

Instituto Pedagógico Alfred Binet

PEDAGOGIA DIALOGANTE

**Logical Thought
through
English Language**

Ciclo Formal

Docente:

Karen Yulieth Marín Moreno

Lic. Humanidades e Inglès

Universidad la Gran Colombia

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Ciclo Formal

Cognitive Purpose

- The student identifies conditional clauses to talk about real and imaginary situations.
- The student recognizes the main facts from each narrative text to represent them through a logic consequent.
- The student recognizes vocabulary and grammar giving adequate meanings to the several contexts.
- The student talks about and interprets narrative texts summarizing contents through artistic resources.
- The student contextualizes a crucial response taking into account syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

Affective Purpose

- The student interprets and appreciates literary works through aesthetics sing emanation.
- The student encourages his/her knowledge recognizing his/her own environment to increase the critical art.
- The student values the English language as the main communicative resource to acquire cultural aspects.
- The student appreciates several cultural signs concerned to the literature.

Practical Purpose

- The student represents mentally the main facts from narratives texts or articles through a logic consequence after deducing a logic law.
- The student decodes fulfilling narratives texts or articles with their main facts.
- The student classifies different contexts according to their main features.
- The student applies hypothetical reasoning using logic laws.
- The student summarizes narrative texts producing pictures sequences to explain the correlation among them.
- The student makes explanatory hypothesis to clarify facts from a narrative text.

STAGE I

Summing-up

1. Identification

The student identifies conditional clauses to express and talk about things that are always true or possible in the future, also imaginary situations in the present or the future and the past.

- Read the text below.

A Christmas Carol
Charles Dickens

Ebenezer Scrooge is a miserly businessman. He treats his clerk Bob Cratchit badly, he refuses to help the poor and miserable, and he hates Christmas. "Humbug!" he calls it, but at night on Christmas Eve he is visited by the ghost of his late partner Jacob Marley, who warns him to change.

The Ghost of Christmas Past is the next visitor. He takes Scrooge back to times long past, back to his schooldays and to Christmases he enjoyed when young, showing him merriment, feasting and kindness. But he also reminds him of the day when Scrooge's fiancée broke up their engagement.

This supernatural appearance is followed by the Ghost of Christmas Present, who comes to show Scrooge people enjoying their humble Christmases. Bob Cratchit's and Scrooge's nephew's families are among them...

Source: <http://www.cuentoseningles.com.ar/shortstories/english/AChristmasCarol.html>



Zero conditional

If + Present Simple + Present Simple

Present Simple + If + Present Simple

Exercise:

- Read the sentences below and choose correctly the conditional and clause according to "Christmas Caroll" by Charles Dickens, the write them.

Then on Christmas Eve Jacob Marley visits him to warn him to change

If the Ghost of Christmas Present follows this physical appearance

He reminds Scrooge of the day when Scrooge's fiancée broke up their engagement.

If the ghost of Christmas Past visits him

Then he shows him Scrooge people enjoying their humble Christmases

Then he takes Scrooge back to times long past

If he still refuses to help poor and miserable

If the ghost Christmas Past is the next visitor

Write the sentences:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

First conditional

If + Present Simple + Future Simple

Future Simple + If + Present Simple

Exercises:

- Read the sentences below and choose correctly the conditional and clause according to "Christmas Carol" by Charles Dickens, then write them.

If the ghost of Christmas Present him Scrooge people enjoying their humble Christmases

If the ghost of Christmas past takes Scrooge back to the long past

He will find his family

If he back to his Christmases

Then he will back to his Christmases

Then he will show Scrooge merriment, feasting and kindness

If the ghost of Christmas past takes Scrooge back to the long past

If the ghost of Christmas Past is the next visitor

Then he will remember when he was young

Then he will back to his schooldays

Write the sentences:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Let's continue reading!



From the foldings of its robe this ghost then brings forth two wretched, miserable children, Want and Ignorance. Scrooge wants them to be helped but the Ghost reminds him of his own words: Are there no prisons? Are there no workhouses?

The last visitor of the night is the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come, who offers insights into a hypothetical future which is marked by the death of a covetous old sinner and of Tiny Tim, the beloved child of Bob Cratchit. Eventually Scrooge is led to a

neglected graveyard and to one particular grave ... on the stone of which he finds his own name.

Because of what the ghosts have taught him, Scrooge becomes a new man, generous and kindhearted ... and it was always said of him, that he knew how to keep Christmas well... if any man alive possessed that knowledge. May that be truly said of us, and all of us!

And so, as Tiny Tim observed: God Bless Us, Ever One!

Source: <http://www.cuentoseningles.com.ar/shortstories/english/AChristmasCarol.html>

Second conditional

If + Past Simple + Would + infinitive verb

Would + infinitive verb + If + Past Simple

Exercises:

- Read the sentences below and choose correctly the conditional and clause according to “Christmas Caroll” by Charles Dickens, then write them.

If Scrooge didn't help children	If he was generous and kindhearted
Scrooge would be marked by the death of a covetous old sinner	He would be the ghost of Christmas Yet to Come
People would say of Scrooge, that he knows how to keep Christmas well	If was led to a neglected graveyard
If Scrooge had a last visitor	he would give them to prison and workhouses
Scrooge would find his name on a stone grave	If the ghost of Christmas Yet to Come offered insights into hypothetical future

Write the sentences:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5.

Third conditional

If + Past Perfect Simple + Would have + Verb Past Participle

Would have + Verb Past Participle + If + Past Perfect Simple

Exercises:

- Read the sentences below and choose correctly the conditional and clause according to "Christmas Caroll" by Charles Dickens, then write them.

If the ghost had not brought forth two wretched	If the ghost had not taught him
If the ghost of Christmas Yet to Come had not visited Scrooge	People would have always said of scrooge that
Scrooge would not have become a new man	Scrooge would not have helped children, Want and Ignorance
If he had always been generous and kindhearted	He would not have offered insights into a hypothetical future

Write the sentences:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

2. Mental Representation

The student represents mentally real and imaginary situations through the use of logic laws by which generates hypothetical reasoning taking into account the text below "The day death came to town" written by Mark Hull.

- Read the text below.

The day death came to town

Mark Hull

Long ago, in a little town not so far away, three young men sat outside a tavern. They saw a funeral procession passing by. They asked a young man who worked in the tavern to find out the identity of the dead person. The boy returned and said, "It is your old friend Lively. He was murdered by a thief named Death."

The oldest man in the group turned to his friends and said, "Who is this fellow Death? Why is everyone so afraid of him? I am not sacred. Let us find this Death and get rid of him."

The three men agreed. They shook hands. They were going to find Death and put an end to his evil deeds. They went into the tavern and asked the keeper where they might find this fellow called Death. The man said, "Ten miles down the road there is a village. Recently, a plague went through there. Men, women and children all died. I am certain you will find Death in that unhappy place." The three men got up and set off to the village. They were in high, good spirits. They had only gone a few miles when they met an ugly old woman. They

laughed at her wrinkles and her wispy grey hair. They made fun of her old, torn clothing. They would not let her pass even though she looked frightened.

“Please, please, get out of my way,” the old lady cried. “I tell you Death is following me. I must get away from him to survive. I do not want to die. Get out of my way!”

“We will not let you pass,” the leader of the three men said. “Tell us where we can find this Death. He has murdered our friend. When we find him, we will kill him.”

“Gentlemen,” said the old lady, “if you want to find Death, all you have to do is look under that old oak tree, up there at the top of the hill.”

On hearing this, the three men allowed the old woman to pass. They ran up to the oak tree. When they got there, they did not find Death. Instead, they found a chest filled with gold coins! They sat down to count their newfound treasure. They quickly forgot about finding Death.

Finally, the leader said, “We must be careful with this gold. The townspeople will say we stole it. We will be hanged as thieves. Let us draw straws. The one who draws the shortest straw will go back to town and get some food. The other two will stay and keep watch over the gold. Tomorrow we will divide the treasure and go our separate ways. That way no one can accuse us of being thieves.”

They agreed to this plan. They drew the straws. The shortest straw was drawn by the youngest of the three men. The other two gave him a few gold coins. He went off to town to buy some food.

The two men guarding the gold quickly made a plan. They decided to kill their friend when he returned with the food. First, they would eat the food. Then they would divide the treasure two ways instead of three.

The youngest man walked into town. He thought, "I will buy the food. I will also buy poison and put it in the food. My two friends will die and I will have all the treasure to myself." So he bought a strong poison. He put it into the food and the drinks he purchased. That night he went back to his friends.

When he returned, his companions jumped on him and murdered him. They quickly buried his body. "Now," the leader said, "let us relax and eat. We are very wealthy men." They spread out the food and drink. They ate their dinner with satisfaction, not noticing any strange taste. In a few minutes, both men were dead from the poison. So it came to be that the three men found Death – just the person they had been looking for. And they found him under the old oak tree, just as the old woman they had tormented had promised.

Source: <http://www.cuentoseningles.com.ar/shortstories/english/deathcame.html>

ACTIVITY

- Deduce the logic laws below taking into account "The day death came to town" written by Mark Hull.
1. **IF** they asked a young man the identity of the dead person **THEN** they saw a funeral procession passing by.

They saw a funeral procession passing by.

THEREFORE _____

2. **IF** the oldest man in the group is not scared **THEN** he will find Death and get rid of him.

The oldest man will find Death and get rid of him.

THEREFORE _____

3. The old lady will survive ***if and only if*** she gets away from Death

She gets away from him ***if and only if*** she tells them where they can find Death

THEREFORE _____

4. **IF** the three men go up at the top of the hill **THEN** they look Death under the old oak tree.

IF they look Death under the old oak tree **THEN** they will kill him

THEREFORE _____

5. **IF** they quickly forgot about finding Death **THEN** they found a chest filled with gold coins

They found a chest filled with gold coins

THEREFORE _____

6. **IF** they weren't careful with the gold **THEN** the townspeople would say they stole it.

The townspeople would not say they stole it.

THEREFORE _____

7. **IF** he youngest draws the shortest straw **THEN** he will go back to town and get some food.

IF the youngest will go back to town and get some food **THEN** the two men will stay and keep watch over the gold.

THEREFORE _____

8. **IF** the two men stay and keep watch over the gold **THEN** they will make a plan to kill their friend.

They will make a plan to kill their friend.

THEREFORE _____

9. **IF** they did not decide to kill their friend **THEN** they would not eat the food and divide the treasure two ways instead of three.

They would not eat the food and divide the treasure two ways instead of three.

THEREFORE _____

10. **IF** the youngest buy poison and put it in the food **THEN** his two friends will die.

IF his friends die **THEN** he will have the treasure to himself.

THEREFORE _____

11. **IF** they spread out the food and drink and eat their dinner with satisfaction, not noticing any strange taste **THEN** they will die from the poison.

They will die from the poison.

THEREFORE _____

12. **IF** they do not relax and eat **THEN** they have not jumped on the youngest and murdered him.

They have jumped on the youngest and murdered him.

THEREFORE _____

STAGE II

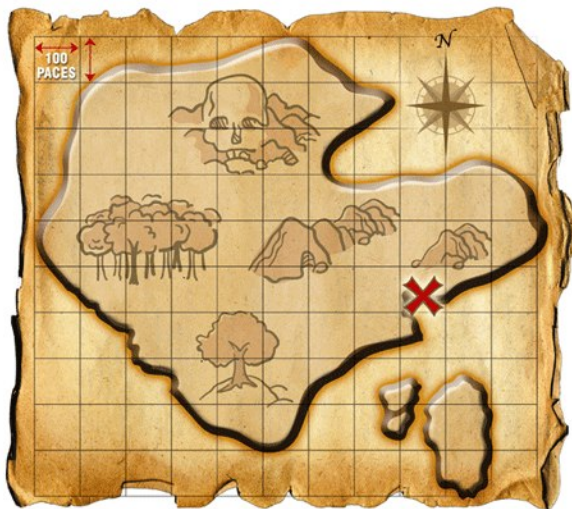
Training Session

3. Codification

The student codifies contextualizing the best and significant response through the use of syntax, semantics, pragmatics and also hypothetical reasoning according to the article about a treasure hunter.

- Read the text below

A Treasure Hunter



Claudio Bonifacio is a treasure hunter who finds most of his **bullion** (gold and silver) in libraries full of ancient documents. He has spent the last 14 years searching the Spanish naval records in Seville, from which he has located the positions of more than 2,500 **sunken** galleons – Spanish

sailing ships of the 15th-18th centuries. For large sums of money, he gives this information for companies with the resources to raise the bullion from the

wrecks. Such is his fame as a marine archaeologist that he can **demand** very large fees for his research work.

Bonifacio, a 48-year old man from Italy who now lives in Seville, has worked for several Latin American governments, including Cuba. The Cuban government asked him to discover the location of galleons which sank somewhere off the Cuban coast. He has also carried out survey work for the Spanish government and the Italian national research council.

However, Bonifacio is **unwilling** to reveal the names of his private clients, or say how much money they have made from the **wrecks**. They want to remain anonymous due to the uncertainty about exactly who owns the ocean floor. Countries such as Honduras, where Bonifacio has discovered many wrecks,



insist on reclaiming all the treasures found in their territorial waters. One of the richest wrecks Bonifacio has located is the “San Roque”, near an

island in Honduran waters, which contains an estimated 180 chests of gold and silver. Honduras itself now plans to recover the treasure from more than 20 Spanish galleons in its territorial waters, including the “San Roque”, in order to pay back some of its huge national debt. This means that the company who hired Bonifacio to locate the “San Roque” will not have a share of the profits.

Bonifacio himself is unsure of exactly how much **bullion** has been found by other as a result of his research, but he is sure it must be many millions of dollars' worth: "I hear reports, but in this type of work there is a great amount of secrecy, not only because of the problems of governments demanding the entire treasure, but also for tax reasons".

Bonifacio's research is not only directed at locating wrecks. His passion for old documents has led to the discovery of old Spanish and Portuguese gold mines in South America, Mexico and the Caribbean. "In the 1560s and 1570s, most of the gold and silver transported to Europe was stolen from the Incas and Aztecs; but later, mining was the main source of bullion. Mining technology was obviously very basic, and the mines were not worked efficiently. Now, with the modern techniques, the world's mining companies are only too happy to pay me to find them."

ACTIVITY

For the following questions choose the answer which you think fits best according to the text.

QUESTION No. 1

1. Where does the Bonifacio look for clues to hidden treasure?
 - a. **IF** Bonifacio is a treasure hunter who looks for clues to hidden treasure, **THEN** he doesn't find most of his bullion in public offices.
He doesn't find most of his bullion in public offices.

THEREFORE _____

b. **IF** Bonifacio has spent the past fourteen years searching the Spanish naval records in Seville **THEN**, he doesn't look for clues to hidden treasure around the Spanish coast.

He doesn't look for clues to hidden treasure around the Spanish coast.

THEREFORE _____

c. **IF** Bonifacio finds most of his bullion in libraries full of ancient documents, **THEN** he looks for clues to hidden treasure.

He looks for clues to hidden treasure.

THEREFORE _____

d. **IF** Bonifacio has located the positions of more than 2,500 sunken galleons searching the Spanish naval records in Seville **THEN**, he doesn't look for clues to hidden treasure in archeological manuals.

He doesn't look for clues to hidden treasure in archeological manuals.

THEREFORE _____

¡NOW CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER!

- a) In public offices
- b) In archeological manuals
- c) Around the Spanish coast
- d) In old records

QUESTION No. 2

2. How does Bonifacio make money?

a. **IF** Bonifacio can demand very large fees for his research work **THEN** he doesn't make money selling bullion to South American governments.

He doesn't make money selling bullion to South American governments.

THEREFORE _____

b. **IF** Bonifacio gives information to companies with the resources to raise the bullion from the wrecks **THEN** he makes money selling his research work.

He makes money selling his research work.

THEREFORE _____

c. **IF** Bonifacio gives information to companies to raise the bullion from the wrecks **THEN** he doesn't make money raising Spanish wrecks.

He doesn't make money raising Spanish wrecks.

THEREFORE _____

d. **IF** Bonifacio gives information to the Cuban government to discover the location of galleons **THEN**, he doesn't make money giving advice of mining techniques.

He doesn't make money giving advice of mining techniques.

THEREFORE _____

!NOW CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER!

- a) Selling his research results
- b) Raising Spanish wrecks
- c) Selling bullion to South American governments

- d) Giving advice on mining techniques

QUESTION No. 3

- 3. What is the main problem facing Bonifacio's private client, if they want to remain anonymous due to the uncertainty about exactly who owns the ocean floor?

¡NOW CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER!

- a) Secrecy
- b) Uncertainty about the exact location of wrecks
- c) Unclear laws on ownership of the wrecks
- d) The large sums of money involved

QUESTION No. 4

- 4. The government of Honduras...
 - a. **IF** the company who hired Bonifacio to locate the "San Roque" will not have a share of the profits **THEN** Honduras will pay back some of his huge national debt.

Honduras will pay back some of his huge national debt.

THEREFORE _____

- b. **IF** Honduras pays back some of his national debt **THEN** the government of Honduras won't share its treasure with whoever finds it.

The government of Honduras won't share its treasure with whoever finds it.

THEREFORE _____

c. **IF** Bonifacio has discovered many wrecks in countries such as Honduras
THEN it has not recovered all its sunken treasure.

Honduras has not recovered all its sunken treasure.

THEREFORE _____

¡NOW CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER!

- a) Shares its treasure with whoever finds it.
- b) Has recovered all its sunken treasure.
- c) Will use its treasure to solve economic problems.

QUESTION No. 5

5. How much money has been made if Bonofacio is unsure of exactly how much bullion has been found by other as a result of his information and research?

¡NOW CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER!

- a) Very little, because of taxes.
- b) He does not know exact figure
- c) One million dollars
- d) He wants to keep it a secret

QUESTION No. 6

6. Where else has bullion been found if Bonifacio's passion has led to the discovery of old Spanish and Portuguese gold mines in South America, Mexico and the Caribbean?

¡NOW CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER!

- a) In Spanish documents
- b) In hidden chambers
- c) In underground mines
- d) In national libraries

4. Decode

The student decodes phrases which have been removed according from an article about crime deducing logic laws and also taking into account syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

- Read the text below

Hi-Tech Thievery

Hi-Tech bandits and mischief-makers are on the loose, stealing s, taking computer parts and using advanced equipment to commit fraud and other **crimes**. According to a survey released by a New York accounting firm, more than a quarter of all American companies have suffered some sort of loss.

Recently, the large computer company IBM said that it was helping the FBI investigate the **theft** of computer parts, which may have cost the company ten millions of dollars. As the majority of the population becomes more computer literate, hi-tech crime is increasing. In California and Southeast Asia, organized crime is costing companies a fortune.

phone messages, selling access code

Most of the parts are microprocessors and memory chips. There is a great demand for the chips on the black market, and there have been at least ten armed robberies in California, all for memory chips.

The biggest problem, though, is telecommunications fraud, especially involving cellular phones. There are 11 million cell phones in America alone, and each has its

own serial number and identification number.

The reason is that the numbers validate phone calls and charge the customer. In New York City, police recently arrested a **gang** of six men for selling phones with stolen serial and identification numbers. When a call is made from one of the illegal cell phones, the charge is made to the real owner.

Using electronic devices, the gang picked these numbers up from the airwaves. Then the police say, they used personal computers to programme the stolen numbers into the cell phones. These phones were often sold to immigrants for about 250 dollars. They would often make international phone calls and run up huge bills on the other people's accounts. Phone pirates are also active in Hong Kong. In a police raid

on an electronics shop, 130 phones were found and seven people were arrested.

A recent report suggests that companies are often at risk from security breaches by their own employees.

_____ . And so-called wide-area networks are opening formerly internal tech crime, companies will have to rely on even more technology. New digital cellular phones will have more complex numbers that won't be transmitted and so can't be copied. But because many American firms have tightened security on their telephones, thieves are now attacking firms in other countries.

New techniques for protecting information will help stem the tide of high-tech crime – but thieves will always find new ways of beating the system.

ACTIVITY

Choose from the best sentence which fits in each gap according to the article.

1. More than a quarter of all American companies have suffered some of sort of loss **if and only if** bandits and miscghief-makers are committing fraud and other crimes.

Bandits and miscghief-makers are committing fraud and other crimes **If and only if** is due to security failures in their computer systems.

THEREFORE _____

2. **IF** in California and Southeast Asia organized crime is costing companies a fortune **THEN** Hi-tech crime is increasing.

IF Hi-tech crime is increasing **THEN** bandits have been stealing computer parts in these places.

THEREFORE _____

3. **IF** there is a great demand for the chips on the black market **THEN** there have been armed robberies in California, all for memory chips.

IF there have been armed robberies in California, all for memory chips **THEN** they have become valuable as gold in countries.

THEREFORE _____

4. **IF** telecommunications fraud involves cell phones **THEN** gangs have been selling phones with stolen serial and identification numbers.

IF gangs have been selling phones with stolen serial and identification numbers **THEN** this is highly prized by thieves.

THEREFORE _____

5. **IF** gangs have been selling phones with stolen serial and identification numbers **THEN** calls are made from illegal cell phones and charge the customer
- IF** calls are made from illegal cell phones and charge the customer **THEN** this type of fraud is responsible for up to one million dollars per year.

THEREFORE _____

6. **IF** companies are at risk from security breaches by their own employees **THEN** networks are opening formerly internal information to the outside world.
- IF** networks are opening formerly internal information to the outside world **THEN** they are giving an unusually large number of employees access to information.

THEREFORE _____

7. **IF** American firms have tightened security on their telephones **THEN** gangs are now attacking firms in other countries.
- IF** gangs are now attacking firms in other countries **THEN** thieves are hacking into computers to steal secret information.

THEREFORE _____

Choose the best answer!

- a) Gangs in these places have been stealing essential parts for computers by the truckload.
- b) These numbers are highly prized by thieves.
- c) New computer networks are giving an unusually large number of employees access to information.
- d) Robbers are hacking into computers to steal secret information.
- e) Most of this is due to security breakdowns in their computer systems.
- f) This type of fraud is responsible for up to one million dollars per year in illegal phone calls.
- g) Canada has recently witnessed a whole series of these incidents.
- h) These chips have recently become as valuable as gold in California.

STAGE III

Show me how it works

5. Comparison

The student settles similarities and differences contextualizing several aspects according to the information about airports.

6. Differentiation

The student settles differences making a mental representation about the context concerned to the information about airports.

Activity

Use several resources (drawings, pictures) to represent mentally the information about airports, then talk about them.

Airport Shopping and Service

Dubai Duty-Free

One of the most successful stores in travel shopping is a Dubai international Airport in the United Arab Emirates. In only twelve years, Dubai has rocketed to the top of the duty-free industry. Sales in the first half of 1995 totalled 60 million pounds and are expected to reach 160 million for the whole year. Among Dubai's best sellers are gold, perfumes and electronics. Dubai Duty-Free now

sponsors horseracing, tennis and golfing events. For a place that was originally only a shop, it's a great success story.

Schiphol Duty-Free

Almost a city in itself, Schiphol airport in Amsterdam has cafés, seafood and oyster bars and expensive restaurants. With two large areas of bright, spacious duty-free shops, Schiphol has the widest range of goods in Europe – 120.000 different products – and it guarantees that its prices are the lowest in Holland. Shopping specialties are loose diamonds, tulip bulbs, bonsai trees and plant seeds as well as Edam and Gouda cheese. Schiphol is also excellent for business travelers, with two business centres and meeting rooms, computer and secretarial services, and also casino for those who like to gamble on more than just the stock exchange.

Brussels Sky Shops

To help the traveler relax, the duty-free shops in Brussels' sparkling new airport are situated in an open, airy, glass-enclosed space. The Sky shops have opened self-service boutiques like those in luxurious department stores. Products have been grouped together conveniently, with various brand names side by side. Customers can move freely among the shelves, and have easy access to the products. Among the special items are Belgian lace and tapestries, and of course Belgian chocolates; 500 tonnes are sold every year.

Geneva-Coinrin international Airport

Half of this airport is in France and the other half in Switzerland. In addition to the main duty-free shop, there are smaller shops in the terminals on both the French and Swiss sides of the airport. Traditional duty-free items such as perfumes, cosmetics, tobacco and alcohol (in particular such Swiss specialties as Kirsch, Pflumli and Alpenbitter) are sold. Added to these are Swarovski crystals, toys, leather goods and electronics. The airport also has a business centre with offices, computers and meeting rooms.

Sheremet Duty-Free

There are Duty-free shops in both the international and arrival lounges of Sheremetyevo Airport in Moscow. Although based in Russia, this is duty-free carries a full range of Westerns products. Russian wines and champagnes are available, while caviar is sold at a separate counter – when it is available. It is often sold out at the airport, and surprisingly for a duty-free shop, can be less expensive when found in stores around the city. Some of the best bargains are beautifully produced Russian art books and classical recordings of Russian orchestras, which sell at extremely low prices.

Paris Duty-Free

Both Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports have duty-free boutiques full of the best of Parisian fashions, with prices as much as 20% less than any designer boutique. There you can buy clothes, perfumes and cosmetics, famous cheeses like Camembert and Brie, foie gras and fine wines and champagnes. Both airports have items only found in duty-free like Cartier cigarettes and gift packs of Givenchy perfumes. Both also have Maxim's restaurants.

Rome Duty-Free

Leonardo da Vinci airport has more than 20 million passengers a year. The duty-free shop was modernized in 1993 and is now larger than ever. In addition to traditional duty-free goods, there are many varieties of Italian alcohols such as Grappa and Sambuca. Luxury goods now account for more than 50% of duty-free sales: cashmere clothes, fine Italian shoes and all of the top names in Italian fashion. There is also a gourmet shop full of the tastiest Italian foods.

ACTIVITY

1. **IF** you like gold perfumes and electronics **THEN** the best store you can go shopping is at Duty-Free in the United Arab Emirates.

P2 _____

THEREFORE _____

2. **IF** you enjoy Edam and Gouda cheese or Comembert and Brie cheese **THEN** the best service is at Schiphol Duty-Free and Paris Duty-Free.
P2 _____

THEREFORE _____

3. **IF** you like bonsai trees and plant seeds **THEN** you go shopping at Schiphol Duty-Free.
P2 _____

THEREFORE _____

4. **IF** you like reading and listening to music **THEN** the best bargains are at Sheremet Duty-Free.
P2 _____

THEREFORE _____

5. **IF** you like seafood and caviar **THEN** the best service is at Schiphol Duty-Free and Sheremet Duty-Free.
P2 _____

THEREFORE _____

6. **IF** you have a sweet tooth **THEN** you will find Belgian chocolates at Brussels Sky Shops.

P2 _____

THEREFORE _____

7. **IF** you want to buy designer clothes **THEN** you go shopping at Brussels Sky Shops and Paris Duty-Free.

P2 _____

THEREFORE _____

8. IF you like cashmere clothes, fine Italian shoes and all of the top names in Italian shop THEN the best Airport shopping and service is at Rome Duty-Free

P2 _____

THEREFORE _____

9. **IF** you require offices facilities **THEN** you will go to Schiphol Duty-Free and Geneva-Coirin international Airport.

P2 _____

THEREFORE _____

10. **IF** you want to collect beautiful glass **THEN** you will go shopping to Geneva-Coirin international Airport.

P2 _____

THEREFORE _____

7. Classification

The student chooses for the questions about the airports the best context for each state of shopping and service.

ACTIVITY

- Which duty-free shop offers products for people who:

like gold jewellery?	
enjoy fine cheeses?	
have a sweet tooth?	
want to buy designer clothes?	
like fish products?	
require office facilities?	
like plants and flowers?	

want finely made textiles?

collect beautiful glass?

like reading and listening to music?

STAGE IV

Production

8. Hypothetical Reasoning

The student produces an explanatory hypothesis clarifying who was Mr. Skorzeny, the stranger and also why he remained slumped in his chair in the dark veranda. Use conditionals and clauses or logic consequence.

9. Summarize

The student summarizes a narrative text called "Borrowed Rime" making picture sequences then talks about the reason by which he/she connects them.

- Read the text below

BORROWED TIME

Alan Maley

Skorzeny had been waiting twenty years for the stranger. Now it was time for his last drink.

San Juan de los Reyes. Dusk was falling. Luis, the barman at the Hotel Mimosa was polishing the glasses. In the village, lights were going on. Down by the harbour, the boats were getting ready to set out for the night's fishing.

The hotel was quiet. Hardly anyone came to stay there anyway; only the occasional American tourist group.

And, of course, Mr Skorzeny. He had arrived out of nowhere five years before and stayed on. He kept to himself. He had his own routine. Every morning he swam before breakfast. Then he disappeared into his room, only emerging at lunch. In the evenings he would sit on the veranda and drink. Sometimes he would be found still asleep in his chair in the morning. No one knew where he came from - but he paid his bills, so no one asked.

Today was different. The stranger had arrived in a white Mercedes in the late afternoon. He wore a wide-brimmed straw hat. He had asked for Mr Skorzeny. He was the first visitor Skorzeny had had in all his time at the hotel. Now they sat in the twilight at the end of the long veranda. It was funny, Luis thought, that the visitor looked so much like Mr Skorzeny - same blue eyes, same square face, same powerful shoulders. But of course, unlike Mr Skorzeny, he had no beard.

The two men faced each other.

'So, you've come at last,' Skorzeny said. 'I've been waiting for you for twenty years, do you know that?'

'I hope you are ready to come quietly?' said the visitor, 'I don't want any trouble. You'd better give me your passport now.' As he spoke, he opened his jacket to reveal the pistol in its shoulder holster.

'My dear fellow. Here it is.' Mr Skorzeny gave the man his passport. 'I don't want any trouble. It's almost a relief to see you at last. I've been expecting you - or someone like you - ever since I defected all those years ago.' 'I'm glad to hear it. So, let's go. It will take us two hours to reach the capital. We should leave now.'

‘Come, come. There’s no hurry surely?’ Mr Skorzeny said. ‘I have waited for twenty years. You can wait for half an hour, can’t you? I’d like to enjoy my last drink here. It’s so peaceful in the evening’.

He made a sign to Luis, who brought two Margheritas in ice-cold, frosted glasses. It was now completely dark and the end of the terrace was only dimly lit by the single bulb over the bar.

‘Cheers, my dear fellow,’ said Skorzeny, and drained his glass. The stranger drank too. Skorzeny ordered another round of drinks. The stranger got up to look down at the harbour. He did not notice Skorzeny’s skillful work with the drinks. They drank again. Then, settled down to talk.

An hour or so later, while Luis was away at the hotel reception, a man wearing a straw hat rose from the table and made his way quickly to the car park. The other man remained slumped in his chair on the dark veranda. Skorzeny started the Mercedes and drove swiftly away in the direction of the airport. In his pocket was the passport he had taken from the visitor, in the name of Lubelski.

By the time they discovered Lubelski, he would be clean-shaven and on a plane to... where next, he wondered?

Source: <http://www.cuentoseningles.com.ar/shortstories/english/borrowedtime.html>

ACTIVITY

1. Make an explanatory hypothesis clarifying who was Mr. Skorzeny, the stranger and also why he remained slumped in his chair in the dark veranda. Use conditionals and clauses or logic consequence.

2. Summarize the narrative text making picture sequences where you can use several resources, then talk about the reason by which you connect them.

Bibliography

<http://www.cuentoseningles.com.ar/shortstories/english/borrowedtime.html>

<http://www.cuentoseningles.com.ar/shortstories/english/AChristmasCarol.html>

<http://www.cuentoseningles.com.ar/shortstories/english/deathcame.html>

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