



Students' Book



Upper Intermediate

Este curso ha sido diseñado para quienes desean continuar el estudio del idioma inglés con una base más sólida, poniendo en práctica las cuatro habilidades principales (listening, speaking, reading, writing), siempre usando un enfoque funcional, es decir, basándonos en el uso real del idioma. Parte de conceptos básicos como el presente y el pasado simple, los cuales son esenciales para que puedas comunicarte, introduciendo estructuras más complejas de manera progresiva; esto es esencial, ya que no debes saturarte de contenidos. Debes tener en cuenta que *estudiar un contenido una sola vez no es suficiente*, necesitas de *repaso y refuerzo constante* durante un periodo de tiempo significativo. No debes abandonar las estructuras que vayas aprendiendo, ya que de allí parte la adquisición del idioma. Puedes realizar los ejercicios las veces que desees. Es muy importante que internalices el vocabulario y los temas, y que los pongas en práctica día a día.

¡Éxitos!

Equipo ACLingua

Tipos de Palabras

- **Artículo** (*article*). Identifica a un sustantivo. Puede ser definido (el, la, los, las) o indefinido (un, una, unos, unas). Ejemplo: **La** casa tiene **un** patio grande.
- **Sustantivo** (*noun*). Nombra a una persona (Pedro, Camila), seres vivos (conejo, pájaro), lugar (bar, parque, banco), cosa (silla, bolígrafo), idea (libertad, felicidad). Ejemplo: La **mascota** de **Pablo** es una **rata**.
- **Pronombre Personal** (*personal pronoun*). Se usa en lugar de un sustantivo (yo, tú, él, ella, usted, ustedes, nosotros, nosotras, ellos, ellas). Ejemplo: **Él** es mi papá y **ella** es mi mamá.
- **Adjetivo** (*adjective*). Actúa como modificador de un sustantivo o atributo (amarillo, pequeño, inteligente, europeo, barato, complicado). Ejemplo: La habitación **pequeña** no es **cómoda**.
- **Verbo** (*verb*). Indica acción o estado (estar, venir, tomar, aprender, motivar). Ejemplo: Mis hermanos **están** ocupados, pero **vendrán** más tarde.
- **Adverbio** (*adverb*). Modifican verbos, adjetivos u otros adverbios (muy, demasiado, acá, lentamente, hoy, mañana). Ejemplo: Llegué **demasiado** temprano. Tuve que esperar **pacientemente**.

- **Preposición** (*preposition*). Muestra la relación entre un nombre o pronombre y otra parte de la oración (contra, desde, según, sin, a, hacia, hasta, en, entre).
Ejemplo: Camila viajó **a** Medellín **para** participar **en** un concurso **de** baile.
- **Conjunción** (*conjunction*). Conecta palabras, frases y cláusulas dentro de las oraciones (y, o, pero, que, porque). Ejemplo: Fabio **y** Carolina no vinieron **porque** están muy cansados.
- **Interjección** (*interjection*). Se usa para expresar emoción repentina. Funciona como oración independiente con significado completo (hey, ¿ah, si?, ah bueno, ay). Ejemplo: ¡**Ah!** Tú eras la que no paraba de reírse durante la presentación.

Nota: es importante manejar estos términos en nuestro propio idioma para así ubicarnos más fácilmente al recibir ciertas explicaciones.



UNIT

Social Issues and Politics

Upper Intermediate
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1. Listen to the fixed phrases with *by* and write them down.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

2. Translate the sentences using the correct fixed phrases with *by*.

1. Cogí tu pasaporte por error. Cuando llegué a la puerta, la azafata no me dejó abordar.

2. No me voy a disculpar. Me tropecé con él por accidente. No estaba intentando buscar pleito.

3. La función ha sido extendida por petición del público.

4. Joseph no hizo esto por elección propia. O lo hacía, o iba a ser demandado por incumplimiento de contrato.

5. Desafortunadamente, Mary no se convirtió en abogada a propósito. Su familia la obligó.

6. El rumor se difundió de boca en boca. Ellos no planeaban anunciarlo en las noticias.

7. En la primera película, Fiona es una princesa de día, pero se convierte en ogro cuando el sol se oculta.

8. No hubo más candidatos, así que él ganó las elecciones por defecto.

9. No todo el mundo es optimista por naturaleza.

10. Por casualidad o no, ambos estábamos allí. A veces creo que ella lo invitó.

3. Complete the sentences with the fixed phrases with *by* in exercise 1.

1. James' getting fired and Amy getting his position didn't happen _____ . My best guess is Donald and she had been planning on doing that all along.
2. She's my best friend's cousin. I understand she waitresses _____ and moonlights as a nurse.
3. People say women are nurturers _____ , but in recent years we've seen a major change in that line of thought, which is ok. It's not the 1920s anymore.
4. Listen, it's not like any of us are here _____ . The best thing we can do is try to get along and make the most of this situation.
5. He's a good guy, but none of the things he does are ever _____ . Truth is, he likes being told what to do. That's why he's always in a relationship with someone who can make all the shots.
6. Even though there's this common belief that the best publicity is _____ , and I agree to some extent, we shouldn't reduce costs in our digital campaigns.
7. We're not fooling anyone. We can't just arrange a press conference and say that everything that happened was _____ . We need to come up with a believable reason for this.
8. Depending on the settings of your Spotify account, every time you make a new playlist, it's public _____ .
9. According to the manager of the band, they're back on the lineup of the festival _____ .
10. You can say whatever you want, but you don't just kiss someone _____ . If you don't love me anymore, just say it.

4. Read the definitions and write the corresponding fixed phrase with *by* next to each of them.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. As a result of inborn or inherent qualities; innately. | _____ |
| 2. Something you didn't mean or intend to do. | _____ |
| 3. A request made by or a desire shared by many people. | _____ |
| 4. Of one's free will. | _____ |
| 5. As a result of a plan. | _____ |
| 6. Without being planned or intended. | _____ |
| 7. Being told by other people. | _____ |
| 8. By an unplanned pairing of events or occurrences. | _____ |
| 9. Taking place during the day. | _____ |
| 10. Happening only because something else is not done. | _____ |

5. Listen to the regular verbs in past and place them under the corresponding column according to their pronunciation.

- | | / t / | / d / | / Id / |
|-----|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 9. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10. | _____ | _____ | _____ |

6. Listen to the regular verbs and write them down in the order you hear them.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

7. Translate the sentences.

1. ¿Es cierto que su esposo también estaba implicado en el robo? Esto es una locura. O sea, son mis vecinos. Nunca lo habría pensado.

2. El carro se averió en medio de la calle. Algunas personas tuvieron que ayudarme a empujarlo.

3. Él persuadió a su padre para que le diera el dinero que necesitaba para saldar su deuda con el prestamista.

4. No, ella fue muy útil. Me ayudó a levantarme y me sirvió un vaso de agua. Menos mal que estaba por ahí.

5. Estaba muy oscuro. Fue imposible distinguir si era un hombre o una mujer quien me atacó.

6. La policía le dijo que no jalara el gatillo, pero él lo hizo de todas maneras, entonces tuvieron que dispararle.

7. El gobernador dijo que cualquiera que incite a la violencia será puesto tras rejas.

8. ¿Qué te susurró al oído antes de irse? Yo los vi riéndose toda la noche. Recuerda que él es un hombre casado.

9. Intenté atraer al perro callejero con comida, pero estaba muy nervioso para acercarse. Pobrecito.

10. ¿Qué? ¿Cómo sabes que ella me dijo eso? ¿Nos estabas escuchando en secreto?

8. Complete the sentences with the regular verbs in the box.

discerned	persuaded	whispered	implicated	eavesdropped	incited
	pushed	enticed	poured	pulled	

1. According to witnesses, she _____ racial hatred by handing out anti-Semitic leaflets.
2. As far as I'm concerned, Sam had always been reluctant to run the family business, but eventually, his dad _____ him to do so.
3. Their trip to London was somehow a bit sucky. They said it _____ the whole time they were there, so they couldn't leave the hotel much.
4. The police raided their house at midnight. Last I heard, the evidence they found clearly _____ him in the crime.
5. Dad was so pissed to find me there. He grabbed my arm and _____ his way through the crowd. I was so embarrassed.
6. What do you think they were talking about? She leaned over and _____ something in his ear. Five minutes after that, he disappeared.
7. I need to see my physician. I was weight training this morning and I _____ a muscle. It hurts so freaking bad.
8. In some instances, what _____ these donors to open their checkbooks was the chance to rub elbows with the president.
9. He was furious when he found out she _____ on all his phone conversations. For what it's worth, she thought he was cheating on her.
10. After lots and lots of observation, scientists finally _____ a pattern in the way the bacteria behaved.

Lined writing area consisting of 30 horizontal lines.

10. Complete the paragraphs with the verbs in the boxes.***Some of the True Stories That Inspired 'Titanic' Movie Characters***

wanted wrote weren't picked out added served knew
based advised played



You probably already _____¹ that Jack and Rose, the main characters in the 1997 movie Titanic, _____² real. Like all films “_____³ on a true story,” the movie _____⁴ its own fictional elements to historical events. But during the film, Jack and Rose do run into several characters based on real people—some of whom have far more interesting stories than the film addresses.

The movie’s writer and director, James Cameron, “_____⁵ to surround [the roles _____⁶ by Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet], particularly in first class, with real passengers,” says Paul Burns, vice president and curator for the Titanic Museum Attractions in Missouri and Tennessee.

Don Lynch, the historian for the Titanic Historical Society who also _____⁷ as the 1997 film’s historian, says Cameron _____⁸ these people in advance when he _____⁹ the script. On set, Lynch _____¹⁰ the actors about their historical characters’ accents, behaviors, and personalities.

understood coordinated were considered became was
played sank rescued claimed did died kept

One of these real-life characters _____¹¹ Margaret Brown, who was played by Kathy Bates in the film. Brown _____¹² known as the “The Unsinkable Molly Brown” because of her role during and after the Titanic disaster in April 1912. Once the Carpathia _____¹³



the Titanic survivors who’d escaped in the lifeboats, Brown _____¹⁴ with other first-class passengers to help the lower-class survivors. In one of her most memorable scenes in the movie, she tries, unsuccessfully, to persuade her under-filled lifeboat to row back and save more people. “There are true accounts saying that she _____¹⁵ that,” notes Burns.

Another prominent historical figure in the movie is Wallace Hartley, the violinist played by actor Jonathan Evans-Jones. Hartley is _____¹⁶ one of the heroes of the Titanic because, as the film shows, he _____¹⁷ his band playing as the ship _____¹⁸ to help people stay calm—most memorably with the song, “Nearer, My God, to Thee.”

“There was no effort to save themselves,” Lynch says of the band members, who all _____¹⁹ that night. “They _____²⁰ that the ship was sinking and that they _____²¹ needed to keep people calm, and so they just kept playing.” We know one of the songs they _____²² was “Nearer, My God, to Thee” because so “many people _____²³ to have heard it,” he says.

helped swam went down portrayed offered took dressed
rolled over refused didn't happen hit prevented



Captain Edward John Smith, too, _____²⁴ with his ship both in the movie and in real life. But historian Tim Maltin, who has written books and worked on documentaries about the disaster, argues it _____²⁵ the way it does in the movie.

According to some accounts, “Smith actually _____²⁶ a header dive off of the front of the wheelhouse into the sea and then _____²⁷ around helping people get to lifeboats,” Maltin says. “He was actually offered a seat on a lifeboat but he _____²⁸ to get on board because he was helping people out. He was completely heroic.”

The captain’s quick decision to seal the watertight doors, another real-life event _____²⁹ in the movie, _____³⁰ save lives, says Burns. Smith’s fast thinking _____³¹ the ship from sinking like it normally would,” he notes. If he hadn’t sealed the doors, the ship would’ve sunk towards the side where it _____³² the iceberg and then _____³³. It also would’ve gone down a lot quicker.

And finally, there’s American businessman Benjamin Guggenheim, who delivers one of the most memorable lines in the movie. When _____³⁴ a lifejacket, he refuses, explaining that he and his valet are _____³⁵ in their best suits and ready to go down with the ship like gentlemen. He then adds, “But we would like a brandy.”

11. Listen and answer the questions: *The Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster*.

1. When did the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster happen?

2. Where was the nuclear plant located?

3. Who was to blame for what happened?

4. Which Chernobyl reactor was destroyed by the accident?

5. How many people were killed immediately?

6. What does ARS stand for?

7. How many people were originally diagnosed with ARS?

8. How many people died as a result of ARS?

9. It was confirmed that 19 more workers subsequently died between 1987 and 2004 due to radiation exposure.

True _____

False _____

10. Though uncertain, a fraction of the thyroid cancers diagnosed since the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in patients who were children at the time are likely to be due to intake of radioactive iodine fallout.

True _____

False _____

11. Large areas of _____, _____, _____, and beyond were contaminated to varying degrees.

12. The Chernobyl disaster led to major changes in safety culture.

True _____

False _____

13. Translate into English.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Pobreza | _____ |
| 2. Asistencia médica | _____ |
| 3. Desigualdad de género | _____ |
| 4. Obesidad | _____ |
| 5. Sobrepoblación | _____ |
| 6. Intimidación | _____ |
| 7. Cambio climático | _____ |
| 8. Violación de derechos civiles | _____ |
| 9. Discriminación racial | _____ |
| 10. Corrupción política | _____ |
| 11. Desempleo | _____ |
| 12. Comportamiento antisocial | _____ |

14. Listen and identify each one of the social issues that is being talked about.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

15. Read the situations and identify the social issue each of them is referring to.

1. We had a situation at school. Jamie's teacher called. Apparently, some kids are constantly harassing him and calling him names.

2. It is estimated that by the next decade, there will be 8 or 10 billion people on earth, making sustainability a lot harder.

3. The pandemic caused hundreds and hundreds of businesses to go bankrupt, which in turn, left thousands of people out of work.

4. Jimmy overheard the interviewer say he'd rather pass on a handicapped person. He's easily one of the best fits for that position.

5. Wendy can't get surgery because she doesn't have insurance and she's out of work now. I wish I could help her, but I'm in a tight spot now.

6. My boss's brother went to rehab. He's a heroin user and last time he got into a fight at a bar and almost killed somebody.

7. Ice caps are melting and more and more species are going extinct as a result. If only governments would actually do something about it.

8. The mayor says they're doing everything in their power to help those in need, but honestly, they just keep getting richer while we have less and less.

9. Jenny just found out women get paid less than the men who do the same job at her company.

10. I was at a store and the alarm went off, the security guy immediately went for the black guy, who by the way, wasn't even near the exit.

11. I'm kinda worried about Lynn. She has a very poor diet, and she keeps gaining weight. Last time we were at the doctor, she was told her blood pressure is off the charts, and that at this rate she wouldn't last much longer.

12. Lenny just got another eviction notice. He can't even afford to get food most times. I'm really worried he'll end up homeless soon.

16. Listen and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F): *How Gender Inequality Affects Everyone.*

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Stereotypes begin in childhood. | T | F |
| 2. Gender stereotypes affect children's perception of themselves. | T | F |
| 3. Girls receive 8 times more attention in the classroom than boys. | T | F |
| 4. Children classify jobs and activities as specific to boys or girls. | T | F |
| 5. Gender stereotypes don't affect behavior and study choices. | T | F |
| 6. Girls are more likely to participate in organised sport. | T | F |
| 7. Men with tertiary education make less money than women. | T | F |
| 8. 1 in every 2 mothers experiences discrimination during pregnancy. | T | F |
| 9. Women retire with half the superannuation savings of men. | T | F |
| 10. This doesn't affect women's financial security, health and wellbeing. | T | F |
| 11. More older women are at risk of being homeless than men. | T | F |
| 12. Aboriginal women are more likely to die from family violence. | T | F |
| 13. Migrant and refugee women are often in bad work conditions. | T | F |
| 14. Many men find it difficult to live up to standards. | T | F |
| 15. Men are often offered extended parental leave and flexible hours. | T | F |
| 16. Men are more likely to open up and talk about their problems. | T | F |
| 17. Women are more likely to take their lives than men. | T | F |
| 18. Rural and regional women are at greater risk of poor health. | T | F |
| 19. Trans and gender diverse people may feel forced to hide who they are. | T | F |
| 20. They are at greater risk of mental illness and other forms of abuse. | T | F |
| 21. Women with disabilities are less likely to experience family violence. | T | F |
| 22. They can usually get jobs easily. | T | F |
| 23. They make less than men with disabilities. | T | F |

17. Translate the sentences using *be used to* or *get used to*.

1. Mi abuela está acostumbrada a levantarse temprano todos los días.

2. Fue difícil para mí acostumbrarme a vivir solo (a) después del divorcio.

3. Jenny estaba acostumbrada a hacer lo que se le daba la gana, pero la gente es mucho más exigente y organizada en la empresa donde trabaja ahora.

4. Joseph está un poco preocupado, pero es tan sociable que se acostumbrará a su nuevo estilo de vida en menos de lo que canta un gallo.

5. En el pasado, la gente estaba acostumbrada a vivir con pocas cosas. Ahora no pueden vivir sin un teléfono o internet.

6. Todavía no me he acostumbrado a vivir en una ciudad tan pequeña.

7. En mi trabajo anterior, estaba acostumbrado a que me dijeran qué hacer. Aquí tengo que acostumbrarme a tener iniciativa.

8. Los perros no están acostumbrados a la nueva comida.

9. No estoy acostumbrado (a).

10. Bueno, acostúmbrate. Esta es tu vida ahora.

11. Los seres humanos son adaptables. Nos podemos acostumbrar a lo que sea.

18. Read the definitions and write the corresponding political term.

1. _____: The group or political party that is in charge of a country or area.
2. _____: A political belief in which the state owns everything, a form of socialism.
3. _____: A piece of paper that lists all the options that can be voted for.
4. _____: A political system where the population of a country votes for the people that will lead them.
5. _____: The person who leads and represents a country.
6. _____: A system where the head of state is a king or queen.
7. _____: The list of everyone who lives in an area and can vote in an election.
8. _____: To take part in an election by selecting a candidate.
9. _____: A vote by the population of a country about a specific topic or piece of legislation.
10. _____: A person who has been elected to represent a constituency or someone involved with politics.
11. _____: The document that states the basic laws that govern a country.
12. _____: A draft form of a law before it has been approved by a vote.
13. _____: The contest between politicians to be elected.
14. _____: A person who wishes to be elected via a vote.
15. _____: The process of voting to select winners to fill a political position.
16. _____: To support socialist beliefs or to believe in promoting public welfare.
17. _____: The political party that is in a minority and does not form the government.
18. _____: A group of people with the same political beliefs.
19. _____: To support conservative beliefs or to believe in limited government.
20. _____: The deputy to a president who will become the head of state if the president can no longer do the job.
21. _____: A political system where one person (or group of people) has absolute power and there are no elections.
22. _____: An illegal change of government, often using force and often done by the military.

20. Read and answer the questions: *Politics in the UK.*



The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, which means that the Queen is the head of state but she does not actively participate in politics. The British people vote for the members of parliament and they make the laws and run the country for the Queen. The Queen then signs all the laws passed by the politicians but she does not have any responsibility for saying what the laws should be about.

The political leader of the UK is the Prime Minister, who is also called the PM. This person is the leader of the political party that has the most seats in the House of Commons. Normally in the UK there is one party with a majority in the House of Commons, which means they have more than half of the seats, that forms the government to run the country. Sometimes if one party does not have enough seats to form a majority, it will need to form a coalition with another party, and they will run the country together.

The UK is divided into many different constituencies, and each constituency is represented by one member of parliament, also called an MP. Nearly all the MPs in the UK belong to a political party. The two biggest parties are the Conservatives and Labour. There are then several smaller parties, such as the Liberal Democrats, Green Party, UK Independence Party (UKIP) or SNP (Scottish Nationalist Party). Some MPs may also be independents, which means they are not linked to any party.

Normally, there are elections every five years in the UK. The polling day is normally a Thursday. When there is an election, polling stations are set up all around the country so everyone can go and vote. Everyone who is on the electoral register has one vote. Most people go to polling stations where they get a ballot paper. On the ballot paper

there is a list of all the candidates that are standing for election, and the person needs to make a mark by the name of the person they want to vote for. When they have done this, they put their ballot paper in the ballot box.

In the UK, the candidate with the most votes in a constituency is the winner. They get to go to London and become an MP in the Houses of Parliament. It is their job to represent their constituents and try to run the country in a fair and proper way.

1) Who is the head of state in the UK?

- A) The President
- B) The PM
- C) The Queen
- D) The King

2) What happens when no party has a majority in the House of Commons?

- A) There is another election.
- B) A coalition forms.
- C) The Queen runs the country.
- D) Nothing happens.

3) Who can vote in an election in the UK?

- A) Everyone over 25 years old.
- B) Everyone who is on the electoral register.
- C) Everyone who goes to a polling station.
- D) Everyone that pays some money.

4) Who is the winner in an election in the UK?

- A) The person with the most votes.
- B) The person who worked the hardest.
- C) The person who is a member of the winning party.
- D) The person chosen by the PM.

5) Normally, how often are elections held in the UK?

- A) Every 3 years
- B) Every 4 years
- C) Every 5 years
- D) Every 6 years

21. Translate the collocations into English.

1. A cargo de _____
2. Avergonzado de _____
3. Celoso (a) de _____
4. Querer; disfrutar; fan de _____
5. Capaz de _____
6. Lleno de _____
7. Hecho de _____
8. Consciente de, al tanto de _____
9. Asustado de _____
10. Libre de _____

22. Complete the sentences with the collocations with *of* in exercise 21.

1. I don't know why Donald is so _____ me. I only got the job because I was more qualified. This is not about leverage.
2. They got a bespoke table from Italy. It's _____ marble. You know the most famous white marble can be found in the city of Carrara.
3. No worries. I just got off the phone with the manager. Your order will be shipped this afternoon _____ charge.
4. My boss asked me if I'd like to be _____ the office in Tulsa. He expects me to call him back with an answer in an hour.
5. Jane thinks Ryan is _____ her, and that's why he won't introduce her to his parents.
6. Trust me, you don't know what a jealous person is _____. My neighbor had to call the police on his girlfriend the other night.
7. No, I wasn't _____ any of these changes. When did you decide we would discontinue these candy bars?
8. It was so embarrassing. I went in there _____ new ideas and stuff, and they let me go in front of the whole staff.
9. Mom and Dad are not very _____ some of my friends. They say they're a bad influence on me.
10. Bam says he's not _____ anything, but he won't even walk near the reptile house.

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