

ENGLISH FOR TOURISM ESP BOOK 1

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INTRODUCTION	28
PROLOGUE	29
LESSON 1:	31
ECUADOR	31
TASK 1. Read and answer the questions:	31
TASK 2. Put the words in order to make a sentence.	32
TASK 3. Look at the adjectives below and decide which ones can be used to describe the weather, a city or people. Tick the correct.	32
TASK 4. Read and complete the sentences with some of the adjective in the table above.	32
TASK 5. Write a postcard about Ecuador to a friend who lives in another country	33
TASK 6. Discuss about the countries around Ecuador. Write down similarities and differences	34
LESSON 2:	35
GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF ECUADOR	35
COASTAL REGION	35
HIGHLAND REGION	36
THE AMAZON REGION	37
GALAPAGOS ISLAND	38
TASK 1. Read the text quickly and tick the topics that are mentioned.	38
TASK 2. Read the text again and underline the adjectives.	39
TASK 3. Using the adjectives describe your town	39
TASK 4. Read geographic regions of Ecuador. Complete the chart. What	

do you know about Ecuador?	40
TASK 5. Use the information in the chart and write a paragraph about Ecuador?	41
TASK 6. Find 10 words that are in the reading	42
TASK 7. Cross out the word that belong in the group	43

LESSON 3: 44

WEATHER IN ECUADOR 44

TASK 1. What is the weather like in each picture? Ask and answer questions, as in the example.	44
TASK 2. Tell your partner what clothes you wear when it is rainy, cold, warm, snow	45
TASK 3. Write 10 clothes in each category	45
TASK 4. Ask student and answer questions student b.	46
TASK 5. Write an email to your friend from a vacation spot. Write about:	47

LESSON 4: 48

DESCRIPTIONS 48

TASK 1. Do you know these places? Where are they located? How is the weather?	48
TASK 2. My favorite place in Ecuador	49
TASK 3. An international magazine has asked its readers to write about their countries. Write a short description of your country. Your description should be between 100 and 120 words. Use the information in the chart.	50
TASK 4. Using the adjectives below write sentences to describe a touristic place in your city	51
TASK 5. Choose two words from the pool that fit into each category and write them in column b.	51
TASK 6. Write the noun form of the adjective in the noun column and the	

adjective form of the noun in the adjective's column. 52

TASK 7. Using the adjectives and nouns write down sentences. 53

LESSON 5: 54

TOURISM AND TOURISTS 54

TASK 1. Read tourism and tourists and complete the chart 55

TASK 2. Read tourism and tourists and complete: positive and negative aspects about tourism 55

TASK 3. Think about more positive and negative aspects about tourism and add them in the table above. 56

TASK 4. Complete the sentences in column a with the letter of the correct word or phrase from column b. 56

TASK 5. In pairs talk about advantages and disadvantages of tourism. 57

TASK 6. Do you know the types of tourism? Match the type of tourism with its definition. 57

LESSON 6: 58

TOURISTIC PLACES IN ECUADOR 58

TASK 1. Look at the photos and write the name of these places 58

TASK 2. Answer these questions: 59

TASK 3. Choose a place and in pairs talk it 59

TASK 4. Choose one place and write a description 59

TASK 5. Look at the photo, write adjectives and verbs that describe it 60

LESSON 7: 61

LOCAL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION 61

TASK 1. Write the names of means of transportation under each picture. 61

TASK 2. READ AND MATCH THE NAME AND THE DEFINITION	62
TASK 3. In pairs discuss another means of transportation.	63
TASK 4. Read the text and complete the table	63
TASK 5. Read the sentences below and write true or false.	64
TASK 6. Look at the pictures and talk about these means of transportation in Ecuador.	64
TASK 7. Ecuador has different means of transportation. How is the transportation in your city? Write a description about it.	65

LESSON 8: **66**

TOURIST PLACES IN THE COASTAL REGION **66**

THE COSTAL REGION	66
TASK 1. Read the coastal region, what do the words in bold mean?	67
TASK 2. Read the coastal region and fill in with the missing words.	68
TASK 3. How much do you know about the tourist places below? What are the handicrafts they produce? Discuss them with your partner.	69
TASK 4. Put the places in the correct province	70
TASK 4. Complete the sentence logically.	70

LESSON 9: **72**

ATACAMES A TOURIST PLACE IN THE COASTAL REGION **72**

THE COASTAL REGION	72
TASK 1. What do you know about atacames? Discuss with your partner.	72
TASK 2. Complete the chart about the tourist places to visit in atacames	73
TASK 3. In pairs compare the information. What else can you add.	73
TASK 4. Use these words to write about atacames:	73

TASK 5. Tick the things you can do in atacames	74
TASK 6. Have you been in atacames? Complete the information below.	74
TASK 5. Work in pairs. Talk about your favourite place.	74
TASK 6. Write down about your favourite place. Draw it	75

LESSON 10: **76**

TOURIST PLACES IN THE HIGHLAND REGION **76**

THE ANDEAN REGION	76
TASK 1. Read and circle t if the statement is true or f if the statement is false.	77
TASK 2. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.	77
TASK 3. Order the sentences	78

LESSON 11: **80**

TOURIST CITIES IN THE HIGHLAND REGION **80**

TASK 1. In groups of four look at the pictures and talk about these places	80
TASK 2. Where are these places located?	81
TASK 3. Choose one place and write down about one place	81
TASK 4. Use the information above and write down about this place.	82
TASK 5. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the word pool.	82
TASK 6. Choose one place in the highland and draw a poster to a penfriend. Show all the touristic places	83

LESSON 12: **84**

TOURIST PLACES IN THE JUNGLE **84**

TASK 1. Do you like the jungle? Describe the picture and talk with your classmate.	84
--	----

TASK 2. Tick the things you can do in the jungle	85
TASK 3. Read and underline verbs and circle adjective THE AMAZON RAINFOREST	85 85
TASK 4. Read and underline verbs and circle adjective	86
TASK 5. Scrambled letters	86
TASK 6. Write a sentence using the words in task 3.	86
TASK 7. Write opposite of	87

LESSON 13: **88**

CUYABENO A TOURIST PLACE IN THE JUNGLE **88**

CUYABENO IS THE PERFECT PLACE!	88
TASK 1. Have you ever been in cuyabeno? Describe the pictures.	88
TASK 2. Read about cuyabeno and complete the text. Use the words in the box.	89
TASK 3. Read and answer these question	89
TASK 4. In pairs talk about another place in the jungle	90
TASK 5. Ask your classmate questions about it. Write down any interesting information	90
TASK 6. Report to the class the information you got	91

LESSON 14: **92**

AMAZING ANIMALS IN THE JUNGLE **92**

TASK 1. Find 10 animals that live in the jungle	92
TASK 2. Match the name and the definition	93
TASK 3. Write 5 things you have to do before going to the jungle.	94
TASK 4. Look at the pictures and organize a trip to the jungle. Explain the activities you can do.	94

LESSON 15: 95**TOURIST PLACES IN THE GALAPAGOS ISLAND 95**

TASK 1. Read and answer these questions. 95

TASK 2. Look at the picture and write the names of the animals 96

TASK 3. Get information about each animal: write about characteristic, habitat, food. 96

TASK 4. Tick the Galapagos national park rules 97

LESSON 16: 98**DESTINATION 98**

TASK 1. Where should these people go? In pairs talk about it. 98

TASK 2. Discuss the following questions with a partner. 99

TASK 3. Pairs talk about tourist places in Ecuador 99

TASK 4. Choose a place and write about it. Write about location, food, activities 99

TASK 5. Design a good brochure for tourists and present it to the class. 100

LESSON 17: 101**ACCOMODATION 101**

TASK 1. Choose the correct words/phrases to tell someone that you like or don't like something: 101

TASK 2. Write the correct word to complete each of the following sentences. Choose from the following options: 103

TASK 3. Tick the facilities you can find in a hotel 104

TASK 4. In pairs talk the things you take into account before booking 104

TASK 5. Vocabulary. Complete the words 105

TASK 5. Describe your favorite hotel 106

TASK 6. Match pictures with the names 107

TASK 7. IN PAIRS TALK ABOUT: WHICH ONE DO YOU LIKE AND WHY 107

LESSON 18: 108

MY LAST HOLIDAY 108

TASK 1. Answer these questions: 108

TASK 2. In pairs share information 109

TASK 3. Write sentences using the senses to describe your last holiday place. 109

TASK 4. Write sentences to express your emotions about your holiday place. 110

TASK 5. Write sentences to express your emotions about a place you do not enjoy. 110

LESSON 19: 111

FOOD IN ECUADOR 111

ECUADOR'S CUISINE 111

TASK 1. In pairs read talk about ecuadorian cuisine 112

TASK 2. Read Ecuadorian cuisine and complete the table below 112

TASK 3. Write different ingredients you need to prepare a dish from each region. 113

LESSON 20: 114

TRADITIONAL FOOD IN ECUADOR 114

TASK 1. Match the dishes with the region use: 114

TASK 2. In pairs answer these questions 114

TASK 3. Read about Ecuadorian food and tell which food you like. 114

TASK 4. Choose one region and write about its food 115

TASK 5. Write a recipe of your favorite dish 116

TASK 5. Vocabulary. Put the words in the list below in the correct group.
And add 5 more in each group. 117

LESSON 21: 118

STRANGE TASTES 118

TASK 1. Read. Where are the people in the picture? 118

TASK 2. Read again and write true or false 119

TASK 3. Read and repeat the verbs 119

TASK 4. Read and complete the sentences with the correct form of the
verb in task 3 120

TASK 5. Correct the sentences that are wrong 120

LESSON 22: 121

MUSIC IN ECUADOR 121

TASK 1. What do you know about ecuadorian music? Look at the pictures
and talk with your teacher and classmates 121

TASK 2. Read and match the sentences 121

TASK 3. Read and complete the chart with the appropriate information 123

TASK 4. In pairs ask and answer the questions 123

TASK 5. Complete the sentences about music. Use the word in the table
below 124

LESSON 23: 125

CULTURE IN ECUADOR 125

ECUADORIAN CULTURE 125

TASK 1. Read and discuss these questions 126

TASK 2. Read again and write your answers 126

TASK 3. Complete the information 126

TASK 4. Match the sentences 127

LESSON 24: 128

A FAMOUS FESTIVITY IN ECUADOR 128

TASK 1. In pairs, ask and answer questions about la mama negra 129

TASK 2. Read la mama negra complete the table 130

TASK 3. Read and write t true or f false 130

TASK 4. Answer the questions. Circle a. Or b. 131

LESSON 25: 132

MORE FESTIVITIES IN ECUADOR 132

TASK 1. Look at the pictures and talk about the festivity. 132

TASK 2. Answer the questions and write about one festivity 132

TASK 3. Look at the pictures and tell what celebration it is? 133

TASK 4. Read and put the question in the correct place. 133

TASK 5. Think in a celebration in the coastal region make a draft 135

LESSON 26: 136

RIOBAMBA 136

TASK 1. Read about riobamba and answer these questions: 137

TASK 2. Read again and complete the sentences 137

TASK 3. Complete the sentences about Riobamba. Use the words in the box 138

TASK 4. In group, answer these questions about Riobamba 138

TASK 5. Look at the picture and write a description 139

LESSON 27: 140**RIOBAMBA – ATTRACTIONS 140**

- TASK 1. Read and complete. Use these words: 140
- TASK 2. Write about another touristic place in Riobamba. 141
- TASK 3. A famous market in Riobamba. Work in pairs (student a and student b): use the information to ask and answer questions. 142
- TASK 4. Using the information above write about la condamine market 143
- TASK 5. Complete the table with information about tourist places in Riobamba 143
- TASK 6. Use this information to write about Riobamba 144
- TASK 7. Complete the story
The church of La Balbanera 144
- TASK 8. In pairs talk about la cathedral church 145

LESSON 28: 146**DIRECTIONS 146**

- TASK 1. Read and answer the questions. 146
- TASK 2. Use the information above and tell maria how to get there. 147
- TASK 3. In pairs tell instructions to go to: 147
- TASK 4. Draw a map and tell your classmate how you can go to different places 148

LESSON 29: 149**THE RAIN ROUT 149**

- TASK 1. Look at the picture. Do you know any town in the map? 149
- TASK 2. Which touristic places can you see during the trip? Tick them. 150
- TASK 3. Write the name of these towns under each picture: Colta, Guamote or Alausi. 150

TASK 4. Write about one town: location, celebrations, means of transportation, food, etc.	150
TASK 5. Read the trans-andean railway and complete the text with the words in the box	151
THE TRANS-ANDEAN RAILWAY	151
TASK 6. Read the history of the train. Complete chronology line	152
LESSON 30:	153
THE DEVIL'S NOSE	153
TASK 1. Read about the devil's nose and answer the questions.	154
TASK 2. Match the descriptions with the photos	154
TASK 3. Read and write adjectives and nouns that describe the places, experience, and feelings during a train journey	155
LESSON 31:	156
SMALL TOWNS	156
TASK 1. Read about palictahua, underline the adjectives, and circle the verbs.	156
TASK 2. Talk about another small town that you know	156
TASK 3. Write about the town that you know	157
LESSON 32:	158
TRADITIONAL DISHES IN RIOBAMBA	158
TASK 1. Look at the pictures and talk about food in Riobamba . Write the name next each dish	158
TASK 2. Work in pairs: ask and answer these questions	158
TASK 3. Using the information above a paragraph about your favorite food in Riobamba	159
TASK. 4 complete the recipe by using the words in the box	160

TASK 5. Write a recipe to prepare a typical dish.	160
TASK 6. Describe a bad restaurant experience	161
TASK 7. Find 4 typical dishes in Riobamba	161
TASK 8. Write 6 more typical dishes	161
TASK 9. A group of teenagers from another country are coming to visit Riobamba. Make a project about places to visit in Riobamba for them.	162

LESSON 33: **163**

CLIMBING THE CHIMBORAZO MOUNTAIN **163**

TASK 1. Look at the picture and talk with your classmate about it.	163
TASK 2. In pairs discuss about these questions	164
TASK 3. Write about chimborazo mountain. Use the information below.	164
TASK 4. Look at the picture and write the name of each mountain equipment	165
TASK 5. Using the information in task 4 give definitions about each one of the mountain equipment	166
TASK 6. Organize a trip to Chimborazo mountain	167

LESSON 34: **168**

EXPERIENCE: A CAMPING TRIP **168**

TASK 1. Read the story and put it in the correct order.	168
TASK 2. Read again and answer the questions.	169
TASK 3. In pairs, choose one of the pictures. Imagine you both went their last weekend.	170
TASK 4. Make up the story. Tell your story to the class.	170

LESSON 35: 171**THE LAST ICE MERCHANT** 171

- TASK 1. Do you know who he is? 171
- TASK 2. Look at the picture and describe what is he doing? 171
- TASK 3. Read about Baltasar and answers the questions 172
- TASK 4. Look at the pictures and tell what the relation between them is. Write a verb under each picture. 173
- TASK 5. Using the pictures write about baltasar's life 174
- TASK 6. Look at the pictures and talk with your classmates about baltazar achievements. 174
- TASK 7. What the video and write a summary about it 175
- TASK 8. Do you know another story as baltazar's life? Write about him or her 175

LESSON 36: 176**A FAMOUS ECUADORIAN** 176

- TASK 1. Complete the information. Do you remember this famous person? 176
- TASK 2. Read and check the information above 176
- TASK 3. Complete chronology line 177
- TASK 4. Using the chart write a summary 178
- TASK 5. Work in pairs can you find the words that doesn't belong in each list. 178
- TASK 6. In groups of four describe these pictures. Then talk with your teacher 178

LESSON 37: 179**LEGENDS 179**

- TASK 1. In pairs talk about one of these legends. 180
- TASK 2. Write about a legend in Riobamba. Choose one from the list. 180
- TASK 3. Look at the pictures and tell the name of the legend 181
- TASK 4. Read the story and order the sentences. 181
- TASK 5. Read again and complete this chart 183
- TASK 6. Look at the picture and write a story about this legend. 184

LESSON 38: 185**ECOTURISM IN ECUADOR 185**

- TASK 1. Look at the picture and describe it. Do you know where it is located. 185
- TASK 2. Read and complete the reading. 185
- TASK 3. Read positive and negative points about ecotourism and match the description with the sentences. 186
- TASK 4. Match the phrases and the definition 187
- TASK 5. In pairs talk about these ecotourism destinations. Which one would you like to visit? 188
- TASK 6. Choose one destination and write about it. 189

LESSON 39: 190**YASUNÍ 190**

- TASK 1. Discuss in pairs what is YasUnidos? 190
- TASK 2. Which of these words do you think will feature in the text below? 191
- TASK 3. Work in pairs. Answer the following questions. 192

TASK 4. Find expressions that mean the following	192
TASK 5. Match the word with the definition	192
TASK 6. Discuss about more groups in ecuador that are working on the forest protection.	193

LESSON 40: **194**

RECYCLE **194**

TASK 1. Read and complete the survey	194
TASK 2. Match these definitions: <i>waste, rubbish</i>	196
TASK 3. Discuss these questions	196
TASK 4. Write down advantages and disadvantages of recycling.	196
TASK 5. Create a campaign to promote recycle in your neighborhood. Talk about it in the class.	197

ANSWERS KEY	198
LESSON 1:	199
ECUADOR	199
TASK 1. Read and answer the questions:	199
TASK 2. Put the words in order to make a sentence.	199
TASK 3. Look at the adjectives below and decide which ones can be used to describe the weather, a city or people. Tick the correct.	200
TASK 4. Read and complete the sentences with some of the adjective in the table above.	200
LESSON 2:	201
GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF ECUADOR	201
TASK 1. Read the text quickly and tick the topics that are mentioned.	201
TASK 2. Read the text again and underline the adjectives.	201
TASK 3. Using the adjectives describe your town	201
TASK 4. Read geographic regions of Ecuador. Complete the chart. What do you know about Ecuador?	201
TASK 5. Use the information in the chart and write a paragraph about Ecuador?	202
TASK 6. Find 10 words that are in the reading	203
TASK 7. Cross out the word that belong in the group	204
LESSON 3:	205
WEATHER IN ECUADOR	205
TASK 3. Write 10 clothes in each category	205
TASK 4. Ask student and answer questions student b.	205

LESSON 4: 206**DESCRIPTIONS 206**

TASK 5. Choose two words from the pool that fit into each category and write them in column b. 206

TASK 6. Write the noun form of the adjective in the noun column and the adjective form of the noun in the adjective's column. 206

TASK 7. Using the adjectives and nouns write down sentences. 207

LESSON 5: 208**TOURISM AND TOURISTS 208**

TASK 1. Read tourism and tourists and complete the chart 208

TASK 2. Read tourism and tourists and complete: positive and negative aspects about tourism 209

TASK 3. Think about more positive and negative aspects about tourism and add them in the table above. 209

TASK 4. Complete the sentences in column a with the letter of the correct word or phrase from column b. 209

TASK 6. Do you know the types of tourism? Match the type of tourism with its definition. 210

LESSON 6: 211**TOURISTIC PLACES IN ECUADOR 211**

TASK 1. Look at the photos and write the name of these places 211

TASK 2. Answer these questions: 212

TASK 5. Look at the photo, write adjectives and verbs that describe it 212

LESSON 7: 213**LOCAL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION 213**

213

TASK 1. Write the names of means of transportation under each picture.	213
TASK 2. READ AND MATCH THE NAME AND THE DEFINITION	214
TASK 4. Read the text and complete the table	215
TASK 5. Read the sentences below and write true or false.	215
LESSON 8:	216
TOURIST PLACES IN THE COASTAL REGION	216
TASK 1. Read the coastal region, what do the words in bold mean?	216
TASK 4. Put the places in the correct province	216
TASK 4. Complete the sentence logically.	217
LESSON 9:	218
ATACAMES A TOURIST PLACE IN THE COASTAL REGION	218
TASK 4. Use these words to write about atacames:	218
TASK 5. Tick the things you can do in atacames	218
LESSON 10:	219
TOURIST PLACES IN THE HIGHLAND REGION	219
TASK 1. Read and circle t if the statement is true or f if the statement is false.	219
TASK 2. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.	219
TASK 3. Order the sentences	220
LESSON 11:	221
TOURIST CITIES IN THE HIGHLAND REGION	221
TASK 1. In groups of four look at the pictures and talk about these places	221

TASK 2. Where are these places located? 222

TASK 5. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the word pool. 222

LESSON 12: 224

TOURIST PLACES IN THE JUNGLE 224

TASK 2. Tick the things you can do in the jungle 224

TASK 3. Read and underline verbs and circle adjective 224

TASK 4. Read and underline verbs and circle adjective 224

TASK 5. Scrambled letters 225

TASK 7. Write opposite of 225

LESSON 13: 226

CUYABENO A TOURIST PLACE IN THE JUNGLE 226

TASK 2. Read about cuyabeno and complete the text. Use the words in the box. 226

TASK 3. Read and answer these question 226

LESSON 14: 228

AMAZING ANIMALS IN THE JUNGLE 228

TASK 1. Find 10 animals that live in the jungle 228

TASK 2. Match the name and the definition 229

LESSON 15: 230

TOURIST PLACES IN THE GALAPAGOS ISLAND 230

TASK 1. Read and answer these questions. 230

TASK 2. Look at the picture and write the names of the animals 230

TASK 3. Get information about each animal: write about characteristic, habitat, food.	230
TASK 4. Tick the Galapagos national park rules	231
LESSON 16:	232
DESTINATION	232
TASK 1. Where should these people go? In pairs talk about it.	232
LESSON 17:	233
ACCOMODATION	233
TASK 1. Choose the correct words/phrases to tell someone that you like or don't like something:	233
TASK 2. Write the correct word to complete each of the following sentences. Choose from the following options:	235
TASK 3. Tick the facilities you can find in a hotel	235
TASK 5. Vocabulary. Complete the words	236
TASK 6. Match pictures with the names	237
LESSON 18:	238
MY LAST HOLIDAY	238
TASK 1. Answer these questions:	238
TASK 3. Write sentences using the senses to describe your last holiday place.	238
TASK 4. Write sentences to express your emotions about your holiday place.	239
TASK 5. Write sentences to express your emotions about a place you do not enjoy.	239

LESSON 19:	240
FOOD IN ECUADOR	240
TASK 2. Read Ecuadorian cuisine and complete the table below	240
TASK 3. Write different ingredients you need to prepare a dish from each region.	240
LESSON 20:	241
TRADITIONAL FOOD IN ECUADOR	241
TASK 1. Match the dishes with the region use:	241
TASK 5. Write a recipe of your favorite dish	242
TASK 5. Vocabulary. Put the words in the list below in the correct group. And add 5 more in each group.	243
LESSON 21:	244
STRANGE TASTES	244
TASK 2. Read again and write true or false	244
TASK 4. Read and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in task 3	244
TASK 5. Correct the sentences that are wrong	244
LESSON 22:	245
MUSIC IN ECUADOR	245
TASK 2. Read and match the sentences	245
TASK 3. Read and complete the chart with the appropriate information	245
TASK 5. Complete the sentences about music. Use the word in the table below	245

LESSON 23:	247
CULTURE IN ECUADOR	247
ECUADORIAN CULTURE	247
TASK 1. Read and discuss these questions	248
TASK 4. Match the sentences	248
LESSON 24:	249
A FAMOUS FESTIVITY IN ECUADOR	249
TASK 2. Read la mama negra complete the table	249
TASK 3. Read and write t true or f false	250
TASK 4. Answer the questions. Circle a. Or b.	250
LESSON 25:	252
MORE FESTIVITIES IN ECUADOR	252
TASK 4. Read and put the question in the correct place.	252
LESSON 26:	254
RIOBAMBA	254
TASK 1. Read about riobamba and answer these questions:	255
TASK 2. Read again and complete the sentences	255
TASK 3. Complete the sentences about Riobamba. Use the words in the box	255
LESSON 27:	257
RIOBAMBA – ATTRACTIONS	257
TASK 1. Read and complete. Use these words:	257

TASK 5. Complete the table with information about tourist places in Riobamba	258
LESSON 28:	259
DIRECTIONS	259
TASK 2. Use the information above and tell maria how to get there.	259
LESSON 29:	260
THE RAIN ROUT	260
TASK 2. Which touristic places can you see during the trip? Tick them.	260
TASK 3. Write the name of these towns under each picture: Colta, Guamote or Alausi.	260
TASK 5. Read the trans-andean railway and complete the text with the words in the box	261
THE TRANS-ANDEAN RAILWAY	261
TASK 6. Read the history of the train. Complete chronology line	262
LESSON 30:	263
THE DEVIL'S NOSE	263
TASK 1. Read about the devil's nose and answer the questions.	264
TASK 2. Match the descriptions with the photos	265
LESSON 31:	266
SMALL TWONS	266
TASK 1. Read about palictahua, underline the adjectives, and circle the verbs.	266

LESSON 32: 267**TRADITIONAL DISHES IN RIOBAMBA** 267

TASK 1. Look at the pictures and talk about food in Riobamba . Write the name next each dish 267

TASK. 4 complete the recipe by using the words in the box 268

TASK 7. Find 4 typical dishes in Riobamba 268

LESSON 33: 269**CLIMBING THE CHIMBORAZO MOUNTAIN** 269

TASK 3. Write about chimborazo mountain. Use the information below. 269

TASK 4. Look at the picture and write the name of each mountain equipment 270

TASK 5. Using the information in task 4 give definitions about each one of the mountain equipment 271

TASK 6. Organize a trip to Chimborazo mountain 271

LESSON 33: 272**EXPERIENCE: A CAMPING TRIP** 272

TASK 1. Read the story and put it in the correct order. 272

LESSON 34: 274**THE LAST ICE MERCHANT** 274

TASK 3. Read about Baltasar and answers the questions 274

TASK 4. Look at the pictures and tell what the relation between them is. Write a verb under each picture. 276

LESSON 35:	277
A FAMOUS ECUADORIAN	277
TASK 3. Complete chronology line	277
TASK 5. Work in pairs can you find the words that doesn't belong in each list.	277
LESSON 36:	278
LEGENDS	278
TASK 4. Read the story and order the sentences.	278
TASK 5. Read again and complete this chart	279
LESSON 37:	280
ECOTURISM IN ECUADOR	280
TASK 2. Read and complete the reading.	280
TASK 3. Read positive and negative points about ecotourism and match the description with the sentences.	280
TASK 4. Match the phrases and the definition	282
LESSON 38:	283
YASUNÍ	283
TASK 4. Find expressions that mean the following	283
TASK 5. Match the word with the definition	283
LESSON 39:	284
RECYCLE	284
TASK 2. Match these definitions: <i>waste, rubbish</i>	284

TASK 4. Write down advantages and disadvantages of recycling. 284

AUTOR'S BIOGRAPHY 285

INTRODUCTION

English for Tourism ESP Book 1 is the first book of its kind to explore tourism in Ecuador. English for tourism book 1 explores topics relating to culture, music and tourist places, among others. English for Tourism explores this growing area of English for specific purposes. This book develops speaking, reading and writing skills. It considers a wide range of themes related to the teaching of English for Tourism, including methodological frameworks, and specific teaching methods. This book is a didactic resource for tourism students who want to improve their English communication skills in a work environment. It includes career-specific vocabulary and contexts.

The book “English for Tourism ESP Book 1” contains 10 lessons which include different tasks that considers topics like: tourism and ecotourism, ecological movements, touristic places, regions in Ecuador, typical dishes in each region, touristic attractions, weather, transportation, accommodation, destination and festivities.

PROLOGUE

Showing Ecuador to the world is a duty that not only the government has. Teachers and students need to learn how to promote the country as its most outstanding richness is tourism. For Ecuador to become well known in the whole world, it is necessary to do it in the global language: English. Hitting the target in each occupation is something all language teachers should try to do. ENGLISH FOR TOURISM - ESP BOOK 1 is a tool for teachers whose objective is to teach English for Specific Purposes (ESP) in the area of tourism.

ENGLISH FOR TOURISM - ESP BOOK 1 has forty different lessons, which contain readings with information about Ecuador's geography, tourism and ecotourism, gastronomy, weather, transportation, accommodation, destinations, and festivities. The readings are short and have been graded with simplified language for beginners.

Each of the lessons has different tasks, and they have a number of different types of strategies. They sometimes ask students to answer questions, unscramble sentences, match, fill in the blanks, and other activities that foster language learning. All the activities respond to the reading comprehension of the texts and include some basic grammatical structures that encourage the literal level of reading.

Finally, ENGLISH FOR TOURISM - ESP BOOK 1 is a practical textbook that has no order or defined sequence. Teachers can easily choose a lesson to match their school program or, due to the simplicity of some activities, use them as quick time fillers. It will be a means for the English teacher to help Tourism major students, learn to talk about Ecuador and its tourist attractions.

Carmen Cecilia Mejía Calle, M.A. TEFL
TEACHER – ESPOCH

LESSON 1: ECUADOR

TASK 1. Read and answer the questions:



Ecuador is located on the west by the Pacific Ocean it is boundaried with Colombia in the north and Peru in the east and south. Ecuador is in the continent of South America. Quito is the capital city of Ecuador. It has a population of 1,399,814. Spanish is the official language, and it is spoken by most of the population. Quichua and Shuar are also recognized as official languages. The currency is the US Dollar (USD).

1. **Where is Ecuador located?**

2. **What is the official language?**

3. **Is SUCRE the Ecuadorian currency?**

TASK 2. Put the words in order to make a sentence.

1. HAS/ ECUADOR/BEACHES/ WONDERFUL/.

2. AMAZING/ MOUNTAINS/ ECUADOR/ ARE/ THERE/IN/.

3. A/IS/TOWN/ NICE/ RIOBAMBA/.

4. BIG/GUAYAQUIL/IS/CITY/A/.

5. ARE/DELICIOUS /THERE/FOOD/.

TASK 3. Look at the adjectives below and decide which ones can be used to describe the weather, a city or people. Tick the correct.

CROWDED QUIET COLD DANGEROUS HOT FRIENDLY WARM SAFE

WEATHER

CITY

PEOPLE

TASK 4. Read and complete the sentences with some of the adjective in the table above.

1. Weather in Guayaquil is really _____.
2. People in Ecuador are very _____.
3. San Alfonso Market in Riobamba is _____ on Saturdays.
4. People from the coastal Region are very _____.

TASK 5. Write a postcard about Ecuador to a friend who lives in another country



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TASK 6. Discuss about the countries around Ecuador. Write down similarities and differences



LESSON 2:

GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF ECUADOR

COASTAL REGION



It is located on the west of the country. The Coastal Region has attractive beaches and resorts for tourists. The temperature on the coast is about 22 ° C. The principal products are bananas, coffee, cocoa, rice, soybeans, sugar cane, cotton, fruits, and other tropical crops.

HIGHLAND REGION



It is known as the Avenue of the Volcanoes. It contains several snowcapped mountain peaks, including Chimborazo, an extinct volcano rising 6,297 meters and the farthest point from the center of the earth, Cotopaxi, the second highest active volcano in the world, Pichincha, an active volcano overlooking the capital city of Quito, and the peaks of Cayambe, Antisana, Tungurahua, and the Illinizas.

The highland region is principally known for agriculture. Several of Ecuador's principal cities are located here, including the capital Quito; the beautiful historical city of Cuenca in the south, Otavalo with its famous indigenous market, and the towns of Baños and Riobamba.

A lot of parks are found in this region, along with a number of cloud forest reserves offering numerous opportunities for hiking, trekking, birdwatching and a number of other outdoor adventure activities. The average temperature is 12 °C to 18 °C.

THE AMAZON REGION



The Amazon is characterized by exuberantly green tropical forest. It is crossed by hundreds of winding rivers, estuaries and lagoons. There are innumerable varieties of flora. It contains 4,500 species of orchids, and many plants with medicinal value. Wildlife such as butterflies, bats, monkeys, sloths, parrots, macaws, river dolphins and caimans are easy to view.

The Ecuadorian Amazon offers a wide range of activities including swimming, canoe journeys, rain forest walks, bird watching, animal spotting and visits to local jungle communities.

There are small communities of Indians such as the Huaorani, Cofan, Shuar, and Siona-Secoya who live in jungle villages and carry on with many of their ancient traditions.

GALAPAGOS ISLAND



It is known as the Archipiélago de Colón, the Galapagos Islands consist of 13 main islands and 17 islets. It is located about 1000 kilometers west of the Ecuadorian coast. Galapagos Islands are famous for the unique species, remarkable marine life. Galapagos Islands have a population of nearly 40,000 people and receive around 160,000 tourists annually... they have created problems with invasive species and environmental contamination in a natural paradise.

TASK 1. Read the text quickly and tick the topics that are mentioned.

LANGUAGE	PEOPLE	HOTEL	MUSIC
MOUNTAINS	ISLAND	FOOD	CULTURE

TASK 2. Read the text again and underline the adjectives.

EXAMPLE:

The Amazon is characterized by exuberantly green tropical forest.

TASK 3. Using the adjectives describe your town



TASK 4. Read geographic regions of Ecuador. Complete the chart. What do you know about Ecuador?

• FOOD

• TOURISTIC ATTRACTIONS

• WEATHER

• IMPORTANT FACTS

TASK 5. Use the information in the chart and write a paragraph about Ecuador?

TASK 6. Find 10 words that are in the reading

BEACH RESORT PEAK VOLCANO MOUNTAIN
 AGRICULTURE MARKET PARKS FLORA
 MONKEY COMMUNITY ISLAND SPECIES
 PARADISE ENVIRONMENT UNIQUE

I	M	I	X	R	G	K	F	L	O	R	A	F	P
C	U	T	S	L	C	P	A	R	K	S	B	J	P
M	B	E	A	C	H	D	F	M	I	E	E	Q	T
K	P	T	P	M	A	R	K	E	T	X	V	I	D
A	R	J	L	K	C	O	M	M	U	N	I	T	Y
O	D	O	T	Q	V	O	L	C	A	N	O	M	A
P	G	A	G	R	I	C	U	L	T	U	R	E	U
V	A	D	I	S	L	A	N	D	N	S	W	B	P
R	E	S	O	R	T	S	P	E	C	I	E	S	W
U	N	I	Q	U	E	M	O	U	N	T	A	I	N
V	Y	Z	W	R	I	Z	M	O	N	K	E	Y	V
Z	H	M	U	B	D	S	R	P	E	A	K	L	F
A	F	A	E	N	V	I	R	O	N	M	E	N	T
I	G	J	H	I	V	P	A	R	A	D	I	S	E

TASK 7. Cross out the word that belong in the group

1. BIG SHORT BEAUTIFUL HOME

2. ADVENTURE EXPERIENCE EXPEDITION

3. BATS MONKEYS PARROTS PENGUIN

4. HUARONI COFAN SHUAR MONTUBIOS

5. BANANAS COFFEE COCOCA POTATOE

6. HAPPY SAD BIG BOOK

7. GUIDE RECEPTIONIST TEACHER OLD

8. COAST HIGHLAND QUITO AMAZON

9. COAST HIGHLAND QUITO AMAZON

10. COFFEE MILK CAKE TEA

LESSON 3: WEATHER IN ECUADOR

TASK 1. What is the weather like in each picture? Ask and answer questions, as in the example.

STUDENT A: what is the weather like in picture 1?

STUDENT B: it is hot and sunny



1. HOT AND SUNNY



2. WARM AND SUNNY



3. CLOUDY AND RAINY



4. WINDY

TASK 2. Tell your partner what clothes you wear when it is rainy, cold, warm, snow

T-SHIRT SHORTS BOOTS RAINCOAT GLOVES
SWEATER SCARF COAT

STUDENT A: What do you wear when it is raining?

STUDENT B: I usually wear a raincoat. What about you?

TASK 3. Write 10 clothes in each category



HOT AND SUNNY



WARM AND SUNNY

CLOUDY AND RAINY



SHORT

TASK 4. Ask student and answer questions student b.

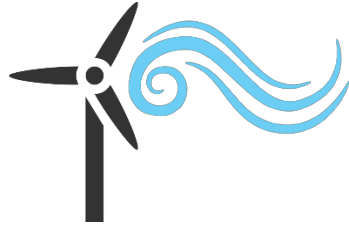
1. What is the weather like today?



A



B



C

2. What are you wearing?



A



B



C

3. Where is it raining?



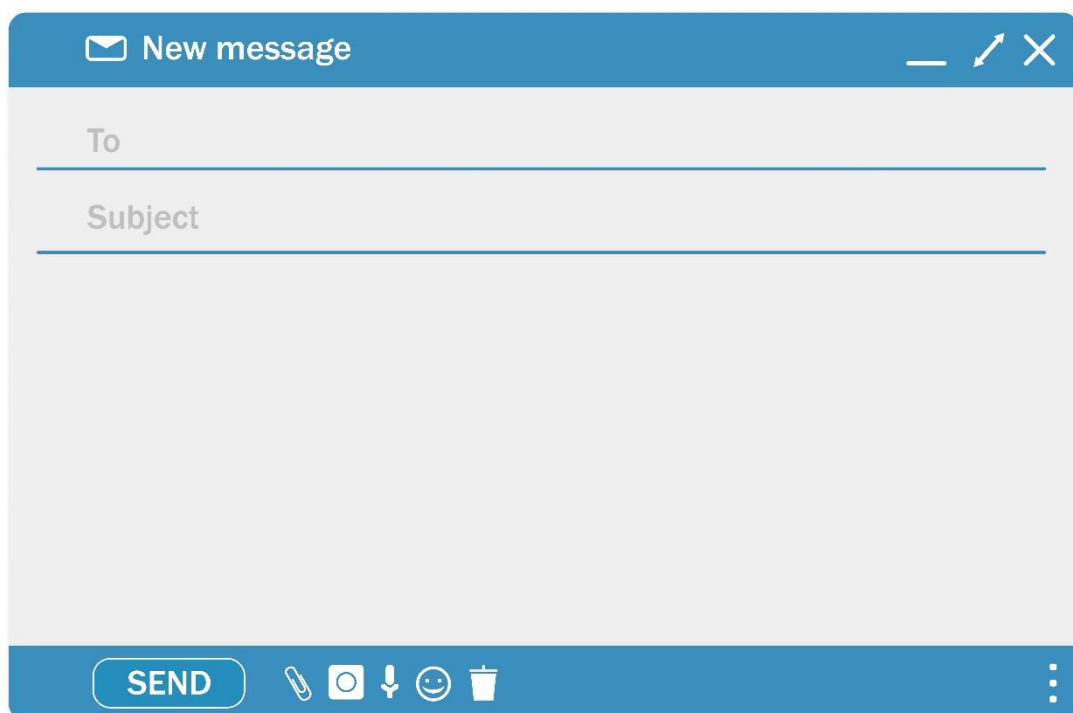
A



B

TASK 5. Write an email to your friend from a vacation spot. Write about:

WEATHER ACTIVITIES CLOTHES INVITING YOUR FRIEND



The image shows a digital interface for composing a new email. At the top, a blue header bar contains an envelope icon, the text "New message", and three icons: a horizontal line, a diagonal arrow, and a close 'X' symbol. Below the header, there are two input fields: "To" and "Subject", each with a horizontal line underneath. The main body of the email is a large, empty light gray area. At the bottom, a blue footer bar contains a "SEND" button in a rounded rectangle, followed by icons for attachments (paperclip), photos (camera), location (downward arrow), emojis (smiley face), and deleting (trash can). A vertical ellipsis menu icon is on the far right of the footer bar.

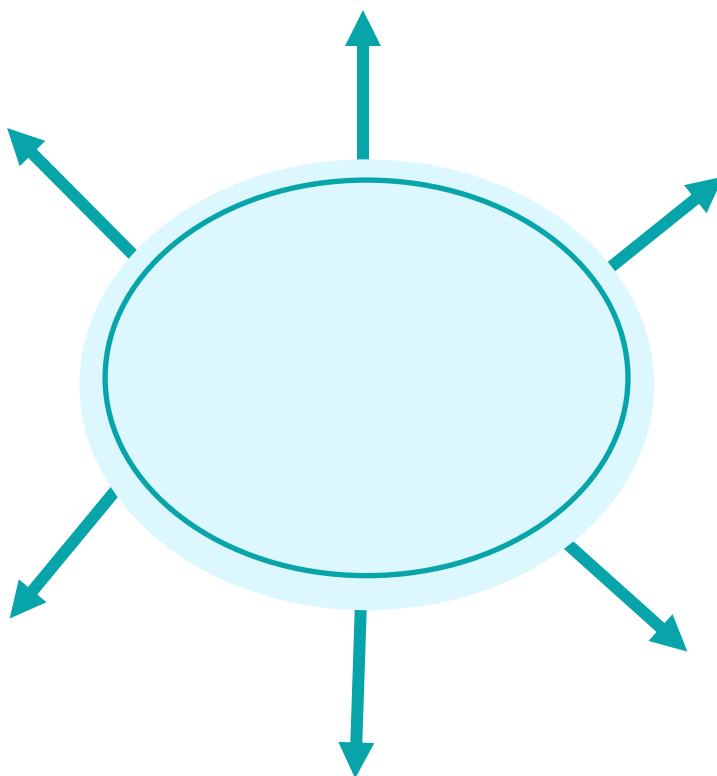
LESSON 4: DESCRIPTIONS



TASK 1. Do you know these places? Where are they located? How is the weather?

TASK 2. My favorite place in Ecuador

Think of your favorite travel destination. Write the name and give some adjectives that describe the place.



TASK 3. An international magazine has asked its readers to write about their countries. Write a short description of your country. Your description should be between 100 and 120 words. Use the information in the chart.

My favorite place is:



TASK 4. Using the adjectives below write sentences to describe a touristic place in your city

CHEAP • EXPENSIVE • BREATHTAKING • GORGEOUS • SAFE •
DANGEROUS • COMFORTABLE • QUIET • HOT CHILLY • CROWDED

TASK 5. Choose two words from the pool that fit into each category and write them in column b.

MOUNTAIN BEAUTIFUL HIKE SWIM BEACHALWAYS VAST
TENT ESPECIALLY WEATHER WALK HOME

CATEGORY	COLUMN A
NOUNS	
ADJECTIVES	
VERBS	
ADVERBS	

TASK 6. Write the noun form of the adjective in the noun column and the adjective form of the noun in the adjective's column.

NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
RESPECT	
EASE	
WISDOM	
SWEETNESS	
LUXURY	
SADNESS	
TIMID	
ADVENTURE	
VALUE	
PREDOMINATE	
RESPECT	
LUXURY	
TROUBLE	

i

TASK 7. Using the adjectives and nouns write down sentences.



a.



b. .

LESSON 5: TOURISM AND TOURISTS



When people travel to another place they have to stay in hotels and hostels. They eat in restaurants, cafes, and markets. People also need to move from and place to another and they need transport like buses, cars, boats, planes, bikes, and motorcycles. Tourists buy a lot of souvenirs and handicrafts in shops and markets.

But not all is positive, buses, cars and planes contaminate the environment. People also cause pollution because they throw rubbish.

TASK 1. Read tourism and tourists and complete the chart

PLACES OF
FOOD

SOUVENIER

TRANSPORT

ACCOMODATION

TASK 2. Read tourism and tourists and complete: positive and negative aspects about tourism

POSITIVE ASPECTS

TASK 3. Think about more positive and negative aspects about tourism and add them in the table above.

NEGATIVE ASPECTS

TASK 4. Complete the sentences in column a with the letter of the correct word or phrase from column b.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. Daily means ___	a) one that makes a tour for pleasure or culture.
2. Adventure means ___	b) a person or thing that travels.
3. Tourist means ___	c) a means of transporting.
4. Tourism means ___	d) an unusual and exciting, typically hazardous, experience or activity.
5. Hotel ___	e) an establishment where meals are served to customers.
6. Traveler ___	f) an art, craft, or trade.
7. Transport ___	g) a store for the sale of food
8. Restaurant ___	h) every day
9. Market ___	i) a commercial establishment offering lodging to travelers.
10. Handicraft ___	J. the commercial an operation of vacations and visits to places of interest.

TASK 5. In pairs talk about advantages and disadvantages of tourism.

"Tourism promotes international connections which can increase business opportunities"



TASK 6. Do you know the types of tourism? Match the type of tourism with its definition.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|------------------------|
| Adventure tourism | • to celebrate religious event or visit important religious places | monuments or museums |
| Cultural tourism | • to explore distant places or do extreme activities | skiing or snowboarding |
| Ecotourism | • to look after your body and mind | the beach |
| Health tourism | • to learn about history, art and people's lifestyles | rainforests |
| Religious tourism | • to relax and have fun | spa resorts |
| Recreational tourism | • to take ethical and responsible trips to natural environments | Las Lajas |

LESSON 6:

TOURISTIC PLACES IN ECUADOR

Ecuador is considered one of the 17 countries where the greatest biodiversity of the planet is concentrated. Where would you like you like to go?

TASK 1. Look at the photos and write the name of these places



a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____



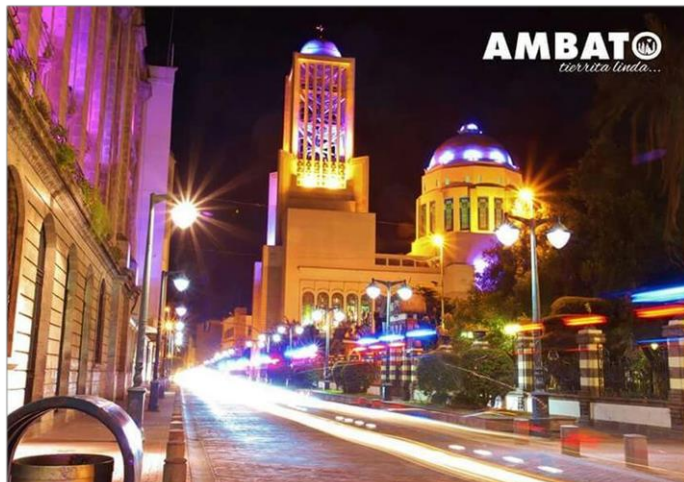
e. _____

TASK 2. Answer these questions:

- Where are these places located?
- What can you enjoy in each place?
- Why do people have to visit these places?
- What is the typical food in each place?

TASK 3. Choose a place and in pairs talk it**TASK 4. Choose one place and write a description**

TASK 5. Look at the photo, write adjectives and verbs that describe it



VERBS

ADJECTIVES

LESSON 7: TRANSPORTATION

The Sierra Region still plays an important role in transportation throughout the country. The Pan-American Highway crosses it from North to South. Means of transportation is any of the different kinds of transport facilities used for moving goods and people from one location to the other. The means of transportation is interchangeably used with the mode of transport.

The means of transportation are bus, train, airplane, ship, car, etc. while the mode of transportation refers to road, air, sea/ocean, etc.

TASK 1. Write the names of means of transportation under each picture.



a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____



e. _____



f. _____

TASK 2. READ AND MATCH THE NAME AND THE DEFINITION

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		DEFINITION
1. Taxi	—	a) It is used in certain towns, especially in rural areas where there are many dirt roads, they act as taxis.
2. Canoe	—	b) A vehicle that is designed for air travel
3. Plane	—	c) a light narrow boat with both ends sharp that is usually propelled by paddling
4. Bike	—	d) they are usually slow and crowded, but they are also very cheap. You can get around most towns for \$0.30. They travel to nearby villages.
5. Bus	—	e) is a pedal-powered two-wheeled vehicle?
6. Truck	—	f) a car with a driver who you pay to take you somewhere.

TASK 3. In pairs discuss another means of transportation.

I think _____

**TASK 4. Read the text and complete the table**

Taxis are quick and efficient for short journeys, but they can be expensive. If you want to be free to travel when and where you like, car hire can offer good value. You pay a daily or weekly rate for hiring a car, plus fuel costs and you choose the kind of car you want, but most are bad for the environment. Adventurous tourists can rent a motorbike, moped or bicycle. These are cheaper and more environmentally friendly but watch out for traffic or people stealing your bike! For people on a budget, public transport is a good and green option. Cities usually have a choice of underground, buses, trains, and sometimes trams and cable cars too. In small towns, the options are more limited. Cost and convenience vary a lot in different places, Of course if you want to save your money and the planet, you could always walk!

MODE OF TRANSPORT	POSITIVE THINGS	NEGATIVE THINGS

TASK 5. Read the sentences below and write true or false.

- a. Cars are safer than planes. _____
- b. Planes are more comfortable than trains. _____
- c. Motorcycles are noisier than cars. _____
- d. Ships are faster than planes. _____
- e. Motorcycles are more dangerous than cars. _____
- f. Cars are slower than trains. _____

TASK 6. Look at the pictures and talk about these means of transportation in Ecuador.



Where are they used?

Are they dangerous?

How much do they cost?

TASK 7. Ecuador has different means of transportation. How is the transportation in your city? Write a description about it.



LESSON 8:

TOURIST PLACES IN THE COASTAL

THE COSTAL REGION



Ecuador's coast is a composition of beautiful lush green mangrove forests, a **jungle**, crystal clear waters, white sandy beaches, and many quaint fishing **villages**. Coastal Region plays a big role in Ecuador's economy and cuisine, delivering tons of **seafood** daily and entertaining the many tourists that visit each year.

The Ecuadorian coast has a very hot and humid **climate**, with temperatures averaging 25°C to 31°C. The rainy **season** is during the months of December to May, when it is warmer and very humid. The dry season is a little less humid, but it isn't dry at all.

There are four provinces that make up Ecuador's coastal region: Esmeraldas, Manabi, Guayas, and El Oro.

Esmeraldas, also known as 'the Green Province', is situated in the northwestern corner of Ecuador. Its cultural richness and beautiful, untouched **landscapes** are a primary lure for tourists.

Manabí is known for its beautiful beaches, quaint fishing villages, commercial centers such as Manta, which is the country's second largest port, and Machalilla National Park, with its rich **vegetation** and varied species of fauna. It also produces many handicrafts and is known worldwide for its pottery and **panama hats**.

Guayaquil is the largest city on the Ecuadorian coast and the economic center of the country. The huge **iguanas** have taken over Seminario Park. Guayaquil is the country's most cosmopolitan city.

El Oro, famous for its abundant production of high-quality bananas, El Oro is a primarily **agriculture**, commercial province and is home to one of the nation's major ports, Puerto Bolívar. With calm-water, mangrove-backed beaches, the island of Jambelí is one of the Province's most popular tourist attraction.

TASK 1. Read the coastal region, what do the words in bold mean?

Jungle means _____

Villages _____

Seafood _____

Climate _____

Season _____

Landscapes _____

Vegetation _____

Panama hats _____

Agriculture _____

Iguanas _____

TASK 2. Read the coastal region and fill in with the missing words.

1. Ecuador's coast is a composition of beautiful lush green _____ forests, a jungle, crystal clear waters, white sandy _____ and many quaint fishing _____.
2. The rainy season is during the months of _____ to _____ when it is warmer and very _____.
3. There are four provinces that make up Ecuador's coastal region: _____, _____ Guayas, and _____.
4. Esmeraldas, also known as 'the Green Province', is situated in the northwestern corner of Ecuador. Its cultural richness and beautiful, untouched **landscapes** are a primary lure for tourists.
5. People in Manabí produce many _____ and is known worldwide for its pottery and _____.
6. The huge _____ have taken over Seminario Park. _____ is the country's most cosmopolitan city.
7. El Oro, famous for its abundant production of high-quality _____.

8. El Oro is a primarily _____ commercial province and is home to one of the nation's major ports, _____.

TASK 3. How much do you know about the tourist places below? What are the handicrafts they produce? Discuss them with your partner.

PLACE	HANDICRAFTS	PRODUCTS
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

TASK 4. Put the places in the correct province

PUYANGO PETRIFIED FOREST SANTA CLARA ISLAND
 JARAMIJÓ JIPIJAPA MANTE MONTECRISTI PAJÁN
 PEDERNALES HUAQUILLAS LAS LAJAS MACHALA ZARUMA
 LA ROTONDA MALECÓN 2000 CERRO SANTA ANA
 MALECON DEL SALADO

ESMERALDAS	MANABI	GUAYAS	EL ORO

TASK 4. Complete the sentence logically.

1. *Panama Hats, ponchos, keychains* are _____.
 a. Souvenirs b. products c. goods
2. *Guayaquil, Esmeraldas, Manta* are _____.
 a. Towns b. beaches c. cities

3. *Beaches are Malecon are*_____.
- a. Tourist attractions b. locations c. rivers
4. *Bananas, coffee, plantain are*_____.
- a. Products from the coastal region.
b. Products from the highland region.
c. Products from the amazon region.

LESSON 9:

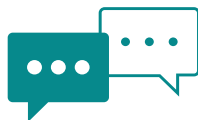
ATACAMES A TOURIST PLACE IN THE COASTAL REGION

THE COASTAL REGION



Atacames is the largest natural beach of Ecuador. It is the most visited resort in the province of Esmeraldas. It is a large urban beach with golden sands, where pubs and bars will provide everything you need to relax and rest. Its beaches are exuberant, and richness of black folklore manifestation, its food is fantastic, you can enjoy the most delicious dishes from the sea.

TASK 1. What do you know about atacames? Discuss with your partner.



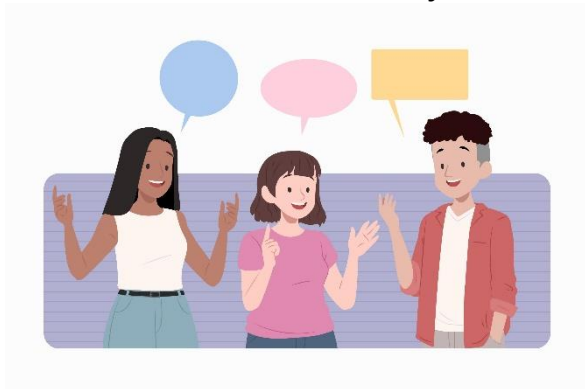
TASK 2. Complete the chart about the tourist places to visit in atacames



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

TASK 3. In pairs compare the information. What else can you add.

My classmate's
information



TASK 4. Use these words to write about atacames:

Tonsupa, highway Autopista del Sol, gastronomy, beach, sunny days.

- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

TASK 5. Tick the things you can do in atacames

- _____ Go surfing
- _____ Climb mountains
- _____ Eat seafood
- _____ Swim in the sea
- _____ Kayaking
- _____ Bungee jumping

TASK 6. Have you been in atacames? Complete the information below.

- a) Where is it located? _____
- b) Why is it famous? _____
- c) How can people go
there? _____
- d) What activities can
you do there? _____
- e) Is it a relaxing place? _____

TASK 5. Work in pairs. Talk about your favourite place.

Tonsupa is my favorite place. It is in _____

TASK 6. Write down about your favourite place. Draw it



LESSON 10:

TOURIST PLACES IN THE HIGHLAND REGION

THE ANDEAN REGION



The Andean region is the most visited region in Ecuador because of its cultural and natural diversity highlands, mountain lakes, active volcanoes, thermal baths, Indian markets, and colonial towns. Mountains and valleys of the high Andes form the heart of Ecuador. Quito, the capital of the country.

This region possesses the most developed tourist industry, providing a wide range of accommodations, culinary options, shopping opportunities and cultural festivals, all easily accessible. In addition, some cities like Quito, Otavalo and Baños are considered the principal infrastructure supporting tourism. In these cities you can expect to find a wide selection of restaurants, hotels, and activities to do. On the other hand, most popular volcanoes are Cotopaxi, Pichincha, and Chimborazo are visited by tourists. Another point of interest is the Avenue of Volcanoes which consists of many volcanoes some of them are still active.

TASK 1. Read and circle t if the statement is true or f if the statement is false.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| T | F | Guayaquil is located in the Highland Region. |
| T | F | Quito, the capital of the country. |
| T | F | Quito, Otavalo and Baños are considered travelers' meccas. |
| T | F | Volcanoes are active. |
| T | F | There are a lot of Indian markets. |
| T | F | The Andean region is also known as The Highland. |
| T | F | There are a lot of lakes, valleys, and mountains in the Highland Region. |
| T | F | This region possesses Ecuador's most developed tourist industry. |
| T | F | There are beaches in the highland region. |
| T | F | It is hot in the highland region. |

TASK 2. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

- the Avenue of Volcanoes which consists of many (*volcanoes / beaches*) some of which are still active.
- The (*climate/temperature*) varies according to the altitude and time of year.
- El Arenal (*desert/valley*) is a region of the Bolívar province in Ecuador.
- Mindo-Nambillo (*Ecological/ Tourist*) Reserve is located two hours north of Quito
- The reserve is a (*market /protected*) area that guards a wide variety of vegetation and animals.
- The official name of Riobamba is (*San Francisco/San Pedro*) de Riobamba.

7. El Cajas National (volcano / park) is unique and amazing.
8. San Gabriel is a magical (town/ city) located in the Carchi province, northern Ecuador.
9. The Tourist Attractions of Baños de Agua Santa in Tungurahua is an ideal destination to experience the (adventure/ risk) in Ecuador.
10. Loja is one of the (newest/oldest) and rich in culture and history provinces of Ecuador.

TASK 3. Order the sentences

1. haciendas. /Its/ and/ natural/ diversity / grassy /highlands, / cloud forests, /mountain lakes, / active volcanoes, /thermal baths, /Indian markets, /colonial towns and /cultural / spans/

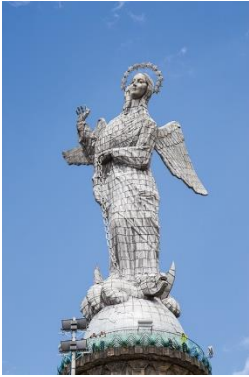
2. tourism. /to Quito, / and Baños/ are/ considered /travelers' /meccas, /boasting/ an extensive /infrastructure supporting/ Otavalo/ In addition/

3. Chimborazo. /most/ popular/ volcanoes/ While, / are /Cotopaxi, /
Pichincha, /and/

4. Region. /Guayaquil /is / in/ the /Coastal / located/

LESSON 11: TOURIST CITIES IN THE HIGHLAND REGION

TASK 1. In groups of four look at the pictures and talk about these places



a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____

TASK 2. Where are these places located?



TASK 3. Choose one place and write down about one place

City: _____

Location: _____

Places to visit: _____

Things to do:

Food:



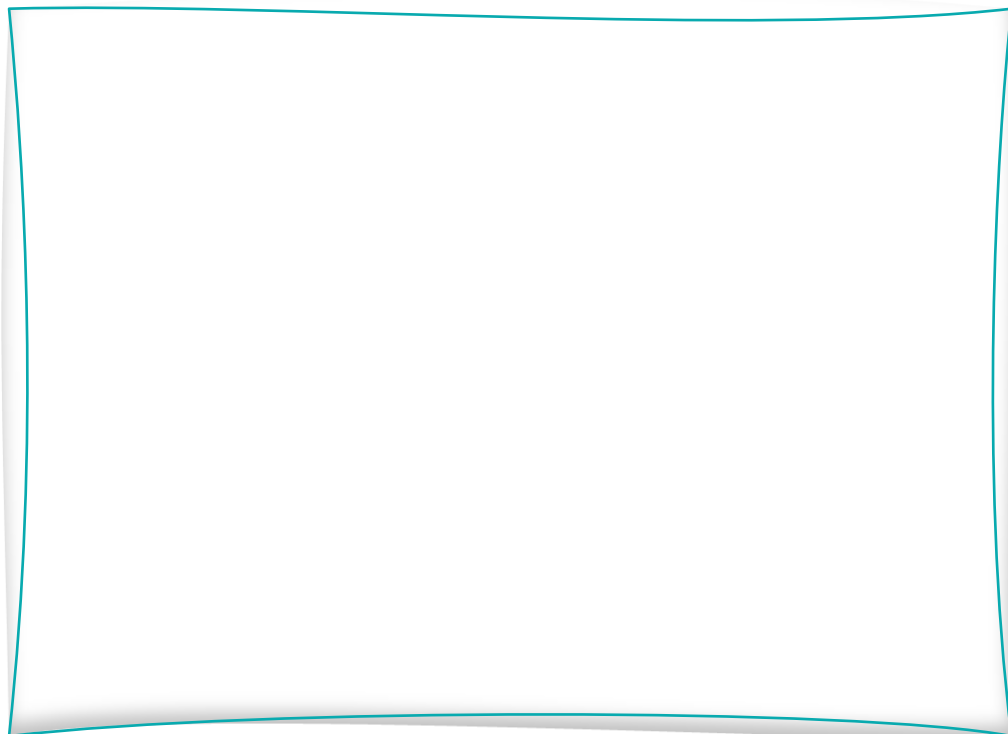
TASK 4. Use the information above and write down about this place.

TASK 5. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the word pool.

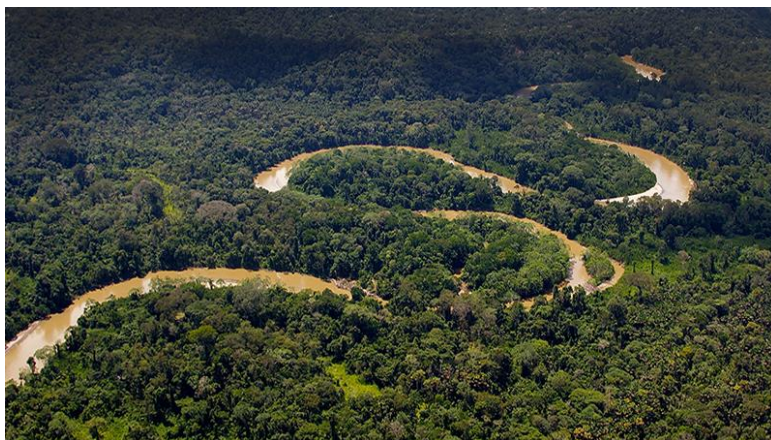
CUENCA QUITO IBARRA AMBATO RIOBAMBA
CAYAMBE TULCAN LATACUNGA

- a. _____ was the birthplace of three notable Ecuadorians: Juan Montalvo, a noted essayist of the 19th century, Juan León Mera, the author of the country's national anthem, and Juan Benigno Vela, a key figure in the Ecuadorean independence movement.
- b. _____ is famous for its colorful festivals, distinct food, and breathtaking scenery. It is known for a rich intellectual, artistic, and philosophical tradition that matches its colonial architecture.
- c. _____ The Cayambe Coca ecological reserve is distributed in the provinces of Pichincha, Imbabura, Napo and Sucumbios.
- d. _____ The Black Mama festivity is a relevant cultural phenomenon, representing a symbiosis of indigenous, Spanish and African cultures in Latacunga.
- e. _____ The trans-Andean railway is spectacular attraction for domestic and foreign tourists that want to see the variety of climates and cultural and natural scenery of the central valley, which is known as the Avenue of the Volcanoes.

TASK 6. Choose one place in the highland and draw a poster to a penfriend. Show all the touristic places



LESSON 12: TOURIST PLACES IN THE JUNGLE



TASK 1. Do you like the jungle? Describe the picture and talk with your classmate.



TASK 2. Tick the things you can do in the jungle

- _____ Go to the discotheque
- _____ Swimming or canoeing
- _____ Visit local people
- _____ See exotic animals
- _____ Go shopping
- _____ Travel by bus

TASK 3. Read and underline verbs and circle adjective**THE AMAZON RAINFOREST**

The Amazon rainforest is the largest tropical forest on Earth, crossed by rivers which flow into the Amazon. The Ecuadorian part of this great forest, also known as "el Oriente", is an extremely diverse region due to the different altitudinal tiers close to the Andes. This coupled with its tropical temperature, high rainfall and rugged topography, originates a high level of biodiversity and endemism.

This rainforest is home to thousands of indigenous inhabitants, who make up nearly 200 distinct nations, including the Siona, Secoya, Cofan, Shuar, Zaparo,

Huaorani, and Quichua. The indigenous tribes that live in Ecuador's rainforest are the ancient keepers and guardians of the world's biological heritage.

TASK 4. Read and underline verbs and circle adjective

Walk

TASK 5. Scrambled letters

- a. TANOIRRESF _____
- b. LROTPIAC _____
- c. LLTTIUDINAA _____
- d. EDVIESR _____
- e. TTMPRREEAUE _____
- f. TTNNHBIIAAS _____
- g. GNONDUIIES _____
- h. TANNCIE _____
- i. EEHIAGRT _____
- j. OMHE _____

TASK 6. Write a sentence using the words in task 3.

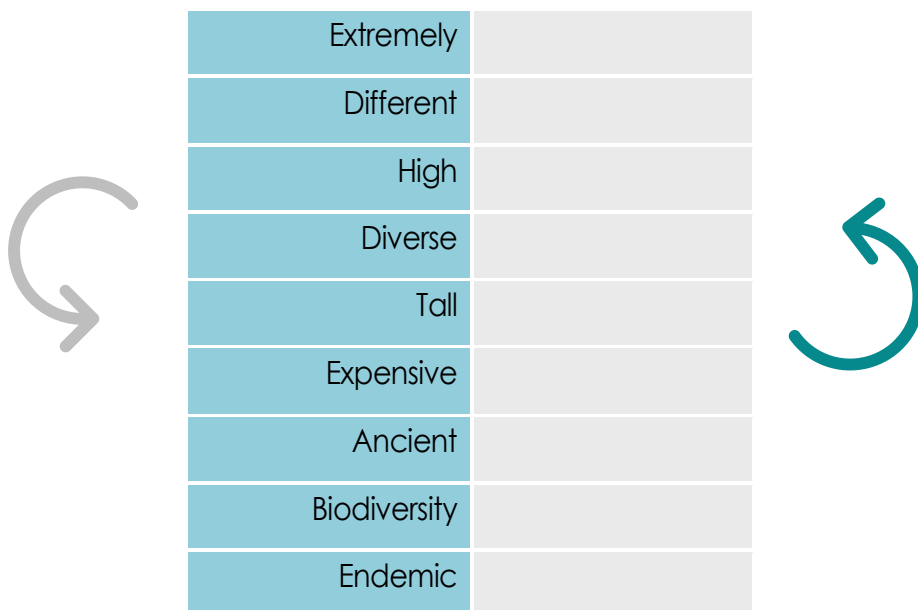
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

9. _____

10. _____.

TASK 7. Write opposite of

	Extremely	
	Different	
	High	
	Diverse	
	Tall	
	Expensive	
	Ancient	
	Biodiversity	
	Endemic	



LESSON 13: CUYABENO A TOURIST PLACE IN THE JUNGLE

CUYABENO IS THE PERFECT PLACE!



TASK 1. Have you ever been in cuyabeno? Describe the pictures.



TASK 2. Read about cuyabeno and complete the text. Use the words in the box.

CLIMATE GREAT TOTAL OF ANIMALS SEASON
PEOPLE

Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve is a _____ place to visit and explore the jungle. It is the second largest national park in Ecuador with _____ 603,380 ha. The reserve has a variety of different ecosystems. Cuyabeno Reserve provides habitat for over 500 species of birds, 10 species of monkeys, anacondas, caimans, jaguars, pink river dolphins, manatees, fishes, armadillos and many more _____. The Siona _____ is an indigenous tribe living on the area. Cuyabeno Reserve has two seasons. The rainy season is from March to August and the dry _____ is from September to February. Also during the dry season, it can rain because the _____ in the Cuyabeno Reserve is a tropical rain-forest.

TASK 3. Read and answer these question

1. Where is Cuyabeno located?
2. How many species are there in Cuyabeno reserve?
3. Name some animals you can find there.
4. How many seasons have Cuyabeno reserve?

TASK 4. In pairs talk about another place in the jungle



TASK 5. Ask your classmate questions about it. Write down any interesting information

FIND SOMEONE WHO...?	NAME	NOTES
Has been in Tena?		
Has eaten Chontacuros?		
Has swum in a river?		
Has walked for hours?		
Has seen anacondas?		
Has climbed a tree?		
Has slept on a tree?		
Has drunk chicha		

TASK 6. Report to the class the information you got

Ana has travelled to Tena. She has been living there for two years.

LESSON 14: AMAZING ANIMALS IN THE JUNGLE



The Ecuadorian Amazon has over 300 species of mammals, 800 species of fish, 1 600 species of birds, and 350 species of reptiles. Some of these amazing animals include monkeys, piranhas, anacondas, tapirs, jaguars, and iguanas.

TASK 1. Find 10 animals that live in the jungle

BEAR JAGUAR MACAW MONKEY OCELOT
PARROT TAPIR

M	A	C	A	W	I	C
M	O	C	E	L	O	T
R	B	E	A	R	U	W
P	A	R	R	O	T	S
E	T	A	P	I	R	S
J	A	G	U	A	R	B
M	O	N	K	E	Y	H

TASK 2. Match the name and the definition

PARROT MACAW JAGUAR ANACONDA OCELOT

- a) _____ a large semiaquatic constricting snake (*Eunectes murinus*) of the boa family
- b) _____ a large long-tailed parrot with brightly colored plumage.
- c) _____ a large cat
- d) _____ a bird, often vividly colored, with a short down-curved hooked bill, grasping feet, and a raucous voice, found especially in the tropics and feeding on fruits and seeds.
- e) _____ a medium-sized wild cat that has a tawny yellow coat marked with black blotches and spots

TASK 3. Write 5 things you have to do before going to the jungle.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

TASK 4. Look at the pictures and organize a trip to the jungle. Explain the activities you can do.



A TRIP TO _____

1. We are going to go to _____
2. You need _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

LESSON 15: TOURIST PLACES IN THE GALAPAGOS ISLAND



The Galapagos Islands are part of Ecuador, a UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) World Heritage site. They are in the Pacific Ocean about 605 miles (1,000 kilometers) west of northern South America.

In the archipelago there are 19 islands and dozens of islets and rocks that dot a vast area of 17,000 square miles (45,000 square kilometers) of ocean. Thanks to a lack predators, wildlife in the Galapagos does not be afraid of humans, making the islands one of the world's greatest wonders and an incredibly magical destination to be visited by tourists.

TASK 1. Read and answer these questions.

1. Where are the Galapagos islands situated? _____.
2. How many islands are there? _____.

3. Why are the islands one of the world's greatest wonders? _____.

TASK 2. Look at the picture and write the names of the animals



a. _____

b. _____

c. _____



d. _____

e. _____

TASK 3. Get information about each animal: write about characteristic, habitat, food.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

TASK 4. Tick the Galapagos national park rules

- _____ Always stay on the designated trails.
- _____ Do not disturb the animals or remove any native plants or rocks.
- _____ Do not transport any organic material into the islands, or from island to island.
- _____ Avoid approaching the wildlife and keep a distance from them of at least 6 feet (2 meters).
- _____ Follow your naturalist guide when exploring the national park.
- _____ Do not feed the animals.
- _____ Smoking, drinking, and campfires are strictly prohibited.
- _____ Do not buy goods that are made from native Galapagos species.

LESSON 16: DESTINATION

TASK 1. Where should these people go? In pairs talk about it.



- A middle – aged couple with no children
- A single young man
- A middle – aged couple with teenagers' boys
- A large family
- A young couple with a baby
- A single young woman
- A middle – aged couple with teenagers
- A group friend

A single young man should go _____ because _____

A group of friends should go _____ because _____

A single young woman should go _____ because _____

A single young man should go _____ because _____

TASK 2. Discuss the following questions with a partner.

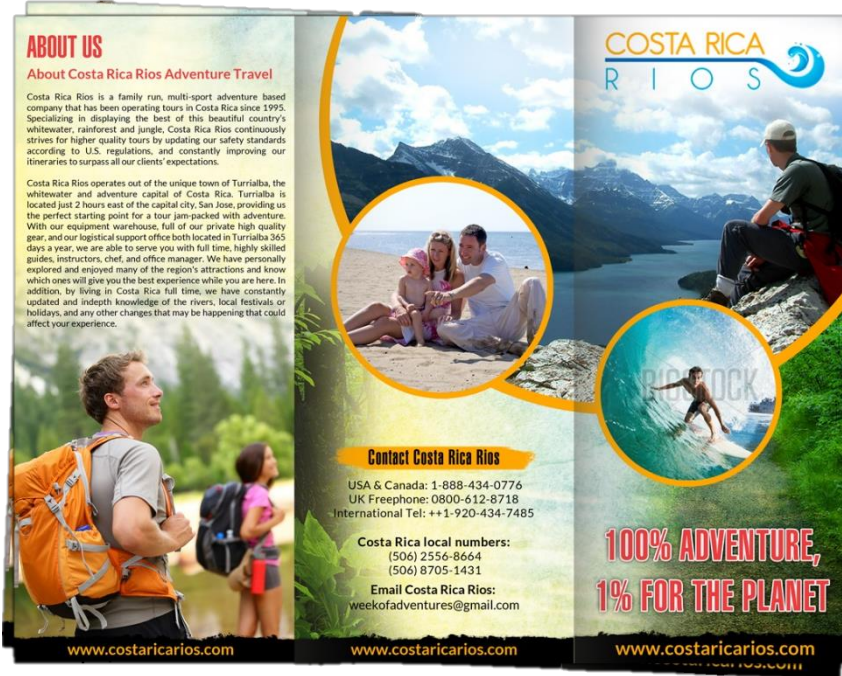
- Do you like to go shopping on your holiday?
- Which is more relaxing, a weekend at a cabin in the wilderness or a weekend at the beach?
- Do you feel happier when you are with friends or alone on holiday?
- What are two activities you love doing on holiday?

TASK 3. Pairs talk about tourist places in Ecuador



TASK 4. Choose a place and write about it. Write about location, food, activities

**TASK 5. Design a good brochure for tourists and present it to the class.
LOOK AT THE EXAMPLE**



LESSON 17: ACCOMODATION



Nowadays, the choice of tourist accommodation to suit your taste, budget and destination is endless. There are hotels, offering rooms and meals. Guesthouses differ from hotels as they are usually small, less expensive. If you're looking for an adventure on a budget, campsites are perfect. You can take your own tent, or even stay in a traditional community.

TASK 1. Choose the correct words/phrases to tell someone that you like or don't like something:

1. I love this room. It's very _____!
- a. PRETTY
 - b. DIRTY

2. *I don't like this room. It's _____!*
- VERY CLEAN
 - FILTHY
3. *I love this view. It's really _____!*
- BORING
 - BEAUTIFUL
4. *I like this restaurant. The food is very _____.*
- TASTY
 - BAD
5. *I don't like the way he behaves. He's very _____.*
- RUDE
 - NICE
6. *I love the service here. It's very _____.*
- RUDE
 - PROFESSIONAL
7. *I'll pass on (= I won't take) the room. It's too _____.*
- NOISY
 - QUITE
8. *I'll pass on (= I won't take) the room. It's a little too _____.*
- EXPENSIVE
 - INEXPENSIVE

9. *I don't like this room. It doesn't seem _____.*

- a. DANGEROUS
- b. SAFE

10. *I really like this room. It's very _____.*

- a. COSY
- b. UGLY

TASK 2. Write the correct word to complete each of the following sentences. Choose from the following options:

SHEETS COST MAKER SERVICE INCLUDED ROOM
CONTROL SAFE CALL COMFORTABLE

1. Can I get a wake-up _____ at 6:30 AM?
2. Our (bed) _____ are dirty. Could you please change them?
3. How much does it _____ to make a call to Brazil?
4. The coffee _____ doesn't work.
5. Is breakfast _____ in the price?
6. Do you have room _____?
7. The remote _____ doesn't work.
8. What's the combination for the _____?
9. This _____ is too noisy.
10. Our bed is very _____

TASK 3. Tick the facilities you can find in a hotel

- _____ room
- _____ reception
- _____ restaurant and bar
- _____ housekeeping
- _____ leisure facilities
- _____ gym or health club
- _____ conference and business facilities
- _____ entertainment

TASK 4. In pairs talk the things you take into account before booking

THE HOTEL MUST HAVE ALL
FACILITIES.

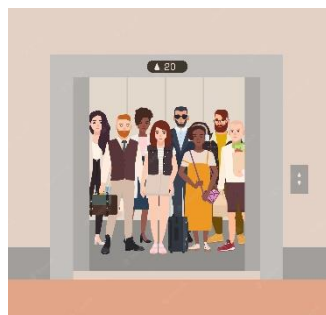
TASK 5. Vocabulary. Complete the words



D _____ R _____



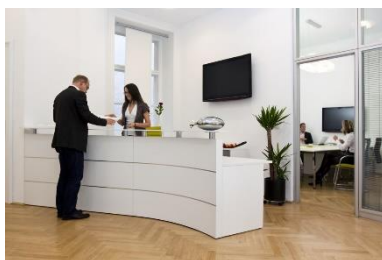
S _____ R _____



L _____



D _____



R _____



I _____

TASK 5. Describe your favorite hotel



TASK 6. Match pictures with the names

a) Hotel

b) Lodge

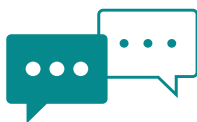
c) Tent

d) Caravan

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____



TASK 7. IN PAIRS TALK ABOUT: WHICH ONE DO YOU LIKE AND WHY



LESSON 18: MY LAST HOLIDAY



TASK 1. Answer these questions:

1. Where did you go for your holiday last year?
2. what was good about it?
3. What was bad about it?
4. If you could go anywhere in the world, where would you go?

TASK 2. In pairs share information

My last holidays I went _____

TASK 3. Write sentences using the senses to describe your last holiday place.

1. (beautiful)

2. (fantastic)

3. (like)

4. (feel)

5. (enjoy)

TASK 4. Write sentences to express your emotions about your holiday place.

1. I like _____
2. I love _____
3. I want _____
4. I feel _____

TASK 5. Write sentences to express your emotions about a place you do not enjoy.

1. I dislike _____
2. I hate _____
3. I need _____
4. I don't enjoy _____

LESSON 19: FOOD IN ECUADOR

ECUADOR'S CUISINE



Ecuadorian food is a combination of the natural products of different provinces and regions. Ecuador has access to three different types of cooking resources: fish and seafood of the Pacific Ocean, the products of the Andean area and finally a variety of roots, fruits, tubers, and animals of the Amazon rainforest. Ecuadorian food uses spices that give it a unique. Because of its variety of food resources, each region of Ecuador has their own dishes and typical food.

In Ecuador's highlands, you can find a huge diversity of traditional cuisine, such as soups, main dishes, and desserts. The traditional dishes of the highlands are pork and beef-based, combined with potatoes and corn grains, among other things.

In the coastal Ecuadorian cooking, ingredients that incline to be used are seafood, coconut, green plantains, and peanuts, among others.

In the Amazon, the indigenous people create dishes rich in flavors and native

ingredients from this region. The Chontaduro is one of the most traditional dishes of the Amazon. popular dishes are zarapatoca- a dish made with turtle meat, bananas and often the chontaduro. A spicy soup that contains a variety of wild animals' intestines is called uchumanga.

TASK 1. In pairs read talk about ecuadorian cuisine



TASK 2. Read Ecuadorian cuisine and complete the table below

NOUNS	VERBS	ADJECTIVES
<i>FOOD</i>	<i>CREATE</i>	<i>DELICIOUS</i>

TASK 3. Write different ingredients you need to prepare a dish from each region.

COASTAL REGION	HIGHLAND REGION	AMAZON REGION	GALAPAGOS ISLAND
PLANTAIN	POTATOE	YUCCA	SHRIMP

LESSON 20: TRADITIONAL FOOD IN ECUADOR

TASK 1. Match the dishes with the region use:

COASTAL REGION

HIGHLAND REGION

AMAZON REGION



TASK 2. In pairs answer these questions

- How different is food in Ecuador?
- What do you know about Ecuadorian food?

TASK 3. Read about Ecuadorian food and tell which food you like.

Ecuadorian food is a fusion of the natural products of different provinces and regions. Ecuador has access to three different types of culinary resources: fish and seafood, products of the Andean area and finally a variety of roots, fruits,

tubers, and animals of the Amazon rainforest. Ecuadorian food uses spices that give it a unique and characteristic taste. Because of its variety of food resources, each region of Ecuador has their own dishes and typical food.

TASK 4. Choose one region and write about its food

TASK 5. Write a recipe of your favorite dish

INGREDIENTS:









PREPARATION:



TASK 5. Vocabulary. Put the words in the list below in the correct group. And add 5 more in each group.

SANDWICH CHEESE GARLIC ICE CREAM OLIVES COFFEE
 FISH PIZZA SALT PEPPER BEEF BUTTER ONIONS WATER
 CHICKEN BREAD EGGS CAKE APPLE PIE CHERRIES
 TOMATO PINEAPPLE SOUP MILK RICE ORANGE JUICE
 COOKIES OMELET PASTA

MEALS / SNACK	FRUIT
	
DRINKS	VEGETABLES
	
DESSERTS	VARIOUS
	

LESSON 21: STRANGE TASTES

TASK 1. Read. Where are the people in the picture?



LUIS: This was a good idea. I love this restaurant. They prepare the best chontacuros in Tena.

VERONICA: I've tried chontacuros and I think I like them a lot.

LUIS: I know, let's get them with our food.

VERONICA: Good idea. Hmmmm, I think I want a basket of chontacuros.

LUIS: They're good.

TASK 2. Read again and write true or false

1. They are in Quito _____
2. Luis doesn't like chontacuros _____
3. Veronica has always eaten chontacuro _____
4. They want 2 chontacuro _____

TASK 3. Read and repeat the verbs

DIP



CHEW



SMELL



STIR



SWALLOW



BITE



TASK 4. Read and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in task 3

1. It's better to _____ your food very well before you _____ it.
2. Don't be afraid; My dog doesn't _____
Calm down.
3. I've added some sugar in your coffee.
_____ it before you drink.
4. This dish _____ delicious. What's in it?
5. Why do you always _____ your chontacuros in the sauce before you eat them.

TASK 5. Correct the sentences that are wrong

1. Chontacuros tastes delicious.
2. Strange food is not necessarily bad.
3. Julio don't like chontacuros.
4. Chontacuros are prepared in Riobamba.
5. Chontacuro is a fruit.

LESSON 22: MUSIC IN ECUADOR



TASK 1. What do you know about ecuadorian music? Look at the pictures and talk with your teacher and classmates

Ecuadorian music is _____.

TASK 2. Read and match the sentences

Ecuador is home of

Drums, flutes, trumpets

Afro – Ecuadorians are the descendants

Mestizo, afro – Ecuadorian.

Andean people play

African slaves

ECUADOR

Ecuador is home to several cultures, including the Mestizo culture and a unique blend of Afro-Ecuadorian culture. Afro-Ecuadorians are the descendants of African slaves who worked on the coastal sugar plantations in the sixteenth century. The Afro-Ecuadorians that are present in Ecuador today are famous for their marimba music as well as their many music and dance festivals. Long before the Spanish had conquered Ecuador, and even before the rise of the Inca civilization, the diverse native cultures of the region had rich musical traditions. Music has always played an important role in the ancient Andean people's lives as archaeologists have found some very old instruments, such as drums, flutes, trumpets, and other musical artifacts, in ancient tombs.



TASK 3. Read and complete the chart with the appropriate information

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	VERBS	PLACES

TASK 4. In pairs ask and answer the questions**STUDENT A**

1. Is Ecuador home to several cultures?
2. Are Afro-Ecuadorians the descendants of African slaves who worked on the coastal sugar plantations in the sixteenth century?
3. Has music people played an important role in the ancient Andean people's lives?
4. Are the Afro-Ecuadorians that present in Ecuador today are famous for their marimba music?

STUDENT B

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

TASK 5. Complete the sentences about music. Use the word in the table below

MARIMBA FLUTE PINKILLU GUITAR

- a) Afro-Ecuadorians like to play musical instruments. They play _____.
- b) Indigenous people from the Andes like to play the _____ They play them when they are sad.
- c) _____ is wind instrument like a wooden recorder. Native to the Quichua people in the Napo province play it.
- d) What is pasillo played by? _____.
- e) Pasillo is a musical genre using the _____ that is believed to identify Ecuador.

LESSON 23: CULTURE IN ECUADOR

ECUADORIAN CULTURE



Spanish is Ecuador's official language, while Quechua and Shuar are the two major indigenous languages. Quechua is the language of the Inca, which was the dominant culture in Ecuador when the Spanish arrived. Quechua is still spoken in the Sierra regions. Shuar comes from a group of indigenous people in the Ecuadorian Amazon.

There are higher concentrations of Afro-Ecuadorians on the coast, which is mainly due to the slave trade conducted by the Spanish. Small Chinese communities have developed in the cities of Guayaquil and Quevedo.

Indigenous people had to work on the farms and lacked the opportunity to improve their stations. This system of labor continued from the 16th century

through the 1960s. Many indigenous people could control the land and become campesinos.

TASK 1. Read and discuss these questions

1. What is the language spoken by the indigenous population?
2. What else do you know about our culture?
3. How many ethnic groups are there in Ecuador?
4. Where do afro Ecuadorian live?
5. Where are they from?

TASK 2. Read again and write your answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

TASK 3. Complete the information

LANGUAGES

CITIES

ADJECTIVES

TASK 4. Match the sentences

Spanish is
Quechua and shuar
are language

Quechua can

Indigenous people
had

The two majors indigenous
Languages Ecuador's
official

Have developed in the
cities of Guayaquil and
Quevedo

Still spoken in the sierra
regions

LESSON 24: A FAMOUS FESTIVITY IN ECUADOR

LA MAMA NEGRA



La Mama Negra is celebrated at the end of September. It is a fascinating and colorful cultural event that embraces the widely divergent traditions and cultures of the local inhabitants' origins – Spanish, Aymaran, Incan, Mayan and African. The origins of the festival of La Mama Negra are a little obscure, but the festival was established when the Cotopaxi volcano erupted in 1742 and it seemed that Latacunga would be destroyed.

The Festival of La Mama Negra includes a noisy and exuberant colorful that represents the area's pre-Colombian heritage. Recent additions to –the festivities are the Camisonas – colorful transvestites. Dancers, musicians and marching bands all join in the parade, which culminates in the arrival.

La Mama Negra is a representation of the Virgin combined with African deities. La Mama Negra, in an elaborate costume and bearing dolls to represent her children, happily sprays milk and water on the spectators, supposedly for their well-being. Candy and wine containers are also tossed into the crowds, keeping the party atmosphere going into the night. This is a great celebration where people around the world come.

TASK 1. In pairs, ask and answer questions about la mama negra



Where is La Mama
Negra?



It's celebrated in
Latacunga

TASK 2. Read la mama negra complete the table

EVENT	VERB	COMPLEMENT
<i>La Mama Negra</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>celebrated at the end of September</i>

TASK 3. Read and write t true or f false

- a) Is La Mama Negra is celebrated at the end of November?
_____.
- b) Was the festival established when the Cotopaxi volcano erupted in 1752? _____.
- c) Do dancers, musicians and marching bands all join in the parade?
_____.
- d) Is La Mama Negra being a representation of the Virgin combined with American deities? _____.
- e) Is La Mama Negra is celebrated in Latacunga? _____.

TASK 4. Answer the questions. Circle a. Or b.**1. What is the reading about?**

- a. A festivity in the Highland Region
- b. A religion festivity in the Coastal region.
- c. Flores and frutas festivity.

2. When is it celebrated?

- a. In November
- b. In October
- c. In March

3. What kind of celebration is it?

- a. Carnival celebration
- b. La Merced virgin celebration
- c. Christmas celebration

4. Is this a national celebration?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. I don't know

LESSON 25: MORE FESTIVITIES IN ECUADOR

TASK 1. Look at the pictures and talk about the festivity.



TASK 2. Answer the questions and write about one festivity

1. Where is this celebration?
2. What is the celebration?
3. When is it?
4. How do people celebrate it?

TASK 3. Look at the pictures and tell what celebration it is?**TASK 4.** Read and put the question in the correct place.

What is Píllaro's devil or Diablada Pillareña?

What are the Diablada de Píllaro Characters?

What is the Diablada de Píllaro Clothing?

Local historians say that before each troupe there were six devils. They were slaves who were opening the way to their masters, who went down to the village to test their dance virtues. Despite not knowing for sure how the Diablada was born, the mystery and seduction that has always exerted the image of this character in the popular imagination, made that over time it was gaining popularity to finally become the central part of The whole celebration.

The origin of this custom is still much discussed but among the many legends that circulate there is a very popular one: when the landowners celebrated the beginning of the new year, the servitude began to use devil costumes as a way to appropriate the personality of the hated and discriminated character with whom, due to their situation at that time, they felt identified. At present, the personification of the devil has become a show of ingenuity and charisma for each participant.

The Diablada Pillareña is one of the popular festivals of Ecuador, it was born in the time of the Spanish colony. This cultural manifestation, which in 2009 was declared Intangible Cultural Heritage of Ecuador, summons in January thousands of people who participate in the so-called "games" or traditional parades that travel, in the midst of dances and songs, rural communities to the center of Pill

TASK 5. Think in a celebration in the coastal region make a draft



LESSON 26:

RIOBAMBA



Riobamba is the capital of the province of Chimborazo. It is in the Valley in the Cordillera de los Andes. It is known as the Sultana de Los Andes. It is surrounded by six snowy mountains such as the Chimborazo, Carihuairazo, Tungurahua, El Altar, and Cubillin Quilimas. Chimborazo, the highest mountain in Ecuador with an altitude of 6310 meters over sea level.

Riobamba was founded on August 14, 1534 by Diego de Almagro. The main town was inhabited by the Nation Puruhá before the Spanish arrived. Riobamba was destroyed by an earthquake on February 4, 1797 and rebuilt in its present location in 1799.

Riobamba has many tourist attractions like the train ride, starting its journey in the train station, past and gaps Cajabamba Colta and the small town of Guamote. Going through villages in the mountains and arriving to a town called Alausí. During the journey we can see the most spectacular "Devil's Nose."

TASK 1. Read about Riobamba and answer these questions:

1. How is Riobamba known?

2. Where is it located?

3. When was it founded?

4. Who founded the city?

5. What is the most important snowcapped?

TASK 2. Read again and complete the sentences

- Riobamba was founded on _____.
- Riobamba was inhabited by _____.
- Riobamba was destroyed by an _____ on _____.
- The main attractions Riobamba is _____.

TASK 3. Complete the sentences about Riobamba. Use the words in the box

PONCHO SPEAK LIVE SELL PLAY GO (2)

1. Indigenous people from Guamote _____ in small villages.
2. They wear _____ because it is very cold.
3. They _____ Quechua.
4. They _____ products in the markets in Riobamba.
5. Their children _____ in the land.
6. They _____ to schools in Riobamba and in another towns.
7. The train _____ through many villages.

TASK 4. In group, answer these questions about Riobamba

1. Where is Riobamba located?
2. What are the most interesting places in Riobamba?
3. What are the most famous touristic attractions?
4. What is the most beautiful place in Riobamba?
5. What is the typical dish in Riobamba?
6. Is the cathedral church in Riobamba?

TASK 5. Look at the picture and write a description



LESSON 27: RIOBAMBA – ATTRACTIONS



TASK 1. Read and complete. Use these words:

LIFESTYLE MUSEUM ARCHITECTURAL ARTIFACTS
TRAIN JOURNEY FOREST CLIMATE VISITORS

1. Cordoba Roman Historical Museum: It has a collection of artistic, archaeological, and household objects that illustrates the _____ of local aristocrats from the Colonial Era to the present.
2. Museum of the City: It was designed according to the strictest Republican-Ecuadorian _____ standards from the 1920s.

3. Museum of Religious Art: This _____ of religious art represents the artistic and cultural traditions of Riobamba's strongly Catholic history.
4. Riobamba Central Bank Museum: It has archaeological and historical works _____ from the Andean Highlands show about life in the Andes both before and after the Spanish arrival.
5. La Nariz del Diablo Train Ride: This is one of the most attractive activities for _____ this train ride through the Andes Mountains allows you to ride on the roof of the _____.
6. One of the most appealing things about the train is that during the four or five hour _____ it goes through every climate zone in continental Ecuador: starting in the Andean highlands, passing through the cloud _____, and arriving in the jungle _____ on the coast, either in Alausi or Sibambe.

TASK 2. Write about another touristic place in Riobamba.

TASK 3. A famous market in Riobamba. Work in pairs (student a and student b): use the information to ask and answer questions.



STUDENT A:

La Condamine Market

Carabobo and Esmeraldas street

Open: from Monday to Sunday

- Beautiful street market in Riobamba
- Many small, unusual shops
- Lots of cheap and second-hand clothes
- Great food stalls that are brilliant for fruit and vegetables, bread and cheeses

buses: 3,12,6,13,15

STUDENT B:

1. What kind of market do you want to go to? / What kind of market is it?
2. Where is it?
3. Is the market open every day? / When is it open?
4. How can you get there?

5. Can you find out more about the market? / Do you have further information about the market?

TASK 4. Using the information above write about la condamine market

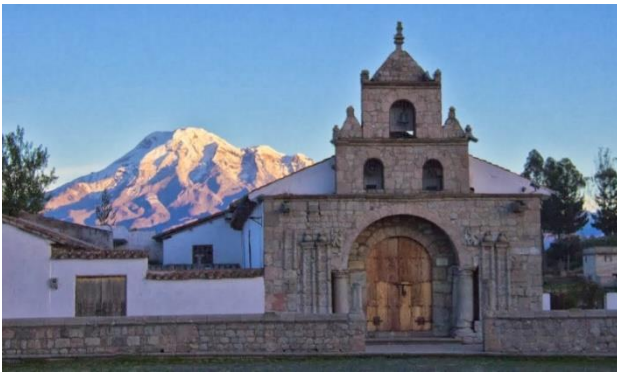
TASK 5. Complete the table with information about tourist places in Riobamba

MARKETS	PARKS	CHURCHES	MUSEUM	HOTELS

TASK 6. Use this information to write about Riobamba**Full name:** San Pedro de Riobamba

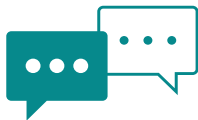
Capital city of Chimborazo Province

Population: 150,000 inhabitants**Main Festivals:** Fiesta del Niño Rey de Reyes (starts in December and ends January 6)**Primary economic sector:** Agriculture

TASK 7. Complete the story**The church of La Balbanera**

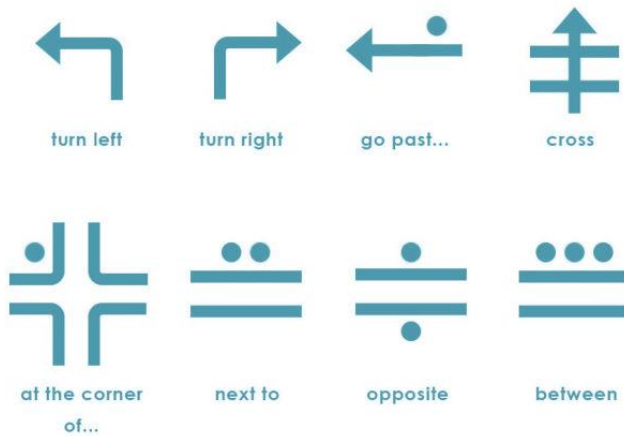
It was constructed in 1524, making it the oldest church constructed in Ecuador. The Church is believed to have been built by both Spanish and Indigenous hands

TASK 8. In pairs talk about la cathedral church



LESSON 28: DIRECTIONS

GIVING DIRECTIONS



María is at the Riobamba high school. It's ten past one. She wants to be at ESPOCH because she has classes at half past one. She doesn't have money.

TASK 1. Read and answer the questions.

1. Read about María. Where is she? Where does she want to go?

_____ / _____.

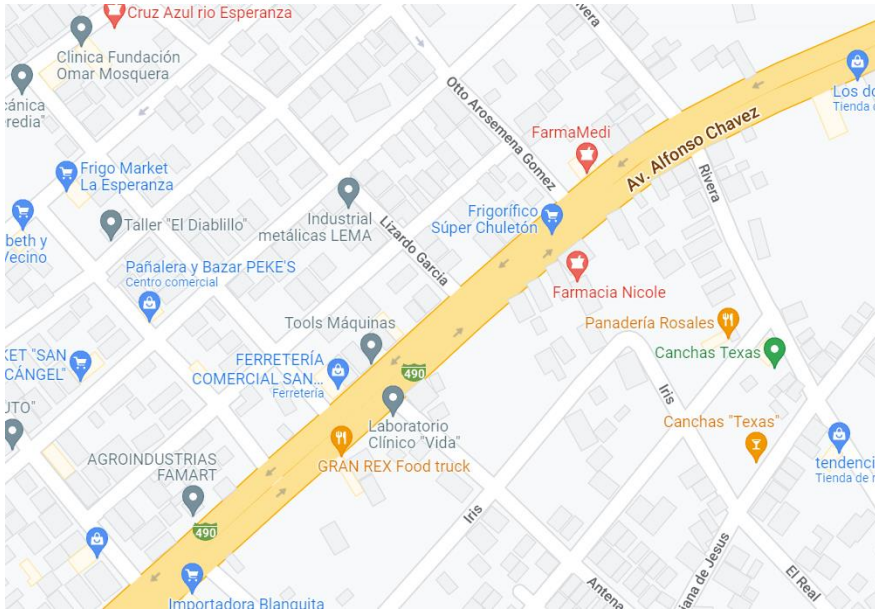
TASK 2. Use the information above and tell maria how to get there.

- Walk straight for two blocks.
- Turn _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

TASK 3. In pairs tell instructions to go to:

- The train stations
- The post office
- The UNACH
- La Condamine Market
- The bus stations

TASK 4. Draw a map and tell your classmate how you can go to different places



MY MAP



LESSON 29: THE RAIN ROUT

TASK 1. Look at the picture. Do you know any town in the map?



TASK 2. Which touristic places can you see during the trip? Tick them.

COLTA LAGOON LA BALBANERA CHURCH LAGUNA NEGRA
 SIBAME ATILLO LAGOON DEVIL'S NOSE CHURCHES PARKS
 GUAYAQUIL PARK PARISHES

TASK 3. Write the name of these towns under each picture: Colta, Guamote or Alausi.



TASK 4. Write about one town: location, celebrations, means of transportation, food, etc.

TASK 5. Read the trans-andean railway and complete the text with the words in the box

ATTRACTION MASTERPIECE TRAIN GAPS LANDSCAPE
HANDICRAFTS

THE TRANS-ANDEAN RAILWAY

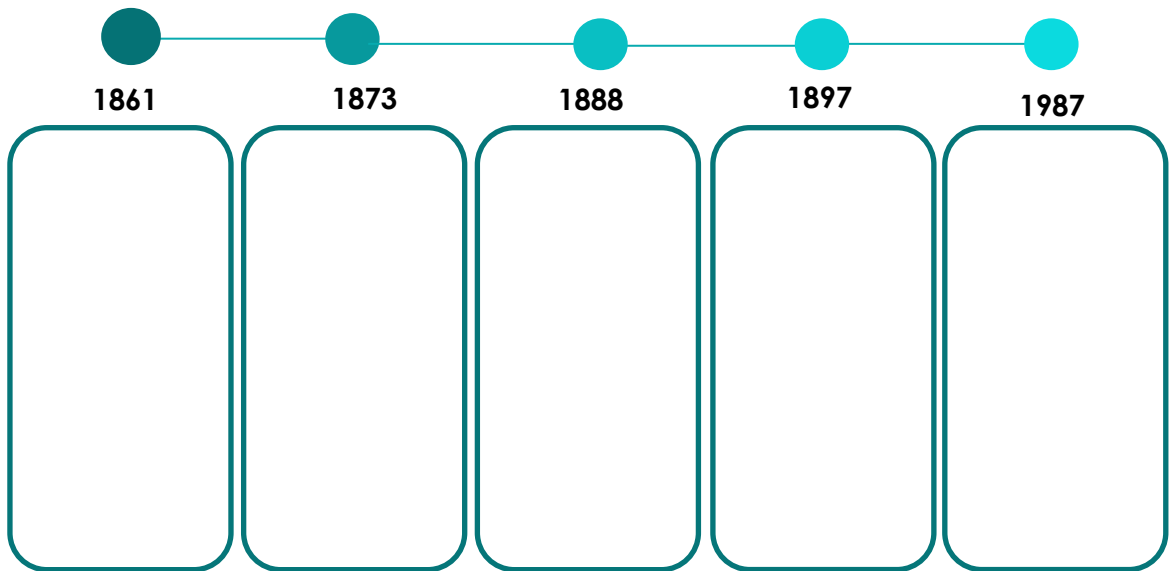


The trans-Andean railway is spectacular _____ (1) for domestic and foreign tourists who want to see the variety of climates and cultural and natural scenery of the central valley, which is known as the Avenue of the Volcanoes. The route Riobamba-Alausí-Sibambe-Alausí is a _____ (2) of railway engineering because it allows the train to climb a slope ranging from 1800 meters to 2600 meters above sea level. The _____ (3) leaves from the train station at the center of the city of Riobamba to Devil's Nose. Passes _____ (4) and Cajabamba Colta and Guamote small town, which has an endless _____ (5) and offers visitors culture, folklore and _____ (6) that are present in the Indian fair, where are sold and

traded many different products in a mosaic of their own original culture.

TASK 6. Read the history of the train. Complete chronology line

The Ecuadorian railway was started by President Gabriel García Moreno in 1861. The first section was opened between Durán and Milagro in 1873, and Bucay was reached by 1888. The push into the Andes was made under President Eloy Alfaro who planned to link Quito in the highlands to Guayaquil on the coast of Ecuador. In 1897, Eloy Alfaro commissioned a contract to rehabilitate and complete the railroad from Guayaquil to Quito. The Guayaquil – Quito line was built between 1897 and 1908. The Cuenca line was constructed between 1915 and 1965. The last set of steam engines were obtained in 1953.



LESSON 30: THE DEVIL'S NOSE



The Devil's Nose is a stretch of the Trans-Andean Railroad that in the early 20th century connected Guayaquil with Quito with the aim of improving the country's economy. This section of track, now named "the Devil's Nose" because of the many deaths among the workers that occurred there and the sheer difficulty of building it, connects the Alausí and Sibambe stations. A series of long, curving switchbacks were carved directly into the face of the rock, allowing the train to gradually ascend or descend the Devil's Nose for more than eight hundred metres by slowly shunting backward and forward to negotiate the steep switchbacks. There are only two departures of the Devil's Nose Train a day from Tuesday to Sunday. The first leaves at 8:00 and the second at 11:00. The trip takes about 2.5 hours in total. The Devil's Nose train ride takes you from the town of Alausi on a forty five minute ride down to Silambe – a journey through gorgeous

mountain scenery in which time the train descends nearly a vertical kilometre in height. The 45-minute train journey weaved its way around the side of the mountain, with magnificent views of the valley below, and then down the infamous Devil's Nose.

TASK 1. Read about the devil's nose and answer the questions.

1. What is the Devil's nose?

2. Why is it called the Devil's Nose?

3. What is the Devils nose train?

4. How many departures are there to go to the Devil's Nose Train?

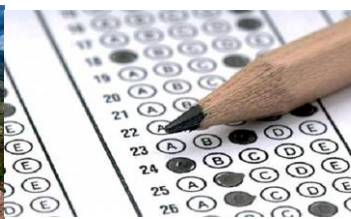
5. Where is Devil's Nose train?

6. How long is the Devil's Nose train Ride?

TASK 2. Match the descriptions with the photos



a



b



c

1. _____ This section of track, now named "the Devil's Nose" because of the many deaths among the workers that occurred there and the sheer difficulty of building it, connects the Alausí and Sibambe stations
2. _____ There are only two departures of the Devil's Nose Train a day from Tuesday to Sunday. The first leaves at 8:00 and the second at 11:00. The trip takes about 2.5 hours in total.
3. _____ The 45-minute train journey weaved its way around the side of the mountain, with magnificent views of the valley below, and then down the infamous Devil's Nose.

TASK 3. Read and write adjectives and nouns that describe the places, experience, and feelings during a train journey

PLACES

EXPERIENCE

FELLINGS

LESSON 31: SMALL TOWNS

TASK 1. Read about palictahua, underline the adjectives, and circle the verbs.

Palictahua is a small town located in the foothills of Tungurahua. It is an agricultural town. Its main tourist attraction are the hot springs of Palictahua. It is a known town since in the last explosion of the Tungurahua volcano it was 100% destroyed. Palictahua is a small town full of traditions and customs. People are kind and supportive.

TASK 2. Talk about another small town that you know



TASK 3. Write about the town that you know



LESSON 32: TRADITIONAL DISHES IN RIOBAMBA

TASK 1. Look at the pictures and talk about food in Riobamba . Write the name next each dish



TASK 2. Work in pairs: ask and answer these questions

A. What kind of food do you like?

B. What is your favorite food? Can you cook it? How is it prepared?

C. Where do you prefer eating in Riobamba?

D. Do you like eating outdoors?

E. Have you ever eaten in a market?

F. Where can you find traditional dishes in Riobamba?

G. Which one do you think is the best place?

TASK 3. Using the information above write a paragraph about your favorite food in Riobamba

TASK. 4 complete the recipe by using the words in the box

TAKE	POUR
OUT	BOIL
MIX	CUT
ADD	BOWL

'Put the eggs and the milk in the (1) _____, then (2) _____ them together, please.'

'(3) _____ the potatoes in water for about fifteen minutes until they start to go soft, then take them (4) _____.'

'(5) _____ the milk out of the fridge and (6) _____ about half of it into this pan, then take that knife and (7) _____ those onions into very small pieces.'

'There isn't enough milk. Can you (8) _____ a little more, please?'

TASK 5. Write a recipe to prepare a typical dish.

HOW TO MAKE _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

TASK 6. Describe a bad restaurant experience

TASK 7. Find 4 typical dishes in Riobamba

G	I	N	E	A	P	I	G	E	T	B
O	H	C	A	G	N	I	P	A	L	L
Q	S	D	F	G	H	Y	I	L	N	H
F	R	A	I	D	R	I	B	E	H	G
B	R	K	R	O	P	D	E	I	R	F
E	R	I	T	U	R	G	O	U	W	R
C	T	R	R	O	P	A	Q	N	S	A
A	S	E	H	C	I	V	E	C	E	T

TASK 8. Write 6 more typical dishes

TASK 9. A group of teenagers from another country are coming to visit Riobamba. Make a project about places to visit in Riobamba for them.

What things could you tell them about neighborhoods for?

Example:

The local stores

The museums

The important buildings

Places to go to dance

Things to do at ESPOCH

1. *Organize your Project.*
2. *Produce your Project*
3. *Present your Project to the class.*

LESSON 33: CLIMBING THE CHIMBORAZO MOUNTAIN



TASK 1. Look at the picture and talk with your classmate about it.

It is the Chimborazo mountain _____



TASK 2. In pairs discuss about these questions

1. Do you like mountains?
2. Do you like the Chimborazo mountain?
3. How often do you go to Chimborazo?
4. What kind of mountains do you like?
5. Do you like holidays in the mountains?
6. Are mountains important? Why?
7. Do you prefer the mountains or the beach?
8. Do you like mountain climbing? Is it interesting for you?
9. Have you ever climbed the Chimborazo mountain?

TASK 3. Write about chimborazo mountain. Use the information below.

Chimborazo: the highest mountain in Ecuador

Elevation: 6263 m

Location: in the Cordillera Occidental of the Andes.

Difficulty: Basic Snow and Ice Climb

Best months to climb June, July

TASK 4. Look at the picture and write the name of each mountain equipment



TASK 5. Using the information in task 4 give definitions about each one of the mountain equipment

1. TENT is a temporary shelter made from heavy material such as canvas.
When you go camping, you might sleep in a camper, a rustic cabin, or a tent.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

TASK 6. Organize a trip to Chimborazo mountain

Being physically and mentally prepared are important before climbing a mountain. Enumerate the different preparations needed before climbing a mountain like Chimborazo.



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

LESSON 34: EXPERIENCE: A CAMPING TRIP

TASK 1. Read the story and put it in the correct order.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

- a. It was hot and sunny so the all swam in the lake. Then Pedro and Juan caught some fish. Nancy and Irene made a fire and Carlos cooked them. They were delicious.
- b. Luckily, Nancy had a good idea. She made another fire. Pedro and Juan

saw the smoke from the fire and found them. The girls were very tired, but they were ok.

- c. Last weekend, Pedro and Nancy went camping to the Quilotoa lake. It is in the Cotopaxi province. They went with their friends Juan, Irene, and Carlos. They put up the tents in a forest near the Quilotoa lake.
- d. After lunch, the boys slept for a while and the girl went for a walk in the forest. They took a flashlight with them, but they didn't have a map.
- e. They walked for hours. When it started getting dark, they stopped. They wanted to go back, but they were lost. They couldn't call the boys because they didn't have the cellphones. They were very scared.

TASK 2. Read again and answer the questions.

1. Where did they go camping?
2. Where is the Quilotoa located?
3. What was the weather like?
4. What did the boys do after lunch?
5. What did the girls do after lunch?
6. What did the girls do when they got lost?
7. How did the boy find the girls?

TASK 3. In pairs, choose one of the pictures. Imagine you both went their last weekend.

TALK ABOUT: What you did,
What the weather was like
How you felt
Anything that happen



TASK 4. Make up the story. Tell your story to the class.

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a teal border, intended for writing a story.

LESSON 35: THE LAST ICE MERCHANT



TASK 1. Do you know who he is?

TASK 2. Look at the picture and describe what is he doing?



TASK 3. Read about Baltasar and answers the questions

BaltaZar Ushca is the last Hielero in Ecuador. He is a well-recognized man because of his courage and all his effort to continue this unique tradition. He started working as a Hielero since he was 15 years old. He used to work with his father and his brothers.

He is albino and people used to think his father was Chimborazo's son. He is a humble and dedicated man, but when he dies, there is no one to keep up with this tradition. The Hieleros are crucial to the culture of Chimborazo because of it is a unique tradifion.

The Hieleros are very important not only for Chimborazo's culture but also to Ecuadorian culture. This unique tradition makes Hieleros significant to culture around the Chimborazo.

1. What is his name?

2. What does he do?

3. Why is he well recognized?

4. When did he start working?

5. Is he albino?

6. Why are hieleros crucial to culture of chimborazo?

7. Why is he famous?

8. Whom did Baltasar work with?

TASK 4. Look at the pictures and tell what the relation between them is. Write a verb under each picture.



TASK 5. Using the pictures write about Baltasar's life

TASK 6. Look at the pictures and talk with your classmates about Baltazar achievements.



TASK 7. Watch the video and write a summary about it

https://myhero.com/film_Environment%2C%20ice

TASK 8. Do you know another story as baltazar's life? Write about him or her

LESSON 36: A FAMOUS ECUADORIAN

TASK 1. Complete the information. Do you remember this famous person?



Name

Place of born

Date of born

Occupation

Famous for

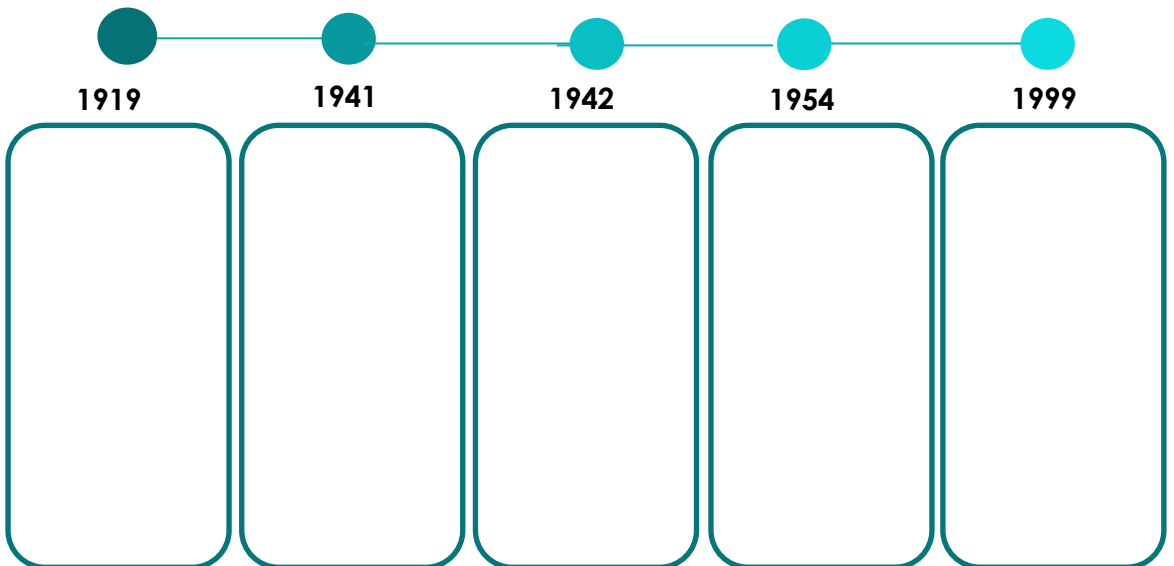
TASK 2. Read and check the information above

Guayasamín was born on July 6, 1919, in Quito, Ecuador. His father was an indigenous of Quichua descent and his mestizo mother, so this was reflected in his artistic work. He studied at Escuela de Bellas Artes in Quito in which he enrolled, with the distinction of best student, as a painter and sculptor, in 1941. In

1942 he made his first formal exhibition in Quito.

Among his most notable works are: *Huacayñán* or *El camino del llanto*, made up of more than one hundred canvases that portray the situation of the Indians, blacks and mestizos in America; *Tribute to the American Man*, a Venetian glass mosaic mural made in 1954 for the Simón Bolívar Center in Venezuela; the murals *The Discovery of the Amazon River* and *The History of Man and Culture*, for the House of Government of Quito and the Faculty of Jurisprudence of the Central University of Ecuador, respectively; *The age of anger*, a work composed of 260 pieces that deal with different dramatic situations that affect modern man. He died on March 10, 1999, in Baltimore, United States.

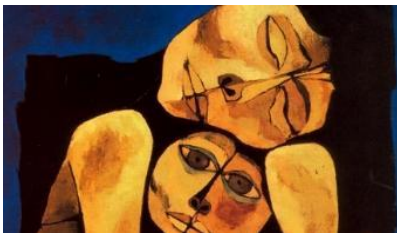
TASK 3. Complete chronology line



TASK 4. Using the chart write a summary

TASK 5. Work in pairs can you find the words that doesn't belong in each list.

1. Actor Doctor Painter Library
2. Paintings Brushes Pictures Book
3. Guitar Piano Church Violin
4. Lake River Canal Railway

TASK 6. In groups of four describe these pictures. Then talk with your teacher**WHAT DO YOU THINK THEY REPRESENT?**

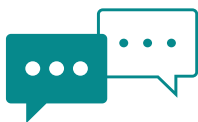
LESSON 37: LEGENDS



Riobamba has a lot of legends that people have told through the years:

1. El luterano y el escudo de Riobamba
2. El descabezado de Riobamba
3. El Agualongo
4. La loca viuda
5. La silla en el cementerio
6. La misteriosa ciudad oculta en el Chimborazo
7. El duende de San Gerardo
8. El descabezado de Riobamba (animado)
9. La ronda de los no nacidos

TASK 1. In pairs talk about one of these legends.



TASK 2. Write about a legend in Riobamba. Choose one from the list.



TASK 3. Look at the pictures and tell the name of the legend**TASK 4. Read the story and order the sentences.**

- a) ____ The ghost arrived and, noticing that there were people, he began to run. The rope struck the rider's chest and knocked him over the floor to the Headless.
- b) ____ They took off his poncho and it was the "Cura" priest was from the town of San Luis.
- c) ____ The priest had looked for the way to arrive with the Dulcinea without anyone knowing and that is why he feigned the appearance of the headless horseman
- d) ____ It was a Saturday night, it was twelve o'clock and the headless rider appeared on his black horse, who came at a gallop.
- e) ____ All the Riobambeños were terrified.
- f) ____ A group of men decided to follow the rider to find out who he was. They waited for him from Saturday to Saturday.

- g) ____ In the morning everyone knew who he was and they were sure he would not appear again.
- h) ____ He rode the black horse and cut his head on the road, putting the poncho on top of the hat. He went around the streets of Riobamba a few times, scaring people, who blocked the doors and went into the last corner of his house.
- i) ____ A group of young people were surprised to see that the rider had a head.
- j) ____ These young people planned to catch the headless horseman, tuning a rope from one window to the other, across the street.
- k) ____ Many years ago, in Riobamba, every Saturday night a headless horseman appeared on a black horse.
- l) ____ One day they saw the rider arrive, who, believing that no one saw him, took off his poncho and entered the house of a young girl.

TASK 5. Read again and complete this chart

REGULAR VERBS	IRREGULAR VERBS

TASK 6. Look at the picture and write a story about this legend.



Juan lived in San Gerardo. Every morning, he _____

LESSON 38: ECOTURISM IN ECUADOR



TASK 1. Look at the picture and describe it. Do you know where it is located.

TASK 2. Read and complete the reading.

GREEN JOBS ENVIRONMENT GROUPS RESERVES WILDLIFE

Ecotourism or _____ tourism aims to give _____ to local people while protecting the_____. Ecotourists travel in small_____ and often visit_____ where the scenery and _____ is protected and managed.

TASK 3. Read positive and negative points about ecotourism and match the description with the sentences.

Ecotourism allows new experiences with the environment.

Ecotourism can lead to conflicts within the tourism sector.

Ecotourism risks spoiling a region's ecosystem.

Ecotourism helps with research and development.

Ecotourism can ruin natural habitats.

Ecotourism provides sustainable income for local communities.

Ecotourism will be able to offer sustainable local communities and even provide incentives for environmental protection. It can create new jobs, it can bring more substantial sources to help lift their communities.

It provides people with an opportunity to gain new experiences with nature and to learn more about the problems with the environment.

With ecotourism, people will have the opportunity to further their research efforts and learn better practices for management, as more people will be able to experience nature up close.

Many people will be allowed to explore a particular ecosystem and might disturb the organisms that are living there.

New structures, pollution, noise and other activities can lead to wildlife disturbances.

Activities that come with ecotourism can become a problem for communities if locals are not doing their part in helping manage them.

TASK 4. Match the phrases and the definition

Ecological accommodation	_____ (i) the environment views and cultural attractions, (ii) the benefits of landscape, (iii) the accommodation and service facilities
Types of ecotourism	_____ An eco-hotel, or a green hotel, is an environmentally sustainable hotel or accommodation that has made important environmental improvements to its structure to minimize its impact on the natural environment.
Eco resorts in a destination	_____ hard ecotourist, soft ecotourist and the adventure ecotourist.
Ecotourism products?	_____ helps educate the traveler; provides funds for conservation

TASK 5. In pairs talk about these ecotourism destinations. Which one would you like to visit?



COTOCOCHA LODGE – TENA

HOW TO GET THERE: by canoe

ACCOMMODATION: rooms and hut very comfy beds

ACTIVITIES OFFERED: hiking, canoeing, tour to local communities, walking tours.

Swimming pool, free parking, free Wi Fi, bar



NAPO WILDLIFE CENTER ECOLODGE

HOW TO GET THERE: by canoe

ACCOMMODATION: Private balcony, family rooms

ACTIVITIES OFFERED: canoeing, walking tours, canopy, tours in the jungle.

Free parking, free Wi Fi, Bar



CUYABENO LODGE (SUCUMBÍOS)

HOW TO GET THERE: by canoe

ACCOMMODATION: Private huts.

ACTIVITIES OFFERED: paddle boarding, canoe rides, bird watching, night walks.

TASK 6. Choose one destination and write about it.

LESSON 39: YASUNÍ



The Yasuní National Park is located in the eastern center of the Amazonian provinces of Orellana and Pastaza and is the largest protected area of continental Ecuador.

TASK 1. Discuss in pairs what is YasUnidos?

- a) A movement that campaigns to promote human rights.
- b) A charity which aims to eradicate poverty, suffering and injustice.
- c) A movement working to overcome global environmental problems and aboriginal communities in Ecuador.

TASK 2. Which of these words do you think will feature in the text below?

PRISONERS RESEARCH DONATION CAMPAIGN
THREAT ONLINE DESTRUCTION TORTURE SOIL

Example. *Destruction.* I think this word refers to the reading because people are destroying the forest.



AMAZON RAINFOREST

Throughout the world, ancient forests are in danger. Many of the plants and animals that lives in these forest face extinctions, and many of the people and culture who depend on these forests for their way of life are also threat. But this news is not bad at all. Yassunidos'' campaign will ensure this change.

There is one change to save these forests and the people and species that depend on them,

TASK 3. Work in pairs. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the main characteristic of forest in Yasuní National Park?
2. What are the consequences doing the continued destruction of the forests have?
3. What has Yasunidos gotten?
4. What are Yasunidos working on?

TASK 4. Find expressions that mean the following

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| a. Destroy | _____ |
| b. Group of similar life form | _____ |
| c. To fight | _____ |
| d. In danger | _____ |
| e. Endanger | _____ |
| f. Support | _____ |
| g. Extinction | _____ |

TASK 5. Match the word with the definition

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|--|
| Extinction | _____ | a) To live in relation to its environment. |
| Biodiversity | _____ | b) Complete disappearance. |
| Habitat | _____ | c) Putting at risk. |
| Ecosystem | _____ | d) Place where a type of life is normal found. |
| Endangering | _____ | e) Balanced existence of different life forms. |

TASK 6. Discuss about more groups in Ecuador that are working on the forest protection.



Federación Indígenas Napo is another group that are working to protect the forest.

-

LESSON 40:

RECYCLE



TASK 1. Read and complete the survey

1. **Do you recycle**
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

2. **How often do you recycle?**
 - a. Always
 - b. Whenever

3. **Something can be recycling**
 - a. Occasionally
 - b. Never

4. **Why do you recycle?**

- a. By conscience
- b. Publicity campaigns
- c. Availability of resources for recycle

5. What material do you recycle?

- a. Plastic
- b. Cans
- c. Paper

6. Do you have a green (recycling) bin at home?

- a. Yes
- b. No

7. How often do you visit the recycling center?

- a. More than once per week
- b. Weekly
- c. 1 -2 per month

8. How do you usually travel to the recycling center?

- a. By car
- b. Walk
- c. Public transportation

TASK 2. Match these definitions: *waste, rubbish*

- a) Things that a person throw away because they are no longer required.
- b) Useless material or substances left after a person uses something.
- c) Something which is nonsense or of no value.

TASK 3. Discuss these questions

1. What do you think is the best way to deal with waste?
2. Do you think "Cuaderno Reciclado, Árbol no Cortado" would be successful in Ecuador?

TASK 4. Write down advantages and disadvantages of recycling.**ADVANTAGES****DISADVANTAGES**

TASK 5. Create a campaign to promote recycling in your neighborhood. Talk about it in the class.

ANSWERS KEY

(JUST FOR THE TEACHER)

LESSON 1: ECUADOR

TASK 1. Read and answer the questions:

1. Where is Ecuador located?

Ecuador is located on the west by the Pacific Ocean

2. What is the official language?

Spanish is the official language, and it is spoken by most of the population.

3. Is SUCRE the Ecuadorian currency?

No, the currency is the US Dollar (USD).

TASK 2. Put the words in order to make a sentence.

1. HAS/ ECUADOR/BEACHES/ WONDERFUL/.

Ecuador has a wonderful beach

2. AMAZING/ MOUNTAINS/ ECUADOR/ ARE/ THERE/IN/.

There are amazing mountains in Ecuador

3. A/IS/TOWN/ NICE/ RIOBAMBA/.

Riobamba is a nice town

4. BIG/GUAYAQUIL/IS/CITY/A/.

Guayaquil a big city

5. IS/DELICIOUS /THERE/FOOD/.

There is delicious food.

TASK 3. Look at the adjectives below and decide which ones can be used to describe the weather, a city or people. Tick the correct.

	CROWDED	QUIET	COLD	DANGEROUS	HOT	FRIENDLY	WARM	SAFE
WEATHER			X		X		X	
CITY	X			X				X
PEOPLE		X				X		

TASK 4. Read and complete the sentences with some of the adjective in the table above.

1. Weather in Guayaquil is really hot.
2. People in Ecuador are very friendly
3. San Alfonso Market in Riobamba is crowded on Saturdays.
4. People from the coastal Region are very quiet.

LESSON 2: GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF ECUADOR

TASK 1. Read the text quickly and tick the topics that are mentioned.

LANGUAGE PEOPLE HOTEL MUSIC
MOUNTAINS ISLAND FOOD ANIMALS CULTURE

TASK 2. Read the text again and underline the adjectives.

EXAMPLE:

The Amazon is characterized by exuberantly green tropical forest.

TASK 3. Using the adjectives describe your town

Riobamba is a beautiful city. It is located in the center of Ecuador. People are friendly. The food is delicious.

TASK 4. Read geographic regions of Ecuador. Complete the chart. What do you know about Ecuador?

• FOOD

Bananas, coffee, cocoa, rice, soybeans, sugar cane, fruits.

- TOURISTIC ATTRACTIONS

Beaches, mountains, lakes, forest, islands

- WEATHER

Hot, warm, cold, sunny

- IMPORTANT FACTS

Hiking, trekking, birdwatching

TASK 5. Use the information in the chart and write a paragraph about Ecuador?

Ecuador has 4 natural regions. They are different. You can find different food in each region. You can visit beaches, mountains, the jungle, and Island.

TASK 6. Find 10 words that are in the reading

BEACH RESORT PEAK VOLCANO MOUNTAIN
 AGRICULTURE MARKET PARKS FLORA
 MONKEY COMMUNITY ISLAND SPECIES
 PARADISE ENVIRONMENT UNIQUE

Y	H	Z	I	P	P	A	R	A	D	I	S	E	L
B	K	E	U	K	H	M	A	R	K	E	T	G	H
Q	E	G	Q	D	J	P	A	R	K	S	M	Q	U
S	P	E	C	I	E	S	G	T	P	E	A	K	U
I	M	O	N	K	E	Y	G	X	H	E	B	L	S
B	Y	E	R	E	S	O	R	T	O	R	R	N	B
R	O	J	L	L	F	L	O	R	A	N	S	J	Y
C	P	C	O	M	M	U	N	I	T	Y	R	B	F
M	E	N	V	I	R	O	N	M	E	N	T	M	P
Z	R	B	E	A	C	H	F	D	P	L	E	C	F
A	G	R	I	C	U	L	T	U	R	E	J	K	G
S	G	O	M	O	U	N	T	A	I	N	O	J	X
X	K	V	O	L	C	A	N	O	C	L	O	O	U
U	N	I	Q	U	E	L	S	I	S	L	A	N	D




TASK 7. Cross out the word that belong in the group

1.	BIG	SHORT	BEAUTIFUL	HOME
2.	ADVENTURE	EXPERIENCE	EXPEDITION	
3.	BATS	MONKEYS	PARROTS	PENGUIN
4.	HUARONI	COFAN	SHUAR	MONTUBIOS
5.	BANANAS	COFFEE	COCOCA	POTATOE
6.	HAPPY	SAD	BIG	BOOK
7.	GUIDE	RECEPTIONIST	TEACHER	OLD
8.	COAST	HIGHLAND	QUITO	AMAZON
9.	COAST	HIGHLAND	QUITO	AMAZON
10.	COFFEE	MILK	CAKE	TEA

LESSON 3:

WEATHER IN ECUADOR

TASK 3. Write 10 clothes in each category

 HOT AND SUNNY	 WARM AND SUNNY	 CLOUDY AND RAINY
SHORT	SHORT	GLOVES
SANDALIAS	SANDALIAS	BLOUSE
T SHIRT	T SHIRT	SUIT SWEATHER
SUNGLASSES		

TASK 4. Ask student and answer questions student b.

1. What is the weather like today?

B

2. What are you wearing?

C

3. Where is it raining?

B

LESSON 4: DESCRIPTIONS

TASK 5. Choose two words from the pool that fit into each category and write them in column b.

MOUNTAIN BEAUTIFUL HIKE SWIM BEACH ALWAYS VAST
TENT ESPECIALLY WEATHER WALK HOME

CATEGORY	COLUMN A
NOUNS	Mountain, beach, tent, weather, home
ADJECTIVES	Beautiful, vast
VERBS	Hike swim, walk
ADVERBS	Always, especially

TASK 6. Write the noun form of the adjective in the noun column and the adjective form of the noun in the adjective's column.

NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
RESPECT	RESPECTFUL
EASE	EASY
WISDOM	WISE
SWEETNESS	SWEET
LUXURY	LUXURIOUS
SADNESS	SAD
TIMID	TIMID
ADVENTURE	ADVENTUROUS

<i>VALUE</i>	<i>VALUABLE</i>
<i>PREDOMINATE</i>	<i>PREDOMINANT</i>
<i>RESPECT</i>	<i>RESPECTFUL</i>
<i>LUXURY</i>	<i>LUXURIOUS</i>
<i>TROUBLE</i>	<i>TROUBLING</i>

TASK 7. Using the adjectives and nouns write down sentences.

- a) He is a wise man
- b) This man is luxurious
- c) He is shy
- d) He is adventurous

LESSON 5:

TOURISM AND TOURISTS

TASK 1. Read tourism and tourists and complete the chart

PLACES OF FOOD
Restaurants, Coffee
and markets

SOUVENIER
Handicrafts

TRANSPORT
Buses, cars, boats,
planes, bikes and
motocycles

ACCOMODATION
Hotels and hostels

TASK 2. Read tourism and tourists and complete: positive and negative aspects about tourism

POSITIVE ASPECTS

It generates jobs

TASK 3. Think about more positive and negative aspects about tourism and add them in the table above.

NEGATIVE ASPECTS

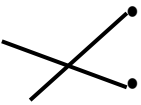











Buses, cars and planes contaminate the environment.
People also cause pollution because they throw rubbish.

TASK 4. Complete the sentences in column a with the letter of the correct word or phrase from column b.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. Daily means <u>H</u>	a. one that makes a tour for pleasure or culture.
2. Adventure means <u>D</u>	b. a person or thing that travels.
3. Tourist means <u>B</u>	c. a means of transporting.
4. Tourism means <u>J</u>	d. an unusual and exciting, typically hazardous, experience or activity.
5. Hotel <u>I</u>	e. an establishment where meals are served to customers.
6. Traveler <u>A</u>	f. an art, craft, or trade.
7. Transport <u>C</u>	g. a store for the sale of food
8. Restaurant <u>E</u>	h. every day
9. Market <u>G</u>	i. a commercial establishment offering lodging to travelers.

10. Handicraft <u>E</u>	K. the commercial an operation of vacations and visits to places of interest.
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TASK 6. Do you know the types of tourism? Match the type of tourism with its definition.

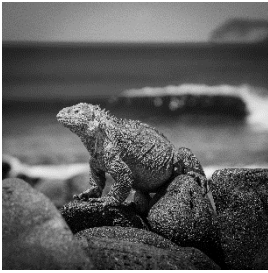
Adventure tourism		to celebrate religious event or visit important religious places		monuments or museums
Cultural tourism		to explore distant places or do extreme activities		skiing or snowboarding
Ecotourism		to look after your body and mind		the beach
Health tourism		to learn about history, art and people's lifestyles		rainforests
Religious tourism		to relax and have fun		spa resorts
Recreational tourism		to take ethical and responsible trips to natural environments		Las Lajas

LESSON 6:

TOURISTIC PLACES IN ECUADOR

Ecuador is considered one of the 17 countries where the greatest biodiversity of the planet is concentrated. Where would you like to go?

TASK 1. Look at the photos and write the name of these places



GALAPAGOS
ISLAND



HIGHLAND REGION



HIGHLAND REGION



AMAZON
REGION



COSTAL REGION

TASK 2. Answer these questions:

a) Where are these places located?

Coastal region, highland, amazon region and Galapagos island.

b) What can you enjoy in each place?

Beaches, volcanoes, forest, unique animals

c) Why do people have to visit these places?

Because there are a lot of places to visit

d) What is the typical food in each place?

Veciche, guinea pig, chontacuro.

TASK 5. Look at the photo, write adjectives and verbs that describe it

VERBS		ADJECTIVES	
Visit	Know	Beautiful	Amazing
Walk	Talk	Nice	Big
See		Interesting	Crowded

LESSON 7: TRANSPORTATION

The Sierra Region still plays an important role in transportation throughout the country. The Pan-American Highway crosses it from North to South. Means of transportation is any of the different kinds of transport facilities used for moving goods and people from one location to the other. The means of transportation is interchangeably used with the mode of transport.

The means of transportation are bus, train, airplane, ship, car, etc. while the mode of transportation refers to road, air, sea/ocean, etc.

TASK 1. Write the names of means of transportation under each picture.



BUS



TAXI



PICKUP TRUCK



CAR



BIKE



TRUCK

TASK 2. READ AND MATCH THE NAME AND THE DEFINITION

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		DEFINITION
4. Taxi	L	g) It is used in certain towns, especially in rural areas where there are many dirt roads, they act as taxis.
5. Canoe	C	h) A vehicle that is designed for air travel
6. Plane	B	i) a light narrow boat with both ends sharp that is usually propelled by paddling
7. Bike	E	j) they are usually slow and crowded, but they are also very cheap. You can get around most towns for \$0.30. They travel to nearby villages.
8. Bus	D	k) is a pedal-powered two-wheeled vehicle?
9. Truck	A	l) a car with a driver who you pay to take you somewhere.

TASK 4. Read the text and complete the table

MODE OF TRANSPORT	POSITIVE THINGS	NEGATIVE THINGS
Taxis	Quick and efficient for short journeys	They can be expensive
Car	You are free to travel when and where you like	They are bad for the environment
Motorbike, moped or bicycle	These are cheaper and also more environmentally – friendly	Watch out for traffic or people stealing your bike
Public transport	Cost and convenience vary a lot in different places	In small towns, the options are more limited

TASK 5. Read the sentences below and write true or false.

- a. Cars are safer than planes. FALSE
- b. Planes are more comfortable than trains. TRUE
- c. Motorcycles are noisier than cars. TRUE
- d. Ships are faster than planes. FALSE
- e. Motorcycles are more dangerous than cars. TRUE
- f. Cars are slower than trains. FALSE

LESSON 8:

TOURIST PLACES IN THE COASTAL

TASK 1. Read the coastal region, what do the words in blond mean?

Jungle means	An area with dense forest
Villages	A group of houses in a rural area
Seafood	Shellfish and sea fish served as food
Climate	The weather conditions
Season	Earth's changing position
Landscapes	All the visible features of an area of countryside
Vegetation	Plants found in a particular area
Panama hats	A light hat made from straw
Agriculture	Cultivation of the soil
Iguanas	Is a type of large lizard

TASK 4. Put the places in the correct province

ESMERALDAS	MANABI	GUAYAS	EL ORO
Montecristi	Jaramijó	La Rotonda	Huaquillas
Paján	Jipijapa	Malecón 2000	Las Lajas
Pedernales	Manta	Malecón del Salado	Petrified Forest
		Cerro Santa Ana	Zaruma
			Machala
			Puyango

TASK 4. Complete the sentence logically.

5. *Panama Hats, ponchos, keychains are* _____.
- a. Souvenirs b. products c. goods
6. *Guayaquil, Esmeraldas, Manta are* _____.
- a. Towns b. beaches c. cities
7. *Beaches are Malecon are* _____.
- a. Tourist attractions b. locations c. rivers
8. *Bananas, coffee, plantain are* _____.
- a. Products from the coastal region.
- b. Products from the highland region.
- c. Products from the amazon region.

LESSON 9:

ATACAMES A TOURIST PLACE IN THE COASTAL REGION

TASK 4. Use these words to write about atacames:

Tonsupa, highway Autopista del Sol, gastronomy, beach, sunny days.

- Tonsupa is a beautiful beach
- Autopista del sol links the cities of Malaga, Marbella and Estepona
- The beaches are very beautiful

TASK 5. Tick the things you can do in atacames

- Go surfing
- Climb mountains
- Eat seafood
- Swim in the sea
- Kayaking
- Bungee jumping

LESSON 10:

TOURIST PLACES IN THE HIGHLAND REGION

TASK 1. Read and circle t if the statement is true or f if the statement is false.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| T | F | Guayaquil is located in the Highland Region. |
| T | F | Quito, the capital of the country. |
| T | F | Quito, Otavalo and Baños are considered travelers' meccas. |
| T | F | Volcanoes are active. |
| T | F | There are a lot of Indian markets. |
| T | F | The Andean region is also known as The Highland. |
| T | F | There are a lot of lakes, valleys, and mountains in the Highland Region. |
| T | F | This region possesses Ecuador's most developed tourist industry. |
| T | F | There are beaches in the highland region. |
| T | F | It is hot in the highland region. |

TASK 2. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

- the Avenue of Volcanoes which consists of many (**volcanoes** / beaches) some of which are still active.
- The (climate/**temperature**) varies according to the altitude and time of year.
- El Arenal (**desert**/valley) is a region of the Bolívar province in Ecuador.
- Mindo-Nambillo (**Ecological**/ Tourist) Reserve is located two hours

north of Quito

5. The reserve is a (*market /protected*) area that guards a wide variety of vegetation and animals.
6. The official name of Riobamba is (*San Francisco/San Pedro*) de Riobamba.
7. El Cajas National (*volcano / park*) is unique and amazing.
8. San Gabriel is a magical (*town/ city*) located in the Carchi province, northern Ecuador.
9. The Tourist Attractions of Baños de Agua Santa in Tungurahua is an ideal destination to experience the (*adventure/ risk*) in Ecuador.
10. Loja is one of the (*newest/oldest*) and rich in culture and history provinces of Ecuador.

TASK 3. Order the sentences

1. The Andean region is the most visited region in Ecuador because of its cultural and natural diversity highlands, mountain lakes, active volcanoes, thermal baths, Indian markets and colonial.
2. In addition, some cities like Quito, Otavalo and Baños are considered the principal infrastructure supporting tourism.
3. On the other hand, most popular volcanoes are Cotopaxi, Pichincha, and Chimborazo are visited by tourists.
4. Guayaquil is located in the Coastal Region.

LESSON 11:

TOURIST CITIES IN THE HIGHLAND REGION

TASK 1. In groups of four look at the pictures and talk about these places



El panesillo



La mitad del mundo



Teleferico



La basilica del voto nacional

TASK 2. Where are these places located?

They are located in Quito

**TASK 5. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the word pool.**

CUENCA QUITO IBARRA AMBATO RIOBAMBA
CAYAMBE TULCAN LATACUNGA

- AMBATO was the birthplace of three notable Ecuadorians: Juan Montalvo, a noted essayist of the 19th century, Juan León Mera, the author of the country's national anthem, and Juan Benigno Vela, a key figure in the Ecuadorean independence movement.
- CUENCA is famous for its colorful festivals, distinct food, and breathtaking scenery. It is known for a rich intellectual, artistic, and philosophical tradition that matches its colonial architecture.
- CAYAMBE The Cayambe Coca ecological reserve is distributed in the provinces of Pichincha, Imbabura, Napo and Sucumbios.
- LATACUNGA The Black Mama festivity is a relevant cultural phenomenon, representing a symbiosis of indigenous, Spanish and African cultures in Latacunga.

- e. RIOBAMBA The trans-Andean railway is spectacular attraction for domestic and foreign tourists that want to see the variety of climates and cultural and natural scenery of the central valley, which is known as the Avenue of the Volcanoes.

LESSON 12:

TOURIST PLACES IN THE JUNGLE

TASK 2. Tick the things you can do in the jungle

- _____ Go to the discotheque
- X Swimming or canoeing
- X Visit local people
- X See exotic animals
- _____ Go shopping
- _____ Travel by bus

TASK 3. Read and underline verbs and circle adjective

The Amazon rainforest is the largest tropical forest on Earth, crossed by rivers which flow into the Amazon. The Ecuadorian part of this great forest, also known as "el Oriente", is an extremely diverse region due to the different altitudinal tiers close to the Andes. This coupled with its tropical temperature, high rainfall and rugged topography, originates a high level of biodiversity and endemism.

This rainforest is home to thousands of indigenous inhabitants, who make up nearly 200 distinct nations, including the Siona, Secoya, Cofan, Shuar, Zaparo, Huaorani, and Quichua. The indigenous tribes that live in Ecuador's rainforest are the ancient keepers and guardians of the world's biological heritage.

TASK 4. Read and underline verbs and circle adjective

Walk

TASK 5. Scrambled letters

k. TANOIRRESF	RAINFOREST
l. LROTPIAC	TROPICAL
m. LLTTIUDINAA	ALTITUDINAL
n. EDVIESR	DIVERSE
o. TTMPRREEAUE	TEMPERATURE
p. TTNNHBIIAAS	INHABITANTS
q. GNONDUIIES	INDIGENOUS
r. TANNCIE	ENCIENT
s. EEHIAGRT	HERITAGE
t. OMHE	HOME

TASK 7. Write opposite of

	Extremely	Slightly	
	Different	Similar	
	High	Short	
	Diverse	Similar	
	Tall	Short	
	Expensive	Cheap	
	Ancient	Young	
	Biodiversity	Diversity	

LESSON 13: CUYABENO A TOURIST PLACE IN THE JUNGLE

TASK 2. Read about cuyabeno and complete the text. Use the words in the box.

CLIMATE GREAT TOTAL OF ANIMALS SEASON
PEOPLE

Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve is a **GREAT** place to visit and explore the jungle. It is the second largest national park in Ecuador with a **TOTAL OF** 603,380 ha. The reserve has a variety of different ecosystems. Cuyabeno Reserve provides habitat for over 500 species of birds, 10 species of monkeys, anacondas, caimans, jaguars, pink river dolphins, manatees, fishes, armadillos and many more **ANIMALS**. The Siona **PEOPLE** is an indigenous tribe living on the area. Cuyabeno Reserve has two seasons. The rainy season is from March to August and the dry **SEASON** is from September to February. Also during the dry season, it can rain because the **CLIMATE** in the Cuyabeno Reserve is a tropical rain-forest.

TASK 3. Read and answer these question

5. Where is Cuyabeno located? AMAZON REGION
6. How many species are there in Cuyabeno reserve? 500 SPECIES OF BIRDS, 10 SPECIES OF MONKEYS
7. Name some animals you can find there. MONKEYS, ANACONDAS, CAIMANS, JAGUARS, PINK RIVER DOPLPHIN, MANATEES, FISHES, ARMADILLOS

8. How many seasons have Cuyabeno reserve? TWO SEASONS

LESSON 14:

AMAZING ANIMALS IN THE JUNGLE

TASK 1. Find 10 animals that live in the jungle

BEAR JAGUAR MACAW MONKEY OCELOT
PARROT TAPIR

M	A	C	A	W	I	C
M	O	C	E	L	O	T
R	B	E	A	R	U	W
P	A	R	R	O	T	S
E	T	A	P	I	R	S
J	A	G	U	A	R	B
M	O	N	K	E	Y	H

TASK 2. Match the name and the definition

PARROT MACAW JAGUAR ANACONDA OCELOT

- A. ANACONDA** a large semiaquatic constricting snake (*Eunectes murinus*) of the boa family
- B. PARROT** a large long-tailed parrot with brightly colored plumage.
- C. JAGUAR** a large cat
- D. MACAW** a bird, often vividly colored, with a short down-curved hooked bill, grasping feet, and a raucous voice, found especially in the tropics and feeding on fruits and seeds.
- E. OCELOT** a medium-sized wild cat that has a tawny yellow coat marked with black blotches and spots

LESSON 15:

TOURIST PLACES IN THE GALAPAGOS ISLAND

TASK 1. Read and answer these questions.

1. Where are the Galapagos islands situated? They are located in the Pacific Ocean about 605 miles (1,000 kilometers) west of northern South America
2. How many islands are there? there 19 islands
3. Why are the islands one of the world's greatest wonders? Because the wildlife in the Galapagos does not have fear of humans

TASK 2. Look at the picture and write the names of the animals



BLUE FOOTED
BOOBIES



MARINE IGUANA OF
GALAPGOS



SEA LION



FRIGATEBIRD



FLAMINGO

TASK 3. Get information about each animal: write about characteristic, habitat, food.

1. The blue – footed booby is a marine bird

2. Marine iguanas are unique as they are marine reptiles

TASK 4. Tick the Galapagos national park rules

- Always stay on the designated trails.
- Do not disturb the animals or remove any native plants or rocks.
- Do not transport any organic material into the islands, or from island to island.
- Avoid approaching the wildlife and keep a distance from them of at least 6 feet (2 meters).
- Follow your naturalist guide when exploring the national park.
- Do not feed the animals.
- Smoking, drinking, and campfires are strictly prohibited.
- Do not buy goods that are made from native Galapagos species.

LESSON 16: DESTINATION

TASK 1. Where should these people go? In pairs talk about it.

A single young man should go **CHIMBORAZO** because **HE CAN CLIMB THE MOUNTAIN**

A group of friends should go **TO MONTAÑITA** because **THEY CAN ENJOY THE BEACHES AND PUBS.**

A single young woman should go **THE AMAZON FOREST** because **SHE CAN VISIT EXOTIC COMUNITIES**

A single young man should go **CUENCA** because **HE THIS CITY IS BEAUTIFUL**

LESSON 17:

ACCOMODATION

TASK 1. Choose the correct words/phrases to tell someone that you like or don't like something:

1. *I love this room. It's very _____!*

a. PRETTY

b. DIRTY

2. *I don't like this room. It's _____!*

a. VERY CLEAN

b. FILTHY

3. *I love this view. It's really _____!*

a. BORING

b. BEAUTIFUL

4. *I like this restaurant. The food is very _____.*

a. TASTY

b. BAD

5. *I don't like the way he behaves. He's very*

_____.

a. RUDE

b. NICE

6. I love the service here. It's very _____.

a. RUDE

b. PROFESSIONAL

7. I'll pass on (= I won't take) the room. It's too

_____.

a. NOISY

b. QUITE

8. I'll pass on (= I won't take) the room. It's a little too

_____.

a. EXPENSIVE

b. INEXPENSIVE

9. I don't like this room. It doesn't seem _____.

a. DANGEROUS

b. SAFE

10. I really like this room. It's very _____.

a. COSY

b. UGLY

TASK 2. Write the correct word to complete each of the following sentences. Choose from the following options:

SHEETS COST MAKER SERVICE INCLUDED ROOM
CONTROL SAFE CALL COMFORTABLE

1. Can I get a wake-up **SHEETS** at 6:30 AM?
2. Our (bed) **COST** are dirty. Could you please change them?
3. How much does it **MAKER** to make a call to Brazil?
4. The coffee doesn't work.
5. Is breakfast **INCLUDED** in the price?
6. Do you have room **CALL?**
7. The remote **ROOM CONTROL** doesn't work.
8. What's the combination for the **SERVICE?**
9. This **ROOM** is too noisy.
10. Our bed is very **COMFORTABLE**

TASK 3. Tick the facilities you can find in a hotel

- room
- reception
- restaurant and bar
- housekeeping
- leisure facilities

X gym or health club

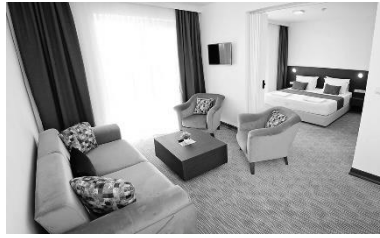
 X conference and business facilities

 X entertainment

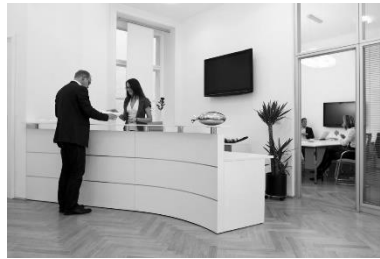
TASK 5. Vocabulary. Complete the words



SINGLE ROOM



DRINKS



RECEPTIONIST



INTERNET

TASK 6. Match pictures with the names

e) Hotel

f) Lodge

g) Tent

h) Caravan



1. CARAVAN

2. LODGE

3. TENT

4. HOTEL

LESSON 18: MY LAST HOLIDAY

TASK 1. Answer these questions:

1. Where did you go for your holiday last year?
2. what was good about it? The people, the food
3. What was bad about it? The climate
4. If you could go anywhere in the world, where would you go? I would go to the Galapagos island

TASK 3. Write sentences using the senses to describe your last holiday place.

1. (beautiful)

Riobamba is a beautiful city

2. (fantastic)

The food is fantastic

3. (like)

I like the beach

4. (feel)

I feel happy today

5. (enjoy)

I enjoy the trip

TASK 4. Write sentences to express your emotions about your holiday place.

5. I like **traditional food**
6. I love **to eat ceviche**
7. I want **to visit the beach**
8. I feel **anxious**

TASK 5. Write sentences to express your emotions about a place you do not enjoy.

- a. I dislike **to walk**
- b. I hate **long trips**
- c. I need **to relax**
- d. I don't enjoy **horror movies**

LESSON 19: FOOD IN ECUADOR

TASK 2. Read Ecuadorian cuisine and complete the table below

NOUNS	VERBS	ADJECTIVES
<i>FOOD</i>	<i>CREATE</i>	<i>DELICIOUS</i>
<i>Chontaduro, Zarapatoca turtle meat bananas pork</i>	<i>Contains Create Seafood Coconut Green plantains Potatoes Corn grains Peanuts</i>	<i>Popular Huge Traditional</i>

TASK 3. Write different ingredients you need to prepare a dish from each region.

COASTAL REGION	HIGHLAND REGION	AMAZON REGION	GALAPAGOS ISLAND
<i>PLANTAIN</i>	<i>POTATOE</i>	<i>YUCCA</i>	<i>SHRIMP</i>
<i>YUCCA</i>	<i>BEAN</i>	<i>PLANTAIN</i>	<i>SHELL</i>
<i>RICE</i>	<i>ONION</i>		
<i>LEMON</i>	<i>TOMATO</i>		
<i>PASION FRUIT</i>			

LESSON 20: TRADITIONAL FOOD IN ECUADOR

TASK 1. Match the dishes with the region use:

COASTAL REGION

HIGHLAND

AMAZON REGION

REGION



COAST REGION



HIGHLAND REGION



AMAZON REGION



AMAZON REGION



HIGHLAND REGION



COASTAL REGION

TASK 5. Write a recipe of your favorite dish

INGREDIENTS:

Potatoes
Tomatoes
Onions
Lettuce
Eggs
Meat
Avocado









PREPARATION:

Peel and cook the potatoes
Smash the cooked potatoes
Fried them
Prepare the salad, use tomato and onions
Cut the avocado
Fry the meat and egg
Serve the potatoes, salad, meat and eggs



TASK 5. Vocabulary. Put the words in the list below in the correct group. And add 5 more in each group.

SANDWICH CHEESE GARLIC ICE CREAM OLIVES COFFEE
 FISH PIZZA SALT PEPPER BEEF BUTTER ONIONS WATER
 CHICKEN BREAD EGGS CAKE APPLE PIE CHERRIES
 TOMATO PINEAPPLE SOUP MILK RICE ORANGE JUICE
 COOKIES OMELET PASTA

<p>MEALS / SNACK</p>  <p>Cookies, pizza, sándwich, pasta, beef, chicken, bread, cake, soup, omelet</p>	<p>FRUIT</p>  <p>cherries, Orange, pineapple</p>
<p>DRINKS</p>  <p>water, juice, milk</p>	<p>VEGETABLES</p>  <p>tomato, garlic, olives</p>
<p>DESSERTS</p>  <p>apple pie, ice cream</p>	<p>VARIOUS</p>  <p>cheese, butter</p>

LESSON 21: STRANGE TASTES

TASK 2. Read again and write true or false

1. They are in Quito F
2. Luis doesn't like chontacuros F
3. Veronica has always eaten chontacuro T
4. They want 2 chontacuro T

TASK 4. Read and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in task 3

1. It's better to **CHEW** your food very well before you **SWALLOW** it.
2. Don't be afraid; My dog doesn't **BITE**
Calm down.
3. I've added some sugar in your coffee.
STIR it before you drink.
4. This dish **SMELL** delicious. What's in it?
5. Why do you always **STIR** your chontacuros in the sauce before you eat them.

TASK 5. Correct the sentences that are wrong

- 1, Chontacuros **taste** delicious. – taste
- 2, Strange food **is** not necessarily bad. – is
- 3, Julio **don't** like chontacuros. – doesn't
- 4, Chontacuros are prepared in **Riobamba**. - Tena
- 5, Chontacuro is a **fruit**. – Meat

LESSON 22: MUSIC IN ECUADOR

TASK 2. Read and match the sentences

Ecuador is home of *Drums, flutes, trumpets*

Afro – Ecuadorians are the descendants *Mestizo, afro – Ecuadorian.*

Andean people play *African slaves*

TASK 3. Read and complete the chart with the appropriate information

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	VERBS	PLACES
DRUMS FLUTES TRUMPETS	DANCE HAVE PLAY LIVE	ECUADOR

TASK 5. Complete the sentences about music. Use the word in the table below

MARIMBA FLUTE PINKILLU GUITAR

- Afro-Ecuadorians like to play musical instruments. They play **MARIMBA**
- Indigenous people from the Andes like to play the **FLUTE**
They play them when they are sad.

- c. **PINKILLU** is wind instrument like a wooden recorder.
Native to the Quichua people in the Napo province play it.
- d. What is pasillo played by? _____.
- e. Pasillo is a musical genre using the **GUITAR** that is believed to identify Ecuador.

LESSON 23: CULTURE IN ECUADOR

ECUADORIAN CULTURE



Spanish is Ecuador's official language, while Quechua and Shuar are the two major indigenous languages. Quechua is the language of the Inca, which was the dominant culture in Ecuador when the Spanish arrived. Quecha can still spoke in the Sierra regions. Shuar comes from a group of indigenous people in the Ecuadorian Amazon.

There are higher concentrations of Afro-Ecuadorians on the coast, which is mainly due to the slave trade conducted by the Spanish. Small Chinese communities have developed in the cities of Guayaquil and Quevedo.

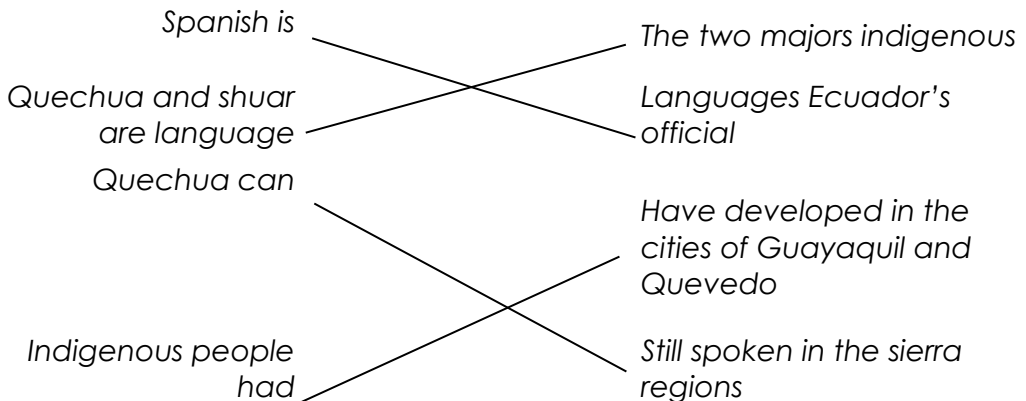
Indigenous people had to work on the farms and lacked the opportunity to improve their stations. This system of labor continued from the 16th century through the 1960s. Many indigenous people could control the land and

become campesinos.

TASK 1. Read and discuss these questions

- a. What is the language spoken by the indigenous population?
QUECHUA
- b. What else do you know about our culture? **ECUADOR IS A MULTI – CULTURAL COUNTRY**
- c. How many ethnic groups are there in Ecuador? **THERE ARE A LOT OF ETHNIC GROUPS**
- d. Where do afro Ecuadorian live? **THE LIVE IN ESMERALDAS**
- e. Where are they from? **THE COASTAL REGION**

TASK 4. Match the sentences



LESSON 24: A FAMOUS FESTIVITY IN ECUADOR

TASK 2. Read la mama negra complete the table

EVENT	VERB	COMPLEMENT
<i>La Mama Negra</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>celebrated at the end of September</i>
<i>It</i>	<i>Is</i>	<i>A fascinating and colorful cultural event</i>
<i>The origins of the festival of la mama negra</i>	<i>Are</i>	<i>A little obscure</i>
<i>The festival</i>	<i>Was established</i>	<i>when the cotopaxi volcano erupted in 1742 and it seemed that latacunga would be destroyed.</i>
<i>La mama negra</i>	<i>Is</i>	<i>A representation of the virgin combined with african deities</i>
<i>Candy and wine containers</i>	<i>Are</i>	<i>Also tossed into the crowds, keeping the party atmosphere going into the night.</i>
<i>This</i>	<i>Is</i>	<i>A great celebration where people around the world come.</i>

TASK 3. Read and write t true or f false

- a. Is La Mama Negra is celebrated at the end of November?
TRUE
- b. Was the festival established when the Cotopaxi volcano erupted in 1752? **FALSE**
- c. Do dancers, musicians and marching bands all join in the parade?
TRUE
- d. Is La Mama Negra being a representation of the Virgin combined with American deities? **TRUE**
- e. Is La Mama Negra is celebrated in Latacunga? **TRUE**

TASK 4. Answer the questions. Circle a. Or b.

1. **What is the reading about?**
- a. A festivity in the Highland Region
 - b. A religion festivity in the Coastal region.
 - c. Flores and frutas festivity.
2. **When is it celebrated?**
- a. In November
 - b. In October
 - c. In March
3. **What kind of celebration is it?**
- a. Carnival celebration
 - b. La Merced virgin celebration
 - c. Christmas celebration

4. Is this a national celebration?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. I don't know

LESSON 25: MORE FESTIVITIES IN ECUADOR

TASK 4. Read and put the question in the correct place.

What is Píllaro's devil or Diablada Pillareña?

What are the Diablada de Píllaro Characters?

What is the Diablada de Píllaro Clothing?

WHAT ARE THE DIABLADA DE PILLARO CHARACTERS?

Local historians say that before each troupe there were six devils. They were slaves who were opening the way to their masters, who went down to the village to test their dance virtues. Despite not knowing for sure how the Diablada was born, the mystery and seduction that has always exerted the image of this character in the popular imagination, made that over time it was gaining popularity to finally become the central part of The whole celebration.

WHAT IS THE DIABALADA DE PILLARON CLOTHING?

The origin of this custom is still much discussed but among the many legends that circulate there is a very popular one: when the landowners celebrated the beginning of the new year, the servitude began to use devil costumes as a way to appropriate the personality of the hated and discriminated character with whom, due to their situation at that time, they felt identified. At present, the personification of the devil has become a show of ingenuity and charisma for each participant.

WHAT IS PILLARO'S DEVIL OR DIABALADA PILLAREÑA?

The Diablada Pillareña is one of the popular festivals of Ecuador, it was born in the time of the Spanish colony. This cultural manifestation, which in 2009 was declared Intangible Cultural Heritage of Ecuador, summons in January thousands of people who participate in the so-called "games" or traditional parades that travel, in the midst of dances and songs, rural communities to the center of Pill

LESSON 26:

RIOBAMBA



Riobamba is the capital of the province of Chimborazo. It is in the Valley in the Cordillera de los Andes. It is known as the Sultana de Los Andes. It is surrounded by six snowy as the Chimborazo, Carihuairazo, Tungurahua, El Altar, and Cubillin Quilimas. Chimborazo, the highest mountain in Ecuador with an altitude of 6310 meters over sea level.

Riobamba was founded on August 14, 1534 by Diego de Almagro. The main town was inhabited by the Nation Puruhá before the Spanish arrived. Riobamba was destroyed by an earthquake on February 4, 1797 and rebuilt in its present location in 1799.

Riobamba has many tourist attractions like the train ride, starting its journey in the train station, past and gaps Cajabamba Colta and the small town of Guamote. Going through villages in the mountains and arriving to a town called Alausí. During the journey we can see the most spectacular "Devil's Nose."

TASK 1. Read about riobamba and answer these questions:

- a. How is Riobamba known?

EL CORAZON DE LOS ANDES

- b. Where is it located?

IT IS LOCATED IN THE VALLEY IN THE CORDILLERA DE LOS ANDES

- c. When was it founded?

RIOBAMBA WAS FOUNDED ON AUGUST 14, 1534

- d. Who founded the city?

DIEGO DE ALMAGRO

- e. What is the most important snowcapped?

CHIMBORAZO MOUNTAIN**TASK 2. Read again and complete the sentences**

- Riobamba was founded on **AUGUST 14, 1534**
- Riobamba was inhabited by **NATION PURUBA**
- Riobamba was destroyed by an **FEBREARY 4, 1797**
- The main attractions Riobamba is **THE TRAIN**

TASK 3. Complete the sentences about Riobamba. Use the words in the box

PONCHO SPEAK LIVE SELL PLAY GO (2)

1. Indigenous people from Guamote **LIVE** in small villages.
2. They wear **PONCHO** because it is very cold.

3. They **SPEAK** Quechua.
4. They **SELL** products in the markets in Riobamba.
5. Their children **PLAY** in the land.
6. They **GO** to schools in Riobamba and in another towns.

LESSON 27: RIOBAMBA – ATTRACTIONS



TASK 1. Read and complete. Use these words:

LIFESTYLE MUSEUM ARCHITECTURAL ARTIFACTS
TRAIN JOURNEY FOREST CLIMATE VISITORS

- a. Cordoba Roman Historical Museum: It has a collection of artistic, archaeological, and household objects that illustrates the **ARCHITECTURAL** of local aristocrats from the Colonial Era to the present.
- b. Museum of the City: It was designed according to the strictest Republican-Ecuadorian **LIFESTYLE** standards from the 1920s.

- c. Museum of Religious Art: This **MUSEUM** of religious art represents the artistic and cultural traditions of Riobamba's strongly Catholic history.
- d. Riobamba Central Bank Museum: It has archaeological and historical works **ARTIFACTS** from the Andean Highlands show about life in the Andes both before and after the Spanish arrival.
- e. La Nariz del Diablo Train Ride: This is one of the most attractive activities for **VISITORS** this train ride through the Andes Mountains allows you to ride on the roof of the **TRAIN**.
- f. One of the most appealing things about the train is that during the four or five hour **JOURNEY** it goes through every climate zone in continental Ecuador: starting in the Andean highlands, passing through the cloud **CLIMATE** and arriving in the jungle – **FOREST** on the coast, either in Alausi or Sibambe

TASK 5. Complete the table with information about tourist places in Riobamba

MARKETS	PARKS	CHURCHES	MUSEUM	HOTELS
SAN ALFONSO	MALDONADO	LA MECED	BANCO	ZEUS
LA MERCED	SUCRE	LA	CENTRAL	CISNE
CONDAMINE	GUAYAQUIL	CATEDRAL		ALAMOS
SANTA ROSA	LA MADRE	LOMA DE		
PLAZA DAVALOS	ECOLÓGICO	QUITO		

LESSON 28: DIRECTIONS

TASK 2. Use the information above and tell maria how to get there.

- Walk straight for two blocks.
- Turn left and walk for 5 blocks
- Go straight
- Cross the street

LESSON 29: THE RAIN ROUT

**TASK 2. Which touristic places can you see during the trip?
Tick them.**

COLTA LAGOON LA BALBANERA CHURCH LAGUNA NEGRA
SIBAME ATILLO LAGOON DEVIL'S NOSE CHURCHES PARKS
GUAYAQUIL PARK PARISHES

**TASK 3. Write the name of these towns under each picture:
Colta, Guamote or Alausi.**



ALASI



GUAMOTE



COLTA

TASK 5. Read the trans-andean railway and complete the text with the words in the box

ATTRACTION MASTERPIECE TRAIN GAPS LANDSCAPE
HANDICRAFTS

THE TRANS-ANDEAN RAILWAY

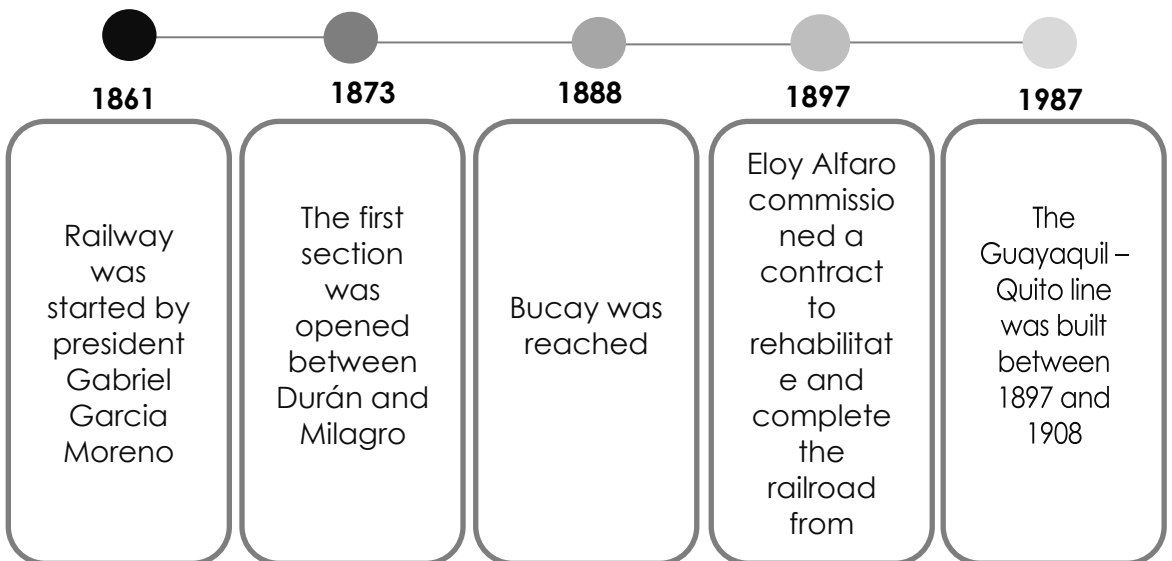


The trans-Andean railway is spectacular **ATTRACTION** (1) for domestic and foreign tourists who want to see the variety of climates and cultural and natural scenery of the central valley, which is known as the Avenue of the Volcanoes. The route Riobamba-Alausí-Sibambe-Alausí is a **MASTERPIECE** (2) of railway engineering because it allows the train to climb a slope ranging from 1800 meters to 2600 meters above sea level. The **TRAIN** (3) leaves from the train station at the center of the city of Riobamba to Devil's Nose. Passes **GAP** (4) and Cajabamba Colta and Guamote small town, which has an endless **LANDSCAPE** (5) and offers visitors culture, folklore and **HANDICRAFT** (6) that are present in the Indian fair, where are sold and

traded many different products in a mosaic of their own original culture.

TASK 6. Read the history of the train. Complete chronology line

The Ecuadorian railway was started by President Gabriel García Moreno in 1861. The first section was opened between Durán and Milagro in 1873, and Bucay was reached by 1888. The push into the Andes was made under President Eloy Alfaro who planned to link Quito in the highlands to Guayaquil on the coast of Ecuador. In 1897, Eloy Alfaro commissioned a contract to rehabilitate and complete the railroad from Guayaquil to Quito. The Guayaquil – Quito line was built between 1897 and 1908. The Cuenca line was constructed between 1915 and 1965. The last set of steam engines were obtained in 1953.



LESSON 30: THE DEVIL'S NOSE



The Devil's Nose is a stretch of the Trans-Andean Railroad that in the early 20th century connected Guayaquil with Quito with the aim of improving the country's economy. This section of track, now named "the Devil's Nose" because of the many deaths among the workers that occurred there and the sheer difficulty of building it, connects the Alausí and Sibambe stations. A series of long, curving switchbacks were carved directly into the face of the rock, allowing the train to gradually ascend or descend the Devil's Nose for more than eight hundred metres by slowly shunting backward and forward to negotiate the steep switchbacks. There are only two departures of the Devil's

Nose Train a day from Tuesday to Sunday. The first leaves at 8:00 and the second at 11:00. The trip takes about 2.5 hours in total. The Devil's Nose train ride takes you from the town of Alausi on a forty five minute ride down to Silambe – a journey through gorgeous mountain scenery in which time the train descends nearly a vertical kilometre in height. The 45-minute train journey weaved its way around the side of the mountain, with magnificent views of the valley below, and then down the infamous Devil's Nose.

TASK 1. Read about the devil's nose and answer the questions.

- a. What is the Devil's nose?

THE DEVIL'S NOSE IS A STRETCH OF THE TRANS – ANDEAN RAILROAD

- b. Why is it called the Devil's Nose?

BECAUSE OF THE MANY DEATHS AMONG THE WORKERS THAT OCCURRED THERE AND THE SHEER DIFFICULTY OF BUILDING IT, CONNECTS THE ALAUSÍ AND SIBAMBE STATIONS. WHAT IS THE DEVILS NOSE TRAIN?

- c. How many departures are there to go to the Devil's Nose Train?

TWO DEPARTURES

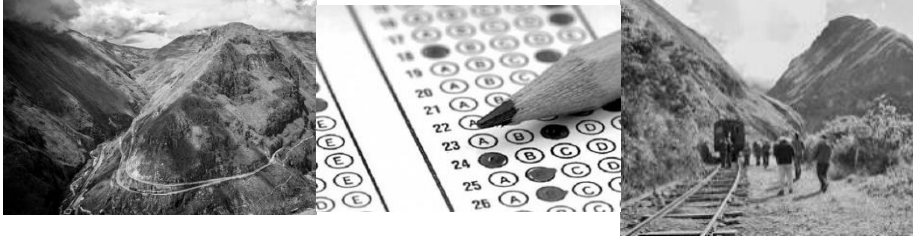
- d. Where is Devil's Nose train?

IN ALAUSI

- e. How long is the Devil's Nose train Ride?

45 MINUTES

TASK 2. Match the descriptions with the photos



a

b

c

1. **A** This section of track, now named “the Devil's Nose” because of the many deaths among the workers that occurred there and the sheer difficulty of building it, connects the Alausí and Sibambe stations
2. **B** There are only two departures of the Devil's Nose Train a day from Tuesday to Sunday. The first leaves at 8:00 and the second at 11:00. The trip takes about 2.5 hours in total.
3. **C** The 45-minute train journey weaved its way around the side of the mountain, with magnificent views of the valley below, and then down the infamous Devil's Nose.

LESSON 31: SMALL TOWNS

TASK 1. Read about palictahua, underline the adjectives, and circle the verbs.

Palictahua is a small town located in the foothills of Tungurahua. It is an agricultural town. Its main tourist attraction are the hot springs of Palictahua. It is a known town since in the last explosion of the Tungurahua volcano it was 100% destroyed. Palictahua **is** a small town full of traditions and customs. People are kind and supportive.

LESSON 32: TRADITIONAL DISHES IN RIOBAMBA

TASK 1. Look at the pictures and talk about food in Riobamba . Write the name next each dish



HORNADO



CEVICHUCHO



CHURRASCO



FRITADA

TASK. 4 complete the recipe by using the words in the box

TAKE	POUR
OUT	BOIL
MIX	CUT
ADD	BOWL

'Put the eggs and the milk in the (1) **BOWL**, then (2) **MIX** them together, please.'

'(3) **BOIL** the potatoes in water for about fifteen minutes until they start to go soft, then take them (4) **OUT**.'

'(5) **TAKE** the milk out of the fridge and (6) **POUR** about half of it into this pan, then take that knife and (7) **CUT** those onions into very small pieces.'

'There isn't enough milk. Can you (8) **ADD** a little more, please?'

TASK 7. Find 4 typical dishes in Riobamba

G	I	N	E	A	P	I	G	E	T	B
O	H	C	A	G	N	I	P	A	L	L
Q	S	D	F	G	H	Y	I	L	N	H
F	R	A	I	D	R	I	B	E	H	G
B	R	K	R	O	P	D	E	I	R	F
E	R	I	T	U	R	G	O	U	W	R
C	T	R	R	O	P	A	Q	N	S	A
A	S	E	H	C	I	V	E	C	E	T

LESSON 33: CLIMBING THE CHIMBORAZO MOUNTAIN

TASK 3. Write about chimborazo mountain. Use the information below.

Chimborazo: the highest mountain in Ecuador

Elevation: 6263 m

Location: in the Cordillera Occidental of the Andes.

Difficulty: Basic Snow and Ice Climb

Best months to climb June, July

Chimborazo is the highest mountain in Ecuador.

It is 6263 m. high.

It is in the Cordillera Occidental of the Andes.

The best months to climb are June, July

TASK 4. Look at the picture and write the name of each mountain equipment

Climbing pack

Rope

Helmet

Harness

Crampons

Ice axe (with leash)

Belay/rappel device

Pulley

Locking carabiners

Nonlocking carabiners

Runners—singles and doubles

Prusik cords

Hand protection

Snow protection gear

Shovel

Probe

Avalanche transceiver

Headlamp * (plus a spare)

Extra batteries



TASK 5. Using the information in task 4 give definitions about each one of the mountain equipment

1. TENT is a temporary shelter made from heavy material such as canvas. When you go camping, you might sleep in a camper, a rustic cabin, or a tent.
2. HELMET. a hard or padded protective hat,
3. ROPE , a length of strong cord made by twisting.
4. PULLEY. a wheel with a grooved rim around which a cord passes.

TASK 6. Organize a trip to Chimborazo mountain

Being physically and mentally prepared are important before climbing a mountain. Enumerate the different preparations needed before climbing a mountain like Chimborazo.



1. Do exercise every day
2. Ear healthy
3. Practice every day
4. Walk every day

LESSON 33: EXPERIENCE: A CAMPING TRIP

TASK 1. Read the story and put it in the correct order.



c



a



d



e



b

- a. It was hot and sunny so they all swam in the lake. Then Pedro and Juan caught some fish. Nancy and Irene made a fire and Carlos cooked them. They were delicious.
- b. Luckily, Nancy had a good idea. She made another fire. Pedro and

Juan saw the smoke from the fire and found them. The girls were very tired, but they were ok.

- c. Last weekend, Pedro and Nancy went camping to the Quilotoa lake. It is in the Cotopaxi province. They went with their friends Juan, Irene, and Carlos. They put up the tents in a forest near the Quilotoa lake.
- d. After lunch, the boys slept for a while and the girl went for a walk in the forest. They took a flashlight with them, but they didn't have a map.
- e. They walk for hours. When it started getting dark, they stopped. They wanted to go back, but they were lost. They couldn't call the boys because they didn't have the cellphones. They were very scared.

LESSON 34:

THE LAST ICE MERCHANT

TASK 3. Read about Baltasar and answers the questions

Baltazar Ushca is the last Hielero in Ecuador. He is a well-recognized man because of his courage and all his effort to continue this unique tradition. He started working as a Hielero since he was 15 years old. He used to work with his father and his brothers.

He is albino and people used to think his father was Chimborazo's son. He is a humble and dedicated man, but when he dies, there is no one to keep up with this tradition. The Hieleros are crucial to the culture of Chimborazo because of it is a unique tradition.

The Hieleros are very important not only for Chimborazo's culture but also to Ecuadorian culture. This unique tradition makes Hieleros significant to culture around the Chimborazo.

- a. What is his name?

BALTAZAR USHCA

- b. What does he do?

HE SEELS ICE FROM CHIMBORAZO

- c. Why is he well recognized?

HE IS A WELL – RECOGNIZED MAN BECAUSE OF HIS COURAGE AND ALL HIS EFFORT TO CONTINUE THIS UNIQUE TRADITION

- d. When did he start working?

15 YEARS OLD

e. Is he albino?

YES, HE IS

f. Why are hieleros crucial to culture of chimborazo?

THE HIELEROS ARE CRUCIAL TO THE CULTURE OF CHIMBORAZO BECAUSE OF IT IS A UNIQUE TRADITION.

g. WHY IS HE FAMOUS?

BECAUSE HE IS THE LAST HIELERO

h. WHOM DID BALTASAR WORK WITH?

WITH HIS SONS

TASK 4. Look at the pictures and tell what the relation between them is. Write a verb under each picture.



CLIMB



TAKE OUT



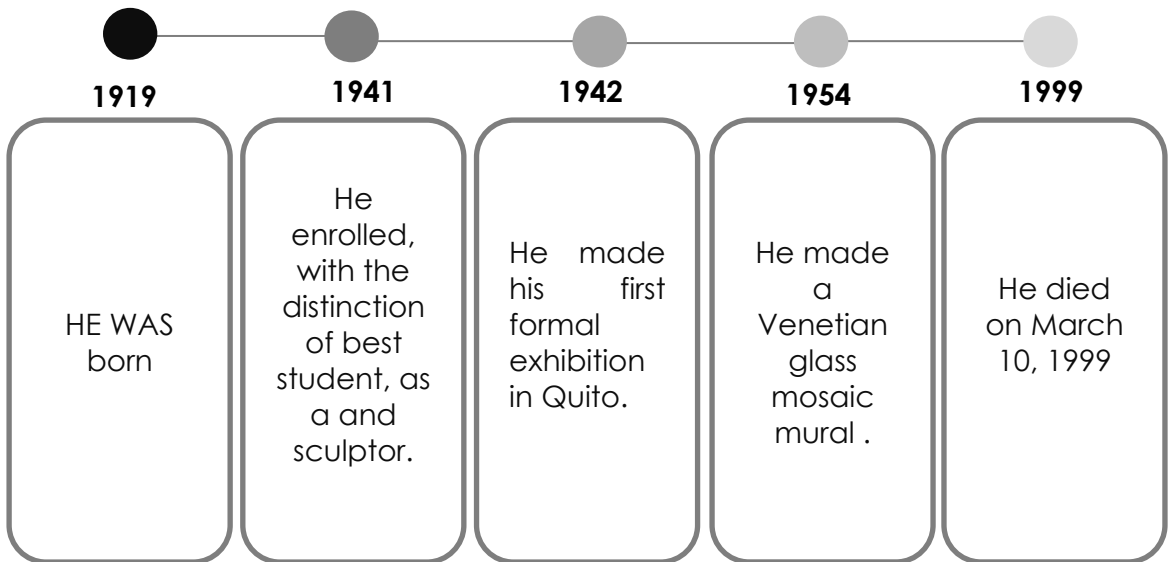
TRANSPORT



SELL

LESSON 35: A FAMOUS ECUADORIAN

TASK 3. Complete chronology line



TASK 5. Work in pairs can you find the words that doesn't belong in each list.

1. Actor Doctor Painter **Library**
2. Paintings **Brushes** Pictures Book
3. Guitar Piano **Church** Violin
4. Lake River Canal **Railway**

LESSON 36: LEGENDS

TASK 4. Read the story and order the sentences.

- a. **3** The ghost arrived and, noticing that there were people, he began to run. The rope struck the rider's chest and knocked him over the floor to the Headless.
- b. **10** They took off his poncho and it was the "Cura" priest was from the town of San Luis.
- c. **8** The priest had looked for the way to arrive with the Dulcinea without anyone knowing and that is why he feigned the appearance of the headless horseman
- d. **2** It was a Saturday night, it was twelve o'clock and the headless rider appeared on his black horse, who came at a gallop.
- e. **3** All the Riobambeños were terrified.
- f. **7** A group of men decided to follow the rider to find out who he was. They waited for him from Saturday to Saturday.
- g. **11** In the morning everyone knew who he was and they were sure he would not appear again.
- h. **4** He rode the black horse and cut his head on the road, putting the poncho on top of the hat. He went around the streets of Riobamba a few times, scaring people, who blocked the doors and went into the last corner of his house.
- i. **5** A group of young people were surprised to see that the rider had a head.
- j. **6** These young people planned to catch the headless horseman,

tuning a rope from one window to the other, across the street.

- k. **1** Many years ago, in Riobamba, every Saturday night a headless horseman appeared on a black horse.
- l. **9** One day they saw the rider arrive, who, believing that no one saw him, took off his poncho and entered the house of a young girl.

TASK 5. Read again and complete this chart

REGULAR VERBS

PLAN
DECIDE
APPEAR
LOOK
ARRIVE

IRREGULAR VERBS

GO
CATCH
RIDE
SEE
TAKE
HAVE

LESSON 37: ECOTURISM IN ECUADOR

TASK 2. Read and complete the reading.

GREEN JOBS ENVIRONMENT GROUPS RESERVES WILDLIFE

Ecotourism or **GREEN** tourism aims to give **JOBS** to local people while protecting the **RESERVES** Ecotourists travel in small **GROUPS** and often visit **ENVIRONMENT** where the scenery and **WILDLIFE** is protected and managed.

TASK 3. Read positive and negative points about ecotourism and match the description with the sentences.

Ecotourism allows new experiences with the environment.

Ecotourism can lead to conflicts within the tourism sector.

Ecotourism risks spoiling a region's ecosystem.

Ecotourism helps with research and development.

Ecotourism can ruin natural habitats.

Ecotourism provides sustainable income for local communities.

ECOTURISM PROVIDES SUSTAINABLE INCOME FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Ecotourism will be able to offer sustainable local communities and even provide incentives for environmental protection. It can create new jobs, it can bring more substantial sources to help lift their communities.

ECOTURISM ALLOWS NEW EXPERIENCE WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

It provides people with an opportunity to gain new experiences with nature and to learn more about the problems with the environment.

ECOTURISM HELP WITH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

With ecotourism, people will have the opportunity to further their research efforts and learn better practices for management, as more people will be able to experience nature up close.

ECOTURISM RISK SPOILING A REGION'S ECOSYSTEM

Many people will be allowed to explore a particular ecosystem and might disturb the organisms that are living there.

ECOTURISM CAN RUIN NATURAL HABITATS

New structures, pollution, noise and other activities can lead to wildlife disturbances.

ECOTURISM CAN LEAD TO CONFLICTS WITHIN THE TOURISM SECTOR

Activities that come with ecotourism can become a problem for communities if locals are not doing their part in helping manage them.

TASK 4. Match the phrases and the definition

Ecological accommodation	B (i) the environment views and cultural attractions, (ii) the benefits of landscape, (iii) the accommodation and service facilities
Types of ecotourism	C An eco-hotel, or a green hotel, is an environmentally sustainable hotel or accommodation that has made important environmental improvements to its structure to minimize its impact on the natural environment.
Eco resorts in a destination	A hard ecotourist, soft ecotourist and the adventure ecotourist.
Ecotourism products?	E helps educate the traveler; provides funds for conservation

LESSON 38:

YASUNÍ

TASK 4. Find expressions that mean the following

h. Destroy	DEMOLISH
i. Group of similar life form	ETHNIC GROUPS
j. To fight	BRAWL
k. In danger	UNSAFE
l. Endanger	RISK
m. Support	HOLD UP
n. Extinction	_____

TASK 5. Match the word with the definition

Extinction	B	f) To live in relation to its environment.
Biodiversity	E	g) Complete disappearance.
Habitat	D	h) Putting at risk.
Ecosystem	A	i) Place where a type of life is normal found.
. Endangering	C	j) Balanced existence of different life forms.

LESSON 39:

RECYCLE

TASK 2. Match these definitions: *waste, rubbish*

- Things that a person throw away because they are no longer required. **RUBBISH**
- Useless material or substances left after a person uses something. **WASTE**

TASK 4. Write down advantages and disadvantages of recycling.

DISADVANTAGES

- High upfront capital costs.
- Recycling sites are always unhygienic, unsafe and unsightly.
- Products from recycled waste may not be durable.
- Recycling might not be inexpensive.
- Recycling is not widespread on large scale.
- More energy consumption and pollution.

ADVANTAGES

- Reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills and incinerators.
- Conserves natural resources such as timber, water and minerals.
- Increases economic security by tapping a domestic source of materials.
- Prevents pollution by reducing the need to collect new raw materials.

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