



UNIT 1: CONNECTORS
(Formative assessment)

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

- AE: Leer y demostrar comprensión de ideas principales e información explícita en textos informativos, descriptivos relacionados con derechos y deberes de la juventud.
- Reconocer relaciones entre ideas por medio de conectores como *as long as*, *even though*, *even if*.

Instructions:

- Work individually.
- Complete the exercises in one class.

I- Read the table below and complete the sentences with the correct connector (*as long as*, *even though*, *even if*).

AS LONG AS	
We use <i>as long as</i> to express a condition, i.e. to say that something will happen only on condition that something else happens.	I'll lend you the book <i>as long as</i> you promise to give me it back next week. (= If you don't promise to give the book back next week, I will not lend you it.)
As long as expresses that one thing depends on another.	<i>You can go to the party as long as you come back before midnight.</i> (= You can go to the party, but you must promise to be back before midnight.)
<i>As long as</i> has the same meaning as <i>if</i> , <i>providing</i> and <i>provided</i> .	You can go to the party <i>if/providing/provided</i> you come back before midnight.

EVEN THOUGH	
<i>Even though</i> is used to express a fact, something that is real or true.	<i>Even though</i> John is rich, he lives in a small house. (John is rich, but despite having money he lives in a small house.)

EVEN IF	
<i>Even if</i> is used in a supposition or hypothesis. It refers to an imaginary or unreal situation.	<i>Even if</i> Caroline earned a big salary, she would not buy a fast car. (Supposing Caroline earned a big salary. She still wouldn't buy a fast car because she thinks they are too dangerous.)

1. My parents don't care who I marry _____ I'm happy.
2. She can go out _____ she promises to be back at midnight.
3. I will not sell my home _____ you offer me a good price.
4. Jane rejected the offer _____ she was in desperate need of money.
5. I wouldn't buy a new car _____ I had money.
6. _____ it rains, you'll stay at home.
7. You can keep the puppy _____ you promise to take care of it.
8. You can take my car _____ you drive carefully.
9. You can stay _____ you like.
10. I had a wonderful time, _____ I didn't know anyone at the party.
11. _____ you offer me a billion dollars, I will not betray my country.
12. She gives money to the poor and needy _____ she is not rich.
13. _____ he has a lot of money he lives like a beggar.



II. Read the following text and answer the questions.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Have you heard of Martin Luther King, Jr.? Every year on the third Monday of January, we have a holiday. It's called Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a famous man. Learn more about him.



Vocabulary

races/ racial- groups of people based on looks (skin color) and background, for example- white people, Asian people, black people, etc.

to segregate/ segregation- dividing into groups, usually talking about race, for example- black people and white people didn't go to the same schools and lived in different neighborhoods

minister- leader of a church

rights- freedoms, what you are allowed to do

violence- hurting other people

to assassinate- to kill

Reading

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia in the United States in 1929. At that time in America, black people didn't have equal rights with white people. Black people had to sit in the back of busses. The schools were segregated and there were even separate public restrooms for black people and white people. Black people's lives were not very good.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a minister in the Baptist Church. He fought against racial segregation. He wanted equal rights for all people. But he didn't use violence in his fight. He asked people to fight peacefully. For example, he asked black people to ride in the front of the bus. More than 200,000 people went to Washington D.C. to listen to him speak and ask the government to change unfair laws.



Because of Martin Luther King, Jr., many laws began to change in the United States. But many white people disagreed with him and his ways. In 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated by a white man.

Every year on the third Monday of January, Americans remember Martin Luther King, Jr. They try to remember how much America has changed. And they think about how much more America should change in the future.

Questions

1. What is racial segregation?

2. What was Martin Luther King Jr.'s job?

3. How did he ask people to fight for their rights?

4. Did Martin Luther King, Jr. kill someone?

5. When do Americans celebrate Martin Luther King, Jr. Day?