1.3 million people each year, more than any other cancer. It is currently the leading cause of cancer death in both men and women.

Most people who get lung cancer have smoked for many years. However, there are types of lung cancer that may appear in patients who have never smoked.

There are two main types of lung cancer, small cell lung cancer and non-small cell lung cancer. Small cell lung cancer typically responds well to chemotherapy and radiotherapy, and non-small cell lung cancer is commonly treated with surgical removal of the tumor.



Adapted from the Internet

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence based on the previous text.  
(Items from 1 to 4)

1) Lung cancer \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) affects only women
- B) is uncommon in men
- C) develops only in one lung
- D) may develop in both lungs

- 2) The main cause of lung cancer is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) smoking
  - B) having a healthy life
  - C) the consumption of some foods
  - D) the consumption of some drinks
- 3) Nowadays, lung cancer kills \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) only men
  - B) more women than men
  - C) 1.3 million people annually
  - D) 1 million people every month
- 4) Non-small lung cancer is treated with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) medicine
  - B) radiotherapy
  - C) chemotherapy
  - D) surgical removal

Read the text.

### WHAT IS DENGUE FEVER?



Dengue fever is an infectious disease caused by the dengue virus. People get the dengue virus from mosquitoes. Common dengue fever can cause so much pain that people feel like their bones are breaking.

Most people with dengue fever can get better just by drinking enough liquids. However, a small number of people get dengue hemorrhagic fever or dengue shock syndrome. These are medical emergencies and can kill a person if they do not get medical treatment.

There is no vaccine that can prevent people from getting the dengue virus. There is also no treatment or cure for dengue fever. Doctors can only provide supportive care, which means they can only treat the symptoms.

Adapted from the Internet

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence based on the previous text.  
(Items from 5 to 8)

- 5) The dengue virus is transmitted \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) by people
  - B) by mosquitoes
  - C) through some foods
  - D) through different drinks

- 6) Common dengue fever can cause \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) bleeding
  - B) so much pain
  - C) pain and shock
  - D) undetectable symptoms
- 7) Most people feel better \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) with a vaccine
  - B) by avoiding liquids
  - C) with some special pills
  - D) just by drinking enough liquids
- 8) Dengue hemorrhagic fever may \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) kill the patient
  - B) break the bones
  - C) cause minor effects
  - D) be cured with a vaccine

Read the text.

### A STABLE DEMOCRACY



The most important thing to understand about Costa Rica is that it is the most stable and oldest democracy in Central America. It has no military, but it keeps a domestic police force, security forces and a coast guard.

The President and fifty-seven Legislative Assembly deputies are elected for a period of four years, and an independent Supreme Electoral Tribunal supervises the elections.

The Supreme Court of Justice leads the Judicial Power. Also, the Legislative Assembly elects twenty-two magistrates for eight-year renewable terms. In 1989, the *Sala IV*, which is the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court, was established and it is responsible for executive decrees and assessing the constitutionality of legislation.

Adapted from [www.costarica.org/information/government/](http://www.costarica.org/information/government/)

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence based on the previous text.  
(Items from 9 to 12)

9) Costa Rica has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) military forces
- B) two presidents
- C) only 22 deputies
- D) a domestic police force

- 10) The Legislative Assembly \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) has 57 deputies
  - B) has 22 magistrates
  - C) elects the President
  - D) is supervised by the President
- 11) The Supreme Electoral Tribunal oversees the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) deputies
  - B) elections
  - C) President
  - D) magistrates
- 12) The magistrates are elected by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Supreme Court
  - B) Legislative Assembly
  - C) President of the country
  - D) Supreme Electoral Tribunal

Read the text.

### A PEACEFUL NATION

Costa Rica's army ceased to exist when it was disbanded on December 1, 1948 by President José Figueres Ferrer after Costa Rica won its civil war. The civil war was the bloodiest event in Costa Rican history lasting just 44 horrific days. The war instigated by the rebel party led by Figueres who claimed that the standing Presidente Otilio Ulate won by fraudulent means.

After Figueres had taken over the presidency, he abolished the army. Some believe he might have done this to avoid the potential of a military coup against him. However, whatever the initial impetus, the government of Costa Rica remains democratic with free elections to this day.



Adapted from [www.costarica.org/information/military/](http://www.costarica.org/information/military/)

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence based on the previous text.  
(Items from 13 to 16)

13) The army was abolished \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) in 1948
- B) by Otilio Ulate
- C) at the beginning of 1948
- D) by the Costa Rican military

- 14) The civil war in Costa Rica lasted \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a year
  - B) a month
  - C) two months
  - D) forty-four days
- 15) It is believed that the army was abolished to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) start a civil war
  - B) gain military power
  - C) establish a dictatorship
  - D) avoid a possible military coup
- 16) Nowadays, Costa Rica has \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a civil war
  - B) free elections
  - C) a violent military
  - D) a powerful army

Read the ads.

 <p>We are looking for 4 bilingual operators (English and Spanish speakers) with an excellent command of PC tools and the availability to work 8 hours a day 5 days a week.</p> <p>Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fluency in English</li><li>• High School Diploma</li><li>• Computer skills</li><li>• At least 18 years old</li></ul>	 <p>We seek 3 creative teachers to join our dynamic team. Some of the benefits our teachers enjoy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Competitive salary, paid vacations and holidays.</li><li>• Full legal working rights.</li><li>• Health insurance via enrollment on the national health care system.</li><li>• Initial and ongoing training, mentor programs and professional development.</li></ul>
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Adapted from [www.costarica.craigslist.org](http://www.costarica.craigslist.org)

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence based on the previous ads. (Items from 17 to 20)

17) TeleTech offers \_\_\_\_\_ positions.

- A) five
- B) four
- C) eight
- D) eighteen

- 18) TeleTech is looking for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) English teachers
  - B) Spanish teachers
  - C) bilingual operators
  - D) computer engineers
- 19) Idioma Internacional is looking for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) trainers
  - B) teachers
  - C) bilingual operators
  - D) health professionals
- 20) Idioma Internacional offers \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a low salary
  - B) four positions
  - C) ongoing training
  - D) uncompetitive pay

Read the text.

### A POP STAR

Michael Jackson is a music legend. He started his singing career at the age of eleven with his family band *The Jackson 5*. Then, he started his solo career. During this time, he earned the title of the *King of Pop*.

Jackson dominated the music charts throughout the 1970s, 80s and 90s. His distinctive vocal style, rhythm and fashion were perfect for the new music video age. His *Thriller* video had all the excitement of a major movie release. Jackson became a true icon of pop culture and influenced dozens of today's top stars.

His awards and records are proof of the phenomenal success he achieved. He won World Music Award's Best-Selling Pop Male Artist of the Millennium and was the American Music Award's Artist of the Century. *Thriller* remains the best-selling album of all time. Vanity Fair magazine named him the most popular artist in the history of show business.



Adapted from [www.famouspeoplelessons.com](http://www.famouspeoplelessons.com)

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence based on the previous text.  
(Items from 21 to 24)

- 21) Michael Jackson started singing \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) in the 90s
  - B) in the 80s
  - C) with Vanity Fair
  - D) with his family band

22) Michael Jackson's nickname was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) *Thriller*
- B) pop star
- C) Vanity Fair
- D) the *King of Pop*

23) Michael Jackson was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) an unknown artist
- B) an icon of pop culture
- C) famous only in the 80s
- D) well-known only in the 90s

24) During his career, Michael Jackson \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) did not sing alone
- B) won different awards
- C) did not win any awards
- D) sang only with his family band

Read the text.

### MOTO G5 NOW IN COSTA RICA

The Motorola Moto G5 is the first Moto G made from high-grade aluminum and it is now available in Costa Rica. With the Moto G5 users can take beautiful photos with the fast-focusing 13 MP camera, go a full day on a single charge, or get hours of power in just minutes and enjoy smooth performance and stay entertained on the go with a 1.4 GHz octa-core processor.

A positive aspect about the cell phone is that it costs little, but it packs a full-HD screen, a good camera and enough power for your everyday essentials. However, a negative aspect is that the screen can be difficult to read under bright lights.



Adapted from [www.qcostarica.com](http://www.qcostarica.com)

Choose the appropriate option to answer each question based on the previous text.  
(Items from 25 to 27)

- 25) What can users do with the Moto G5? They can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) take nice photos
  - B) use the cell phone as a processor
  - C) use the cell phone without battery
  - D) read the screen easily in any conditions

26) What is a positive feature of the Moto G5? It \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) costs little
- B) has no battery
- C) is very expensive
- D) takes ugly pictures

27) What is a negative feature about the Moto G5?

- A) It is difficult to charge.
- B) Its price is very expensive.
- C) It is not available because of its price.
- D) Its screen is not easy to read under bright lights.

Read the text.

### COSTA RICA GENERATES ALMOST 100% RENEWABLE ENERGY

According to the Costa Rican Electricity Institute (ICE), in 2016 Costa Rica produced 10,778.32 gigawatt hours (GWh), of which 98.21% came from renewable sources.

Last year, non-renewable resources like fossil fuels, coal and natural gas were used just once for electricity generation. The biggest renewable contributor in 2016 was hydroelectric plants, which accounted for 74% of the country's total electricity needs. Following this, 12% of Costa Rica's energy needs were met by geothermal power, while wind accounted for 10%.

ICE's president said the institute expects renewable power generation to stay stable throughout 2017, with four new wind farms being introduced and a forecast of favorable hydro-meteorological conditions near the nation's hydropower plants.



Adapted from [www.renewableenergyfocus.com](http://www.renewableenergyfocus.com)

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence based on the previous text.  
(Items from 28 to 30)

28) Most of the energy generated in 2016 came from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) wind farms
- B) geothermal power
- C) hydroelectric plants
- D) non-renewable resources

29) A renewable resource includes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) coal
- B) fossil fuel
- C) natural gas
- D) geothermal power

30) ICE will open \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a forecast station
- B) four new wind farms
- C) a meteorological station
- D) four hydroelectric plants

Read the text.

### CAN FRIENDSHIP HELP US?

Our friendships are among the most valuable relationships we have. It is really important in our lives. We gain in various ways from different friendships. We may talk to friends in confidence about things we wouldn't discuss with our families.

Our friends may annoy us, but they can also keep us going.

Friendship is a crucial element in protecting our mental health. We need to talk to our friends and we want to listen when our friends want to talk to us. Our friends can keep us grounded and can help us get things in perspective. It is worth putting an effort in maintaining our friendships and making new friends.



Adapted from [www.mentalhealth.org.uk](http://www.mentalhealth.org.uk)

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence based on the previous text.  
(Items from 31 to 33)

31) Friends are \_\_\_\_\_ in people's lives.

- A) unimportant
- B) really important
- C) considered irrelevant
- D) considered a problem

32) Friendship is important for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) gaining mental problems
- B) avoiding family problems
- C) decreasing personal confidence
- D) protecting people's mental health

33) Friends may help us to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) develop mental issues
- B) get things in perspective
- C) become annoying people
- D) deal with mental problems

Read the text.

### COSTA RICAN VALUES

Costa Ricans or Ticos are generally gentle, friendly, educated, polite and kind people. Most seem to like visitors from other countries and treat them well. Of course, there are some exceptions, but on the whole, you can expect to be made welcome wherever you go.

Ticos are a mix of races. Most of the country's inhabitants descend from Spanish immigrants, but some families originated in other parts of Europe, Asia, Africa and Central America.



Also, Ticos are extremely family oriented, and love music and dance. In fact, Costa Ricans, as almost all Latinos, party loud and long and really enjoy each other's company.

Adapted from [www.huffingtonpost.com](http://www.huffingtonpost.com)

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence based on the previous text.  
(Items from 34 to 36)

34) In general, Costa Ricans are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) unfriendly
- B) rude to tourists
- C) educated and polite
- D) unkind to foreigners

35) Most Costa Ricans have \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) African roots
- B) Spanish blood
- C) Asian descendants
- D) Central American ancestors

36) Costa Ricans really like \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Spanish culture
- B) music and dance
- C) staying away from family
- D) being unfriendly to tourists

Read the text.

### COSTA RICA'S ELDERLY POPULATION STILL GROWING

Costa Rica's population is changing. Although the population level has remained stable since 2009, the size of one group in society is growing very fast. Currently, there are some 330,000 elderly people or senior citizens in the country. It is estimated that by 2025, there will be one million people over the age of 65. That is three times the number of seniors today in only 13 years.

Life expectancy in Costa Rica is 79.3 years, an age that is being surpassed quickly by many. For example, Costa Rica's oldest citizen, Chepito, is 113. Chepito lives in a nursing home in Piedades de Santa Ana. The challenge for the country today is that seniors today are living longer. Despite the strong fight against the diseases of aging, they require medical attention that is increasingly expensive.



Adapted from [www.insidecostarica.com](http://www.insidecostarica.com)

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence based on the previous text.  
(Items from 37 to 40)

- 37) The elderly population in Costa Rica \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) is living longer
  - B) is decreasing considerably
  - C) does not require medical attention
  - D) does not live for more than 65 years

- 38) By 2025, Costa Rica will have \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) few senior citizens
  - B) about one million senior citizens
  - C) a smaller population of elderly people
  - D) no nursing homes around the country
- 39) Life expectancy in Costa Rica almost reaches \_\_\_\_\_ of age.
- A) eighty years
  - B) sixty-five years
  - C) a hundred years
  - D) more than a hundred years
- 40) Medical services for senior citizens are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) very cheap
  - B) inexpensive
  - C) very expensive
  - D) increasingly affordable

Read the dialogue.

Situation: Luis and Ana are talking about their grandparents.

Luis: Tell me Ana. Who do you live with?

Ana: I live with my mother and my grandparents. I love my grandparents; they help me and my mother a lot.

Luis: How do they help you?

Ana: Well, they are very active. My grandmother cooks at home and my grandfather helps me with my school assignments. He was a teacher.

Luis: Really? I see they are really important in your life.

Ana: For sure. What about your grandparents?

Luis: Well, I don't live with my grandparents. I live with my mother and father, but I often visit them.

Ana: Where do they live?

Luis: They live close to my house. As well as your grandparents, my grandparents are very active and dynamic. They have a grocery store.

Ana: Interesting. Do you help your grandparents?

Luis: Sometimes I do.

Ana: I like the idea.



Choose the appropriate option to answer each question based on the previous dialogue.  
(Items from 41 to 44)

41) Who does Ana live with? With her \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) father
- B) parents only
- C) mother and father
- D) mother and grandparents

42) How does Ana's grandfather help her? He \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) cooks for her
- B) does housework
- C) takes her to the grocery store
- D) helps her with her school homework

43) What are Luis' grandparents like? They are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) lazy
- B) not active
- C) not dynamic
- D) very energetic

44) What do Luis' grandparents do? They \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) do not work
- B) are teachers
- C) do not do anything
- D) own a grocery store

Read the text.

### MAINTENANCE WORK BY ICE

Telephone and Internet customers from the state-owned Costa Rican Electricity Institute (ICE) might experience interruptions as the institute carries out maintenance work throughout this week.

The agency alerted the public that work on its telecommunications networks might interrupt landline, mobile and Internet services for home, business and mobile customers. Work will be carried out all week at specific times and in specific areas, however there will also be three interruptions nationwide during two hours on Tuesday, two and half hours on Thursday and seven hours from Saturday night until the early hours of Sunday.



Adapted from [www.ticotimes.net](http://www.ticotimes.net)

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence based on the previous text.  
(Items from 45 to 47)

45) ICE's customers will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) cancel some services
- B) carry out maintenance work
- C) cancel their Internet services
- D) face some telecommunication interruptions

46) ICE will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) stop offering some services
- B) interrupt only the Internet service
- C) conduct some maintenance work
- D) interrupt some services for two weeks

47) The interruptions will be for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a week
- B) two weeks
- C) a couple of days
- D) the weekend only

Read the text.

### WHAT IS FACEBOOK?

Facebook is a popular free social networking website that allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos and video, send messages and keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues. The site, which is available in 37 different languages, includes public features such as:

- Groups: it allows members who have common interests to find each other and interact.
- Events: it allows members to publicize an event, invite guests and track who plans to attend.
- Pages: it allows members to create and promote a public page built around a specific topic.



Adapted from [www.whatis.techtarget.com](http://www.whatis.techtarget.com)

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence based on the previous text.  
(Items from 48 to 50)

48) Facebook is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) free for users
- B) really expensive
- C) available only in English
- D) an unpopular social network

49) Facebook allows users to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) record videos
- B) use only private features
- C) use more than 37 languages
- D) find people with common interests

50) People can \_\_\_\_\_ through Facebook.

- A) organize events
- B) record public videos
- C) translate documents
- D) use more than 37 languages

# ANEXO

**A continuación encontrará:**

- El solucionario
- Las recomendaciones para la resolución de cada ítem

# Solucionario

## Tema 1: Common illnesses and new diseases and epidemics.

Ítem: 1

Respuesta: D

### Resolución del ítem:

- Reconocer verbos en presente simple (affect-develop-is)
- Reconocer el modal verb *may* (poder).

### Observaciones:

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #1.

Ítem: 2

Respuesta: A

### Resolución del ítem:

- Reconocer el verbo *to be* en presente simple (*is*).
- Reconocer la palabra *main* (principal) dentro del ítem.

### Observaciones:

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #1.

**Ítem: 3**

**Respuesta: C**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo *kill* (matar) en presente simple.
- Identificar el adverbio *only* (solamente) dentro de los distractores.
- Reconocer la forma comparativa *more .....than* (más que) dentro de los distractores .

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #1.

**Ítem: 4**

**Respuesta: D**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la estructura *is treated* (es tratada).
- Identificar la preposición *with* (con).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #1.

**Vocabulario #1**

<b>Inglés</b>	<b>Español</b>	<b>Inglés</b>	<b>Español</b>
Affect	Afectar	Main	Principal
Uncommon	No común	Healthy	Saludable
Develop	Desarrollar	Treat	Tratar
May	Poder	Patient	Paciente
Growth	Crecimiento	Cell	Célula
Nowadays	Hoy en día	Annually	Anualmente
Only	Solamente	Kill	Matar

**Ítem: 5**

**Respuesta: B**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la estructura *is transmitted* (es transmitido).
- Identificar la preposición *by* (por).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #2.

**Ítem: 6**

**Respuesta: B**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo modal *can* (poder).
- Reconocer el verbo *cause* (causar).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #2.

**Ítem: 7**

**Respuesta: D**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la expresión *feel better* (sentirse mejor).
- Reconocer las preposiciones *with* y *by* (con, por).
- Identificar el adverbio *just* (solo).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #2.

**Ítem: 8**

**Respuesta: A**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo modal *may* (poder).
- Reconocer los verbos *kill, break, cause, cure* (matar, quebrar, causar, curar).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #2.

**Vocabulario #2**

<b>Inglés</b>	<b>Español</b>	<b>Inglés</b>	<b>Español</b>
Infectious	Infeciosa	Caused by	Causada por
Break	Quebrar	Cure	Curar
Can	Poder	Provide	Proveer
However	Sin embargo	Transmitted by	Transmitido por
Treatment	Tratamiento	Feel better	Sentirse mejor
Just	Solo	Avoid	Evitar
Vaccine	Vacuna		

## **Tema 2: Our democratic tradition.**

**Ítem: 9**

**Respuesta: D**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo *have/has* en presente simple (tener).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #3.

**Ítem: 10**

**Respuesta: A**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la palabra *Legislative Assembly* (Asamblea Legislativa) en el enunciado.
- Identificar el presente de los verbos *have*, *elect* y *supervise* (tener, elegir, supervisar).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe identificar la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #3.

**Ítem: 11**

**Respuesta: B**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la palabra *Supreme Electoral Tribunal* (Tribunal Supremo de Elecciones) en el enunciado.
- Identificar el presente del verbo *oversee* (supervisar).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe identificar la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #3.

**Ítem: 12****Respuesta: B****Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la expresión *are elected* (son elegidos) en el enunciado.
- Identificar la preposición *by* (por).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe identificar la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #3.

**Vocabulario #3**

<b>Inglés</b>	<b>Español</b>	<b>Inglés</b>	<b>Español</b>
Understand	Entender	Magistrates	Magistrados
The most	El más	Term	Periodo
Stable	Estable	Renewable	Renovable
Military	Ejército	Establish	Establecer
Elect	Elegir	Executive decree	Decreto ejecutivo
Oversee	Supervisar	Deputies	Diputados
Lead	Liderar	By	Por

**Ítem: 13**

**Respuesta: A**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la expresión *was abolished* (fue abolido).
- Identificar las preposiciones *in, at* y *by* (en, por).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Identificar fechas importantes dentro de la lectura.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #4.

**Ítem: 14**

**Respuesta: D**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el pasado del verbo *last=lasted* (duró).
- Identificar palabras que denoten periodos de tiempo. Por ejemplo, *a year, a month, forty-four days*.

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe identificar la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #4.

**Ítem: 15**

**Respuesta: D**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la expresión *it is believed* (Se cree), dentro del enunciado.
- Identificar la expresión *was abolished* (fue abolido).
- Reconocer la palabra *army* (ejército).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe identificar la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #4.

**Ítem: 16****Respuesta: B****Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el presente del verbo *have/has* (tener).
- Identificar la palabra *nowadays* (Hoy en día).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe identificar la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Se debe leer en forma ordenada.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #3.

**Vocabulario #4**

<b>Inglés</b>	<b>Español</b>	<b>Inglés</b>	<b>Español</b>
Disbanded	Abolido	Magistrates	Magistrados
Abolished	Abolido	Believe	Creer
Civil war	Guerra civil	Avoid	Evitar
Won	Ganó	Military coup	Golpe militar
Last	Durar	Gain	Ganar
Party	Partido	Powerful	Poderoso
Army	Ejército		

### **Tema 3: Careers, jobs, and lifestyles.**

**Ítem: 17**

**Respuesta: B**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Identificar el presente del verbo *offer* (ofrecer).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Ubicarse en la información dentro del texto que le solicitan en el enunciado.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #5.

**Ítem: 17**

**Respuesta: C**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la expresión *is looking for* (está buscando).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Ubicarse en la información dentro del texto que le solicitan en el enunciado.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #5.

**Ítem: 19**

**Respuesta: B**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la expresión *is looking for* (está buscando).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Ubicarse en la información dentro del texto que le solicitan en el enunciado.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #5.

**Ítem: 20**

**Respuesta: C**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Identificar el presente del verbo *offer* (ofrecer).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe reconocer la información correspondiente dentro de la lectura.
- Ubicarse en la información dentro del texto que le solicitan en el enunciado.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #5.

**Vocabulario #5**

Inglés	Español	Inglés	Español
Look for	Buscar	Offer	Ofrecer
Speakers	Hablantes	Team	Equipo
Command of	Nivel de	Trainer	Entrenador
Requirements	Requisitos	Ongoing	Continuo
Skill	Habilidad	Position	Puesto
At least	Al menos	Working rights	Derechos laborales
Seek	Buscar	Low salary	Salario bajo

**Ítem: 21**

**Respuesta: D**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo *start =started* en pasado simple (comenzó).
- Reconocer las preposiciones *in* y *with* dentro de los distractores.

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe reconocer fechas importantes dentro de la lectura.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #6.

**Ítem: 22**

**Respuesta: D**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo *was* en pasado simple (fue).
- Reconocer la palabra *nickname* (apodo) dentro del enunciado.
- Identificar nombres propios dentro de la lectura.

**Observaciones:**

- Ubicarse en la información dentro del texto que le solicitan en el enunciado.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #6.

**Ítem: 23**

**Respuesta: B**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo *was* en pasado simple (fue).

**Observaciones:**

- Ubicarse en la información dentro del texto que le solicitan en el enunciado.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #6.

**Ítem: 24**

**Respuesta: B**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Identificar el pasado de los verbos *win=won* (ganó) y *sing=sang* (cantó).
- Identificar el negativo de los verbos en pasado *didn't sing* (no cantó) y *didn't win* (no ganó).
- Reconocer la expresión *during his career* (durante su carrera).

**Observaciones:**

- Ubicarse en la información dentro del texto que le solicitan en el enunciado.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #6.

## Vocabulario #6

Inglés	Español	Inglés	Español
Was	Fue	Sing (sang)	Cantar (canto)
Started	Comenzó	Win (won)	Ganar (ganó)
Career	Carrera	Nickname	Apodo
Throughout	A través	During	Durante
Became	Llegó a ser	Alone	Solo
Award	Premio	Only	Solamente
Business	Negocio	Unknown	Desconocido
Well-known	Conocido		

### Tema 4: Science and technology.

Ítem: 25

Respuesta: A

#### Resolución del ítem:

- Reconocer el verbo modal *can* (puede).
- Reconocer la palabra *what* (qué), para hacer preguntas.
- Identificar los verbos *take* (tomar), *use* (usar) y *read* (leer).

#### Observaciones:

- Ubicarse en la información dentro del texto que le solicitan en el enunciado.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #7.

Ítem: 26

Respuesta: A

#### Resolución del ítem:

- Reconocer la expresión *what is* (cuál es), para hacer preguntas.
- Reconocer la palabra *feature* (característica).
- Identificar los verbos *cost* (cuesta), *have/has* (tener) y *take* (tener).

#### Observaciones:

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.

- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #7.

**Ítem: 27**

**Respuesta: D**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la expresión *what is* (cuál es), para hacer preguntas.
- Reconocer la palabra *feature* (característica).
- Reconocer la preposición *about* (sobre).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #7.

**Vocabulario #7**

Inglés	Español	Inglés	Español
Can	Poder	Expensive	Caro
Take pictures	Tomar fotos	Charge	Cargar
Without	Sin	Available	Disponible
With	Con	Bright lights	Luces brillantes
Easily	Fácilmente	Price	Precio
Feature	Característica	Power	Energía
Cost	Costar	However	Sin embargo

**Ítem: 28**

**Respuesta: C**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la expresión *most of* (la mayoría de).
- Reconocer el verbo *come*= *came* (vino) *en* pasado simple.

**Observaciones:**

- Ubicar fechas dentro de la lectura.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #8.

**Ítem: 29**

**Respuesta: D**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la palabra *renewable* (renovable).
- Identificar el verbo *include* (incluye) en presente simple.

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #8.

**Ítem: 30**

**Respuesta: B**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer verbos en futuro simple (*will open*=*abrirá*) dentro del enunciado.

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #8.

## Vocabulario #8

Inglés	Español	Inglés	Español
Renewable	Renovable	Wind farm	Campo eólico
Non-renewable	No renovable	Forecast	Pronóstico
Geothermal power	Energía geotérmica	Come (came)	Venir (vino)
Hydroelectric plant	Planta hidroeléctrica	Need	Necesitar
Resource	Recurso		
Coal	Carbón		
Fossil fuel	Combustible fósil		

### Tema 5: Morals and values.

Ítem: 31

Respuesta: B

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo *be=are* (son) en presente simple.

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #9.

Ítem: 32

Respuesta: D

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo *be=is* (es) en presente simple.
- Identificar los verbos *gain* (ganar), *avoid* (evitar), *decrease* (disminuir) y *protect* (proteger).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #9.

**Ítem: 33**

**Respuesta: B**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo modal *may* (poder).
- Identificar el verbo *help* (ayudar).
- Identificar los verbos *develop* (desarrollar), *get* (obtener), *become* (llegar a ser), y *deal with* (lidiar con).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad. Ver vocabulario #9.

**Vocabulario #9**

Inglés	Español	Inglés	Español
Unimportant	No importante	Develop	Desarrollar
Irrelevant	Irrelevante	Annoying	Molesto
Friendship	Amistad	Valuable	Valioso
Gain	Ganar	Mental health	Salud mental
Avoid	Evitar	Perspective	Perspectiva
Decrease	Disminuir	Effort	Esfuerzo
Deal with	Lidiar con	Friend	Amigo

**Ítem: 34**

**Respuesta: C**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo *be=are* (son) en presente simple.
- Identificar los adjetivos *unfriendly* (no amistoso), *rude* (descortés), *educated* (educado), *polite* (cortés), *unkind* (poco amable).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.

- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #10.

**Ítem: 35**

**Respuesta: B**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo *have* (tener) en presente simple.

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #10.

**Ítem: 36**

**Respuesta: B**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el adverbio *really* (realmente).
- Reconocer el verbo *like* (gustar) en presente simple.

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #10.

### **Vocabulario #10**

<b>Inglés</b>	<b>Español</b>	<b>Inglés</b>	<b>Español</b>
Unfriendly	No amistoso	Stay away	Estar lejos
Rude	Descortés	Seem	Parecer
Educated	Educado	Treat	Tratar
Polite	Cortés	Inhabitant	Habitante
Unkind	Poco amistoso	Enjoy	Disfrutar
Roots	Raíces	Like	Gustar
Descendants	Descendientes	Really	Realmente

## **Tema 6: Gender, senior citizens, and minority groups.**

**Ítem: 37**

**Respuesta: A**

### **Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la palabra *elderly population* (población adulta mayor).
- Identificar el negativo en presente simple *don't/doesn't* (no).

### **Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #11.

**Ítem: 38**

**Respuesta: b**

### **Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el auxiliar *will* para futuro simple.
- Identificar los verbos *have* (tener), *decrease* (disminuir) y *close* (cerrar).

### **Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Identificar fechas importantes dentro del texto.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #11.

**Ítem: 39**

**Respuesta: A**

### **Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el adverbio *almost* (casi).
- Identificar el verbo *reach* (alcanzar) dentro del enunciado.
- Reconocer los números en letras.
- Reconocer el comparativo *more ..... than* (más qué).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #11.

**Ítem:** 40**Respuesta:** C**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo *be=are* (son) en presente simple.
- Identificar la palabra *senior citizen* (ciudadano adulto mayor).
- Reconocer los adjetivos *cheap* (barato), *inexpensive* (barato), *expensive* (caro) y *affordable* (accesible).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #11.

**Vocabulario #11**

Inglés	Español	Inglés	Español
Live longer	Vivir más	Grow	Crecer
Decrease	Disminuir	Currently	Actualmente
Live	Vivir	Senior citizen	Adulto mayor
Require	Requerir	Elderly population	Población adulta
Reach	Alcanzar	Nursing home	Hogar de ancianos
Life expectancy	Esperanza de vida	Medical attention	Atención médica
Almost	Casi	Challenge	Reto

**Ítem: 41**

**Respuesta: D**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la palabra *who* (quién), para hacer preguntas.
- Reconocer el verbo *live* (vivir) en una pregunta.
- Identificar la preposición *with* (con) y la expresión *live with* (vivir con).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el diálogo de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #12.

**Ítem: 42**

**Respuesta: D**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la palabra *how* (cómo), para hacer preguntas.
- Reconocer el verbo *help* (ayudar) en una pregunta.

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe diálogo de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #12.

**Ítem: 43**

**Respuesta: D**

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la pregunta *what is somebody like?* (Cómo es alguien?) en términos de personalidad.
- Identificar adjetivos para describir a la gente, *lazy* (vagabundo), *not active* (inactivo), *not dynamic* (no dinámico), *energetic* (activo).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el diálogo de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.

- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #12.

**Ítem:** 44

**Respuesta:** D

**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer la palabra *what* (qué), para hacer preguntas.
- Reconocer el verbo *do* (hacer) en una pregunta.
- Identificar el negativo de los verbos en presente (don't work=no trabajan), don't own=no poseen).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #12.

**Vocabulario #12**

<b>Inglés</b>	<b>Español</b>	<b>Inglés</b>	<b>Español</b>
Grandparents	Abuelos (ambos)	Lazy	Vagabundo
Grandfather	Abuelo	Energetic	Activo
Grandmother	Abuela	Dynamic	Dinámico
Only	Solamente	Work	Trabajar
Help	Ayudar	Own	Poseer
Cook	Cocinar	Grocery store	Pulpería
Housework	Trabajo doméstico	Live close	Vivir cerca

## **Tema 7: Mass media and communications.**

**Ítem: 45**

**Respuesta: D**

### **Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el auxiliar *will* para futuro simple.
- Identificar los verbos *cancel* (cancelar), *carry out* (llevar a cabo) y *face* (enfrentar).
- Reconocer la palabra *customer* (cliente) dentro del enunciado.

### **Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #13.

**Ítem: 46**

**Respuesta: C**

### **Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el auxiliar *will* para futuro simple.
- Identificar los verbos *stop* (parar), *interrupt* (interrompir) y *conduct* (llevar a cabo).
- Reconocer la palabra *customer* (cliente) dentro del enunciado.

### **Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #13.

**Ítem: 47**

**Respuesta: A**

### **Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el auxiliar *will* para futuro simple.
- Identificar el verbo *have* (tener) en present simple.

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #13.

**Vocabulario #13**

Inglés	Español	Inglés	Español
Cancel	Cancelar	Maintenance	Mantenimiento
Carry out	Llevar a cabo	Service	Servicio
Face	Enfrentar	Might	Podría
Stop	Parar	Customer	Cliente
Interrupt	Interrumpir	Mobile	Celular
Conduct	Llevar a cabo	Nationwide	A nivel nacional
Interruption	Interrupción	Until	Hasta

**Ítem: 48****Respuesta: A****Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo *be=is (es)* en presente simple.
- Identificar los adjetivos *free (gratis)*, *expensive (caro)*, *available (disponible)* y *unpopular (no popular)*.

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #14.

**Ítem: 49****Respuesta: D****Resolución del ítem:**

- Identificar los verbos *allow (permitir)*.
- Reconocer la palabra *user (usuario)* dentro del enunciado.
- Identificar los verbos *find (encontrar)*, *record (grabar)* y *use (usar)*.

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #14.

**Ítem:** 50**Respuesta:** A**Resolución del ítem:**

- Reconocer el verbo modal *can* (poder).
- Identificar los verbos *organize* (organizar), *record* (grabar), *translate* (traducir) y *use* (usar).

**Observaciones:**

- El estudiante debe leer el texto de forma ordenada y subrayar ideas importantes.
- Es importante que el estudiante reconozca el vocabulario correspondiente a la unidad.  
Ver vocabulario #14.

**Vocabulario #14**

Inglés	Español	Inglés	Español
Free	Gratis	Find	Encontrar
Available	Disponible	Organize	Organizar
Expensive	Caro	Feature	Característica
Unpopular	No popular	Interest	Interés
Allow	Permitir	Through	A través
Record	Grabar	Translate	Traducir
Upload	Subir	Website	Página web

## Inglés a tu medida 2

### UBICACIÓN DE RESPUESTAS DE LA PRÁCTICA PRUEBA N.º 2 BACHILLERATO DE TU MEDIDA 2017

No. Item	Respuestas	No. de págs. Material de Apoyo
1	D	49-52
2	A	49-52
3	C	49-52
4	D	49-52
5	B	31-33
6	B	31-33
7	D	31-33
8	A	31-33
9	D	54-55
10	A	68-70/72-75/79-81
11	B	68-70/72-75/79-81
12	B	68-70/72-75/79-81
13	A	55-59
14	D	55-59
15	D	55-59
16	B	55-59
17	B	111-134
18	C	111-134
19	B	111-134
20	C	111-134
21	D	111-134
22	D	111-134
23	B	111-134
24	B	111-134
25	A	141-172

No. Item	Respuestas	No. de págs. Material de Apoyo
26	A	141-172
27	D	141-172
28	C	141-172
29	D	141-172
30	B	141-172
31	B	173-180
32	D	173-180
33	B	173-180
34	C	173-180
35	B	173-180
36	B	173-180
37	A	183-204
38	B	183-204
39	A	183-204
40	C	183-204
41	D	183-204
42	D	183-204
43	D	183-204
44	D	183-204
45	D	221-254
46	C	221-254
47	A	221-254
48	A	221-254
49	D	221-254
50	A	221-254

# Bachillerato a tu medida 2 • 2017

## *Do you Need Reinforcement on Cognitive target #1?*

*“Common illnesses and new diseases and epidemics”*

**Want to know more on verbs like:**

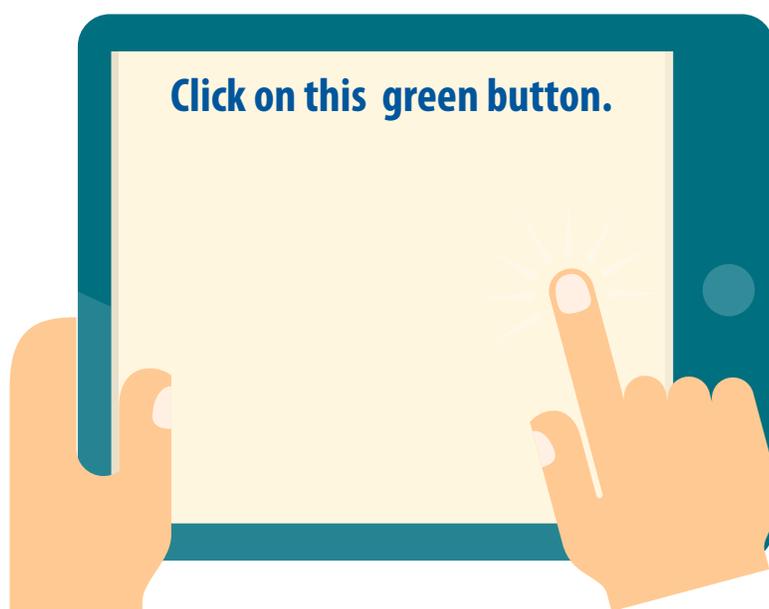
*develop • kill • provide • avoid • cause • cure • treat*

**Expressions such as:**

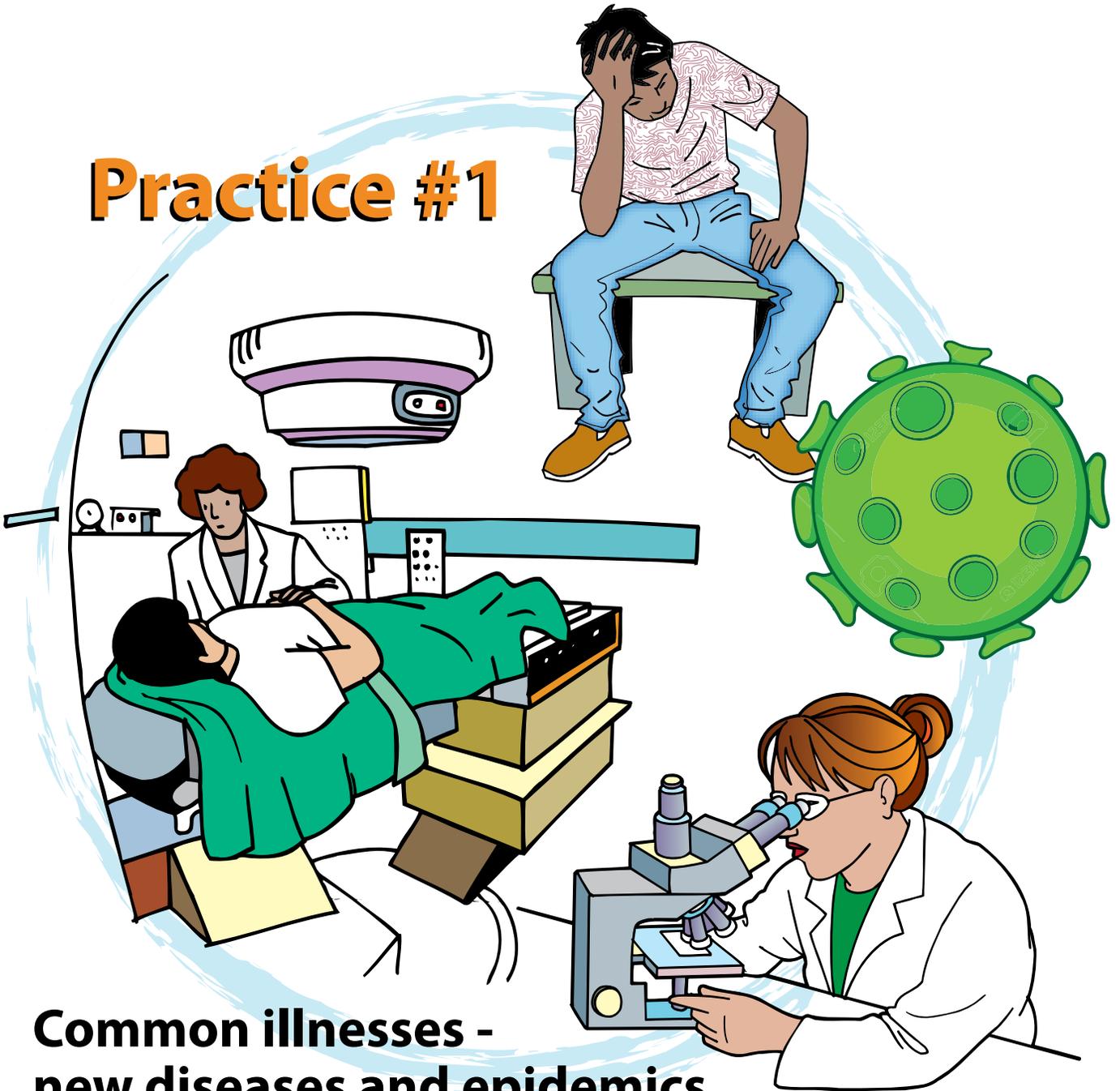
*How do you feel • have you seen a doctor • Do you know about...? • You need to take... •  
What are some sexual diseases? • more than • transmitted by • caused by • feel better*

**Prepositions like:** *with • by*

**Adverbs such as:** *only • nowadays • just*



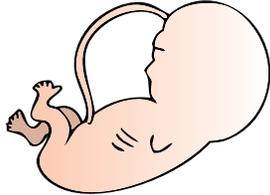
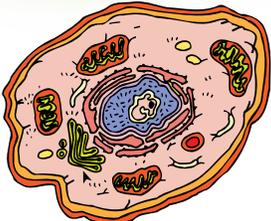
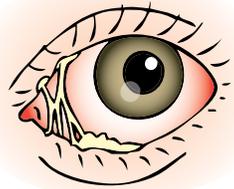
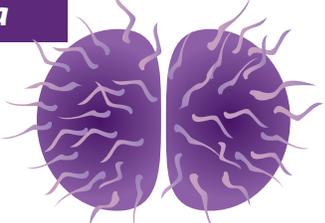
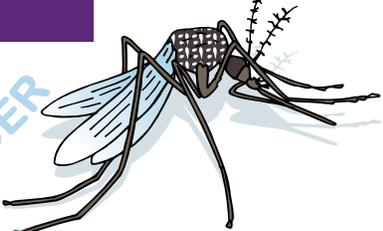
# Practice #1



**Common illnesses -  
new diseases and epidemics**

# VOCABULARY

## COMMON ILLNESSES - NEW DISEASES AND EPIDEMICS

<p><b>uncommon</b></p> 	<p><b>growth</b></p> 
<p><b>healthy</b></p> 	<p><b>patient</b></p> 
<p><b>cell</b></p> 	<p><b>infectious</b></p> 
<p><b>treatment</b></p> 	<p><b>vaccine</b></p> 
<p><b>Ebola</b></p> 	<p><b>gonorrhea</b></p> 
<p><b>sexually transmitted diseases</b></p> 	<p><b>Zika</b></p> 

# PRACTICE #1: COMMON ILLNESSES AND NEW DISEASES AND EPIDEMICS

The Read the text

## New year, new infectious diseases



“Emerging disease,” describes an infectious disease that is new to humans or which is suddenly increasing its geographical range or number of cases, dates back to the 1960s. But it was the realization in the late 1970s and early 1980s that the world was in the **throes** (any violent convulsion or struggle) of previously unrecognized **pandemics** (epidemic over a large area) of **genital herpes and AIDS**, that really **propelled** (to drive or cause to move forward) the term into the **mainstream** (the principal or dominant course, tendency or trend).

AIDS, on the other hand, was a completely new infectious agent – one which we now know had been spreading unrecognized since the early 20th century. Since then, emerging diseases have been appearing at an accelerating rate. Part of the explanation for this may simply be that we are much better at detecting them now. On the other hand, population pressure, climate change and ecological degradation may be contributing to a situation where zoonosis – the movement of a disease from a vertebrate animal to a human host – is more common. So what other new infectious diseases are on the horizon? These are the ones to watch for in 2017.



Leishmaniasis:	Rift Valley Fever:	Oropouche:	Mayaro:	Elizabethkingia:
<p>Historically known as “Aleppo boil,” this parasitic infection has recently, as the name suggests, become a problem among Syrian refugees. Producing disfiguring skin ulcerations, and occasionally spreading to internal organs with fatal consequences. Leishmaniasis is spread by the bite of the sandfly. It has a northern limit to its range.</p>	<p>This virus is spread by a variety of biting insects but fortunately does not transmit from person to person. Humans appear only to be infected by mosquitoes that have previously bitten livestock. Nevertheless, RVF has been expanding its range in Africa, most recently pushing northwest into the Sahel region.</p>	<p>Virus that has recently been expanding its range and which is spread by mosquitoes of the genus Culex. This is always bad news since Culex has a far wider distribution than the Aedes mosquitoes that spread Zika or the sandflies that spread Leishmaniasis. If Oropouche’s recent expansion out of its Amazonian heartland to neighboring parts of South America is just a local fluctuation or the beginnings of a Zika-esque global tour, remains to be seen. Oropouche is normally a self-limiting fever with loss of appetite, headaches and vomiting, but the occasional meningitis complication is more concerning.</p>	<p>Characterized by fever, aches and pains and a rash, Mayaro is spread by biting Aedes mosquitoes, Mayaro made a recent surprise appearance in Haiti and beat its Amazonian rival Oropouche to the coveted title of “the next Zika.” Mayaro, like cholera, may be just another infectious disease that took advantage of the degradation of Haiti’s already impoverished health infrastructure by the 2010 earthquake. This illustrates a general point that emerging diseases tend to flourish where wars flare up or the breakdown of civil society occurs. Syria’s Leishmaniasis and the expansion of Rift Valley Fever into areas of West Africa beset by decades of insurgency are probably far from coincidental.</p>	<p>It is the sole bacterial pathogen on the list – the only one that isn’t spread by biting insects and the only one that is found worldwide. So Elizabethkingia won’t be expanding its range but may be expanding its clinical impact in a world where antibiotics can no longer be relied upon to save our lives from bacterial infections. Unlike the others, Elizabethkingia isn’t in the “possibly coming soon” category but is already here. Its variety of presentations – from pneumonia to meningitis to sepsis – together with recent increases in virulence and antibiotic resistance, make it a potentially formidable adversary.</p>

Adapted from the article written by Derek Gatherer, lecturer at Lancaster University, for *The Conversation* on Jan. 3, 2017.

**Exercise 1**

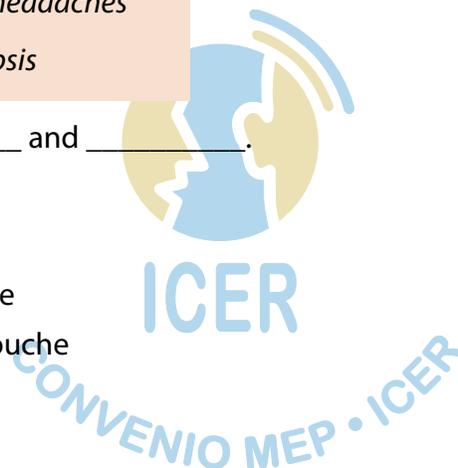
Choose the appropriate alternative to complete or answer each statement based on the previous texts.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is an infectious disease that is new to humans.
  - Herpes
  - Propelled
  - Mainstream
  - Emerging disease
- An epidemic over a large area is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - tendency
  - Propelled
  - pandemics
  - mainstream
- \_\_\_\_\_ is not transmitted from individual to individual.
  - AIDS
  - Mayaro
  - Rift Valley Fever
  - Aedes mosquitoes
- Read the symptoms in the box.

- fever with loss of appetite, headaches*
- pneumonia, meningitis, sepsis*

They belong to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- Oropouche- livestock
- Herpes- Leishmaniasis
- Elizabethkingia- Oropouche
- Aedes mosquitoes – Oropouche





5. The symptoms of Leishmaniasis are: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fever with loss of appetite
  - B. disfiguring skin, ulcerations
  - C. pneumonia, meningitis, sepsis
  - D. headaches and vomiting limiting fever with loss of appetite,
6. The diseases that are transmitted by mosquitoes are: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Marayo- Leishmaniasis- Oropouche
  - B. Leishmaniasis- Elizabethkingia- Marayo
  - C. Elizabethkingia- Rift Valley Fever -Marayo
  - D. Rift Valley Fever-Elizabethkingia-Oropouche
7. Where do emerging diseases tend to grow? Where there are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. concerts and seminars
  - B. hospitals and bullfight pens
  - C. swimming pools and dance halls
  - D. wars and civil society breakdowns
8. Leishmaniasis is a disease from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. East
  - B. West
  - C. North
  - D. South

**Read the text carefully**



## Pulmonary Fibrosis

A progressive disease, pulmonary fibrosis affects the lung tissues. This damage occurs as a result of repeated injury to the lung tissue. While there is no cure, treatments are available to slow the progression of the disease.



## What Is Pulmonary Fibrosis?

Pulmonary fibrosis is a medical term used to describe scarring and thickening deep inside the lungs. Pulmonary fibrosis is seen as a result of many types of conditions. These conditions have been categorized into a group known as interstitial lung diseases (ILDs). ILDs are also sometimes called interstitial pulmonary fibrosis, although not all interstitial lung diseases will actually cause fibrosis.

## Symptoms of Pulmonary Fibrosis

The most common symptoms of pulmonary fibrosis are shortness of breath and a dry, hacking cough that does not go away. Other symptoms that a person may develop over time include:

- Aching muscles and joints
- Gradual, unintended weight loss
- Tiredness
- A general ill feeling (malaise)
- Enlargement of the fingers or toes, which is called clubbing.

As the condition worsens, a person may develop other potentially life-threatening conditions, including:

- Respiratory failure
- Pulmonary arterial hypertension (high blood pressure)
- Congestive heart failure.

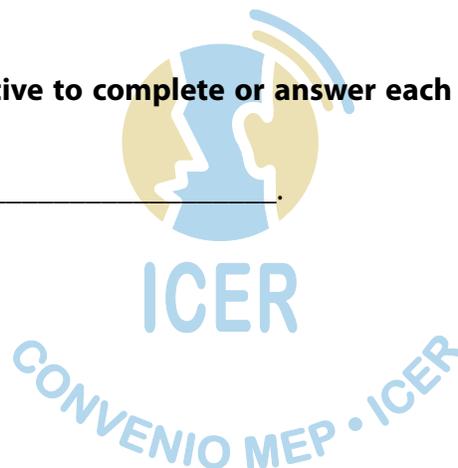
*Adapted from <http://diseases.emedtv.com/pulmonary-fibrosis/pulmonary-fibrosis.html>*

### Exercise 2

**Choose the appropriate alternative to complete or answer each statement based on the previous text.**

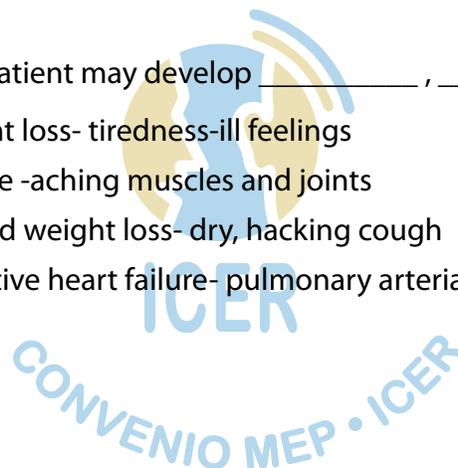
9. Pulmonary fibrosis affects the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Lungs
- B. heart
- C. ovaries
- D. kidneys





10. Does pulmonary fibrosis have cure?
- A. Yes, it does.
  - B. No, it doesn't.
  - C. In the beginning stages.
  - D. It depends on where it is located.
11. What is another name for pulmonary fibrosis?
- A. Fibrosis
  - B. Progressive disease
  - C. Arterial hypertension
  - D. Interstitial lung disease
12. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two popular symptoms of pulmonary fibrosis.
- A. Malaise –congestive heart failure
  - B. shortness of breath- dry, hacking cough
  - C. Pulmonary arterial hypertension-tiredness
  - D. congestive heart failure- enlargement of the fingers or toes
13. Over the time, patients mat develop symptoms like : \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. clubbing- Aching muscles and joints
  - B. shortness of breath- dry, hacking cough
  - C. congestive heart failure-high blood pressure
  - D. Respiratory failure- Gradual, unintended weight loss
14. If the disease gets worse, the patient may develop \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. gradual, unintended weight loss- tiredness-ill feelings
  - B. clubbing- respiratory failure -aching muscles and joints
  - C. blood pressure- unintended weight loss- dry, hacking cough
  - D. respiratory failure- congestive heart failure- pulmonary arterial hypertension





Read the excerpt below

## Common STDs and their symptoms

By Mayo Clinic Staff

If you have sex — oral, anal or vaginal intercourse and genital touching — you can get an STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases), also called a sexually transmitted infection (STI). Straight or gay, married or single, you're vulnerable to STIs and STI symptoms. Thinking or hoping your partner doesn't have an STI is no protection — you need to know for sure. And although condoms are highly effective for reducing transmission of some STDs, no method is foolproof.

STI symptoms aren't always obvious. If you think you have STI symptoms or have been exposed to an STI, see a doctor. Some STIs are easy to treat and cure; others require more-complicated treatment to manage them.

It's essential to be evaluated, and — if diagnosed with an STI — get treated. It's also essential to inform your partner or partners so that they can be evaluated and treated.

If **untreated** (not taken care of), STIs can increase your risk of acquiring another STI such as HIV. This happens because an STI can stimulate an immune response in the genital area or cause **sores** (bodily pain from wounds and bruises), either of which might **raise** (increase-elevate-grow) the risk of HIV transmission. Some untreated STIs can also **lead** (conduct, cause) to infertility.

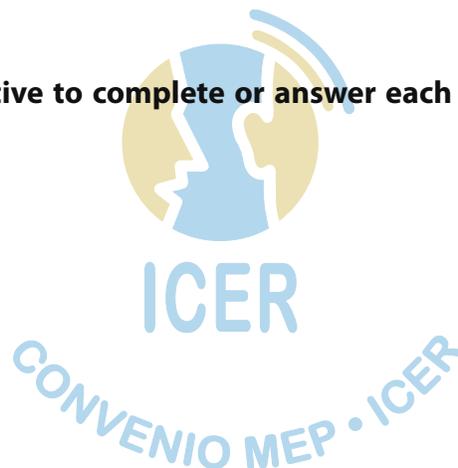
STIs often have no signs or symptoms (asymptomatic). Even with no symptoms, however, you can pass the infection to your sex partners. So it's important to use protection, such as a condom, during sex. And visit your doctor regularly for STI **screening** (examining systematically or regularly), so you can identify and treat an infection before you can pass it on.

*Adapted from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/sexually-transmitted-diseases-stds/in-depth/std-symptoms/ART-20047081>*

### Exercise 3

Choose the appropriate alternative to complete or answer each statement based on the previous text.

15. Are all STIs easy to treat?
- A. Yes, all of them.
  - B. No, none of them.
  - C. Yes, part of them.
  - D. No, not all of them.



16. Asymptomatic means that it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. isn't treated
  - B. isn't asymmetric
  - C. isn't automatized
  - D. isn't show symptoms
17. A treatment is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. preliminary outline of a film
  - B. business that provides information
  - C. formal agreement between 2 or more countries
  - D. application of medicine, surgery or therapy in treating a disease or disorder
18. An advice to prevent STIS is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. practice abstinence
  - B. visit a physician periodically
  - C. have intercourse with varied partners
  - D. avoid having any type of sexual encounter

**Read the excerpt attentively**

## Zika Virus

Zika is transferred to humans by the Aedes mosquito. Zika virus is a mosquito-borne illness that is spread by the Aedes mosquito, the same species that transmits the dengue and chikungunya viruses.

Carrying mosquitoes, Aedes is most active during the day. Barrier methods of prevention, such as mosquito nets, are less effective. The mosquitoes can survive in both indoor and outdoor environments. Several species of Aedes can transmit Zika. The main ones are the Aedes albopictus, or Asian tiger mosquito, and the Aedes aegypti, known as the yellow fever mosquito.



Facts	Symptoms	Transmission sources	Treatment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ Zika virus cases typically occur in tropical climates</li> <li>▼ Symptoms can last up to 1 week</li> <li>▼ There's no treatment</li> <li>▼ To avoid mosquito bites is the key to prevent Zika</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ It may be symptomless or symptoms may be mild.</li> <li>▼ Initial symptoms: fever-rash-joint pain-conjunctivitis or red eyes-muscle pain-headache-pain behind the eyes-vomiting</li> <li>▼ Complications:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brain defects known as microcephaly</li> <li>• Loss of pregnancy</li> <li>• Stillbirth</li> <li>• Other congenital disabilities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ Mainly through mosquito bites</li> <li>▼ From pregnant woman to her fetus</li> <li>▼ Through sexual contact</li> <li>▼ Through blood transfusion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ There is no treatment.</li> <li>▼ Zika infected people should:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rest</li> <li>• increase fluid intake to prevent dehydration</li> <li>• take over-the-counter pain killers to relieve pain and fever.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

The main tropical regions of transmission are:

- Central and South America
- Caribbean
- Oceania
- North America
- Africa
- Asia



Currently, there is no vaccination to protect against Zika. Avoiding mosquito bites is vital to avoid transmission.

#### Protection Advices

Use insect repellent

Wear long sleeves garments and long pants

Place mosquito nets over beds

Use window and door screens

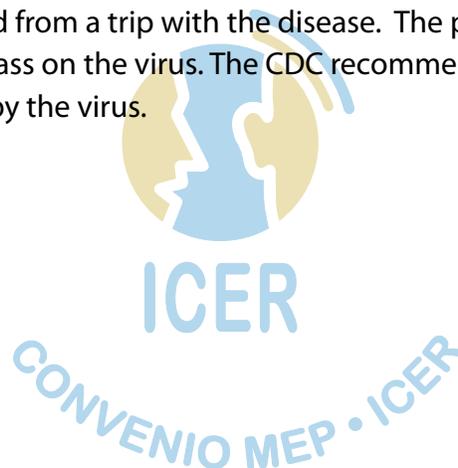
Avoid areas with standing water, by emptying tanks or choosing to camp away from lakes or pounds.

Insect repellent is most effective when applied:

- after applying sunscreen
- onto clothes as well as the body, for example, clothes treated with permethrin
- under clothing

### Avoid spreading the virus

A person who is infected with Zika should do everything possible to avoid being bitten by a mosquito for 3 weeks after symptoms appear, because the mosquito can pass the virus to the next person. This includes people who have returned from a trip with the disease. The person must also be careful to avoid unprotected sex, as this, too, can pass on the virus. The CDC recommended using condoms during and after traveling to regions affected by the virus.



### Exercise 4

Choose the appropriate alternative to complete or answer each statement based on the previous text.

19. Zika is mainly transmitted by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. saliva
- B. blood
- C. bacteria
- D. mosquito

20. Aedes survives \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. indoors-outdoors
- B. in tanks-out of foods
- C. in toilets-out of beds
- D. in food-out of packages

21. Regions of transmission for Zika are:

- A. dry
- B. humid
- C. tropical
- D. Paramus

22. \_\_\_\_\_ is a result of Zika complications.

- A. Joint pain
- B. Vomiting
- C. Microcephaly
- D. Conjunctivitis and red eye

23. Is there a vaccine to cure Zika? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Yes, there is.
- B. No, there isn't.
- C. Yes, in the Caribbean countries.
- D. Yes, in North American countries.



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24. To increase fluids intake is a Zika \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cause
  - B. effect
  - C. symptom
  - D. treatment
25. An advice stated in the article is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have a still birth
  - B. vaccinate people
  - C. don't have blood transfusions
  - D. avoid areas with standing water

**Read the text carefully**

## Chikungunya

The chikungunya virus is predominantly transmitted by a bite from an infected female mosquito. In general, it is not considered contagious; however, in rare cases, the virus can be transmitted through contact with an infected individual's blood. The major symptoms are fever and joint pain, chikungunya can only be definitively diagnosed by a blood test. There are no vaccines for chikungunya. The virus causes a fever that lasts a few days and joint pain that can last weeks or months.

The symptoms of chikungunya virus are similar to those of other diseases such as dengue fever. The symptoms normally appear just a few days after a mosquito has bitten an individual. The most common symptoms are:

- ▼ fever (sometimes as high as 104 °F)
- ▼ joint pain
- ▼ headache
- ▼ muscle pain
- ▼ rash
- ▼ swelling around the joints

Less commonly, symptoms can be accompanied by a maculopapular rash (similar to measles or heat rash), conjunctivitis, nausea, and vomiting. There are no specific drugs to treat chikungunya; doctors simply recommend rest and plenty of fluids.



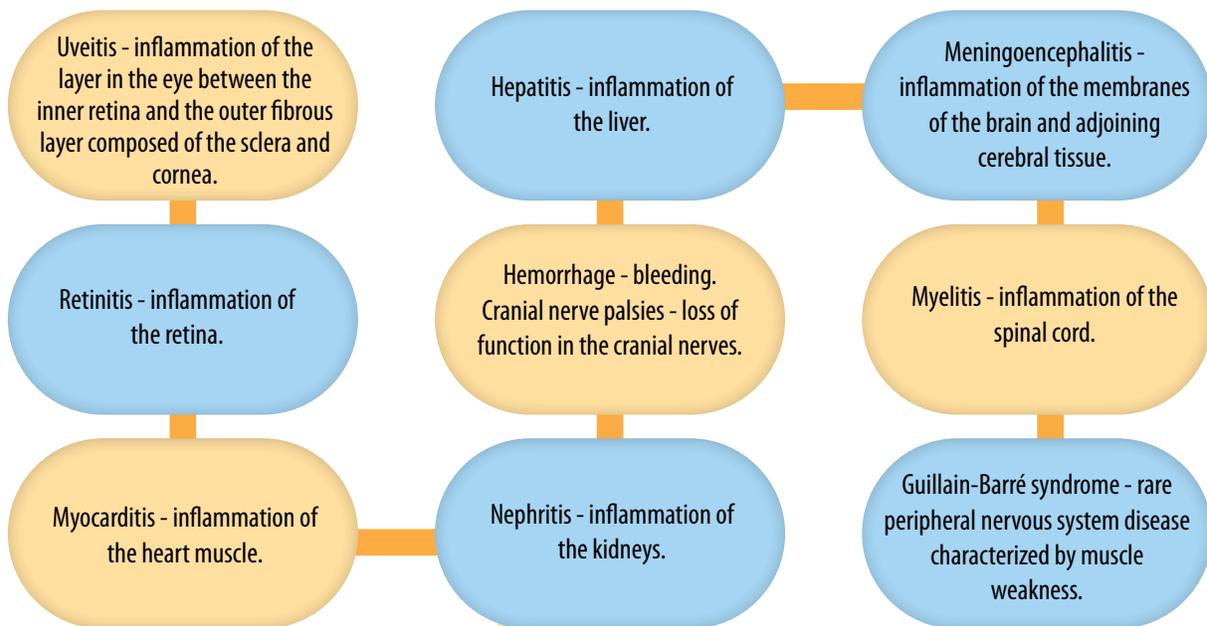
Over-the-counter medications like naproxen , ibuprofen, and acetaminophen will help ease fever and joint pain. For longer-lasting aches, physiotherapy may be helpful.

## Chikungunya vaccine

Currently, there is no vaccine or antiviral treatment, but, in general, the disease is short-lived and rarely fatal. Medication focuses on relieving the symptoms rather than the cause. The National Institute of Health (NIH) are currently funding a phase 2 clinical trial of a chikungunya vaccine. The vaccine consists of so-called virus-like particles (VLPs) rather than inactivated or weakened viruses.

VLP-based vaccines can stimulate immune responses similar to those generated by naturally acquired immunity following viral infection. However, VLPs are not infectious and cannot replicate. Since whole viruses are not used to produce VLP vaccines, they do not need to be prepared in high-level biocontainment facilities.

Health complications caused by chikungunya include:

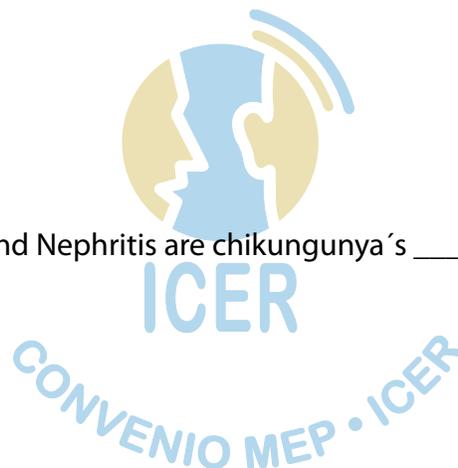


The word “chikungunya” comes from the Makonde (or Kimakonde) language, spoken on the Makonde plateau where the disease was first described. It means, “that which bends up,” “to become contorted,” or “to walk bent over,” describing the stooped appearance of patients with joint pain.

### Exercise 5

Choose the appropriate alternative to complete or answer each statement based on the previous text.

26. Chikungunya can be transmitted in 2 ways: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. animal-naproxen
  - B. naproxen-guillain
  - C. myocarditis-guilain
  - D. infected blood-animal
27. To find out about chikungunya a \_\_\_\_\_ is needed.
- A. X-ray
  - B. vaccine
  - C. blood test
  - D. pills intake
28. They are symptoms of chikungunya: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Retinitis-VLP-rash-myelitis
  - B. VLP-myelitis-acetaminophen-hepatitis
  - C. rash -acetaminophen-myocarditis-VLP
  - D. swelling around the joints-fever- muscle pain-rash
29. Chikungunya first appeared in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Italy
  - B. Africa
  - C. France
  - D. México
30. Uveitis, Cranial nerve palsies, and Nephritis are chikungunya's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. causes
  - B. effects
  - C. vaccines
  - D. medications





31. The complication nephritis caused by chikungunya is an \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. inflammation of the liver
  - B. inflammation of the retina
  - C. inflammation of the kidneys
  - D. inflammation of the heart muscle
32. What is VLP? It is a \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent chikungunya.
- A. vaccine
  - B. symptom
  - C. medication
  - D. alternative
33. \_\_\_\_\_ is a synonym of to walk bent over.
- A. Nephritis
  - B. Ibuprofen
  - C. Hemorrhage
  - D. To become contorted
34. The language in which chikungunya was originated is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Uveitis
  - B. Plateau
  - C. Guillain
  - D. Kimakonde

### Read the text



Dengue is a highly **endemic** infectious disease of the tropical countries and is rapidly becoming a global **burden**. It is caused by any of the 4 **serotypes** of dengue virus and is transmitted within humans through female Aedes mosquitoes. Dengue disease varies from mild fever to severe conditions of dengue hemorrhagic fever and shock syndrome. Globalization, increased air travel, and unplanned urbanization



have led to increase in the rate of infection and helped dengue to expand its geographic and demographic distribution. Dengue vaccine development has been a challenging task due to the existence of four **antigenically** distinct dengue virus serotypes, each capable of eliciting cross-reactive and disease-enhancing antibody response against the remaining three serotypes.

The spectrum of clinical illness may range from asymptomatic disease to a broad range of syndromes with severe clinical manifestations. Symptomatic infection may range from mild debilitating DF to life threatening DHF and DSS due to plasma leakage in DHF patients. These three conditions likely represent progressively severe stages of a continuous dengue disease spectrum.

Dengue infection is usually confirmed by identification of viral **genomic** RNA, **antigens**, or the antibodies it elicits. Antigen detection tests based on NS1 detection have been designed to detect the dengue viral NS1 protein which gets released from the dengue infected cells and appears early in the bloodstream..

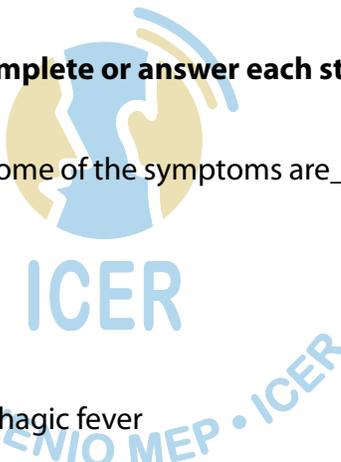
Up to date, there is no antiviral drug available for dengue. Treatment is usually based on symptoms and is performed through medical support. For uncomplicated cases of dengue fever, the treatment prescribed is bed rest, oral rehydration, and paracetamol as an **antipyretic** and analgesic. Patient's health is monitored through various blood tests from fever day 3 onwards till the condition improves. Clinical signs that signal progression to serious disease include cold limb extremities, low pulse, low urine output, signs of mucosal bleeding, and abdominal pain. DHF is indicated by a rising hematocrit ( $\geq 20\%$ ) and a falling platelet count ( $>100,000/\text{mm}^3$ ). If any of these signs are detected, immediate hospitalization is necessary. Treatment for DHF patients is based on intravenous fluid therapy to maintain effective circulation during plasma leakage plus careful clinical monitoring of hematocrit, platelet count, pulse rate and blood pressure, temperature, urine output, fluid administered, and other signs of shock. Patients usually recover within 12–48 h of fluid therapy. Treatment for DSS patients mainly consists of immediate fluid therapy with colloids and extensive monitoring of any complications. In worse case such as internal hemorrhage, whole blood transfusion may be carried out.

*Adapted from <https://www.hindawi.com/journals/jir/2016/6803098/>*

### Exercise 6

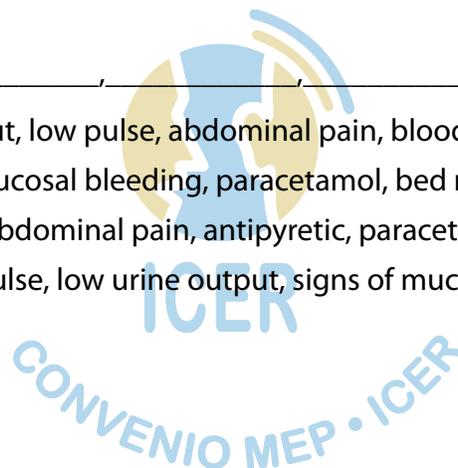
**Choose the appropriate alternative to complete or answer each statement based on the previous text.**

35. What are some symptoms of dengue? Some of the symptoms are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. burden-fever-Aedes
  - B. contagious-fever-Aedes
  - C. endemic-burden-contagious
  - D. shock syndrome-mild fever-hemorrhagic fever





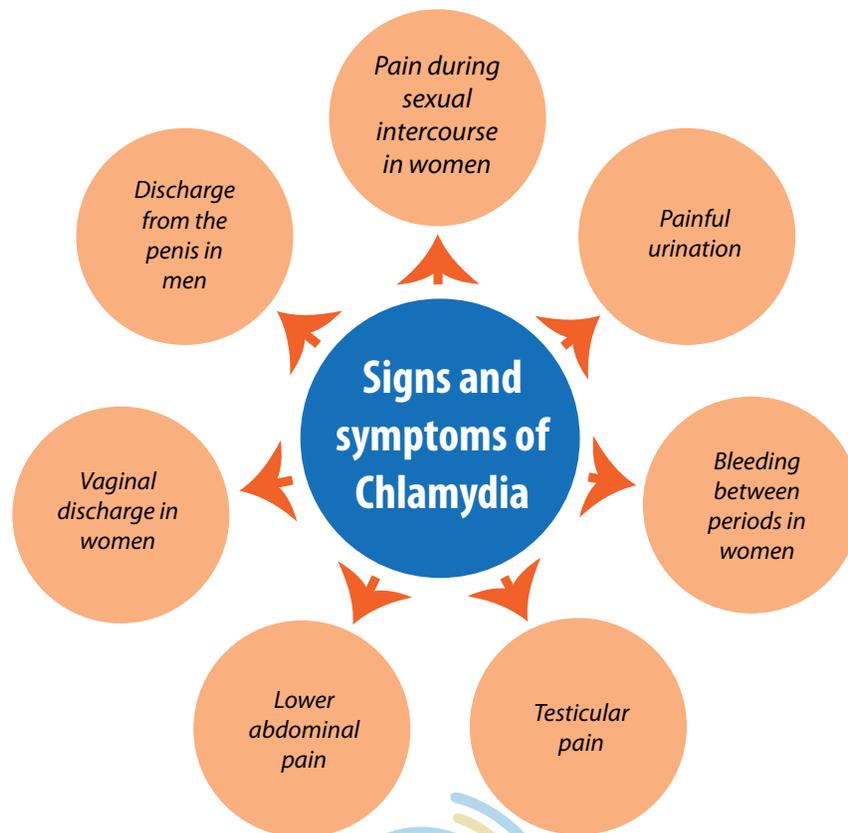
36. Why has dengue increased? Because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. mosquitoes have grown in size
  - B. doctors have increase their researches
  - C. garbage has increase all over the world
  - D. globalization, more traveling, and unplanned urbanization
37. Why is it difficult to create the dengue vaccine?
- A. Because dengue is to widely spread.
  - B. Because there are too many water shortages.
  - C. Because there are four different dengue viruses.
  - D. Because it is difficult to locate the patients geographically.
38. Dengue is "asymptomatic"; it means that the dengue patient \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has no relatives
  - B. may feel nothing
  - C. does not want to travel
  - D. does not know how to cure it
39. What are some of the treatments for dengue fever, mention 3: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. paracetamol, antipyretic, analgesic
  - B. blood transfusion, bed rest, analgesic
  - C. bed rest, oral rehydration, paracetamol
  - D. antipyretic, oral rehydration, blood transfusion
40. \_\_\_\_\_ is the treatment for DHF type.
- A. rehydration, low urine output, low pulse, abdominal pain, blood transfusion,
  - B. low urine output, signs of mucosal bleeding, paracetamol, bed rest, analgesic
  - C. signs of mucosal bleeding, abdominal pain, antipyretic, paracetamol, low pulse
  - D. cold limb extremities, low pulse, low urine output, signs of mucosal bleeding, abdominal pain



# STD Diseases

Some diseases, such as hepatitis, can be transmitted without sexual contact, by coming into contact with an infected person’s blood. Others, such as gonorrhoea, can only be transmitted through sexual contact.

**Chlamydia** is a bacterial infection of your genital tract. Chlamydia may be difficult to detect because early-stage infections often cause few or no signs and symptoms. When they do occur, they usually start one to three weeks after you’ve been exposed to chlamydia. Even when signs and symptoms occur, they’re often mild and passing, making them easy to overlook.



**Gonorrhoea** is a bacterial infection of your genital tract. It can also grow in your mouth, throat, eyes and anus. The first gonorrhoea symptoms generally appear within 10 days after exposure. However, some people may be infected for months before signs or symptoms occur.



**Trichomoniasis** is a common STI caused by a microscopic, one-celled parasite called *Trichomonas vaginalis*. This organism spreads during sexual intercourse with someone who already has the infection.

The organism usually infects the urinary tract in men, but often causes no symptoms. Trichomoniasis typically infects the vagina in women. When trichomoniasis causes symptoms, they may appear within five to 28 days of exposure and range from mild irritation to severe inflammation.

### Signs and Symptoms of Trichomoniasis

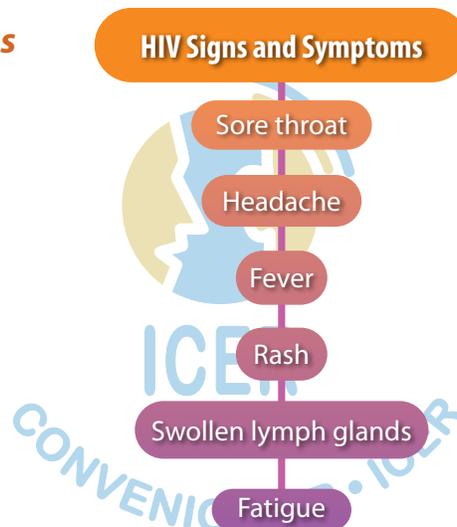
- Clear, white, greenish or yellowish vaginal discharge
- Discharge from the penis
- Strong vaginal odor
- Vaginal itching or irritation
- Itching or irritation inside the penis
- Pain during sexual intercourse
- Painful urination

## Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HIV is an infection with the human immunodeficiency virus. HIV interferes with your body's ability to fight off viruses, bacteria and fungi that cause illness, and it can lead to AIDS, a chronic, life-threatening disease.

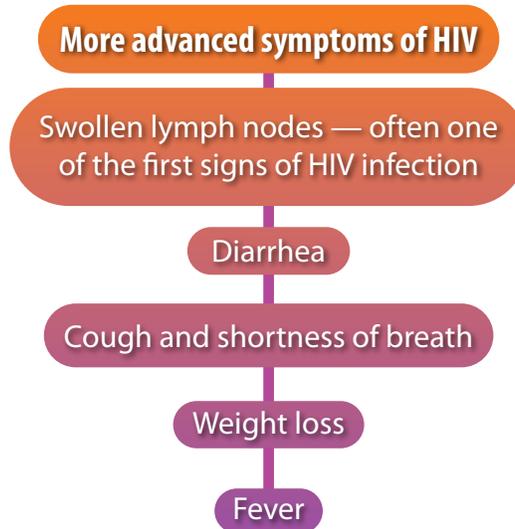
When first infected with HIV, you may have no symptoms. Some people develop a flu-like illness, usually two to six weeks after being infected. Still, the only way you know if you have HIV is to be tested.

### Early HIV signs and symptoms

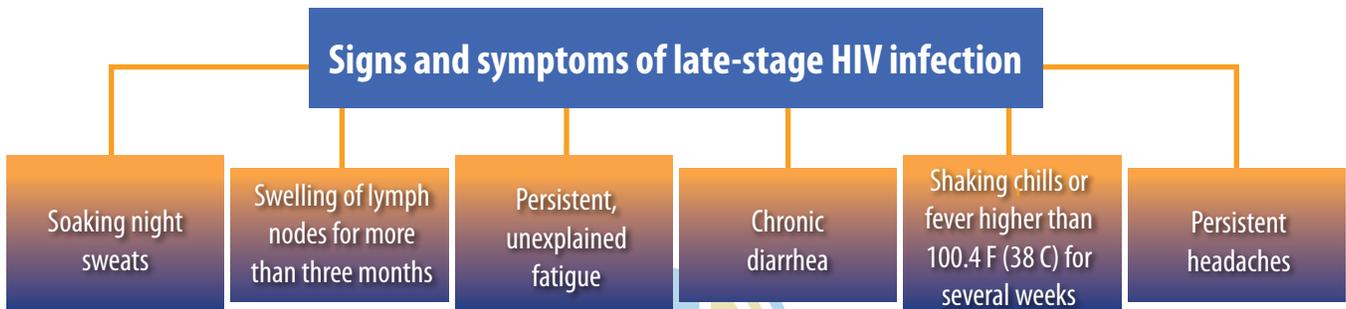


These early signs and symptoms usually disappear within a week to a month and are often mistaken for those of another viral infection. During this period, you're highly infectious. More persistent or severe symptoms of HIV infection may not appear for 10 years or more after the initial infection.

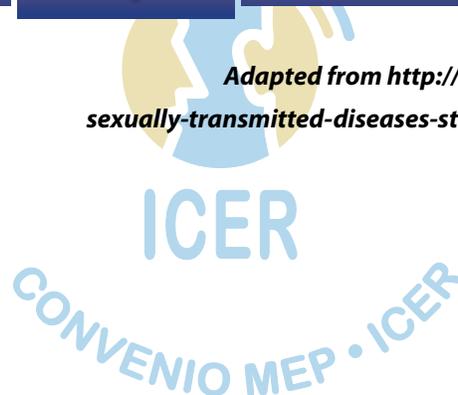
As the virus continues to multiply and destroy immune cells, you may develop mild infections or chronic signs and symptoms such as:



## Late-stage HIV infection



Adapted from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/sexually-transmitted-diseases-stds/in-depth/std-symptoms/ART-20047081>





### Exercise 7

Choose the appropriate alternative to complete or answer each statement based on the previous text.

41. Transmitted without sexual intercourse
- A. HIV
  - B. Hepatitis
  - C. Chlamydia
  - D. Trichomoniasis
42. \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by one celled parasite.
- A. HIV
  - B. Gonorrhea
  - C. Chlamydia
  - D. Trichomoniasis
43. It is a gonorrhea symptom: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Swollen lymph glands
  - B. Cough and shortness of breath
  - C. Swelling of lymph nodes for more than three months
  - D. Thick, cloudy or bloody discharge from the penis or vagina
44. \_\_\_\_\_ symptoms sometimes disappear between a week to month.
- A. HIV X
  - B. Hepatitis
  - C. Chlamydia
  - D. Gonorrhea
45. \_\_\_\_\_ is a late stage HIV symptom.
- A. Diarrhea
  - B. Fatigue
  - C. Sore throat
  - D. Shaking chills or fever higher than 100.4 F (38 C) for several weeks



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46. Signs and symptoms of early HIV take \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ to disappear-
- A. 2 weeks-1 month
  - B. 3 weeks-2 months
  - C. 1 week-3 months
  - D. 1 week-a month
47. How does HIV affect your body?
- A. It creates rash in the body.
  - B. It creates damages to the brain cells.
  - C. It makes the nerves' system stop working.
  - D. It reduces the ability of the body to fight viruses, bacteria or fungi that cause illness.
48. In what stages of HIV does the patient experience headaches?
- A. 1-2
  - B. 1-3
  - C. 2-3
  - D. 1 only

**Read the text very carefully**

## Ebola

The infection is transmitted by direct contact with the blood, body fluids, and tissues of infected animals or people. Severely ill patients require intensive supportive care. Ebola virus disease (EVD) is often characterized by the abrupt onset of fever, intense weakness, muscle pain, headache, and sore throat.

Ebola tends to spread quickly through families and friends as they are exposed to infectious secretions when caring for.

### Facts on Ebola:

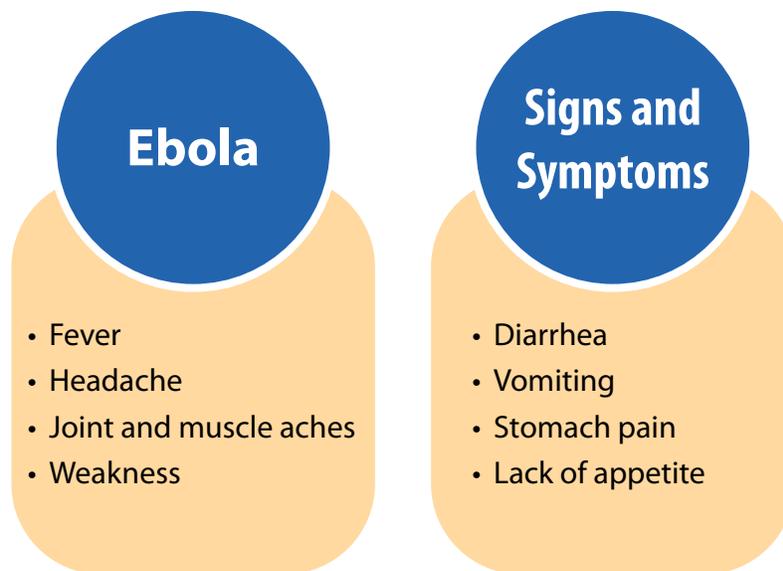
Ebola is considered a zoonotic virus, meaning that it originated in animals and then spread to humans. There is currently no vaccine available for Ebola, although several are in development.

One vaccine, called Ebola ça suffit, was found to be 100 percent effective in a trial involving 4,000 people in Guinea.

## Symptoms of Ebola

The time interval from infection with Ebola to the onset of symptoms is 2-21 days, although 8-10 days is most common.

### *Signs and symptoms include:*



### *Some patients may experience:*

*Rash - red eyes - hiccups - cough - sore throat - chest pain - difficulty breathing - difficulty swallowing - bleeding inside and outside the body.*

**Transmission of Ebola between humans can occur through:**

- ▼ Direct contact through broken skin and mucous membranes with the blood, secretions, organs, or other body fluids of infected people

---

- ▼ Indirect contact with environments contaminated with such fluids

---

- ▼ Exposure to contaminated objects, such as needles.

---

- ▼ Burial ceremonies in which mourners have direct contact with the body of the deceased

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- ▼ Exposure to the semen of people with Ebola or who have recovered from the disease - the virus can still be transmitted through semen for up to 7 weeks after recovery from illness.

---

- ▼ Contact with patients with suspected or confirmed EVD - healthcare workers have frequently been infected while treating patients.

Ebola is caused by viruses in the Ebolavirus and Filoviridae family. Ebola is considered a zoonosis, meaning that the virus is present in animals and is transmitted to humans.

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) clearly shows how Ebola is transmitted and clarifies how it isn't transmitted so that appropriate measures be taken to avoid getting the Ebola disease.

Ebola can be transmitted through:	Ebola cannot be transmitted through:
 <p><i>Close contact with a person who is infected with or has died from Ebola.</i></p>	 <p><i>Air</i></p>
 <p><i>Touching the blood or bodily fluids (breast milk, urine, saliva, sweat, vomit, feces and semen) of a person who is infected with Ebola.</i></p>	 <p><i>Water</i></p>
 <p><i>Use of syringes and needles contaminated by Ebola patients.</i></p>	 <p><i>Food</i></p>
 <p><i>Handling infected animals, touching their blood or other bodily fluids, or their meat.</i></p>	 <p><i>Mosquitos and all other insects.</i></p>
	 <p><i>Contact with survivors of Ebola, although the virus has shown up in semen for up to 3 months after recovery.</i></p>

The Ebola Prevention chart below states some of the actions a person can take to avoid acquiring or spreading it.

# EBOLA VIRUS

EBOLA IS A DEADLY VIRUS. IT SPREADS QUICKLY AND KILLS!

## HOW TO PREVENT IT FROM SPREADING



**1** Avoid physical contact with people showing signs and symptoms such as continuous high fever, red eyes, vomiting and stomach ache.



**2** Wash your hands regularly with soap and clean water.



**3** Do not shake hands with persons showing signs of ebola.



**4** Keep away from bats, monkeys, baboons and dead animals.



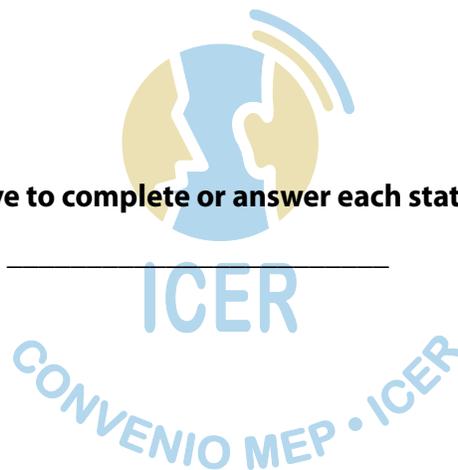
**5** Avoid eating bush meat cook all food very well.

Adapted from [https://www.google.com/search?newwindow=1&rlz=1C2KMZB\\_enCR549CR549&biw=1024&bih=662&tbn=isch&sa=1&q=images+of+contaminated+objects&oq=images+of+contaminated+objects&gs\\_l=psy-ab.12...210884.228330.0.231583.10.10.0.0.0.286.1847.2-7.7.0...0...1.1.64.psy-ab..3.0.0.-Cx4GhM6FRE#imgrc=pp4TedfB40-AaM:](https://www.google.com/search?newwindow=1&rlz=1C2KMZB_enCR549CR549&biw=1024&bih=662&tbn=isch&sa=1&q=images+of+contaminated+objects&oq=images+of+contaminated+objects&gs_l=psy-ab.12...210884.228330.0.231583.10.10.0.0.0.286.1847.2-7.7.0...0...1.1.64.psy-ab..3.0.0.-Cx4GhM6FRE#imgrc=pp4TedfB40-AaM:)

### Exercise 8

Choose the appropriate alternative to complete or answer each statement based on the previous text.

49. A zoonotic virus is the one that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. is a bacteria
  - B. comes from the zoo
  - C. is originated in plants
  - D. is coming from animals



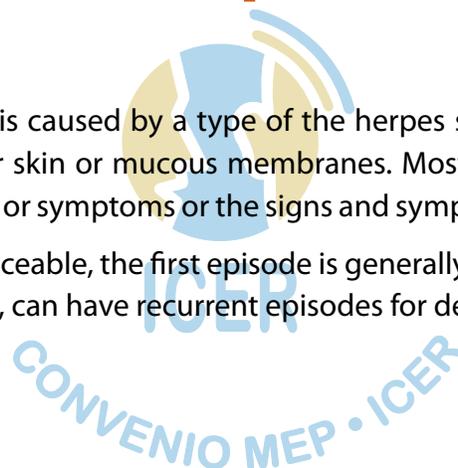


50. One of the ways in which ebola is transmitted is through \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. body training
  - B. food of infected person
  - C. fluids of infected people
  - D. floods where infected people live
51. Three ebola symptoms are: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Hiccups-hair lost-sight lost
  - B. Lack of appetite-chest pain-sore throat
  - C. Heart pain-running nose-bone weakening
  - D. Destruction of nerve system-brain damage-hair lose
52. Ebola is not transmitted by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. air-insects
  - B. food-saliva
  - C. clothes of the infected-shaking hands
  - D. blood of infected-clothes of the infected

**Read the texts.**

## Herpes

Highly contagious, genital herpes is caused by a type of the herpes simplex virus (HSV) that enters your body through small breaks in your skin or mucous membranes. Most people with HSV never know they have it, because they have no signs or symptoms or the signs and symptoms are so mild they go unnoticed. When signs and symptoms are noticeable, the first episode is generally the worst. Some people never have a second episode. Others, however, can have recurrent episodes for decades.



When present, genital herpes signs and symptoms may be:

Small red bumps in the genital, anal and close areas

Blisters(vesicles)in the genital, anal and close areas

Open sore in the genital, anal and close areas (ulcers)

Pain or itching around the genital area, buttocks and inner thighs.(part of the body between the hip and the knee)

**Women:** sores can erupt in the vaginal area, external genitals, buttocks, anus or cervix.

**Men:** sores can appear on the penis, scrotum, buttocks, anus or thighs, or inside the tube from the bladder(distensible saclike organ serving as a receptacle for liquids or gases) through the penis (urethra).

The initial symptom of genital herpes usually is pain or itching, beginning within a few weeks after exposure to an infected sexual partner. After several days, small red bumps may appear. They then rupture, becoming ulcers that **ooze** (to flow or exude slowly) or **bleed** ( to lose, discharge or exude blood). Eventually, **scabs** (incrustation that forms over a sore or wound during healing) form and the ulcers heal.

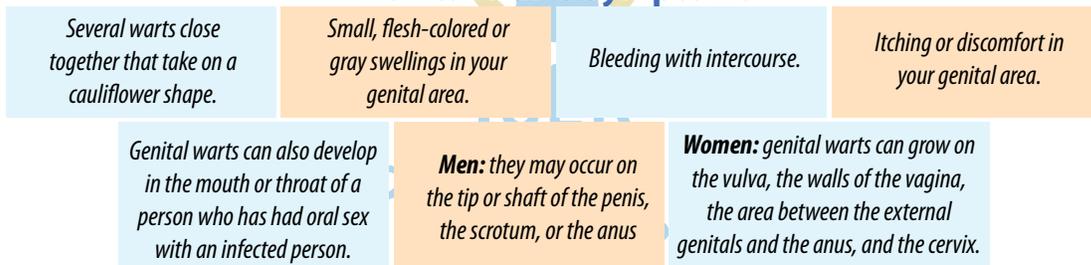
## Other STIs

**Ulcers** can make urination painful. You may also have pain and **tenderness**(sensitiveness) in your genital area until the infection clears. During an initial episode, you may have flu-like signs and symptoms, such as headache, muscle aches and fever, as well as swollen **lymph**(a clear, yellowish, coagulable fluid, circulated by the lymphatic system that resembles blood plasma) **nodes**( a knot like mass of tissue) in your **groin**( hollow or fold where the thigh joins the abdomen). In some cases, the infection can be active and contagious even when sores aren't present.

**HPV(human Papillomavirus) infection** is one of the most common types of STIs. Some forms put women at high risk of cervical cancer. Other forms cause genital **warts**(a small often hard growth in the skin caused by virus). HPV usually has no signs or symptoms.

The signs and symptoms of genital warts include

### Genital warts Symptoms



Often, however, genital warts cause no symptoms. Genital warts may be as small as 1 millimeter in diameter or may multiply into large clusters.

**Hepatitis A, hepatitis B** and **hepatitis C** are all contagious viral infections that affect your liver. Hepatitis B and C are the most serious of the three, but each can cause your liver to become inflamed.

Some people never develop signs or symptoms. But for those who do, signs and symptoms may occur after several weeks and the person may feel:

Nausea and vomiting	Fever	Itching
Fatigue	Dark urine	Muscle or joint pain
Abdominal pain or discomfort, especially in the area of your liver on your right side beneath your lower ribs	Loss of appetite	Yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes (jaundice = increase of bile pigments)

*Adapted from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/sexually-transmitted-diseases-stds/in-depth/std-symptoms/ART-20047081>*

### Exercise 9

**Choose the appropriate alternative to complete or answer each statement based on the previous text.**

53. The virus that causes herpes is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. insect
- B. bacteria
- C. secretion
- D. herpes simple

54. Why it is said that herpes is asymptomatic?

- A. Because there is no cure for it.
- B. Because the reaction is asymmetric.
- C. Because symptoms may go unnoticed.
- D. Because the symptom are devastating.

55. Some of the late herpes symptoms are : \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fever-cough-sore throat
- B. lack of appetite-fever-cough
- C. joint pain-weakness-headache
- D. anal small red bumps-genital blisters, genital itching





56. Ulcers may cause \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. chest pain
  - B. backache
  - C. stomachache
  - D. urination pain
57. Symptoms of ulcers may be \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fatigue- nausea-fever
  - B. sore throat-fever-fatigue
  - C. nausea-headache-sore throat
  - D. swollen lymph-muscle aches- fever
58. Effects of HPV are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. rash-red eyes
  - B. heart pain-headache
  - C. cervical cancer-genital warts
  - D. itching-difficulties breathing
59. Men get warts on their \_\_\_\_\_; and women get it on her \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. toes-mouth
  - B. head- hands
  - C. breasts-legs
  - D. penis-vagina
60. Hepatitis affects the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. eyes
  - B. legs
  - C. liver
  - D. heart

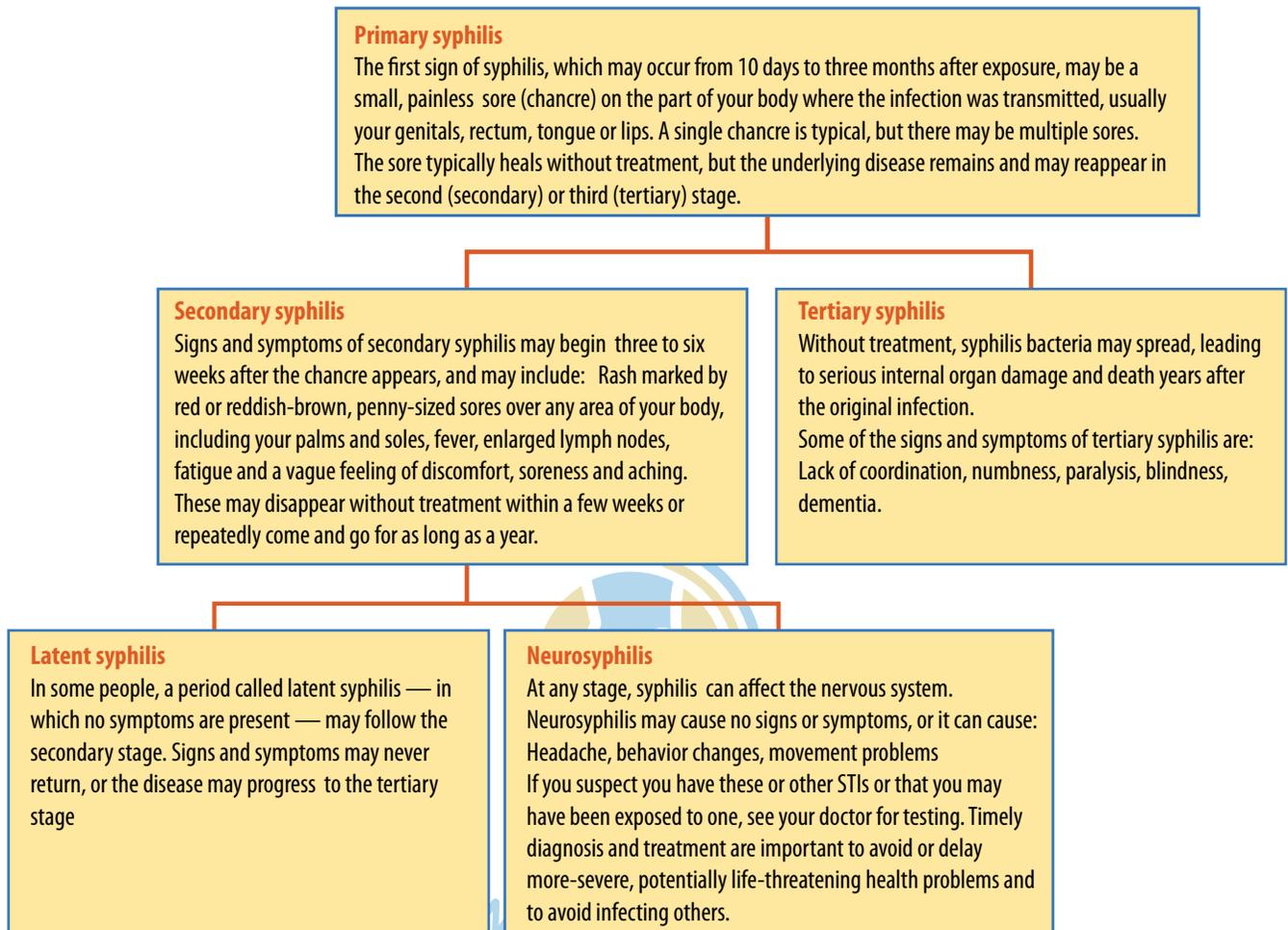


61. People with hepatitis may feel \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. itching-rash-sore throat
  - B. sore throat-chest pain-nausea
  - C. white eyes-fatigue-dark urination
  - D. muscle aches-backache-bleeding nose

**Read the text carefully**

Syphilis is a bacterial infection. The disease affects your genitals, skin and mucous membranes, but it can also involve many other parts of your body, including your brain and your heart.

The signs and symptoms of syphilis may occur in four stages — primary, secondary, latent and tertiary. There’s also a condition known as congenital syphilis, which occurs when a pregnant woman with syphilis passes the disease to her unborn infant. Congenital syphilis can be disabling, even life-threatening, so it’s important for a pregnant woman with syphilis to be treated.



Adapted from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/sexually-transmitted-diseases-stds/in-depth/std-symptoms/ART-20047081>

Syphilis is treatable in the early stages, but it can ultimately lead to disability, neurological disorders, and death. It is treatable with antibiotics, especially in the early stages. It will not go away without treatment.

Neurosyphilis requires intravenous penicillin every 4 hours for 2 weeks to remove the bacteremia from the central nervous system (CNS).

Tertiary syphilis will require multiple injections at weekly intervals.

During the primary, secondary, or late stages, patients will typically receive an intramuscular injection of Benzathine penicillin G.

*Adapted from <http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/186656.php>*

### Exercise 10

**Choose the appropriate alternative to complete or answer each statement based on the previous text.**

62. Syphilis is an infection created by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. virus
- B. fungi
- C. insect
- D. bacteria

63. Syphilis disease affects \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

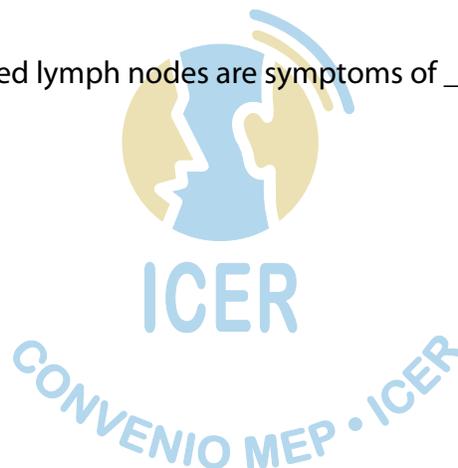
- A. skin-eyes-throat
- B. back-legs-bones
- C. joints-brain-bones
- D. mucous membrane-skin-genitals



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64. Syphilis disease has \_\_\_\_\_ stages.
- A. two
  - B. four
  - C. five
  - D. three
65. \_\_\_\_\_ syphilis is when the mother passes the disease to her fetus.
- A. Tertiary
  - B. Primary
  - C. Congenital
  - D. Secondary
66. \_\_\_\_\_ is a small painless sore.
- A. Lips
  - B. Bliss
  - C. Throat
  - D. Chancre
67. Behavior changes occur in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.
- A. Primary
  - B. Tertiary
  - C. Secondary
  - D. Neurosyphilis
68. Discomfort, fatigue and enlarged lymph nodes are symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_ syphilis.
- A. Primary
  - B. Tertiary
  - C. Secondary
  - D. Neurosyphilis



69. Intramuscular injection is given to patients with \_\_\_\_\_syphilis.

- A. Tertiary-primary
- B. Primary-secondary
- C. Secondary-tertiary
- D. Neurosyphilis-primary

70. The type of syphilis that requires multiple injections is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Primary
- B. Tertiary
- C. Secondary
- D. Neurosyphilis

## ANSWER KEY

### Exercise 1

- 1. D
- 2. C
- 3. C
- 4. C
- 5. B
- 6. A
- 7. D
- 8. C

### Exercise 2

- 9. A
- 10. B
- 11. D
- 12. B
- 13. A
- 14. D

### Exercise 3

- 15. D
- 16. D
- 17. D
- 18. B

### Exercise 4

- 19. D
- 20. A
- 21. C
- 22. C
- 23. B
- 24. D
- 25. D

### Exercise 5

- 26. D
- 27. C
- 28. D
- 29. B
- 30. B
- 31. C
- 32. A
- 33. D
- 34. D

### Exercise 6

- 35. D
- 36. D
- 37. C
- 38. B
- 39. C
- 40. D

### Exercise 7

- 41. B
- 42. D
- 43. D
- 44. A
- 45. D
- 46. D
- 47. D
- 48. B

### Exercise 8

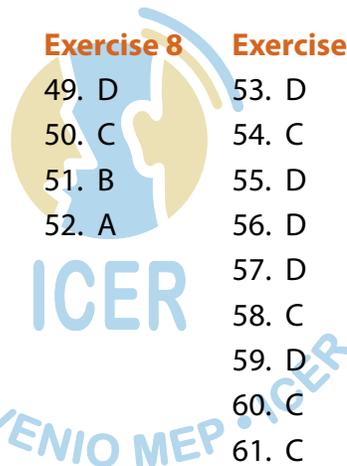
- 49. D
- 50. C
- 51. B
- 52. A

### Exercise 9

- 53. D
- 54. C
- 55. D
- 56. D
- 57. D
- 58. C
- 59. D
- 60. C
- 61. C

### Exercise 10

- 62. D
- 63. D
- 64. B
- 65. C
- 66. D
- 67. D
- 68. A
- 69. B
- 70. B



# Bachillerato a tu medida 2 • 2017

## *Do you Need Reinforcement on Cognitive target #2?*

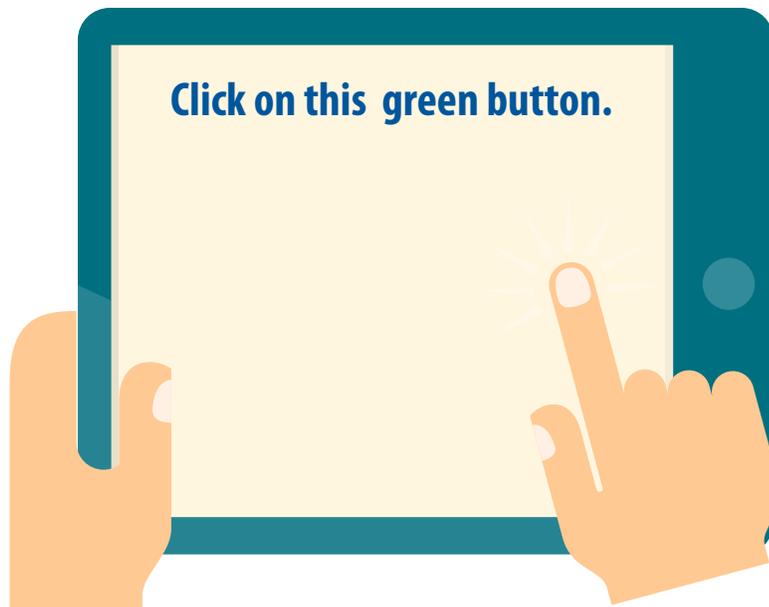
### *“Our Democratic Tradition”*

#### **Want to know more on verbs like:**

*elect • last • supervise • understand • abolish • lead • win • oversee • avoid • gain*

#### **Expressions such as:**

*it is believed • army was abolished • nowadays • civil • war*



# Practice #2



**Our democratic  
Tradition.**

# VOCABULARY

## OUR DEMOCRATIC TRADITION

**military coup**



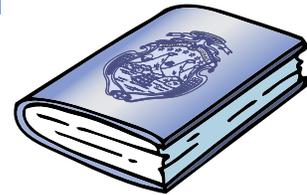
**laws**



**magistrates**



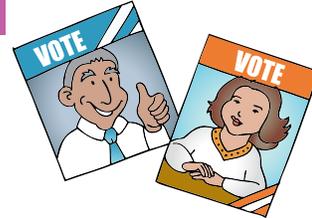
**constitution**



**freedom**



**candidates**



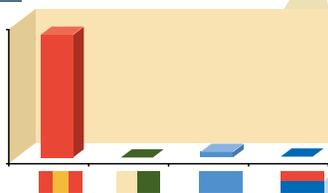
**voters**



**elections**



**polls**



**deputies**



**political power**



# PRACTICE #2:

## OUR DEMOCRATIC TRADITION

### Read the text carefully

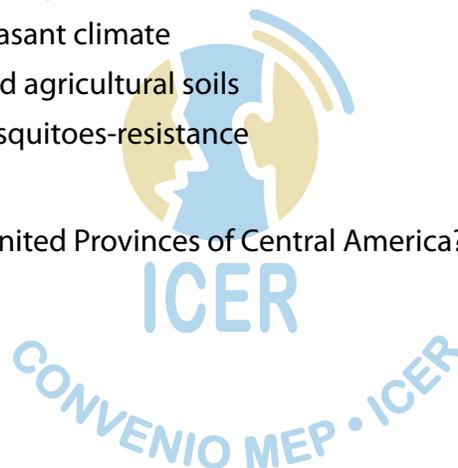
Although explored by the Spanish early in the 16th century, initial attempts at colonizing Costa Rica proved unsuccessful due to a combination of factors, including disease from mosquito-infested swamps, brutal heat, resistance by natives, and pirate **raids** (a sudden surprise attack). It was not until 1563 that a permanent settlement of Cartago was established in the cooler, fertile central highlands. The area remained a colony for some two and a half centuries. In 1821, Costa Rica became one of several Central American provinces that jointly declared their independence from Spain. Two years later it joined the United Provinces of Central America, but this federation disintegrated in 1838, at which time Costa Rica proclaimed its sovereignty and independence. Since the late 19th century, only two brief periods of violence have **marred** (happened-occurred-took place) since the country's democratic development. In 1949, Costa Rica dissolved its armed forces. Although it still maintains a large agricultural sector, Costa Rica has expanded its economy to include strong technology and tourism industries. The standard of living is relatively high. Land ownership is widespread.

*Adapted from <https://democracychronicles.org/costa-ricas-democracy/>*

### Exercise 1

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

- Factors such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. Stopped Spanish colonization in the 16th. hundredts.
  - heat-resistance- infested mosquitoes
  - mosquitoes-resistance-pleasant climate
  - pleasant climate-raids-good agricultural soils
  - Good agricultural soils-mosquitoes-resistance
- When did Costa Rica join the United Provinces of Central America? In \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1563
  - 1821
  - 1823
  - 1949





3. What 2 events occurred in 1838? The 2 events are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- A. independence- joining to federation
  - B. proclamation of sovereignty -joining to federation
  - C. joining to federation- declaration of independence from Spain
  - D. disintegration of United Provinces of Central America- proclamation of sovereignty X
4. When was the armed force abolished in Costa Rica?
- A. 1821
  - B. 1823
  - C. 1838
  - D. 1949

### Read the text

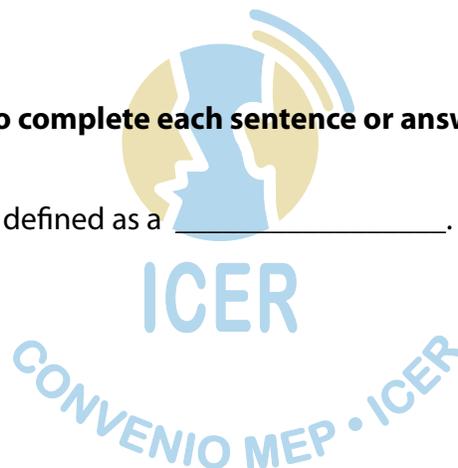
Costa Rica's political system is defined by the 1949 Constitution as a democratic republic run by an elected president and the Council of Government, a 19-member cabinet. The Legislative Assembly, composed of 57 elected members, represents the country's seven provinces. Candidates for the presidential election must be **secular**(civil, earthly, laical, lay, nonspiritual, profane, state, temporal, worldly )citizens, and are only allowed to serve one term. Voting is required by all citizens between ages of 18-70. Elections are held every four years on the first Sunday in February, and are overseen by a Special Electoral Tribunal. Each of the seven provinces of Costa Rica is run by a mayor who is appointed by the citizens through elections. The provinces – Alajuela, Cartago, Guanacaste, Heredia, Limon, Puntarenas, and San José – are divided into 81 **counties**(cantones) and 421 districts. Each district is served by a municipal **council**. (A council is a group of people who are elected to govern a local area such as a city or, in Britain, a county) which runs its everyday affairs.

*Adapted from <https://democracychronicles.org/costa-ricas-democracy/>*

### Exercise 2

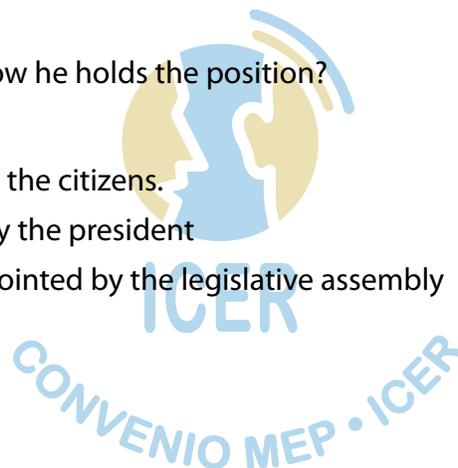
**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

5. How is Costa Rica defined? It is defined as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 81 counties
  - B. 421 districts
  - C. 1949 constitution
  - D. democratic republic





6. Costa Rica is run by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. district council-president
  - B. mayor-municipal council
  - C. president-Council of government
  - D. municipal council-legislative assembly
7. A secular is a \_\_\_\_\_ citizen.
- A. loudly
  - B. worldly
  - C. proudly
  - D. broadly
8. The council Government is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ members.
- A. nineteenth
  - B. eighteenth
  - C. seventeenth
  - D. ninety-eighth
9. Costa Rica has elections \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. every 8 years-the first Sunday of February
  - B. every 4 years-the first Sunday of February
  - C. every 12 years- the first week of February
  - D. every 6 years- the first Monday of September
10. Who runs the provinces and how he holds the position?
- A. The major – by contest.
  - B. The major -he is elected by the citizens.
  - C. The governor-appointed by the president
  - D. The municipal council-appointed by the legislative assembly





11. How are Costa Rica's seven provinces divided? They are divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 421 councils-81 districts
  - B. 81 counties-421 districts
  - C. 81 cantones-214 districts
  - D. 214 cantones-81 districts
12. What's the function of the municipal council? The function of the municipal council is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. run the everyday issues of the local area X
  - B. run the everyday affairs of the external areas
  - C. meet every month to discuss the local area issues
  - D. meet every year to analyze the country's political affairs

### Read the text carefully

## Democracy

by Anup Shah

Democracy ("rule by the people" when translated from its Greek meaning) is seen as one of the ultimate ideals that modern civilizations **strive**(to make a great effort to do something or to get something) to create, or preserve. Democracy as a system of governance is supposed to allow extensive representation and inclusiveness of as many people and views as possible to **feed** (encourage, foster, fuel, minister to, strengthen, supply) into the functioning of a fair and just society. Democratic principles run in line with the ideals of universal freedoms such as the right to free speech.

Fundamentally, democracy is seen as a form of governance by the people, for the people. This is often implemented through elected representatives, which therefore requires free, transparent, and fair elections, in order to achieve legitimacy.

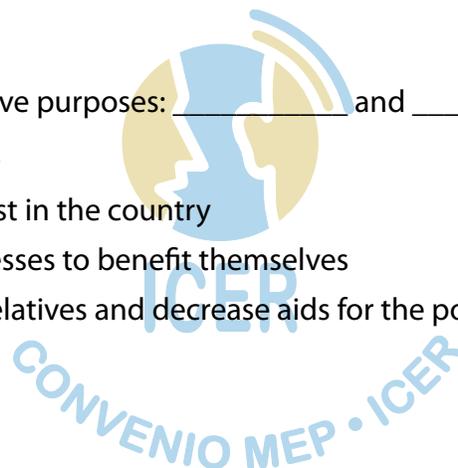
The ideals of democracy are so appealing to citizens around the world, that many have sacrificed their **livelihoods** (source of income, subsistence, sustenance, work) even their lives, to fight for it. Indeed, our era of "civilization" is characterized as much by war and conflict as it is by peace and democracy. The twentieth century alone has often been called "the century of war."

However, even in established democracies, there are pressures that threaten various democratic foundations. A democratic system's openness also allows it to attract those with **vested**(to have a very strong reason for acting in a particular way, for example to protect your money, power, or reputation) interests to use the democratic process as a means to attain power and influence, even if they do not hold democratic principles dear. This may also signal a weakness in the way some democracies are set up. In principle, there may be various ways to address this, but in reality once power is attained by those who do not genuinely support democracy, rarely is it easily given up.

### Exercise 3

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

13. Democracy in Greek means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ruled by the people
  - B. ruled by the president
  - C. ruled by the executive power
  - D. ruled by the municipal councils
14. According to democracy, there should be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. few government members- lots of views
  - B. views-inclusiveness of many laws to rule the people
  - C. few representation of people-lots of government members
  - D. representation and inclusiveness of the majority of the people-views
15. How is the governance of democracy implemented? It is implemented by means of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. elected representatives
  - B. a dictator leading the people
  - C. a person appointed by a group of people
  - D. a group who appoint themselves as the government
16. Democracy is used for 2 negative purposes: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. attain power and influence
  - B. charge taxes- doesn't invest in the country
  - C. steal land and open businesses to benefit themselves
  - D. increase policies to favor relatives and decrease aids for the poor





## Read the text

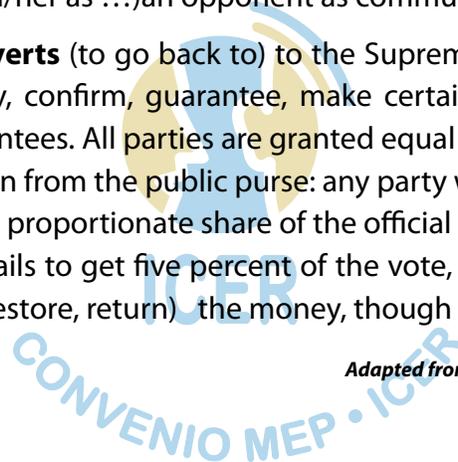
### ELECTIONS

Costa Rica's national elections, held every four years, always on the first Sunday of February, reaffirm the pride Ticos feel for their democratic system. Costa Rican citizens enjoy universal **suffrage** (the right of people to vote for a government or national leader) --everyone, male and female, over 18 has the vote--and citizens are automatically registered to vote on their 18th birthday, when they are issued a voter identity card. Since 1959 voting has been **compulsory** (de rigeur, forced, imperative, mandatory, obligatory, required, requisite) for all citizens under 70 years of age. After being **ushered** (show them where they should go, often by going with them) into voting **booths** (places where people go to vote in an election) by schoolchildren **decked out** (decorated with or dressed) in party colors, voters indicate their political preferences with a thumbprint beneath a photograph of the candidates of their choice. Splitting votes across party lines is common, as separate **ballots** (A ballot is a secret vote in which people select a candidate in an election, or express their opinion about something) are issued for the presidency, legislature, and municipal councils; disillusioned voters register their **dissent** (to express disagreement with a decision or opinion, especially one that is supported by most people or by people in authority) with the dominant parties by turning in blank ballots. If the president-elect fails to receive 40% of the vote, a special runoff election is held for the two top contenders.

The daily press is full of political messages for months preceding an election. Most papers take an **overt** (done or shown in an open and obvious way) partisan **stance** (position, stand, standpoint, viewpoint) and journalists "print news stories that may be extremely **biased** (distorted, one-sided, partial, predisposed, prejudiced), and allow supporters of opposing points of view to reply the next day," say the Biesanzes in their book, *The Costa Ricans*. As in the U.S., campaigns tend to stress personalities rather than issues, with one blessed difference: attacking your opponent's personal life is considered taboo. "Costa Ricans may copy a lot of things Americans do," said Figueres, «but they would never use sex scandals against their worst enemies.» The Supreme Electoral Tribunal rules on campaign issues and can prohibit the use of political **smears** (to spread unpleasant and untrue rumors or accusations about them in order to damage their reputation), such as **branding** (presentation of the candidate to the public in a way that makes it easy for people to recognize or identify him/her as ...) an opponent as communist.

Control of the police force also **reverts** (to go back to) to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal during election campaigns to help **ensure** (certify, confirm, guarantee, make certain, make sure, secure, warrant) the integrity of all constitutional guarantees. All parties are granted equal air time on radio and television, and all campaign costs are largely drawn from the public purse: any party with five percent or more of the vote in the prior election can apply for a proportionate share of the official campaign fund, equal to 0.5 percent of the national budget. If a party fails to get five percent of the vote, it is legally required to **refund** (give back, pay back, reimburse, repay, restore, return) the money, though this rarely happens.

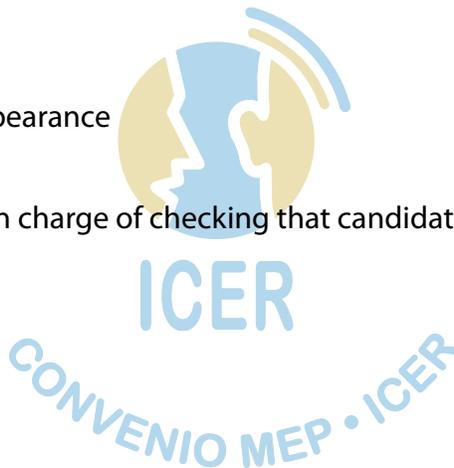
Adapted from <http://philip.greenspun.com/cr/moon/government>



### Exercise 4

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

17. Ages for voting range from \_\_\_\_\_ to 70 in Costa Rica.
- A. 17-68
  - B. 20-67
  - C. 18-70
  - D. 19-71
18. How do voters indicate their candidate's choice?
- A. Marking the candidates' face with an X
  - B. Coloring the face of the candidate chosen
  - C. Putting a check under the candidate's picture
  - D. Thumbprint under the picture of the candidate
19. To become president, the candidate must receive a \_\_\_\_\_ of all the votes.
- A. 35%
  - B. 40%
  - C. 60%
  - D. 90%
20. According to the text, the press concentrates more on \_\_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_ of the candidates.
- A. personalities- issues
  - B. looks-speaking abilities
  - C. possession-family matters
  - D. family matters-physical appearance
21. \_\_\_\_\_ in in charge of checking that candidates do no attack each other outside the established parameter.
- A. Supreme Court
  - B. Executive Branch
  - C. Legislative assembly
  - D. Supreme Electoral Tribunal





## Read the text attentively

### Government Branches

Costa Rica is a democratic republic, as defined by the 1949 Constitution. The government is divided into independent executive, legislative, and judicial branches, with “separation of powers” **consecrated** under Article 9 of the Constitution (none of the powers, for example, can delegate to another the exercise of its functions). In 1969 an amendment ruled that neither the **incumbent** president nor any former president may be reelected (they must also be secular citizens; i.e. not a priest).

The **executive branch** is composed of the president, two vice presidents, and a cabinet of 17 members called the Council of Government (Consejo de Gobierno).

**Legislative power** is **vested** (authorize, be devolved upon, bestow, confer, consign, empower, endow, entrust, place, put in the hands of, settle) in the National Assembly, a unicameral body composed of 57 members elected by proportional representation. *Deputies* are elected for a four-year term and can be reelected only after four more. The Assembly holds the power to **amend** (alter, better, change, correct, enhance, fix, improve, mend, modify, rectify, reform, remedy, repair, revise) the president’s budget and to appoint the comptroller general, who checks public expenditures and prevents the executive branch from overspending. The Assembly can **override** (annul, cancel, countermand, discount, disregard, ignore, nullify, outweigh, overrule, reverse, set aside, supersede, take no account of) presidential decisions by two-thirds majority vote and reserves unto itself the **sole** right to declare war. If the power of the legislature to go against the president’s wishes is a cause of constant friction (Costa Rica is governed through compromise: a **tempest** (commotion, disturbance, ferment, furore, storm, tumult) may **rage** (a strong anger that is difficult to control) at the surface, but a compromise resolution is generally being worked out behind the scenes), and presidents have not been cowardly in using such tools as the executive decree to **usurp** (appropriate, assume, commandeer, infringe upon, take, take over) power to themselves.

The **judicial power**: The Supreme Court exercises judicial power. The constitutional chamber reviews the constitutionality of legislation, executive decrees, and all habeas corpus warrants. The Legislative Assembly also appoints **Supreme Court** judges--“as many Magistrates as are necessary for adequate service”--for minimum terms of eight years. They are automatically reappointed unless voted out by the Legislative Assembly. Currently there are 24 judges on the Supreme Court. These judges, in turn, select judges for the civil and penal courts. Together, the courts have done much to **enforce** constitutional checks on presidential power. The courts also appoint the three “permanent” magistrates of the **Special Electoral Tribunal**, an independent body which oversees each election and is given far-reaching powers. The Tribunal **appointees** (the people designated-selected) serve **staggered** (arrange them so that they do not all happen at the same time) six-year terms and are appointed one every two years to minimize partisanship (two additional temporary magistrates are appointed a year before each election).

**Institutional oversight** (administration, care, charge, control, custody, direction, handling, inspection, keeping, management, superintendence, supervision, surveillance)

A Comptroller General, Procurator General, and an **Ombudsman** oversee the government and operate



autonomously. These institutions have the right to scrutinize, investigate and prosecute government contracts. In addition, they may impose procedural requirements on most political and governmental agencies. The actions of politicians and political parties are frequently researched by these institutions.

### Exercise 5

**Complete the statements based on the previous text.**

22. The branches of Costa Rica's government are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
23. The executive branch is formed by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
24. The National assembly has 57 members.
25. The Legislative Assambly's functions are : \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
26. The Judicial power is in the hands of \_\_\_\_\_.
27. The functions of the constitutional Chamber is to review \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
28. Another responsibility of the Supreme Court is \_\_\_\_\_.
29. The Special electoral Tribunal role is \_\_\_\_\_.
30. The \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ oversee the government.

### Provincial Organization

The nation's seven provinces--Alajuela, Cartago, Guanacaste, Heredia, Limón, Puntarenas, and San José--are each ruled by a Mayor elected by local citizens. The provinces are subdivided into 81 cantones (counties), divided into a total of 421 districts ruled by municipal councils. The provinces play only one important role: as electoral districts for the National Assembly. The number of deputies for each province is determined by that province's population, with one member for each 30,000 people; seats are **allotted** according to the proportion of the vote for each party. In the past three decades, the municipalities have steadily lost their prerogatives to central authority and now are relegated to fulfilling such functions as garbage collection, public lighting, and upkeep of streets.

*Adapted from <http://philip.greenspun.com/cr/moon/government>*



### Exercise 6

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text**

31. Who governs Costa Rica's provinces? The provinces are governed by the\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Mayor
  - B. President
  - C. Supreme Court
  - D. Comptroller General
32. The provinces mayor is designated by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Supreme Court
  - B. Electoral Tribunal
  - C. Legislative Assembly
  - D. election of local citizens
33. The counties and districts are governed by \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Judicial branch
  - B. Executive branch
  - C. Municipal council
  - D. Legislative Assembly
34. The role the provinces play is as\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. creator of laws
  - B. dictator of unconstitutionality
  - C. amend the president decrees
  - D. electoral districts for the National Assembly
35. For every 30.000 people in the province \_\_\_\_\_deputy is appointed.
- A. one
  - B. two
  - C. five
  - D. three





36. What do municipalities do nowadays? They \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Rule the counties
  - B. Create laws
  - C. Distribute food for the ones in need
  - D. Collect garbage, fix public lighting, and upkeep streets

### Read the data carefully

## Political parties

Currently, there are nine active political parties with representation in the Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica. An additional twelve parties ran, but did not receive enough votes to earn a seat in the assembly, making the total number of active parties in Costa Rica twenty-one. Starting in the 2000s, disagreement about many of the neo-liberal policies promoted by the dominant PLN caused the traditional party system of alliances among a few parties to fracture. Although still a stable country, the shift toward many political parties and away from PUSC and PLN is a recent development. Various elected positions within the country, such as mayors and city council members, are held by many different national and local political parties.

Party Name (English)	Party Name (Spanish)	Ideology	Historic Notes
National Liberation Party	Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN)	Centrist, social democracy	Founded in 1951. Controlled the legislative assembly since inception and presidency for all but four elections.
Citizens' Action Party	Partido Acción Ciudadana (PAC)	Progressive, social democracy	Founded in 2002. Won presidential election of 2014.
Broad Front	Frente Amplio (FA)	Green, progressivism, humanism	Founded in 2004. Never controlled presidency.
Social Christian Unity Party	Partido Unidad Social Cristiana, (PUSC)	Conservatism	Founded 1983 by four opposition parties. The main historical opposition to PLN. Three presidential victories in 1990, 1998, and 2002.
Libertarian Movement	Partido Movimiento Libertario (PML)	Classical liberalism, conservatism	Founded 1994. Never controlled presidency.
Costa Rican Renewal Party	Partido Renovación Costarricense (PRC)	Christian democracy, conservatism, right-wing	Founded in 1995. Never controlled presidency.
National Restoration Party (Costa Rica)	Partido Restauración Nacional (PRN)	Social Christianity, conservatism, right-wing	Founded in 2005. Never controlled presidency.
Accessibility without Exclusion	Partido Accesibilidad sin Exclusión (PASE)	Single issue, rights for people with disabilities	Founded 2001. Never controlled presidency.
Christian Democratic Alliance	Alianza Demócrata Cristiana (ADC)	Conservative, provincial (Cartago)	Founded in 2012.

Party Name (English)	Party Name (Spanish)	Ideology	Historic Notes
National Union Party	Partido Unión Nacional (PUN)	Conservatism, Center-right	Founded in 1901. Has existed in various forms and coalition parties until 2010. Won the presidency four times (1902, 1928, 1948, 1958, 1966). 1948 election was unrecognized. Defunct as of 2010.
National Rescue Party	Partido Rescate Nacional (PRN)	Center-left, Moderate socialist	Founded in 1996. Held one legislative seat in 2006. Defunct as of 2010.
Union for Change Party	Partido Unión para el Cambio (PUC)	Centrist, social democracy	Founded in 2005. Existed for one election cycle as protest from ex-PLN members. Defunct as of 2010.
Homeland First Party	Partido Patria Primero (PP)	Conservative, social democracy, Catholic interest	Founded in 2006. Existed for one election cycle as a protest from ex-PAC members. Defunct as of 2010.
National Democrat Alliance Party	Partido Alianza Democrática Nacionalista	Social democracy, nationalist	Founded in 2004. Opposed CAFTA. Defunct as of 2010.
National Integration Party	Partido Integración Nacional (PIN)	Conservatism, center right	Founded in 1998. Active as of 2014 election.

*Taken from Internet*

### Exercise 7

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text

37. Christian Democratic Alliance was founded in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1983
- B. 1995
- C. 2004
- D. 2012

38. PML is the acronym in Spanish for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Homeland First Party
- B. Libertarian Movement
- C. Union for Change Party
- D. National Integration Party



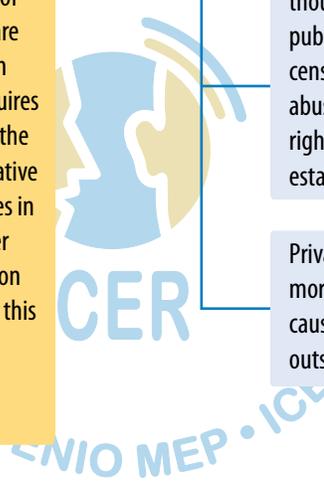
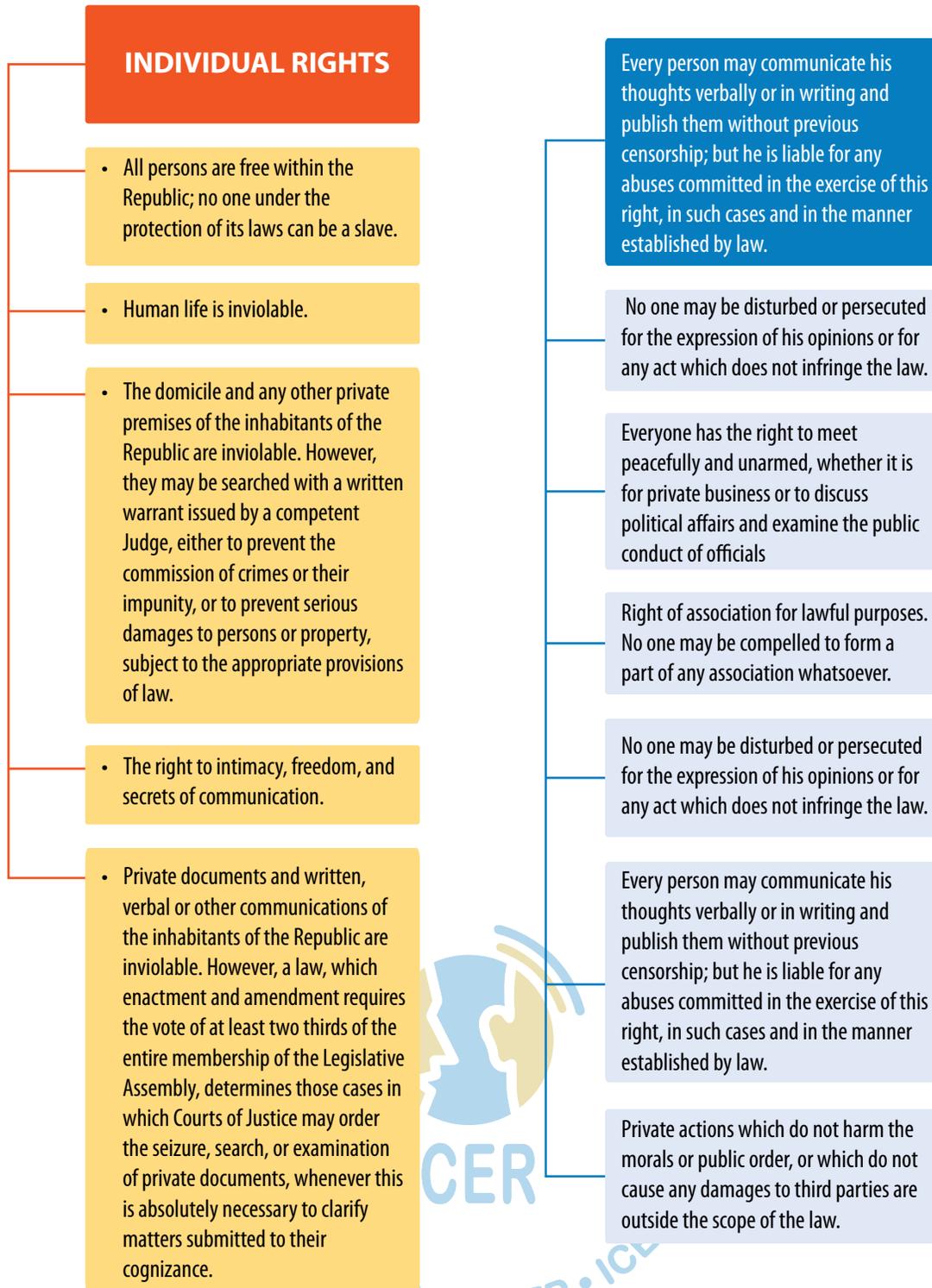


39. Union for Change Party is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Centrist, social democracy
  - B. Social democracy, nationalist
  - C. Center-left, Moderate socialist
  - D. Conservative, social democracy, Catholic interest
40. \_\_\_\_\_ held on seat in Congress in 2006
- A. Broad Front
  - B. Homeland First Party
  - C. National Rescue Party
  - D. Accessibility without Exclusion
41. The political Party that won the presidency in 1902, 1928, 1948, 1958, 1966 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. National Union Party
  - B. Costa Rican Renewal Party
  - C. National Democrat Alliance Party
  - D. National Restoration Party (Costa Rica)
42. The Citizens' Action Party ideology is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Centrist, social democracy
  - B. Social democracy, nationalist
  - C. Progressive, social democracy
  - D. Social Christianity, conservatism, right-wing

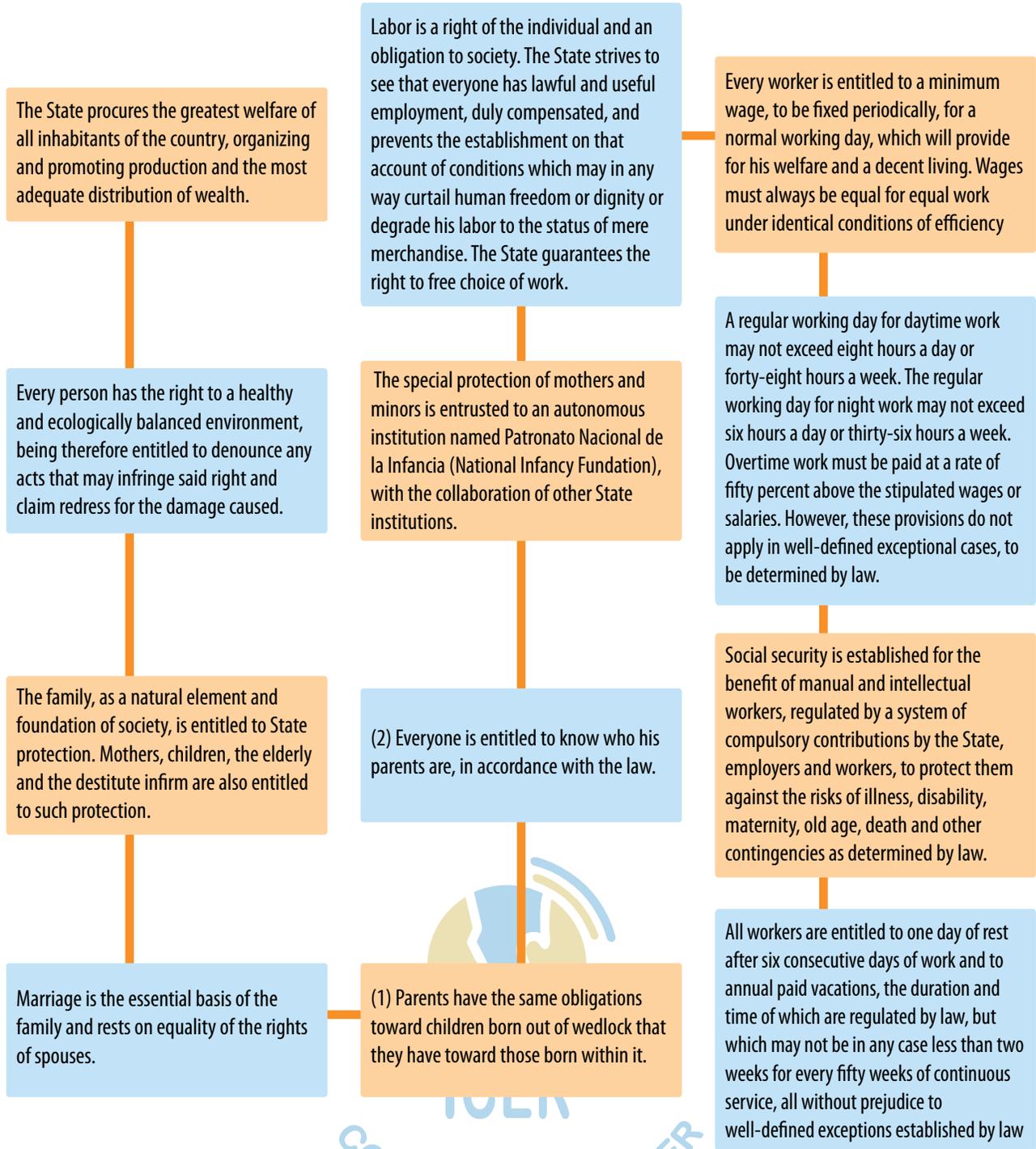


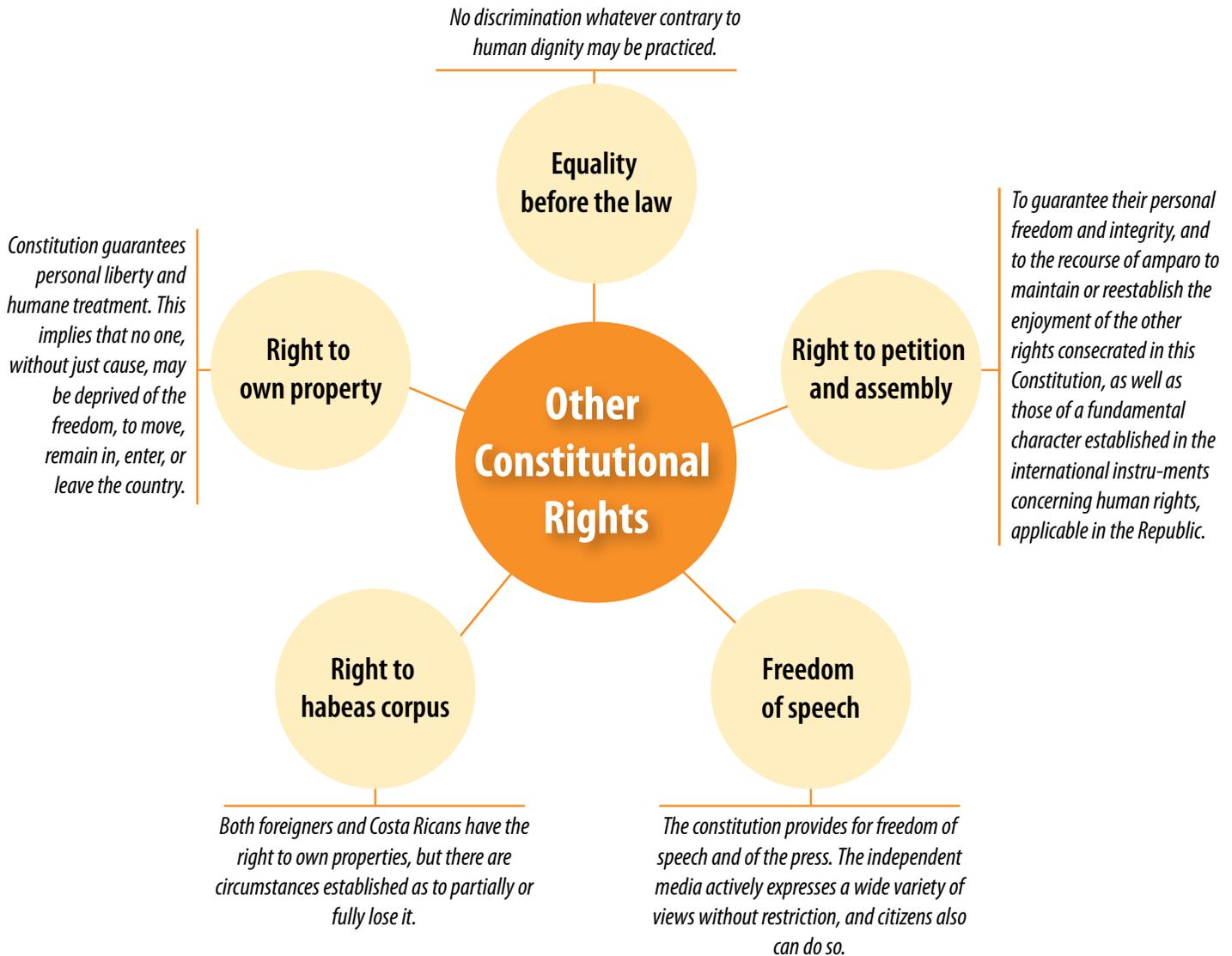
Read the Information in charts 1 and 2

Chart #1



**Chart #2: Social Rights**





### Exercise 8

Look at the list of rights below and identify them with an “I” if it is individual and an “S” if it is social.

43. The right to intimacy, freedom, and secrets of communication. \_\_\_\_\_
44. Everyone is entitled to know who his parents are, in accordance with the law. \_\_\_\_\_
45. Every worker is entitled to a minimum wage, to be fixed periodically, for a normal working day, which will provide for his welfare and a decent living. Wages must always be equal for equal work under identical conditions of efficiency. \_\_\_\_\_
46. Right of association for lawful purposes. No one may be compelled to form a part of any association whatsoever. \_\_\_\_\_

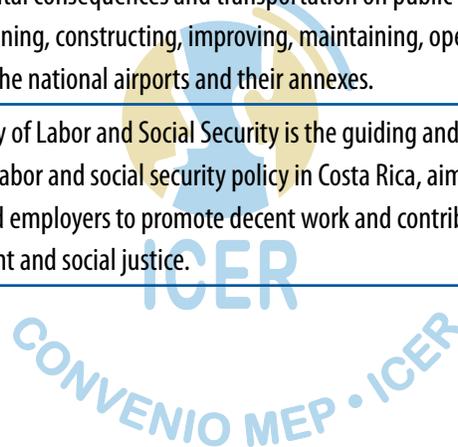


47. Parents have the same obligations toward children born out of wedlock that they have toward those born within it. \_\_\_\_\_
48. No one may be disturbed or persecuted for the expression of his opinions or for any act which does not infringe the law. \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the text**

**Costa Rica’s Ministries**

MINISTRY	FUNCTION	TRANSLATION
Ministry of Environment & Energy (Minae)	The Ministry of the Environment and Energy of Costa Rica (MINAE for its Spanish acronym) is the institution in charge of administering the resources of Costa Rica destined to the protection of the environment, and related.	Ministerio del Ambiente y Energía
Health Ministry	Ministry of Public Health is the Costa Rican ministerial portfolio charged with overseeing public health. Among its work is the management of the country’s health system, supervision of public hospitals and the Costa Rican Social Security Fund, as well as the issuance of health permits for businesses, public events and businesses.	Ministerio de Salud
Ministry of Public Works and Transportation	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MOPT-Spanish acronym) Determine the order of priorities in road, port and airport constructions. Regulate, control and monitor transport by rail and tramway. It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Works to plan, build and improve roads and highways, to maintain roads and to collaborate with municipalities in the preservation of the roads. Concerning “Transport”, it is responsible for regulating, controlling and monitoring traffic, its environmental consequences and transportation on public roads, as well as planning, constructing, improving, maintaining, operating and managing the national airports and their annexes.	Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Transporte
Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS)	The Ministry of Labor and Social Security is the guiding and executing agency for labor and social security policy in Costa Rica, aimed at workers and employers to promote decent work and contribute to development and social justice.	Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social





MINISTRY	FUNCTION	TRANSLATION
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG-Spanish acronym)   The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, whose mission is agricultural and rural development, based on the economic and social improvement of the country, the quality of life of its inhabitants and the preservation of natural resources, through the implementation of processes of generation and transfer of technology, formulation and operation of agricultural policies and the issuance and application of phyto-zoo-sanitary standards.	Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Ministry of Communication	Ministry of Communication serves as a liaison (enlace) between government and the media.	Ministerio de Comunicación
Ministry of Culture & Youth	The Ministry of Culture and Youth is the Costa Rican institution in charge of the coordination of cultural life in the country. The work of the Ministry is divided into Directorate of Culture, Visual Arts, Performing Arts, Music, Patrimony, Library System, College of Costa Rica and Youth.	Ministerio de Cultura y Juventud
Ministry of Economy, Industry, & Trade	The Ministry of Economy, Industry and Trade promotes and supports the development and competitiveness of the country's industrial and commercial sector.	Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Comercio
Ministry of Public Education	The Ministry of Public Education is a body responsible for ensuring high-quality education throughout the country. It coordinates the curriculum policy-making process and submits it to consultation with the higher authorities. It establishes guidelines for the implementation of policies related to curriculum development in all areas of the education system. Coordinates actions related to the design and evaluation of plans and curricula for different levels among others.	Ministerio de Educación Pública
Ministry of Foreign Relations and Cult	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica is the ministry responsible for administering foreign policy in Costa Rica. Among its functions is to manage the proper functioning of Costa Rica's diplomatic headquarters abroad and to dictate the guidelines to follow, accredit the diplomatic personnel resident in the country and issue official communications regarding international politics.	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
Ministry of Foreign Trade	Foreign Trade participate in the formulation, planning and coordination of tariff, credit, foreign exchange, insurance and financial measures necessary for the promotion of international trade, financing of the export sector and external economic cooperation in the field of investment and foreign trade	Ministerio de Comercio Exterior



MINISTRY	FUNCTION	TRANSLATION
Ministry of National Planning & Economic Policy	The Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy is in charge of advising and providing technical support to the Presidency as well as formulating, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating government strategies and priorities. It also defines a country development strategy, which includes medium- and long-term goals.	Ministerio de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica
Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements	Design, regulate and implement the national policy and actions of the sector in matters of housing, urban planning, construction and sanitation. Likewise, to exercise shared competences with regional and local governments in urban planning, urban development and sanitation, according to Law. Formulate, direct, coordinate, execute, supervise and evaluate the policy of promotion of the sectors involved. Formulate national sectorial development plans. To supervise and supervise compliance with the regulatory framework related to its field of competence. Grant and recognize rights through authorizations, permits, licenses and concessions.	Ministerio de Vivienda y Asentamientos Humanos
Ministry of Justice and Peace	It is the ministerial body in charge of administering the country's prisons, attending the rehabilitation and social reintegration of the prison population and representing the interests of the State through the Attorney General's Office in Costa Rica. In addition, it is responsible for representing the State in litigation in the public interest, recording all acts and contracts determined by law, proposing and executing prison policies and programs, inscribing movable and immovable property, intellectual and industrial property rights, legal entities and others.	Ministerio de Justicia y Paz
Ministry of the Presidency	Among its functions there are: to coordinate the inter-ministerial and inter-institutional work, to be an interlocutor between the President and the Legislative Assembly along with other similar tasks to those in other countries that fall on a Chief of Cabinet or Prime Minister	Ministerio de la Presidencia
Ministry of Public Security, Governance & Police	It is the ministry responsible for citizen security, the organization of police forces, the repression of crime and, if necessary, the defense of national sovereignty. Other things on issues such as Migration, Local Development and certain police work. Among its work is coordinating the National Migration Council and administering border controls.	Ministerio de Seguridad Pública, Gobernación y Policía
Ministry of Science, Technology & Telecommunications	Ministry of Science, Technology and Telecommunications is responsible for implementing policies related to science, technology and productive innovation.	Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Telecomunicaciones



MINISTRY	FUNCTION	TRANSLATION
Ministry of Sports	The Costa Rican Institute of Sport and Recreation is in charge of watching over the development of the country's sports activities. The primary function of the Institute is the promotion, support and encouragement of the individual and collective practice of sport and the recreation of the inhabitants of the Republic, an activity considered of public interest because the integral health of the population is compromised. Encourage the strengthening of private organizations related to sport and recreation, within an adequate regulatory legal framework.	Ministerio del Deporte
Ministry of Tourism	Promote the tourist industry and the image of the country as a tourist destination.	Ministerio de Turismo
Ministry of Women's Affairs / National Institute of Women	National Institute of Women's Affairs is in charge of protecting and defending women and applying the laws against domestic violence and the integration of women.	Ministerio de Asuntos de la Mujer/Instituto Nacional de la Mujer
Ministry of Finance	It is in charge of: Tax and customs administration and policy, control and collection. Financial and budget administration, internal control, and public accounting. Administration of internal and external public debts. Patrimonial administration.	Ministerio de hacienda

Adapted from [https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministerios\\_y\\_Entidades\\_P%C3%BAblicas\\_del\\_Gobierno\\_de\\_Costa\\_Rica](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministerios_y_Entidades_P%C3%BAblicas_del_Gobierno_de_Costa_Rica) and <http://costarica-information.com/about-costa-rica/politics-and-government/international-and-government-weblinks/government-websites> Translated by M.Sc. Iris M

### Exercise 9

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

49. \_\_\_\_\_ is in charge of administering the resources of Costa Rica destined to the protection of the environment, and related
- A. Ministry of Finance
  - B. Ministry of Justice and Peace
  - C. Ministry of Environment & Energy
  - D. Ministry of Science, Technology & Telecommunications





50. The Ministry of tourism function is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. oversee public health
  - B. promote the tourist industry and the image of the country as a tourist destination
  - C. promote and supports the development and competitiveness of the country's industrial and commercial sector.
  - D. protecting and defending women and applying the laws against domestic violence and the integration of women.
51. MOPT stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Ministry of Sports
  - B. Ministry of tourism
  - C. Ministry of Justice and Peace
  - D. Ministry of Public Works and Transportation
52. Ministry of Labor and Social Security acronym is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. MAG
  - B. IMAS
  - C. MTSS
  - D. INAMU
53. Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Telecomunicaciones English translation is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Ministry of Foreign Relations and Cult
  - B. Ministry of National Planning & Economic Policy
  - C. Ministry of Public Security, Governance & Police
  - D. Ministry of Science, Technology & Telecommunications
54. Entity in charge of Tax and Customs administration and policy, control and collection. \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Ministry of Finance
  - B. Ministry of Justice and Peace
  - C. Ministry of Environment & Energy
  - D. Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements



ICER

CONVENIO MEP • ICER



55. Ministry of Public Security, Governance & Police two functions are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. citizen security- organization of police forces
  - B. applying the laws against domestic violence- oversee public health
  - C. overseeing public health - promote and supports the development and competitiveness of the country's industrial and commercial sector.
  - D. promotion, support and encouragement of the individual and collective practice of sport- promote the image of the country as a tourist destination.
56. One of the functions of the \_\_\_\_\_ is to be an interlocutor between the President and the Legislative Assembly.
- A. Ministry of Finance
  - B. Ministry of Foreign Trade
  - C. Ministry of the Presidency
  - D. Ministry of Environment & Energy
57. Ministerio de Vivienda y Asentamientos Humanos English translation into Spanish is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Ministry of Foreign Trade
  - B. Ministry of Justice and Peace
  - C. Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements
  - D. Ministry of National Planning & Economic Policy
58. Representing the interests of the State through the Attorney General's Office in Costa Rica is one of the duties of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Ministry of Foreign Trade
  - B. Ministry of Women's Affairs
  - C. Ministry of Justice and Peace
  - D. Ministry of Environment & Energy
59. \_\_\_\_\_ is a responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Cult
- A. To apply the laws against domestic violence
  - B. To promote the image of the country as a tourist destination.
  - C. To be an interlocutor between the President and the Legislative Assembly.
  - D. To manage the proper functioning of Costa Rica's diplomatic headquarters abroad





60. The \_\_\_\_\_ has the responsibility of formulating, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating government strategies and priorities.
- A. Ministry of Women's Affairs
  - B. Ministry of Public Security, Governance & Police
  - C. Ministry of National Planning & Economic Policy X
  - D. Ministry of Science, Technology & Telecommunications

## ANSWER KEY

### Exercise 1

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 4. D

### Exercise 2

- 5. D
- 6. C
- 7. B
- 8. A
- 9. B
- 10. B
- 11. B
- 12. A

### Exercise 3

- 13. A
- 14. D
- 15. A
- 16. A
- 21. D

### Exercise 4

- 17. C
- 18. D
- 19. B
- 20. A

### Exercise 5

- 22. The branches of Costa Rica's government are Executive, Legislative, Judicial.
- 23. The executive branch is formed by the president, 2 vice-presidents and 17 members of the Council of Government.
- 24. The National assembly has 57 members.
- 25. The Legislative Assembly's functions are : amend the president's budget, appoint the comptroller general, override president's decisions and is the only one with the right to declare war.
- 26. The Judicial power is in the hands of the Supreme Court.
- 27. The functions of the constitutional Chamber is to review the constitutionality of legislation, executive decrees and all habeas corpus warrants
- 28. Another responsibility of the Supreme Court is to appoint the 3 magistrates of the Special Electoral Tribunal.



29. The Special electoral Tribunal role is to oversee every election.  
30. The Comptroller General, Procurator General and an Ombudsman oversee the government.

**Exercise 6**

31. A  
32. D  
33. C  
34. D  
35. A  
36. D

**Exercise 7**

37. D  
38. B  
39. A  
40. C  
41. A  
42. C

**Exercise 8**

43. I  
44. S  
45. S  
46. I  
47. S  
48. I

**Exercise 9**

49. C  
50. B  
51. D  
52. C  
53. D  
54. A  
55. A  
56. C  
57. C  
58. C  
59. D  
60. C



# Bachillerato a tu medida 2 • 2017

## *Do you Need Reinforcement on Cognitive target #3?*

### *“Careers, jobs and lifestyles”*

#### **Want to know more on verbs like:**

*offer • started • was • win • sing • looking for • seek*

#### **Expressions such as:**

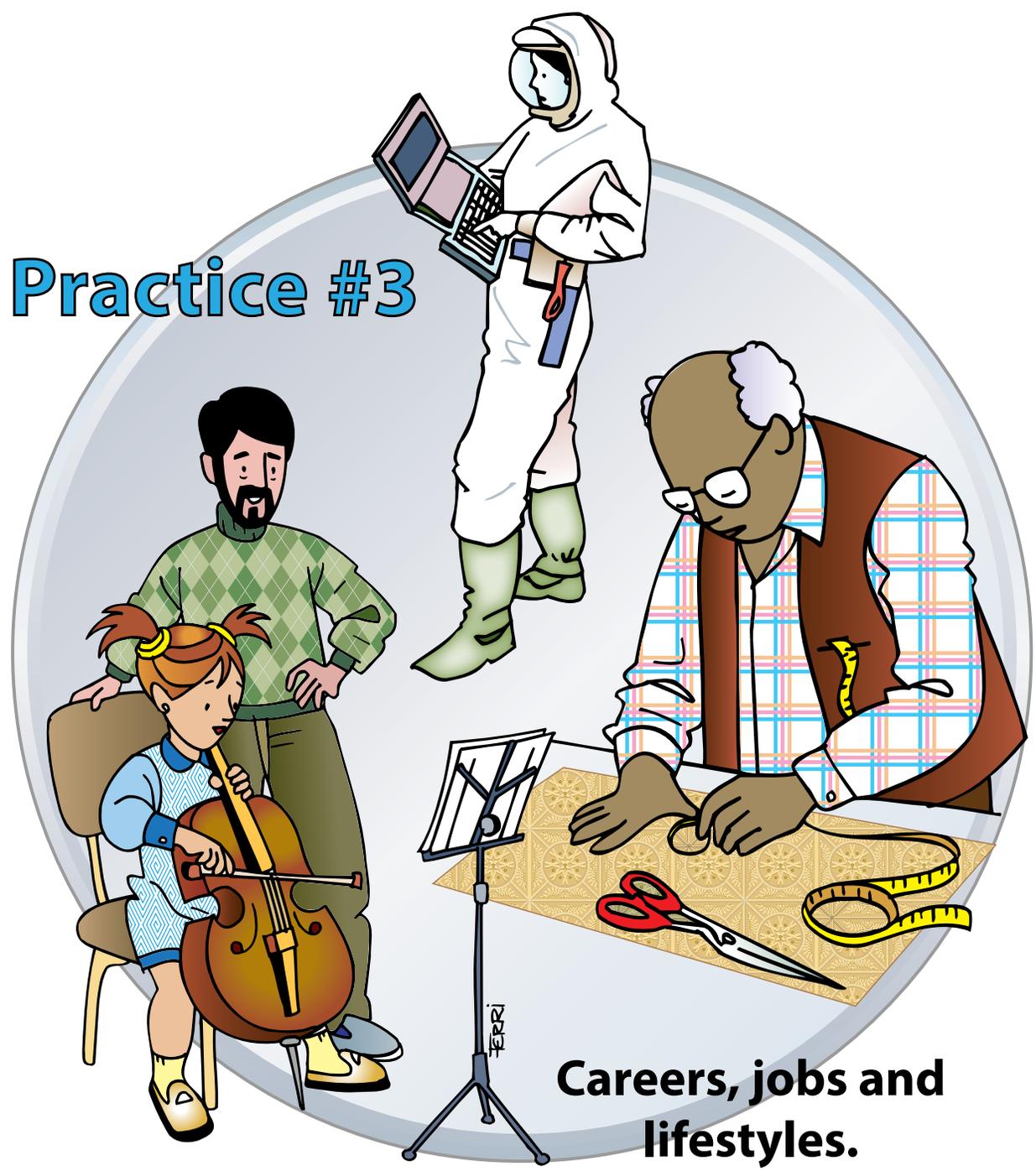
*looking for • during his/her career • at least • position • working rights •  
low salary • well known and more*

#### **Prepositions like:**

*in with • only*



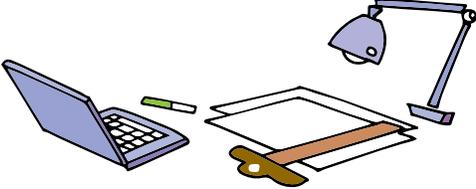
# Practice #3



**Careers, jobs and lifestyles.**

# VOCABULARY

## CAREERS, JOBS AND LIFESTYLES

<p><b>speakers</b></p> 	<p><b>career</b></p> 
<p><b>command of</b></p> 	<p><b>trade</b></p> 
<p><b>requirements</b></p> 	<p><b>profession</b></p> 
<p><b>skills</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fluency in oral-written english.</li> <li>- Leadership.</li> <li>- University degree in Engineering.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>professional</b></p> 
<p><b>team trainer</b></p> 	<p><b>job</b></p> 
<p><b>nickname</b></p> 	<p><b>occupation</b></p> 

# PRACTICE #3:

## CAREERS, JOBS AND LIFESTYLES

### Read the text carefully

Before we get into the topic of careers, jobs and lifestyles it is important to have certain terms clear.

**Profession vs trade:** A **professional** is an individual who has gone to College and often professional school in order to learn the technical background of a complex job. A **tradesperson** is someone who has been trained in a particular trade that more often than not uses more physical skill and dexterity. Professionals are doctors, lawyers, accountants, economists, professors, teachers, etc. Tradespeople are carpenters, auto mechanics, electricians, beauticians, waitresses and waiters, etc.

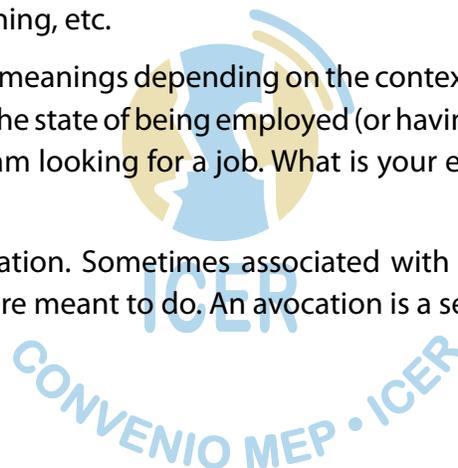
**Job and occupation:** What someone does to make money. These terms include all professions and trades. Sometimes, people look at the word job as being a more negative word, meaning I am doing something just to make money, I do not like it.

**Career:** Something you do because you just love to do it and it truly fulfills you. It can often be a job and is most often described as a job. A famous American actor, John Travolta, is **fond** of saying "My job is acting, my career is being a pilot." This means he really loves flying planes, but he makes money acting.

**Work:** A task assigned by yourself or someone else which you feel obligated to complete. A job is a form of work, and the statement "I have to go to work." typically means I have to go to my job. But work can be anything, homework, house work, mental thinking, gardening, etc.

**Employment:** Multiple meanings depending on the context. However, employment is a noun which means the state of being employed (or having a job). So, "I am seeking employment" means I am looking for a job. What is your employment means what is your job.

**Vocation** - Your occupation. Sometimes associated with a strong internal feeling that this is what you were meant to do. An avocation is a secondary job or hobby.



## Differences Between Salary and Wages

### Salary

- ▼ Salary: fixed amount of compensation which is paid for the performance of an employee given to the skilled persons who apply their proficiencies in respective fields and generate the revenues for the firm.
- ▼ cost incurred is fixed, fixed amount is paid monthly
- ▼ once decided, in the beginning, remains fixed throughout
- ▼ paid to employees who possess the skills and efficiencies in completing the office work.
- ▼ generally paid at fixed intervals i.e. monthly.
- ▼ paid on the basis of the performance of an individual.
- ▼ given to those who are engaged in administrative or office work job
- ▼ A salaried person usually has KRA i.e. key resultant area set for the month on the basis of which their performance is judged.
- ▼ Salaried persons are not paid additional compensation for any extra hours.

### Wages

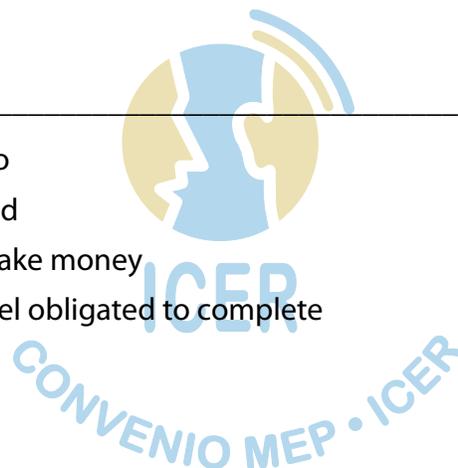
- ▼ variable amount of compensation which is paid on the basis of hours spent in finishing a certain amount of work.
- ▼ paid to the semi-skilled or unskilled worker such as carpenter, welder, electrician, etc. who work on hourly basis.
- ▼ cost is variable, because it can vary with the day to day performance of an individual.
- ▼ wage rate that keeps on changing and an individual is paid on the basis of prevailing wage rate.
- ▼ paid to the labors, who are engaged in manufacturing processes and do the work on an hourly basis.
- ▼ paid on a daily basis for the number of hours spent.
- ▼ paid on hourly basis i.e. the amount of work done in hours.
- ▼ paid to those, who are engaged in manufacturing processes that require unskilled or semi-skilled workers.
- ▼ the waged person does not have any KRA and is judged on the basis of hourly work done.
- ▼ holder does get an additional pay for the extra hours devoted by him.



### Exercise 1

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ people use physical skill and dexterity.
  - A. Trade
  - B. Career
  - C. Professional
  - D. Employment
  
2. Doctors, accountants, professors are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. trades
  - B. dexterity
  - C. employees
  - D. professionals
  
3. What someone does to make money is his/her \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. job-trade
  - B. job-profession
  - C. occupation-job
  - D. trade-profession
  
4. The definition of work is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. what you were meant to do
  - B. the state of being employed
  - C. doing something just to make money
  - D. task assigned which you feel obligated to complete



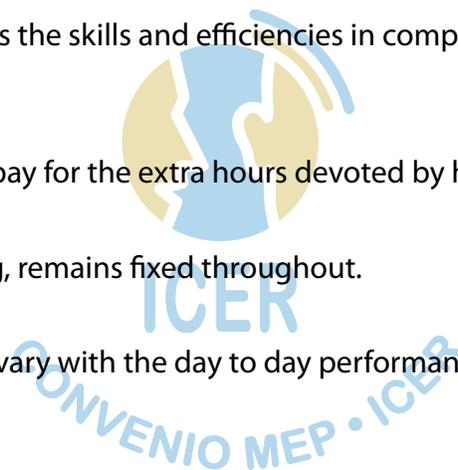


5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a job and is most often described as a job.
- A. Work
  - B. Career
  - C. Vocation
  - D. Employment

### Exercise 2

Look at the “Differences Between Salary and Wages” and identify the statements as salary (S) or wage (W)

6. given to those who are engaged in administrative or office work job. \_\_\_\_\_
7. the waged person does not have any KRA and is judged on the basis of hourly work done. \_\_\_\_\_
8. paid on a daily basis for the number of hours spent. \_\_\_\_\_
9. cost incurred is fixed, fixed amount is paid monthly. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Salaried persons are not paid additional compensation for any extra hours \_\_\_\_\_
11. variable amount of compensation which is paid on the basis of hours spent in finishing a certain amount of work. \_\_\_\_\_
12. paid to employees who possess the skills and efficiencies in completing the office work \_\_\_\_\_
13. holder does get an additional pay for the extra hours devoted by him. \_\_\_\_\_
14. once decided, in the beginning, remains fixed throughout. \_\_\_\_\_
15. cost is variable, because it can vary with the day to day performance of an individual. \_\_\_\_\_





## Read

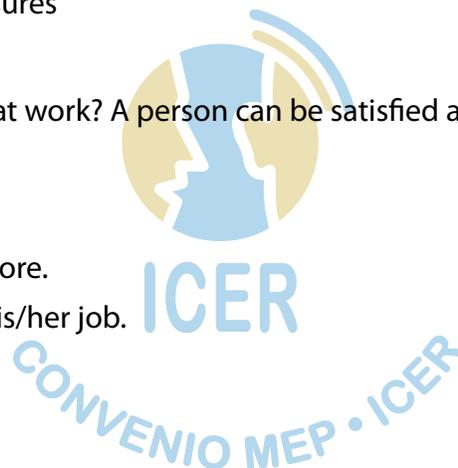
Job satisfaction is too rare, and the lack of it is hurting us emotionally and financially. Getting up in the morning to deal with a difficult client, an unpleasant boss or an unwelcoming colleague **wears us out**. To feel satisfied at a job, people need to identify the day-to-day, and often times simple pleasures. Many years of research have taught us that people feel energized when the means and the ends collide; that is, when the process of doing something becomes the goal of doing it. We can apply this principle to increase satisfaction at work by selecting work that is inherently gratifying.

<http://www.smh.com.au/lifestyle/life-and-relationships/careers-and-money/in-choosing-a-job-focus-on-fun-20170115-gts1le.html>

### Exercise 3

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

16. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ are some of the reasons why people are not satisfied at work.
- A. Lack of time, big families, low salaries
  - B. Big families-unpleasant bosses-high cost of living
  - C. Poor salaries-rigorous schedules-no payment of extra hours
  - D. Problematic clients, unwelcome colleagues, unpleasant bosses
17. What should people do to be satisfied at work?
- A. Make a lot of money
  - B. Ignore toxic colleagues
  - C. Always work extra hours
  - D. Identify the everyday pleasures
18. How can a person be satisfied at work? A person can be satisfied at work by \_\_\_\_\_
- A. working less hours.
  - B. doing what he/she likes.
  - C. working where they pay more.
  - D. taking courses related to his/her job.





## Read.

Professionals place an ever-growing emphasis on quality of life, finding the ideal job is no longer just about salary. Workers are searching for a position that fits their personality and lifestyle. Read on to discover whether your current job is a good lifestyle fit and, if not, how to find one that is.

### Understanding Your Personality and Work Style

The first step to finding a job that fits your lifestyle is getting to know yourself. Take some time to think about how you work best. Do you perform better as a team player, or do you prefer to work alone? Do you prefer having creative freedom on the job, or do you want a more structured work environment? Do you like to travel for work or stay close to home? On paper, describe what your ideal job day looks like based on what you know about yourself, and then jot down the types of jobs that fit your needs.

### Knowing What You Want

Now, make a list of what matters most to you in your career, ranking your top priorities and listing non-negotiable factors. For instance, if you want to help people in your career, you might consider a job as a physical therapist or a public service job such as a teacher. If you want to spend more time with family, you might work from home as a consultant. If you want to increase your income to decrease financial stress, look for a job in an industry that pays well, such as the finance or healthcare industry.

Knowing what you don't want in your career is just as important. For instance, you may not want to deal with hostile customers, or you might despise jobs in which you sit in front of computer screen for the majority of the day; then find the ideal job that fits your lifestyle by eliminating all options that include undesirable factors.

### Finding the Perfect Fit

If you decide to move on, make list of the companies that meet your needs and have job openings. Call the hiring manager, and request an informational interview. If the hiring manager grants your request, create a list of questions based on the job factors that are important to you to determine if the open position is your ideal job. Finding a job that fits your lifestyle may seem like a dream, but if you're willing to put in the work toward making a career shift, landing your ideal job can easily become a reality.

*Adapted from <https://www.beyond.com/articles/does-your-job-fit-your-lifestyle--20279-article.html>*





### Exercise 4

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

19. Professionals are seeking for \_\_\_\_\_ rather than money.
- A. stability
  - B. quality of life
  - C. renown companies
  - D. family environment
20. The two aspects workers are considering when looking for a job are: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. personality- lifestyle
  - B. high lifestyles-high salaries
  - C. stability-renown companies
  - D. friends-making big amounts of money
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is an aspect that is closely related to being happy in the job.
- A. Fashion
  - B. Emotions
  - C. Personality
  - D. Spirituality
22. Both, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ will help in getting a job that is most appropriate for you.
- A. disliking your job-liking your job
  - B. having family-not having family
  - C. making money-not making money
  - D. knowing what you want –what you don't want
23. At the end, the writer's advice is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. make money and forget about lifestyle
  - B. have the lifestyle that money can give you
  - C. build your lifestyle and forget about companies
  - D. choose the job that have most of the things that matter to you





## Read the text carefully

### Careers and Fulfillment

A career offers fulfillment personally and professionally that a job does not. A career becomes part of an employee's identity as he gains more specialized skills and networks with a wider group of professionals. For instance, a software designer might network with other designers and programmers at conferences and become known for his work in the industry. This type of fulfillment comes from an ongoing dedication to an industry, an important feature of a career. Congruence with the right vocational type is key to finding ongoing fulfillment and can be the defining factor that pushes a worker away from the next job and into a rewarding career path.

### Education and Training

Though not all careers require post-secondary education, many do require at least a bachelor's degree. As a general rule, sacrificing time and money for a higher degree should be done for a career, not for a job. This education will give you the background knowledge and skills to become marketable within your career field, whereas on-the-job training often prepares you for a single, specific job. Because education is expensive in time and financial resources, isolating an appropriate career is important to do **upfront** (do good from the start). Susan Krauss and Whit Bourne on the website for the magazine "Psychology Today" cites the importance of finding the right career early in life to achieve personal fulfillment at work. Whit Bourne writes that a career-seeker should determine his vocational type and seek out only jobs that fit that vocational type. She describes these types as realistic, investigative, artistic, social, enterprising and conventional. These classifications are part of a system called RIASEC, which includes a quiz to help find your appropriate vocational type.

Job-seekers are looking for many different things and approach jobs with varying levels of commitment and enthusiasm. Some might search for a position that allows a steady paycheck and easy work, while others might search for a meaningful future in an industry they're passionate about. This difference defines the distinction between jobs and careers. While your job consists of the tasks you perform daily to earn income, your career encompasses all of your experience, education and future path within a particular industry.

Adapted from <http://work.chron.com/importance-career-vs-job-2576.html>





### Exercise 5

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

24. Does a job offer personal and professional fulfillment?
- A. Yes, it does.
  - B. Almost never.
  - C. No, it doesn't.
  - D. Yes, all the time.
25. According to the text, a career is part of an employee identity because he/she\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. gains more money
  - B. makes more friends
  - C. becomes more intelligent
  - D. acquires more specialized skills
26. What pushes a worker away from the next job?
- A. Salary increasements.
  - B. Modifications of schedules.
  - C. Congruence with the right vocation.
  - D. Fringe benefits the company offers.
27. What will education do to a person's career? Education will provide \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. abilities to be creative and intelligence
  - B. intelligence and making money abilities
  - C. skills to manipulate people and theoretical background
  - D. background knowledge and skills for marketable purposes
28. Training at work prepares the person for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a single job
  - B. a new outstanding career
  - C. taking the managing post in the company
  - D. the person to hold different positions in the company



29. What does Whit Bourne advice? He give an advice as to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. look for a wealthy husband/wife to be fulfilled
  - B. seek jobs that pay a lot and where work is little
  - C. determine your vocation and look for jobs to fit that vocation
  - D. look for jobs that you can easily do and where you can make lots of friends
30. RIASEC is an acronym that stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Rent In Advanced Seat Entertainment Capacity
  - B. Recorded Investigation Attitudes Surpass Estimated Career
  - C. Rotating Individual Administration Skills Exclude Companies
  - D. Realistic Investigative Artistic Social Enterprising and Conventional
31. The difference between a job and a careers is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a job is shorter- a career is longer
  - B. a job is easier-a career takes more skills
  - C. a career is working for money – a job is the experience acquired
  - D. a job is working for money- a career is the path walked through in a company

## Read the text

### Values and Skills

Both, values and skills have equal importance for employers. Their combination is the perfect ingredient to succeed when seeking for a job. Next you will find some of these very appreciated ones for you to analyze if they are part of you and if not give yourself the opportunity to incorporate them and be a successful and fulfilled worker.

#### 1. Professionalism.

Deals with acting in a responsible and fair manner in all your personal and work activities, which is seen as a sign of maturity and self-confidence; avoid being **petty** (trivial).

#### 2. Honesty and Integrity.

Employers probably respect personal integrity more than any other value, especially in light of the many recent corporate scandals.



**3. Adaptability.**

Deals with openness to new ideas and concepts, to working independently or as part of a team, and to carrying out multiple tasks or projects.

**4. Problem-solving.**

Employers seek jobseekers who love what they do and will keep at it until they solve the problem and get the job done.

**5. Dependability/Reliability/Responsibility.**

There's no question that all employers desire employees who will arrive to work every day "on time" and ready to work, and who will take responsibility for their actions.

**6. Loyalty.**

Employers want employees who will have a strong devotion to the company "even at times when the company is not necessarily loyal to its employees.

**7. Positive Attitude/Motivation/Energy/Passion.**

The jobseekers who get hired and the employees who get promoted are the ones with drive and passion" and who demonstrate this enthusiasm through their words and actions.

**8. Self-Confidence.**

Look at it this way: if you don't believe in yourself, in your unique mix of skills, education, and abilities, why should a prospective employer? Be confident in yourself and what you can offer employers.

**9. Self-Motivated/Ability to Work Without Supervision.**

While teamwork is always mentioned as an important skill, so is the ability to work independently, with minimal supervision.

**10. Willingness to Learn.**

No matter what your age, no matter how much experience you have, you should always be willing to learn a new skill or technique. Jobs are constantly changing and evolving, and you must show an openness to grow and learn with that change.

**11. Leadership/Management Skills.**

While there is some debate about whether leadership is something people are born with, these skills deal with your ability to take charge and manage your co-workers.

**12. Multicultural Sensitivity/Awareness.**

There is possibly no bigger issue in the workplace than diversity, and jobseekers must demonstrate a sensitivity and awareness to other people and cultures.





### 13. Planning and Organization.

Deals with your ability to design, plan, organize, and implement projects and tasks within an allotted timeframe. Also, involves goal-setting.

### 14. Teamwork.

Because so many jobs involve working in one or more work-groups, you must have the ability to work with others in a professional manner while attempting to achieve a common goal.

### Final Thoughts on Employment Skills and Values

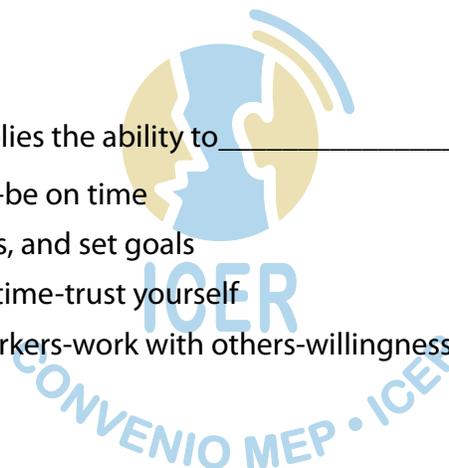
Employability skills and personal values are the critical tools and traits you need to succeed in the workplace” and they are all elements that you can learn, cultivate, develop, and maintain over your lifetime. Once you have identified the sought-after skills and values and assessed the degree to which you possess them, begin to market them.

*Adapted from <https://www.livecareer.com/quintessential/job-skills-values-job-search-success>.*

### Exercise 6

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

32. \_\_\_\_\_ sign of maturity and self-confidence.
- A. Teamwork
  - B. Professionalism
  - C. Willingness to learn
  - D. Multicultural awareness
33. Planning and organization implies the ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. work with others-set goals-be on time
  - B. design, implement projects, and set goals
  - C. willingness to learn-be on time-trust yourself
  - D. charge and manage co-workers-work with others-willingness to learn





34. The \_\_\_\_\_ person works independently with little or no supervision.
- A. energetic
  - B. passionate
  - C. leadership
  - D. self-motivated
35. Willingness to learn is the ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. manage workers
  - B. supervise yourself
  - C. learn new skills and techniques
  - D. demonstrate sensitivity and awareness towards people and cultures
36. Loyalty is the ability to have \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. all the departments controlled
  - B. all the managers under pressure
  - C. no-one looking over the company
  - D. a strong devotion to the company
37. The ability to \_\_\_\_\_ is identified as positive.
- A. charge and manage co-workers
  - B. arrive to work every day "on time" and ready to work
  - C. drive passion and demonstrate enthusiasm in words and actions
  - D. work independently or as part of a team, and to carry out multiple tasks or projects.
38. Adaptability is an ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. openness to grow
  - B. carry out multiple tasks or projects
  - C. awareness to other people and cultures
  - D. take charge and manage your co-workers





39. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to work with others while attempting to achieve a common goal.
- A. Loyalty
  - B. Positive
  - C. Teamwork
  - D. Willingness to learn
40. Dependability/Reliability/Responsibility refers to the ability to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. charge and manage co-workers
  - B. take responsibility for their actions
  - C. design, plan, organize, and implement projects and tasks
  - D. love what you do and keep at it until the problem is solved.
41. What do you need to be successful at the workplace? To succeed at the workplace you need to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. take responsibility of your bills
  - B. take responsibility with your family
  - C. employability skills and personal values
  - D. work with others in looking for new markets
42. Personal values and employability skill are traits that can be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. rented, bought or leased over your lifetime
  - B. fixed, maintained, leased, rented over your lifetime
  - C. sold, arranged, fixed and acquired over your lifetime
  - D. learned, cultivated, developed, and maintained over your lifetime

### Read the text

## What Career Is Right For Me?

Asking “*what career is right for me?*” is one of the most important decisions you will ever make. The right career brings you success and happiness. But if you make a poor decision, through using information that is too simple or not based on research, it can damage your prospects, relationships and prosperity for many years to come. The following personality dimensions may help you arriving to the most suitable decision possible.



Personality Dimensions:

- **E vs I - Extraversion** involves interacting with people, taking an interest in broad topics, and tending to act first then think. **Introversion** involves concentrating on a few, deep issues, and thinking things through before acting.
- **S vs N - Sensation** looks at facts, takes a practical approach and tends to be interested in clear, detailed information. **Intuition** looks at potential and possibilities, and tends to be interested in what is not yet known.
- **T vs F - Thinking** involves using principles, taking a detached, objective view as an onlooker, analysing and criticising. **Feeling** involves using values, taking a personal, subjective view as a participant, valuing and appreciating.
- **J vs P - Judgement** structures and controls life, making decisions and establishing closure or stability. **Perception** retains flexibility, inquiring, being spontaneous, keeping options open and waiting to see what develops.

*Adapted from <https://www.metarasa.com/mmdi/report/>*

### Exercise 7

**Match the dimension with the corresponding explanation. Write the initial letter within the parentheses.**

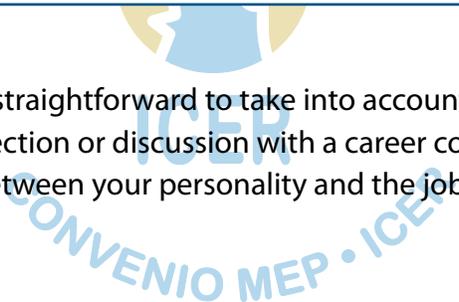
- Involves using values taking a personal, subjective view as a participant, valuing and appreciating. ( ) judgment
- taking an interest in broad topics, and tending to act first then think. ( ) perception
- inquiring, being spontaneous, keeping options open, waiting to see what develops. ( ) extravert
- objective view as an onlooker, analyzing and criticizing ( ) Sensation
- looks at facts, takes a practical approach ( ) Thinking
- structures and controls life, making decisions and establishing closure or stability ( ) Introversion
- looks at potential and possibilities, and tends to be interested in what is not yet known. ( ) intuition
- concentrating on a few, deep issues, and thinking things through before acting. ( ) feeling

**Read the Chart carefully**

**Career Choice Factors:** The factors to take into account, when trying to find the right career for you, include:

<b>Skills</b>	Your skills are based on your natural aptitudes and developed through training/ education.
<b>Values</b>	You may wish to consider factors such as the type of lifestyle you want, your beliefs, and the ethical nature of company or industry you want to work in.
<b>Constraints</b>	Your choice of career might be constrained by financial or geographical limitations, family responsibilities, physical disability or your qualifications/education
<b>Ambitions</b>	You may want to consider if and when you want to start a family and “settle down”, whether you want a single job for the rest of your life or have the option to change career, and potential ambitions for setting up your own business. You should also consider what your retirement strategy will be.
<b>Opportunities</b>	Deciding what you want to do is of no use unless there are opportunities for you to pursue. You can find opportunities through various ways, e.g.: responding to advertisements for jobs or vocational training/sponsorship; making unsolicited approaches to organizations to see if there are any vacancies; networking through people you know to get referrals to potential employers; and creating your own business.
<b>Personality</b>	Your personality is a very important factor. It consists of things you know about your self, unconscious motivations, and your personality preferences which you can discover with our personality/career test.

Most of these criteria are relatively straightforward to take into account. You can often identify your skills, values, ambitions, etc. through reflection or discussion with a career counselor. The area that is more difficult to establish is the match between your personality and the job. This is where our career test can help.





### Exercise 8

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

51. Skills are \_\_\_\_\_
- A. things you know about yourself
  - B. nature of company or industry you want to work in
  - C. natural aptitudes and developed through training/education
  - D. networking through people you know to get referrals to potential employers
52. Financial or geographical limitations, family responsibilities, physical disability or your qualifications/ education are some \_\_\_\_\_ in a career.
- A. values
  - B. constraints
  - C. ambitions
  - D. opportunities
53. \_\_\_\_\_ are the type of lifestyle you want, your beliefs, and the ethical nature of company.
- A. Skills
  - B. Values
  - C. Ambitions
  - D. Personality
54. \_\_\_\_\_. things you know about yourself.
- A. Skills
  - B. Personality
  - C. Constraints
  - D. Opportunities
55. You should also consider what your retirement strategy will be., this factor is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ambitions
  - B. personality
  - C. constraints
  - D. opportunities





56. \_\_\_\_\_ is to create your own business

- A. Values
- B. Constraints
- C. Personality
- D. Opportunities

### Read the conversation

With competition for new jobs at an all-time high, employees must have the skills employers are targeting. From the ability to communicate effectively to the willingness to wear multiple hats around the office, employers today seek workers with a variety of the skills. Follow the conversation to find out which are the 10 skills employers look for most in today's fast-paced, technologically advanced workplace:

Paul and Ibanka are talking about their experiences as job seekers/

**Paul:** Hi Ibanka . How are you?

**Ibanka:** Hanging on. How about you?

**Paul:** Well, I'm a bit worried because of my job.

**Ibanka:** Well, it seems like we are riding in the same boat.

**Paul:** Really! What's your story, Ibanka?

**Ibanka:** I've been looking for a job, but it seems very hard to get one nowadays.

In the past, as you finished high school, there was a job for you; but today, not any more

**Paul:** I know. Enterprises have categorized employees and to meet those standards is not easy.

For example businesses demand commitment to both the job and the employer, but the way around doesn't run through their minds. Salaries are delayed, social security responsibilities are not paid, just to mention two of the companies' commitments, but that is overlooked.

**Ibanka:** I know ; however, we the employees must achieve the goals and objectives.

**Paul:** Oh, yes,. Goals and objectives must be met , that's the commitment.. They want workers that continue to strive when times are tough.

**Ibanka:** Not only that. Employers want you to go above and beyond what is typically required so you could gain their confidence. If you don't walk the extra mile on other responsibilities besides yours it's hard to gain professional growth within the company.



**Paul:** Not just that, Ibanka. They also want workers that do whatever needs to get done, not just what the job description shows or said.

**Ibanka:** I agree; they want employees to wear multiple hats for the same salary.

**Paul:** One good thing that employers are looking for in future employees is a positive attitude which I believe is great because a positive attitude is contagious and this will create motivation and enthusiasm. It is not only beneficial for the company, but also in everyday life's circumstances.

**Ibanka:** In addition, employers are asking for the decision-making skill and passion. Employees must have the ability to think critically and make appropriate decisions if they don't want to be micromanage. The strong believe in the company's mission will make workers not to see their job as a job and they will work harder if they are connected to and believe in the mission of the boss and of the company, this is what they call "passion"

**Paul:** Employers are also targeting at organized workers, from the very simple such as naming files or folders properly up to more substantial tasks like writing high quality meeting recaps. It's not only organization but they also want to count on you, they want you to show up on time and do the work you're been paid for, in other words, they are looking for workers who can be depended on.

**Ibanka:** So many skills, it's unbelievable. Some days ago, browsing through the newspaper, I read the following: "requirements: utmost communication skills and conscientiousness performance. I said to myself: "hmmm! Good communication leads to succinctly and effectively express thoughts, leaves no room for errors, and allows the expressing of thoughts in a direct manner. While conscientiousness allows an employee to make sure he is paying attention to the details" That is so important

**Paul:** As we were talking; I was thinking "wow so many skills besides education or training, but being honest, if employees do not perform applying all those skills; the companies will not be successful"

**Ibanka:** I totally agree but normally schools, high schools and universities do not prepare us to face all these challenges.

**Paul:** Sadly, not. We have to learn them the hard way. So lets not worry, we'll be part of the chosen employees (laughing)

**Ibanka:** No doubt, Paul, no doubt!



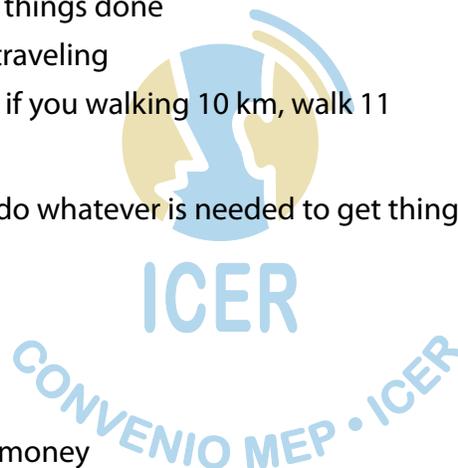
Adapted from [www.foxbusiness.com/features/2013/03/14/10-job-skills-every-employer-wants.html](http://www.foxbusiness.com/features/2013/03/14/10-job-skills-every-employer-wants.html)



### Exercise 9

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

57. What's the meaning of "riding on the same boat"? It means that Ibanka \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is in the same boat with Paul
  - B. is taking the same trip as Paul
  - C. is going to take the same boat
  - D. is also worried because of her job
58. Do companies commit to their employees?
- A. Yes, they do.
  - B. No, they don't.
  - C. No, they never commit.
  - D. Yes, they always commit.
59. What is to commit according to Paul? To commit is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. do something
  - B. meet with friends
  - C. meet goals and objectives
  - D. compromise one's life with crime
60. "to walk the extra mile" means to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. exercise more when at the gym
  - B. make an extra effort to get things done
  - C. spend more money when traveling
  - D. walk a more and more, like if you walking 10 km, walk 11
61. \_\_\_\_\_ is to do whatever is needed to get things done even if it's not your responsibility.
- A. Commitment
  - B. Wear multiple hats
  - C. Riding the same boat
  - D. Make the same amount of money



62. A positive attitude will create \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. motivation-enthusiasm
  - B. stability-greater incomes
  - C. greater incomes-enthusiasm
  - D. enthusiasm-friendly environments
63. Decision-making is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ability to think fast and correctly
  - B. ability to think slowly but correctly
  - C. ability to think critically and make correct decisions
  - D. ability to think fast. But don't make right decisions

## Read the text

### Soft Skills

There are certain "soft skills" every company looks for in a potential hire. "Soft skills" refer to a **cluster** of personal qualities, habits, attitudes and social graces that make someone a good employee and compatible to work with. Companies value soft skills because research suggests and experience shows that they can be just as important an indicator of job performance as hard skills.

Today's work teams in large organizations puts a new premium on people skills and relationship-building. "And with business being done at an increasingly fast pace, employers also want people who are agile, adaptable and creative at solving problems."

Some of the most common soft skills employers are looking for and will be assessing you on include:

**1**

**Strong Work Ethic:** Are you motivated and dedicated to getting the job done, no matter what? Will you be conscientious and do your best work?

**2**

**Positive Attitude:** Are you optimistic and upbeat? Will you generate good energy and good will?

- 3** Good Communication Skills: Are you both verbally articulate and a good listener? Can you make your case and express your needs in a way that builds bridges with colleagues, customers and vendors?
- 4** Time Management Abilities: Do you know how to prioritize tasks and work on a number of different projects at once? Will you use your time on the job wisely?
- 5** Problem-Solving Skills: Are you resourceful and able to creatively solve problems that will inevitably arise? Will you take ownership of problems or leave them for someone else?
- 6** Acting as a Team Player: Do you truly believe you can do the job? Will you project a sense of calm and inspire confidence in others? Will you have the courage to ask questions that need to be asked and to freely contribute your ideas?
- 7** Self-Confidence: Do you truly believe you can do the job? Will you project a sense of calm and inspire confidence. Will you have the courage to ask questions that need to be asked and to freely contribute your ideas?
- 8** Ability to Accept and Learn From Criticism: Will you be able to handle criticism? Are you coachable and open to learning and growing as a person and as a professional?
- 9** Flexibility/Adaptability: Are you able to adapt to new situations and challenges? Will you embrace change and be open to new ideas?
- 10** Working Well Under Pressure: Can you handle the stress that accompanies deadlines and crises? Will you be able to do your best work and come through in a pinch?

Adapted from <https://www.aol.com/2009/01/26/top-10-soft-skills-for-job-hunters/>



### Exercise 10

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

64. \_\_\_\_\_ means open to learning and growing as a professional
- A. Positive attitude
  - B. Flexibility-adaptability
  - C. Acting as a team player
  - D. Ability to accept and learn from criticism
65. Problem solving skills makes a person \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. uses time at the job wisely
  - B. takes ownership of problems
  - C. verbally articulated and a good listener
  - D. adapts to new situations and challenges
66. The soft skill “working well under pressure” asks workers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. generate good energy and good will
  - B. embrace change and be open to new ideas
  - C. handle the stress created by deadlines and crisis
  - D. courage to ask questions and freedom to express your ideas

### Read the adds

1

#### DRIVERS WANTED

FULL-TIME POSITIONS ARE AVAILABLE. . .

DRIVERS WANTED Full-time positions are available. Spectrum Patient Services is looking for experienced drivers to join our growing Toronto team! Our Patient Transfer Drivers are responsible for the safe transport of patients via stretcher or wheelchair to and from non-urgent medical appointments.

**Qualifications:**

- Updated First Aid and Level C CPR Certification -A valid 'G' Ontario Driver's License
- A Clean Driver's Abstract
- Lift test will be required Benefits: -Competitive union wages and company benefits -Uniform provided
- Vehicle provided during work hours
- Exclusive gym membership.

To apply, email your resume to: [recruitment@spectrumhealthcare.com](mailto:recruitment@spectrumhealthcare.com)

For more details visit: [www.spectrumpatientservices.com](http://www.spectrumpatientservices.com)

<https://spectrumpatientservices.com/join-us>

2

## HEAVY EQUIPMENT MECHANIC

Field Mechanic required in GTA

### Scope of Responsibilities

Company vehicle, Gas card, cell phone is provided.

Provide technical expertise to service and repair company engines and heavy equipment.

-Perform routine maintenance on heavy-duty equipment to meet manufacturer's specifications and maintenance schedules (including lubrication, oil changes, etc.)

### Qualifications

- Heavy Equipment Technician 421A is a preferred
- Must have a valid DZ driver's license and clean drivers abstract

### Working Conditions

- Hours of work vary depending on season, work load and other factors. Mechanics will be required to work overtime on a regular basis. Evenings and weekends are required;
- To work around heavy equipment, exposed to a variety of fluids including hydraulics, diesel fuel, etc.

cmac@tundratechnical.ca

*Taken from <http://classifieds.torontosun.com/toronto/skilled-trades-construction/heavy-equipment-mechanic/40E74CC01657d16D3FQTuJA3C33A>*

3



## EXPERIENCED PART-TIME DISPATCHER FOR WEEKEN...

EXPERIENCED PART-TIME DISPATCHER FOR WEEKEND SHIFTS WASTEKO, requires an experienced Dispatcher for its Toronto Division for weekend shifts.

Candidates must have good computer skills, a positive customer service attitude and an excellent knowledge of the GTA. Q

qualified candidates call, fax or email Resume to: sgomes@wasteco.com or apply in person at: WASTEKO 161 Bridgeland Ave. Toronto, ON, M6A 1Z1 Phone: (416) 787-5000 Fax: (416) 787-6210

4

**RESEARCH ASSOCIATE/PERSONAL ASSISTANT**

*New York City*—Highly intelligent, resourceful individuals with exceptional communication skills sought to undertake research projects and administrative tasks for one of Wall Street's most successful entrepreneurs. We welcome applications from writers, musicians, artists, or others who may be pursuing other professional goals in the balance of their time. \$90-110k/yr to start (depending on qualifications). Resume to: [gen8R@spsfind.com](mailto:gen8R@spsfind.com)

5



Grow your transportation company with the support of a world-renowned brand.

FedEx Ground seeks experienced entrepreneurs interested in linehaul contracting opportunities.

For more information, contact company representative at **800-905-0283** or **901-214-0522**, email [lmreed@fedex.com](mailto:lmreed@fedex.com) or visit [BuildAGroundBiz.com](http://BuildAGroundBiz.com)

FedEx Ground will contract only with entities that are established under state law as corporations, are registered and in "good standing" with the state(s) in which they do business, and ensure all personnel providing services are treated as employees.

**\*SMALL FLEET OWNERS\***

6



**Is Now Hiring**

Seasonal Help, Cashiers, Deli, Lawn & Garden, Frozen/Dairy, Inventory Associates, Overnight Positions & Many More  
Starting At \$10 Per Hour For Summer Positions  
Apply Online at [www.walmart.com/apply](http://www.walmart.com/apply)  
or in store at the Hiring Kiosk at Walmart  
15594 State Highway 77  
Hayward, WI 54843

7



**TELLER**

RICE LAKE BRANCH

Full-time (34+ hours/week)

Must be able to work Saturday rotation

Cash handling experience required

Banking background a plus

Excellent customer service essential

Desire to learn and grow beneficial

Competitive benefit package offered

Applications at any branch. Completed packet should be dropped off, faxed or mailed back to:

**DAIRY STATE BANK**

16 South Main Street

Rice Lake, WI 54868

Fax 715-236-3704 • Phone 715-234-9181

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

10/08/08

8



**LAHORE WASTE  
MANAGEMENT COMPANY**



**CAREER OPPORTUNITY**

Lahore Waste Management Company (LWMC) has been established under section 42 of companies' ordinance with a vision to modernize the Solid Waste Management System in the city to ensure a sustainable, clean and green environment. We are seeking dynamic individuals, having a passion to lead and keen desire to change Lahore into one of the cleanest cities in the world. LWMC provides a unique challenging environment and invites applications for the following positions:

1. **General Manager HR & Admin**
2. **General Manager Contracts**
3. **Assistant Manager Accounts**
4. **Assistant Manager Procurement**
5. **Assistant Manager Contracts**
6. **Translator / Interpreter**

Further details including qualification & experience are available at [www.lwmc.com.pk/careers](http://www.lwmc.com.pk/careers)  
 Application need to be sent online through the aforementioned website by **28th Nov, 2012**  
 Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted for test/interview.  
 No TA, DA will be given for the test/ interview.

The company offers competitive work environment, market competitive salary and opportunity to grow.  
We are an equal opportunity employer

PL-15194

**Exercise 11**

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

67. Which adds do not have a phone number?

- A. 1-2-4-6-8
- B. 1-2-3-4-5
- C. 2-3-4-5-6
- D. 3-4-5-6-7





68. Lahore Waste Management Company website is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Imreed@fedex.com
  - B. sgomes@wasteco.com
  - C. www.lwmc.com.pk/careers
  - D. recruitment@spectrumhealthcare.com
69. \_\_\_\_\_ does not have an e-mail address.
- A. Wasteco
  - B. Dairy State Bank
  - C. Spectrum Patient Services
  - D. Research Associate/ Personal Assistant
70. Dairy State Bank are asking for the soft skill \_\_\_\_\_ Lahore waste company is asking for the soft skills \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_, and Heavy Equipment Mechanic hard skill is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. dynamism-desire to learn and grow-customer service
  - B. passion-desire to learn and grow-communication skills
  - C. customer service-dynamism/passion- technical expertise
  - D. communication skills- passion/dynamism-positive attitude



# ANSWER KEY

## Exercise 1

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. B

## Exercise 2

6. S
7. W
8. W
9. S
10. S
11. W
12. S
13. W
14. S
15. W

## Exercise 3

16. D
17. D
18. B

## Exercise 4

19. B
20. A
21. C
22. D
23. D

## Exercise 5

24. C
25. D
26. C
27. D
28. A
29. C
30. D
31. D

## Exercise 6

32. B
33. B
34. D
35. C
36. D
37. C
38. B
39. C
40. B
41. C
42. D

## Exercise 7

43. F
44. E
45. P
46. T
47. S
48. J
49. N
50. I

## Exercise 8

51. C
52. B
53. B
54. B
55. A
56. D

## Exercise 9

57. D
58. B
59. C
60. B
61. B
62. A
63. C

## Exercise 10

64. D
65. B
66. C

## Exercise 11

67. A
68. C
69. B
70. C



# Bachillerato a tu medida 2 • 2017

## *Do you Need Reinforcement on Cognitive target #4?*

### *“Science and technology”*

#### **Want to know more on verbs like:**

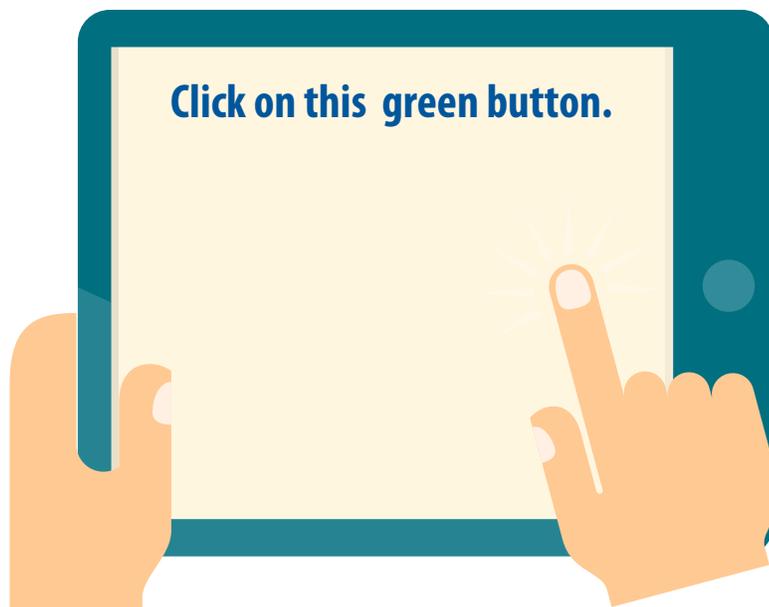
*take • use • read • feature • open • cost • need • come • include*

#### **Expressions such as:**

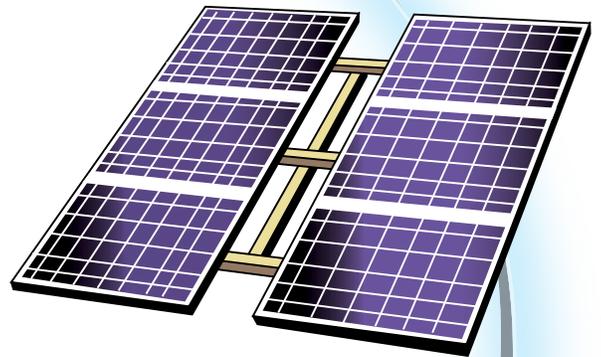
*what is • will open • bright lights*

#### **Prepositions like:**

*without*



# Practice #4

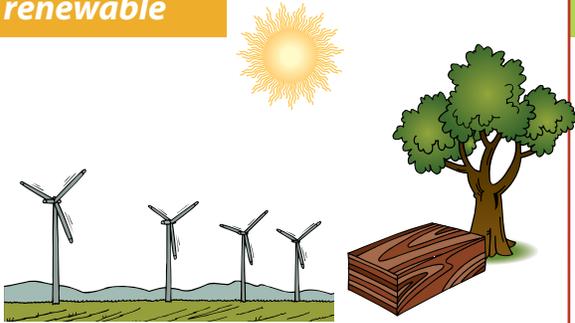


**Science and  
Technology.**

# VOCABULARY

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

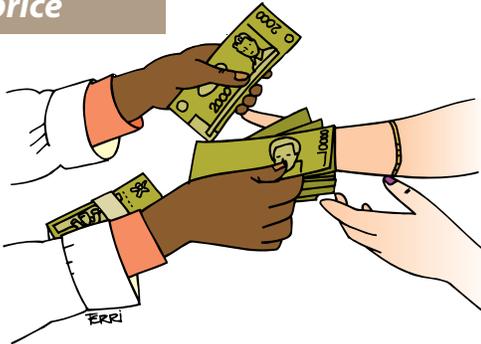
renewable



expensive



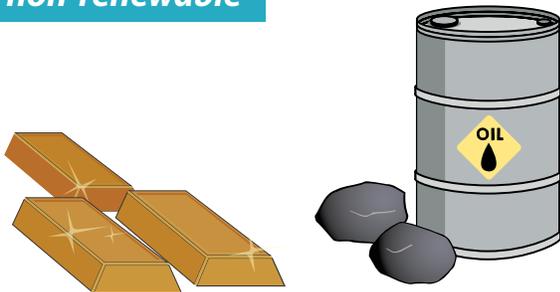
price



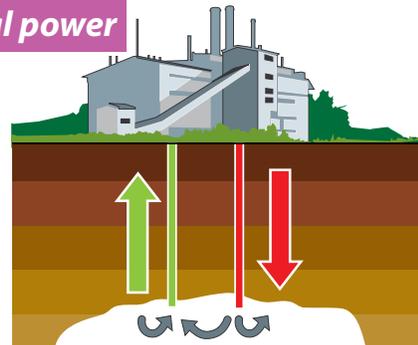
power



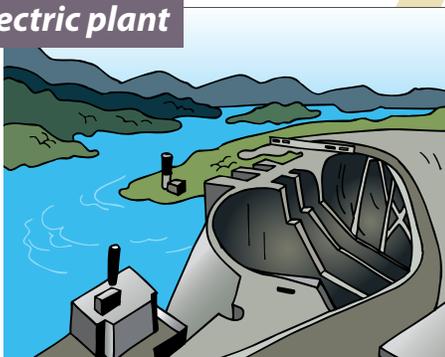
non-renewable



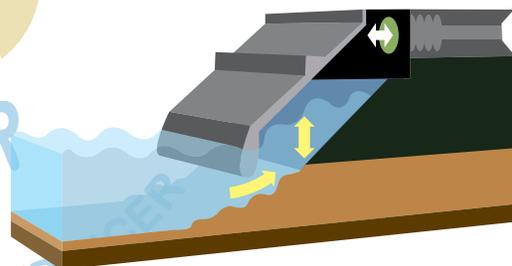
geothermal power



hydroelectric plant



wave energy



# VOCABULARY

## SCIENCE AND THECNOLOGY

hydrogen energy



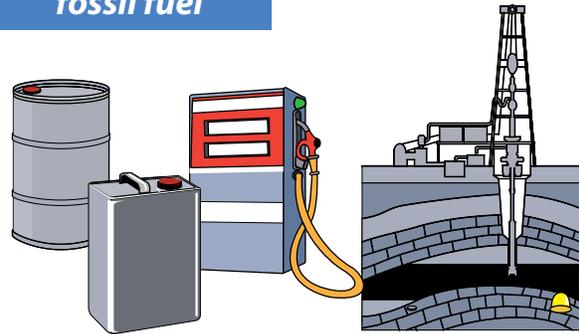
resource



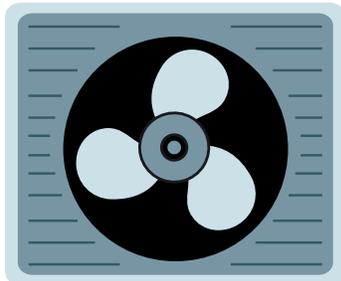
coal



fossil fuel



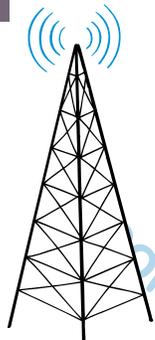
wind fan



forecast



broadcast tower



Wi-Fi sender



ICER

CONVENIO MEP • ICER

# PRACTICE #4: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Read the text carefully.

## Bridging the gap

While the idea of **ditching** (to abandon or discard) their desk phones would be welcomed by most employees, the reality is far more complicated. Having invested significant budget in existing communications systems, the idea of a total **overhaul** (reconditioning) can seem **daunting** (alarming, disconcerting, discouraging, frightening).

Sticking to the middle ground seems a much safer option, building upon existing technologies without a complete infrastructure **overall** (generally-in general).

By providing all available options – desk phones, desktop computers, mobiles, online collaboration tools and apps – businesses can address the demands of the new app generation while still providing existing employees with a system they already know.

But is this really the most effective approach, or just an 'easy' one-size-fits-all option?

For most businesses, introducing new communication technologies such as VoIP and video calls is rarely enough. **Piling** (to gather or be gathered in a pile; accumulate) new technology on top of old simply results in additional IT management, poorer user experiences and, ultimately, a disjointed communications approach.

*Adapted from <http://www.information-age.com/future-card-contactless-123463466/>*

### Exercise 1

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

1. "middle ground" in the article means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. half of the employees like new apps
  - B. half of the companies buy new apps
  - C. the employees don't have new apps
  - D. new technologies but old infrastructure



2. Why is it a burden for companies to keep up with new technology?
  - A. Because it is expensive
  - B. Because new technologies are expensive
  - C. Because the employees are not tech experts
  - D. Because the companies don't want new employees
  
3. Whose demands are companies which provide new technologies meeting? They are meeting the demands of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. companies
  - B. apps producers
  - C. new apps generation
  - D. communication systems operators
  
4. According to the text what do companies normally do? They \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. hire new employees
  - B. buy new communication systems
  - C. hire old employees to do the job
  - D. buy new technology but maintain the same infrastructure
  
5. The text main idea is that companies \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. should hire old employees only
  - B. approach employees knowledge on apps
  - C. should take advantage of new technologies
  - D. should recondition their communication systems

### Read the text

## Top tech jobs to try and get into

Today's younger generation has been brought up with advanced technology so it is little wonder that so many are interested in a career in this field. In addition, the technology field is one that is constantly evolving and therefore offers many excellent opportunities for tech minded individuals.

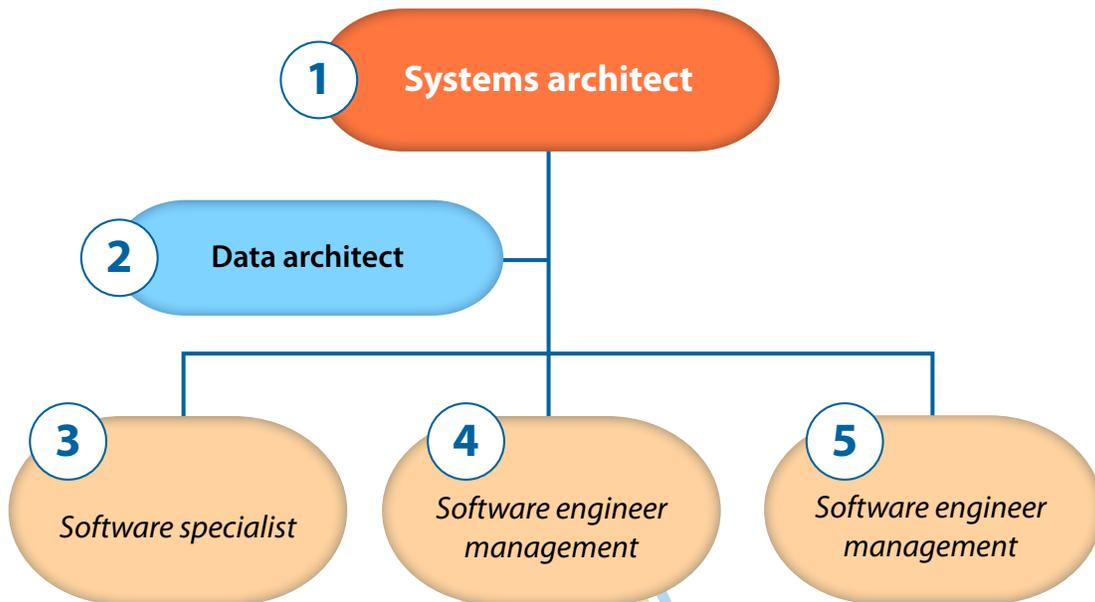
Entering a career in tech can be highly lucrative as well as exciting. This is a fast moving industry that is always advancing, and as things stand at the moment there will never be a shortage of jobs within this industry like there are in others. This is why so many people decide to go into technology as their career choice.

Of course, you may need to go to university to gain qualifications that boost your chance of entry into this field. However, even if you have to take our student finance to do this; it is worth. In addition, with the money you could earn from this type of work, you can more easily repay any student debt you have.



### Some great tech jobs to consider

There are many different tech jobs that you can consider and some of the top ones to try and get into include:



1. As a systems architect, you can earn a huge amount of money. The median salary for this type of job is in excess of \$97,000. You would also need to configure and operate these networks including the provision of technical support.
2. These professionals are responsible for the integration and maintenance of data for businesses. In order to do this job, you need to have a good understanding of the relationship between the data and the business. You also need to adapt data in line with organizational changes. The median salary for this type of job is over \$100,000.



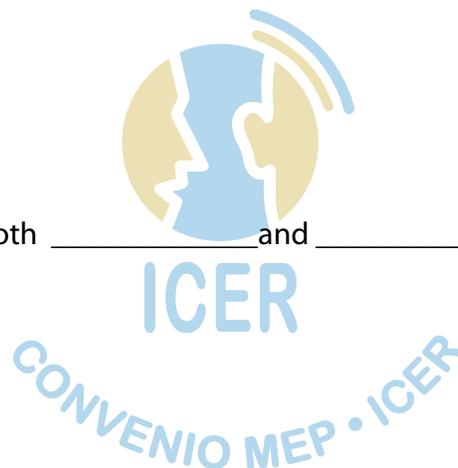
3. As a software specialist you would provide development personnel with the tools and resources required to create the perfect system. You need to have a strong awareness of how systems will provide solutions so that the development is taken in the right direction. The median salary for this type of job is in excess of \$105,000.
4. As a manager in software engineering, you would head up a team that develops and maintains different types of software. You need to combine your technical knowledge with managerial and leadership skills in order to get into this type of position. If you are lucky enough to get a job as a software engineer manager, you could be earning close to \$110,000, which is the median salary.
5. Working in applications development as a manager could net you a median salary of over \$112,000. Again, you need to demonstrate strong leadership skills as well as technical skills in app development. If you can do this, you can enjoy a great job in a growing industry with an excellent remuneration package.

*Adapted from <http://www.information-age.com/5-top-tech-jobs-try-get-123468510>*

## Exercise 2

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

6. The technological area is continuously \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. reducing
  - B. increasing
  - C. appealing
  - D. developing
  
7. How many people are standing in the picture? There are \_\_\_\_\_ people standing in the picture.
  - A. two
  - B. three
  - C. thirty
  - D. thirteen
  
8. Entering into a tech career is both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. expensive –boring
  - B. boring-inexpensive
  - C. lucrative and exciting
  - D. lucrative entertaining





9. Tech industry will never face \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. job shortage
  - B. job decisions
  - C. employee conduction
  - D. employee management
10. To enter and boost your tech chances, you must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. study in school
  - B. go to high school
  - C. get into a university
  - D. attend gymnastics courses
11. \_\_\_\_\_ job would be to create networking and computer systems.
- A. Data architect
  - B. Systems architect
  - C. Software specialist
  - D. Software engineer management
12. An software engineering manager will \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. develop apps
  - B. head up a team that develops and maintains different types of software
  - C. configure and operate networks including the provision of technical support.
  - D. provide development personnel with the tools and resources required to create the perfect system
13. Software engineer management could make a salary of over \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. \$97,000
  - B. \$112,000
  - C. \$110,000
  - D. \$105,000.



Read the text very attentively.

## Business tech is dragging behind consumer tech, say some workers

Half of workers say the technology their employer supplies is inadequate for efficient work practices. Technology at work must catch up with what we're using in our personal lives, according to 72% of today's workforce.

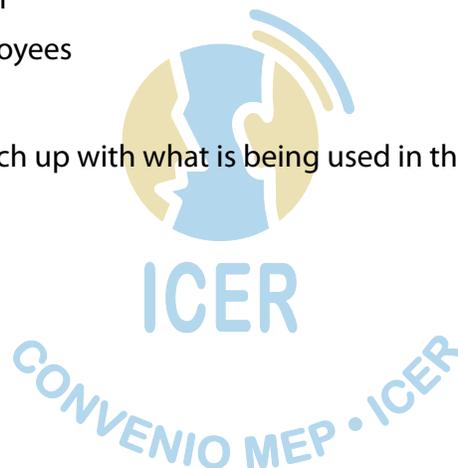
The study, which examined the attitudes and expectations of 5,000 workers and 2,500 teenagers on how, revealed a large disconnect between the expectations of young people and the realities they will face at work. Today's workers consider desk phones, printers, pens and paper as essential workplace items, yet teenagers think very differently, the survey by Fuze showed.

*Adapted from <http://www.information-age.com/business-tech-dragging-behind-consumer-tech-say-uk-workers-12346101>*

### Exercise 3

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

14. The article implies that business's technology is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. obsolete
  - B. up to dated
  - C. at workers knowledge level
  - D. too advanced for the employees
15. Technology at work should catch up with what is being used in the \_\_\_\_\_ of workers.
- A. personal lives
  - B. wealthy companies
  - C. technology factories
  - D. working environment





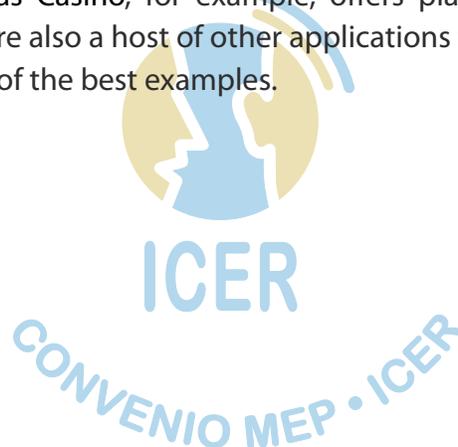
16. Does reality of tech usage at work fulfill the expectations of the young workers?
- A. Yes, it does.
  - B. It doesn't say.
  - C. No, it doesn't.
  - D. Only in some companies.

**Read the text.**

## What are the best money-making smartphone apps?

While the growth of the mobile app industry cannot be denied, the source of its popularity is widely debated. Many cite the availability of free-to-access applications, which do not charge mobile users and instead offer them optional, paid upgrades that offer players an opportunity to enhance their experience. Although this is largely accurate, there is evidence to suggest that it is simple freedom of choice that underpins the success of the mobile app market, as this enables users to select when and how they spend their money. Studies show that gamers and app users who make an in-app purchase are six times more likely to make future investments, as they **eschew** (abandon, abstain from, avoid, elude, give up, have nothing to do with, refrain from, renounce, ) basic free programs in favor of flexible, paid alternatives.

Conversely, the mobile app industry also allows users to make money themselves. Royal Vegas Casino, for example, offers players access to potential winnings, while there are also a host of other applications that enable users to earn income. Here are three of the best examples.



## 1. Earn Money

This is the highest-paying app according to statistics, while it has also been a Moneyjojo favourite for the last three years. The app runs on up-to-date Android devices, offering a fun and interactive platform that makes it easy for users to earn money.

Essentially, it uses a coin system where a single unit is equal to \$0.01 (meaning that 100 coins are worth \$1). Cash can be accumulated steadily through simple actions such as inviting friends to the platform, downloading free-to-access games, and answering surveys. You may also be asked to sign-up to a specific website, with each action triggering a set reward.

## 2. PanelPlace

PanelPlace is a more focused and traditional app, serving as a reliable survey panel that offers money-making opportunities from all of the leading resources in the world. This is the smartphone iteration of a widely-used and popular survey panel, which enables users to generate income in real-time and while on the move. As reputable as it is simple, PanelPlace connects users to high-paying surveys and ensures they are able to make money in their spare time. It is therefore a lucrative app too, and one that is exceptionally easy to use (even for beginners).

## 3. mCent

This app is one of the most popular and sought-after money-making apps on the market, having gained more than 30 million users since its release. The premise is also breathtakingly simple, as users are asked to download free apps and games in exchange for incremental income.

There is also a referral program that offers generous rewards to subscribers when their friends sign up using a specific code. This means, more than ever, consumers are used to choice, convenience, simplicity, and innovation from the products and services they use daily and want to access all their content anywhere. However, they also want their content personalized with recommendations aligned to their individual tastes and interests, and even mood.

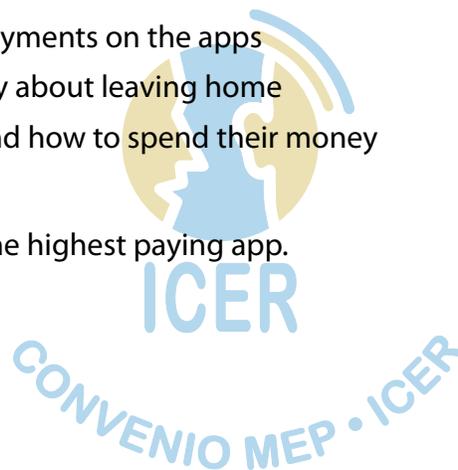
Communications service providers (CSPs) and digital media providers are both good examples of the types of businesses facing immense pressure to captivate attention and market share, as they watch their consumers take the driving seat. In order to meet consumer expectations and keep a unique edge against competitors, these businesses must be smarter and more creative with the use of their data, including dark data.



### Exercise 4

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

17. The text main idea is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. gamers don't want to play with apps
  - B. gamers will choose free apps over paid ones
  - C. gamers don't want apps on their smartphones
  - D. gamers prefer apps where they can make money than free ones where they don't
18. What is widely debated?
- A. Apps production
  - B. Apps popularity
  - C. Apps industry
  - D. Apps users
19. \_\_\_\_\_ was shown in studies.
- A. Users like smartphones
  - B. Users don't like smartphones
  - C. Users making future investments in apps
  - D. Users making investments in smartphones
20. Why are mobile apps successful? Because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. gamers can buy apps anytime
  - B. gamers can make down payments on the apps
  - C. gamers don't have to worry about leaving home
  - D. gamers can select when and how to spend their money
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest paying app.
- A. Apple
  - B. mCent
  - C. PanelPlace
  - D. EarnMoney





22. The mCent app offers \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. convenience-simplicity-innovation
  - B. simplicity-good prices-convenience
  - C. good smartphones-innovation-simplicity
  - D. good apps-good prices-good smartphones
23. PanelPlace app is for making \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. games
  - B. surveys
  - C. transactions
  - D. people smarter

Read the text carefully

## Food for your Technological Curiosity

*A view of the new Samsung Galaxy S8 at its Samsung launch event, March 29, 2017 in New York City.*

*Drew Angerer—Getty Images*

### Samsung Galaxy S8

Samsung hit a much-needed home run after the PR disaster caused by its Galaxy Note 7. That's what the Korean tech giant got with the Galaxy S8, a redesigned smartphone with a dazzling screen, long battery life, and a great camera. The S8's curved display and smaller **bezels** (a retaining outer rim) combine to give the feeling of a borderless screen, making it more **adept** (masterly-skillfully) at displaying games and movies. The S8 isn't perfect—its voice assistant wasn't ready at launch, and some found its fingerprint sensor to be **awkwardly** (lacking skill; clumsy; inept) placed—but it's a big win overall.



### Snapchat Spectacles

Much like Snapchat itself, you either get it or you don't. Snapchat parent company Snap Inc. demonstrated its mastery of artificial **scarcity** (rarity or infrequent occurrence) when it **debuted** (first appearance, inauguration, introduction, launching, presentation) its Spectacles video-recording glasses late last year.

An easy setup process, good-enough video quality and stylish look made Spectacles, a hit. But the company's distribution process—**vending** machines (a machine that automatically dispenses goods, such as cigarettes, food or drinks when money is inserted) with limited stock that **randomly** (casual, chance, unplanned, unpremeditated) appeared across the country—made them a phenomenon. From a hardware perspective, Spectacles could use improvement—they're not great when it's dark out and they're troublesome for prescription eyeglass wearers. But Snap's first **forays** (a first attempt or new undertaking) into hardware shows promise at a time when camera companies like GoPro are struggling.



## Here One

The next time you're sitting on a plane with a **wailing** (to utter a prolonged high-pitched cry, as of grief or misery) baby, imagine being able to simply turn down the poor kid's volume. Or you're hanging out in a crowded bar, struggling to hear your friends, and you boost just their voices. That's the promise behind Doppler Labs' Here One ear buds, which let users manipulate sounds in the



world around them thanks to onboard microphones and sound processors. In practice, the Here Ones are often better, are quieting general background noise rather than specific sounds. But Doppler's innovation reveals how the headphone tech of tomorrow could make us masters of the audio universe around us.

## Superpedestrian copenhagen wheel

Super pedestrian's robotic bike wheel augments cyclists' **oomph** (verve, adrenaline, zest) by powering their ride up to 20 miles per hour for over 30 miles. Though it looks like a simple bike wheel, the Copenhagen packs impressive technology inside. An integrated motor powered by a battery provides the **giddy up**, (mad, frenzied, possessed by) a wireless sensor connects to smartphones for data **crunching**, (to manipulate, to process) smart-locking hardware makes sure no one makes off with this \$1,499 wheel, and regenerative brakes add to the efficiency. Cycling purists might **shun** (to avoid deliberately; keep away from) the device, but it's really **geared** (directed to, created/produced) for the increasing number of bike commuters out there; it turns out reinventing the wheel was worth it.



### eSight 3

In a world of Internet-connected coffeemakers and juicers and whatnot, it's nice to find a gadget aiming to solve problems of a higher order. The eSight is an over-eye visor that helps legally blind people navigate via a combined high-definition camera and video display. Showing a live feed on a pair of OLED displays placed in front of the wearer's eyes, the lightweight, hands-free device do everything from read to provide directions. With virtually no input **lag** (to hang back or fall behind in movement, progress, development) from the front-facing camera to the screens, eSight is a true augmented reality headset.



*Adapted from <https://www.realsimple.com/holidays-entertaining/gifts/tech-gifts#3d-printing-pen>*

### Exercise 5

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

24. What's S8 most outstanding features? They are \_\_\_\_\_.
- camera length- dazzling battery-screen
  - battery size-camera colors-great screen
  - long screen- great battery-dazzling camera
  - great camera-dazzling screen- battery lasting
25. The Snapchat spectacles function is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Audio record
  - Video record
  - Voice record
  - Tape record
26. The problem with Snapchat spectacles is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- the darker it gets the less you can see
  - the darker it gets the more you can see
  - the brighter the sun the less you can see
  - the brighter the sun the more you can see





27. Here One was created by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Snapchat
- B. Samsung
- C. Copenhagen
- D. Doppler Labs

28. What does Here One do?

- A. It blocks noise
- B. It blocks phone bugs
- C. It blocks computer spam
- D. It is a connector for phones and computers

29. Superpedestrian is powered by \_\_\_\_\_

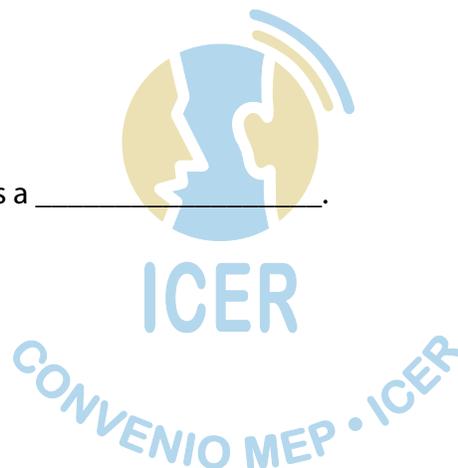
- A. Gas
- B. Battery
- C. Electricity
- D. Geothermal power

30. Superpedestrian has a price of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. \$14.99
- B. \$149.99
- C. \$1,499.00
- D. \$1,490.00

31. What is the e-sight gadget? It is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cane
- B. headset
- C. ear bud
- D. eyeglasses





32. How is the e-sight used? It is used as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. visor for blind people to navigate
  - B. pointer the read from the screen
  - C. eyeglasses for people to move around
  - D. pen for blind people to find the letters in the keyboard

Read the text.

## Advantages and Disadvantages of Technology

The impact of technology in modern life is immeasurable, we use technology in different ways and sometimes the way we implement various technologies ends up harming our lives or the society we leave in. Modern technology is technically not so new in most cases. For example, mobile phone technology has evolved with years, nowadays we use smartphones which have been a modification of an ordinary mobile phone.

Modern technology simplifies life in so many ways and everyone defines technology in their own way. To some people, it means complicated electronic devices. To others, it means the source of the radical changes that are happening in all phases of life. Others define technology as science applied to practical purposes. Some people fear to use technology while others see it as the source of longer and more complete lives. Below you may find some listed detailed points on advantages and disadvantages of Modern Technology:

### ADVANTAGES OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY

**Easy Access to information:** This has been possible because of modern technologies like broadband internet. Lots of data is being published and indexed online, sites like Wikipedia and YouTube have great original content which can be used in research or entertainment. With smart gadgets like the iPad, iPhone, tablet and internet, users can easily have access to information. So a user on a train can easily read while traveling, they can also buy and sell stocks while in the bedroom using the internet. These smart gadgets make it easy to access the internet and this simplifies the way we get information.

**Encourages innovation and creativity:** Technology sparks the brain to work to its full potential. In the past, it was very difficult to start a business. Today, it is very easy to start a business while at home. Companies like Etsy.com which enable creative people to sell their works online, this encourages creativity. Another good example is kickstarter.com which helps creative people get funds for their projects through crowd funding. On this platform, creative developers post projects seeking funding from the community, this helps them generate lots of cash for their good ideas which latter leads to the creation of new Jobs. The other creative works which have been facilitated by modern technology include Google, Apple, Facebook, Microsoft, Amazon, etc.



**Improved communication:** Communication is like water to life; we can not develop without communication. Modern technology has blessed us with advanced communication technology tools. These can include e-fax machines, electronic mail, mobile phones, video conferencing, instant text messaging applications, social networking applications. All these modern communication technology tools have simplified the way humans and businesses communicate. I can easily talk to my relative overseas using a mobile phone or video chatting services like Skype.

**Improved Entertainment:** Modern technology has played a big role in changing the entertainment industry. Home entertainment has improved with the invention of video games and advance music and visual systems like smart televisions which can connect live to the internet. Easy access and storage of music, services like iTunes allow users to purchase and download music on their iPods at a small cost, this is a win – win situation for both musicians and the users. Because musicians can easily sell their music via iTunes and the user can also have a wide selection of which music to buy without having troubles of going to a physical music store.

**Efficiency and Productivity:** Modern technology has helped businesses increase production. Humans are slow and sometimes they fail to deliver on time. So many businesses have integrated modern technology in their production line, most of the hard work has become so simple and the results are better than those of humans. Let's look at a farmer who uses modern technology right from the day of preparing the farmland to the day of harvesting. They save a lot of time and money during this process.

**Convenience in Education:** Learning is a process and it is part of our daily lives. Modern technology has made it simple for students to learn from anywhere through online education and mobile education. Also, students now use modern technology in classrooms to learn better. For example, students use iPads to share visual lessons and examples with peers in the classroom. Also new modern educational technologies support individual learning which gives a chance to students to learn on their own with no need of tutors.

**Social Networking:** Modern technology has made it simple to discover our old friends and also discover new people to network with. This is a benefit to both individuals and businesses. Many businesses have embraced the social networking technology to interact with their customers. Users of social networks can share information with friends, live chat with them and interact in all sorts of ways.

**Changed the health industry:** Nowadays most hospitals have implemented modern technology in surgical rooms, this has reduced on mistakes made by doctors. Humans can easily make mistakes because of work overload and stress factors. Also, the business community has developed health applications which can enable us to monitor our health and weight. These applications can be used on mobile phones, so users can have them at any time of the day.

**The convenience of Traveling:** Modern transportation technology makes it very easy to travel long distances. Transportation technology has evolved with years. In the past, it used to be slow and expensive to move long distances. Nowadays, I can cover a 10 miles distance within a few minutes or hours using electric trains or airplanes.





## DISADVANTAGES OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY

**Increased loneliness** – Social Isolation is on the increase, people are spending more time playing video games, learning how to use new modern technologies, using social networks and they neglect their real life. Technology has replaced our old way of interacting. If a user can easily interact with 100 friends online, they will feel no need to going out to make real friends which at a later stage leads to loneliness.

**Job Loss:** Modern technology has replaced many humans; robots are doing the jobs which used to be done by humans. Many packing firms have employed robots on production lines to increase production and efficiency, this is good news for businesses because it helps them make more money and serve customers in time, but it is bad news to employees because they get replaced by a robot.

**Competency** – Increased dependency on modern tools like calculators has reduced on our creativity. You can find a student when they can solve a very simple mathematical equation without using a calculator. This affects the way this student uses their brains and reduces the level of creativity.

**World destruction weapons:** Modern technology has been the main aid in the increasing and endless wars. It aids the manufacturing of modern war weapons which will require testing. So when these weapons get into the hands of criminals, they will use them for their selfish reasons.

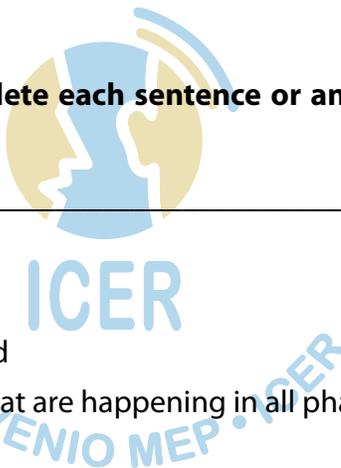
Summing , Now that we have seen some of the impacts of technology in modern life, it is our responsibility to use technology to improve our lives, but we also have to make sure that we preserve our society and environment, if we don't control the usage of technology, we shall end up harming both the society and environment. Then for those seeking for jobs, I advice you to acquire different technological skills, make sure that you can create or invent something new using these new technological skills, being employed is just a step most of us have taken, but it does not guarantee financial security, you can use technology to create a small business.

*Adapted from <https://www.useoftechnology.com/modern-technology-advantages-disadvantages/>*

### Exercise 6

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

33. One of the definitions of technology is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. all human advances
  - B. production of many gadgets
  - C. everything that surrounds the world
  - D. the source of the radical changes that are happening in all phases of life





34. Easy access to information refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. complicated electronic devices
  - B. easy access to the internet and information
  - C. the source of longer and more complete lives
  - D. use technology to improve our lives with responsibility
35. \_\_\_\_\_ sparks the brain to work to its full potential.
- A. Creativity-wealth
  - B. Innovation and creativity
  - C. Perseverance-innovation
  - D. Auctioneering and perseverance
36. Simplification of the way humans and businesses communicate is the aim of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. social improvement
  - B. home improvement
  - C. spiritual improvement
  - D. communication improvement
37. Home entertainment like videos and smart TVs are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. social drawbacks
  - B. educational limitations
  - C. improved entertainment
  - D. technological mummifications
38. People spending more time playing video games, learning technologies and on the internet is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. positive view of technology
  - B. negative view of technology
  - C. favoring technological education
  - D. favoring technological production



39. \_\_\_\_\_ is a result of firms employing robots on production lines to increase production and efficiency.
- A. job loss
  - B. artificial intelligence
  - C. technological advances
  - D. technological discoveries
40. Competency \_\_\_\_\_
- A. has been the main aid in the increasing and endless wars
  - B. aids the manufacturing of modern war weapons which will require testing
  - C. affects the way this student uses their brains and reduces the level of creativity.
  - D. does not guarantee financial security, you can use technology to create a small business.

**Read the text carefully**

## Technology in the classroom and its benefits

Technology has become an essential tool in our lives. Schools should find ways of integrating new technologies into classrooms so that students find it easy to learn new subjects as well as enable teachers to explain subjects in detail using visual formats. Technological tools like computers will make education more fun and interesting for the students. It is time to bring these technologies to our students in the classroom so that they learn easily and efficiently. Teachers will need to learn how to use these technologies so that they teach their students on how to use them.



We have seen that the private business community has found ways of improving the way we learn by creating educational applications for both computers and mobile phones, with a good use of these applications, schools can improve on how students learn and how they get access to academic information.



New content delivering applications like Youtube.com can be used in video and visual education. If a student can learn through visual or video illustrations, they will always remember that subject being explained, because the brain can easily understand and remember visual objects.

The development of online and offline educational environments will make learning so simple. Now it is up to us to implement these educational technologies in the classroom and make learning easier.

## Detailed points on the use of technology in the classroom and how it can be implemented

- 1. Use technology to bring real-time data in classrooms:** Many times most subjects in our education curriculum have old examples which do not relate to the present day, so students will find it difficult to relate those old examples to the present situation. But when teachers use technology tools like internet and search engines, they can drive new examples on a specific topic. It is better to show these examples to students using visual technologies like projectors and white boards. If a student gets an example on subject and that example is live in their society, they will always remember and learn that subject better. Inviting new and innovative practices into the classroom can help enhance a students learning experience. Learning how to properly introduce new technology as a learning tool into a class setting can be achieved through taking courses in a variety of masters programs for teachers. The internet is updated daily with thousands of publishers, websites like Youtube.com, Pinterest.com, scribd.com store large amounts of data which can be used to illustrate academic subjects. For example, if a teacher is teaching about "The effects of human activities on the environment " they can use sites like Youtube.com to show students real-time effects of human activities as uploaded by YouTube users. A teacher can use a video of landslides happening in real-time so students will see the effect of human activities now, but not in the past. The old system of education prints images of past distractions on a subject like this, but a student will find it difficult to relate that example because it happened long ago.
- 2. Use of technology devices to encourage peer learning:** New technologies like iPad , and tablets can be used by students while in class. These technologies can foster peer to peer learning. Students can form a group of 2- 4 students and share a particular technology, each of them will have different experience on how to use the device and the teacher can guide them on how to use complicated applications on these devices. It is very easy for students to learn through group or peer discussions, so if a teacher provides them with these tablets and they all get the information from a centralized unit controlled by the teacher, these students will enjoy that moment in class and learn more. Although these students can still use the same technologies to interact with each other while not in class; the classroom creates a learning environment with fewer distractions as compared to learning outside of the class. Also teachers can uses services like Piazza.com to set and answer questions from students in the class, also students can use Piazza.com to create or join a specific group in their class. Many students and teachers are using this service both in class and out of class. Piazza has proven to be an ideal forum for many teachers compared to conventional bulletin boards.



3. **Use Interactive Demonstrations Tools to help students learn easily:** It is quite expensive to implement these devices, but once installed in the classroom, teachers will easily explain subjects in a visual form with illustration which helps students learn easily. Devices like 3D projectors, Electronic whiteboards and motion capture technology are getting cheaper and accessible. Science teachers can easily use these 3D projectors to illustrate Biology or Physics subjects. In Biology, there are some topics which require visual illustration for a student to understand the concept. Without these technologies, it can be very difficult for an average student to understand and remember what the teacher has taught them. The same with Geography, it can be very easy to illustrate topics like "Volcanicity and Earth Plates " using visual images and real-time activities of Volcanicity " if a students gets these explanations in using 3D projectors, they will deeply understand the concept.
4. **Use of word processing applications in the classroom:** All computers have this application installed. Most computers come with a full setup of Microsoft Office, this setup includes all basic application needed by a student to compose or organize data. For example, students can use word processing applications to write notes and they can even use clip art or graphics in their notes for easy understanding. They can also use this word processing application to improve on their vocabulary because of its auto-correct function which suggests correct terms as they take notes in the class. It also has an inbuilt thesaurus dictionary which will help the student discover new words. Teachers can easily teach their students on how to use these applications while in the classroom. So instead of writing notes on the black board, the teacher will simply dictate the notes, and the student will just type the notes on their computers using a word processing application.

*Adapted from <https://www.useoftechnology.com/technology-classroom-benefits/>*

## Exercise 7

### Answer the following questions:

41. Why is it important to use technology in the classroom?
42. Provide 3 examples of your own where technological tools have improved the educational process.
43. How does technology bring real-time data into the classroom?
44. What's the benefit of using technology to foster peer learning?
45. Which are some demonstration technological tools teachers can use to enhance educational processes?
46. Word processing applications are used for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. compose , organize data, and take notes X
  - B. copy others' works ,illustrate and compose
  - C. Give 3d image, copy others' works, and illustrate
  - D. Listening development, note taking and illustrating

Read the text carefully

## 7 technologies shaping the future of social media

The internet has drastically evolved throughout the last decade, but the improvement doesn't stop there. As we exist in the digital era, we will live to see incredible technologies that people could've only dreamed about in the past. Social media has developed to the point that it's not only a means of entertainment, but an important asset in business and working environments.



Thus, the use of social media in both personal and professional aspect of life is inevitable. As new studies and experiments are being held regularly, we are heading towards an even more improved digital age. So, let's see what's in store for us in the near future in terms of technologies improving our lives and social media experiences.

### Radio Frequency Identification Tags

RFID tags, for short, are tiny microchips installed into our ID cards, passports and similar documents and used for identifying us when scanned. These types of transponders are already in use; however, they are going to become a part of not only our ID documents, but everything around us. Since these tags are micro sized and fairly cheap to produce, they are likely going to be put in items we purchase, from food packaging to clothing. Why would people invest into doing such a thing, you may ask? The answer is gathering consumption data from customers of brands from all over the world. The brands use that data to find ways to improve within their business and these tags can make the data collecting process much easier for them. Imagine each piece of food packaging having a RFID tag and a trash bag in the can having another receptive kind of tag that would track and identify everything that is thrown in the trash. The companies would be able to track consumption data from every single home. These tags might be used in tons of similar ways, such as scanning a product to see who from your social media platforms has recently purchased it. However, privacy sets many limitations to these ideas and we have yet to see how things will play out with them.



## Biometric Face Recognition

The biometric face recognition technology will allow us to scan the local bar or a store and get information and profiles on everyone inside. The advanced program uses face recognition to attach metadata to real people and give you their social media profile in an instant. This technology is already being used by the police in some areas for capturing known criminals. However, as the technology advances, it will become available to everyday smartphone users, which will open up opportunities to get to know people quickly. The downside of this is also the abuse of privacy that will take place.

## Mind Reading

Possibly, the coolest feature that is going to make social media and internet use that much better is mind reading and control. With this super advanced technology, people are going to be able to control their smartphones with their minds. This invention is already seeing some progress through different studies and we are likely to experience this awesome improvement in the years to come. Imagine being able to think something and have your phone do it for you. You could be texting a friend or tweeting by just thinking about it and not even using your motor skills. This idea was at first meant to be a solution for people with disabled motor controls and it was supposed to be a way to enable them to use smartphones like everybody else. However, the idea has grown so much that is being considered for everyday use.

## Augmented Reality

Augmented reality is a form of combining the virtual with the real world, meaning we could include the real world into our smartphone apps and programs. An example of this concept is the recently released game, PokemonGo. Besides gaming, this great technology can be used to improve social media optimization, serve as an asset in online marketing and improve the overall user-experience with technology. As this concept is already in use, we can expect it to grow to great proportions and surprise us with new features very soon.

## Virtual Reality

Slightly differing from the augmented reality, virtual reality is also already taking place in the world. Thanks to this technology, the users can emerge into the virtual world and experience it first-hand, as if they were really inside of it. This concept is also most used for gaming at this moment, but at the rate it is developing, it will most likely turn into something big that is going to help us use social media and the internet effortlessly.

## Artificial Assistants

An impressive feature of modern smartphones are the artificial assistants that come with them. For iOS, it is Siri while for Android, the artificial Assistant is called Cortana. These forms of artificial intelligence



are already improving our use of social media, as we can control our phones by giving audio commands. Besides controlling different features, you can have a chat with the AI robot within your smartphone. This technology is becoming more and more advanced as studies are being conducted and we can expect it to be on a whole other level within the next few years.

## Motion Sensors

Last but not least, motion sensors are a concept that is destined to develop into an outstanding technology with features such as automating lighting and heating in homes, as well as controlling autonomous vehicles. Controlling home appliances is already possible, thanks to the companies who integrate WIFI network abilities into their products. However, motion sensors will allow us to make an even greater use of our appliances and integrate them into our use of the Internet and social media.

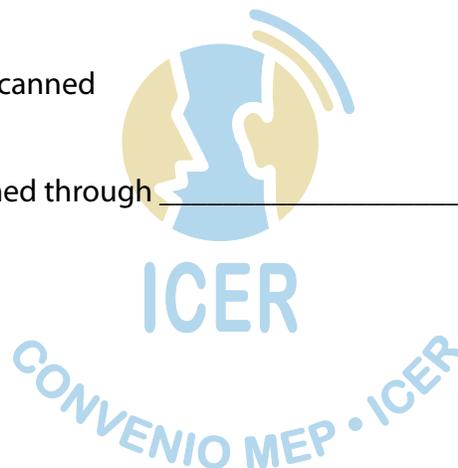
With these seven advancing technologies, we are soon to witness a world where artificial intelligence and virtual reality take over. It is exciting to think about all the possibilities with technologies such as mind reading and biometric face recognition. All that's left to do is wait for them to be developed and released!

*Adapted from <https://www.useoftechnology.com/7-technologies-shaping-the-future-of-social-media/>*

### Exercise 8

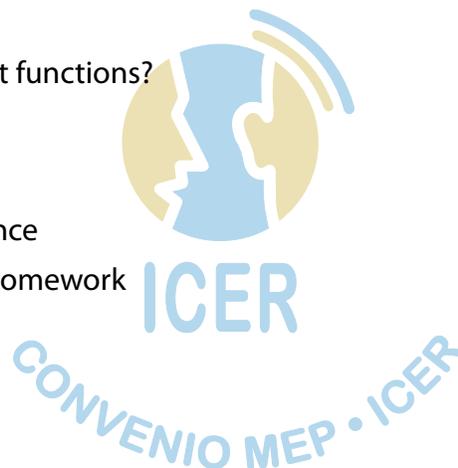
**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

47. Radio identification frequencies are used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. scan the finger prints
  - B. take the fingerprints
  - C. recognize the finger prints
  - D. identify the person when scanned
48. Biometric information is obtained through \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Hair testing
  - B. Face recognition
  - C. Prints recognition
  - D. Foot steps recognition





49. Mind reading was firstly created to help \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- A. blind
  - B. deaf
  - C. blind and deaf
  - D. motor uncontrolled
50. \_\_\_\_\_ includes the real word into phones, computers, and programs' apps.
- A. RFID
  - B. Mind reading
  - C. Augmented Reality
  - D. Biometric information
51. Virtual reality \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. controls the mind
  - B. controls appliances
  - C. emerges into the virtual world and experience it first-hand
  - D. includes the real word into phones, computers, and programs' apps
52. IOS' assistant is \_\_\_\_\_ while androids' is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Siri – Cortana
  - B. Game- Release
  - C. Release-PokemonGo
  - D. PokemonGo- Cortana
53. How does the artificial assistant functions?
- A. It gives oral orders
  - B. It gives face recognition
  - C. It provides mayor intelligence
  - D. It is a robot that does the homework



54. \_\_\_\_\_ provides automating lighting and heating in homes, and autonomous vehicles.
- A. Mind reading
  - B. Virtual Reality
  - C. Motion Sensors
  - D. Biometric Face Recognition

**Read the text carefully**

## The advantages and disadvantages of technology in the workplace



Technology is being used in almost every company to accomplish specific tasks. Technology has changed the way we work and it has brought some fan at work, it reduces on human errors which can be caused by too much work or stress. Business technologies like computers, tablets, social networks, virtual meeting software, accounting software, customer management applications, and so much more have removed workplace boundaries and they have also facilitated in the movement of information at the workplace which accelerates quick decision making at your workplace.

Using technology at your workplace has its own advantages and disadvantages. Below I have detailed points explaining how technology can be of great use at your workplace and how it can also be a problem.



## Advantages of Technology in the Workplace:

### Improves on Human Resource Management:

Technology in the workplace can change the way human resource managers do their job. It improves on the process of screening, recruiting and hiring new employees. Many human resource managers are using internet to advertise job openings. Targeted candidates will be in position to apply for these positions online by submitting their resumes to the human resource manager. The all process saves time and it makes the human resource managers work easier. Technology can also be used to track performance and productivity of each employee at work. Once employees are aware that they are being monitored, their productivity will increase.

### Improves communication:

Many businesses are using various communication technologies to change the way their employees interact and communicate while at work. Employees can use different communication tools to interact or exchange information at work. For example, employees from different departments in a company can use text messaging services or video conferencing tools like Skype to share and exchange information. Virtual communication tools like Skype can be used to share screens and this can help workers to share projects while in different departments, the same application can be used to support group decision making. Also, communication technologies can be used in the customer service department to serve customers on time.

### Encourages Innovation and Creativity:

Workers can use different business technologies to create innovative ideas which can be used in business growth and expansion. Many companies create technological challenges and reward employees who come up with creative ideas using technology. Employees can use internet technology to innovate ways of promoting a business online. Social enterprise networks like Yammer.com can be used by employees to socialize and interact with other creative employees from different organizations, this interaction will result into information exchange and it also encourages brain storming on various work related issues.

### Saves Time:

Technology can be used to automate various tasks at work. This automation will guarantee efficiency and will also increase on production at work. The use of computers to accomplish specific tasks at work creates room of making corrections on instant and it also reduces on human errors. Using databases to capture and store information can facilitate quick decision making at work. Employees can easily access business information via one single database; this information can be edited and saved for later use. Use of internal networks at the workplace can help in sharing of gadgets like printers and scanners, so employees do not have to move to different departments to share technological tools.

### Causes Distraction at Work:

Their so many ways technology can distract employees at work. The use of social networks at work can cause so much distraction and it affects the productivity of employees. Some companies have decided to block access to specific websites like Facebook, Twitter and YouTube, because of the unlimited distraction they cause. Other business technologies which cause distraction at work include smartphones, computers and virtual meeting applications like Skype.



## Disadvantages of Technology at the workplace

### Affects Workplace Relationships:

Employees communicate via cell phones, text messages, email or virtual video conferencing tools. This type of communication technology eliminates face-to-face communication. Interpersonal communications are important in building workplace relationships because employees will get a chance to know each other in person, some times they can even share non-work related information, this type of interaction is killed by communication technology tools. Employees become more reserved and self-centered; they get buried into their work which can be of great harm to a business.

### High Maintenance costs:

It is expensive to buy technology, but it is also costly to maintain it. Many small businesses can not afford the cost of hiring a full-time technical person, so they resort to monthly tech contractors who charge them for work done. If business technology tools like computers are not well maintained, their performance will decrease and the process of buying new computers or any other business technology can even be more expensive.

### It's Risky:

Though we like the advantages that come with technology at work, it also tends to be risky, especially when it comes to data security. All employees in important decision making positions will need access to private business information; this can pose as a threat, because it can be very difficult to monitor the usage and privacy of this information. Many employees come with flash drives at work, so they can transfer critical business information and use it for their own personal gains.

### Creates Mobility:

The use of internet and computers to work has eliminated space and time boundaries. Employees can work from anywhere at anytime, this mobility makes employees stay in control of their jobs. Technological tools like virtual meeting applications save us time, we don't have to be in meetings physically yet information and data will be shared in real-time. For example, mobile workforce management software allows field workers to access real-time work order information when they're on the job.

Adapted from <https://www.useoftechnology.com/technology-workplace-2/>

### Exercise 9

Next to each statement write **"Adv"** if the statement is an advantage and put an **"X"** if it is a disadvantage

55. Use different communication tools to interact or exchange information at work \_\_\_\_\_
56. Business technology tools like computers' performance will decrease and buying new computers or any other business technology can even be more expensive. \_\_\_\_\_
57. It is difficult to monitor the usage and privacy of this information \_\_\_\_\_

58. Automation will guarantee efficiency and will also increase on production at work. \_\_\_\_\_
59. Interpersonal communications are important in building workplace relationships because employees will get a chance to know each other in person. \_\_\_\_\_
60. Many human resource managers are using internet to advertise job openings. \_\_\_\_\_

## Science discoveries

### Smart Herb Garden:

*Image from: Kickstarter.com*

Technology is advancing every day, now this Smart Herb Garden high tech will help us create smart gardens in our homes and offices. I just love planting small gardens in my office, so this Smart Herb Garden just makes the all process very simple and fabulous. With this Smart Herb Garden, you can be in position to grow all types of herbs without worrying about things like water, nutrients or light. All you have to do is to plug it into the wall then add enough water, then the device will handle the rest.

Some of the herbs you can plant in this Smart Herb Garden include, Mini Tomato, Chili Pepper, Garden Sage, Coriander, Basil and Lemon Balm. But you don't

have to be limited , you can try out other plants with this Smart Herb Garden.



*Adapted from <https://www.useoftechnology.com/technology-2013-technology-concepts/>*

## Science discoveries 2



The new iPhone 8 was released last week and people are curious to know what new technologies are in store for iPhone 8 buyers. Well, for starters the iPhone 8 is said to have the strongest screen to date, the smartest bionic chip and wireless charging.

The iPhone 8 was released last week. New features include wireless charging, new stronger screen and the smartest bionic chip in a smartphone ever. JOSH EDELSON/AFP/Getty Images



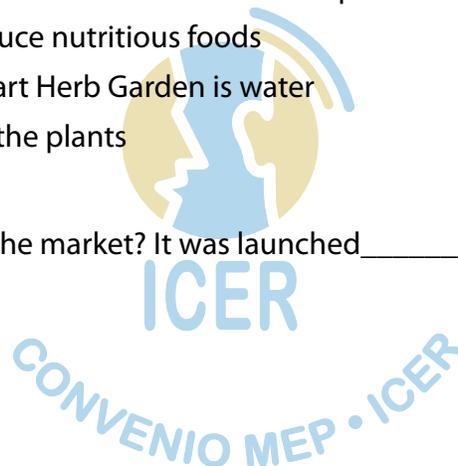
Out of all the technologies people are more excited about wireless charging. But, apologies for bursting the excitement bubble about wireless charging but it isn't really new technology, I'm afraid. Wireless charging has essentially been around since its invention by Nikola Tesla. Back in the late 1800s, Tesla, discovered AC (alternating current) based electricity. Tesla originally worked closely with Edison on DC-based electricity, and tried to make improvements, but after a while he decided to take his own path and start working on AC-based electricity instead. Consequently, Edison and Tesla were then in competition in a so-called 'Current War'. After working religiously on AC based electricity Tesla then invented the 'Tesla coil' which laid the foundations for wireless technologies. Another big invention of his was the dynamo and induction motor which are essential for AC-based electricity and are things we still use today about 200 years after its invention. So, you can think of Tesla as one of the science legends when it comes to electricity and in this case wireless charging.

*Adapted from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/meriameberboucha/2017/09/26/iphone-8-wireless-charging-technology-actually-uses-science-from-the-1800s/#12d038aa69d9>*

### Exercise 10

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

61. Smart Herb Garden makes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people eat healthy
  - B. food with less chemicals
  - C. the gardening colorful and beautiful
  - D. the gardening process simply and fabulous
62. Based on the text, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. all you have to do is buy Smart Herb Garden to have plants at the office
  - B. all the Smart gardens produce nutritious foods
  - C. all one must put in the Smart Herb Garden is water
  - D. the only thing needed are the plants
63. When was iPhone 8 launch to the market? It was launched \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. last year
  - B. last week
  - C. last month
  - D. last Saturday





64. Which are the outstanding features of iPhone 8? The features are: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. wireless charging, new stronger screen, smartest bionic chip
  - B. bigger screen, more msjs. capacity, larger battery
  - C. alternating current based electricity
  - D. AC-based electricity
65. According to the text \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Tesla invented iPhone
  - B. Tesla created the iPhone 8
  - C. iPhone 8 is Tesla's greatest invention
  - D. wireless feature in iPhone 8 is not a new

**Read texts carefully.**

## Misuse of tech and its consequences

Michal Kosinski – the Stanford University professor suggested that artificial intelligence (AI) can detect whether people are gay or straight based on photos – said sexual orientation was just one of many characteristics that algorithms would be able to predict through facial recognition.

Using photos, AI will be able to identify people's political views, whether they have high IQs, whether they are predisposed to criminal behavior, whether they have specific personality traits and many other private, personal details that could carry huge social consequences, he said.

Kosinski outlined the extraordinary applications of facial detection technology that he expects to see in the near future, raising complex ethical questions about the erosion of privacy and the possible misuse of AI to target vulnerable people.

"The face is an observable proxy for a wide range of factors, like your life history, your development factors, whether you're healthy," he said.

Faces contain a significant amount of information, and using large datasets of photos, sophisticated computer programs can uncover trends and learn how to distinguish key traits with a high rate of accuracy. With Kosinski's "gaydar" AI, an algorithm used online dating photos to create a program that could correctly identify sexual orientation 91% of the time with men and 83% with women, just by reviewing a handful of photos.



## Advertisement

Kosinski's research is highly controversial; it argued that the AI anti-LGBT governments could use this type of software to out gay people and persecute them. He and other researchers, however, have argued that powerful governments and corporations already possess these technological capabilities and that it is vital to expose possible dangers in an effort to push for privacy protections and regulatory safeguards, which have not kept pace with AI.

Kosinski, an assistant professor of organizational behavior, said he was studying links between facial features and political preferences, with preliminary results showing that AI is effective at guessing people's ideologies based on their faces.

This is probably because political views appear to be heritable, as research has shown, he said. That means political leanings are possibly linked to genetics or developmental factors, which could result in detectable facial differences.

Adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2017/sep/12/artificial-intelligence-face-recognition-michal-kosinski>

**Facebook** has grown into one of the world's most valuable companies by offering advertisers the ability to quickly and easily target its users based on a vast array of information, from the type of home they live in to their favorite television shows. But the company is facing a new wave of scrutiny over how those tools can be misused, particularly after it disclosed this month that fake accounts based in Russia had purchased more than \$100,000 worth of ads on divisive issues in the run-up to the presidential election.

The site has also been criticized for not anticipating that its technology could be put to nefarious use.

"The appearance of these offensive terms was embarrassing for Facebook and reflects the tendency of Silicon Valley companies to overly trust algorithms and automated systems to manage advertising," said Ari Paparo, chief executive of Beeswax, an advertising technology start-up in New York. "The media business is all about people and influence, so there's a necessary role for human moderation and control."

Principio del formulario

This is not the first time that Facebook has faced issues stemming from a lack of human oversight. Earlier this year, after a series of violent acts appeared on Facebook Live broadcasts, the company said it would add 3,000 people to the 4,500-member team of employees that reviews and removes content that violates its community guidelines.

Facebook has faced thorny (difficult or unpleasant) questions about race and its ad-targeting tools before. Last fall, ProPublica reported that advertisers could use those tools to exclude certain races — or what the social network called "ethnic affinities" — from housing and employment ads, a potential violation of the Fair Housing Act of 1968 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Facebook, which assigns the updated term "multicultural affinity" to certain users based on their interests and activities on the site, no longer allows that classification to be used in ads for housing, employment or credit.



## Don't Be Evil

It's become a custom for some protesters to cover their faces during public demonstrations. Now, it seems, technology could outwit them: a team of engineers has created an algorithm that can identify faces that are partially covered.

The algorithm identifies faces using angles at 14 different points on the face, according to a paper published on the preprint server arXiv to be presented at the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision Workshops in October. The researchers trained and validated the algorithm, which relies on a form of artificial intelligence called deep learning, using a dataset of 1500 images of 25 human faces. Each face was partially obscured by one or more of ten disguises (such as sunglasses, a face scarf, or a hat) and eight complex backgrounds to simulate real-world photos. When they tested the algorithm on a new set of 500 photos, it accurately identified people wearing hats and scarves 69 percent of the time—far more accurate than comparable techniques currently in use.

The researchers created the algorithm with the intention of unmasking criminals, one of the study authors told Motherboard. And it's not the first technique to be created with that intention—there are already algorithms that can identify people based on their hair or clothes, or the way they walk.

But Twitter users saw a more insidious use for this algorithm: Groups in power could use it to unmask and persecute those who oppose them.

Algorithms already control a stunning amount of our lives—the information we see, the jobs we get, how much defendants should pay for bail. That's unlikely to change as technology is increasingly integrated into the systems around us. And though they are supposed to help us make decisions without our fallible human subjectivity, algorithms often end up perpetuating our preexisting biases. Algorithms that function as black boxes have the potential to leave those biases unchecked, quietly altering how the world operates. "There's the obvious potential that, if there's a lack of transparency around an algorithm, it could perpetuate discrimination or stereotypes."

Because engineers usually follow the instructions, it's hard to hold them responsible for the consequences of the tools they create, Polgar says. "Engineers by their very nature are trying to solve a direct problem," he says. "If someone tells me to build a sharper knife, I am closing my blinders and saying OK I'll build a sharper knife. My objective is not to think of all the possible ways the knife could be misused." That responsibility falls on the individuals in the company who decided the tool was worth having in the first place, he adds.

*Adapted from <https://futurism.com/are-engineers-responsible-for-the-consequences-of-their-algorithms/>*

**Cellphones** common at schools Technology can make students vulnerable to bullying 24/7

The vast majority of Americans – 95 percent – now own a cellphone of some kind with 73 percent of teens having access to a smartphone; 15 percent have only a basic phone, according to 2015 data from the Pew Research Center. That gives students almost unlimited access to everything, including social media. It can also offer an open door into what could be 24-hour access to cyberbullying online and has forced school districts to adopt strict yet varied policies regarding phone usage during school hours.

Cellphones and technology isn't bad; however, how we use cellphones and technology can be really bad," he said. "The biggest issue surrounding cellphone and technology use is more of a cultural issue. Students and adults abuse social media by mistreating and disrespecting others from behind a keyboard."

It is much easier to make offensive and hurtful comments from the comfort of your computer or phone which you wouldn't say in person," Musselman said. "It stands to reason, our children will emulate what they see us do. As adults, we need to stop flexing our internet muscles and start flexing our kindness muscles."

I like to consider cell phones and the internet in general as new age vehicles," he said. "Just like you wouldn't let them jump in the car and go anywhere without knowing where they were, don't let them do it online either. It's OK if the kids think parents are being nosy or intrusive or overbearing. They are parents and that's their job."

*Adapted from [http://www.starbeacon.com/news/local\\_news/cellphones-common-at-schools-technology-can-make-students-vulnerable-to/article\\_99aa18fb-6d09-542b-9379-3d97b05d409d.html](http://www.starbeacon.com/news/local_news/cellphones-common-at-schools-technology-can-make-students-vulnerable-to/article_99aa18fb-6d09-542b-9379-3d97b05d409d.html)*

## Are we really aware of the possible consequences of the internet?

*PUBLISHED: September 2017 • Doug Fulcher, Hillside Road, Thorpe St Andrew*

Do the increasing number of gadgets in our homes pose a security threat? Photo: Steve Parsons/PA Wire.

We, the public at large, are constantly being told; we can use the internet for this that and the other, but are we all aware of the possible consequences?

Last November a security expert from Cambridge University stated "we connect things in our homes and do not think about the data being **leaked** to other people".

In February, Dr. Ian Levy, from the National Cyber Security Council in London, was able to demonstrate on my iPad how smart devices, even toys, can be a security threat in our homes and is able to show that "internet connected devices can cause real impact on people".

So the question I would ask is "why is the government going ahead with the distribution of so-called free smart-Meters into every home in the UK" when it is obvious that these gadgets are just another example of the misuse of technology that we can well do without. At £550 per household these gadgets are far from free and the money being wasted on them could be used more sensibly elsewhere.

*Adapted from <http://www.edp24.co.uk/features/reader-letter-are-we-really-aware-of-the-possible-consequences-of-the-internet-1-5207372>*





### Exercise 11

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

66. What will AI do with photos? AI will \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. identify finger prints
  - B. identify the human sex
  - C. identify people's ID number
  - D. identify specific personality traits and other private, personal details that could carry huge social consequences
67. \_\_\_\_\_ target its users based on an array of information, from the type of home they live in to their favorite television shows.
- A. Facebook
  - B. Kosinski's theory
  - C. Ari's Paparo's believes
  - D. Doug Fulcher's report
68. What does algorithm do? It identifies \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cars
  - B. faces
  - C. addresses
  - D. dog owners
69. How can cellphones be misused? By using it to practice \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cyber bullying
  - B. healthy eating
  - C. advanced exercises
  - D. intense gossiping
70. Why is Internet a negative tool for people? Because it
- A. develops people's mind
  - B. creates lots of information
  - C. gadgets to use it are very expensive
  - D. leaks out los of private and personal data



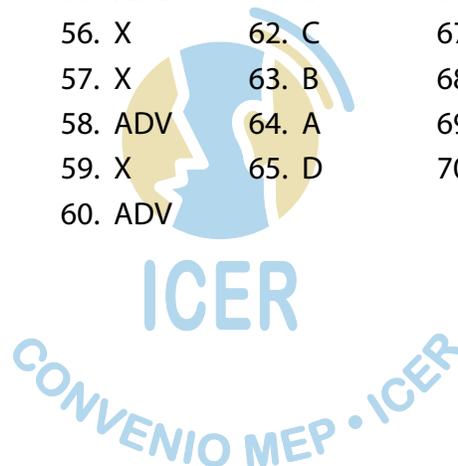
# ANSWER KEY

Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4	Exercise 5	Exercise 6
1. D	6. D	14. A	17. D	24. D	33. D
2. B	7. B	15. A	18. B	25. B	34. B
3. C	8. C	16. C	19. C	26. A	35. B
4. D	9. A		20. D	27. D	36. D
5. B	10. C		21. D	28. A	37. C
	11. B		22. A	29. B	38. B
	12. B		23. B	30. C	39. A
	13. B			31. B	40. C
				32. A	

## Exercise 7

41. ANSWERS WILL VARY
42. ANSWERS WILL VARY
43. Using technology tools like internet and search engines, using visual technologies like projectors and white boards, using publishers, websites like Youtube.com, Pinterest.com, scribd.com store and YouTube.
44. The classroom creates a learning environment with fewer distractions as compared to learning outside of the class.
45. 3D projectors, Electronic whiteboards and motion capture technology.
46. A

Exercise 8	Exercise 9	Exercise 10	Exercise 11
47. D	55. ADV	61. D	66. D
48. B	56. X	62. C	67. A
49. D	57. X	63. B	68. B
50. C	58. ADV	64. A	69. A
51. C	59. X	65. D	70. D
52. A	60. ADV		
53. A			
54. C			



# Bachillerato a tu medida 2 • 2017

## *Do you Need Reinforcement on Cognitive target #5?*

### *“Morals and Values”*

#### **Want to know more on verbs like:**

*gain • avoid • decrease • protect • help • develop •  
get • become • seem • treat • enjoy*

**Expressions such as:** *deal with • stay away*

**Prepositions:** *like • really*

#### **Adjectives such as:**

*unfriendly • unimportant • unkind • irrelevant • rude •  
educated • polite • unkind • annoying • valuable*



# Practice #5



**Morals and values.**

# VOCABULARY

## MORALS AND VALUES

mental health



effort



friend



roots



descendants



inhabitant





# PRACTICE #5: MORALS AND VALUES

Read the text carefully.

## Terms to understand

**Values** refer to the principles and fundamental convictions which act as general guides to behavior, they are the standards by which particular actions are judged to be good or desirable and examples of values are love, equality, freedom, justice, happiness, security, peace of mind and truth.

**Ethics** is innately knowable and requires introspection for greater understanding.

**Morality** is mostly culturally based and thus inherently relative. To the extent responses of disgust are innate, which leads to ideas of purity/sanctity; and submission to authority and in-group associates are innate, these later concepts are not required to make ethical decisions, and may times the culturally molded ideas of these latter three items cause people to act in very unethical ways.

*Adapted from <http://www.ethicsdefined.org/what-is-ethics/morals-vs-ethics/>*

## Moral values

Moral values are one basis on which we make decisions—right or wrong?, Good or evil? Other bases are financial, convenient, aesthetic (an artist), arbitrary (flipping a coin), physical/health, rational (investigating a product before buying).

**Individual morality:** Individual morality provides the basis of decisions of and judgments by the individual: honesty, loyalty, good faith, being responsible

**Social morality:** Fairness is one basis of law, which helps to govern society and to control individual behavior. Social morality considers whether an action threatens society's well-being.

**Conflict:** Individual morality and social morality may conflict. Is the free downloading/sharing of music from the Internet a copyright violation? Is using text downloaded from the Internet without footnotes in student papers plagiarism? Should the government regulate non-harmful sexual acts by consenting adults in their own homes or adults reading pornography at home?



## Moral relativism versus moral absolutism

**Individual relativism** Right and wrong depend on the social or moral commitments of the individual.

**Situational relativism** Right and wrong vary depending on the particular situation.

**Cultural relativism** Moral norms vary by culture; right and wrong depend on the moral norms of the society: female infanticide in China, suttee in India, slavery.

**Moral absolutism** Absolute standards exist by which all rules, commitments and behavior can be judged. The fact that moral commitments vary in different societies does not mean that morality is relative, just as the fact that scientific beliefs may differ in various societies does not prove that scientific truth is relative.

**Moral principles applying to individuals** The rules that most of us think of as morality are based on principles. The major principles underlying Western morality are these: The principle of utility or the principle of greatest happiness; our happiness and the happiness of those affected by our choices must guide our choices and actions. Society creates and follows rules for maximizing the happiness of the greatest number of its citizens.

## Objections to this principle

- Whose happiness is paramount? We borrow money and promise to repay it in a week. Can we break our promise to repay one person because we can spend the money to benefit more people?
- Which takes precedence—our happiness or others' happiness? Aren't we more likely to buy our own family presents rather than give the same money to poor strangers?
- Which takes precedent—fairness or the greatest happiness? What about medical experiments on a small group with the goal of benefitting the whole society? Fairness, the Golden Rule Often becomes in our decision-making, what you don't want to be done to you.

**Objection:** Do others necessarily want what we want? Some people prefer to be told a lie rather than have to deal with an unpleasant or ugly truth, like a serious illness.

**Respect for persons:** We must respect the wishes of others. How the other person feels about being lied to is more important than how the potential liar feels about lying. Immanuel Kant: "It is immoral to use other people solely and merely to achieve your own ends. We must recognize others as autonomous." We may use a mechanic to fix our cars because he is paid for his work. **Objection:** This principle is that; it does not apply to animals.

**The human good:** This principle emphasizes, not obligations, but character traits and activities which result in a good life.

**Natural purpose:** Everything in nature has a purpose, e.g., an acorn's purpose is to become an oak. The natural purpose of human beings is defined in various ways—to achieve happiness, say, or to fulfill social roles.



**Social purpose:** We make judgments based on the role someone plays: a good or bad basketball player, surgeon, son or daughter, spouse, parent, student, neighbor, co-worker, citizen, politician, soldier.

**Virtue** is achieving excellence in a social role. The will of God, God as the creator of human beings is the ultimate source of morality.

**Moral principles applying to or applied by society:** Social justice. There is general agreement on the need for social justice, but wide divergence of opinion on what constitutes social justice.

**Individual rights:** In this country, citizens are guaranteed “inalienable rights” by the Bill of Rights—e.g., freedom of speech, of religion and of assembly. Many theories justifying individual rights have been offered.

**The general welfare:** Every level of government should promote the general welfare. What kind of government would do this, how the government would do this, and what specifically promotes the general welfare are debatable.

**Pluralism and freedom:** Unlike the preceding principles, which assume the necessity for governmental action, the principle of pluralism and the principle of freedom discourage governmental action and they tend to reinforce and support each other. In a pluralistic society, a strong central government is replaced by many independent sources of power and action; no one institution has power over the others. Pluralism can be seen in the U.S. government with its three branches and system of checks and balances. The principle of freedom allows individuals to pursue their own ends in their own ways, with little or no governmental restrictions.

### Exercise 1

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

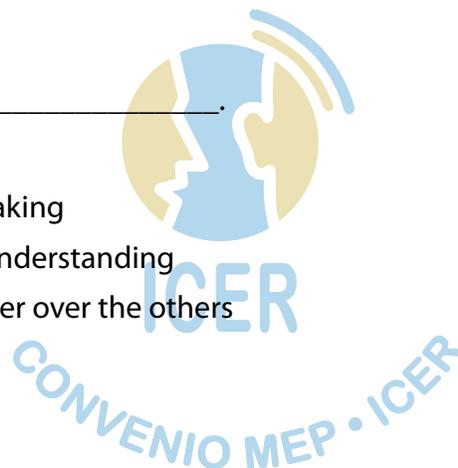
- \_\_\_\_\_ act as general guides to behavior
  - Values
  - Morals
  - Conflict
  - Cultural relativism
- Our happiness and the happiness of those affected by our choices must guide our choices and actions is part of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - natural purpose
  - conflicting concepts
  - respect for principles
  - moral principles applying to individuals



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3. \_\_\_\_\_ is achieving excellence in a social role.
- A. Virtue
  - B. Values
  - C. Welfare
  - D. Morality
4. Absolute standards exist by which all rules, commitments and behavior can be judged refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. human good
  - B. individual rights
  - C. moral absolutism
  - D. situational relativism
5. Freedom of speech, of religion and of assembly are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. pluralism
  - B. individual rights
  - C. respect for persons
  - D. principles of morality
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is mainly cultural.
- A. Ethics
  - B. Values
  - C. Morality
  - D. Natural purpose
7. Moral values refer to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the need for social justice
  - B. right or wrong decision-making
  - C. innate introspection and understanding
  - D. no one institution has power over the others



Read the text.

## Are Moral Values Important in Human Life?

**What are Moral Values?** Moral values mean the ideals that are central to our sense of being a good person. Morality means what is right. It comes from the Latin word for customs. However, it does not just neutrally mean a custom. It specifically means a good way of living – a good rule for life. Value comes from the Latin word for worth. So, moral values are the ideas about morality that we think are worthwhile. Moral Values are extremely important in human life. We should always examine and develop our moral values. The various reasons in its support are highlighted below:

*Adapted from <https://www.importantindia.com/25172/why-are-moral-values-important/>*



## Exercise 2

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

8. A good way of living – a good rule for life is the meaning of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. trust
  - B. moral values
  - C. objectively good
  - D. fount of good things
9. The Latin word for values is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. worth
  - B. custom
  - C. living loosely
  - D. living wealthy
10. \_\_\_\_\_ help us to make wise decisions
- A. Trust
  - B. Guidance
  - C. Community
  - D. Purposeful live
11. The reason of \_\_\_\_\_ ensures that we respect ourselves and others.
- A. respect
  - B. a requirement
  - C. objectively good
  - D. drifting aimlessly through life.
12. The supporter of \_\_\_\_\_ helps to foster a sense of community.
- A. community
  - B. life meaning
  - C. care for others
  - D. purposeful lives





13. Objectively good refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. inciting to have wars
  - B. doing the right thing
  - C. producing more goods
  - D. creating a good environment
14. A fulfilling life is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. virtue
  - B. requirement
  - C. worthless life
  - D. meaningful life

**Read the text.**

## Moral Values: Its Meaning and Benefits

On January 12, 2017 By SehbaCategory: [Blog](#)

### Meaning of moral values

- ▼ *Moral values are a set of principles which help us evaluate what is good and what is bad!*
- ▼ Moral values are a set of some precious values which help us in becoming a good human being. These values involve a lot of factors like morality, respecting others, helping others, loving others, etc.
- ▼ We can attain the right and virtuous behavior if we follow the moral values with complete honesty. Reading moral stories is a good way to learn about moral values.

### What are the benefits of good Moral Values?

- ▼ When we love and respect others, when we work with honesty and when we do ONLY what is right, we obviously transform ourselves into a **better human being**.
- ▼ Moral values help in shaping the **character and personality** of an individual. Moral values also earn you respect.
- ▼ Moral values are essential for **human relationships** at all the levels of life. Be it our family, workplace or society, moral values are required everywhere in order to work smoothly and in a cooperative manner.



- ▼ Moral values help us differentiate between good and bad, right and wrong. Hence, the **decision power** of an individual gets improved, naturally.
- ▼ Moral values help you in finding out the **true purpose of your life**. Once we start following the path of life through moral values, we start realizing the true purpose our life. We become unselfish, dedicated, loving and caring for others. Summing up, moral values give us happiness, confidence and immense satisfaction. These values shape us into gentle humans who are beautiful inside out!

*Adapted from <https://www.importantindia.com/25204/moral-values-its-meaning-and-benefits/>*

### Exercise 3

**Answer the questions below based on the previous text.**

15. Give a definition of moral values of your own. You can help yourself with the ones in the text.

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16. Which is a good way to learn moral values?

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17. Why is human relationship an important value?

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18. What makes us better human beings?

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19. When we find the purpose of life we become

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20. If we differentiate good from bad and right from wrong, our

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21. Moral values shape humans.

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**Read the text attentively**

## Values

### What are values?

Values are a set of principles or moral standards that govern the actions of a righteous person.

Value systems are therefore, the essential preconditions of a civilized society. The values are the love of truth, integrity, selflessness, tolerance, self-control, non-violence, and modesty.

A person cannot be expected too perfect to have all these qualities. But he can be fairly honest. A nation cannot progress materially and culturally unless its citizens are basically honest. A society without values is governed by jungle laws.

Erosion of moral values in our society today: Ours was never so morally degraded in the past as it is today. The number of crooks, swindlers, extortionists, snatchers is alarmingly on the rise. Cheating, bribe taking, fraud, gambling, are rampant. Billions of dollars are **looted** (to steal money or goods) by corrupt people. There is scarcity of role models in our society whom we can **emulate**. (follow, follow in the footsteps of, follow suit, follow the example of, imitate, mimic, rival, take after)

Erosion of moral values in youth: The most disturbing fact is that a great number of our youth and teenagers are morally degraded. They have become disrespectful towards the elders. Many resort to drug, alcohol and smoking. They find it difficult to display toleration and self-control.

*Adapted from <https://www.importantindia.com/15837/short-paragraph-on-values/>*



### Exercise 4

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

22. What are values? Values are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a set of rules children must follow
  - B. a set of jewelries a person may own
  - C. all the possessions people have
  - D. a set of principles or moral standards that govern the actions of a righteous person
23. Can a person have all the values mentioned in the text?
- A. Yes, he/she can.
  - B. Yes, he/she has.
  - C. No, he/she can't.
  - D. No, she/he hasn't.
24. Unless \_\_\_\_\_, a nation may not progress materially and culturally.
- A. perfect
  - B. honest
  - C. valuable
  - D. intelligent
25. Which are the jungle laws?
- A. No laws.
  - B. Kill to survive
  - C. Everybody doing whatever they want
  - D. A place of intense competition or ruthless struggle for survival
26. Three examples of society's moral degradation are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. snatchers-crooks-extortionists
  - B. worrying about fitness- steal to survive-sell food to live
  - C. looking for wealth-worrying about fitness-concentrate on sports
  - D. study to have more opportunities-be a beggar on the streets- steal to survive



27. Young generations are lacking \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. money
  - B. friends
  - C. motivation
  - D. role models
28. Drugs, lack of self control and intolerance are some examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. religious' degradation
  - B. society's degradation
  - C. old generation degradation
  - D. new generations' degradation

**Read the text attentively**

## Honesty: The Best Policy

Honesty cannot be only a policy. It can be a principle. There is a difference between policy and principle; a policy changes. You change a policy when it does not pay. But a principle does not change. You do not and cannot change a principle even if it causes loss.

### Can honesty, then, be only a matter of policy?

No. Honesty is the best of wealth. The reward of honesty is honesty itself, for there is nothing better than honesty. Character is the crown of life and honesty is the crown of character itself. No one can be good or great without truth and honesty. So, all great men have always led an honest life.

**Honesty is necessary for real happiness.** A dishonest man may cheat the whole world, but how can he cheat his own soul? A dishonest person is always in fear of something. This sense of fear cannot give him rest. An honest man may be poor. He may have to lead a hard life. But still he is happy.

**But today almost everybody is dishonest.** Honesty does not give wealth and power. Honest persons have to suffer a lot. But dishonest persons have become very rich and powerful. Dishonesty, and not honesty, has become their policy. But it never means that dishonesty is better than honesty.

**Even dishonest persons claim that they are honest.** What does it prove? It proves the greatness of honesty. Who can hide the sun of honesty? The cloud of dishonesty may hide this sun for some time. But can a cloud hide the sun forever?

Adapted from <https://www.importantindia.com/10681/short-paragraph-on-honesty-is-the-best-policy/>

**Exercise 5**

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

29. Why isn't honesty a policy? Because it doesn't \_\_\_\_\_

- A. care
- B. change
- C. lead right
- D. qualify as a value

30. The main characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_ is that they can be changed.

- A. values
- B. policies
- C. honesties
- D. responsibilities

31. For the author, \_\_\_\_\_ is built upon honesty.

- A. a crown
- B. honesty
- C. character
- D. personality

32. To be a great individual, one must be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. honest
- B. a priest
- C. teacher
- D. a politician

33. If a person is dishonest, he will always live a \_\_\_\_\_ life.

- A. just
- B. fair
- C. fearful
- D. wonderful





**Read the text carefully**

## Punctuality and its Advantages

**Meaning and definition:** Punctuality means the exactness in keeping timer and appointments. It is defined as a quality by virtue of which a person is able to do the right thing at the right time and never offers an excuse for the delay in work.

**The need for punctuality in everyday life:** Punctuality plays an important role in every walk of life. Students must reach the schools and colleges on time. Workers, managers, officers and executives must attend their duties on time. Trains, buses, aero-planes must arrive and depart at the right time. Thus, if every right thing is done at the right time, there will not be any dislocation anywhere.

**Advantages of punctuality:** Punctuality is the key to success. A man who is punctual in his everyday life enjoys certain advantages which others do not get.

- People have a great regard for a punctual man.
- He is always successful in his work.
- He commands a moral right over others. Other people will feel glad that you value the importance of their time.
- You can avoid a lot of stress if you attend your duties on time.
- A punctual person inspires other people to be "on time". In spite of all their engagements, people try to be punctual every time and everywhere.

**How to be punctual?** We can be punctual by following the following basic tips.

- Make a list of important tasks and appointments, schedule them, and set a reminder for each of them.
- Try to reach 15-20 minutes early than the appointment. This will create a time-cushion.
- Get your clothes, mobile phone, and other essential items ready a night before in advance.
- Learn to prioritize important tasks.
- Take a realistic view of the tasks that you can really perform with the pre-determined time.

Gandhi was once punished during his school life because he did not reach the school on time and that one instance in life made him punctual throughout and we have learned enough lessons on punctuality from his daily life. Punctuality is a great virtue in a person, whether educated or uneducated. Therefore, it should be cultivated at any cost.

*Adapted from <https://www.importantindia.com/15448/short-paragraph-on-punctuality-and-its-advantages/>*

### Exercise 6

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

34. Definition of punctuality: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. To be virtuous
  - B. To stick to given times
  - C. To do things at your own pace
  - D. To do the works at your convenience
35. What happens if there is no punctuality? There will be
- A. place, point ,position
  - B. location, position, site
  - C. discarded, disused, extinct
  - D. disorder, disorganization, disruption
36. An advantage of punctuality is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. care is developed
  - B. love is developed
  - C. concern is developed
  - D. importance of others' time is developed
37. Arriving some minutes before an appointment will create \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. good friends
  - B. cushion time
  - C. bed time health
  - D. many advantages
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is a tip to be punctual.
- A. Virtue
  - B. Concern
  - C. Disruption
  - D. Establishment of priorities





39. What should be cultivated at any cost?

- A. Rice
- B. Beans
- C. Friendship
- D. Punctuality

Read the text

## Importance of Truthfulness

Truthfulness is the greatest and most important of all human virtues. Truthfulness means to speak the truth habitually. A truthful man will never tell a lie. He always says what he means. He acts as he says. He does not tell a lie even in **jest** (to act or speak in an amusing, teasing, or frivolous way; joke)

Truthfulness is important to build up the character of a man. A man whose character is not good is not loved by anybody. So we should always speak the truth. Our society cannot exist if we all be liars. A truthful man keeps his word. So, people depend upon what he says. They give him responsible work. A truthful man has strength of mind. He is not afraid of any body. He is never ready to suffer by speaking the truth. A truthful man attains success in business. He may be poor, but he lives a peaceful and happy life, because he knows that he is pure in mind and he is right. In fact, the word of a truthful man has great value. Sometimes his words carry more weight than documents. A truthful man, on the other hand, has a clear conscience and does not fear anybody. So his mind is free from the anxiety that constantly troubles a liar. Even his enemies respect him, and this respect is more important than any costly Jewel.

As truthfulness is a great virtue, truthfulness is a great voice. A liar is hated by all. Nobody believes him. He may gain success for a short time, but in the long run he is bound to suffer. Nobody helps a liar. Nobody gives him any responsible work. He cannot shine in business. If a merchant or a shopkeeper tells a lie, people will not deal with him anymore. A liar does not lead a peaceful life. He is always afraid of being found out. He knows that he is not doing a good thing by telling a lie. We all know the story of the shepherd boy. He used to tell a lie. As a result he met his death for it.

Ancient Indians were noted for their truthfulness. We know the examples of Judhithira and Harishchandra. Harishchandra sacrificed everything for the sake of truth. It is, therefore, the duty of every person to practice truthfulness from childhood.

Adapted from <https://www.importantindia.com/2452/essay-on-importance-of-truthfulness/>

**Exercise 7**

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

40. One characteristic of a truthful person is that he/she \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a joker
- B. frivolous
- C. acts as he says
- D. is irresponsible

41. According to the text, truth develops \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fit body
- B. anxiety
- C. conflicts
- D. character

42. People can \_\_\_\_\_ on a truthful man.

- A. confide
- B. follow
- C. predict
- D. interact

43. Truthful people are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rich and famous
- B. poor and unhappy
- C. pure in mind and he is right
- D. heavy weight and conscious

44. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are disadvantages of lying.

- A. Respect-love
- B. Hate-care
- C. Trust-respect
- D. Enemies-suffering



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## Read the text

# Human rights

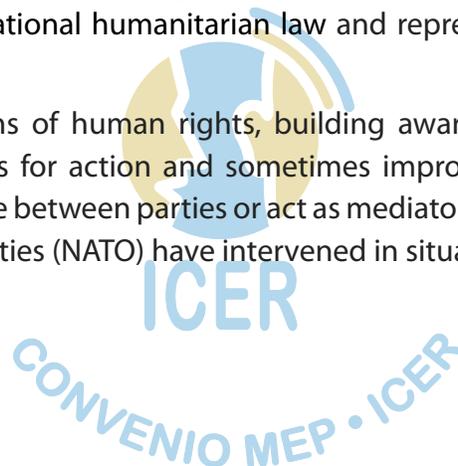
Human rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behavior, and are regularly protected as legal rights in municipal and international law. They are commonly understood as inalienable, fundamental rights “to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being”, and which are “inherent in all human beings” regardless of their nation, location, language, religion, ethnic origin or any other status. They are applicable everywhere and at every time in the sense of being universal and they are egalitarian in the sense of being the same for everyone. They are regarded as requiring empathy and the rule of law and imposing an obligation on persons to respect the human rights of others and it is generally considered that they should not be taken away except as a result of due process based on specific circumstances, for example, human rights may include freedom from unlawful imprisonment, torture and execution.

**Human rights violations** occur when actions by state (or non-state) actors abuse, ignore, or deny basic human rights (including civil, political, cultural, social, and economic rights). Furthermore, violations of human rights can occur when any state or non-state actor breaches any part of the UDHR treaty or other international human rights or humanitarian law. In regard to human rights violations of United Nations laws, the United Nations Charter designates the UN Security Council (or an appointed authority) as the only tribunal that may determine UN human rights violations.

Human rights abuses are monitored by United Nations committees, national institutions and governments and by many independent non-governmental organizations, such as Amnesty International, International Federation of Human Rights, Human Rights Watch, World Organization Against Torture, Freedom House, Exchange and Anti-Slavery International. These organizations collect evidence and documentation of **alleged** (affirmed, asserted, declared, described, designated, stated) human rights abuses and apply pressure to enforce human rights laws.

Wars of aggression, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including genocide, are breaches (to break a promise, law) of International humanitarian law and represent the most serious of human rights violations.

In efforts to eliminate violations of human rights, building awareness and protesting inhumane treatment has often led to calls for action and sometimes improved conditions. The UN Security Council has **interceded** (to come between parties or act as mediator or advocate) with peace keeping forces, and other states and treaties (NATO) have intervened in situations to protect human rights.



### Exercise 8

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

45. Human rights describes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. legal standards
  - B. business standards
  - C. behavior standards
  - D. religious standards
46. an inalienable right is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. negotiable-inherit
  - B. inherit-nontransferable
  - C. transferable-negotiable
  - D. non-negotiable, nontransferable
47. human rights are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. transferable
  - B. universal
  - C. inapplicable
  - D. unconditional
48. Human rights principles and norms are applied \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. only nationally
  - B. only internationally
  - C. both local and nationwide
  - D. nationally and internationally
49. Human rights violation is related to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ignoring and denial of rights
  - B. disapproval and denial of rights
  - C. application and ignoring of rights
  - D. approval and application of rights





50. Who absorbs that human rights are not violated?

- A. UN committees
- B. Police force
- C. Parents
- D. schools

Read the Text

## Some human rights

### Right to life

Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

The right to life is the essential right that a human being has; the right not to be killed by another human being. The concept of a right to life is central to debates on the issues of abortion, capital punishment, euthanasia, self defense and war. According to many human rights activists, the death penalty violates this right. The United Nations has called on states retaining the death penalty to establish a moratorium on capital punishment with a view to its abolition. States which do not do so face considerable moral and political pressure.

### Freedom from torture

Throughout history, torture has been used as a method of political re-education, interrogation, punishment, and coercion. In addition to state-sponsored torture, individuals or groups may be motivated to inflict torture on others for similar reasons to those of a state; however, the motive for torture can also be for the sadistic gratification of the torturer, as in the Moors murders.

Since the mid-20th century, torture is prohibited under international law and the domestic laws of most countries. It is considered to be a violation of human rights, and is declared to be unacceptable by Article 5 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Signatories of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols I and II of June 8, 1977 officially agree not to torture captured persons in armed conflicts, whether international or internal. Torture is also prohibited by the United Nations Convention Against Torture, which has been ratified by 157 countries. National and international legal prohibitions on torture derive from a consensus that torture and similar ill-treatment are immoral, as well as impractical. Despite these international conventions, organizations that monitor abuses of human rights (e.g., Amnesty International, the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims) report widespread use condoned by states in many regions of the world. Amnesty International estimates that at least 81 world governments currently practice torture, some of them openly.



## Freedom from slavery

Freedom from slavery is internationally recognized as a human right. Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states:

“No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.”

Despite this, the number of slaves today (in 2010) is higher than at any point in history, remaining as high as 12 million to 27 million. Most are debt slaves, largely in South Asia, who are under debt bondage incurred by lenders, sometimes even for generations. Human trafficking is primarily for prostituting women and children into sex industries. Groups such as the American Anti-Slavery Group, Anti-Slavery International, Free the Slaves, the Anti-Slavery Society, and the Norwegian Anti-Slavery Society continue to campaign to rid the world of slavery.

## Right to a fair trial

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him. The right to a fair trial has been defined in numerous regional and international human rights instruments. It is one of the most extensive human rights and all international human rights instruments enshrine it in more than one article. The right to a fair trial is one of the most litigated human rights and substantial case law has been established on the interpretation of this human right. Despite variations in wording and placement of the various fair trial rights, international human rights instrument define the right to a fair trial in broadly the same terms. The aim of the right is to ensure the proper administration of justice. As a minimum the right to fair trial includes the following fair trial rights in civil and criminal proceedings: the right to be heard by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal

- the right to a public hearing
- the right to be heard within a reasonable time
- the right to counsel
- the right to interpretation
- Freedom of speech



## Freedom of speech

Freedom of speech is the freedom to speak freely without censorship. The term freedom of expression is sometimes used synonymously, but includes any act of seeking, receiving and imparting information or ideas, regardless of the medium used. In practice, the right to freedom of speech is not absolute in any country and the right is commonly subject to limitations, such as on libel, slander, obscenity, incitement to commit a crime, etc. The right to freedom of expression is recognized as a human right under Article

19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and recognized in international human rights law in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Article 19 of the ICCPR states that «everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference» and «everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice».

### Exercise 9

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

51. The right for life advocates for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. no violation to life
  - B. no violation to live
  - C. no violation of laws
  - D. no violation to sleep
52. Why is death penalty and wars an issue for the right to life?
- A. Because lives are killed.
  - B. Because there is no life.
  - C. Because everybody wants to live.
  - D. Because nobody wants to live.
53. Torture laws were enacted in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 1950
  - B. 2000
  - C. 1920
  - D. 1850
54. The \_\_\_\_\_ states that torture is a violation of human rights.
- A. Amnesty International
  - B. Signatories of the Geneva Conventions of 1949
  - C. United Nation Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - D. International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims





55. \_\_\_\_\_ is an organization that monitors abuses of human rights
- A. United Nation
  - B. Moors murders.
  - C. Amnesty International
  - D. Signatories of the Geneva Conventions of 1949
56. Some kinds of slavery are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Human trafficking-servitude
  - B. Long working hours-lack of jobs
  - C. Expensive purchasing of goods-servitude
  - D. Buying goods at lower prices- selling goods at lower prices

### Read the text

## Human right to water and sanitation

The right to water has been recognized in a wide range of international documents, including treaties, declarations and other standards. For instance, the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) requires State parties to ensure to women the right to “enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to ... water supply”. The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) requires States parties to combat disease and malnutrition “through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water”.

The clearest definition of the human right to water has been issued by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This treaty body interpreting legal obligations of State parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) issued in 2002 a non-binding interpretation affirming that access to water was a condition for the enjoyment of the right to an adequate standard of living and inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of health (see ICESCR Art. 11 & 12) and therefore a human right:

The human right to water entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses.

— *United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*

On July 28, 2010, the United Nations General Assembly declared water and sanitation as human rights. Since then, all States have at least ratified one human rights convention which explicitly or implicitly recognizes the right, and they all have signed at least one political declaration recognizing this right.



## The environment

There are two basic conceptions of environmental human rights in the current human rights system. The first is that the right to a healthy or adequate environment is itself a human right (as seen in both Article 24 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and Article 11 of the San Salvador Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights). The second conception is the idea that environmental human rights can be derived from other human rights, usually – the right to life, the right to health, the right to private family life and the right to property (among many others). This second theory enjoys much more widespread use in human rights courts around the world, as those rights are contained in many human rights documents.

The onset of various environmental issues, especially climate change, has created potential conflicts between different human rights. Human rights ultimately require a working ecosystem and healthy environment, but the granting of certain rights to individuals may damage these. Such as the conflict between right to decide number of offspring and the common need for a healthy environment, as noted in the tragedy of the commons. In the area of environmental rights, the responsibilities of multinational corporations, so far relatively unaddressed by human rights legislation, is of paramount consideration. Environmental rights revolve largely around the idea of a right to a livable environment both for the present and the future generations.

## Physical rights

A report by the Committee on Social Affairs, Health, and Sustainable Development of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe identified several areas the Committee was concerned about, including procedures such as “female genital mutilation, the circumcision of young boys for religious reasons, early childhood medical interventions in the case of intersex children and the submission to or coercion of children into piercings, tattoos or plastic surgery”. The Assembly adopted a non-binding resolution in 2013 that calls on its 47 member-states to take numerous actions to promote the physical integrity of children.

Article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child enjoins parties to “take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation”. The Committee on the Rights of the Child interprets article 19 as prohibiting corporal punishment, commenting on the “obligation of all States Party to move quickly to prohibit and eliminate all corporal punishment.” The United Nations Human Rights Committee has also interpreted Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights prohibiting “cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment” to extend to children, including corporal punishment of children. Newell (1993) argued that «...pressure for protection of children's physical integrity should be an integral part of pressure for all children's rights.»

*Adapted from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Children%27s\\_rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Children%27s_rights)*



### Exercise 10

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

57. CEDAW stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Committee on the Rights of the Child
  - B. Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
  - C. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
  - D. United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
58. CEDAW states that women should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. enjoy water supply
  - B. avoid physical ill-treatment
  - C. exploit men's intelligent nature
  - D. refrain from corporal punishment
59. When was water and sanitation declared a human right?
- A. In 1993
  - B. In 2010
  - C. In 2013
  - D. In 2002
60. The right to a clean and healthy environment is stated in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Committee on the Rights of the Child
  - B. United Nations Human Rights Committee
  - C. African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
  - D. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
61. The two basic concepts of environmental rights are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the right can be derived from other human rights-human rights don't include environment
  - B. environmental right isn't a human right-environment must have enough space for humans
  - C. environment isn't enough for humans-the right can be derived from other human rights
  - D. healthy environment is itself a human right-the right can be derived from other human rights



62. Physical right is concerned with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fitness-skin color-body toning
  - B. tattoos-plastic surgery- skin color
  - C. female genital mutilation- fitness-
  - D. circumcision- plastic surgery- childhood medical interventions
63. Article 19 of the Convention states that children \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. must be fed on weekends only
  - B. should be deprived from medical assistance
  - C. are protected from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation C
  - D. should go through all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation

### Read the text

## Interpersonal relationships

“An interpersonal relationship is the nature of interaction that occurs between two or more people. People in an interpersonal relationship may interact overtly, covertly, face-to-face or even anonymously. Interpersonal relationships occur between people who fill each other’s explicit or implicit physical or emotional needs in some way. Your interpersonal relationships may occur with friends, family, co-workers, strangers, chat room participants, doctors or clients.”

*Adapted from <https://www.livestrong.com/article/229362-what-is-the-meaning-of-interpersonal-relationship/>*

The use of effective interpersonal communication strategies in both personal and professional settings, may reduce stress, promote wellness, and therefore, improve overall quality of life. Effective interpersonal communication is necessary to negotiate the challenges of everyday living, whether in your personal or professional life. Because human beings are complex and each individual brings his or her own set of internal variables to every situation, the possibilities of interactional outcomes of any given communication can be exponential.

Although much has been written regarding workplace violence (e.g., bullying), practical strategies for addressing the mechanics of effective interpersonal communication are lacking. In order to address this, we need frank, open conversations regarding how our personal internal variables affect our interpretation of the world as we see it.



## Lack of Clear Plain Speech/Writing

Lack of clarity in speech and/or writing often contributes to ineffective communication. Avoid jargon, any kind of “isms,” clichés, slogans and boring overused stories. If you have heard something before, it is likely that others have, too. Use others’ work discriminately and give credit as appropriate. Be original. Shorthand, texting, hash tags, and social networking **lingo** (dialect, idiom, jargon, language, patois, speech, talk, tongue) should never be used in professional communication. Say what you mean and mean what you say. Use plain, straight-forward talk that addresses the issue at hand.

Do not always resort to email to communicate important messages; you can sometimes improve communication by asking for a face to face meeting. Email communication is indeed inappropriate in certain situations. According to a Forbes magazine article, *Do You Hide Behind Email?*, there are four times you should never use email: when you are mad, criticizing or **rebuking**; (smoke or steam; vapour ) when there is a chance you could be misunderstood; when you are cancelling; or when apologizing ([Warrell, 2012](#)). Furthermore, when issues are delicate, sensitive, awkward, or negotiation is needed, they should always be discussed in person. Personal discussions facilitate trust and add to the richness of the experience by facial expression and body language ([Warrell, 2012](#)). Confident, mature individuals will speak with you face to face and will not hide behind email to communicate important information. Especially if a matter has **escalated**, (to increase or be increased in extent, intensity, or magnitude) make the time to talk in person to clarify concerns.

## Poor Negotiation/Problem-Solving Skills

Based on experience, poor negotiation and/or problem-solving skills often happen when people are in a hurry to fix a problem, whether at home or in the workplace. A person may not take time to thoroughly think about the problem and possible solutions because we live in what I have heard described as a hurry-up, fix it now, instant mashed potatoes, just put out the fire culture. This “hurry up and fix it/get it away from me” ideology is sometimes due to discomfort with problems. Why? Because problems can evoke negative feelings within us; and we do not want to feel negative feelings. This is a real shame because “problems **call forth** (to cause (something or someone) to come into action or existence) our courage and wisdom; indeed they create our courage and wisdom” ([Peck, 1978, p.16](#)).

It is common knowledge in present day healthcare that the population requiring care is growing and resources are shrinking. A hurry up, problem-avoidance mentality (one that I have often heard described in my years as a provider, especially recently) may deprive people of the opportunity to learn: 1) toleration for unfinished business; 2) creative problem solving; 3) flexible thinking; 4) coping; 5) spontaneity; 6) testing of boundaries; and most importantly 7) to sit with uncomfortable feelings. Emotional maturity is born of the foregoing experiences, and maturity is necessary to become skilled at negotiation and problem solving. Work to both develop negotiation and problem solving skills and also to ensure adequate time to allow for appropriate consideration of the problem at hand.

*Adapted from <http://www.nursingworld.org/MainMenuCategories/ANAMarketplace/ANAPeriodicals/OJIN/TableofContents/Vol-19-2014/No3-Sept-2014/Effective-Interpersonal-Communication.html>*



**MAINTAINING FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS:** Family can be the most important resource you have both in college and life. For this reason you should strive to maintain a relationship with your family during your transition to college. Becoming more independent can give you many advantages. Be careful, however, not to lose important family connections. Use the following list as a guideline to maintaining those connections.

### 1. Keep in touch:

- ❖ Send handwritten letters to your parents and other family members. Keep pre-addressed postcards on hand.
- ❖ Commit to sending a letter home every month – it will brighten your family’s day. Share your accomplishments and disappointments with them. Not only does this provide a good source of “venting,” but you can also gain their valuable insight.
- ❖ Use email, instant messaging, and web chats.
- ❖ If you’re still living at home, leave cards for your family and send email messages to let them know you are still thinking of them.

### 2. Be engaged:

- ❖ Continue to communicate with your family.
- ❖ Ask about what’s going on at home and what everyone in the family is up to.
- ❖ If you have younger siblings at home, stay in touch with them and see what they are involved with and how they are doing.
- ❖ Share with your siblings what college is like. If you have younger siblings talk with them before you leave and reassure that you will keep in touch.
- ❖ Take pictures of your life on campus and send them to your siblings.

### 3. Expect change:

- ❖ Be open-minded. Your family members are changing as well and it may take time for them to realize that you are an adult and living life on your own. • Parents and other family members are going through their own transitions as well. Keep in mind they may be experiencing similar issues. For example, it’s difficult for many parents/family members when a son or daughter leaves for college. They may have anxiety about “letting go” and letting you live life on your own (also known as “Empty Nest”).
- ❖ Be understanding with yourself and your family members – everyone makes mistakes.
- ❖ Be patient!

### 4. Visit:

- ❖ Encourage your parents and other family members to visit you while you are at school. George Mason University Center for the Advancement of Public Health | [compass.gmu.edu](http://compass.gmu.edu) 6
- ❖ Share with your family what you are involved in. If there’s a special event, invite your family to attend.



- ❖ If you have siblings at home, invite them to spend a weekend with you or visit during their spring break.
- ❖ Don't forget to visit home. Although you may be having a great time living on your own, your family still misses you!

#### 5. Trust:

- ❖ Your parents and other family members are always going to be there – trust they may have some really good advice and insight on life.

### WORDS HAVE POWER:

“Sticks and stones may break my bones...” Picture yourself sitting across from someone with whom you have a strong relationship. Then, you slap them across the face and laugh. You may have been joking or you may have been mad, but your words hurt them as much as the physical slap did. We make a big deal about physical assault because it is a big deal, but a verbal assault can be just as damaging. In some cases, the way we convey emotions through words not only acts as a slap in the face, but it also leaves a longer lasting **scar**. (blemish, cicatrix, injury, mark, trauma, wound) Words have weight. We sometimes pretend that they don't, but we know they do. The words we collect in papers, journals, letters, e-mails, and notes have value. Spoken words also have value. Just ask a poet. We need to work on not taking words, or the people that we speak these words to, for granted. Think of the absence of words as well. Silence is often viewed as consent. We need to think about what it means when we speak up, and what it means when we don't. We should learn to listen before we speak. This is the philosophy behind interpersonal communication – the kind of communication that we engage in with the people close to us.

#### **Passive Listening:** Are you listening to me?

Have you ever been asked this question? Sure, everyone has. It's often hard to pay attention. Life has many distractions. We get distracted during a boring lecture, in traffic, when we are waiting, and sometimes when people we care about are talking to us. It's completely common to be distracted, but we need to notice what it is we miss; we need to understand the effect that passive listening has on those we have relationships with.

#### **Active Listening:** Did you hear me?

There is a difference between listening and hearing. Hearing involves understanding the person or people you are listening to, and it has to do with more than just words. How are they sitting or standing? Is their posture open to you or closed off? Do they seem relaxed or tense? To better illustrate this, think of a pet. Its primary way of communicating with us is non-verbal. Because we have extremely rewarding relationships with pets, perhaps we should pay a little attention to the non-verbal signals of the humans in our lives as well.

*Adapted from [https://compass.gmu.edu/assets/caph/compass/interpersonalrelationships\\_whatisafriend.pdf](https://compass.gmu.edu/assets/caph/compass/interpersonalrelationships_whatisafriend.pdf)*

### Exercise 11

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

64. Some effects of effective communication usage are: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. job improvement-love life deterioration-family disintegration
  - B. home improvement-job improvement-love life improvement
  - C. wellness reduction-home deterioration-love life deterioration
  - D. stress reduction, wellness promotion, overall quality life improvement
65. \_\_\_\_\_ nourish ineffective communication.
- A. Lack of money and principles
  - B. Lack of complete physical organs
  - C. Lack of clear plain speech/Writing
  - D. Lack of education/social interaction
66. According to the text, this hurry-up, fix it now society is creating \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. physical and religious issues
  - B. economical and emotional problems
  - C. social and religious behavior problems
  - D. negotiation and problem/solving skills limitations
67. The 5 guidelines to maintain good family relationships are:\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. visit-trust-get engage-expect change-keep in touch X
  - B. be patient- get engage- good advice- invite family- expect change
  - C. expect change- forget to visit home- Be patient- good insight on life- visit
  - D. trust- good advice - forget to visit home- good insight on life- invite family- Be patient



**Read**

## Tolerance

In recent years, schools have given an increasing amount of attention to issues surrounding diversity and tolerance. Character education courses, multicultural material, and even health curricula weave the theme of tolerance through their lessons.

Clearly, we are not a nation of **bigots** (a person who is intolerant of any ideas other than his or her own, esp. on religion, politics, or race) and haters though the spotlight put on certain incidents might make it appear that way. The need for tolerance is not because of an epidemic of hate crimes, but because of the much more mundane and daily social interactions that require treating each other with respect and dignity. It is in these interactions where educators deal with intolerance most frequently: hallway insults, angry outbursts, and smug dismissals of others' viewpoints during class discussions.

Not only do educators deal with these types of social interactions among students, they, too, are tested in their tolerance for student clothing, hair styles, body piercing, attitudes, morals, and behaviors.

### Defining Tolerance

When some use the word tolerance, they mean the first definition you find in the dictionary: recognition of and respect for the opinions, practices, or behavior of others. However, it is important to understand that respect here means, not veneration, but the avoidance of interference. Without this clarification, the definition of tolerance comes to be viewed as a **gushing** (to act or utter in an over-effusive, affected, or sentimental manner) acceptance of just about everything someone says or does. Some even go so far as to define tolerance as the embracing and celebration of the opinions, practices, or behaviors of others.

Many educators and parents, however, **cringe** (causing feelings of acute embarrassment or distaste) at the moral relativism of this approach. Yet, they feel boxed in by the current talk of tolerance. If they oppose it, they run the risk of being accused of advocating **bigotry** (bias, discrimination, dogmatism, fanaticism, ignorance, injustice, intolerance, mindlessness, narrow-mindedness,) intolerance, and even hate. This is because those promoting the most open-ended view of tolerance have **staked out** (define, delimit, demarcate, lay claim to, mark out, outline, reserve) the playing field by defining the terminology.





## Tolerance Requires Virtue

Tolerance, in and of itself, is not a virtue. If a student tolerates drinking and driving, his tolerance is not virtuous. Tolerance is neutral. Tolerance derives its value from what it is that the student tolerates, and the manner in which the student expresses his tolerance and intolerance. This involves character. When a student uses a racial slur, his problem is not a lack of tolerance, but a lack of kindness and a problem with pride (the root of belief in racial superiority). When a student makes fun of a classmate's point of view during a class discussion, his problem isn't a lack of tolerance, but a lack of courtesy. When one student spits on another student because he thinks his schoolmate is gay, tolerance isn't the issue so much as is self-control.

Proper tolerance is the outgrowth of moral character qualities such as kindness, patience, courtesy, humility, love, self-control, and courage. Even intolerance should be expressed through these qualities. Students need to be taught that tolerance arises from character. If they don't understand this, they will think they are being tolerant when they are actually only expressing indifference ("whatever"), or apathy ("who cares?"), or even recklessness ("why not?"). Improperly taught, "tolerance education" can lead to disarming students of their proper convictions.

## Tolerance Requires Standards

The view that tolerance means, "accepting everyone's ideas and behaviors" is impractical in the real world. It sounds nice in classroom discussions and school board declarations, but it won't work in the hallways. You will find a more practical definition of tolerance in the dictionary's second definition of the term: the allowable variation from a standard. For instance, an engineer might ask about the tolerance of a metal beam in a building during an earthquake. How far should it bend before serious structural damage is done.

This is the definition by which we most commonly live. We establish a standard of what we think is best (even if somewhat vague). We then establish an allowable variation from that standard (often more vague). Then, we judge the ideas and actions of others based on what we've established. This is as it should be. To do otherwise is to invite social and moral anarchy. The problem for many people isn't intolerance; it is in not clearly defining their standards.

Even so, we establish standards in hundreds, even thousands, of categories. For example, our standard (ideal) for marriage may be two people who love each other deeply in a supportive and nurturing relationship. However, our allowable variation from the standard is a marriage filled with anger and disharmony. But, what goes beyond the allowable variation; what is intolerable, is spousal abuse. Within the school setting, this definition of tolerance is applied in many places: dress codes (pants are allowed, but not hot pants), hallway conduct (conversation between boys and girls is allowed, but not sexual harassment), and classroom participation (students may not have to participate in discussions, but they can't fall asleep).

This practical definition is valuable for classroom instruction because it honors students' moral frameworks developed by their religious education and families. Rather than teach them that



tolerance is best demonstrated by an absence of judgment, it teaches that tolerance requires making judgments: first, establishing a standard, and second, establishing the limits of the allowable variation. If students aren't taught to clearly establish their standards and allowable variations, they will struggle with what to tolerate. In frustration, they may simply jump to the sophomoric view that they should just accept everything. This doesn't require hard thinking and yet has the appearance of taking the moral high ground.

Some may raise the concern that making judgments will only add to someone's existing prejudices. There are two reasons why this doesn't have to be. First, as we have seen, the reality is that this is the way tolerance really works, so the best course of action is to help students think deeply about their standards. Secondly, no matter what their standards are, they should act virtuously toward anyone who varies from those standards.

Ironically, educators can create more "tolerant" school climates by focusing not on tolerance, but on character

*Adapted from <http://www.gtbe.org/news/index.php/1/26/138.html>*

## Exercise 12

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

68. Two definitions of tolerance in the text are : \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. character- accept everything
- B. supportive and nurturing relationship-character
- C. accept everything- supportive and nurturing relationship
- D. recognition of and respect for the opinions, practices, or behavior of others -the allowable variation from a standard

69. Which is the virtue of tolerance? It is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lack of courtesy and self control.
- B. to think deeply about his/her standards.
- C. that the person tolerates, and the manner in which this person expresses his tolerance and intolerance.
- D. the outgrowth of moral character qualities such as kindness, patience, courtesy, humility, love, self-control, and courage.



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70. What do students need to avoid struggling with tolerance? They need \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. self-control, and courage
  - B. to think deeply about their standards
  - C. the sophomoric view that they should accept everything
  - D. to clearly establish their standards and allowable variations

## ANSWER KEY

Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4	Exercise 5	Exercise 6
1. A	8. B	15. Ans.will vary	22. D	29. B	34. B
2. D	9. A	16. A good way to learn moral values is by reading stories	23. C	30. B	35. D
3. A	10. B	17. Because we can work smoothly and in a cooperative manner.	24. B	31. C	36. D
4. C	11. A	18. love, respect, honesty and doing the right thing makes us better human beings	25. D	32. A	37. B
5. B	12. A	19. Unselfish, dedicated, loving and caring for others	26. A	33. C	38. D
6. C	13. B	20. Decision power naturally improves	27. D		39. D
7. B	14. B	21. Character and personality	28. D		

Exercise 7	Exercise 8	Exercise 9	Exercise 10	Exercise 11	Exercise 12
40. C	45. C	51. A	57. B	64. D	68. D
41. D	46. D	52. A	58. A	65. C	69. D
42. A	47. B	53. A	59. B	66. D	70. D
43. C	48. D	54. C	60. C	67. A	
44. D	49. A	55. C	61. D		
	50. A	56. A	62. D		
			63. C		



# Bachillerato a tu medida 2 • 2017

## *Do you Need Reinforcement on Cognitive target #6?*

*“Gender, senior citizens and minority groups”*

**Want to know more on verbs like:**

*don't work • own • live • require • reach • close*

**Expressions such as:** *elderly population*

**Adverbs:** *almost*

**Adjectives such as:**

*lazy • energetic • dynamic • cheap • expensive • affordable*

# Practice #6



**Gender, senior citizens  
and minority groups**

# VOCABULARY

## GENDER, SENIOR CITIZENS AND MINORITY GROUPS

<p><b>grandfather</b></p> 	<p><b>nursing home</b></p> 
<p><b>housework</b></p> 	<p><b>grocery store</b></p> 
<p><b>medical attention</b></p> 	<p><b>senior citizen</b></p> 

*live longer • decrease • life expectancy • grow • currently • elderly • population • challenge • grandparents • grandmother • only • help • cook • dynamic • work • own • live close • citizen*



# PRACTICE #6: GENDER, SENIOR CITIZENS AND MINORITY GROUPS

Read the text carefully.

## Men and women's role

"Men and women have different roles to play in modern society." Discuss in the past, men and women generally had their own roles to fulfill. These traditional gender roles were the norm back then and, to a certain extent, are still observed today. Men were seen as the breadwinners of the family, from whom the family's main source of income was obtained. Women were in charge of the households. This meant household expenses, a child's upbringing and housekeeping were left to them. Now, however, these gender roles are increasingly being challenged. The basis of the argument against fixed gender roles is that it is a product of past ideas which cannot apply to modern life. Men and women are created equal, save some physical differences, and hence specific roles for men and women apply. To suggest that men and women having different roles to play in modern society would seem to be challenging this notion of sexual equality. True, the sexual equality revolution that has taken place has dramatically changed the workplace.

The female workforce is becoming more and more vital to the small island-state that has people as its only resource. This increased demand will coax (to seek to manipulate or persuade someone by tenderness, flattery, pleading.) women into the workforce through wages and fringe benefits. At home the same gender role reversal can be seen. Live-in dads can take the place of the working mother and take the responsibility of caring for a child. Household chores are no longer seen as the sole responsibility of the wife, they are more likely to be shared between both genders. In countries like the United States, this role reversal has been taking place for quite some time now. It has even found a way into mainstream entertainment. Adam, a cartoon strip, features a live-in dad as the title character. He is the "mother" of two kids and a baby. His wife is the main breadwinner of the family. Yet, these role-reversals have not been as widespread as they should have been. Even today, men are still the primary breadwinners of most families and women generally take charge of the household.

Summing up, cases of wayward (incorrigible, insubordinate, obstinate, perverse, rebellious, refractory, self-willed, stubborn, undependable, ungovernable, unmanageable, unpredictable, unruly, willful) teens due to both parents being more occupied with work are all too commonly heard. In this case, neither mom nor dad fulfills the "mothering" role to the child, which may lead him to find bad peers as replacements. Having

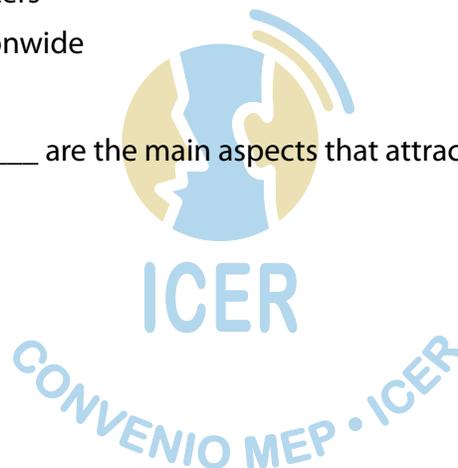
no proper upbringing suggests he has little moral values and a life of crime would more likely result than in the case of a child with a more proper family unit. The same goes for single parenthood where the single parent is burdened with fulfilling both gender roles. With survival and income being a priority, mothers often take a back seat. Hence, men and women do have different roles to play in modern society-either as a working parent or a nurturer. However, the roles are not always specified by gender, i.e. the nurturer can be either male or female and vice versa. The point is that, in a family each parent has to take a different role or the family cannot function normally. Outside the family sphere, both men and women have a define role.

*Adapted from <http://www.markedbyteachers.com/gcse/sociology/men-and-women-have-different-roles-to-play-in-modern-society-discuss.html> and women are equal and both genders can fulfill all the roles equally well.*

### Exercise 1

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

1. An example of a men role is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. doing the laundry
  - B. preparing the meal
  - C. taking care of the pet
  - D. households expenses
  
2. What has changed the workplace? The \_\_\_\_\_ has changed the workplace.
  - A. sexual equality revolution
  - B. sexual education programs
  - C. sexual integration parameters
  - D. sexual disadvantages nationwide
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the main aspects that attract women into the workforce
  - A. Wealth-luxury
  - B. Comfort-laziness
  - C. Wages and fringe benefits
  - D. Family obligations-wealth





4. A result, according to the text, of busy parents' expansion is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. marriages breaking
  - B. family disintegration
  - C. wayward adolescents
  - D. society disintegration
5. Why do you no think the mothering need is not being fulfilled?
- A. Because the father works.
  - B. Because the mother works.
  - C. Because the kids are wayward.
  - D. Both parents are busy at work.
6. Lacking "mothering", kids may end up with \_\_\_\_\_ or as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. No education-vagabonds
  - B. No moral values-criminals
  - C. Being drug addicts-drug dealers
  - D. Illiterate- non-critical thinking users
7. The text implies that \_\_\_\_\_ for the sake of the family.
- A. parents must play different roles in society.
  - B. parents must not work to support the family
  - C. parents must both work to support the family.
  - D. parents are genderless when it comes to family matters.

Read the text carefully

## Differences in male and female gender

Throughout history, people who are born as "men are granted access to power, position and resources" ("Masculinities"). Cultural norms of gender roles are taught to children by their "family, peer group, and community" ("Masculinities"). Based on sufficient research, literature will first focus on the historical facts about how women's status is undermined by inequality and persecution because they were **deemed** as



inferior biological beings ("Inferiority"). Subsequently, reviews also answer the question of whether women in the present have successfully achieved their rights and gender roles in society completely. At a surface level, "women's rights have largely been won" (Gaag 146), because "more women are working, more girls are being educated" (Gaag 146). However, women today continue to experience discriminations and inequality as "more than half a million die unnecessarily each year from the complications of pregnancy and childbirth" (Gaag 146). Lastly, this literature review examines how women have broken free from the gender stereotypes to achieve power in terms of work and family and its effects on men and society (Marshall).

## Historical facts about the Male and Female roles

"Beyond the physical differences between men and women and their different reproductive functions are separate sets of socially-determined behavioral norms and performance standards attached to each gender" (Thomas). However, during the era of Greek Philosopher Aristotle, "Women's status was very low" ("inferiority"). According to Aristotle, the primary function of women was to carrying on the family tree, and "tending the family hearth" ("inferiority"). "The reproduction of children, especially sons" ("inferiority"), was the main purpose of women, and all of the men's social activities were "off-limits to her" ("inferiority"). In Aristotle's theory of genetics, he proposed "that children were made by something he called 'the substance', which was found in women, and the 'form', which came from men" ("Genetics"). According to his theory, Aristotle suggested that "the form and the substance did not mix together, but the form had a magical influence on the substance" ("Genetics") In other words, "the man supplies the substance of a human being, and the women is only the nourishment" ("Inferiority"). From Aristotle's point of view, "it is only men who are complete human beings and can hope for ultimate fulfillment; the best a women can hope for is to become a man" ("Inferiority") However, Aristotle's teacher, Plato, "thought differently about women" ("Plato"). Plato believed that women had a significant role to play in society, and he thought "women were necessary for society to run smoothly" ("Plato"). According to Plato, even though he believed that females were required to function in a working society, he continue to hold the position that women were no where close to equal to men ("Plato") On the other hand, Plato realized that "men may have been stronger than women physically, but women had strengths that were far superior in other areas" ("Plato") For example, he believed that "women are naturally maternal and these maternal skills made them better care takers for children" ("Plato"). Similarly to Aristotle's radical view on women, French military leader Napoleon Bonaparte thought, "women were made for men, and men for country, family, glory, and honor" ("Napoleon"). In the 1800s, "the idea of female equality received a setback in a series of laws known as the Napoleonic Code" ("Napoleonic"). According to the Napoleonic Code, "married women in particular owed their husband obedience, and were forbidden from selling, giving, mortgaging or buying property" ("Napoleonic").

As time progress from the Ancient Greeks to the early stages of the last century, men continued to be "regarded as the persons in charge of their families" (Thomas). According to census, males were considered to be the 'head of the household' by family members, and the power within the household was completely dominated by the male figure (Thomas) and "other family members were defined by their relationship to the household head" (Thomas). According to experts, women's responsibility of bearing children continued

until the early part of the last century (Thomas). "In 1941, over 83% of 15 years old or over had birthed a child and one in five had given birth to six or more" (Thomas). Women's fertility continued to be disregarded by the society, and their "prominent roles" (Thomas) "of giving birth and raise children within a male-headed family" (Thomas) was unchanged.

Adapted by <https://www.ukessays.com/essays/sociology/differences-in-male-and-female-gender-roles-sociology-essay.php>

## Exercise 2

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

8. Historically, man has access to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. women, kids, money
  - B. kids, wealth, property
  - C. vehicles, houses, position
  - D. power, position, resources
  
9. Gender cultural norms are transmitted by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. equals
  - B. religion
  - C. teachers
  - D. psychologists
  
10. Aristotle conceptualizes women's main role to be one of a simply \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. breadwinner
  - B. love provider
  - C. children bearer
  - D. household worker
  
11. Aristotle's generation deprive women from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. men's houses
  - B. men's wealth
  - C. men's culture
  - D. men's social events



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12. According to Aristotle, pregnancies occur when the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ meet.
- A. man-woman
  - B. ovules-sperm
  - C. substance-sperm
  - D. substance-genetics
13. According to Plato \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. men had strengths superior than women
  - B. women had strengths superior than men
  - C. neither of them have superior strengths
  - D. both, men and women had superior strengths
14. Who has the household power based on the text?
- A. Both
  - B. Male
  - C. Female
  - D. Nobody

### Read the text

## How has gender stereotypes changed in the last 30 years?

A new study finds that gender stereotypes are as strong today as they were 30 years ago, and that people are even more likely now to believe that men avoid "traditional" female roles.

"Changes in the activities and representation of women and men in society have unquestionably occurred since the early 1980s; however, those changes apparently have not been sufficient to alter strongly held and seemingly functional beliefs about the basic social category of gender."

Compared data from 195 college students in 1983 to data from 191 adults in 2014, participants from each time period rated the likelihood that a typical man or woman has a set of gendered characteristics. The researchers found that despite greater diversity in the 2014 sample, people continue to strongly stereotype men and women on personality traits (e.g. kindness, competitiveness), gender role behaviors (e.g. tending



the house, upholding moral and religious values), occupations (e.g. registered nurse, engineer) and physical characteristics (e.g., delicate, deep voice). It was also found that:

- ❖ In the 2014 sample, men and women were largely similar in their gender stereotyping; they showed similar stereotyping on psychological traits and occupations for both genders and on physical characteristics for males.
- ❖ Women and men were believed to be more equally engaged in financial roles in 2014 than in 1982. For example, in 2014, both genders were equally believed to assume financial obligations, make major decisions, and handle financial matters.
- ❖ Beliefs about male gender roles, such as that males “repair and maintain the car,” did not significantly change from 1983 to 2014. The increase in female gender role stereotyping appears to be the result of men being perceived as less likely than women to engage in female gender roles (e.g., tends the house, takes care of children) in 2014.
- ❖ The 2014 data also showed that men were more likely to believe gender stereotypes about male gender role behaviors, while women were more likely to believe stereotypes about female gender role behaviors.

Research has shown that many gender differences are small or inconsistent, current study finds that people exaggerate the extent to which men and women are different from one another,” continued the researchers. “People may perceive strong differences between men and women for two reasons. First, unconscious bias may distort the way in which people perceive and thus remember gender atypical behavior as more stereotypical than it actually was. Second, the genders may **curtail** (abbreviate, abridge, contract, cut, cut back, cut short, decrease, diminish, lessen, reduce, shorten, trim) cross gender behavior for fear that they may incur **backlash** (attack, castigate, censure, criticize, put down, ridicule, satirize) that is typically directed at atypical men and women (e.g., **wimpy** (a feeble ineffective person) men or powerful women).”

Researchers recommend being aware of how gender stereotypes can affect the goals of advisees and clients, even among those who express egalitarian beliefs. For those who hire employees and give performance evaluations, the researchers recommend increased awareness of gender stereotypes and the elimination of gendered criteria on job descriptions. In addition, the researchers recommend that leaders of organizations consider the potential gender cues they emit, which may enable stereotypes to persist, discourage men and women from entering a particular field, and affect employee performance. Applying these findings to politics and the 2016 presidential campaign in particular, researchers also recommended that voters be vigilant about the influence of gender stereotypes on their decisions.

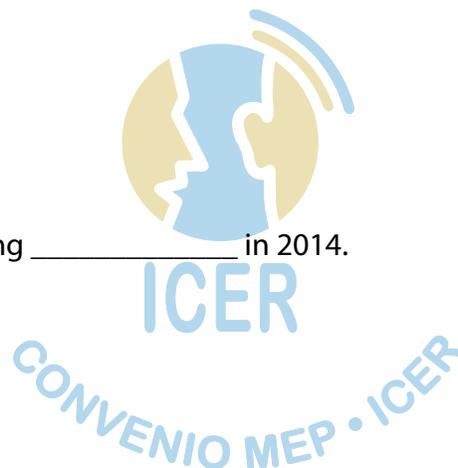
*Adapted from [https://www.eurekaalert.org/pub\\_releases/2016-03/s-hhg030716.php](https://www.eurekaalert.org/pub_releases/2016-03/s-hhg030716.php)*



### Exercise 3

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

15. 30 years ago and today, male/female stereotype is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. weak
  - B. strong
  - C. important
  - D. non-negotiable
16. The factors taken into account to stereotype men and women are : \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. personality traits, gender role behaviors, occupations
  - B. personality traits, competitiveness, tending the house
  - C. social category of gender, occupations, moral and religious values
  - D. physical characteristics, social category of gender, tending the house
17. \_\_\_\_\_ men and women more equally engaged in financial roles.
- A. 1980
  - B. 1982
  - C. 1983
  - D. 2014
18. The belief that men repair and maintain the car seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ in 1983 as in 2014.
- A. equal
  - B. similar
  - C. different
  - D. contrasting
19. Female gender role stereotyping \_\_\_\_\_ in 2014.
- A. decreases
  - B. increases
  - C. widening
  - D. enlarges



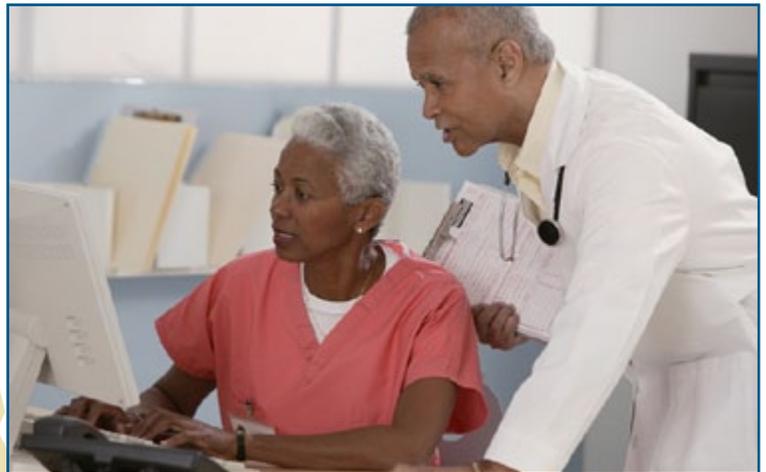
20. What must advisees be aware of?
- A. Not getting adequate pay.
  - B. Not understanding stereotypes
  - C. Being paid too much for their expertise
  - D. Getting involved into gender stereotypes
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is an advice for the companies to avoid gender stereotypes.
- A. Hire under-qualified employees
  - B. Don't hire overqualified employees
  - C. Hire employees who were born in 1983 only
  - D. Gender cues stereotypes that may discourage men and women to seek an specific field

### Read the text attentively

## Expanding Job Opportunities for Senior Citizen

In order to keep aging workers productive and, hence, attractive for firms to hire or retain, it is necessary to develop a corporate culture that promotes and protects the productivity of the senior worker. Such a culture consists of several dimensions, including supporting worker's health, keeping human capital up to date, and maintaining motivation of the worker.

Increasing skills and competence of older workers calls for life-long learning, including learning toward the end of the career, in order to enable greater career mobility later in life. To remain productive and competitive in today's labor markets, workers need to enhance and broaden their skills continuously. Firms should be aware of the prospect of tightening labor markets in an environment of aging populations and prepare their workforce for being productive for longer. Training may offer the possibility for older workers to shift across occupations within the firm. Workers' incentives to enhance their skills and invest in their employability, possibly in a new occupation and a new firm, should be strengthened. And there may also be a role for governments to provide training programs for older workers, especially if structural adjustment leads to large scale redundancies.





Higher investment in human capital throughout the career will also facilitate and motivate workers to work longer. **Entrenched** (to fix or establish firmly, especially so as to prevent removal or change) expectations of early retirement can also be **thwarted** (to oppose successfully or prevent; frustrate) by providing older employees with development perspectives, such as by developing age-appropriate, career management geared to each phase of working life and providing flexible routes into final retirement. Expectation of staying longer at work in the reverse will encourage workers to invest in their skills, which will enhance the profitability of investments in training by the firm. However, to some extent a shorter pay-back period of training investments for older workers will remain an obstacle for higher take-up of continued training which may provide a rationale for the introduction of corporate training deductions at least for certain groups of older workers. At the same time, credible expectations that careers will extend (from effective 55 year old to say 60 years old) will mitigate that.

## Implementing actions to hire seniors

### 1. Improve employability of older workers by implementing lifelong learning and redesigning workplaces and work schedules.

Keeping workers healthy and physically able to work longer years will involve re-designing or avoiding activities which can only be performed for a limited period of time, avoiding longer-term repetitive stresses and strains on employees, and introducing measures which reduce or provide a break from arduous tasks. On an individual basis, a first step is to understand the nature and scope of the worker's medical condition, how her/his work capacity is affected (temporarily or in the long term), and work out appropriate strategies that can be applied in a timely fashion to maintain that employee's work capacity. In addition, more resources should be committed to preventive healthcare.

### 2. Allow wages to adjust to life-cycle productivity and refrain from overly restrictive employment protection legislation.

More flexibility in wage determination may improve the employability of workers where institutional rigidities prevent adjustment to changes in life-cycle productivity. If changes in the wage level during an individual's working life are prevented to reflect age-related changes in productivity, employers are likely to be reluctant to retain old workers and will prefer to hire young workers. Cross-country empirical evidence shows a negative impact of high relative wages on employment opportunities of old workers. In some countries with particularly pronounced seniority wage systems, such as Japan and Korea, older workers are systematically forced to retire early from their career jobs to be employed in a different lower-paying job or start self-employment.

Strict employment protection is a double-edged sword as labor market outcomes are concerned. While retention of older workers may be increased, it is likely that the propensity of firms to hire older workers is reduced. Empirical evidence from OECD countries suggests that strict employment protection laws depress labor demand for older workers. In a similar vein, anti-age discrimination laws may provide a boon for older workers in jobs as they are more difficult to fire, but they harm those seeking employment



and lower overall labor demand for older workers. Therefore, employment protection legislation should pursue an age-neutral approach to collective dismissals which would lead to more uniform protection against redundancy for different groups of workers irrespective of their age and seniority.

**3. Introduce more flexible working conditions and retirement schemes that facilitate partial retirement and downsizing.**

To sustain the productivity of older workers, employers should be encouraged to create an appropriate working environment or use more flexible working conditions, including flexible rostering patterns, work schedules and part-time work, to react to potentially reduce physical or mental capacities. An important element to make work less demanding for older workers in the later stages of the work life would be the introduction of more flexible retirement schemes that enable employers to offer downshifting options, especially to low-skilled workers. Downshifting generally involves taking a position as retirement is approaching that involves fewer hours or less responsibility and may be a way to extend lifetime working time. Often there is, however, a strong disincentive to downsize in the latest stage of the career due to pension plans that connect the pension rights to the final salary (or salary in a small number of final years), which could be abolished by connecting pensions to the full lifetime income or contributions to the pension scheme. Pension providers and others should also be aware that older workers may feel more comfortable moving to other employers if they are downshifting and should make their pension schemes flexible enough to accommodate this. People should be able to draw down pension entitlements (both from state pensions and from privately funded pension plans) in more flexible ways to enable gradual retirement. More flexible working time arrangements are also important in order to enable workers with caring responsibilities to remain in the workforce.

*Adapted from <http://www.global-economic-symposium.org/knowledgebase/the-global-society/expanding-job-opportunities-for-senior-citizens/proposals/expanding-job-opportunities-for-senior-citizens>*

#### Exercise 4

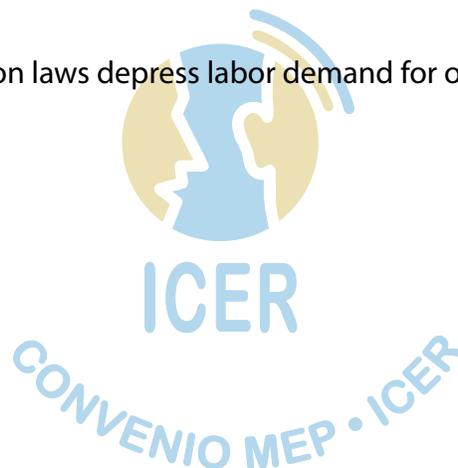
**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

22. What is needed to keep seniors working?

- A. Promotion and protection of seniors' families
- B. Protection and promotion of seniors' housing conditions.
- C. Promotion and protection of the senior production work.
- D. Promotion of seniors to higher positions in the company.



23. The dimensions required by the corporate culture are: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. workers' principles, workers' honesty, workers' salary
  - B. worker's family, human kindness and worker's sickness
  - C. human kindness, workers' health conditions, workers' principles
  - D. worker's health, human capital up to date, and motivation of the worker
24. To enable career mobility, workers must \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. swim- read books
  - B. live with children-exercise
  - C. increase skills-competence
  - D. make money when at young age-don't spend money in his/her youth
25. Early discouragement can be delayed by providing \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. better infrastructure
  - B. more exercising centers
  - C. age appropriate career management
  - D. competitive salaries with many fringe benefits
26. Redesigning 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. longer terms jobs
  - B. adjusting the salaries and the exercising environments
  - C. adjusting jobs to health and physical conditions of the seniors
  - D. changing the manual jobs to automated ones to promote seniors' retirement
27. "...Strict employment protection laws depress labor demand for older workers..." is a statement of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Action 1
  - B. Action 2
  - C. Action 3
  - D. All three





28. Action 3 advocates for the creation of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. more working conditions and less salaries for future retirees
  - B. appropriate working environments and more flexible working conditions X
  - C. more automatization for senior jobs and less working hours for senior workers
  - D. better health and physical conditions and more legislation for retirement plans

## Read the Text

# Top jobs for older citizens to earn additional income

Retirement is changing. People are working past 65 and many seniors are staying in or returning to the workforce, either full time, part time or as consultants or independent contractors. According to this, the change is largely because people want to earn more money to retire more comfortably or because they believe they would be bored by not working. This can be a great opportunity for you or your loved one to keep your mind engaged and challenged and stay active in the community. If going back to work makes sense for your situation, here are some job categories that may be a good fit:

### 1. Consulting

This type of work allows you flexibility, but, depending on the work, can also mean long hours. That said, the benefits and money you earn are directly proportional to the amount of time you put into the position. There are many retired individuals with a particular skill or license that's in demand, such as in law, engineering, health care, telecommunications, management, bookkeeping, accounting, taxes, etc. The best way to determine if your skills can be turned into consulting work is to market them. Do some research about consulting in your field. Access your networks at your last company -- you may already know someone willing to hire you as a consultant. You can even create a company or an LLC and market your skills to other businesses. Someone out there may need your skill set.

### 2. Child

Care

Probably one of the more popular ways for seniors to earn income is to go into child care. Whether you take care of a family member's child or get a job as a part-time nanny or babysitter, your services will be in demand.

### 3. Non-profit and Charity Work

If you've always wanted to make a positive impact on your community, try working for a non-profit or charity. Whether you choose a religious institution, a local cause, a human rights campaign, a



civil liberties union or some other initiative, most non-profits don't necessarily rely solely on unpaid, volunteer work. Many also have a paid workforce for day-to-day operations. Non-profits may hire part-time workers to alleviate costs, and if you have the necessary skills, you could be a great candidate. Companies such as Goodwill even offer job training for seniors.

#### 4. Higher Education

Universities and colleges, such as community colleges and for profit colleges, have a diverse array of job opportunities available to senior citizens. Consider working as an adjunct professor, teaching students about your area of expertise. Many universities are expanding to online programs, so you could even teach from your home. Or look into teaching continuing education classes at your local community college, senior center or adult education program.

You could also find a part-time job as a tutor, librarian, department office assistant or student advisor.

#### 5. Schools

Private schools, preschools or elementary, middle or high schools may also have a use for your services. They employ people like librarians, tutors, teacher's assistants, administrative workers, cafeteria help, bus drivers, bus monitors, crossing guards, etc.

#### 6. Call Center Consultants

Many companies are bringing some of their call center sales, customer service and collections activities back. Call center reps are always in demand and seniors who can use a computer and phone system may be perfect. Call center representatives can work onsite, but some companies (such as Hilton Hotels and American Airlines) allow reps to work from home. You could get a job doing everything from answering billing questions to taking reservations to troubleshooting issues.

#### 7. Health Care, Fitness and Wellness

As the senior population continues to get bigger and people are challenged with health problems, entering the fields of health care, fitness, nutrition and wellness can be a great way to earn an income. Consider working at hospitals or medical clinics and get experience in areas that don't necessarily require a nursing license or doctorate. Some jobs may require a nurse's aide or medical assistant certification that you can get from your local community college. You may qualify in other areas too, such as administration, housekeeping, maintenance, legal or communications.

Or, if you enjoy caring for other, get a job as a home care aide. You'll help elderly people with everyday things like cooking, cleaning, laundry, errands, etc.

If you have a passion for a particular fitness program or nutrition program, get your certification or license to teach classes at a local gym, hospital, community center or college.

#### 8. Government

Ever thought about working for the government? Check the websites of your local, city and state governments to find career opportunities in your own backyard.

Work



Give tours through the National Park Service or venture into the numerous federal government jobs available. There's even an organization called Encore that connects senior citizens with peers, training and jobs. It has fellowship programs that hire the valuable resources for senior citizens.

### 9. Freelance Writing

If you lived it, you're an expert at it, and more than qualified to write about it. The Internet has made it easier to distribute information. As a freelance writer, you can earn money by writing about what you know. You can write for online publications and get paid for your expertise. As you become more popular, you can then begin to submit your articles to print publications such as newspapers and magazines. You can even go on to produce your own book!

### 10. Hospitality, Event Planning and Travel

Consider a job in hospitality and tourism. As many retirees hope to travel after retirement, you can become a key component to their travel plans. Become a travel coordinator and specialize in planning group trips with particular specialties. Get a travel agent's license from organizations such as the Travel Institute and start your own home-based travel agency. You can also work at car rental agencies, hotels, motels, airports, cruise ships, airlines, ticketing and a host of other hospitality-related occupations. There's also work available in reservations, security, food service, guest services and a host of other positions.

### 11. Unions and Journeyman Trainers

Have you considered training and educating others in a non-traditional setting? If you were part of a union, look into training apprentices. Whether it's carpentry, sheet metal, electrical, plumbing or other types of trade, your expertise is very important. If you were in trucking, but tired of driving interstate roads, consider another career training other drivers.

### 12. Community Experts and Local Historians

Become a community expert in a variety of different settings. Museums and other historical associations require experts to guide tourists and residents. If you're an expert in your community, start a website to share everything you know about the community and offer tours of the area. Publish your own tour guides and books about your community and market these to travel agents or sell them on the web.

There are a lot of great ideas for senior citizens to earn additional income and engage in the community after retirement. The key is putting forth a path and a plan toward doing things you know you will really enjoy.

Adapted from <https://www.care.com/c/stories/5443/12-part-time-jobs-for-seniors/>



### Exercise 5

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

29. Working long hours may be a limitation of a \_\_\_\_\_ job.
- A. hospitality
  - B. consultant
  - C. freelance writer
  - D. journeyman trainers
30. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Senior job at school.
- A. Tutor
  - B. Cooking
  - C. Babysitting
  - D. Bookkeeping
31. Working as a/an \_\_\_\_\_ may give community recognition to the senior.
- A. event planner
  - B. freelance writing
  - C. community expert
  - D. non-profit and charity work
32. What does a local historian do? He/she
- A. trains apprentices
  - B. teaches carpentry
  - C. guides tourists and residents
  - D. specializes in planning group trips
33. A senior worker interested in the health care jobs may work in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. clinics
  - B. schools
  - C. restaurants
  - D. supermarkets



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34. If the senior is training on sheet metal or plumbing, he/she is in the field of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Health care
  - B. Journeyman
  - C. Government
  - D. Fitness and wellness
35. Senior citizens must \_\_\_\_\_ to earn additional incomes.
- A. work more hours
  - B. mark a path and set a plan
  - C. seek work in wealthy companies
  - D. ask for increases on their pension

**Read the text carefully.**

## Minority Groups

Contemporary sociologists generally define a minority as a group of people—differentiated from others in the same society by race, nationality, religion, or language—who both think of themselves as a differentiated group and are thought of by the others as a differentiated group with negative connotations. Further, they are relatively lacking in power and hence are subjected to certain exclusions, discriminations, and other differential treatment. The important elements in this definition are a set of attitudes—those of group identification from within the group and those of prejudice from without—and a set of behaviors—those of self-segregation from within the group and those of discrimination and exclusion from without.

Among those who do not study minority groups, the common tendency is to take the word “minority” literally and simply to say that a minority is a small group of people who live in the midst of a larger group. At least two defects make this simple definition useless. First, groups are not “naturally” or “inevitably” differentiated: cultures (either of the minority or the majority, or—usually—both) must define them as differentiated before they are so. People of different races, nationalities, religions, or languages can live among one another for generations, amalgamating and assimilating or not doing so, without differentiating themselves. Like everything else that is social, minority groups must be socially defined as minority groups, which entail a set of attitudes and behaviors. Sociologically speaking, it makes no sense to say that Negroes are not a minority group in those few counties of Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina where they constitute a numerical majority of the population, but that they are a minority group in the rest of the South. Likewise, even though



the Bantus constitute around 80 per cent of the population of South Africa, sociologists have defined them as a minority group because they occupy a subordinate position. Many nations have no single “majority group” in terms of numbers. Thus, it is necessary either to counter pose a “minority” to a “dominant” group, in terms of power, or to abandon the term “minority” altogether and call it a “subordinate” group

## Changing social definitions

A minority need not be a traditional group with a long-standing group identification. It can arise as a result of changing social definitions in a process of economic or political differentiation. The increasing saliency of a certain occupation, for example, can set apart the people who practice that occupation, if occupations are more or less hereditary in the society, and cause them to be considered a minority group. Language or religious variations in a society can be considered unimportant for thousands of years, but a series of political events can so sharpen the religious or linguistic distinctions that the followers of one variation who happen to be without much power in the society are thereafter considered a minority.

# TYPES OF MINORITIES

## REAL MINORITIES

Racial groups are distinguished from each other by their possession of certain physical features inherited as the result of endogamy over a long period. Few races, however, are biologically pure, nor do most people use strictly biological criteria in deciding that a person belongs to one racial group rather than another. Thus, a Negro is defined as someone of whom it is known that at least one of his ancestors was a Negro; the definition will hold even if, to all appearances, the individual is a “white.” Moreover, although the principal racial minorities of the American Indians, the Chinese, the Filipinos, the Negroes, and the Japanese—all have members with some Caucasoid ancestry, they are still regarded as “nonwhite.” The dominant white majority generally chooses to over-look the fact that they, too, are not “pure,” since many whom they accept as white have some Negroid or Mongoloid ancestry.

## LANGUAGE MINORITIES

Some groups speak a language other than the original language of the countries where they are living, although they are not recent immigrants; indeed, they have continued to speak their own language over many generations. They are; therefore, best designated as “language minorities” although they tend to have other distinctive cultural traits, it is principally their language that sets them apart from the majority of the population. The outstanding example of such a minority is the Spanish-speaking people who live in the sparsely populated rural areas of New Mexico and southern Colorado. They have been able to maintain a distinctive way of life because they are both isolated and poor; this same isolation tends to protect them from the discriminatory attitudes of the dominant, English-speaking population, who have not, on the whole, found it necessary to impose any legal or political disabilities upon them.

## RELIGIOUS MINORITIES

Discrimination on grounds of religion, although expressly forbidden by the constitution, has long been practiced in the world with varying severity against a large number of groups. Chief among these groups are the Jews, the Muslims, Christians of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and various Protestant and Orthodox sects. Roman Catholics, too, although their total number according to some estimates, was more than forty million in 1960, share some of the disadvantages of minority-group status, though to a decreasing extent. One special feature of membership in a religious minority is that it can be acquired voluntarily, regardless of racial or national origin, though most members, of course, are following the religion of their parents.



## The functioning of minorities in society

A minority's position involves exclusion or assignment to a lower status in one or more of four areas of life: the economic, the political, the legal, and the social-associational. That is, a minority will be assigned to lower-ranking occupations or to lower-compensated positions within each occupation; it will be prevented from exercising the full political privileges held by majority citizens; it will not be given equal status with the majority in the application of law or justice; or it will be partially or completely excluded from both the formal and the informal associations found among the majority. Not infrequently, the minority also voluntarily excludes itself partially or completely from participation in these areas of life, partly as a means of maintaining traditional cultural differences. Accompanying the objective subordination and segregation of the minorities are usually to be found some subjective attitudes of mutual hostility, although these may sometimes be publicly denied and camouflaged. Majority-minority relations invariably involve some conflict, although this may take varied forms and operate on different levels.

*Adapted from <http://www.encyclopedia.com/philosophy-and-religion/other-religious-beliefs-and-general-terms/miscellaneous-religion/minorities>*

### Exercise 6

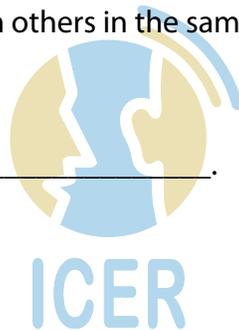
**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

36. Sociological definition of minority: \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. group that occupy a subordinate position
- B. groups, which entails a set of attitudes and behaviors
- C. small group of people who live in the midst of a larger group
- D. group of people differentiated from others in the same society by race, nationality, religion, or language

37. Differentiated means \_\_\_\_\_.

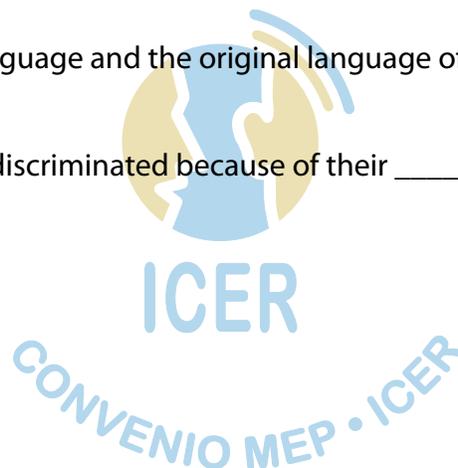
- A. dissimilar
- B. concluded
- C. contrasted
- D. lacking power, subjected to exclusions, discriminations



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38. The text implies that the term minority must be changed to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fortunate
  - B. inhabitants
  - C. subordinate
  - D. differentiated
39. Minority group may originate from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. changing politicians' thinking
  - B. changing the attitude of the group
  - C. changing the social status of the group
  - D. changing social definitions of economics or politics
40. How are racial groups identified? They are identified by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their hair
  - B. their skin color
  - C. their education
  - D. their inherited physical features
41. Language minority is defined as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. groups that speak a language other than the original language of the countries where they are living
  - B. groups that speak the same language of the original language of the countries where they are living
  - C. groups that speak a language combined with the original language of the countries where they are living
  - D. groups that speak their language and the original language of the countries where they are living
42. Religious minority groups are discriminated because of their \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. rituals
  - B. religion
  - C. dress code
  - D. worshiping ways



**Read the text**

## Minority Rights Group in Costa Rica

### Indigenous people

Most of Costa Rica's indigenous peoples live in the isolated stretches of jungle near the Panamanian border in the south of the country. Twelve ethnic groups exist, although only six languages have survived and are now encouraged by government legislation that allows for bilingual education. The two largest groups are the Cabecares and the Bribris. Compared to the rest of the society the indigenous population generally lacks access to schools, health care, electricity and drinking water.

The Bribri culture has remained vibrant across several generations. This includes maintaining religion, agricultural practices, and respect and coexistence with nature. They continue to use and teach the Bribri language, which further aids in cultural preservation.

Costa Rica never had a thriving indigenous culture such as the empires of the Mayan, Aztec or Inca people. The native people were culturally influenced by Mesoamerican tribes from Central America and cultures from northern South America (mostly today's Colombia). Most indigenous groups lived on simple subsistence economy and were ruled by a chief called "cacique". When the Spaniards arrived, many tribes moved back into the mountains in order to avoid slavery and taxation by the Spaniards.

Costa Rican indigenous culture did not leave many artifacts behind – most are simple products like pottery and ornaments. Most prominent are the stone spheres (see picture to the right) that were found in the country's South (area of the Térraba river around Palmar Sur/Palmar Norte). Some of these spheres weigh up to 15 tons and it is unclear how they were manufactured and transported as well as what they were intended for.



The decimation of the indigenous of Costa Rica was due mostly to diseases, rather than targeted genocide (as happened in other Latin American countries, most prominently Guatemala and El Salvador). Today, there are only about 64,000 indigenous people living in Costa Rica (around 1.7% of the population), mostly living in remote mountain zones.

Indigenous peoples are supposed to participate in the management of their own affairs through CONAI, but they complain that organization is fragmented and underfunded and has not been very efficient or effective.



Many community leaders have complained that the government has not adequately protected indigenous land rights. On many reserves, most of the land has fallen into the hands of non-indigenous Costa Rican ranchers and farmers. In other areas, the reserves are threatened by mining and petroleum exploration, moves which have been sanctioned by successive amendments to the 1977 law.

Costa Rica is one of the most racially homogenous countries in Latin America. When the Spaniards came, they didn't encounter the great native empires that they did in Mexico or in Peru. Instead, they found several tribes that were fragmentary and culturally diverse. Since Costa Rica is a land bridge between North and South America, its tribes displayed traits from either area, and sometimes from both regions. Most Indian groups were ruled by a "cacique", who occasionally governed over various tribes, called "senorios" or lordships. The conquest was facilitated not only by the lack of empires, but also by the lack of gold mines. The Spanish didn't make many strong efforts to colonize the country, and their success was due mostly to the small Indian population and to its further decrease, due to European diseases.

When the colonization finally began (late sixteenth century), the system of slavery and of mistreatment drove many Indians into the mountains, where their descendants still live. Today there are nine thousand Bribri, Cabecar and Boruca Indians living in Talamanca, a mountainous region in the South part of the country. The Chorotega Indians, who had an advanced civilization in the Northern part of the country, were pretty much assimilated racially and culturally; this also means that certain traits of their way of live also influenced the mainstream culture. In total there are eight Indian groups in Costa Rica and twenty two reserves.

## Afro-Costa Ricans

The first blacks that arrived to Costa Rica came with the Spanish conquistadors. Slave trade was common in all the countries conquered by Spain, and in Costa Rica the first blacks seem to have come from specific sources in Africa- Equatorial and Western regions. The people from these areas were thought of as ideal slaves because they had a reputation for being more robust, affable and hard-working than other Africans. During the seventeenth century, the elite from the , then, capital city of Cartago invested in cacao farms in Matina, in the Atlantic region. Black slaves worked and lived in these farms, isolated from the rest of the country; the owners only went to oversee the crops once a year. However, the following century witnessed a gradual lessening of the abysmal differences between blacks and their white owners. As whites took black women as their concubines, they freed the children that were born from this union. The same thing started to happen with the "zambos" or the products of the union between Indians and blacks. Some analysts have suggested that this tendency to free slaves was due, in part, to the desire of the owners to free themselves of the economic burden that slaves had become in a poor country such as Costa Rica.

The Spanish began to ship African slaves to Costa Rica in the 1500s to substitute for indigenous labor. Most of this initial group eventually became part of the mestizo population. A second wave began arriving in the 18th century from the Caribbean as free seasonal tortoise shell fishermen. Subsequently, they brought their families to the Caribbean Talamanca Coast and created self-sufficient farming/fishing and/trading communities that included



their own schools. They maintained relations with Jamaica and had little or no contact with the Pacific coast. The main influx of Afro-Costa Ricans arrived, in the 1890s, as migrant workers from the Caribbean. They were initially involved in the construction of the railroad from the Central Plateau to the Caribbean coast port of Limón. They stayed on to work on the banana plantations and enclaves of the United Fruit Company (UFC now Dole). In the early 20th century few Afro-Costa Ricans travelled to the capital and they retained their English Creole language and culture.

*Adapted from <http://mrgroupsincr.blogspot.com/2012/05/minority-rights-group-in-costa-rica.html>*

### Exercise 7

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

43. Where do most Costa Rican indigenous people live? They live \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in the mountains of Chirripó
  - B. in the Pacific coast of the country
  - C. in the northern part of the country
  - D. near the Panamanian border in the south of the country
44. How many indigenous groups exist in Costa Rica? There are \_\_\_\_\_ indigenous groups in Costa Rica
- A. 10
  - B. 12
  - C. 12th
  - D. 10th
45. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the two largest indigenous representatives.
- A. Borucas-Malekus
  - B. Bribris-Malekus
  - C. Cabecares-Bribris
  - D. Cabecares-Borucas
46. These minority groups lack basic needs like \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. electricity, health care, schools water
  - B. banks, schools, theaters, supermarkets
  - C. health care, supermarkets, drinking water
  - D. drinking water, schools, drugstores, petroleum



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47. Most indigenous live on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Subsistence economy
  - B. Capitalist economy
  - C. Socialist economy
  - D. Marxist economy
48. Indigenous art was simply \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Spheres-pottery-ornaments
  - B. Sculptures-paintings-spheres
  - C. Pyramids-ornaments-churches
  - D. Pottery- ornaments-sculptures
49. What killed indigenous people in Costa Rica? They were killed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. taxes
  - B. diseases
  - C. genocide
  - D. conquerors
50. Blacks came to Costa Rica from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. African Equatorial, Western regions
  - B. Ecuadorians, African, Northern areas
  - C. Northern, American, southern regions
  - D. American, Southern, Western regions
51. Why were Equatorial, Western African blacks considered ideal slaves? Because of their \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fitted and educated being
  - B. physical and sociable being
  - C. emotional and fitted being
  - D. emotional and educated being
52. Black slaves lived in \_\_\_\_\_, in the 1700s.
- A. Limón
  - B. Matina
  - C. Bataan
  - D. Atlantic



53. Zambos are the result of the relation between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- indian-blacks
  - whites- blacks
  - blacks- Chinese
  - Chinese-indians
54. Blacks who were brought or came to Costa Rica in the 18th. were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- doctors-writers-mechanics
  - farmers, fishermen, traders
  - fishermen-mechanics-dentists
  - mechanics-dentists-psychologists
55. In the 19th.s , blacks came to Costa Rica to work in \_\_\_\_\_ and in \_\_\_\_\_.
- schools-farming
  - fishing-business
  - United Fruit offices-fishing
  - railroad construction – farming

### Read the text

## There Is No Longer Any Such Thing as a Typical Family

*It has been displaced by a vast array of different living arrangements!*

Pretty much everyone agrees that the era of the nuclear family, with a dad who went to work and the mom who stayed at home, has declined to the point of no return. The big question is: What is replacing it? Now a new study suggests that nothing is – or rather, that a whole grab bag of family arrangements are. More people are in families in which both parents work outside the home than in any other sort, but even so, that's still only about a third.



University of Maryland sociologist Philip Cohen, the author of *The Family: Diversity, Inequality, and Social Change*, identifies the three biggest changes in family life in the past 50 years as the decline of marriage (in 2010, 45% of households were headed by a married couple, whereas in 1960 it was close to 66%); the rise of the number of women in the paid workforce; and the whole stew of blended, remarried and co-habiting families.

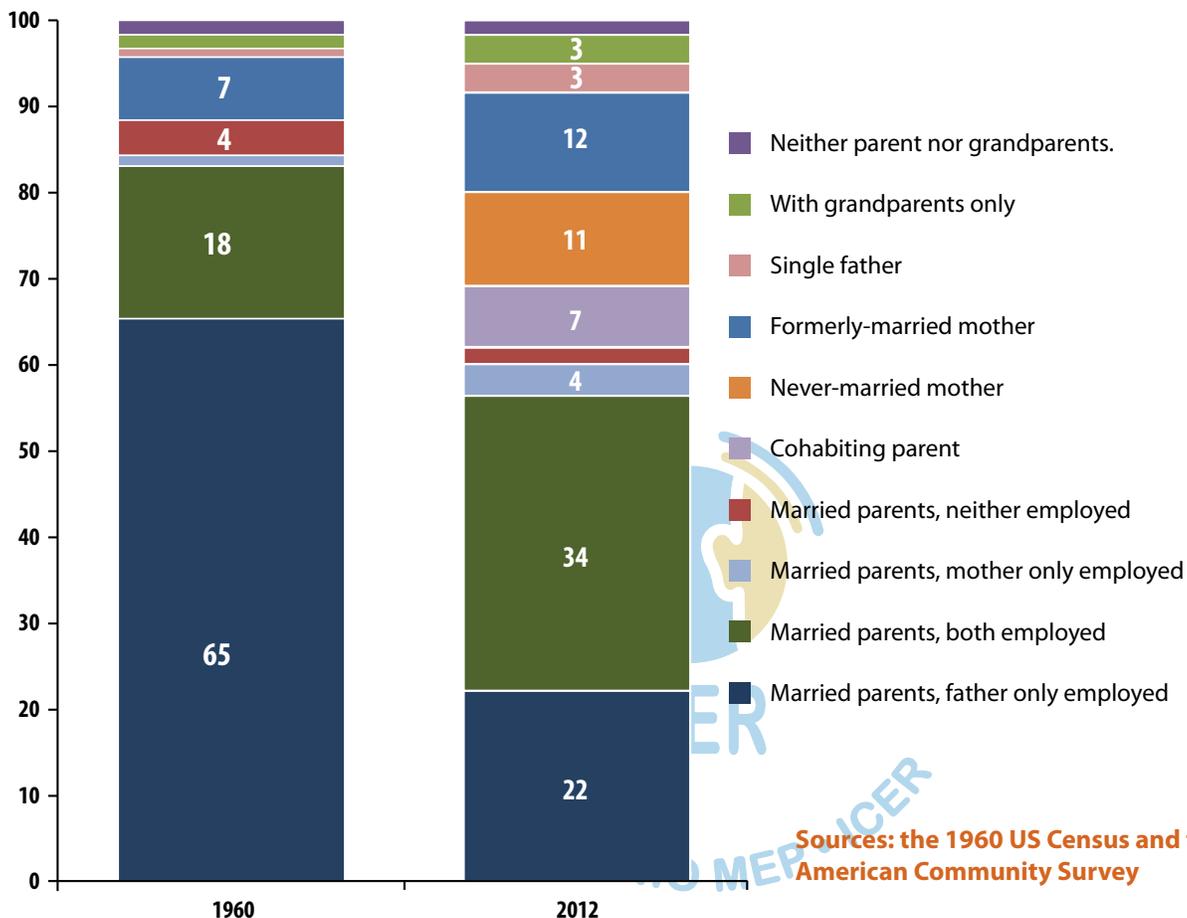
Families headed by single moms, whether divorced, widowed or never married, are now almost as numerous as families that have a stay-at-home mom and a breadwinner dad — about 22% and 23%, respectively. There’s been a marked in rise in people living alone and in unrelated people living together.

This is a huge change from the 1960s. “In 1960 you would have had an 80% chance that two children, selected at random, would share the same situation. By 2012, that chance had fallen to just a little more than 50-50,” says Cohen. “It is really impossible to point to a ‘typical’ family.”

To make his point, Cohen has created a chart, with what he calls a “peacock’s tail” of changes from 1960 to now, fanning out (agitate, arouse, excite, impassion, increase, provoke, rouse, stimulate, stir up, whip up, work up) from a once dominant category:

### Work-Family Living Arrangements of Children, 1960 & 2012

Ages 0-14



Sources: the 1960 US Census and the 2012 American Community Survey



As you can see, about as many children are being taken care of by grandparents as are by single dads. Co-habiting parents, who barely registered in 1960, now look after 7% of kids. Meanwhile married parents who are getting by on just dad's income are responsible for about a third of the proportion of households they were responsible for in 1960.

And the diversity goes deeper than the chart suggests. "The increasing complexity of families means that even people who appear to fit into one category — for example, married parents — are often carrying with them a history of family diversity such as remarriage, or parenting children with more than one partner," says Cohen.

All of this is important Cohen notes, because policy is sometimes based on a one-size-fits-all model, which is no longer viable. "Different families have different child-rearing challenges and needs, which means we are no longer well-served by policies that assume most children will be raised by married-couple families, especially ones where the mother stays home throughout the children's early years," writes Cohen.

He cites social security as one policy stuck in the past: legal marriage and the earnings of a spouse determine retirement security for so many people. "A more rational pension system for our times would be a universal system not tied to the earnings of other family members," he says. He also thinks universal preschool is long overdue, now that so many children's mothers are out working.

And what of same-sex parents? Why aren't they in Cohen's chart? Because, although they get a lot of the attention, there simply aren't enough of them to register yet. According to Cohen fewer than 1% of kids belong in families of this category. Even that figure may not be accurate, he says, because "at least half of the apparently same-sex couples in census data are really the 1-in-1,000 straight couples in which someone mismarked the sex box."

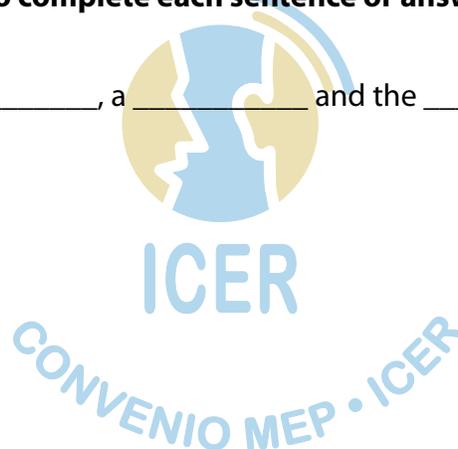
*Adapted from <http://time.com/3265733/nuclear-family-typical-society-parents-children-households-philip-cohen/>*

## Exercise 8

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

56. The nuclear family has a \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dad-girlfriend-kids
- B. dad-mom and kids
- C. Kid-granddad-friend
- D. grandmother-dad-kids





57. There were \_\_\_\_ married couples, both working 1960 while in 2012 there were \_\_\_\_,
- A. 18 – 64
  - B. 34 – 18
  - C. 18 – 34
  - D. 65 – 22
58. In 1960, there were \_\_\_\_ married parents where only the father works; however in 2012 there were \_\_\_\_.
- A. 4 – 0
  - B. 0 -11
  - C. 22 – 18
  - D. 65-22
59. The author is claiming for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. same policies for “same social conditions families”
  - B. same policies for “different social conditions families”
  - C. different policies for “same social conditions families”
  - D. different policies for “different social conditions families”

## Read the text

# What Makes a Family Strong and Successful?

There are at least five “Ls” which contribute to strong family relationships.

Learning—Families are where we learn values, skills, and behavior. Strong families manage and control their learning experiences. They establish a pattern of home life. They select appropriate television programs. They guide their children into the world outside the home. They do not let social forces rule their family life. They involve themselves in neighborhood, school, government, church, and business in ways that support their family values. Strong families teach by example and learn through experience as they explain and execute their values.



Loyalty—Strong families have a sense of loyalty and devotion toward family members. The family sticks together. They stand by each other during times of trouble. They stand up for each other when attacked by someone outside the family. Loyalty builds through sickness and health, want and good fortune, failure and success, and all the things the family faces. The family is a place of shelter for individual family members. In times of personal success or defeat, the family becomes a cheering section or a mourning bench. They also learn a sense of give and take in the family, which helps prepare them for the necessary negotiations in other relationships.

Love is at the heart of the family. All humans have the need to love and to be loved; the family is normally the place where love is expressed. Love is the close personal blending of physical and mental togetherness. It includes privacy, intimacy, sharing, belonging, and caring. The atmosphere of real love is one of honesty, understanding, patience, and forgiveness. Such love does not happen automatically; it requires constant daily effort by each family member. Loving families share activities and express a great deal of gratitude for one another. Love takes time, affection, and a positive attitude.

Laughter is good family medicine. Humor is an escape valve for family tension. Through laughter we learn to see ourselves honestly and objectively. Building a strong family is serious business, but if taken too seriously, family life can become very tense. Laughter balances our efforts and gives us a realistic view of things. To be helpful, family laughter must be positive in nature. Laughing together builds up a family. Laughing at each other divides a family. Families that learn to use laughter in a positive way can release tensions, gain a clearer view, and bond relationships.

Leadership is essential. Family members, usually the adults, must assume responsibility for leading the family. If no one accepts this vital role, the family will weaken. Each family needs its own special set of rules and guidelines. These rules are based on the family members' greatest understanding of one another, not forces. The guidelines pass along from the adults to the children by example, with firmness and fairness. Strong families can work together to establish their way of life, allowing children to have a voice in decision making and enforcing rules. However, in the initial stages and in times of crisis, adult family members must get the family to work together.

*Adapted from <http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/publications/1229-strengthening-family-relationships>*





### Exercise 9

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

60. 'Teaching by examples' is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the five L's.
- A. love
  - B. loyalty
  - C. learning
  - D. leadership
61. \_\_\_\_\_ implies a set of rules and guidelines.
- A. leadership
  - B. laughter
  - C. loyalty
  - D. love
62. Laughter \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. do not let social forces rule their family life
  - B. balances our efforts and gives us a realistic view of things
  - C. stand up for each other when attacked by someone outside the family
  - D. in times of crisis, adult family members must get the family to work together.
63. Love \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. establishes a pattern of home life
  - B. is an escape valve for family tension
  - C. takes time, affection, and a positive attitude
  - D. is based on the family members' greatest understanding of one another
64. \_\_\_\_\_ helps prepare for the necessary negotiations in other relationships.
- A. Loyalty
  - B. Laughter
  - C. Learning
  - D. Leadership





65. The five L's help building \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. weak family relationships
- B. lovely family relationships
- C. strong family relationships
- D. unpleasant family relationships

**Read.**

## Patterns of Strong Families

There were several characteristics of strong families found around the world. These qualities are:

**Commitment:** Members of strong families are devoted to the well-being and happiness of the other members. They value family unity. Commitment serves as a firm foundation for strong family relationships. This means that:

- ❖ the family comes first.
- ❖ work responsibilities come second.
- ❖ each family member is precious.
- ❖ bad times do not destroy relationships.
- ❖ there is sexual faithfulness to the marriage partner.
- ❖ forgiveness is readily available.
- ❖ priorities must be established.
- ❖ some sacrifices must be made.
- ❖ some common goals must be shared.
- ❖ traditions are established and cherished.
- ❖ love is conditional.

**Appreciation.** Members of strong families show and talk about their appreciation for one another. Along with our need for love, our most important human need is the need for appreciation. Some of why we work so hard in life is not so much motivation by money, power, or position; it is the desire to feel appreciated. And appreciation is vital in healthy families. Each family member's self-esteem is enhanced when he or she feels appreciated. Appreciation helps motivate all members to continue to behave positively toward one another. Appreciation in families means:

- ❖ looking for the positive instead of the negative.
- ❖ treating family members like our best friends.



- ❖ showing love in small ways every day.
- ❖ expressing lots of appropriate affection.
- ❖ saying, “I Love You” a lot.
- ❖ praising the accomplishments and strengths of family members.
- ❖ gracefully receiving compliments as well as giving them.
- ❖ creating a positive environment in the home.
- ❖ remembering (even if you need a list) and celebrating birthdays and special occasions.

**Communication.** Members of strong families work at developing good communication skills and spend a lot of time talking with each other. They talk about the small, trivial things as well as the deep, important issues of life. Communication is the lifeblood of relationships. It is the way that love and other emotions are expressed. Relationships are played out in the context of communication. We cannot help but communicate, and it is largely up to us whether the communication in our families will be effective or ineffective. Effective communication means:

- ❖ being open and honest, yet kind.
- ❖ listening carefully, without distraction.
- ❖ checking the meaning of messages which are not clear.
- ❖ avoiding “mind-reading.”
- ❖ walking a mile in the other person’s shoes.
- ❖ trusting one another.
- ❖ avoiding criticizing, evaluating, and acting superior.
- ❖ dealing with one issue at a time.
- ❖ dealing with specifics rather than generalities.
- ❖ attacking the problem, not each other .
- ❖ having an understanding attitude.

**Time together.** Strong families spend time—quality time in large quantities—with each other. Some families may say, «We don’t spend much time together as a whole family, but what little time we are together is quality time.» The studies on strong families indicate that both quality and quantity are necessary for good relationship formation and maintenance. A lot of time together filled with bickering and arguing won’t make for a strong family. Neither will small pieces of high-quality activity. Nurturing family relationships takes a lot of good times. Family memories are built around family activities, time spent together. Family time spent together:

- ❖ helps eliminate isolation, loneliness, and alienation.
- ❖ helps the family develop an identity—a group unity and a sense of their place in history.
- ❖ helps avoid the “fizzle and die” of some marriage relationships.
- ❖ enhances the communication process.
- ❖ allows opportunity to build on other family strengths.



But what exactly are families to do when they are together? The answer is just about anything. They can share:

- ❖ Mealtimes
- ❖ House and yard chores
- ❖ Picnics
- ❖ Camping
- ❖ Outdoor sports
- ❖ Walking or hiking
- ❖ Indoor recreation, such as jigsaw puzzles, table games, or a favorite video
- ❖ Bowling or to the movies
- ❖ Religious services
- ❖ Scouting or 4-H activities
- ❖ School activities
- ❖ Special events like holidays and birthdays

**Spiritual wellness.** Whether they attend formal religious services or ceremonies or not, strong family members have a sense of a greater good or power in life, and that belief gives them strength and purpose. Spirituality is described by some as a force that helps us reach beyond ourselves and become a part of something larger than ourselves. Spirituality normally encompasses our better nature, the aspects of our lives which are most noble. Most people believe human beings have a spiritual dimension within them. Regardless of the way we describe our spirituality, we need to acknowledge and nurture our spiritual side. For many, spiritual principles help provide the answers to life's most perplexing questions, "What is life about?" and "Why am I here?" The spiritual dimension in families provides many possible benefits. Spirituality:

- ❖ helps family members maintain a positive outlook on life.
- ❖ provides guidelines for living.
- ❖ provides a sense of freedom and peace.
- ❖ offers support from people who share in a belief system.
- ❖ provides meaningful tradition and ritual.
- ❖ provides a spiritual heritage.
- ❖ provides an expression of character in everyday living.
- ❖ gives an awareness of a divine presence in life.
- ❖ helps families cope during times of trouble.
- ❖ encourages a sense of awe and reverence for life itself.

**Coping ability.** Members of strong families are able to view stress or crisis as an opportunity to grow and learn. They have good coping skills. A history of problem-solving increases our confidence that we can deal



with most things that comes our way. A variety of coping strategies have been found in strong families, including the following:

- ❖ The ability to find something positive, in any situation and to focus on that positive element. Counselors refer to this as “reframing.” It is the ability to see the rose rather than the thorns. A positive perspective allows us to cope with bad situations without becoming overwhelmed.
- ❖ Family members unite and pull together when things get tough. No one individual within the family has to bear the total responsibility for resolving the situation. By sharing the responsibility, every family member can focus on the things he or she can do to help solve the problem.
- ❖ Strong families get outside help when needed. While many problems or crises can be resolved within the family, strong families are smart enough to know when they are in over their heads. They are not hesitant to seek the assistance of outside resources, such as their church or synagogue, friends, neighbors, extended family, or helping professionals. Some crises seem so overwhelming that it takes a person from outside the family to help put things into perspective, to help the family get their lives back to manageable proportions.

Many families rely on their spiritual resources to get them through times of crises. Spiritual beliefs can help sustain people in times of trouble by providing a philosophy of life, by giving perspective, and by providing hope, comfort, and a sense of peace.

Open channels of communication make problem-solving easier. Crises are times of change and uncertainty, and family members may feel angry, anxious, fearful, depressed, or guilty. Effective communication allows members to express their feelings freely, which is an important part of surviving the crisis.

Flexibility is another important strategy that strong families use to help get through crisis situations. Strong families bend, change, and adapt, and when the storm is over they are still intact.

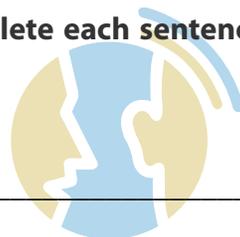
*Adapted from <http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/publications/1229-strengthening-family-relationships>*

### Exercise 10

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

66. Commitment is defined as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. providing a philosophy of life
- B. helping to get through crisis situations.
- C. total responsibility for resolving a situation
- D. a firm foundation for strong family relationships



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67. \_\_\_\_\_ both quality and quantity are necessary for good relationship formation and maintenance.
- A. Communication
  - B. Coping ability
  - C. Time together
  - D. Appreciation
68. \_\_\_\_\_ is a benefit of spiritual wellness.
- A. Special events like holidays and birthdays
  - B. Creating a positive environment in the home
  - C. Strong families get outside help when needed
  - D. Offers support from people who share in a belief system
69. Coping abilities help families \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. view stress or crisis as an opportunity to grow and learn
  - B. firm foundation for strong family relationships
  - C. unite and pull together when things get tough
  - D. enhance the communication process
70. Appreciation means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bowling or going to the movies
  - B. awareness of a divine presence in life
  - C. gracefully receiving compliments as well as giving them
  - D. coping with bad situations without becoming overwhelmed





# ANSWER KEY

Exc 1	Exc 2	Exc 3	Exc 4	Exc 5	Exc 6	Exc 7	Exc 8	Exc 9	Exc 10
1. D	8. D	15. B	22. C	29. B	36. D	43. D	56. B	60. C	66. D
2. A	9. A	16. A	23. D	30. A	37. D	44. B	57. C	61. A	67. C
3. C	10. C	17. D	24. C	31. D	38. C	45. C	58. D	62. B	68. D
4. C	11. D	18. A	25. C	32. C	39. D	46. A	59. D	63. C	69. A
5. D	12. D	19. B	26. C	33. A	40. D	47. A		64. A	70. C
6. B	13. B	20. D	27. B	34. B	41. A	48. A		65. C	
7. D	14. B	21. D	28. B	35. B	42. B	49. B			
						50. A			
						51. B			
						52. B			
						53. A			
						54. B			
						55. D			



# Bachillerato a tu medida 2 • 2017

## *Do you Need Reinforcement on Cognitive target #7?*

### *“Mass Media and Communication”*

#### **Want to know more on verbs like:**

*cancel • carry out • face • interrupt • conduct • allow • record • use • translate*

#### **Auxiliaries such as:**

*might/ will + any verb in basic form*

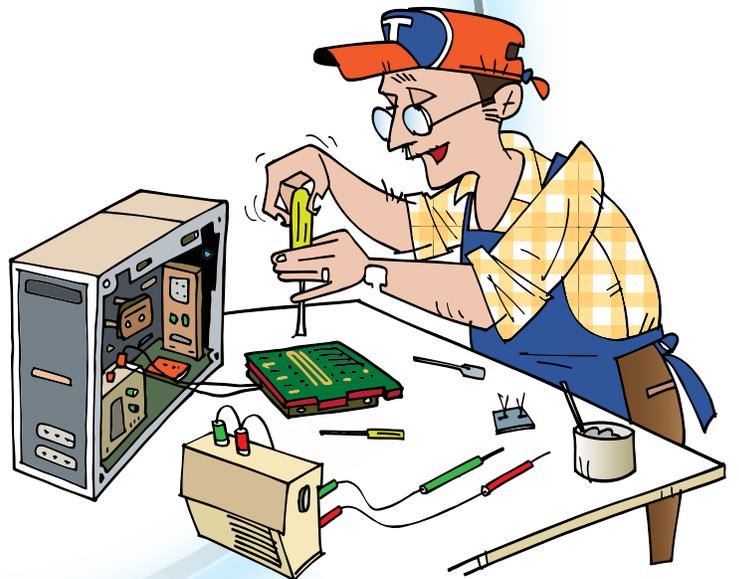
#### **Adverbs:**

*until • through*

#### **Adjectives such as:**

*free • unpopular • interest • cheap • affordable*

# Practice #7



**Mass Media  
and Communication.**

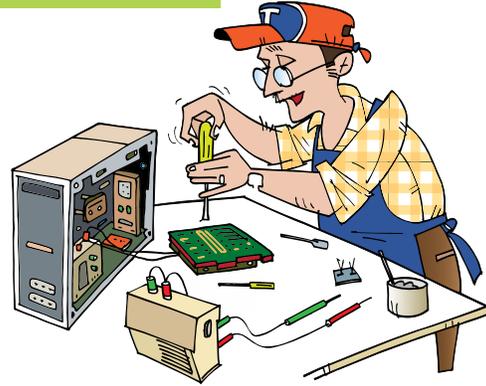
# VOCABULARY

## MASS MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

*customer*



*maintenance*



*mobile*



*nationwide*



*service*



*website*



# PRACTICE #7: MASS MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

Read the text carefully

## Different Types of Telecommunications Services?

Telecommunications services are those that are provided by a communications company that offers voice and data services over a large area. The most common form of telecommunications service is phone service, which is done on either a wired or wireless standard. Other services may include Internet, television, and networking for businesses and homes. These services may not be available in all areas or from all companies. The pricing points for the different services vary widely and may be different for residences and businesses.



Even for basic landline service, there are more options than there were 20 years ago. Now, various other telecommunications services offer basic voice packages that may include three-way calling, call waiting, and caller ID. These services may cost additional money, or may be included at no additional charge, depending on the package provided by local telecommunications companies.

The advent of the Internet offered yet another type of telecommunications service for companies to take advantage of. In the early days, people used voice lines to transmit data through a dial-up process. As the capacity and services on the Internet expanded, telecommunications companies began to upgrade networks, installing fiber optics and other equipment needed to connect users to the Internet at higher speeds. As a result, broadband Internet access is now one of the most popular telecommunications services.

One of the biggest threats to traditional telecommunications service companies comes from the wireless industry. Not only do wireless services offer more convenience for those who are more mobile, they include many of the same services, such as caller ID and call waiting, that traditional lines have charged additionally for.

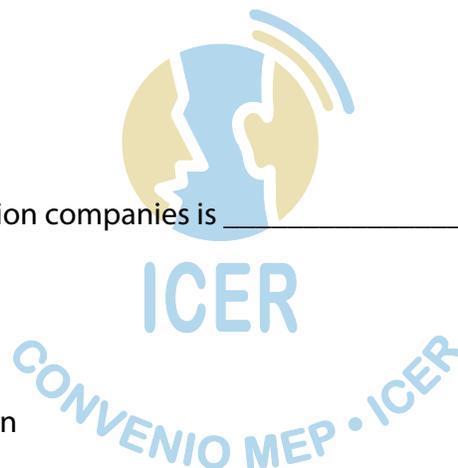
<http://www.ericryan.com/types-telecommunications-services/>



### Exercise 1

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

1. What do communication companies offer? They offer \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. water-mobile services
  - B. data and voice services
  - C. telephone-water services
  - D. transportation-email services
2. Which is the most popular form of telecommunications? The most popular is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the TV
  - B. the radio
  - C. the phone
  - D. the wireless
3. Other voice telecommunication services may include: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Internet-television-radio
  - B. Magazine-radio-call waiting
  - C. Three-way calling-internet-caller ID
  - D. Caller ID- call waiting- three-way calling
4. Which is the most popular telecommunication service? The most popular is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Cable TV
  - B. Internet
  - C. Telephone line
  - D. Broad band internet
5. The threat for telecommunication companies is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. cable TV
  - B. fiber optics
  - C. telephones lines
  - D. wireless telecommunication



## Read the text

# Types of Telecommunication Mediums

## The future of communication could be right in front of you

Telecommunications has been an important part of our culture since the invention of the telegraph in the 1800s. It started as a form of long distance communication. The telegraph provided a way to send messages to people far away, that was faster than sending mail. Over the course of the last century, telecommunications has taken on a whole new purpose and plays a much bigger role in our everyday lives.



## Radio:



According to WCBN, Guglielmo Marconi built his first radio equipment in 1894, and established the world's first radio link in 1899 between England and France. Radio was the first form of telecommunication that served multiple purposes. It provided radio plays and music for entertainment, and newscasts with up-to-date news and information from around the world. With the invention and evolution of television, however, public radio has struggled to remain relevant. Like the newspaper industry versus on-line content, public radio can't compete with the

immediacy of the sights and sounds of television.

## Telephone

Since the invention of the telephone, devices have dramatically evolved from relatively primitive tools of communication to state-of-the-art mobile multi-communications sources. Gardiner Hubbard formed the first telephone company, the Bell Telephone Company, in 1877. Today the telephone has evolved into the cell phone and is a one-stop hub (center, core, focal point, focus, heart, middle, nerve center) for all of our communication needs. Cell phones allow you to connect with people on the phone while you stay on the go.



## Television

According to The History of Television, a German man named Paul Gottlieb Nipkow developed one of the earliest forms of television. As it continued to evolve, there were two different versions being developed:

a mechanical version and an electrical version. The mechanical version was eventually phased out by the electrical one. The electrical version was perfected by a 21-year-old inventor named Philo T. Farnsworth in 1927. Over the years, television has become a giant media empire. In the year 2009 alone, ABC saw revenue of \$10.6 Billion



## Internet

In 1966, a man named Lawrence G. Roberts began developing the idea for an interconnected computer network. According to the Internet Society, it was in October of 1995 that the Federal Networking Council passed a resolution that defined the Internet as “a global information system that is logically linked together by a globally unique address based on the Internet Protocol.” The Internet provides you with the opportunity to fulfill all of your communication needs. You can visit sites and listen to the radio, watch your favorite television shows and movies, and chat with people in a live video chat and stay connected with relatives via email. With the Internet, people in the world are more connected than ever.



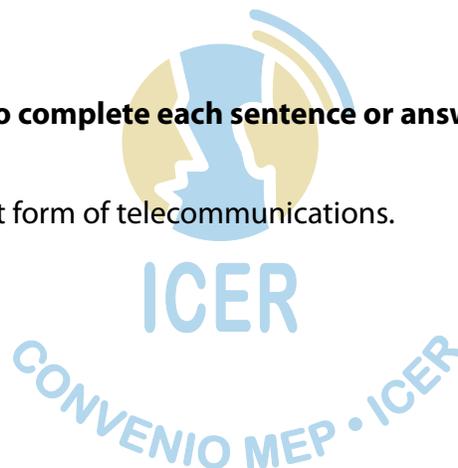
Adapted from <http://classroom.synonym.com/types-of-telecommunication-mediums-12081778.html>

### Exercise 2

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

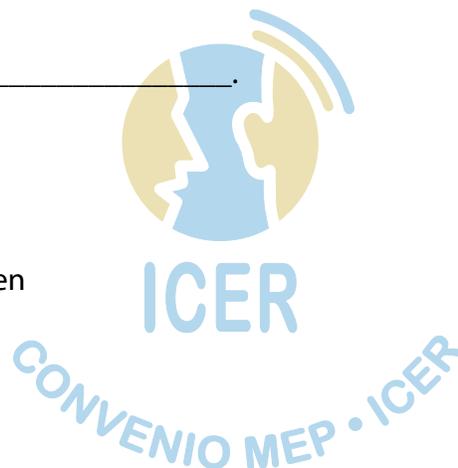
6. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first form of telecommunications.

- A. TV
- B. Radio
- C. Internet
- D. Telephone





7. Which was the first created telephone company?
- A. Internet Society
  - B. Internet Protocol
  - C. Bell Telephone Company
  - D. Federal Networking Council
8. The inventor of TV was\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. English
  - B. Turkish
  - C. German
  - D. Canadian
9. \_\_\_\_\_has perfected the electrical TV.
- A. Lawrence G. Roberts
  - B. Philo T. Farnsworth
  - C. Guglielmo Marconi
  - D. Gardiner Hubbard
10. What is internet? It is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a giant media empire
  - B. a global information system
  - C. a state-of-the-art mobile multi-communications sources
  - D. the first form of telecommunication that served multiple purposes
11. What happened in 1995? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. TV was invented
  - B. Radio lost importance
  - C. Cell phones were created
  - D. Internet definition was given



**Read**

## The Influence of Technology on Family Dynamics

A powerful tool, that contemporary society uses not only to entertain, but also to communicate and educate, there is an ever-present availability to media access. However, there is an ongoing debate over whether or not the power of this influence and its **ubiquitous** (all-over, ever-present, everywhere, omnipresent, pervasive, universal ) availability **yields** (to give forth or supply a product, result, produce or bear) positive or negative consequences in different aspects of our lives. One area of concern, in particular, is the dynamics of the family. With the rapid progression of technological advances it is difficult to observe the influence that these devices are having on the ways in which a family interacts. There is research to support both sides of the argument that media is hindering our family relations or conversely, that it is **fostering** (to promote the growth or development of ) it. An analysis showed how this constant immersion in the “media bubble” affects the foundation of a family. To examine the possible influence of media on family relationships, it is necessary to look at the effects of computers, the Internet, mobile media, and television on the way a family interacts. It was apparent that media does affect the way a family unit socializes and, as a result, their relationships. Ultimately, the results demonstrated that media, without a doubt, cannot be **tucked** (to draw together, contract,) into a precise group of positive or negative since different media devices serve diverse purposes within family life as well as within individual families. An overview of children’s interaction with Media showed that 8- to 18-year-olds spend an average of 7 ½ hours a day, seven days a week with media (Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010, p. 1). This is not surprising since almost all of our day-to-day activities involve using some form of media. Whether we are texting on our cell phones, chatting over Facebook, or watching our favorite TV shows, we are continuously interacting with media. This goes for children as well, if not more so. As the authors of the Generation M<sup>2</sup> study point out, “a key reason young people spend more time consuming media these days is that there are ever expanding opportunities for them to do so – more TVs and computers in their homes, bedrooms and cars, and more media-ready cell phones and iPods in their pockets” (Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010, p. 9). Media plays an integral role in the lives of children and, consequently, in family life; one might even say that media is a necessity in the culture we live in. The amount of time that both children and adults spend using media devices is an indicator of the role that media plays in family life. Mobile Media: 66% of all 8- to 18-year-olds own their own cell phone, making the image of a teenager with a cell phone in hand almost “iconic” in our society (Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010, p. 18). On average, 8- to 18-year-olds spend 33 minutes talking on a cell phone, and about an hour and a half sending and receiving text messages daily (Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010, p. 18). This is just the time spent using the basic functions of a cell phone, which is rarely the case. It does not include the countless other abilities modern mobile devices provide, including listening to music, playing games, or surfing the Internet. The development of mobile media has provided endless opportunities for the use of media in any place or at any time, making it that much easier for children to spend time consuming media (Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010, p. 18).

### Exercise 3

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

12. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ are three main functions of media.
- A. Electricity-dressing-housing
  - B. Nourishing-housing-dressing
  - C. Housing-water supplying-electricity
  - D. Entertaining-educating-communicating
13. Technology positive influence is \_\_\_\_\_; and a negative is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fostering of family relations- hindering of family relations
  - B. nourishing family relations- developing entertained family relations
  - C. reducing animosity within the family-increasing animosity within families.
  - D. lots of communication devices-too many communications at the same time.
14. What must be examined to analyze the media influence in the family relationship? The effects of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ among others.
- A. television-lpad-beeper
  - B. twitter-instagram-lpad
  - C. internet-mobile-computer
  - D. beeper-computer-facebook
15. 8 to 18 year olds spend \_\_\_\_\_ sending messages.
- A. 33 min.
  - B. 90 min.
  - C. 45 min.
  - D. 630 min.





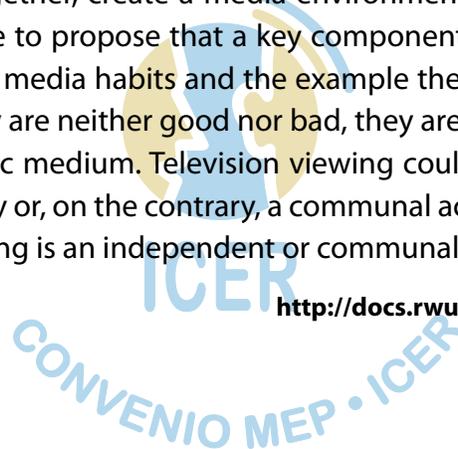
## Read

# Television and Family

## Television:

With the proliferation of new ways to consume TV content, this medium continues to be the leading choice for young people to spend their time with, averaging a total of four and a half hours a day (Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010, pp. 11-15). It is interesting that despite the development of numerous new media technologies, television consumption continues to be the favorite media activity and the medium they spend the most time with (Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010, pp. 11-15). With all of the possibilities that go along with the computer and the Internet, why would the TV dominate their media diets? It could have something to do with the number of TVs in the home or the consumption habits of their parents. 3 Villegas: The Influence of Technology on Family Dynamics Published by DOCS@RWU, 2013. The number of TVs in the home has increased over the past ten years, with 71% of 8- to 18-year-olds containing TVs in their bedrooms (Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010, p. 16). In a study in which researchers were exploring how to reduce children's TV time, they found that 98% of families had a television in their living room, 63% had a television in a child's room, and 46% had a television in an eating space (Jordan, Hersey, McDivitt, Heitzler, 2006, p. e1304). That almost amounts to a television in every room of the house. It is clear that the number of TVs in a household and where the TVs are located could have potential for significantly impacting the media use of a family and possibly shaping the ways in which they socialize. Another possible contributing factor to the popularity of television among young people is the consumption habits of their parents. Just under half of all 8- to 18- year-olds say they live in a home where the television is left on most of the time and 64% say the TV is usually on during meals (Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010, p. 35). The Generation M<sup>2</sup> study recognizes that: Parents make numerous decisions about their children's media environment: how many TVs, computers and video games they buy for the home; whether their kids have cell phones and iPods; whether there are TVs and video game players in their children's bedrooms; whether the TV is usually on during meals or as daily background; and whether they establish any rules about their children's media use. All of these decisions, put together, create a media environment for young people. (Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010, p. 35) It is feasible to propose that a key component of children's media practices could be observed and mimicked by the media habits and the example their parents set. By pointing out these features it is not implying that they are neither good nor bad, they are simply observations about how the family interacts around this specific medium. Television viewing could have the potential for being both an independent and asocial activity or, on the contrary, a communal act. The question then becomes, what factors influence whether TV viewing is an independent or communal activity?

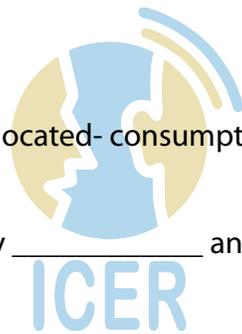
<http://docs.rwu.edu/nyscaproceedings/vol2012/iss1/10/>



### Exercise 4

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ is the number 1 entertainment choice for youngsters.
- A. TV
  - B. Radio
  - C. Instagram
  - D. Cell phones
17. Young people spend most of their time with \_\_\_\_\_ media.
- A. TV
  - B. Twitter
  - C. YouTube
  - D. Facebook
18. According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_ have TV's in the bedroom and \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room.
- A. 66%-46%
  - B. 71%-98%
  - C. 46%-71%
  - D. 98%-66%
19. The two factors that influence youngster TV watching are: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the price-the size
  - B. the availability-size
  - C. the availability-the price
  - D. number of TVs and where they are located- consumption habits of their parentsX
20. Children media practices are marked by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. TV's industry-TV's at home
  - B. TV's prices – TV's availability
  - C. TV's in the house-TV's forms
  - D. media habits – example set by parents





21. TV viewing can be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. independent and asocial act - a communal act
  - B. pleasant –unpleasant
  - C. dangerous-uplifting
  - D. negative-positive

## Read

# The Effects of Media on Family Socialization

Media can be used in a variety of different ways and for many purposes – entertainment, communication and, as we discovered in the preceding section, social interaction. A vast majority of individuals use media devices as a means of communicating or connecting with others. As it was pointed out before, it is important to recognize how and what media is used for, as it can be an important resource for upholding family relationships and a platform for socialization with physically distant family members. Throughout the process of examining each medium and the role it plays within the context of family life, it has been observed that many technologies, specifically the computer and Internet, can create a paradox. The medium may, in fact, be a social device used to connect and communicate, but is also linked with hindering social involvement with those in close physical proximity.

## In the Home:

In a study of the psychological and social impact of the Internet on involvement and well being, although the Internet was used primarily for communication, a relationship was found between greater use of the Internet and declines in communication between family members within the household (Kraut, Patterson, Lundmark, Kiesler, Mukophadhyay, Scherlis, 1998). The results of this study have evidence to suggest that computers linked to the Internet result in the reduction of family communication and face-to-face social interaction (Kraut, Patterson, Lundmark, Kiesler, Mukophadhyay, Scherlis, 1998). Similar to these conclusions, another study found that children were generally independent in their use of the computer and little social conversation was reported between them and their parents (Orleans & Laney, 2000). In Silicon Snake Oil it is noted that some analysts have argued that the Internet socially isolates people and cuts off genuine social relationships (Stoll, 1995). These beliefs about the computer and the Internet as alienating devices have been explored and openly disputed on a number of occasions as the medium, and its ubiquitous accessibility, has dramatically expanded.

The opposing views of several critics are just as certain that the Internet can be a source of support for family relationships. In their research, Orleans and Laney did not find that computer use resulted in individual



isolation or social decay (2000). Mickelson believes that the Internet can foster relationships between family members and social networks through online support groups dealing with family-related issues, among them divorce (1997). Others advise families to structure more family activities around computers given they can promote family interaction (Kraut, Sherlis, Mukhopadhyay, Manning, & Kiesler, 1996). Hughes and Hans found that several family life educators and therapists have begun to explore ways the Internet can be employed for helping families (2001).

This information does not prove that computers and the Internet, or any other medium, directly affects family relationships within the home, in a positive or negative way. There may be a strong correlation, but there is no causation. It does however; make one wonder: if studies done in 1998, where technology and devices do not compare with those of our modern world, found that the Internet was distracting people from spending time with their families, what effects are new media devices, with all of their bells and whistles, having on our family relationships now?

With the development of new technologies things will always be lost while simultaneously new things are gained. "Our media-saturated social worlds influence family relationships and dynamics. Traditional evenings spent together eating around the family table and telling stories are now long gone," wrote Elisa Pigeron, in her investigation of family socialization strategies and children's media involvement (2009, p. 56). She is correct in her claim that the media we interact with on a daily basis does influence family relationships and dynamics. But, as Hughes and Hans point out, "we have limited evidence about the ways in which these communication technologies are altering family relationships" (2001, p. 790). In this analysis it was observed that a medium could often have two outcomes: to serve as a device for independent activities or as a mechanism for socializing and communication. We must take into consideration not only the use of a medium, but also how it is being used and what it is being used for. The importance of parents following up their child's unsupervised media interaction by engaging in conversation with them was also revealed. It was noted that the unintended effects could be damaging to the manner in which parents communicate with their children and possibly hinder the development of their family relationships. Another negative finding was that media present during the ritual of family mealtime could have detrimental effects on the development of a family system. There are key benefits that result from families sharing a meal together, along with important aspects of child development, and with media devices present it distracts family members from engaging in healthy conversations that ultimately form strong relationships. It was discovered that communal television viewing as a family is regarded as fulfilling a social function, therefore having a positive impact on family development.

Adapted from <http://docs.rwu.edu/nyscaproceedings/vol2012/iss1/10>



### Exercise 5

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

22. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ are three varied uses of media.
- A. Viewing- singing-dancing
  - B. Learning-cooking-connecting
  - C. Advertising-educating-advising
  - D. Entertaining-communicating-interacting socially
23. How are media devices used? They are used as means of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. entertainment-companionships
  - B. communication - connection
  - C. good -bad devices
  - D. viewers-teachers
24. Lundmark et al study states that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. computers linked to the Internet reduces family communication and face-to-face social interaction
  - B. computers linked to the Internet foster family communication and face-to-face social interaction
  - C. computers linked to the Internet damages family communication and face-to-face social interaction
  - D. computers linked to the Internet increases family communication and face-to-face social interaction
25. The theory of \_\_\_\_\_ says that children were independent at using the computer, but social interaction was very little.
- A. Kraut
  - B. Scherlis
  - C. Orleans
  - D. Mukopadhyay





26. \_\_\_\_\_ believed that Internet isolates people and cuts off genuine relationships.
- A. Stoll
  - B. Kraut
  - C. Laney
  - D. Lundmark
27. The researchers that support the Internet as a media that promotes family relationships are : \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Kiesler- Scherlis- Kraut
  - B. Mickelson- Laney-Orleans
  - C. Orleans- Mukophadhyay- Scherlis
  - D. Mukophadhyay- Lundmark-Kiesler
28. The two outcomes of technology mediums are : \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Breaking family relationships-fostering education
  - B. Promoting business-increasing cultural exchanges
  - C. Increasing cultural exchanges-expanding relationships among countries
  - D. device for independent activities -mechanism for socializing and communication

## Read

# Media Technologies

The mass media is a diversified collection of media technologies that reach a large audience via mass communication. The technologies through which this communication takes place include a variety of outlets. Broadcast media transmit information electronically, via such media as film, radio, recorded music, or television. Digital media comprises both Internet and mobile mass communication. Internet media comprise such services as email, social media sites, websites, and Internet-based radio and television. Many other mass media outlets have an additional presence on the web, by such means as linking to or running TV ads online, or distributing QR Codes in outdoor or print media to direct mobile users to a website. In this way, they can utilize the easy accessibility and outreach capabilities the Internet affords, as thereby easily broadcast information throughout many different regions of the world simultaneously and cost-efficiently. Outdoor media transmit information via such media as AR advertising; billboards; **blimps**; flying billboards (signs in **tow** of airplanes); placards or kiosks placed inside and outside of buses, commercial buildings,

shops, sports stadiums, subway cars, or trains; signs; or skywriting. Print media transmit information via physical objects, such as books, comics, magazines, newspapers, or pamphlets. Event organizing and public speaking can also be considered forms of mass media. The organizations that control these technologies, such as movie studios, publishing companies, and radio and television stations, are also known as the mass media.

## Forms of mass media

A family listening to a crystal radio in the 1920s.

The sequencing of content in a broadcast is called a schedule. With all technological endeavors a number of technical terms and slang have developed. Such regulation includes determination of the width of the bands, range, licensing, types of receivers and transmitters used, and acceptable content.

Cable television programs are often broadcast simultaneously with radio and television programs, but have a more limited audience. By coding signals and requiring a cable converter box at individual recipients' locations, cable also enables subscription-based channels and pay-per-view services.

Digital radio and digital television may also transmit multiplexed programming, with several channels compressed into one ensemble. When broadcasting is done via the Internet the term webcasting is often used. In 2004, a new phenomenon occurred when a number of technologies combined to produce podcasting. Podcasting is an asynchronous broadcast/narrowcast medium. Adam Curry and his associates, the Podshow, are principal proponents of podcasting.



## Film

The term 'film' encompasses motion pictures as individual projects, as well as the field in general. The name comes from the photographic film (also called filmstock), historically the primary medium for recording and displaying motion pictures. Many other terms for film exist, such as motion pictures (or just pictures and "picture"), the silver screen, photoplays, the cinema, picture shows, flicks, and most common, movies.

Films comprise a series of individual frames, but when these images are shown in rapid succession, an illusion of motion is created. Flickering between frames is not seen because of an effect known as persistence of vision, whereby the eye retains a visual image for a fraction of a second after the source has been removed. Film is considered by many to be an important art form; films entertain, educate, enlighten, and inspire audiences. Any film can become a worldwide attraction, especially with the addition of dubbing or subtitles that translate the film message. Films are also artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them.



## Video games

A video game is a computer-controlled game in which a video display, such as a monitor or television, is the primary feedback device. The term “computer game” also includes games which display only text (and which can, therefore, theoretically be played on a teletypewriter) or which use other methods, such as sound or vibration, as their primary feedback device, but there are very few new games in these categories. There always must also be some sort of input device, usually in the form of button/joystick combinations (on arcade games), a keyboard and mouse/trackball combination (computer games), a controller (console games), or a combination of any of the above.

In common usage, an «arcade game” refers to a game designed to be played in an establishment in which patrons pay to play on a per-use basis. A “computer game” or “PC game” refers to a game that is played on a personal computer.

## Audio recording and reproduction

Sound recording and reproduction is the electrical or mechanical re-creation and/or amplification of sound, often as music. This involves the use of audio equipment such as microphones, recording devices, and loudspeakers. From early beginnings with the invention of the phonograph using purely mechanical techniques, the field has advanced with the invention of electrical recording, the mass production of the 78 record, the magnetic wire recorder followed by the tape recorder, the vinyl LP record. The invention of the compact cassette in the 1960s, followed by Sony’s Walkman, gave a major boost to the mass distribution of music recordings, and the invention of digital recording and the compact disc in 1983 brought massive improvements in ruggedness and quality. The most recent developments have been in digital audio players.

A music video (also promo) is a short film or video that accompanies a complete piece of music, most commonly a song. Modern music videos were primarily made and used as a marketing device intended to promote the sale of music recordings. Although the origins of music videos go back much further, they came into their own in the 1980s, when Music Television’s format was based on them. In the 1980s, the term “rock video” was often used to describe this form of entertainment, although the term has fallen into disuse.

Music videos can accommodate all styles of filmmaking, including animation, live action films, documentaries, and non-narrative, abstract film.

## Internet

The Internet (also known simply as “the Net” or less precisely as “the Web”) is a more interactive medium of mass media, and can be briefly described as “a network of networks”. Specifically, it is the worldwide, publicly accessible network of interconnected computer networks that transmit data by packet switching using the standard Internet Protocol (IP). It consists of millions of smaller domestic, academic, business, and governmental networks, which together carry various information and services, such as email, on-line chat, file transfer, and the interlinked web pages and other documents of the World Wide Web.



Contrary to some common usage, the Internet and the World Wide Web are not synonymous: the Internet is the system of interconnected computer networks, linked by copper wires, fiber-optic cables, wireless connections etc.; the Web is the contents, or the interconnected documents, linked by hyperlinks and URLs. The World Wide Web is accessible through the Internet, along with many other services including e-mail, file sharing and others described below.

Toward the end of the 20th century, the advent of the World Wide Web marked the first era in which most individuals could have a means of exposure on a scale comparable to that of mass media. Anyone with a web site has the potential to address a global audience, although serving to high levels of web traffic is still relatively expensive. The invention of the Internet has also allowed breaking news stories to reach around the globe within minutes. This rapid growth of instantaneous, decentralized communication is often deemed likely to change mass media and its relationship to society.

«Cross-media” means the idea of distributing the same message through different media channels. Many authors understand cross-media publishing to be the ability to publish in both print and on the web without manual conversion effort. The Internet is quickly becoming the center of mass media. Everything is becoming accessible via the internet. Rather than picking up a newspaper, or watching the 10 o'clock news, people can log onto the internet to get the news they want, when they want it. For example, many workers listen to the radio through the Internet while sitting at their desk.

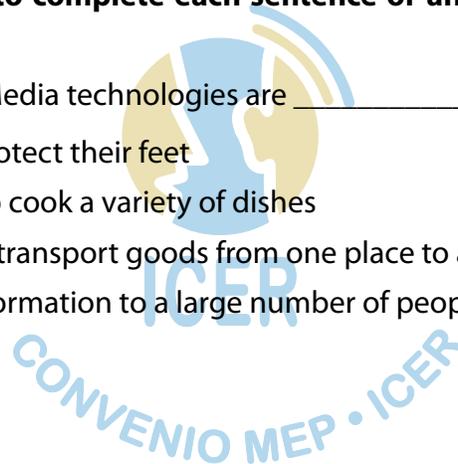
Even the education system relies on the Internet. Teachers can contact the entire class by sending one e-mail. They may have web pages on which students can get another copy of the class outline or assignments. Some classes have class blogs in which students are required to post weekly, with students graded on their contributions.

Adapted from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass\\_media](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_media)

## Exercise 6

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

29. What is media technologies? Media technologies are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. garments people use to protect their feet
  - B. the utensils use at home to cook a variety of dishes
  - C. intermediaries in order to transport goods from one place to another
  - D. medias to disseminate information to a large number of people without customization of the message





30. \_\_\_\_\_ are examples of media technologies outlets.
- A. Comics-magazines- buses-Internet-books
  - B. Broadcast- digital- Internet- outdoor- print
  - C. Books-comics-magazines-newspapers-pamphlets
  - D. Buses-commercial buildings-shops-sports stadiums-print
31. Email, social sites and websites are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ outlets.
- A. print
  - B. digital
  - C. outdoors
  - D. broadcast
32. \_\_\_\_\_, are three examples of \_\_\_\_\_ outlet.
- A. signs, blimps, film- print
  - B. film, radio, recorded music- broadcast
  - C. comics, magazines, newspapers-digital
  - D. signs, blimps, flying billboards –internet
33. Broadcasting via internet is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. podcasting
  - B. webcasting
  - C. broadcasting
  - D. Narrowcast medium
34. Film is an art form that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. divides cultures
  - B. broadcast width band
  - C. doesn't retains a visual image
  - D. educates, enlightens, and inspires audiences





35. The old definition of videogame is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. patrons pay to play on a per-use basis
  - B. a game designed to be played in an establishment
  - C. some sort of input device, usually in the form of button
  - D. a game which displays only text or which uses other methods

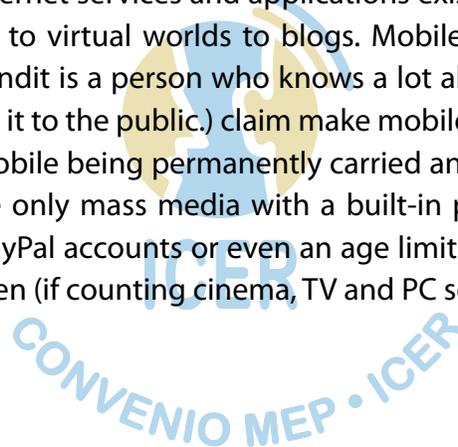
## Read

# Other Communication Media

## Mobile

Mobile phones were introduced in Japan in 1979, but became a mass media only in 1998 when the first downloadable ringing tones were introduced in Finland. Soon most forms of media content were introduced on mobile phones, tablets and other portable devices, and today the total value of media consumed on mobile vastly exceeds that of internet content, and was worth over 31 billion dollars in 2007. The mobile media content includes over 8 billion dollars worth of mobile music (ringing tones, ringback tones, truetones, MP3 files, karaoke, music videos, music streaming services etc.); over 5 billion dollars worth of mobile gaming; and various news, entertainment and advertising services. In Japan mobile phone books are so popular that five of the ten best-selling printed books were originally released as mobile phone books.

Similar to the internet, mobile is also an interactive media, but has far wider reach, with 3.3 billion mobile phone users at the end of 2007 to 1.3 billion internet users (source ITU). Like email on the internet, the top application on mobile is also a personal messaging service, but SMS text messaging is used by over 2.4 billion people. Practically all internet services and applications exist or have similar cousins on mobile, from search to multiplayer games to virtual worlds to blogs. Mobile has several unique benefits which many mobile media pundits (A pundit is a person who knows a lot about a subject and is often asked to give information or opinions about it to the public.) claim make mobile a more powerful media than either TV or the internet, starting with mobile being permanently carried and always connected. Mobile has the best audience accuracy and is the only mass media with a built-in payment channel available to every user without any credit cards or PayPal accounts or even an age limit. Mobile is often called the 7th Mass Medium and either the fourth screen (if counting cinema, TV and PC screens) or the third screen (counting only TV and PC).





## Print media

### Magazine

A magazine is a periodical publication containing a variety of articles, generally financed by advertising and/or purchase by readers.

Magazines are typically published weekly, biweekly, monthly, bimonthly or quarterly, with a date on the cover that is in advance of the date it is actually published. They are often printed in color on coated paper, and are bound with a soft cover.

Magazines fall into two broad categories: consumer magazines and business magazines. In practice, magazines are a subset of periodicals, distinct from those periodicals produced by scientific, artistic, academic or special interest publishers which are subscription-only, more expensive, narrowly limited in circulation, and often have little or no advertising.

Magazines can be classified as:

- ▼ General interest magazines (e.g. Frontline, India Today, The Week, The Sunday Times etc.)
- ▼ Special interest magazines (women's, sports, business, scuba diving, etc.)

### Newspaper

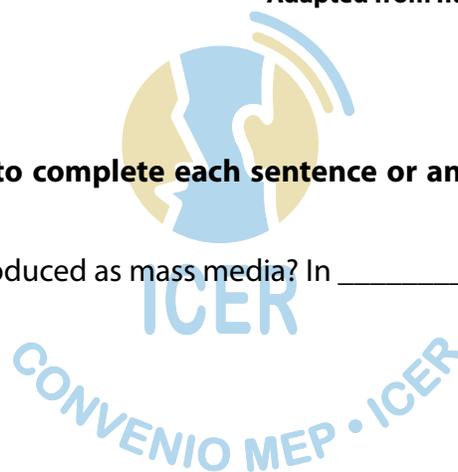
A newspaper is a publication containing news and information and advertising, usually printed on low-cost paper called newsprint. It may be general or special interest, most often published daily or weekly. The first printed newspaper was published in 1605, and the form has thrived even in the face of competition from technologies such as radio and television. Recent developments on the Internet are posing major threats to its business model, however. Paid circulation is declining in most countries, and advertising revenue, which makes up the bulk of a newspaper's income, is shifting from print to online; some commentators, nevertheless, point out that historically new media such as radio and television did not entirely supplant existing.

Adapted from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass\\_media](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_media)

### Exercise 7

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

36. When was mobile phones introduced as mass media? In \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 1979
  - B. 1998
  - C. 2007
  - D. It doesn't say





37. Both mobiles and internet are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. interactive
  - B. traditional
  - C. wide band
  - D. popular among young people
38. \_\_\_\_\_ has farther reach.
- A. E-mail
  - B. Mobile
  - C. Internet
  - D. Text msjs
39. Which is the most powerful media? The most powerful media is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. TV
  - B. E-mail
  - C. Mobile
  - D. Internet
40. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only mass media with built-in payment channels.
- A. Blogs
  - B. Mobile
  - C. Podcast
  - D. Internet
41. If a magazine is quarterly, it is published every \_\_\_\_\_ months
- A. 3
  - B. 2
  - C. 4
  - D. 5





42. Did radio and TV media reduce newspaper production?
- A. Yes, it did.
  - B. Maybe, so.
  - C. No, they didn't.
  - D. No it hasn't.

### Read the text carefully

## Ethical issues and criticism

Lack of local or specific topical focus is a common criticism of mass media. A mass news media outlet is often forced to cover national and international news due to it having to cater (to provide what is required or desired for) for and be relevant for a wide demographic. As such, it has to skip over many interesting or important local stories because they simply do not interest the large majority of their viewers. An example given by the website WiseGeek is that "the residents of a community might view their fight against development as critical, but the story would only attract the attention of the mass media if the fight became controversial or if precedents of some form were set".

The term "mass" suggests that the recipients of media products constitute a vast sea of passive, undifferentiated individuals. This is an image associated with some earlier critiques of "mass culture" and mass society which generally assumed that the development of mass communication has had a largely negative impact on modern social life, creating a kind of bland and homogeneous culture which entertains individuals without challenging them. However, interactive digital media have also been seen to challenge the read-only paradigm of earlier broadcast media.

While some researchers refer to the mass media as "opiate of the masses", others argue that is a vital aspect of human societies. By understanding mass media, one is then able to analyze and find a deeper understanding of one's population and culture. This valuable and powerful ability is one reason why the field of media studies is popular. As WiseGeek says, «watching, reading, and interacting with a nation's mass media can provide clues into how people think, especially if diverse assortments of mass media sources are perused».

Since the 1950s, in the countries that have reached a high level of industrialization, the mass media of cinema, radio and TV have a key role in political power.

Contemporary research demonstrates an increasing level of concentration of media ownership, with many media industries already highly concentrated and dominated by a very small number of firms.

Adapted from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass\\_media](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_media)

**Exercise 8**

**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

43. A common criticism to mass media is that its users are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. passive, intelligent individuals
  - B. active differentiated individuals
  - C. passive, undifferentiated individuals
  - D. interactive, intelligent, passive individuals
44. \_\_\_\_\_ is a characteristic of mass media.
- A. Lack of readers for specific topics
  - B. Lack of money to publish local news
  - C. Lack of local events to be published
  - D. Lack of local or specific topical focus
45. The article states that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. mass communication has had no impact on modern social life
  - B. mass communication has had little impact on modern social life
  - C. mass communication has had negative impact on modern social life.
  - D. mass communication has had a positive impact on modern social life
46. Why is the author saying that mass communications create bland and homogeneous culture?
- A. Because the selling margin is huge
  - B. Because there are no margins left
  - C. Because it left no margin for reasoning.
  - D. Because it gives a huge margin for reasoning.
47. Why are mass media classified as vital to societies? Because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. if we don't buy newspapers we will not be informed
  - B. if we don't buy newspapers companies will not survive
  - C. if we survive, companies will produce more newspapers
  - D. it gives opportunities to analyze and find a deeper understanding of one's population and culture



48. ...”watching, reading, and interacting with a nation’s mass media can provide clues on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. People’s thinking
  - B. People’s behavior
  - C. People’s emotions
  - D. People’s interactions
49. Since 1950’s mass media has influenced on \_\_\_\_\_powers.
- A. Social
  - B. Cultural
  - C. Political
  - D. Religious

**Read the text attentively**

## Positive Effects of Social Media

Social media is an integral part of today’s society. With loads of information being disseminated over the Internet, social media has become the very fabric upon which our society is being built. The people who are at the forefront of molding the future of social networking sites are teens and children. This is because vast majorities of the people who use the Internet are children and teens. Reportedly, many teens spend an average of 8 hours online every day. Much of that time is thought to be spent on social media sites, with only some attention focused on research and learning.

For the past decade, social media has been touted (to recommend flatteringly or excessively ) as a platform for youngsters to congregate online and interact socially as if they were in person, regardless of their distance from each other. There are likely teens out there who do not know of many other uses of the Internet other than their favorite social media platform.

While there have been many negative outcomes from social media such as cyberbullying and other online dangers, social media can be used in ways that promote positive and productive ideas in society. These positive behaviors make social media an invaluable tool to young people if used correctly. Below are some of the ways in which social media can be used to benefit young people:

1. **Social media can be used to educate young people.** While talking to and advising kids and teens on a one-on-one basis is considered ideal, social media can do the same much more effectively and to a

broader audience all at once. People like to use YouTube to express their opinions on various subjects. In the process, they attract millions of views and climb to the top of search engines. This leads to companies taking an interest in sponsorship and furnishing of better gear to make better videos while showcasing their product.

2. **Social media can be used as a voice of reason in society.** Various social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter are being used by the youth to create a voice for the voiceless. On Facebook, for example, groups like “Disability is not inability” are being brought up to make society more conscious of how they treat the disabled. Most of these groups are started by young people who see the essence of treating everyone equally and social media as the perfect place to spread that message.
3. **Social media has enabled more young people to be creative and innovative.** Social media sites mostly depend on active participation and sharing of different content. This makes it so that young people think outside the box and come up with new content when sharing information. Not only is the content they share unique, but new applications and websites spring up every day with new ways to express creativity and individuality.
4. **Social media has given teens the ability to hone ( edge, file, grind, point, polish, sharpen, strop) different skills that are important in the real world.** Young people are increasingly able to interact more freely and easily in different social environments online, much like they will later on in life in the workplace. This is a result of the endless exposure they get from being online and talking to different people, some of whom are their potential employers. Young people acquire skills that enable them evaluate and interpret different situations contextually and prepare themselves mentally for situations later on. Sites like YouTube have thousands of educational videos that give anyone the ability to sharpen and develop their various skills and talents, for example, playing the guitar, swimming and even cooking.
5. **Social media gives teens skills to become more confident and independent.** Engaging on social networking sites can be a new adventure for young people. It is like exploring a new place where different skills are needed. Young people learn to mold their character to be more confident and independent in order to be heard or have a positive online presence. This eventually transfers to their daily lives.

Adapted from <http://www.teenshield.com/blog/2016/06/28/positive-effects-of-social-media/>



### Exercise 9

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

50. Who are the ones molding the future networking sites?
- A. elders-teens
  - B. seniors-young me
  - C. teens –and children
  - D. adolescents- seniors
51. Teens and children are putting \_\_\_\_\_ of their time on social media.
- A. lots
  - B. small
  - C. many
  - D. very much
52. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of social media educating.
- A. talking to and advising kids and teens only in part
  - B. talking to and advising kids and teens one to one basis
  - C. talking to and advising kids and teens on social media negative effects
  - D. talking to and advising kids and teens more effectively and to a broader audience all at once.
53. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of social media as a voice for reason.
- A. Twitter
  - B. YouTube
  - C. Snapshot
  - D. Facebook
54. To make people come with new content when sharing info is part of social media promoting \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. skills- motivation
  - B. creativity-innovation
  - C. education- promotions
  - D. promotions-self-assurance





55. Ability to hone different skills that are important in the real world is a result of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. on-line practices and theories in different social environments
  - B. on-line sources and investigators in different social environments
  - C. on-line freely and easily interactions in different social environments
  - D. on-line amount of information and friends in different social environments
56. In order to be heard or and have a positive presence on line youngsters \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. mold their character to learn to say "yes" and "No"
  - B. mold their character to be less confident and independent
  - C. mold their character to be more confident and independent
  - D. mold their character to have a confident and less independent behavior

Answer the question below. Support your standing point with at least three strong arguments.

57. Do you agree or disagree with the text main idea? Respond providing at least three strong arguments backing up your view points.

### Read the texts

## How social media networks can affect society negatively

Many people have a presence on one of the social networking sites and let's admit it, many of us are addicted to it - and why not, for it is the quickest way to contact our friends and make a long "friend's list". However, like every good thing, it has a flip side as well. Yes, social networking sites such as Facebook, My Space and Tumbler etc., can also have a negative effect. Here are some of the reasons why:

### Invasion of privacy

We gladly put our photographs and information on our 'page'. However, we are little aware that we are often posting information that we would probably never have given away in real life, and if you boast about internet privacy, it is a well researched fact that your "friend's list" is enough for anyone to get most of the details about you that you might not ordinarily hand out. So, beware.

1

## Stalking and misbehavior

2

Availability of one's personal information so easily can also make one prey for possible stalkers, as many of us have seen. The misuse of photographs, personal information as well as 'tagging' photographs with other identities, puts one in danger and can be a cause of discomfort.

There are many other instances where social networking has changed our behavior but not in good ways. The language we use has become poorer with many grammatical mistakes; the use of social networking by employees while working has decreased their performance, individuals' reputations have also been harmed in many ways. However, just as a coin has two faces, so does social media. The good and the bad go hand-in-hand

## Negative effects on our social lives

3

Let's face it, our thousands of friends in our list are really not the ones we call on when we are alone. Instead, the time spent on the internet takes away the time we would otherwise have spent socializing and meeting 'real' people in a 'real environment'.

## Negative effects on health

4

Researchers have found that there appears to be a positive correlation between hyper networking, which is more than three hours of internet time, and negative health behavior such as depression, drug abuse and isolation among teenagers. In extreme cases, the negative effect can even extend to suicide.

## Isolation

5

We might be getting 'connected' with our online friends every day but physically, we are spending less and less time outdoors and with other human beings. This lack of physical contact with our fellow human being can result in many symptoms including depression, somatic symptoms, and anxiety.

## Defamation

There are times when companies face a scenario where disgruntled employees speak their mind, defaming the company's good name. Social networking sites have also been famous for defaming and negatively portraying brands, companies, celebrities, as well as members of the general public.

6

## Accidental leakage of confidential information

Many slips happen and in the case of social media marketing, confidential information can be released - and once it's out there, it cannot be retrieved. What's more, since it reaches such a wide audience, the impact is a lot greater had the leak been in a more 'real' setting.

7

## Identity theft

Another area that has correspondingly increased with the increase of social networking sites is identity theft. With personal information so easily available it can also be easily stolen. The cases where information is taken from social networking sites are soaring.

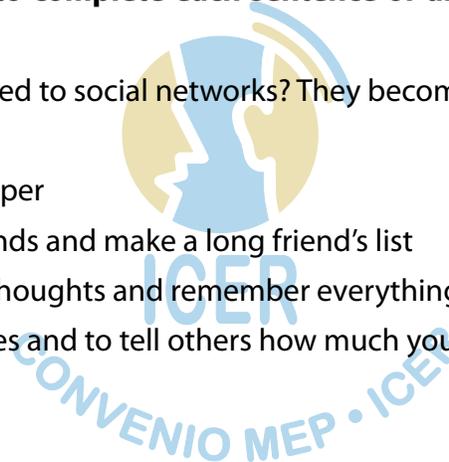
8

Adapted from <http://www.bizcommunity.com/Article/196/15/74730.html>

### Exercise 10

Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.

58. Why do people become addicted to social networks? They become addicted because it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. easier to connect and cheaper
  - B. a quick way to contact friends and make a long friend's list
  - C. faster way to deliver your thoughts and remember everything
  - D. the best way to recall names and to tell others how much you miss them





59. Stalkers may get info from \_\_\_\_\_

- A. personal information placed on sites
- B. relatives close to you
- C. personal files at work
- D. friends' lists

60. Read the data in each box, and then determine to which negative reason they belong to.

.."our thousands of friends in our list are really not the ones we call on when we are alone..."

"...since it reaches such a wide audience, the impact is a lot greater had the leak been in a more 'real' setting..."

- A. 1 and 3
- B. 2 and 4
- C. 3 and 7
- D. 1 and 5

61. A hyper networking takes at least \_\_\_\_\_ hours from the individual's life.

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 7
- D. 9

62. To portray brands in a negative way is part of the \_\_\_\_\_ reason.

- A. defamation
- B. identity theft
- C. negative effects on health
- D. accidental leakage of confidential information





63. "... lack of physical human being contact can result in many symptoms including depression, somatic symptoms, and anxiety..."The cite belongs to the \_\_\_\_\_reason.
- A. isolation
  - B. defamation
  - C. identity theft
  - D. accidental leakage of confidential information
64. Easy accessibility to personal information gives stand for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. identity stolen
  - B. reducing friends
  - C. decreasing anxiety
  - D. increasing friendship

### Read the text carefully

## This social media site ranked worst for mental heal

### Facebook vrs Instagram

As usual, I'm typically way further behind when it comes to personal social media adoption. While I struggled with, "Do I need yet another platform to manage. As I setup my account a question kept running through my head, "What is the difference between Facebook and Instagram?". My answer was weak at best. That inspired me **to dive deeper into** ( to make a profound investigation)the platforms and give myself, as well as you, a good answer.

First, as I've told clients for years, you don't have to be everywhere, but you need to at least understand what's available. No, not every company needs to be on Instagram, or Facebook, or even social media for that matter (very rare cases). However, you should at least explore emerging platforms to see if they could be viable for your business. Ok, let's dive deep...

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## First Things First

As with any platform, you need to really understand its purpose and understand what the users want. Think about it. Have you seen those people who are the “poster child” of LinkedIn photo fails? How about the person who uses far too many hashtags on every single post? How about the company that auto-posts the exact same message across platforms as well as with the key employees all at the same exact time? It annoys you, it’s distracting, and it makes you think that these individuals and companies just don’t get it. Sadly, there are many who think social is social and you should post, post, post as much as possible. Instagram, like Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, etc. is its own unique platform. If Instagram was just like Facebook, then Facebook wouldn’t have purchased it! Sure, there are some similarities, but the differences are what make them their own awesome network.

## Facebook

Facebook still reigns supreme when it comes to its user base with 1.71 Billion (yes, Billion) active users. They also report that the average US consumer spends 40 minutes per day there. Here are some key functions of Facebook whether for personal or business use:

- ▼ Link sharing
- ▼ Curated Content
- ▼ Multiple ways to engage
- ▼ In-depth bio and personal/company information
- ▼ Events
- ▼ Groups
- ▼ Live video

Facebook aims to connect its user base through sharing. It is a multimedia social network with a lot of great information, but also a lot of noise.

What is Facebook great for?

- ▼ Sharing your original content
- ▼ Sharing others content
- ▼ Using different media
- ▼ Connecting with different demographics
- ▼ Promotion of events and content
- ▼ Advertising





## Instagram

Instagram is all about capturing moments. Users interact with accounts in very different ways here than they do on Facebook. Some key differences:

- ▼ Photo and short videos only
- ▼ Focused on original content, not curation
- ▼ Users want to see authentic content more so than on Facebook. Again, it's about moments not looking up business information or doing research
- ▼ Limited ways to interact with accounts, however, engagement tends to be much higher
- ▼ It's all about mobile
- ▼ It's not about inspirational quotes, memes or funny things like eCards
- ▼ It's not about games, or Kickstarter campaigns or trying to get people to donate to your kid's school fundraiser
- ▼ It's about engagement and relationships
- ▼ It's all about the hashtags
- ▼ It's about being authentic and unique
- ▼ It's all about the absence of clutter
- ▼ The context is in the picture, not in the text . It shows this in practice and also shows the huge difference in engagement between the two platforms).

## My Opinion...

At first, I was a bit skeptical, and honestly thought I'd delete my new Instagram account after a week or so. I was thinking the same thing you are probably thinking right now – "Why would I follow everyone and every company on another platform? It will be redundant." What I've found is that most users understand the difference between the platforms, as well as most good companies, which makes Instagram a totally different experience. A few Instagram take-aways:

### *Personal Basis*

- ▼ I don't feel the pressure to "Like" companies or causes just to appease friends and family. No one can send me a request!
- ▼ There is a lot less clutter since it is focused purely on images and short videos
- ▼ There is more of a personal connection because, as stated above, it's all about capturing life's moments. Sure, people manufacture what you see, but it feels much more authentic out there overall.



- ▼ I don't get angry! :) Without trending news, friends sharing links about The Kardashians, political rants, or shameless business promotions like before and after pictures, it makes going there a heck of a lot more enjoyable.

### *Business Perspective*

- ▼ It's a tougher platform to really do well with
- ▼ You can't hide behind sharing other's information or outsourcing and not caring
- ▼ You have to get seriously creative if you want to build an audience, and build one who cares about you
- ▼ You have a HUGE opportunity to crush your competition since so few are a) out there b) doing a good job
- ▼ You have the opportunity to connect with a whole new demographic
- ▼ It allows you to flex your creative muscle and "loosen your tie" up a bit and have fun in a more informal setting

## Exercise 11

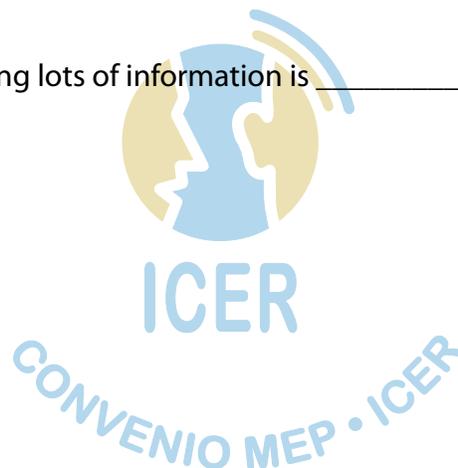
**Choose the appropriate option to complete each sentence or answer each question based on the previous text.**

65. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two functions of facebook.

- A. advertising and content
- B. curated content-live videos
- C. being authentic and unique
- D. less clutter since it is focused purely on images

66. The platform that aims at sharing lots of information is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Twitter
- B. Snapshot
- C. Facebook
- D. Instagram





67. \_\_\_\_\_ is focused on original photos not curation.
- A. Twitter
  - B. LinkedIn
  - C. Facebook
  - D. Instagram
68. This \_\_\_\_\_ is a characteristic of Instagram
- A. multiple ways to engage
  - B. more of a personal connection
  - C. connecting with different demographics
  - D. in-depth bio and personal/company information
69. From the business perspective, which platform is more advantageous?
- A. Twitter
  - B. LinkedIn
  - C. Facebook
  - D. Instagram
70. The speaker says he gets angry with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. advertisements
  - B. trendy news
  - C. celebrities' lives
  - D. articles on medicine



## ANSWER KEY

Exercise1	Exercise2	Exercise3	Exercise4	Exercise5	Exercise6	Exercise7
1. B	6. B	12. D	16. A	22. D	29. D	36. B
2. C	7. C	13. A	17. A	23. B	30. B	37. A
3. D	8. C	14. C	18. B	24. A	31. B	38. B
4. D	9. B	15. D	19. D	25. C	32. B	39. C
5. D	10. B		20. D	26. A	33. B	40. B
	11. D		21. A	27. B	34. D	41. A
				28. D	35. B	42. C

Exercise 8	Exercise 9	Exercise 10	Exercise 11
43. C	50. C	58. B	65. B
44. D	51. A	59. A	66. C
45. C	52. D	60. C	67. D
46. C	53. D	61. A	68. B
47. D	54. B	62. A	69. C
48. A	55. C	63. A	70. B
49. C	56. C	64. A	
	57. Answers will vary		

For prefixes, suffixes and root words as well as words with the same pronunciation but different meanings go to <http://costarica.elmaestroencasa.com/e-books/elmec/bach-a-tu-medida-2/ingles-a-tu-medida-02-2017.pdf>, pages 255 to 287, to reinforce contents.

