



INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA FEDERICO SIERRA ARANGO
Resoluciones Dptales. 15814 de 30/10/2002 - 9495 de 3/12/2001
NIT: 811039779-1 DANE: 105088001750
Bello – Antioquia



TALLER CURSO REMEDIAL GRADO 8°	2020
RÚBRICA= 1. Nota del taller. 2. Nota de sustentación. 3. Nota de asistencia.	GRUPO: 8° 1, 2, 3
RESPONSABLE: Profesores Karen Présiga, Daniel Franco y Fernando Herrera	CUARTO PERIODO
INSTRUCCIONES: 1. Realice el taller. 2. Elabore una prueba sobre los tiempos pasado y futuro simple. 3. Asista a las explicaciones.	Fecha de entrega: Por definir

I. AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. ADAM CROCKER

1 Interviewer: Good evening, tonight on “The World Now” program we have the eminent scientist Dr. Adam Crocker. Good evening Dr. Crocker.

Dr. Crocker: Good evening and thank you for inviting me to in your program.

Interviewer: Thank you for coming. You won the International Science Prize recently. ⁵ When exactly was that?

Dr. Crocker: Two years ago, I won the Prize with Dr. Heinz Luttiger. **IT** was for our work in nuclear physics.

Interviewer: I know your work is very complex but can you tell us, in simple terms, why it won such an important prize?

10 Dr. Crocker: Well, **it** helped to produce the new generation of nuclear reactors. You know, they are more efficient than conventional reactors.

Interviewer: Yes, I see now tell us about yourself; where were you born? Did you want to be a scientist when you were at school?

Dr. Crocker: Hmm... I was born in Dundee, Scotland. My father was a car mechanic ¹⁵ so I didn’t want to be a scientist: I wanted to be a mechanic like **HIM**. I went to the local school and then to St. Andrew’s University.

Interviewer: Yes, interesting, but how did you become a scientist?

Dr. Crocker: I think I said I was interested in machines. Well, from there I became interested in science.

20 Interviewer: Really? Now then, you mentioned your colleague Dr. Luttiger a few minutes ago. How did you meet **HIM** and why did you decide to work together?

Dr. Crocker: I met Luttiger at a scientific conference in Zurich, Swizerland. His work was very similar to my own at that time. So, when Cambridge University offered me facilities for my reseach, I invited him to work with me.

25 Interviewer: He died recently, didn’t he?

Dr. Crocker: Yes, He was older than me.

Interviewer: Finally, Dr. Crocker, what was the secret of your success?

Dr. Crocker: Patience. I think. A good scientist must have patience.

Interviewer: Dr. Crocker, thank you very much indeed.

A. READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND THE TEXT. THEN, MARK EACH STATEMENT TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F)

1. Dr. Luttiger was Dr. Crocker's Colleague. (T) (F)
2. Dr. Crocker invented the new reactors. (T) (F)
3. The new reactors are not as good as the old ones. (T) (F)
4. Dr. Crocker is Scottish. (T) (F)
5. Dr. Crocker uncle was a mechanic. (T) (F)
6. Dr. Crocker always wanted to be a scientist. (T) (F)
7. Dr. Crocker met Dr. Luttiger in Switzerland. (T) (F)
8. Dr. Luttiger invited Dr. Crocker to work with him. (T) (F)
9. Dr. Luttiger is dead. (T) (F)
10. Dr. Crocker thinks patience is very important. (T) (F)

B. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER (a, b, or c) ACCORDING TO THE INTERVIEW

1. Dr. Crocker is =
 - a. An interviewer
 - b. A scientist
 - c. A mechanic
2. Dr. Crocker's work is =
 - a. Difficult to understand
 - b. Easy to understand
 - c. Impossible to understand
3. When Dr. Crocker was young He was interested in =
 - a. Cars
 - b. Science
 - c. Televisión
4. Dr. Crocker and Dr, Luttiger worked together =
 - a. At St. Andrew's University
 - b. At Zurich University
 - c. At Cambridge University
5. Dr. Crocker Thinks that a good scientist is =
 - a. Impulsive
 - b. Angry
 - c. Patient

C. REFERENCE (Los renglones están contados con números pequeños)

1. "IT" IN LINE 6 REFERS TO:
 - a. Dr. Luttiger
 - b. Nuclear physics
 - c. The prize
2. "IT" IN THE LINE 10 REFERS TO:
 - a. Dr. Crocker's work
 - b. An important prize
 - c. Simple terms
3. "HIM" IN THE LINE 15 REFERS TO:
 - a. Scientist
 - b. Dr, Crocker's father
 - c. A mechanic
4. "HIM" IN LINE 21 REFERS TO:
 - a. Dr, Crocker
 - b. Dr. Crocker's father
 - c. Dr. Luttiger
5. "I" IN LINE 28 REFERS TO :
 - a. Dr. Luttiger
 - b. The interviewer
 - c. Dr. Crocker

II. Sometime after the year 3000 you might hear the following conversation:

CHILD: Guardian, what was a family?

ADULT: Well, it was...uh...a group of people who lived....together.

CHILD: But what did they do?

ADULT: Er...they didn't do anything, they just...lived together.

CHILD: Oh, like our social unit x262?

ADULT: Not exactly.

Fiction? Perhaps, but figures from the United States of America make the future of the family doubtful. Thirty-eight percent of all first marriages end in divorce. Up to forty percent of all children born in the U.S.A. during the 1970's will spend part of their childhood in a one parent "family"; the one parent usually being the mother. In addition, seventeen percent of all children under the age of eighteen are now living in one parent families. To these frightening statistics must be added the decline of extended family. The extended family, with several generations living together under one roof, has now been replaced by the nuclear family. This new social unit consists

of parents and their children. The reason for this phenomenon are not difficult to see. Worldwide inflation means that large families are very expensive to maintain.

Women's liberation has meant that more women want to have jobs instead of looking after children at home. Also, in certain countries, such as India and China, governments are trying to persuade young people to limit the size of their families. Are we the last generation to enjoy family reunions and holidays?

Maybe not, what statistics tell us always depends on the ways they are interpreted. Also, there are always other sets of statistics to prove completely opposing arguments. So, more statistics from the United States tell us that eighty-eight percent of all American children grow up in families, and that in 1977, seventy-eight percent of them were living with both parents. Furthermore, almost sixty-six percent of all marriages last till death, and a large majority of people who do get divorced remarry within three years. A confusing picture, but, although the structure of families is changing, two things are clear. Firstly, the family is still alive and well. Secondly, no one has suggested any alternative which can consistently give children the affection and security they need.

(Taken from Reading and Understanding 1 Durán/Pearse)

A. Find the sentence into the reading that express future.

B. Choose the correct option according to the reading:

1. The child in the conversation:
 - a. Was a member of a family
 - b. Wants to be member of a family
 - c. Is a member of a family
 - d. Doesn't know what a family is
2. An extended family is a family with:
 - a. Only one parent
 - b. Two parents but no children
 - c. Parents, children and other members
 - d. Parents and a large member of children
3. The reason for the decline of the extended family is:
 - a. Worldwide inflation
 - b. Women's Liberation
 - c. Governments campaigns
 - d. A combination of a, b, and c.
4. A nuclear family is a family with:
 - a. No members
 - b. Only parents and children
 - c. Grandparents, aunts and uncles.
 - d. One or two children
5. Statistics from the United States:
 - a. Show families are growing

- b. Show families are dying
 - c. Show families are recovering
 - d. Do not give a clear idea of what is happening
6. "It" in the line two refers to:
- a. The year 3000
 - b. The guardian
 - c. A family
 - d. Social unit x262
7. "They" at the beginning of the second paragraph refers to:
- a. Family reunions
 - b. Us
 - c. Family holidays
 - d. Statistics
8. Statistics depends on:
- a. The ways are interpreted
 - b. The holidays
 - c. Opposing arguments
 - d. Governments
9. The extended family disappeared because:
- a. The problems of the siblings
 - b. The women's liberation
 - c. They enjoy their reunions
 - d. They are expensive
10. To give affection and security to children we need:
- a. A unit x262
 - b. A family
 - c. A reunion
 - d. A holiday

C. Take five sentences from the reading and change them to Simple Future. Write them in affirmative and negative form.

D. Write a short composition about your plans in the future. (10 lines)

Types of families.



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