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FIRST PARTIAL

THIS IS A STICK-UP

Martha Anderson, 32, bank teller told the police she was working when a good-looking man wearing a sharp suit look into her eyes and said: Give me the money, this is a stick-up!

Martha told the police she couldn't help doing what he told her. Police believes she was hypnotized by the thief.

Other two bank tellers reported the same story and as Martha, they are completely unable to describe the bank thief.

Police is investigating the cases, with no clues up to now, mainly because the victims can't remember the thief's face, so it is impossible to identify him.



According to the text, write TRUE or FALSE for the following sentences

1. - Bank tellers don't remember the thief's face. _____
- 2.- Martha works as a police officer. _____
- 3.- Martha told the police what the thief was wearing _____
- 4.- Police have clues and evidence against the thief. _____
- 5.- The thief was a good-looking man. _____



Read the sentences carefully and rewrite them using EITHER OR, NEITHER NOR OR, BOTH/ AND.

- 1.- Martha is not a bank manager and she is not a bank CEO.

- 2.- The thief has two options: leave the city or hide for a while.

- 3.- This case is weird and unusual.

- 4.- The thief's suit was black or dark blue.

- 5.- Victims are confused and scared.

HELPING MY MOM IN THE KITCHEN

Today I helped my mom cook dinner. We carefully cut the vegetables and slowly placed them into the boiling pot of water. Next, mom quickly browned the chicken and patiently let it cook through. I eagerly waited for my next job, which was to gently sprinkle spices into the soup. But I accidentally poured in too much cumin. I quietly told my mom my mistake, and she sweetly told me, as a child, she had accidentally made the same mistake.



Read the story, then identify the verbs and adverbs and underline them. Use blue for VERBS and green for ADVERBS.



Answer the following questions.

1.- *How did we cut the vegetables?*

2.- *How did we place the vegetables into the boiling water?*

3.- *How did we brown the chicken?*

4.- *How was I supposed to sprinkle spices?*

5.- *What did my mom do when she was a child?*

BATS ARE SUPERHEROES OF THE NIGHT. THEIR SUPERPOWERS COULD HELP US PROTECT THEM.

Some bats have a nifty trick — they use their ears to locate their bug prey. It's not that bats can't see — many have excellent full-color vision — but most don't depend on their eyes to navigate. For many bats, the challenge they must overcome to survive is detecting prey that move in the dark.

Enter echolocation. Many bats can use returning echoes to detect objects as fine as a human hair in total darkness. Bat brains map the echoes in a way that lets them home in on insects or avoid obstacles. Bats use of echolocation can help us protect them.



How many bats are there and what species are where? This is increasingly important information to know, because North American bats are being devastated by a deadly fungal disease called white nose syndrome (WNS).

Some bats are loud, some less so; some species prefer to feed amongst trees, others over water. Some bats, particularly ones that can snatch prey off of the ground or leaves, have huge ears to capture both echoes and the soft sounds generated by their prey — like the flutter of moth wings. Most others rely on smaller ears that are adept at listening for echoes but not necessarily to the sounds that their prey generate.

Surprisingly, bats have a very interesting DNA repair mechanism; repair damaged DNA to avoid cancer. Bats live carefully so as not to be hunted by other animals and they sleep together to warm each other. Plus, they reduce "energy costs" by snuggling together.



Mark the word that answers the question, how do bats live? (Carelessly or carefully)



Select the word corresponding the sentences

1. Bats don't sleep apart _____

- a) Either
- b) Neither
- c) both

2. _____ are the bats depending on their eyesight to navigate

- a) Either
- b) Neither

FINGERPRINTS IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS: MORE UNIQUE THAN A PERSON'S DNA



No matter what you touch, you always leave behind fingerprints. Fingerprints are those patterns on the tips of your fingers. They are more unique than a person's DNA. That's why when fingerprints are left at a crime scene, the police can use them to help catch the criminal. The study of fingerprints is a fairly contemporary practice. In the 1870s, a man named Henry Faulds noticed that fingerprints had been left behind on pieces of ancient pottery which he dug up in Japan. He was inspired to study fingerprints and later published a paper in Nature magazine in 1880. In it, he wrote about ways to use fingerprints to catch criminals. Soon, the idea began to spread. In 1901, Scotland Yard started a Fingerprint Bureau. And the next year, fingerprints were first used as evidence in a British court. Today, we know that fingerprint patterns are made by ridges in the skin. Our sweat glands produce oils on our skin that cause fingerprints to be left behind on things. Fingerprints are all unique, but they have common patterns such as loops, whorls, and arches. It's the combination of these patterns in different sizes that makes fingerprints so unique. The police have forensic experts gather prints at crime scenes or from suspects. The forensic experts can collect fingerprints from different objects in order to find criminals. They dust the prints with a powder to make fingerprints visible. Then they press a film against a print to copy them. This can then be preserved and compared against prints taken from people. In the past, people put their fingers in ink and left their fingerprints on paper. Today, they can place their fingers on a scanner and the images can be saved on computers and shared worldwide. For years, criminals have tried to change their fingerprints to avoid the police. Some damage them, but they grow back in the same patterns. There's no doubt that collecting fingerprints gives the police an advantage when it comes to catching criminals.

1. Read the text, identify at least ten words that you don't know and look them up in a dictionary. Write their meanings.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. What is the main idea of the text?

- a) Fingerprints in criminal investigations: More unique than a person's DNA.
- b) How to catch criminals.
- c) An historical overview about how fingerprints are used to catch criminals.
- d) The history of fingerprints.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct adverb from the box.

thoroughly	carelessly	widely	fairly	widely
------------	------------	--------	--------	--------

- Fingerprints are left at crime scene _____
- To study fingerprints is a _____ contemporary practice.
- Soon the idea began to spread _____ around the world.
- The forensic experts gather prints _____
- Today, they can place suspect's fingers on scanners to search _____

4. Write down the meaning of each of the adverbs you chose for each sentence.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

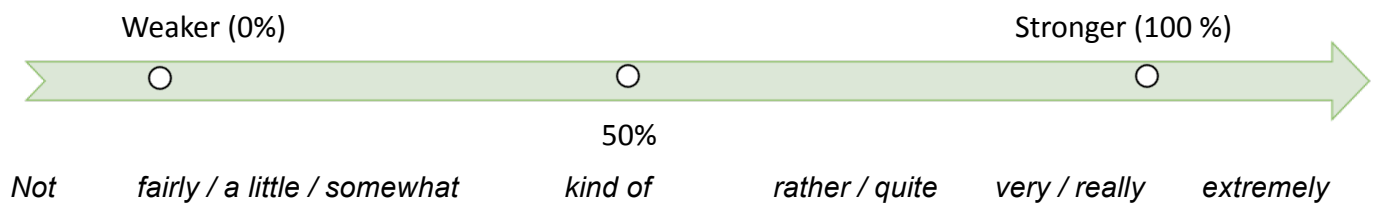
5. Choose a paragraph from the reading, read it aloud, record your voice and send the audio to Classroom.

SECOND PARTIAL

BASIC INTENSIFIERS

We use intensifiers to make adjectives, adverbs and sometimes nouns stronger or weaker when we speak or write.

"**Intensifiers**" son palabras que se usan para añadir fuerza o énfasis a una oración. "**Intensifiers**" suelen ser adverbios que enfatizan adjetivos, adverbios, o verbos.



They are more commonly used with adjectives. Se utilizan comunmente con adjetivos:

intensifier + adjective

I was **extremely tired** yesterday after the soccer match.

Your family is **very nice**.

My friends are **quite good** at mathematics.

I'm sorry. I'm **kind of busy**.

This street is **a little dangerous**.

That sweater is **not pretty**



Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. books / old / are / very / these

2. quite / is / hard / my / job / new

3. a little / the movie / weird / was

4. rather / interesting / class / the

5. your friend / extremely / is / fun



Read the text and underline the intensifiers. Then answer the questions.

EXTREME SPORTS

Extreme sports are different from regular sports because they are extremely risky. All sports are somewhat difficult, even soccer can be kind of dangerous, but extreme sports are often performed at a really fast pace and sometimes their location is quite wild. To practice them safely you should be very experienced at it.

“Free solo climbing” is an example of a rather dangerous extreme sport. It involves climbing really high mountains, without any equipment. That’s a little crazy, isn’t it? Extremely crazy! But for adrenaline junkies, extreme sports are very attractive and intriguing. You should not try them unless you’ve had a lot of practice.

1. In extreme sports, the risk is:

- A) High
- b) Medium
- c) Low

2. Extreme sports are:

- a) Somewhat dangerous
- b) Kind of dangerous
- c) Extremely dangerous

3. To practice extreme sports you need to be...

- a) Not experienced
- b) Really experienced
- c) Fairly experienced

3. According to the text, what kind of people usually like extreme sports?

- a) Extreme athletes
- b) Adrenaline junkies
- c) soccer players

THIRD PARTIAL

HERE'S HOW I SURVIVED A SHARK ATTACK

BEFORE YOU READ

a) Have you ever seen a real shark? Where?

b) Do you think sharks are extremely dangerous?

c) Investigate the meaning of the highlighted words or expressions on the text. Write them down in your notebook and include their corresponding translation.

HERE'S HOW I SURVIVED A SHARK ATTACK

Mike Coots was surfing with his buddies near his home in Kauai when he was attacked by a shark. He lived to tell about it and here's what he learned



Let's face it: Shark attacks are riveting. Which makes shark attack survivor, Mike Coots both incredibly unlucky and lucky: When Mike was 18, he lost his leg to a shark bite.

"I was attacked by a tiger shark in late October 1997. It was near my home on the island of Kauai-a typical fall morning with friends. The waves were really good, so nothing was stopping us." That is until a large shark came right up under Mike and sank his teeth into Mike's lower leg. There'd been no splashing, no noise, no dorsal fin, and Mike felt no pain, only immense pressure on his lower body.

As he tried to pry himself free, the shark bite down harder, shaking its head back and forth and tossing Mike around like a rag doll. Mike followed his instinct: He punched the shark in the face, again and again (which happens to be what the experts recommend) until the shark release him. As Mike swam back into shore, he felt his lower right leg spasming; when he looked down, he realized it was gone. The shark had bit his lower leg off. Mike's friends rushed to his aid, and one of them fashioned a tourniquet out of the leash from his board. The doctors later told Mike that's probably what kept him alive during the drive to the hospital.

As soon as Mike was given the OK by his doctors, he did what many of us might consider unthinkable: he started riding the waves again. In fact, his first time back was near the site of his attack.

His curiosity led him to research sharks, and while he never **figured out** why he became a target, Mike did learn something that would change his life: Humans are far more dangerous to sharks than the other way around, Mike tells “I watch a documentary called Sharkwater, and I learned about the demand for shark **fin soup** and the fact that 70 million sharks a year are **killed** for their fins alone.”

His unique situation as a shark survivor **empowered** him to give sharks a voice, Mike says. He began working with the Hawaii state legislature to help pass a **ban** on **shark-derived products** to protect sharks. He says “Sharks have survived mass extinction when everything else on earth was **wiped away**. They’re here on earth for a very important reason, holding together the **web** of biodiversity, and without them, our seas cannot survive.”



READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

- 1. What is the main idea of the text?**
 - a. Just tell the experience of a shark attack on Mike.
 - b. Tell the story of a shark attack to establish shark protection.
 - c. Mike is grateful to be alive.

- 2. The main purpose of the first paragraph is to**
 - a. Talk about sharks in danger of extinction.
 - b. Talk about Mike's life.
 - c. Introduce the reader to the story of a shark attack survivor.

- 3. The words **to pry himself free** in the text are closet in meaning to**
 - a. Get free.
 - b. Break down.
 - c. Destroy

- 4. Which does not happen as soon as Mike was sent home by doctors?**
 - a. He started riding the waves again.
 - b. He researched about sharks.
 - c. He does not foster the shark’s protection.

- 5. What can be one solution to stop the sharks’ extinction according to Mike?**
 - a. Legislate to help pass a ban on shark-derived products.
 - b. Approve the sharks' fishing in protected areas.
 - c. Ban the breeding of sharks in captivity.



ANSWER THE FOLLOWING GRAMMAR EXERCISE.

Complete the exercise with a correct tag question.

1. Mike wasn't attacked by a tiger shark in 1995, _____?
2. Humans are far more dangerous to sharks, _____?
3. Sharks have an important reason to be here on earth, _____?

THE TAJ MAHAL

What famous places have you seen?



Match the words with the definition

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|
| 1. Marble | _____ | a) A rounded roof with a circle-shaped base |
| 2. A dome | _____ | b) Valuable stones like diamonds, rubies and emeralds |
| 3. A pathway | _____ | c) A narrow track for walking on |
| 4. An archway | _____ | d) A structure in a garden or park that pushes water into the air |
| 5. A fountain | _____ | e) A type of hard smooth stone that is often used for decoration |
| 6. Precious stones | _____ | f) A curved structure, often over an entrance or passage |



Reading the text

THE TAJ MAHAL

The Taj Mahal is a famous mausoleum next to the river Yamuna in the Indian city of Agra. A mausoleum is a building where people bury the dead. The name Taj Mahal means 'the crown of palaces'.

1.

The most famous part of the Taj Mahal is the large white dome in the centre. It is 35 metres high and is surrounded by four smaller domes. The rooms inside the building are decorated with beautiful archways and precious stones in the walls. The buildings are surrounded by gardens with pathways, pools, fountains and green gardens.

2.

The construction of the Taj Mahal began in 1632 and finished in 1653. It was built with materials from all over India and Asia, but the main material is white marble. Historians believe that the materials were transported by over 1,000 elephants for the construction.

3.

The emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal as a burial place for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. According to legend, he wanted to build another Taj Mahal in black on the other side of the river, but this never happened. During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, many parts of the Taj Mahal were damaged by British



soldiers, who took some of the precious stones from its walls. Over the years, the Taj Mahal has suffered from environmental damage, and there have been many government attempts to conserve its beauty.

4.

The Taj Mahal is one of India's most famous landmarks. There are millions of visitors to the mausoleum every year. The Taj Mahal is almost always included in lists of famous buildings to visit and is considered one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

5.

- Encyclopedia Britannica article on the Taj Mahal: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Taj-Mahal>
- Official site of the Taj Mahal: <https://www.tajmahal.gov.in/>
- UNESCO Profile of the Taj Mahal: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/252>



Match the paragraphs with the best paragraph headings. One heading is not needed.

TOURISM

HISTORY

CONSTRUCTION

GALLERY

ARCHITECTURE

REFERENCES

1:

2:

3:

4:

5:

NOT NEEDED:



Are the sentences true, false or not mentioned?

1. The Taj Mahal is constructed of white marble and a small amount of black marble.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) The text doesn't say.
2. The materials for the Taj Mahal are not all from India.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) The text doesn't say.
3. There was a black Taj Mahal on the other side of the river.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) The text doesn't say.
4. The Indian government is trying to protect the Taj Mahal.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) The text doesn't say.
5. The Taj Mahal is the most visited building in India.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) The text doesn't say.



Complete the sentence with the correct TAG QUESTION

1. There isn't another Taj Mahal in black, _____?
2. The buildings are surrounded by gardens with pathways, pools, fountains and green gardens, _____?
3. Materials were transported by over 1,000 elephants for the construction, _____?
4. The name Taj Mahal means 'the crown of palaces', _____?
5. The construction of the Taj Mahal began in 1632, _____?
6. the Taj Mahal has suffered from environmental damage, _____?

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