



SECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN DE BOGOTÁ, D. C.
COLEGIO SAN RAFAEL
INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA DISTRITAL

Resoluciones de Aprobación: Primaria 5581- 97 y Bachillerato 4876 de 11-07-01



GUÍA	Número 2
ASIGNATURA	Idioma extranjero Inglés
GRADO	Noveno
PERIODO ACADÉMICO	Segundo
DOCENTE	Lucero Silva Muñoz
DESEMPEÑO DEL PERIODO	Diferencia el uso de la voz activa y pasiva para dar a conocer descubrimientos, inventos y avances tecnológicos valorando la evolución de los mismos.



- I. I hope you have already understood all my explanation about this topic. To finish this part, at the following text “inventors and inventions” complete the three paragraphs with passive voice (simple present or simple past).

PASSIVE: INVENTORS AND INVENTIONS



Our lives ⁽¹⁾ _____ (*make*) better everyday thanks to inventions. But sometimes, inventions can make our lives worse. This can happen when an invention ⁽²⁾ _____ (*not use*) according to the inventor's plan. For example, Alfred Nobel, a Swedish scientist, invented a strong explosive in 1867. It ⁽³⁾ _____ (*call*) dynamite and it revolutionized the world of engineering. After its invention, many bridges, tunnels and other structures ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (*build*) with the help of dynamite. However, dynamite ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (*also, use*) to kill people in wars. This upset Nobel. Before his death, Nobel decided to use the money from his famous invention to make the world a better place. A special fund ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (*start*) in Nobel's name. Every year, Nobel prizes ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (*give*) for extraordinary work in science, medicine, literature and the promotion of world peace.

Where is the rice grown?



People usually think that rice ⁽¹⁾ _____ (*grow*) in China.

But did you know that there's a place in Spain full of rice fields? They ⁽²⁾ _____ (*locate*) in north-eastern Spain on the banks of the Ebro Delta at the Riet Vell nature reserve. 300 tonnes of rice

⁽³⁾ _____ (*produce*) each year. The first rice

⁽⁴⁾ _____ (*plant*) here in 2003. Chemical ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (*not use*) in the fields before 2003 so the rice is organic. Lots of birds ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (*help*) by the rice fields, including herons and flamingos. The rice ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (*buy*) by many countries, including Germany. In 2004 the rice ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (*give*) an organic food award.



How is paper produced

add • dry • introduce • invent • mix • not make • not need • produce • use (x2)



Paper ⁽¹⁾ _____ from wood. The fibers of wood from trees
⁽²⁾ _____ with water until they becomes a soft wet pulp, which
⁽³⁾ _____. This method of papermaking ⁽⁴⁾ _____ in the 2nd century
BC in China. However, early writing material ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (*always*) from wood. In fact, the
word *paper* comes from papyrus plants which ⁽⁶⁾ _____ by the Egyptians to make a form of
paper in 3,000 B.C. When machines for-paper making ⁽⁷⁾ _____ in the 19th century, paper
became easy to afford. Today, one of the problems with the huge production of paper is that a Chemical called
chlorine ⁽⁸⁾ _____ to make the paper white. Recycling is important, because chlorine ⁽⁹⁾
isn't needed and less energy ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ for recycled paper.

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II. Choose one paragraph and translate it into Spanish.



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