

TAREA 1
THE BEST SPORTS FOR KIDS

ANSWER BOX

GAP	ANSWER
0	<u>them</u>
1	H than
2	C for
3	K things
4	L values
5	D healthier
6	B choices
7	A a bit
8	G suggested for
9	E many of
10	M While

TEXT (The best sports for kids)

Most fun & rewarding athletic activities for children to play / do

The best sports for kids are fun, teach children about teamwork, and help keep **them (0)** in shape. These sports are good for younger children as they contain less contact **than (1)** sports like football, hockey or wrestling. While there is some risk for injury in all activities, these sports are the safer choices **for (2)** children.

Aside from being fun **things (3)** to spend their time on, these sports are all good for teaching children a number of **values (4)** like working with others, responsibility, and social skills. Plus, kids who play sports are usually **healthier (5)** and generally have more friends than those who don't.

For younger kids, simple sports like bicycling, swimming, track and field, and even gymnastics are top **choices (6)**. When kids get **a bit (7)** older, around the age of six, they can participate in other popular sports to play such as baseball, softball, soccer, tennis, and basketball. The contact sports are **suggested for (8)** only those eight years and older, though **many of (9)** the fundamentals, such as learning how to skate early and playing hockey later, can be taught earlier.

While (10) not all kids will have the ability or desire to play sports, introducing these at an early age will certainly contribute to their education.

(<https://www.ranker.com/list/best-kids-sports/dad-of-the-year>, 13/02/2020, 222 words)

TAREA 2

TEENAGERS, PARENTS AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

ANSWER BOX

QUESTIONS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWERS	C	C	B	B	A	C	C	B	B

TEXT (*Teenagers, parents and family relationships*)

Many people think that families become less important to children as they move into the teenage years. But your child needs your family and the support it offers as much as she did when she was younger.

It's true that family relationships change during adolescence. When your child was young, your role was to nurture and guide him. Now **you might be finding that your relationship with your child is becoming more equal (0)**.

Most young people and their families have some ups and downs during these years, but things usually **improve by late adolescence** as children become more mature. And **family relationships tend to stay strong right through (1)**.

For teenagers, parents and families are a source of care and emotional support. Families give teenagers practical, financial and material help. And **most teenagers still want to spend time with their families, sharing ideas and having fun (2)**.

It's normal for teenagers to be moody or seem uncommunicative (3), but they still need you. Your child still loves you and wants you to be involved in her life, even though at times her attitude, behaviour or body language might seem to say she doesn't.

Why your teenage child needs you

Adolescence can be a difficult time – your child is going through rapid **physical changes as well as emotional ups and downs (4)**. Young people aren't always sure where they fit, and they're still trying to work it out. Adolescence can also be a time when peer influences and relationships can cause you and your child some stress. Supporting each other can be vital to getting through these challenges. During this time your family is still a secure emotional base where your child feels loved and accepted, no matter what's going on in the rest of his life. **Your family can build and support your child's confidence (5)**, self-belief, optimism and identity.

When your family sets rules, boundaries and standards of behaviour, you give your child a sense of consistency and predictability. And believe it or not, **your life experiences and knowledge can be really useful (6)** to your child – she just might not always want you to know that!

Supportive and close family relationships **protect your child from risky behaviour (7)**. Your support and interest in what your child is doing at school can boost his desire to do well academically too.

Strong family relationships can go a long way towards helping your child grow into a well-adjusted, considerate and caring adult (8).

(Adapted from <https://raisingchildren.net.au/pre-teens/communicating-relationships/family-relationships/relationships-with-parents-teens>, 03/05/2018, 409 words)

TAREA 3

MAIN GENRES OF FILMS

ANSWER BOX

PARAGRAPH	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TITLE	H	A	F	L	B	M	D	G

TEXT (*Main genres of films*)

0./H. SILENT FILMS

Films of the early era that were without *synchronized* sound, from the earliest film (around 1891) until 1927, when the first 'talkie', *The Jazz Singer* (1927) was produced. This era basically lasted until the end of the decade when most films were all-talkie. Many were either dramas, epics, romances, or comedies.

1./A. ACTION FILMS

These films have tremendous impact, continuous high energy, lots of physical stunts and activity, possibly extended *chase scenes*, races, rescues, battles, martial arts, mountains, destructive *disasters*, fights, escapes, non-stop motion, spectacular rhythm and pacing. They almost always have a resourceful hero(ine) struggling against incredible circumstances.

2./F. MUSICALS/DANCE FILMS

These emphasize song and dance routines in a significant way. Or they are films that are centred on combinations of song or choreography. Lyrics support the story line, often with an alternative vision of reality - a search for love, success, wealth, and popularity.

3./L. SUPERNATURAL FILMS

These are films that have themes including gods or goddesses, ghosts, apparitions, spirits, miracles, and other similar ideas or extraordinary phenomena. They, until recently, were usually presented in a comical, or a romantic fashion, and were not designed to frighten the audience. There are also many hybrids that have combinations of fear, fantasy, horror, romance and comedy.

4./B. ADVENTURE FILMS

These are exciting stories, with new experiences or exotic locales. They are designed to provide an action-filled, energetic experience for the film viewer, however, the viewer can live through the travels, conquests, explorations, creation of empires, struggles and situations that confront the main characters, actual historical figures or protagonists. Courageous, patriotic, or altruistic heroes often fought for their beliefs, struggled for freedom, or overcame injustice.

5./M. WESTERNS

Are the major defining genre of the American film industry, a nostalgic eulogy to the early days of the expansive, American frontier (the borderline between civilization and the wilderness). They are one of the oldest flexible genres and one of the most characteristically American genres in their origins.

6./D. EPIC-HISTORICAL FILMS

Often take an historical or imagined event, mythic, legendary, or heroic figure, and add an extravagant setting and costumes. They follow the continuing adventures of the hero(s), who are presented in the context of great historical events of the past. They are expensive to produce, because they require elaborate and panoramic settings, on-location filming, authentic period costumes, action on a massive scale and large casts of characters.

7./G. ROMANCE FILMS

Films are love stories, or affairs of the heart that center on passion, emotion, and the romantic, affectionate involvement of the main characters (usually a leading man and lady), and the journey that their love takes through courtship or marriage. Often lovers face obstacles and the hazards of finances, physical illness, racial or social class status, or family that threaten to break their union and love.

(Adapted from <https://www.filmsite.org/filmgenres.html>, 388 words)