

APRENDE EN CASA PERIODO 3
INGLES – MODULO 2

PRESENTADO POR
EIMY STEFANY NIÑO SÁNCHEZ

PRESENTADO A
DIEGO LEON

COLEGIO PARROQUIAL SANTO “CURA DE ARS”
GRADO OCTAVO
2021

2 Read the following text and answer the questions.

Renovation Estimates

For thousands of years, humans have built cities. Some of our oldest cities have managed to maintain pieces of their original characteristics. Other cities have disappeared completely. Devastation from war, famine, disease, and natural disasters has caused many cities that were once bustling centers of civilization to vanish completely.

One of these lost cities belonged to the Anasazi (pronounced "an-uh-SAH-zee") people. The Anasazi lived in Chaco Canyon in New Mexico. They built dwellings along the river that ran through the canyon. For close to 300 years, the Chaco Canyon was the population center of many desert cities. Now, nothing is left of this busy city but ruins. Scientists

speculate that **drought** may have made the Anasazi's food scarce or that some kind of disease killed off many of the people. **However**, no one knows for sure what happened to the people of the Chaco Canyon.

Another lost city sits high atop the Andes Mountains in Peru: the city of Machu Picchu (pronounced "MA-choo PEE-choo"). It was once **among** the most powerful cities in South America, because it was home to the Incan emperor. In 1527, its citizens packed up their **belongings** and moved for **unknown reasons**. Scientists guess that smallpox, a disease brought by European explorers, was the cause of Machu Picchu's downfall. Today, tourists from all over the world **climb** thousands of steep stone steps to view the ruins of this **formerly majestic city**.

Yet another city that is no more was called Pompeii (pronounced "pom-PAY"). This was one of the **wealthiest cities of ancient Italy**. This beautiful **seaside city** was a lively center of commerce and trade. However, Mt. Vesuvius was lurking in the distance. Eventually, a storm of lava, smoke, and ash buried the city of Pompeii, putting an end to its prosperity. Scientists have excavated and studied the ruins of Pompeii, which led to new discoveries about ancient civilizations of Europe.

Humans have always built cities as hubs for trade, business, and family life. Cities that have been **lost provide information about the past**, helping to inform our future. By studying lost cities, we can learn how to preserve our current cities.



yo

1 Which of the following statements provides the best summary of the passage?

- a Cities of the past and present look different from one another.
- b Several great cities have fallen into history.
- c Ancient cities are shrouded in mystery.
- d Humans built cities thousands of years ago.

2 In paragraph 2, the author describes the Anasazi people of the Chaco Canyon in New Mexico. These people most likely "built dwellings along the river that ran through the canyon" because

- a the Anasazi utilized the river to transport goods using boats
- b the river was the safest place to build homes
- c it was difficult to find food in the desert
- d water is an important resource in the desert

3 In the final paragraph, the author suggests that we should

- a get information about how to build thriving cities for a competitive world
- b figure out how to protect our cities from disease and famine
- c learn from the past to ensure that we do not lose cities in the years to come
- d learn about certain customs of ancient civilizations that can be used today

- I am going to visit my cousin
- I am going to take my grandmother to the beach
- Ximena is going to study medicine
- Wendy is going to be a singer
- Jackson is going to be a dancer
- Lisa will make it a singer
- We will arrive at 9 PM
- They will clean their own rooms
- When you announce the news
- Gabriela will buy a new house

RENOVATION ESTIMATE

- Durante miles de años los humanos han construido ciudades. Algunas de nuestras ciudades más antiguas han logrado mantener piezas de sus características originales, otras ciudades han desaparecido por completo. La devastación de la guerra, hambre, enfermedades y desastres naturales ha causado que muchas ciudades que alguna vez fueron bulliciosos centros de civilización para desaparecer por completo.

- Una de estas ciudades perdidas pertenecían a los Anasazi (pronunciado "an-un-SAH-zee") personas. Los Anasazi vivían en el cañón del Chaco en Nuevo México. Cultivaban uviandas a lo largo del río y atravesaban el cañón. Durante cerca de 300 años, el cañón del

Cañon del Chaco fue el centro de población de muchas ciudades del desierto. Ahora, de esta bulliciosa ciudad que no quedaba nada más que ruinas. Los científicos especulan que la sequía pudo haber escaseado la comida de los anasazi o que algún o que algún tipo de enfermedad acabó con la vida de muchas personas. Sin embargo, nadie sabe a ciencia cierta que pasó con la gente del cañon Chaco.

- Otra ciudad perdida se encuentra en lo alto de las montañas de las andes en Perú: La ciudad de Machu Picchu (pronunciado "MA-Choo Pee-choo" alguna vez fue una de las ciudades más poderosas de América del Sur porque fue el hogar del emperador inca en 1327 sus ciudadanos empezaron sus pertenencias y se trasladaron por razones desconocidas, los científicos suponen que la viruela es una enfermedad traída por los exploradores europeos, fue la causa de que Machu Picchu cayera. Hoy en día turistas de todo el mundo suben miles de empinadas escaleras para ver las ruinas de esta ciudad antes majestuosa.

- Si otra ciudad que ya no existe se llama Pompeya (pronunciado "poom-pay") esta fue una de las ciudades más ricas de la antigua Italia, esta hermosa ciudad costera era un

animado centro de comercio y un comercio.
Sin embargo, el monte Vesuvio acorcha en
la distancia. Finalmente, una tormenta de lava
homo y cenizas enterró la ciudad pompeya
poniendo fin a su prosperidad. Los científicos
han escavado y estudiado las ruinas
de pompeya

- Los seres humanos siempre han construido
ciudades como centro para el comercio, los
negocios y la vida familiar. Las ciudades
que han sido perdidas brindan información
sobre el pasado lo que ayuda a informar
nuestro futuro, al estudiar las ciudades
podemos aprender como prevenir nuestras
ciudades actuales