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Trabajo Práctico N°13

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Páginas: 70, 71 y 72

Unit 6 - The senses.

Actividades: Corregimos la tarea para la casa. Avanzamos en la unidad con lectura de un texto y resolución de ejercicios de comprensión lectora de la página 70. Realizamos ejercicios de gramática en la página 71 y los ejercicios de vocabulario en la página 72.

R Reading

The brain: our sixth sense

Humans have five senses: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. We get 80% of our sensory information through our eyes. This makes sight our most important sense. The second most important is hearing. Although smell, taste, and touch are vital for many animals, humans don't rely on these senses for survival. If we lose our hearing or our sense of smell, we can use our sight to understand the world around us. But it's harder to replace our sight with the other senses.

Erik Weihenmayer became blind when he was 13, but that has never stopped him doing the things he loves. He first tried rock climbing when he was 16, and since then he's climbed hundreds of mountains. In 2001, he became the first (and only) blind person to climb Mount Everest!

Now, Weihenmayer climbs with the help of a BrainPort. The BrainPort sends pictures from a camera, via a micro-processor, to a pad on his tongue. Electrodes on this pad form shapes. The tongue feels the shapes, and sends information to the brain. The brain then transforms the information into simple pictures. The idea of the technology is that we "see" with our brains, not just with our eyes. The company that makes BrainPort is still developing the technology, but it already allows Weihenmayer to do things that used to be impossible - he can "see" a ball and play ball games with his daughter, and he can climb without help from others.

Craig Lundberg lost his sight when he was 24, and like Weihenmayer, Lundberg has continued to live an active life. Since losing his sight, he has run a marathon, completed a 550km bike ride, and climbed Mount Kilimanjaro! Lundberg was one of the first people to try the BrainPort, and he was excited about how the device might improve life for blind people. He was able to identify objects, read words, and walk without help when using the BrainPort.

Blind people can't replace their sight with other senses, but their other senses, especially hearing and touch, help them to understand what's around them. The BrainPort can add to this, by helping blind people to "see" their environment and objects around them.



1 micro-processor unit
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

1 4 56 What do the men in the pictures have in common? Read and check.

2 Label the parts of the BrainPort in the picture.
camera electrodes
micro-processor-unit pad

3 Answer the questions.

- Which is the most important sense, and why?
Sight, because we get 80% of our information from it.
- To survive, which two senses do humans need the most?
- What record does Erik Weihenmayer hold?
- What can Weihenmayer do now he has a BrainPort?
- What adventure sports has Craig Lundberg done since he went blind?
- What could Craig Lundberg do when he used the BrainPort?

G Grammar

The senses 6

Present perfect: *for* and *since*

1 4 57 Read the conversation. Why is the pool closed?

- Because it smells disgusting.
- Because it feels horrible.
- Because it looks awful.

Gavin: What's that smell?
Riley: The pool. Disgusting, isn't it? It looks bad, too.
Gavin: Yeah. How long has it smelled like that?
Riley: It's been like this since Friday.
Gavin: Really?
Jose: Yes, the pool's been closed for five days.
Riley: I heard they haven't cleaned it since last month!

2 Complete the chart.

Affirmative	It's been like this ¹ <u>since</u> Friday.
	The pool's been closed ² _____ five days.
Negative	They haven't cleaned it ³ _____ last month.
Questions	⁴ _____ has it smelled like that?

Stop We can use the present perfect to talk about an action or state that started in the past and that continues now. We use the present perfect and *for* to talk about periods of time. We use *since* to specify a point in time. I've been here for 20 minutes. I've been here since 10:30. We use *How long* ... ? to ask about the duration of the action or state.

3 Match the sentence halves.

- We haven't lost a game since
- Have you been here since
- Rudy has been at college for
- How long have I known you since
- Has Alice lived in L.A. for
- How long has

- you studied English?
- six o'clock?
- I joined the team.
- two years.
- Lara played soccer?
- ten years?
- we were five.

4 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- I have lived in New York for ten years.
- I've had this tablet _____ my last birthday.
- This store hasn't been open _____ long.
- We've been in this school _____ we were 12.
- Has she been here _____ 3:30?
- Have you liked soccer _____ a long time?
- I haven't felt well _____ I had breakfast.
- They've had the same teacher _____ a few months.

5 Write questions with *How long* and the present perfect. Write answers with *for* or *since*.

- you / live here?
I / live / here / I was three
How long have you lived here?
I've lived here since I was three.
- you / study English?
I / study / it / eight years
- we / be / in this class?
we / be / in this class / 9:30
- you / know / your best friend?
we / know / each other / ten years

6 3 58 Your turn

6 Ask and answer the questions in exercise 5 for you.

How long have you lived here?
I've lived here for fifteen years.
How about you?

→ METRO EXPRESS 114

V Vocabulary

Sleep

1 4 59 Look at the quiz and complete the gaps. Listen and check.

2 Do the quiz. Choose T (True) or F (False).

3 Add up your points. Look at the key and compare in pairs. Do you agree?

→ METRO EXPRESS 114

Are you a SLEEPY-HEAD or a NIGHT OWL?

feel sleepy lie in bed yawn

- I yawn _____ as soon as someone else yawns.
T () F ()
- I always _____ after school.
T () F ()
- I hate getting up. I _____ for hours on weekends.
T () F ()
- I _____ as soon as my head touches the pillow.
T () F ()
- I sometimes _____ at night.
T () F ()
- I _____ early on the weekend.
T () F ()
- I _____ a lot. I'm a heavy sleeper.
T () F ()
- I _____ about sleeping!
T () F ()
- After I _____ I just turn over and go back to sleep.
T () F ()

have a nightmare have dreams snore

2 4 60 Read the questions. Listen again and answer.

- What is the body clock?
- If high schools start after 9 a.m., what effects does it have on students' ... ? a sleep b behaviour c grades
- Complete the sentences at the bottom of the page.