

### Colegio María Griselda Valle

### English handout 8th grade n°3

Name:	Grade:
	8⁰
Date:	Nº list:
Objetivo	
OA16. Demostrar conocimiento y uso del lenguaje en sus textos escritos por medio de las siguientes funciones: Expresar cantidades, contar y enumerar; por ejemplo: there are a lot of people; all the/several people; she is the first/third; two hundred and fifty. Expresar gustos, preferencias y opiniones; por ejemplo: I love/enjoy/hate/ don't mind playing the piano etc  OA 12 Identificar y usar estrategias para apoyar la comprensión de los textos leídos: Prelectura: leer con un propósito, hacer predicciones, usar conocimientos previos. Lectura: hacer lectura rápida y lectura focalizada, visualizar, identificar elementos organizacionales del texto (título, subtítulo, imágenes). Poslectura: confirmar predicciones, usar organizadores gráficos, releer, recontar con apoyo, preguntar para confirmar información.	

# I. Match the verbs with the correct picture. (Busca las palabras en el diccionario y luego une las palabras con las imágenes)

Chase - play - eat - watch - write - phone - surf - paint - walk - bite - sleep - listen - drink - fly - imp - sing - ring - think.



**JUMP** 







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## II Read the text and underline the words that you don't know. Use a dictionary. (Lee el texto y subraya las palabras que no conozcas, usa un diccionario)

Banks are places where people can keep their money. Most people use banks to save money in their savings accounts and to pay money from their checking accounts. Today, when a person earns money from their job, their paycheck is often electronically deposited (put) into their savings or checking account. Then, he or she can pay their bills by writing checks from their checking accounts or pay online where their bills are electronically connected to their bank accounts.

Banks also give loans to people. Banks use the money that their customers deposit to lend to people to buy new houses, cars, or to start businesses among other reasons. The bank makes money from lending by charging interest. In other words, people have to pay back more than they borrowed. This amount depends on how risky the bank thinks the borrower is and how fast the loan is paid back among other things.

#### III. Answer the following questions. (Responde las siguientes preguntas)

1.	How do banks make money?
2.	How much "interest" do borrowers have to pay?
3.	How does "interest" work?
4.	What do banks NOT do?