

ENGLISH

Unit 4 SPECIAL HOLIDAYS



Objectives:

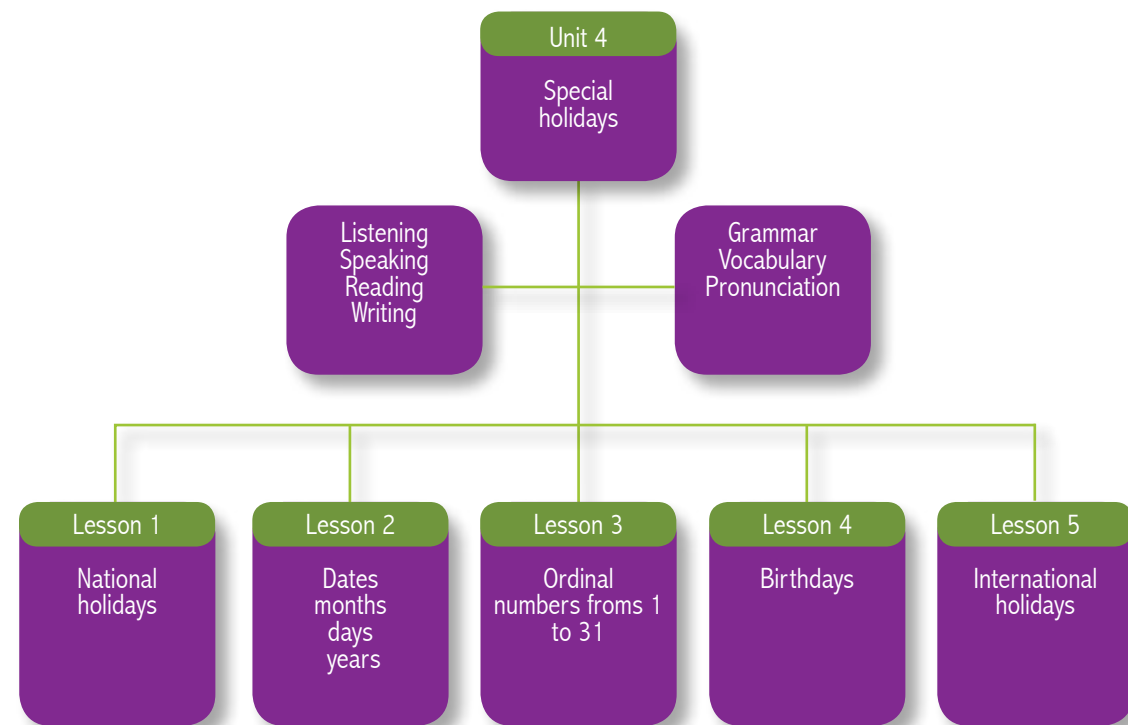
At the end of the unit you will be able to:

- ✦ Recognize and use ordinal numbers, days of the week and months of the year in order to communicate ideas about age, holidays and the most frequent activities carried out during holidays.
- ✦ Engage in lively conversations in order to tell age, place/date of birth and general personal information as well as to describe national and international holidays and the most frequent activities carried out during these holidays.

Lesson 1

Unit Four

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE HOLIDAY?



Unit Guidelines

In this unit you will learn how to use ordinal numbers, the days of the week and months of the year. Besides that, you'll talk about different local holidays and what activities are carried out on those special dates. In addition, you'll know how to ask about people's birthdays, what they usually do on that special day, as well as when and where they were born. Finally, you'll learn about some of the most important or common international holidays and what people usually do at those festivities.

Introduction: Hands on!

In this unit you will work on the third project called "My hometown festivals". You will write a report on all the festivals and activities which are carried out in your hometown. The report should include details, such as names and dates of the celebrations, locations, descriptions of the activities, typical food that is eaten, and more. You will want to open by stating the name of your city or town and a brief description of it. Some of the holidays that you include in the report may be local, others national, and some that are celebrated on an international level. This project is going to be beneficial to you because you will be able to talk about your hometown and national traditions and customs to others in English.

Getting started!

- ¿Cuáles son los días festivos más comunes en El Salvador?
- ¿Cómo se dicen las diferentes festividades más comunes en Inglés?
- ¿Cómo celebran las fiestas patronales en tu lugar de origen?
- ¿Que hacen las personas en esos días festivos?



Achievement indicators

- ✖ I can read and recognize dates of holidays and events in calendars, magazines and newspaper articles.
- ✖ I can tell the dates of birthdays, holidays and important events with adequate word order.
- ✖ I can clearly distinguish and apply the rising and falling intonation of questions.

Which of the following are names of holidays?

1. Mother's Day 2. Festival 3. Father's Day 4. Celebration 5. Independence Day 6. Presents



Conversation and more

Listen to and read the following conversation and identify the holiday that they are speaking about. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

- A:** Hi, Jennifer. Where are you going?
B: Hi, Carlos. I am going to the beach with my family because today is Mother's Day.
A: Oh. Thanks for reminding me about it. Do you celebrate this special day with your family?
B: Of course. It's a family tradition to go to the beach, and at night we have a family dinner. We usually give presents to my mother and ask her to open them. How about you?
A: Well, my mother is living in Canada now. I usually call her early in the morning to congratulate her and tell her how much I love and miss her. We talk for about two hours.
B: Hey! I have an idea. Why don't you come with us?
A: Really? Are you kidding me?

- B:** Not at all. You are my best friend, and I consider you part of my family too.
A: Okay. I'll go home and pick up my stuff.
B: That's perfect. Hurry up! I will wait for you right here.
A: Thanks a lot.

Activity

1

Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Jennifer going?
2. What is she celebrating?
3. Where is Carlos's mother?
4. Does he miss her a lot?
5. Does Carlos accept Jennifer's invitation?

Glossary:

Reminding me: make me remember something.

Presents: gifts or souvenirs.

Pick up my stuff: get my personal things.

Enrich your vocabulary

Holidays in El Salvador

The word holiday is a contraction of the words "holy" and "day". Originally it meant a special religious day. Now the meaning has changed. It means every special day of rest, and there are different categories.

There are many holidays throughout the year and the some dates vary from year to year. Here is a list of the most common celebrated holidays in El Salvador.



Valentine's Day



Father's Day



Fiestas Agostinas



Independence Day



New Year's Day



Christmas Eve



Holy Week



Labor Day



Teacher's Day



Day of the Race



Day of the Dead

Activity

2

Choose the word that best completes each statement.

- Mother's Day is a holiday celebrated in El Salvador that honors mothers and **(motherhood/moms)**.
- Traditionally on this day mothers receive a **(bouquet collection)** of flowers, a gift, a greeting card, or a combination of these things.
- Mother's Day is the most popular day to eat **(outside/ out)** in a restaurant. Taking one's mother out to a restaurant **(senses/seems)** to be a very popular present.
- Father's Day is a **(relatively/relative)** recent holiday. On this day fathers typically receive **(masculine/muscular)** gifts such as electronics and tools, as well as greeting cards.

Time to read

Listen to and read the following reading passages about some common holidays and feasts in El Salvador. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

Independence Day is celebrated at a national level at public and private schools, as well as military bases. Each city organizes a parade with the students' participation. They march and represent their respective schools with the bands and groups of cheerleaders. Each group bears the flag of El Salvador and their school flag. Special ceremonies are also held at the Plaza Libertad, located in downtown San Salvador, with the participation of the President of El Salvador accompanied by his cabinet members to address a patriotic message to the nation.

Christmas in El Salvador is celebrated with a family gathering at a traditional dinner to commemorate the birth of Jesus. Dinner is generally served after the entire family attends Mass (Misa del Gallo) on Christmas Eve at midnight. Dinner usually consists of oven roasted turkey, chicken, rice, potato salad, and fresh salad. Special drinks are served. Fruit juices are commonly served to kids and of course the typical Horchata is always included. Children celebrate Christmas with firecrackers and fireworks while they wait for Santa Claus' arrival with toys.

The country's most important festival is Fiestas Agostinas. Religious, recreational and trade activities are carried out that usually last an entire week. The principal attraction is the traditional procession of the patron saint, the Savior of the World, in a parade down the principal streets of downtown San Salvador. It represents the transfiguration of Jesus Christ.

The Day of the Dead, also known as All Souls Day, is a celebration that takes place in the entire country. It is customary to go to the cemetery, pray and place flowers on the tombs of deceased loved ones. One can place wreaths of natural or paper flowers. It is also traditional to place cypress leaf wreaths for their pleasant aroma. The food usually consumed during this time of year is tamales (chicken or pork, sweet or salty) and sliced pumpkin cooked with brown sugar. This dessert is called "ayote en miel".

Glossary:
Parades: a march.



Activity

3

Answer the following questions.

- On which holiday do people go to the cemetery?
- On which holiday do students bear the flag of El Salvador with their school flag?
- On which holiday do families gather for dinner to commemorate the birth of Jesus?
- Where are special ceremonies held on Independence Day in San Salvador?
- How do children celebrate Christmas?

Bear: to carry.
Wreaths: circlets or crowns.

Conversation and more

Listen to and read the following conversation between a mother and her children carefully and then repeat it out loud. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

- A:** Well, Christmas is almost here. So, Carlos, what do you want from Santa this year?
- B:** A toy car and some Transformers.
- A:** Really? And what about you, Andrea? What do you want for Christmas?
- C:** If I can't have a Barbie or a Bratz doll, um, I would like to have some makeup and accessories. And if I can't have some accessories, it doesn't really matter what I get.
- A:** Wow. Well, I'm excited that Santa is coming. And how is Santa going to get inside the house, Carlos?
- B:** Um, he will go inside through the door or windows.
- A:** Should we prepare anything for Santa?
- B:** Yeah!
- A:** What are we going to prepare for him, Andrea?
- C:** Um. We could prepare some cookies for him and some hot chocolate, and, um, we could give his reindeer, um, some hot chocolate in bowls and some cookies.
- A:** Well, what do you think? The reindeer probably don't eat cookies, but what else could we give them, Carlos?
- B:** Um, apples.
- A:** Ah, that's good. And...
- B:** Oranges and bananas.
- A:** Okay and what time do you think we should go to bed?
- C:** At about eight.
- A:** About eight o'clock. I'm really happy that Christmas is coming.



Glossary:
Reindeer: the animals that pull Santa's sleigh.

Activity 4

Answer the following questions.

1. What holiday is this conversation about?
 - A.** Christmas
 - B.** Mother's Day
 - C.** Father's Day
2. What does Carlos want?
 - A.** some Transformers
 - B.** some electric trains
 - C.** some clothes
3. What does Andrea want?
 - A.** some dolls and make up
 - B.** some dolls and a toy house
 - C.** some money
4. What are they going to prepare for Santa?
 - A.** some hot coffee and cookies
 - B.** some hot milk and cookies
 - C.** some hot chocolate and cookies

Don't forget!

Many holidays in El Salvador are religious. Towns and villages hold festivals for their patron saints, while Christian and public holidays are celebrated nationally.

To begin the project, brainstorm and make a list of all festivals and holidays that are celebrated in your hometown. Be sure to include those that are celebrated on a national level, like Independence Day, and those festivals that are unique and one of a kind to where you live.

Enrich your vocabulary
Salvadoran typical food

Some information about typical Salvadoran cuisine is presented here. Some of these dishes are eaten during special holidays or seasons and others are eaten year round. Have you tried many of these foods and drinks?

Corn hojuelas with honey is a food that is eaten during the celebration of All Souls Day. This is the day that people bring flowers to the cemetery to put on the graves of the deceased. Coyoles with honey and torrijas (French toast) with syrup are seasonal dishes eaten during Holy Week or Easter.

Pork or chicken tamales, fried yuca with and pasteles (corn patties that are fried and stuffed with beef and vegetables) make excellent weekend dishes. Pupusas are known internationally as a Salvadoran cuisine and are made of corn or rice flour filled with pork (chicharrón), cheese or fried beans (or a combination of everything). Of course, Salvadorans cannot do without fried plantains, refried beans or casamiento (a mixture of beans with rice and herbs). This is a typical meal that Salvadoran people eat every day. Semita, quesadilla, alboroto, chilate with nuégados and buñuelos are some of the many delicious examples of excellent desserts. Fresh corn tamales, riguas (corn cakes) and baby corn atole are snacks in the afternoon.

Chicha is a popular drink prepared with fermented pineapple peel, cashew and nance fruit. Chuco is a very special Salvadoran dish that is drunk during the early morning hours.

Activity 5

Match the descriptions with the corresponding names of foods or drinks.

Food or drinks		Descriptions	
1	pupusas	A	It is a very special Salvadoran dish made of corn that is drunk during the early morning hours.
2	casamiento	B	It is a mixture of beans with rice and herbs.
3	chicha	C	They are made of corn or rice flour filled with pork (chicharrón), cheese or fried beans (or a combination of everything).
4	chuco	D	It is a popular drink prepared with fermented pineapple peel, cashew and nance fruit.
5	pasteles	E	They are corn patties that are fried and stuffed with beef and vegetables.



Activity 6

Answer the following questions with your own information.

1. What is your favorite holiday?
2. What traditional food do you eat on that holiday?
3. What is your favorite traditional food?

What for?

The typical foods in El Salvador are probably some of the best foods that anyone can taste! The food that is most identified with Salvadorans are pupusas. You can find them anywhere you go. There are other typical foods from El Salvador, like chilate, nuégados, yucca, atol de elote, tamales (from pork, chicken, beef) and chuco.

Language in use

Asking for or talking about special Salvadoran holidays

To ask for any special holiday you can use the following question forms:

Questions	Possible answers
What is your favorite holiday?	It's Christmas.
What's is the main holiday in San Salvador?	It's called Fiestas Agostinas.
What is special about that day?	People exchange presents.
What kind of food do you eat on that holiday?	Torrejas and hojuelas with honey.
When is Mother's Day celebrated?	It's in May.

To ask for or about special holidays in English you can use two kinds of questions: Yes/No questions and information questions. When asking and using these kinds of questions you have to be careful about providing the correct pattern of intonation:

- A.** Yes/No questions are used or expressed with a rising intonation at the end. Listen to and practice the following intonation pattern.
- B.** Information questions are used or expressed with a falling intonation at the end. Listen to and practice the following intonation pattern.



Rising Intonation
Is Mother's Day your favorite holiday?
Is that a special day in your hometown?
Is your family together on Christmas?

Falling Intonation
What is your favorite holiday?
What do you usually do on Mother's Day?
What is your favorite traditional food?

7 Activity

Choose whether the following questions have rising or falling intonation. Then listen to and repeat the questions.

Questions	Rising	Falling
Is your family together on Christmas?		
What is your favorite traditional holiday?		
What is the main holiday in your hometown?		
Do you celebrate Father's Day?		
When is Labor Day?		
Is Holy Week celebrated in March?		
What does your family do on All Souls Day?		
Is Independence Day celebrated in our hometown?		

8 Activity

Choose the word that best completes each statement.

- Valentine's Day is a holiday that celebrates (**romance/romantic**). It is a day when lovers express their feelings for each other, often by exchanging gifts.
- Chocolate, flowers, and jewelry are all (**typical/topical**) Valentine's Day presents.
- The most traditional gift on this day is a Valentine's Day (**card/note**), which has a written message saying how much someone means to you.
- Other modern symbols are the heart-shaped outline, shape of a heart, and the figure of Cupid usually shown shooting his bow to (**make/inspire**) love.
- Many couples go out on romantic (**dates/meetings**) on Valentine's Day.
- An example of the above is a (**candlelit/ candle-burning**) dinner in a romantic restaurant.
- When a boy asks you to be his "valentine", he wants you to simply (**except/accept**) the fact that he likes you. Sometimes this can also mean that he wants to (**make/spend**) time with you on Valentine's Day.
- A (**sweetheart/sweet-tooth**) is a slightly outdated term meaning "the one I love".
- If you're buying your loved one a (**dozen/twelve**) roses, it means you're buying him or her 12 roses.
- Wow! What a beautiful (**bucket/bouquet**)!

Activity 9

Listen to and repeat the following questions, and then answer them with your own information.

- Is Christmas your favorite holiday?
- Is this a special day in your hometown?
- Is your family together on Mother's Day?
- Do you celebrate the Day of the Cross?
- When is the Day of the Race?
- Is Labor Day in October?
- What does your family do on All Souls Day?
- Is Independence Day celebrated in your hometown?

Activity 10

Answer the following question with your own information.

What do people usually eat and drink in your hometown for the following events?

- A.** Christmas Day
- B.** Mother's Day
- C.** Father's Day
- D.** New Year's Eve

Lesson core

Conociste los diferentes días festivos que la mayoría de los salvadoreños y las salvadoreñas celebran ya sea entre amigos o con la familia. Además, conociste algunos platos tradicionales que las personas comen o preparan para vender o compartir con los demás. Finalmente, conociste y practicaste dos patrones de entonación utilizados por los hablantes nativos del idioma Inglés.



Self evaluation

Choose the letter or letters that best answer each question.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Which of the following is not an example of a holiday?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mother's Day b) Celebration c) Christmas d) New Year's Day | <p>3 On which holiday do most Salvadorans go to the cemetery and eat hojuelas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Valentine's Day b) All Souls Day c) Labor Day d) Independence Day |
| <p>2 Which of the following is not an example of traditional Salvadoran food eaten on holidays?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) torrejas b) pizza c) tamales d) hojuelas | <p>4 Which of the following are not examples of traditional Salvadoran holidays?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Saint Patrick's Day b) Mother's Day c) Thanksgiving Day d) All Souls Day |

4.a.c

3.b

2.b

1.b

Answers:

RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS



Most holidays are linked to faiths and religions. Christian holidays are defined as part of the liturgical year.

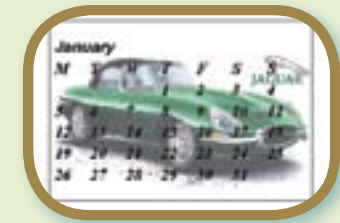
In El Salvador, the Catholic patronal feast days or "name days" are celebrated in each city or town, according to the calendar of saints. However, in Islam, the largest celebrated holidays are Eid and Ramadan. Hindus, Jains and Sikhs observe several holidays, one of the largest being Diwali (the Festival of Light). As a final example, Japanese holidays contain references to several different faiths and beliefs.

Lesson 2

WHAT'S THE DATE TODAY?

Getting started!

- ¿Cómo se dicen los días de la semana en Inglés?
- ¿Cuáles son los meses del año?
- ¿Cómo se escriben las fechas en Inglés?



Achievement indicators

- ✖ I can write the days of the week and months of the year with accurate spelling.
- ✖ I can accurately pronounce the days of the week and months of the year.
- ✖ I can identify the correct day of the week from a list of dates in conversation and diverse oral input.

Which words are names of months? Which are days of the week?

1. Monday 2. February 3. Friday 4. December 5. Tuesday 6. November 7. Friday



Conversation and more

Listen to and read the following conversation and identify the months of the year that are mentioned. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

- A:** Hey! When is Labor Day?
B: It's in May. And it is a vacation day.
A: But what does Labor Day mean?
B: It is a day of rest and almost everyone has that day off of work.
A: What do you usually do on that day?
B: I usually stay home in the morning.
A: And what do you do in the afternoon?
B: Well, I enjoy having lunch with my family. How about you?
A: Oh, I go to the beach with my family and don't come back until four or five in the evening.
B: Is there any other day of rest in May?
A: Of course, one of the most important holidays in El Salvador!
B: I know. It's Mother's Day!
A: You're right. How do you celebrate it?
B: My family usually has a barbecue or a formal dinner.
A: Oh! That is really nice. We almost do the same. We like to get together and celebrate with the entire family.



Activity

1

Answer the following questions.

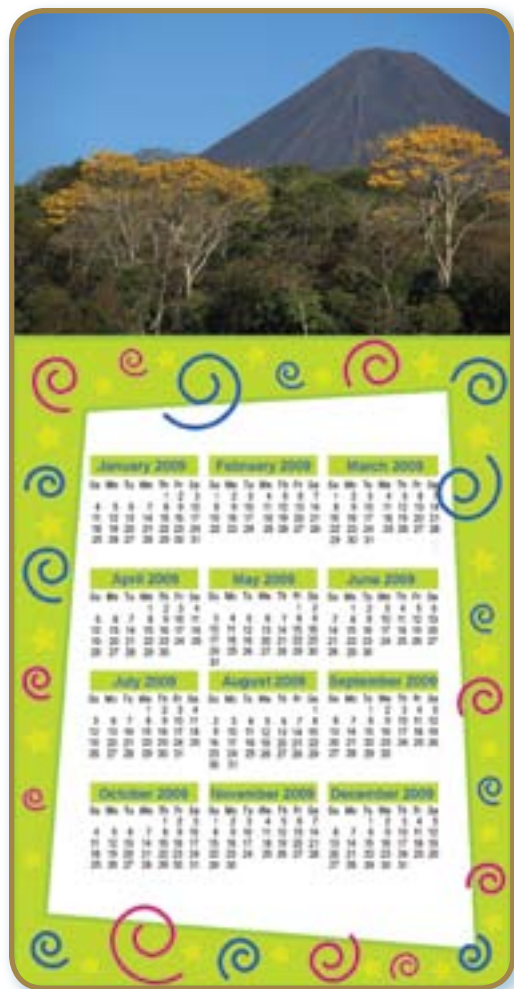
1. What holidays are they talking about?
2. When are these holidays celebrated?
3. What do they do on these special days?

Enrich your vocabulary

Days of the week and months of the year

There are seven days in a week. The weekdays include Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The weekend includes Saturday and Sunday. Listen to and repeat each day and its abbreviation out loud carefully.

Days of the week	Abbreviation
Monday	Mon.
Tuesday	Tue.
Wednesday	Wed.
Thursday	Thurs.
Friday	Fri.
Saturday	Sat.
Sunday	Sun.



Glossary:
 Eve: evening before.
 Count down: count backward from 10 to zero.

There are twelve months in a year which can be grouped or divided into four quarters and two semesters. The calendar which is used today still keeps the names of the months that are Latin named after Roman Gods.

Listen to and repeat each month out loud carefully.

Months of the year	Abbreviation
January	Jan
February	Feb
March	Mar
April	Apr
May	---
June	---
July	---
August	Aug
September	Sept
October	Oct
November	Nov
December	Dec

Activity 2

Complete the following statements with the month of the year.

- The first month of the year is ___.
- The month after ___ is July.
- The last month of the year is ___.
- The month before May is ___.
- October is before ___.
- ___ is before April.
- ___ is after July.
- The month with the least days is ___.
- The sixth month of the year is ___.
- The month of the year between March and May is ___.
- The month of the year before November is ___.

Activity 3

Answer the following questions with your own information.

- Which is your favorite day of the week? Why?
- Do you like the weekends? Why?
- Which day of the week do you dislike? Why?

Resolutions: declarations or decisions.
 Accomplish: achieve or complete.

Time to read

Listen to and read the following article about New Year's Eve carefully. Look up any new words in a dictionary.



New Year's Day is on January 1st. It is the day when people celebrate the beginning of a new year. On New Year's Eve, which is December 31st, family and friends often get together for dinner or have a party to welcome in the new year. People often count down the hours, minutes, and seconds before the new year arrives at midnight, and they sometimes set off fireworks or play loud music. New Year's Day is a time of new beginnings, so people often make new year's resolutions--promises or goals they hope to accomplish during the coming year. Such resolutions often include losing weight, getting in shape, or eating healthy. Other resolutions might deal with improving one's relationship with a family member or friend. Sometimes these resolutions are short lived, that is, people don't follow through with their plans. However, the new year gives people opportunities to change and improve their lives.

Don't forget!
 Salvadorans stay up on December 31st until 12 a.m. to welcome the New Year the same way as Christmas. You can hear the deafening sounds of the firecrackers on both days all over the country.

Activity 4

Choose the letter or letters that best answer the following questions.

- When is New Year's Day?
 A. December 31st
 B. January 31st
 C. January 1st
- When is New Year's Eve?
 A. January 15th
 B. December 31st
 C. December 1st
- What do people do on New Year's Day?
 A. People often make new promises.
 B. People go to the movies.
 C. People eat chicken.
- What do people do on New Year's Eve?
 A. Families and friends often get together for dinner.
 B. Families go to sleep early.
 C. Families do not eat together.
- What does the new year provide for people?
 A. opportunities to change and improve their lives
 B. opportunities to stay home
 C. opportunities to meet people

Activity 5

Write an original description of what you usually do on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve.

Conversation and more

Listen to and read the following short conversation about the Day of the Cross carefully. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

- A:** What is the Day of the Cross?
B: The Day of the Cross is celebrated on **(1)** 3rd. It is common belief that this celebration was created by the **(2)** in honor of the God of Rain. This purpose of this celebration was to beg the heavens for rain. But later the **(3)** introduced the adoration of the **(4)** instead of the God of Rain. Each family decorates a cross with fresh flowers, **(5)** fruits and other ornaments made out of **(6)**. Family members and visitors stand in front of the cross, make the **(7)** of the cross and pray. They then ask for permission to take a piece of fruit. This act is called "**(8)** la cruz" in Spanish.



6 Activity

Listen to the conversation again about the Day of the Cross and complete it by using the words provided below.

adorar	sign	Indians	paper
tropical	cross	May	Spaniards

What for?

May 3rd marks the beginning of the rainy season and the Day of the Cross, the festival that mixes Christianity with indigenous fertility rites. People plant a cross in their yard and decorate it with flowers, fruit and garland in hope of a good growing season and good luck.

Glossary:
Beliefs: ideas and values.

Activity 7

Choose the letter that best answers each question.

- When is this holiday celebrated?
 A. May 3rd
 B. May 1st
 C. May 5th
- Who introduced the cross?
 A. Indians
 B. Spaniards
 C. Americans
- What is "adorar la cruz"?
 A. People make the sign of the cross and pray.
 B. People get a piece of fruit.
 C. People stand in front of the cross and take a piece of fruit.
- What do people use to decorate the cross?
 A. fresh vegetables and tortillas
 B. fresh flowers and tropical fruits
 C. fresh flowers and tropical vegetables

Activity 8

Answer the following questions with your own information.

- Is this holiday celebrated in your hometown?
- What do people usually do on this day?
- How do people decorate the crosses?
- Do you know any other holiday that is similar to this?

Hands on! 3B

Take a little more time to double check your list of holidays and festivals. Go through the months of the year one by one. Are you forgetting any? It might be helpful to you to make a table similar to the one in Activity 11.

Ornaments: decorations.
Instead of: an alternative or substitute.

Activity 9

Match the pictures with their corresponding holidays.

- A. Mother's Day
B. Father's Day
C. Day of the Cross
D. Labor Day
E. Holy Week
- A. Mother's Day
B. Father's Day
C. Day of the Cross
D. Labor Day
E. Holy Week
- A. Mother's Day
B. Father's Day
C. Day of the Cross
D. Labor Day
E. Holy Week
- A. Mother's Day
B. Father's Day
C. Day of the Cross
D. Labor Day
E. Holy Week
- A. Mother's Day
B. Father's Day
C. Day of the Cross
D. Labor Day
E. Holy Week

Don't forget!

In every month of the year one or more fixed holidays are celebrated in El Salvador. The only holy day which varies its celebration date is Easter. It is celebrated either in March or in April.

Activity 10

Write the dates on which the following holidays take place.



1. Christmas



4. Independence Day



2. Valentine's Day



5. All Souls Day



3. Fiestas Agostinas



6. Teacher's Day

Activity 11

Investigate and make a list of all holidays and their dates which take place in El Salvador. Also include a list of activities which are practiced during these times. Use the following table to report your information.

Holiday	Date	Activities

Language in use

There are several ways to write dates in English. In American English, the month is usually put before the day. If you wish, you can put the definite article before the day. It is common to write a comma before the year. Example: October (the) 5(th), 2004

You can also write the date by using numbers only. There are two common forms. Examples: 5/10/04 or 5-10-04

Note, however, that 5/10/04 usually means 5 October 2004 in British English or Spanish and May 10, 2004 in American English. To avoid any possible confusion, you should spell out the month or use the abbreviation. Also note that the months and days of the week are always capitalized in English. If you don't want to write the words, you can use the abbreviations.



Fiestas Agostinas

12 Activity

Write down the date in the way you would write it (e.g. in letters). Keep in mind that some words need to be capitalized.

What is the date?

Example: 1/15/09 (month/day/year)

Answer: It's January 15, 2009.

1. 1/1/08
2. 2/14/09
3. 5/10/08
4. 6/22/01
5. 12/31/09

Activity 13

Answer the following questions by writing the correct dates.

1. When did El Salvador gain its independence?



2. When was America discovered by Christopher Columbus?



3. When were the Peace Accords signed in El Salvador?



4. When were the last two major earthquakes in El Salvador?



14 Activity

Match the name of each month to the following statements.

January	February	March	April
May	June	July	August
September	October	November	December

1. This month is named after the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar.
2. This month is named after the Roman war god Mars.
3. Before Julius Caesar decided that the year should begin in January (not March), this had been the seventh month of the year. (The Latin word for seven is septem.)
4. This used to be the tenth month of the year. (The Latin word for ten is decem.)
5. This month is named after the Roman god Janus.
6. This used to be the eighth month of the year (eight = octo).
7. The name of this month stands for the opening of the buds in spring (to open = aperire).
8. This month is named after the Roman Emperor Augustus.
9. This month is named after the Roman mother goddess Maia.
10. This month is named after the Roman Festival of Februa.
11. In the old Roman calendar this used to be the ninth month (nine = novem).
12. This month is named after the Roman goddess Juno, Jupiter's wife.

Don't forget!

Salvadorans write dates in the following way: day/month/year. Neither months nor days of the week are capitalized in Spanish. For example, lunes 15 de octubre de 2010.

Activity 15

Unscramble the following words and rewrite them.

1. onmyad
2. dayfri
3. unsyad
4. prail
5. ujen
6. yam
7. fearybur
8. utedays
9. bernovme
10. gustau

Activity 16

Answer the following questions with your own information.

1. What is your favorite day of the week?
2. What is your favorite month of the year?
3. What is today's date?

Lesson core

Conociste como se escriben y pronuncian los días de la semana así como los meses del año en Inglés. También, practicaste como escribir las fechas en diferentes formas en Inglés y como preguntar a otras personas acerca de sus días de la semana y meses favoritos del año. Además, leíste acerca de las fechas especiales y actividades que se llevan a cabo en el mes de diciembre. Finalmente tuviste acceso a conocer el origen de los nombres de los días de la semana y los meses del año.



Self evaluation

Choose the letter that best answers each question.

- 1** Which of the following is not a day of the week?
- a) Monday
 - b) Saturday
 - c) June
 - d) Monday

- 3** Which of the following dates is correctly written?
- a) may, 10 2010
 - b) 10 may, 2010
 - c) 2010, May 10
 - d) May 10, 2009

- 2** Which of the following is not a month of the year?
- a) February
 - b) April
 - c) Tuesday
 - d) December

- 4** When did El Salvador gain its independence?
- a) September 15, 1821
 - b) 15/09/1821
 - c) 1821/15/19
 - d) 15 September, 2009

Answers: 1.c 2.c 3.d 4.a

MOTHER'S DAY



Mother's Day is celebrated on different days throughout the world.

In El Salvador, Mexico and Guatemala it is celebrated on May 10th. In the U.S. it is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. In some other countries it is celebrated either on the first, second, third or last Sunday in May. The extent of the celebrations varies greatly. In some countries it is potentially offensive to one's mother not to have a big celebration on Mother's Day. In others it is barely celebrated.

Lesson 3

WHERE IS THE PARTY?

Getting started!

¿Cuáles son y cómo se dicen los números ordinales en Inglés?

¿Cómo se dice la nomenclatura de las calles y avenidas en Inglés?

¿Cómo se dicen las fechas en forma oral en Inglés?

FIRST	SIXTH
SECOND	SEVENTH
THIRD	EIGHTH
FOURTH	NINTH
FIFTH	TENTH

Achievement indicators

- ✦ I can say the ordinal numbers in the correct sequence up to 31st.
- ✦ I can say the dates of holidays and important events with adequate word order and correct use of the prepositions in and on.
- ✦ I can give the right pronunciation to the ending of the ordinal numbers.
- ✦ I can ask and tell names of streets with the correct use of ordinal numbers.

Which of the following are ordinal numbers?

A. 21st B. 2 C. 3rd D. 4 E. 5th F. 6 G. 7th H. 8 I. 9th J. 10



Conversation and more

Listen to and read the following conversation carefully and identify the ordinal numbers. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

- A:** Hi, Suzan. How's everything?
B: Hello, Jessica. I'm pretty good. How about you?
A: I am okay. By the way, do you know when our Christmas party is?
B: Yeah! It is on Monday the twenty-first in the evening.
A: Hey. That sounds perfect because it is my day off.
B: What a coincidence! I will be on vacation too.
A: Where is the party? Is it far or near?
B: It's at the Great Carnival Hall.
A: Do you know the address?
B: Yes, it's on 25th Avenue North, near Metrocentro.
A: What are you wearing for the party?
B: I'm going to wear a long, black dress and a pair of high heels. How about you?
A: I'm going to wear a light pink blouse and a long, black skirt.
B: We could meet at 7 p.m. and go to the party together.
A: That's a nice idea! I will give you a call then.



Activity

1

Answer the following questions.

1. When is the Christmas party?
2. Where is the Christmas party?
3. What time will they meet?

Enrich your vocabulary

Ordinal numbers are used to tell position or order. These are first, second, third, fourth, and so on. Ordinal numbers are usually used to describe what position something has. For example, February is the second month of the year. Ordinal numbers are also used to give dates: May 23, 2000 is pronounced May twenty-third, two thousand. Ordinal numbers are usually used to tell the names or numbers of streets and avenues. For example: It's between First Avenue and Fifth Street.

Listen to and repeat each ordinal number out loud.

1st	first	17th	seventeenth
2nd	second	18th	eighteenth
3rd	third	19th	nineteenth
4th	fourth	20th	twentieth
5th	fifth	21st	twenty-first
6th	sixth	22nd	twenty-second
7th	seventh	23rd	twenty-third
8th	eighth	24th	twenty-fourth
9th	ninth	25th	twenty-fifth
10th	tenth	26th	twenty-sixth
11th	eleventh	27th	twenty-seventh
12th	twelfth	28th	twenty-eighth
13th	thirteenth	29th	twenty-ninth
14th	fourteenth	30th	thirtieth
15th	fifteenth	31st	thirty-first
16th	sixteenth		



Activity

2

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the first month of the year?
2. What is the seventh month?
3. What is the twelfth month?
4. What is the tenth month?
5. What is the third month?
6. What is the sixth month?
7. What is the eleventh month?
8. What is the second month?
9. What is the fifth month?
10. What is the eighth month?
11. What is the ninth month?
12. What is the fourth month?

Activity

3

Match the numbers with their written forms.

- 1 1st
- 2 20th
- 3 19th
- 4 3rd
- 5 31st
- 6 15th
- 7 11th

- A eleventh
- B first
- C thirty-first
- D fifteenth
- E twentieth
- F third
- G nineteenth



Time to read

Listen to and read the following article carefully. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

Holy Week (Easter)

Easter or Holy Week is celebrated for a week once a year in the month of March or April. The dates vary every year. It is celebrated throughout the country since Roman Catholics are predominant in El Salvador. At least sixty percent of the population is considered to be Catholic. Salvadorans celebrate Holy Week before Resurrection Sunday or Easter Sunday. Processions are held everywhere in the country with images of Jesus carrying the cross. Daily religious services are carried out. A place of interest is in Sonsonate, El Salvador's fourth most important city. It is well known for its rugs made of colorful flowers and colored sawdust or salt. Pictures or images are created on the streets of the procession. This Holy Week tradition attracts visitors from all over the country.

Lent is the forty days that lead up to Easter Sunday. During this time, people make sacrifices to God. One way they do this is by not eating meat on Fridays but seafood instead. Some of the most popular food eaten during Holy Week is fish soup or seafood soup, rice with clams accompanied with hot tortillas made from corn flour, plantain or mango marmalade, dried fruit candy and French toast with sugar cane honey (panela) called torrejas.

To end the week, Easter Sunday is celebrated with a special mass and a procession.



Glossary:
 Predominant: principal or majority.
 Sawdust: the dust taken from sawing the wood.

Activity

4

Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Easter or Holy Week is celebrated only in March.
2. Ninety percent of the Salvadoran population is considered to be Catholic.
3. Salvadorans celebrate Holy Week after Resurrection Sunday or Easter Sunday.
4. Sonsonate is the fourteenth most important city in El Salvador.
5. The Holy Week tradition of making rugs on the streets attracts visitors from all over the country.
6. Lent is kept by consuming meat on Fridays but not seafood.
7. Easter Sunday is celebrated with a special mass and a procession.

Activity

5

Choose the letter that best answers each question.

1. When is Eastern celebrated in El Salvador?
 A. in May or April
 B. in March or April
2. What are some of the most popular food eaten during Holy Week?
 A. seafood soup and dry fruit candy
 B. pupusas and tamales
3. What things are created on the street of the procession?
 A. rugs made of colorful flowers and colored sawdust
 B. rugs made of colorful paintings and fruits
4. What day is celebrated to end Holy Week?
 A. Palm Sunday
 B. Easter Sunday

Lent: a period of time for preparation of the believer.

Conversation and more

Listen to and read the following conversation about a hotel room reservation carefully. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

- A:** Hello. Entre Pinos Mountain Hotel. May I help you?
B: Yes, I'd like to reserve a room for three on the 10th of May.
A: Okay. Let me check our books here for a moment. The 10th of March, right?
B: No. May, not March.
A: Oh, sorry. Let me see here. Hmmm.
B: Are you all booked that night?
A: Well, we do have one double room available, complete with a kitchen and a jacuzzi bath. And the view of the mountains is great, too.
B: How much is that?
A: It's only \$125, plus a 13% room tax.
B: Oh, that's a little too expensive for me. Do you have a cheaper room available either on the 19th or the 22nd?
A: Well, would you like a single or double room?
B: A double room, please.
A: Okay, we do have a few rooms available on the 19th. We're full on the 22nd, unless you want a single room.
B: Well, how much is the single room on the 22nd?
A: \$50, plus the 13% room tax.
B: Okay, that'll be fine.
A: All right. Could I have your name, please?
B: Yes. Ronald Martinez.
A: How do you spell your last name, Mr. Martinez?
B: M- A-R-T-I-N-E-Z.
A: Okay, Mr. Martinez, we look forward to seeing you on May 22nd.
B: Okay. Goodbye.



Activity 6

Choose the letter that best answers each question.

- Which date does the man make a reservation for?
A. Mary 20th
B. May 21st
C. May 22nd
- What kind of room does the man prefer?
A. a single room
B. a double room
C. either one is okay
- Why doesn't he want to reserve the double room?
A. It doesn't have a nice view.
B. It doesn't come with a Jacuzzi bath.
C. It's too expensive.
- How much is the single room?
A. 50 dollars plus 13% tax
B. 60 dollars plus 13% tax
C. 55 dollars plus 13% tax
- How do you spell the man's name?
A. Roland
B. Orlando
C. Ronald

Enrich your vocabulary

A. There are several ways to say or express the dates in English.

Written:
 12/13/2008
 12/13/08

Spoken:
 1. December the thirteenth, two thousand (and) eight
 2. the thirteenth of December, two thousand (and) eight

B. There are several ways to say or express the years in English.

1. From 2000 onwards, years are pronounced like ordinary cardinal numbers.

Examples:
 2000 - two thousand
 2009 - two thousand and nine

2. Earlier years are pronounced differently: the first two figures are a number and the last two figures are a number.

They can be joined by hundred, which is only necessary, if the last two figures are 00 through 09.

1999 - nineteen (hundred and) ninety-nine
 1806 - eighteen hundred and six / eighteen oh six

Activity 7

Match the written with the spoken date forms of the following dates.

1	12/25/1986	A	December the thirty-first, two thousand nine
2	06/17/2008	B	February the fourteenth, nineteen ninety-nine
3	10/12/2000	C	October the twelfth, two thousand
4	02/14/1999	D	June the seventeenth, two thousand eight
5	12/31/2009	E	December the twenty-fifth, nineteen eighty-six

Activity 8

Write the dates in words to the following special holidays.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. New Year's Day | 6. Teachers' Day |
| 2. Valentine's Day | 7. Independence Day |
| 3. Labor Day | 8. Day of the Race |
| 4. Mother's Day | 9. All Souls Day |
| 5. Father's Day | 10. Christmas Day |



Hands on! 3C

To continue the project, make your list or table more complete. On which dates are these festivals and holidays celebrated? When and where are they celebrated, in the street or in a church? At sunrise, all day, at night?

Language in use
Prepositions of time: at on and in

We use:
at- for a precise time
in- for months, years, centuries and long periods
on- for days and dates.

Read and study the following table of prepositions of time.

At- for precise time	In- for months, years, centuries and long periods	On- for days and dates
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10:30 a.m.	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March
at dinnertime	in 1990	on 25 Dec. 2010
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day
at sunset	in the ice age	on my birthday
at the moment	in the past/future	on New Year's Eve

Study the following examples of sentences using prepositions of time.

- I have a meeting at 9 a.m.
- The shop closes at midnight.
- Jaime went home at lunchtime.
- In England, it often snows in December.
- Do you think we will live on the moon in the future?
- There should be a lot of progress in the next century.
- Do you work on Mondays?
- Her birthday is on November 20th.
- Where will you be on New Year's Day?

Notice the use of the prepositions of time in and on in these common expressions:

in	on
in the morning	on Tuesday morning
in the mornings	on Saturday mornings
in the afternoon(s)	on Sunday afternoons
in the evening(s)	on Monday evening

9 Activity

Choose the letter that best answers completes each statement.

- Let's meet ___ six o'clock.
A. in
B. on
C. at
- She'll be at work ___ Friday.
A. in
B. on
C. at
- We'll meet ___ Christmas day.
A. in
B. on
C. at
- I love to go shopping ___ Christmas time.
A. in
B. on
C. at
- We do not get up early ___ the morning on holidays.
A. in
B. on
C. at
- We will play ___ Saturday afternoon.
A. in
B. on
C. at
- They have classes ___ the mornings.
A. in
B. on
C. at
- You will travel to La Union ___ December.
A. in
B. on
C. at

10 Activity

Choose the letter that best complements each statement.

- The ordinal number for one is _____.
A. 1th
B. 1nd
C. 1st
- The ordinal number for two is _____.
A. 2st
B. 2nd
C. 2rd
- The ordinal number for 3 is _____.
A. 3rd
B. 3th
C. 3nd
- The ordinal number for 8 is _____.
A. 8st
B. 8th
C. eightnth
- The ordinal number for thirty-one is _____.
A. 31th
B. 31st
C. 31nd
- The ordinal number between nineteenth and twenty-first is _____.
A. 20th
B. 20ty
C. 20st

11 Activity

Listen to and repeat the following questions, and then answer them with your own information.

- What is your address?
- Where do you go on vacation or holidays?
- What do you do on your day off?
- Where do you work? When are you on vacation?
- Do you work on the weekends?
- Do you have a family reunion on December 25th and 31st?

Activity 12

Choose the preposition that best completes each statement.

- You can see the stars **(at/in/on)** night. Well, if the sky is clear.
- In El Salvador, you start primary school **(at/in/on)** the age of six.
- I often work until 11 p.m. I go to bed **(at/in/on)** midnight.
- I hate waking up very early **(at/in/on)** the morning.
- He is working at a TV studio. He is very busy **(at/in/on)** the moment.
- The course ends **(at/in/on)** January 8th.
- We have to go **(at/in/on)** a few minutes. Our boss is waiting for us.
- We are getting married **(at/in/on)** November.
- She usually goes for walks in the country **(at/in/on)** Saturday mornings.
- He visits his mother **(at/in/on)** Christmas.

Lesson core

Conociste los números ordinales del primero al trigésimo primero, así mismo la pronunciación y escritura de cada uno de estos números en inglés. Practicaste como decir las fechas utilizando el orden correcto de los elementos que la componen: día, mes y año siguiendo el patrón Americano. Además, estudiaste el uso correcto de algunas preposiciones de tiempo para expresar periodos de tiempo y fechas. Finalmente, aprendiste a decir los números y nombres de avenidas y calles utilizando los números ordinales..



Self evaluation

Choose the letter or letters that best answer each question.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Which is not a complete date?</p> <p>a) October 21st, 2009
b) December Eve
c) February 14th, 2010
d) May 10th, 2000</p> | <p>3 Which statement is incorrect?</p> <p>a) I will go at the morning.
b) We shop on Christmas.
c) They watch TV at nine every night.
d) She goes to the supermarket in the afternoons.</p> |
| <p>2 Which is not an ordinal number?</p> <p>a) nineteenth
b) seventeenth
c) twenties
d) twenty-first</p> | <p>4 Which of the following statements are correct?</p> <p>a) The party is on Second Street.
b) The restaurant is in Twenty One Avenue.
c) The stadium is on 13 North Street.
d) The mountain hotel is on Twenty-First South Avenue.</p> |

Answers: 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a, c, d

NUMBERS



In our everyday lives, we use numbers in a wide range of different contexts. We employ them not only for counting, but also for telling the time, dates, names of streets, on price tags, for football scores, to rank runners in a marathon, music in top lists, for bus lines, as telephone numbers, number of floors on buildings and so on. One thing Salvadorans must be careful about is when using numbers and dates to fill out forms. For example, the correct sequence of elements for a date in El Salvador is day/month/year, whereas for America it is month/day/year. You must be aware that the order of elements in a date may vary depending on the region you are going to or referring to.

Lesson 4

Unit Four

WHAT DO YOU DO ON YOUR BIRTHDAY?

Getting started!

¿Cuáles son los diferentes eventos y días especiales que celebran los salvadoreños?
¿Cómo se pregunta y se dice la edad en inglés?
¿Cómo se celebran los cumpleaños y otros eventos especiales?
¿Cuáles eventos especiales celebra tu familia?



Achievement indicators

- ✦ I can ask and answer wh- and yes/no questions in the present tense with grammatical accuracy.
- ✦ I can ask and tell people's age, date and place of birth with correct pronunciation and grammatical accuracy.
- ✦ I can differentiate and correctly reproduce the phonemes /s/, /z/, and /ez/ of the third person singular in affirmative sentences in the present tense.

Which of the following are names of celebrations?

1. anniversaries 2. presents 3. weddings 4. music 5. birthdays 6. invitations



Conversation and more

Listen to and read the following conversation and identify the celebrations that are mentioned. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

- A:** Hi, Maria. How is it going?
B: Hi, Raul. So far so good! How about you?
A: Pretty good. By the way, do you know that today is Elizabeth's birthday?
B: Of course! She was born in August. She is having a party tonight at her new apartment.
A: Yeah, I know, but I have a big problem. I do not know what to give her. Last year I gave her a T-shirt, but it was too large.
B: Don't worry about it. If you want, we can go shopping right now.
A: Thanks a lot, Maria.
B: We can go to a clothing store and a shoe store. We can buy her a purse and pair of sandals.
A: That's a nice idea for a present. Do you know her size?
B: Yes, she's a seven, and her favorite color is red.
A: I really appreciate your help.
B: You're welcome. You can buy her the sandals, and I can buy her a purse.



Activity

1

Answer the following questions.

1. Who is having a birthday?
2. What do they want to buy her?
3. Who buys the purse?
4. Who buys the sandals?

Enrich your vocabulary

Celebrations and special events like family get-togethers, barbecues, and weddings form part of our everyday relationships with relatives and friends. Here is a short list of the most common celebrations and events.



birthday



anniversary



graduation



procession



baptism



baby shower



parade



15th birthday party

Activity 3

Answer the following questions with your own information.

- Which events do you usually celebrate with your family?
- How do you celebrate them?
- What do you do at each event?

Activity 2

Match the words on the left related to celebrations with their descriptions on the right.

Words	Descriptions
1 site	A A large outdoor fire often held in or fall/autumn.
2 procession	B To honor the memory of an important event.
3 parade	C Clothing that you wear as a disguise for fun to a party or another event.
4 float	D A rocket which displays light in the sky.
5 flag	E An exhibition; to exhibit for other people.
6 display	F A banner showing colors representing a nation or special group of people.
7 firework	G A large moving display, often with people aboard, used during a parade.
8 costume	H A large procession of many people often featuring floats, marching bands, etc.
9 commemorate	I A group of people walking through town or another area.
10 bonfire	J A location or place where something takes place.

Time to read

Listen to and read the following article about a celebration. Look up any new words in a dictionary.



La Quinceañera

My name is Maria Vazques, and I am from El Salvador. One of the customs that is commonly celebrated in Central America is a girl's 15th birthday. It is called a quinceañera and is only celebrated for girls. It is similar to a sweet sixteen birthday in the United States. The birthday girl usually dresses in a beautiful long pink dress for the ceremony in the church. Her parents, relatives and invited guests pray for her life and her future. On this day, she has a court of 14 girls. All of the girls dress in the same color. The ceremony is often at night. First there is a ceremony in the church, and then there is a big reception party in a hall or at the girl's home. Here the birthday girl has to dance a waltz with her father, boyfriend, or special friend. Later, everybody dances to modern music and eats dinner. Then an enormous birthday cake is cut and served to all of the guests. It is a tradition that every guest gives "La Quinceañera" a present, hugs and kisses, and wishes her the best with her future as a woman.

Don't forget!

Local fiestas and carnivals occur throughout the year to venerate saints and to have fun. In San Vicente, people in the procession perform a dance called Flores de Mayo and children throw corn, candy and flowers in the parade's path. At the San Miguel carnival, a lay celebration, the town is decorated with lights and people dance to marimba bands on the main streets all night long.

Glossary:
 Guest: people who are invited to a celebration.
 Court: a group of young boys and girls.

Activity 4

Choose the letter that best answers each question.

- What is "La Quinceañera"?
 A. a fifteen year old girl
 B. a sixteen year old girl
 C. a fifteen year old boy
- Who is invited to this party?
 A. boys
 B. girls
 C. boys and girls
- What does the girl have to wear for the occasion?
 A. a pink dress
 B. a pink uniform
 C. a white blouse and skirt
- What kind of music do the guests dance to "La Quinceañera"?
 A. old music
 B. modern music
 C. classical music
- What do the guests give to "La Quinceañera"?
 A. presents
 B. hugs and kisses
 C. A and B

Activity 5

Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- Maria Vazquez is from Spain.
- A quinceañera is like a sweet sixteen birthday party.
- The birthday girl has a court of 15 girls.
- First there is a ceremony in the church, and then there is a big reception party in a hall or at the girl's home.

Afterwards: after that or later on.

Conversation and more

Listen to and read the following conversation carefully and practice it out loud. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

- A:** Good morning, Ricky. Happy Birthday! How old are you today?
- B:** I am nine years old, dad.
- A:** Alright. Well, let's sing Happy Birthday: Happy birthday to you. Happy birthday to you. Happy birthday dear Ricky, happy birthday to you.
- B:** Thanks a lot, daddy.
- A:** Alright. So what should we do first? What do you want to eat?
- B:** How about cake and ice cream?
- A:** Okay. Well, uh let ... let's light the nine candles. Okay, and make a wish! Don't ... don't tell me.
- B:** Don't tell you? Why?
- A:** Just keep the wish to yourself, and hopefully it will come true. Don't tell me. Okay, and go ahead and blow out the candles. Okay, let's cut the cake, and then we can have cake and ice cream. And what do you want to do after the cake and ice cream?
- B:** I would like to go to the movies and play video games.
- A:** Wow! That's perfect. Now let's call your mother. She must be awake in Canada by now.
- B:** That's a great idea! Hurry up, daddy.



Activity 6

Choose the letter that best answers each question.

1. What is the boy's name?
 - A. Tommy
 - B. Ricky
 - C. Nicky
2. How old is the boy?
 - A. seven
 - B. eight
 - C. nine
3. What does he want to do first?
 - A. sleep and rest
 - B. open presents
 - C. eat cake and ice cream
4. What will they do after they eat ice cream?
 - A. go to the movies
 - B. play video games
 - C. A and B
5. Who do they call?
 - A. his grandmother
 - B. his cousin
 - C. his mother

Hands on! 3D

The next part of the project includes writing descriptions of what each festival or holiday includes. Is there a parade? Is there music? How do the people get involved? What activities are carried out? Do they eat any special foods? Try to be as specific as possible.

Enrich your vocabulary

Study the following table of celebrations with their definitions and an example for each.

Celebration	Definition	Example
barbecue	outdoor event where people cook on a grill	We will have all our friends over for a barbecue in the garden next weekend.
christening	baptismal celebration	Jennifer will have her christening next weekend.
family gathering	an occasion during which members of the extended family meet to be with each other	They will have a large family gathering for a picnic in the countryside.
anniversary party	a celebration for an anniversary such as a marriage anniversary, work anniversary etc.	Jose and Mary will celebrate their 25th anniversary with a large anniversary party with all of their family and friends.
birthday party	a celebration of someone's birth	I'll throw a surprise birthday party for my wife next year.
dinner party	a party which takes place during a long, usually formal, dinner	They'll have a wonderful dinner party for their friends this weekend.
party	a celebration of some kind in which many guests are invited	He puts on a great party. You should be sure to go if he invites you.

Conversation and more

Listen to and read following conversation. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

- A:** Hey, Loly, wait up! I want to tell you something really important.
- B:** Hi, Sofia. What's up?
- A:** This weekend I'm having a birthday party for Ricardo. I'd like you to come.
- B:** I'd love to. When and where is it?
- A:** We're having it this Saturday at 7:00 p.m. at my house, which is on Nineteenth Street North. We're going to order a pizza, play some games, and listen to music.
- B:** It sounds like a lot of fun! But now that I think about it, I promised I would do something with Diego on Saturday night.
- A:** Well why don't you bring him along? It would be fun. Ricardo would really like that. I'm sure.
- B:** Really? That would be great. Okay, I'll ask Diego to come along. What can I bring?
- A:** Nothing. No presents are necessary and everything is ready.

What for?

Daily routines are broken quite often by the act of celebrations and holidays. Many families and friends gather for weddings, birthdays, funerals, baptisms and graduations at unexpected times during the year.

Activity 7

Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Sofia wants to invite Loly to a barbecue.
2. It is Diego's birthday this weekend.
3. Loly has plans to do something with Diego on Saturday night.
4. Sofia wants Diego to come to the party, too.
5. Everybody is going to watch a video at Sofia's house.
6. Loly needs to buy a present for Ricardo's birthday party.

 **Language in use**

Review of the present tense

The auxiliaries “do/don’t” and “does/doesn’t” are used in the simple present tense to form affirmatives, negatives and questions.

Forming an affirmative statements

Simple present tense verbs have a special form for the third person singular. Study the following table. Listen to and pay attention to the spelling and pronunciation.

Verb sound ending	Third person singular: he, she and it	Examples Base – Third person singular
-s, -x, -ch, -sh, -z	Add -es /iz/	pass - passes relax - relaxes wash - washes
consonant + -y	Change -y to -i then add -es /iz/	fly - flies fry - fries study - studies
-c, -f, -h, -k, -p, -q, -t, some verbs end with silent -e	Add -s /s/	celebrate - celebrates like - likes visit - visits
-b, -d, -g, -j, -l, -m, -n, -r; vowel+ -y some verbs end with silent -e	Add -s /z/	bring-brings give-gives play-plays come-comes

Read the following examples:

- On vacation my father watches television and sleeps a lot.
- On Christmas my mother cooks turkey and makes tamales.
- On Father’s Day my mother prepares a delicious dinner for my father.

Forming negative statements

To form a negative you have to put the negative auxiliary “doesn’t” or “don’t” after the subject and before the verb. Study the following table of examples.

Affirmative statements	Negative statements
I celebrate my wedding anniversary.	I don’t celebrate my wedding anniversary.
You buy present for every occasion.	You don’t buy present for every occasion.
She has a birthday party every year.	She doesn’t have a birthday party every year.
He likes to go to dinner parties.	He doesn’t like to go to dinner parties.

Forming an informative question

To form these questions you have to begin the question with a question word followed by the auxiliary “do” or “does”. Study the table below with examples.

Questions	Answers
What do you do on your birthday?	I stay home and watch movies.
What does your mother do on her birthday?	She rests and listens to music.
Where do you go to celebrate your birthday?	We go to the beach.
Where does your family celebrate Christmas?	My family celebrates it at home.
When do you celebrate Father’s Day?	We celebrate it on June the 17th.

 **Time to read**

Listen to and read the following article carefully. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

Christmas is the day when Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem nearly two thousand years ago. People remember Christmas as a religious holiday to celebrate the birth of Jesus and his coming into this world. He is recognized as the Son of God and the Savior of the world to these people. According to the Bible, Jesus was born in a manger because there was no room for him and his parents, Mary and Joseph, in an inn. Today, Salvadorans often attend church, organize family gatherings, and decorate their homes and businesses during this special time of the year. Some Salvadorans feel the giving spirit and donate their time and money to worthy causes or provide volunteer service to the needy.

 **Activity 8**

Choose the letter that best answers each question.

- When do Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ?
 - at the beginning of December
 - on December the 31st
 - on Christmas Day
- What do Salvadorans often do on Christmas Day?
 - attend church
 - have family gatherings
 - A and B
- What do some Salvadorans feel on this day?
 - a happy life
 - a giving spirit
 - a celebration

Activity 9

Choose the word that best completes each question. Then write complete sentences to answer the questions.

- Where **(do/does)** Paul live?
- (Do/Does)** you learn Spanish?
- When **(do/does)** Andres and Martin ride their bikes?
- What **(do/does)** they play on vacation?
- (Do/Does)** Sally go to school on Saturdays?
- Where **(do/does)** the cats sit?
- Why **(do/does)** Steve wear shorts?

Activity 10

Answer the following questions with your own information.

- Does your family celebrate any special event?
- If so, what does your family do to celebrate it?
- When is your birthday?
- What do you usually do on your birthday?
- When is your mother or father’s birthday?
- Where does your family celebrate New Year’s Eve?
- Does your family go to the beach on New Year’s Day?

Activity 11

Choose the verb form that best completes each statement.

- My son **(like / loves)** his dog.
- She **(have / has)** a birthday cake.
- Tomas doesn’t **(study / studies)** on vacations.
- When **(does / do)** she have English classes?
- Samuel **(clean / cleans)** our bedroom once a week.
- Patty **(wash / washes)** the dishes in the afternoon.

Lesson core

Conociste las diferentes clases de celebraciones y eventos especiales que se celebran entre amigos o en familia. Además, estudiaste vocabulario y expresiones idiomáticas relacionadas a estos eventos y celebraciones, así mismo como su pronunciación y escritura en Inglés. También, leíste y escuchaste temas relacionados con eventos familiares. Practicaste como se pregunta por la edad y como se responde, así como formular preguntas en tiempo presente y con terceras personas del singular en Inglés. Finalmente, respondiste a varias preguntas acerca de cuáles son las celebraciones o eventos que tú y tu familia llevan a cabo y que actividades realizan en dichos eventos.

Glossary:
Inn: a small hotel



Self evaluation

Choose the letter or letters that best answer each question.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Which question is used to ask for the age of a person?</p> <p>a) How old are you?
b) When are you having your birthday party?
c) When were you born?
d) Where were you born?</p> | <p>3 Which of the following statements are incorrect?</p> <p>a) She rest and eat a lot in her birthday.
b) My sister doesn't work on her birthday.
c) He usually watch videos at home on holidays.
d) My best friend celebrates his birthday at a expensive restaurant.</p> |
| <p>2 Which of the following words are not celebrations?</p> <p>a) dinner
b) graduation
c) present
d) birthday party</p> | <p>4 Which of the following is a celebration of someone's birth?</p> <p>a) family gathering
b) dinner party
c) birthday party
d) barbecue</p> |

Answers: 1. a, c 2. a, c 3. a, c 4. c

BIRTHDAY TRADITIONS



Some traditions are quite similar in many parts of the world. Several birthday traditions are celebrated in many places such as candles to carry wishes up to God, games, and pinches or taps to ensure good luck for the coming year. However, some traditions are more specific to certain countries. The tradition of birthday parties started in Europe a long time ago. It was feared that evil spirits were particularly attracted to people on their birthdays. To protect them from harm, friends and family members would come to be with the birthday person and bring good thoughts and wishes. Giving gifts brought even more good cheer to protect against the evil spirits. This is how birthday parties began.

Lesson 5

WHERE IS THANKSGIVING CELEBRATED?

Getting started!

¿Cuáles son los días festivos más importantes de Estados Unidos de Norteamérica?
¿Cuáles son las celebraciones internacionales más importantes?
¿Cómo se celebran esos eventos o días festivos?
¿Porqué se celebra el día de Acción de Gracias en Estados Unidos?



Achievement indicators

- I can identify and associate action verbs from audio material with the corresponding holiday.
- I can successfully match written descriptions with the holiday described.
- I can read and recognize dates of holidays and events in calendars, magazine and articles.

Which of the following are international holidays?

1. Thanksgiving 2. birthday 3. Saint Patrick's Day
4. festival 5. Memorial Day



Conversation and more

Listen to and read the following conversation carefully and identify the holiday that is being talked about. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

- A:** Hi, Stephen. Where are you going?
B: Hey, Julia. I'm going to celebrate Thanksgiving at the American Embassy. Today's the fourth Thursday of November.
A: Thanksgiving? What is that?
B: It's a traditional American holiday. We usually eat turkey and pumpkin pie.
A: Okay. And what does your family do on this special day?
B: We have a family dinner. We talk about family matters, and my mother cooks the traditional dinner.
A: That sounds great.
B: How about you, Julia? Do Salvadorans have a similar holiday?
A: I really don't know. But we have other celebrations



- in which we get together and have a family dinner.
B: I have to go now, but I'll see you later.
A: Have a nice Thanksgiving!
B: Thanks a lot.

Activity

1

Answer the following questions.

- What is Stephen celebrating?
- Where is he going?
- What does his family do on this day?
- What is Thanksgiving?
- On what special days do Salvadorans have a family dinner?

Enrich your vocabulary

American holidays

Every month of the year has something special to celebrate in the U.S. Throughout the years, the U.S. Congress has passed laws declaring special days as official observances known as federal holidays. Each federal holiday represents a day when federal employees and many other workers have a paid day off from their jobs. There are some holidays that Americans celebrate that are not federal holidays but are very popular holidays to celebrate.



New Year's Day



Lincoln's Birthday



Valentine's Day



Saint Patrick's Day



Memorial Day



Flag Day



Independence Day



Columbus Day



Halloween



Veteran's Day



Thanksgiving



Christmas

Activity

2

Match the dates with the American celebrations or holidays.

When is it celebrated?	Celebration or holiday
1 It's celebrated on January 1st.	A Christmas
2 It's celebrated on February 12th.	B Thanksgiving
3 It's celebrated on February 14th.	C Veteran's Day
4 It's celebrated on March 17th.	D Halloween
5 It's observed on the last Monday in May.	E Columbus Day
6 It's celebrated on June 14th.	F Independence Day
7 It's celebrated on July 4th.	G Flag Day
8 It's celebrated on October 12th.	H Memorial Day
9 It's celebrated on October 31st.	I Saint Patrick's Day
10 It's celebrated on November 11th.	J Valentine's Day
11 It's celebrated on the 4th Thursday in November.	K Lincoln's Birthday
12 It's celebrated on December 25th.	L New Year's Day



Time to read

Listen to and read the following passage about Thanksgiving carefully. Look up any new words in a dictionary.



Many countries have a day of giving thanks at some time during the year. In the United States, Thanksgiving is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of the month of November. Traditionally, this is the day when people get together with family and friends to give thanks for their many blessings including family, health, good fortune, and safety throughout the year. People usually prepare a wide variety of foods like turkey, sweet potatoes, pumpkin pie, green beans, mashed potatoes, and cranberry sauce. The head of the house often carves the turkey, and the rest of the family sits down to eat when all of the food is ready and set on the table.

Often, someone is chosen to offer grace, or a prayer, to thank God for his many blessings. After the prayer is finished, people start passing the food around the table and helping themselves to the dishes on the table. People usually engage in light conversation as they eat. After the meal is over, pumpkin pie is served. Then the family helps clean up the table and dishes. It is often common for family members to sit and watch American football on TV.

Hands on! 3E

In the last section of your report, you should mention which holidays are celebrated on an international level. Are these holidays the same in every country, or are they different in El Salvador and your hometown?

Glossary:
Wide: ample or extensive.
Carves: cut in slices.
Mashed: smashed or crushed.

Choose the letter that best answers the following questions.

- When is Thanksgiving celebrated?
 - A. the second Thursday of November
 - B. the third Thursday of November
 - C. the fourth Thursday of November
- What do Americans traditionally do on this day?
 - A. people go to have a picnic
 - B. people get together with family and friends
 - C. people get together and go on trips
- Who is chosen to offer grace?
 - A. everybody
 - B. nobody
 - C. someone
- What do Americans cook on this day?
 - A. fried chicken and french fries
 - B. turkey, sweet potatoes and pumpkin pie
 - C. hamburgers and hotdogs
- What do they do when the prayer is finished?
 - A. people start passing the food around the table and helping themselves
 - B. people start talking and dancing
 - C. people wait to be served by the older people
- What do people usually engage in while eating?
 - A. light conversation
 - B. funny jokes
 - C. personal problems
- What is it served after the meal?
 - A. mashed potatoes
 - B. pumpkin pie
 - C. turkey

Grace: a blessing.
Engage: get interested in

Conversation and more

Listen to the following passage about Valentine's Day carefully.

4 Activity

Listen to the passage again and put the following statements in the correct order.

- ___ People send cards, candy, chocolates, or flowers as valentines to their sweethearts, friends, and family.
- ___ The custom comes from the old Roman festival called Lupercalia, which took place on February 15th.
- ___ Gradually the custom of giving gifts was replaced by sending cards.
- ___ Today Valentine's Day is a time to show love and affection.
- ___ Valentine's Day is on February 14th.
- ___ It was a pagan festival.
- ___ During this festival young people drew names from a box and exchanged gifts.

5 Activity

Choose the letter that best answers each question.

1. What do people send on Valentine's Day?
 - A. cards
 - B. flowers
 - C. A and B
2. When is Valentine's Day celebrated?
 - A. February 15th
 - B. February 14th
 - C. February 16th
3. Where does this custom come from?
 - A. an old Roman festival
 - B. a new Roman festival
 - C. A and B

Activity

6

Choose the letter that best completes each statement.

1. Valentine's Day ___ on February 14th.
 - A. celebrates
 - B. is celebrated
 - C. Celebrate
2. Cupid is the most famous ___ of Valentine's Day.
 - A. symbol
 - B. gift
 - C. cartoon
3. The origin of the ___ of Saint Valentine's Day came from a belief that birds began to mate on February 14th.
 - A. habitat
 - B. custom
 - C. customers
4. St. Valentine has been regarded as the ___ saint of lovers.
 - A. patrol
 - B. patron
 - C. patroness

Activity

7

Answer the following questions with your own information.

1. Which international holidays do you know?
2. Do Salvadorans celebrate any international holidays?
3. Which international holidays do you celebrate?
4. What do people do on these special days?
5. Do you know people from other countries who celebrate any of the above holidays?

Enrich your Vocabulary

International holidays

Here is a list of the most common international holidays celebrated in December around the world.

Date	Holiday
December the 3rd	First Sunday of Advent (Christian, Roman Catholic)
December the 5th	St. Nicholas Day (Netherlands)
December the 6th	Bodhi Day (Buddhist, Hindu)
December the 8th	Las Posadas (Mexico)
December the 16th- 23rd	Hanukkah (Chanukah, Jewish)
December the 22nd	Winter Solstice (International)
December the 24th	Wigilia (Poland)
December the 25th	Christmas (Christian, Roman Catholic, International)
December the 26th	Boxing Day (Canada, United Kingdom)
December the 26th - Jan 1st	Kwanzaa (African-American)
December the 29th	Japanese New Year (Japan, Buddhist, Hindu)
December the 31st	New Year's Eve (United States, International)



8 Activity

Choose the word that best completes each statement. Then read the passage about New Year's in New York.

New Year's Day is the first day of the year in the Gregorian (1. **schedule / calendar**). New Year's Eve is a time for (2. **party / parties**) and celebrations. These celebrations culminate with the (3. **ringing / eating**) in of the new year at midnight. Many cities around the world have (4. **spectacular / spectacted**) fireworks displays at midnight on New Year's Eve. Some of the best known are in Sydney, New York, and London. In New York City, a lot of people (5. **gather / collect**) at Times Square to watch the traditional "ball-dropping" ceremony (6. **right / correct**) before midnight.

A New Year's (7. **resolution / resolve**) is a decision one makes to change something in the new year, for example to quit smoking or to lose weight. Many people don't follow (8. **through / around**) with these (9. **resolutions / resolves**). It is quite common to (10. **test / toast**) the New Year with champagne. New Year's Day is an official holiday in many countries. People are most likely given the day off of work to (11. **recover / review**) from the previous night's parties. In the time before and after New Year's Day, many radio and TV stations (12. **broadcast / publish**) various "best of the year" lists. Numerous magazines and newspapers (13. **broadcast / publish**) the same types of lists.

Language in use

Action verbs

Action verbs are verbs that show the performance of an action. They are dynamic verbs that show something is happening. There are regular and irregular action verbs. There are two types of action verbs: transitive and intransitive.

- 1. A transitive verb conveys an action and is followed by an object that receives the action of the verb.
- 2. An intransitive verb conveys an action but is not followed by an object.

Examples of transitive action verbs:

I clean the windows every morning.
I take my baby to the clinic.

Examples of intransitive action verbs:

The girl cries quietly.
He runs in the mornings.

Read and study the following table:

Subject	Action verb: Transitive	Object	Complement
Marcos	eats	turkey	on Thanksgiving Day.
Elizabeth	dances to	pop music	at the dinner party.
They	cook	tamales	on Christmas Eve.

Subject	Action verb: Intransitive	Complement
Marcos	eats	happily on Christmas Eve.
Elizabeth	dances	perfectly to all kinds of music.
They	cook	on Christmas day.

Study the following list of the some common action verbs. Listen to and repeat the verbs out loud.

achieve	distribute	improve	save	swim
blow	do	increase	saw	take
catch	draw	install	select	taste
climb	dress	interview	sell	teach
collect	drink	jump	serve	throw
command	dry	kick	set	tie
communicate	engage	kill	shake	touch
complete	enter	learn	show	treat
construct	evaluate	listen	sit	try
control	exit	maintain	smell	understand
count	expand	make	spell	undress
create	explain	meet	spread	update
cut	fall	move	start	utilize
dance	feel	offer	stop	walk
decide	fight	order	study	watch
describe	fill	plan	submit	withdraw
design	find	pray	supply	work
develop	fix	prepare	support	write

9 Activity

Write 10 original sentences using action verbs in affirmative and negative forms.

Time to read

Listen to and read the following passage about Mexico's Day of the Dead carefully. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

November first is a special day to honor dead children. On this day, people go to the cemetery to visit the graves. They take colored flowers, special dead food (old bread for example), typical Mexican food, and music. Sometimes Mexican bands go and play in person. The tombs are cleaned and decorated. Some people are at the cemetery all day and all night, and they even eat their meals there on this day.

November second is a special day to honor dead adults. The customs are similar but on this day it is typical to have a big party in honor of the dead. On this day in Mexico there is a big party in every cemetery.



Activity 10

Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. November first is a special day for the dead children.
2. On this day, people do not go to the cemetery.
3. If the people have money, they can bring a big Mexican band to the cemetery.
4. The people do not clean the tombs.
5. November second is a special day for dead adults.
6. In Mexico on this day there is not a big party in the cemetery.

Activity 11

Answer the following questions by matching the place of origin to the following holidays and special days.

	Origin	Holidays
1	Christians/ Roman Catholics	A Wigilia
2	Netherlands	B St. Nicholas Day
3	Buddhists/Hindus	C New Year's Eve
4	Mexico	D Las Posadas
5	Jewish people	E Kwanzaa
6	Poland	F Hanukkah
7	Canada/ United Kingdom	G First Sunday of Advent
8	African-Americans	H Boxing Day
9	United States/ International	I Bodhi Day

Lesson core

Conociste varios día festivos de diferentes países o regiones alrededor del mundo, especialmente la que llevan a cabo en los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica. También, practicaste la pronunciación, escritura y uso de vocabulario relacionado a estos tema en particular. Además, estudiaste las fechas en donde se llevan a cabo estas celebraciones, así como aquellas actividades que realizan las personas en esas actividades. Finalmente, conociste y practicaste diferentes verbos que expresan acción en diferentes contextos.



Self evaluation

Choose the letter that best answers each question.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Which of the following is an American celebration?</p> <p>a) Cinco de Mayo
b) Las Posadas
c) Thanksgiving
d) the Day of the Cross</p> | <p>3 Where is Las Posadas celebrated?</p> <p>a) Poland
b) Canada
c) Mexico
d) Germany</p> |
| <p>2 Which of the following is not an American celebration?</p> <p>a) Saint Patrick's Day
b) Wigilia
c) Memorial Day
d) Halloween</p> | <p>4 Which celebration takes place on the fourth Thursday of November?</p> <p>a) All Souls Day
b) Thanksgiving
c) Columbus Day
d) Memorial Day</p> |

4b

3.c

2.b

1.c

Answers:

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS



Christmas is celebrated in many different ways around the world. In the United States and other countries, many churches and homes display a nativity scene.

These scenes include little statues of Joseph, Mary and baby Jesus in a stable. They are usually surrounded by the shepherds, angels, the three wise men, and animals. Some churches also have a live nativity service with real people and animals acting in the roles as those who were present at Jesus' birth. Nativity recreations originated during the Middle Ages when many people could not read Latin, the language of the Church.

Answer Key



Lesson 1

- Activity 1:** 1. to the beach 2. Mother's Day 3. Canada 4. Yes, he does. 5. Yes, he does.
- Activity 2:** 1. motherhood 2. bouquet 3. out, seems 4. relatively, masculine
- Activity 3:** 1. Day of the Dead (All Souls Day) 2. Independence Day 3. Christmas 4. Plaza Libertad 5. Children celebrate it with firecrackers and fireworks.
- Activity 4:** 1. A 2. A 3. A 4. C
- Activity 5:** 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. E
- Activity 6:** Answers may vary.
- Activity 7:** 1. rising 2. falling 3. falling 4. rising 5. falling 6. rising 7. falling 8. rising
- Activity 8:** 1. romance 2. typical 3. card 4. inspire 5. dates 6. candlelit 7. accept, spend 8. sweetheart 9. dozen 10. bouquet
- Activity 9:** Answers may vary.
- Activity 10:** Answers may vary.
- Activity 9:** 1. E 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A
- Activity 10:** 1. December 25th 2. February 14th 3. August 1st to 6th 4. September 15th 5. November 2nd 6. June 22nd
- Activity 11:** Answers may vary.
- Activity 12:** 1. It's January 1, 2008. 2. It's February 14, 2009. 3. It's May 10, 2008. 4. June 22, 2001 5. December 31, 2009
- Activity 13:** 1. September 15, 1821 2. October 12, 1492 3. January 16, 1992 4. January 13 and February 13, 2001
- Activity 14:** 1. July 2. March 3. September 4. December 5. January 6. October 7. April 8. August 9. May 10. February 11. November 12. June
- Activity 15:** 1. Monday 2. Friday 3. Sunday 4. April 5. June 6. May 7. February 8. Tuesday 9. November 10. August
- Activity 16:** Answers may vary.

Lesson 2

- Activity 1:** 1. Labor Day and Mother's Day 2. in May 3. stay home, go to the beach, have lunch with family, have a barbecue, get together with the family
- Activity 2:** 1. January 2. June 3. December 4. April 5. September 6. March 7. August 8. February 9. June 10. April 11. October
- Activity 3:** Answers may vary.
- Activity 4:** 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. A
- Activity 5:** Answers may vary.
- Activity 6:** 1. May 2. Indians 3. Spaniards 4. cross 5. tropical 6. paper 7. sign 8. adorar
- Activity 7:** 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B
- Activity 8:** Answers may vary.

Lesson 3

- Activity 1:** 1. December the 21st 2. at the Great Carnival Hall 3. at 7 p.m.
- Activity 2:** 1. January 2. July 3. December 4. October 5. March 6. June 7. November 8. February 9. May 10. August 11. September 12. April
- Activity 3:** 1. B 2. E 3. G 4. F 5. C 6. D 7. A
- Activity 4:** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. False 7. True
- Activity 5:** 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B
- Activity 6:** 1. C 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. C
- Activity 7:** 1. E 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A
- Activity 8:** 1. January the first 2. February the fourteenth 3. May the first 4. May the tenth 5. June the seventeenth 6. June the twenty-second 7. September the fifteenth 8. October the twelfth 9. November the second



Answer Key

10. December the twenty-fifth
- Activity 9: 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. A
- Activity 10: 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. A
- Activity 11: Answers may vary.
- Activity 12: 1. at 2. at 3. at 4. in 5. at 6. on 7. in 8. in 9. on 10. on

Lesson 4

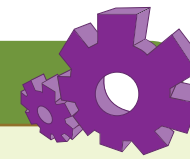
- Activity 1: 1. Elizabeth 2. a purse and sandals 3. Maria 4. Raul
- Activity 2: 1. J 2. I 3. H 4. G 5. F 6. E 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A
- Activity 3: Answers may vary.
- Activity 4: 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C
- Activity 5: 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True
- Activity 6: 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. C
- Activity 7: 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. False
- Activity 8: 1. C 2. C 3. B
- Activity 9: 1. does 2. Do 3. do 4. do 5. Does 6. do 7. does
- Activity 10: Answers may vary.
- Activity 11: 1. loves 2. has 3. study 4. does 5. cleans 6. washes

Lesson 5

- Activity 1: 1. Thanksgiving 2. to the American Embassy 3. have a family dinner 4. It's a traditional American holiday. 5. Answers may vary.
- Activity 2: 1. L 2. K 3. J 4. I 5. H 6. G 7. F 8. E 9. D 10. C 11. B 12. A
- Activity 3: 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. B
- Activity 4: 7, 2, 5, 6, 1, 3, 4
- Activity 5: 1. C 2. B 3. A
- Activity 6: 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B

- Activity 7: Answers may vary.
- Activity 8: 1. calendar 2. parties 3. ringing 4. spectacular 5. gather 6. right 7. resolution 8. through 9. resolutions 10. toast 11. recover 12. broadcast 13. publish
- Activity 9: Answers may vary.
- Activity 10: 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False
- Activity 11: 1. G 2. B 3. I 4. D 5. F 6. A 7. H 8. E 9. C

Hands on!



“My hometown festivals”

Purpose

With this project you will be able to improve your English skills on how to fill out specific sections of a simple description of your hometown festivals in which you will include the holidays and special days of your place of origin.

Theory and practice

The different phases of the unit four project (from Hands on! 3A to Hands on!3E) gave you ideas on how to understand the concepts or sections which are included in the description of your hometown festivals.

With these different project phases, you should have kept track of key elements or aspects to have a clear picture of which different special events or festivals could be included in your project.

Development

You should have noticed that when completing different activities, you were gaining or obtaining the basic knowledge to create a simple description of your hometown festivals.

Remember, or take another look at, the activities which gave you some good practice to help complete your project.

The activities provided you with some good background and with this you will be able to do your project efficiently.

Wrap up

To complete project three, fill out the sections of your hometown festivals form which you see below as a model. You can add more elements if you want or create one on your own. Keep this template in mind and complete it with more information, as it will help you on future projects. Do not forget to include some pictures or photos of the special events.

Month of the Year	Days	Holiday/ Celebration	Location/ Address	Descriptions of Activities

Resources

For use of an online dictionary:

<http://dictionary.reverso.net/english-spanish/>

For more about national holidays:

http://www.qppstudio.net/publicolidays2008/el_salvador.htm
http://www.gts-translation.com/El_Salvadorholidays.asp

For more practice with dates:

<http://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/time-date.htm>
<http://humanities.byu.edu/elc/teacher/sectiontwo/Lesson10.html>

For more on the months of the year:

<http://www.crowl.org/Lawrence/time/months.html>
<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/what-are-the-meanings-for-the-months-of-the-year.html>
<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0002067.html>

For more on ordinal numbers:

<http://www.learn-english-online.org/Lesson22/Course/Lesson22.htm>
<http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/vocabulary/numbers/ordinal>

For more about birthdays and special events:

<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/themes/birthday.shtml>
<http://www.kidsparties.com/FamilyBirthdayTraditions.htm>
<http://www.kidsparties.com/TraditionsInDifferentCountries.htm>

For more about international holidays and celebrations:

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/200/vocab/furn.htm>
<http://www.armchair.com/info/holidays.html>
<http://www3.kumc.edu/diversity/december.html>
<http://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/enwiki/7927>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holiday#Religious_holidays
http://www3.kumc.edu/diversity/ethnic_relig/christms.html

For more information contained in the “Language in use” sections of each lesson, take a look at the following English grammar books:

- Basic Grammar Use by Cambridge University Press
- Fundamentals of English Grammar by Longman



Símbolos Patrios

Oración a la Bandera Salvadoreña

“DIOS te salve Patria sagrada,
en tu seno hemos nacido y amado;
eres el aire que respiramos,
la tierra que nos sustenta,
la familia que amamos, la libertad que nos defiende,
la religión que nos consuela.

Para ti
el sol vivificante de nuestras glorias,
los himnos del patriotismo,
los laureles de los héroes.

Tu tienes nuestros hogares queridos,
fértiles campiñas,
ríos majestuosos,
soberbios volcanes,
apacibles lagos, cielos de púrpura y oro.

Para ti
el respeto de los pueblos
y la corona de amor
que hoy ceñimos a tus inmortales sienes”

Autor: David J. Guzmán

En tus campos ondulan doradas espigas,
en tus talleres vibran los motores,
chisporrotean los yunques,
surgen las bellezas del arte.

Patria, en tu lengua armoniosa
pedimos a la providencia que te ampare,
que abra nuestras almas al resplandor del cielo,
grave en ella dulce afecto al Maestro y a la Escuela
y nos infunda tu santo amor.

Patria, tu historia, blasón de héroes y mártires,
reseña virtudes y anhelos;
tu reverencias el Acta que consagró la soberanía nacional y
marcas la senda florida en que la Justicia y la Libertad nos llevan
hacia DIOS.

¡Bandera de la Patria,
Símbolo sagrado de El Salvador,
te saludan reverentes las nuevas generaciones!

