

EEMPA N° 1305

SEDE APUL

ASIGNATURA

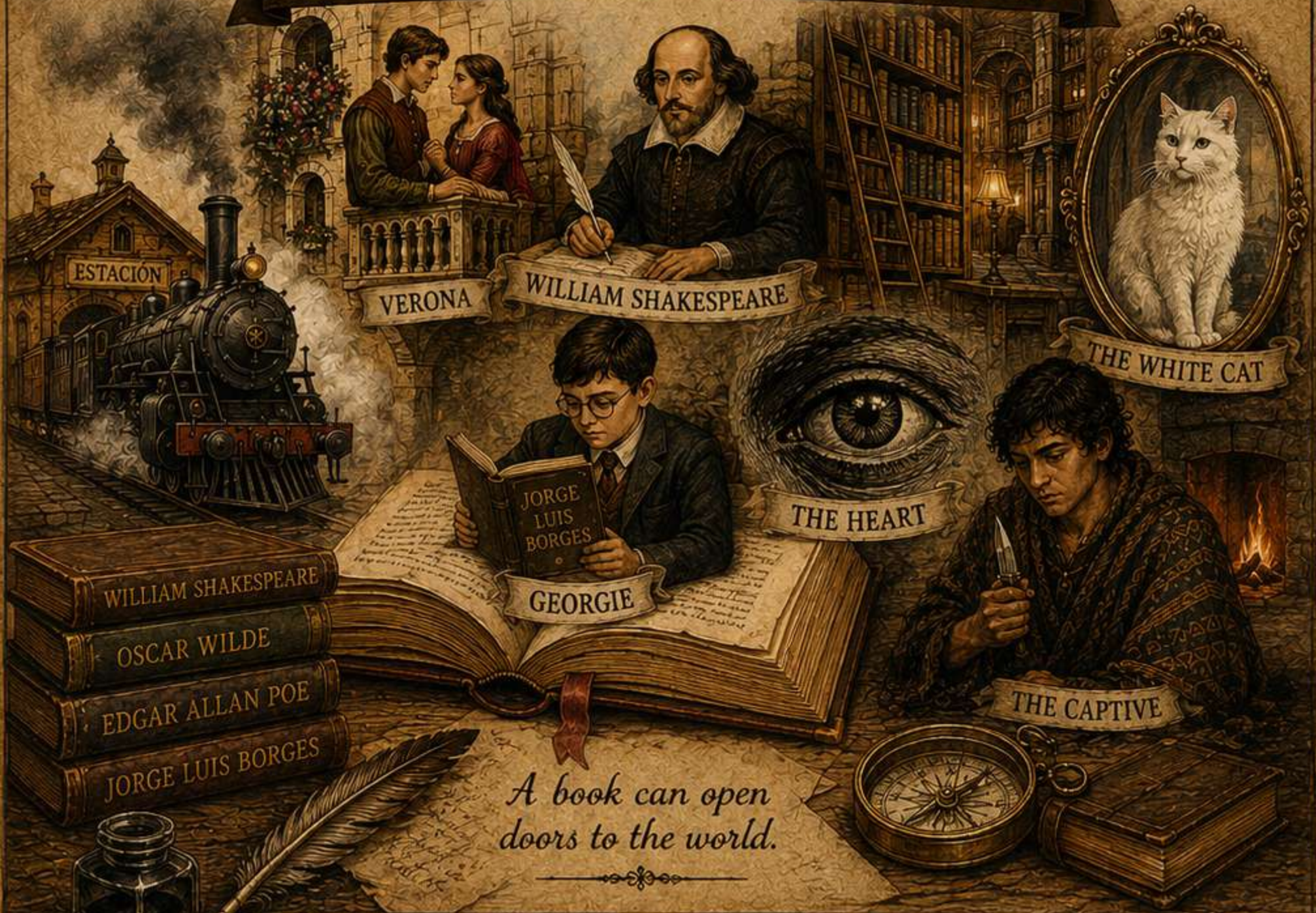
IDIOMA EXTRANJERO INGLÉS

CURSO

3° AÑO – II MÓDULO

A LITERARY JOURNEY

READING & ACTIVITIES BOOKLET



*A book can open
doors to the world.*



ESCUELA: EEMPA N° 1305 – SEDE APUL



ASIGNATURA: Idioma Extranjero Inglés



CURSO: 3° Año – II Módulo



PROFESOR: Gustavo Ordóñez



CICLO LECTIVO: 2026

LEARNING
OPENS MINDS



STORIES
CHANGE LIVES

EEMPA N° 1305
SEDE APUL

INDEX

A LITERARY JOURNEY



PAGE	TITLE		
1	 The Train	PAGE 1	A
2	 The Station	PAGE 2	B
3	 The Magic Book	PAGE 3	C
4	 The Author	PAGE 4	D
5	 The Library	PAGE 5	E
6	 Georgie	PAGE 6	F
7	 The White Cat	PAGE 7	G
8	 The Heart	PAGE 8	H
9A	 The Captive Part I	PAGE 9A	I
9B	 The Captive Part II	PAGE 9B	J

AUTHORS IN THIS BOOKLET



William
Shakespeare



Oscar
Wilde



Edgar Allan
Poe



Jorge Luis
Borges

*A book can
open doors
to the world.*



*Follow the journey.
Read. Discover. Imagine.*



THE TRAIN

*Every journey
leaves a memory.*



READ

The girl was young.
She lived in a small town.
She loved trains.
Every day she watched the train.
The train was big.
The girl was happy.



NEW WORDS

girl	niña
young	joven
town	pueblo
train	tren
big	grande
happy	feliz



1 FIND IN THE TEXT

Buscá estas palabras en la lectura
y encerrálas.

girl train town happy

2 MATCH

Relacioná.

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| 1. girl | • | a.  |
| 2. train | • | b.  |
| 3. town | • | c.  |
| 4. happy | • | d.  |

3 PUT THE STORY IN ORDER

Numerá las imágenes del 1 al 4.



GRAMMAR CORNER

TO BE IN THE PAST

Present	Past
am / is	was
are	were

The girl **was** young.
The train **was** big.

THINK ABOUT IT

¿Por qué algunas personas
recuerdan momentos simples
durante toda la vida?

DID YOU KNOW?

For many years, trains connected
towns and cities.

*Durante muchos años, los trenes
conectaron pueblos y ciudades.*



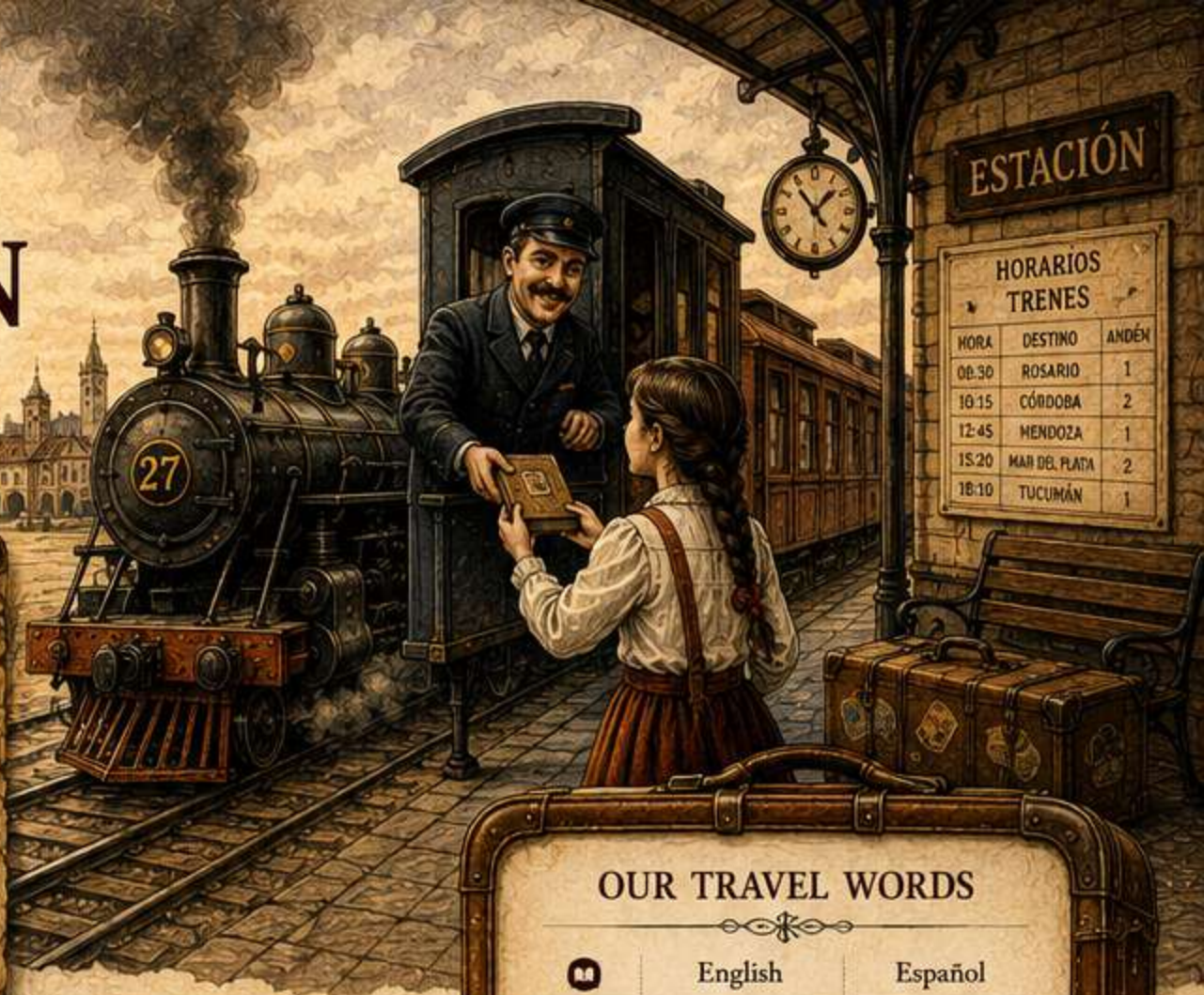
THE
STATION

*A book takes you
to many places.*



READ

The girl went to the station.
The train arrived.
She looked at the train.
The driver smiled.
He gave the girl a book.
She was surprised.



OUR TRAVEL WORDS

	English	Español
	station	estación
	town	ciudad
	girl	niña
	driver	conductor
	book	libro
	train	tren
	surprised	sorprendido
	arrived	llegó
	smiled	sonrió
	looked	miró

1 LOOK AND MATCH

Relacioná las palabras con las imágenes.

1. station • a.
2. driver • b.
3. book • c.
4. train • d.
5. arrived • e.
6. smiled • f.
7. surprised • g.



2 LOOK CAREFULLY

Observá.

look → looked
smile → smiled
arrive → arrived



What happened?
¿Qué cambió?

- ☐ Agregan -D
☐ Agregan -ED
☐ Cambiaron completamente

Find another example in the text.
Encontrá otro ejemplo en el texto.

3 SORT THE VERBS

Clasificá los verbos del texto.

REGULAR VERBS
(add -d or -ed)

look → looked
smile → smiled
arrive → _____
visit → _____

IRREGULAR VERBS
(no pattern)

be → was
go → went
give → _____

4 PUT THE STORY IN ORDER

Numerá las imágenes del 1 al 4.



THINK ABOUT IT

¿Qué regalo recordás especialmente? ¿Por qué?



LANGUAGE CORNER

LOOK CAREFULLY

look → looked
smile → smiled
arrive → arrived



¿Qué cambió?

- ☐ Agregan -D
☐ Agregan -ED
☐ Cambiaron completamente

Muchos verbos forman el pasado
agregando -ED.



DID YOU KNOW?

In the past, stations were
very important places.
Trains connected cities
and helped people travel
and discover new places.

En el pasado, las estaciones
eran lugares muy importantes.
Los trenes conectaban ciudades
y ayudaban a las personas
a viajar y descubrir
nuevos lugares.



*"Travel is more than seeing places,
it is about discovering stories."*

— Unknown

*"Viajar es más que ver lugares,
es descubrir historias."*

— Anónimo

THE MAGIC BOOK

*A book can open
doors to the world.*

READ

The girl opened the book.
She looked at the pictures.
She visited Italy.
She met Romeo and Juliet.
She read their story.
She wanted to know more.
She looked for the author.



1 LOOK AND MATCH

Relaciona las imágenes con las palabras.

1.



a. castle

2.



b. England

3.



c. Romeo and Juliet

4.



d. book

2 FIND THE WORDS

Busca las palabras en el texto y completalas.

1. _ _ l y

2. _ _ k

3. _ _ g _ _ l

4. p _ c t u r e s

5. _ _ p p y

6. Ro _ e o

7. J _ l i e t



3 PUT THE STORY IN ORDER

Numerá las imágenes del 1 al 4.



DID YOU KNOW?



William Shakespeare is one of the most famous writers in the English language. Many words and expressions became popular thanks to his works.

William Shakespeare es uno de los escritores más famosos de la lengua inglesa. Muchas palabras y expresiones se hicieron populares gracias a sus obras.

OUR TRAVEL WORDS

	Verona	Verona
	girl	niña
	Romeo, Juliet	Romeo, Julieta
	book	libro
	castle	castillo
	train	tren
	map	mapa
	journey	viaje
	past verbs	verbos en pasado

LANGUAGE CORNER

OBSERVÁ.

open → opened
visit → visited
travel → travelled

Muchos verbos forman el pasado agregando **-ED**.



LOOK CAREFULLY

¿Cuáles terminan en -ED?

- ☐ opened
- ☐ visited
- ☐ travelled
- ☐ looked
- ☐ smiled
- ☐ England
- ☐ magical



THINK ABOUT IT

¿Por qué los libros permiten viajar sin moverse de un lugar?



STORY WINDOW

A book can be...



a door



a map



a train



a journey

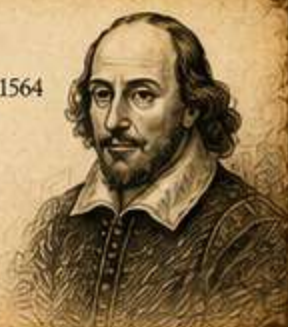
*What do
you think?*



DID YOU KNOW?

- William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in England.
- He wrote plays, poems and stories.
- Today he is one of the most famous writers in the world.

- William Shakespeare nació en 1564 en Inglaterra.
- Escribió obras de teatro, poemas e historias.
- Hoy es uno de los escritores más famosos del mundo.



*"All the world's a stage,
and all the men and women
merely players."*

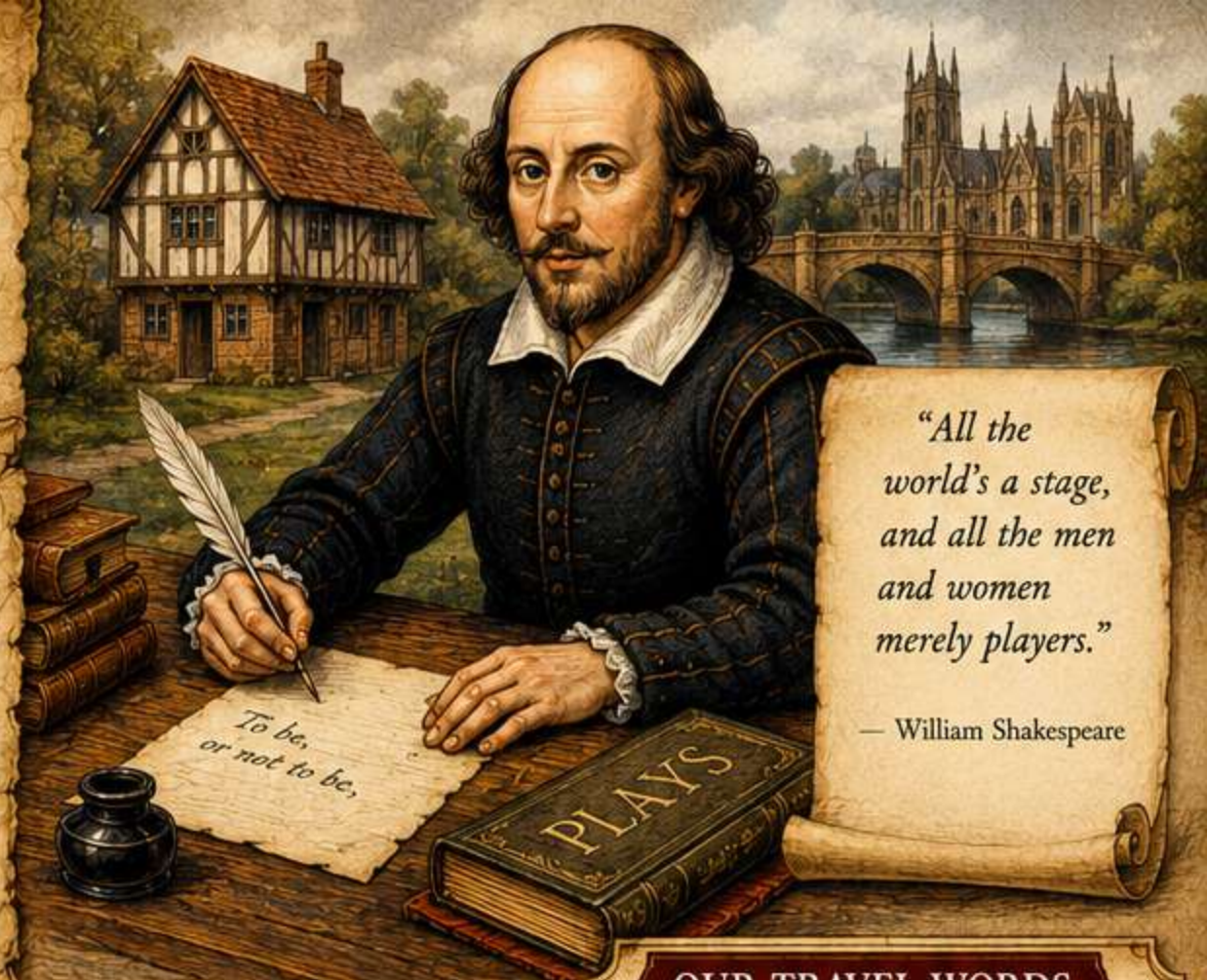
— William Shakespeare



THE AUTHOR

READ

The girl read the book.
She found the author.
She discovered William Shakespeare.
He lived in England.
He wrote plays and poems.
Today many people read his works.
The girl was surprised.



*"All the world's a stage,
and all the men
and women
merely players."*

— William Shakespeare

OUR TRAVEL WORDS

English

Español



author

autor



writer

escritor



book

libro



play

obra de teatro



novel

novela



England

Inglaterra



surprised

sorprendido

1 TRUE OR FALSE

Lee y marca T (true) o F (false).



1. William Shakespeare was born in 1564.

T

F



2. He was a teacher.

T

F



3. He lived in England.

T

F



4. He wrote novels.

T

F



5. Many people read his works.

T

F

2 CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

Elegí la opción correcta.



William Shakespeare lived in:

- ☐ Italy
☐ England
☐ Argentina



William Shakespeare was:

- ☐ a teacher
☐ a writer
☐ a king



He wrote:

- ☐ plays and poems
☐ trains
☐ maps

4 REGULAR OR IRREGULAR?

Observá la columna de infinitivos y elegí.

Base Form (infinitive)	Past Form	Regular	Irregular
1. discover	discovered	☐	☐
2. live	lived	☐	☐
3. want	wanted	☐	☐
4. write	wrote	☐	☐
5. be	was	☐	☐
6. read	read	☐	☐

LANGUAGE CORNER

★ WAS BORN

William Shakespeare was born in 1564.
William Shakespeare nació en 1564.

Examples:

He was born in England.
Él nació en Inglaterra.

She was born in Santa Fe.
Ella nació en Santa Fe.

I was born in Argentina.
Yo nací en Argentina.



3 FILL IN THE GAPS

Completa las oraciones con el verbo correcto en pasado.

- William Shakespeare _____ born in 1564. (be)
- He _____ in England. (live)
- He _____ plays and poems. (write)
- Many people _____ his works. (read)
- He _____ a famous author. (be)



DID YOU KNOW?

- William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in England.
- He wrote plays, poems and stories.
- Today he is one of the most famous writers in the world.
- William Shakespeare nació en 1564 en Inglaterra.
- Escribió obras de teatro, poemas e historias.
- Hoy es uno de los escritores más famosos del mundo.



*"El mundo entero es un escenario,
y todos los hombres y mujeres
son simplemente actores."*

— William Shakespeare



THE LIBRARY

READ

The girl visited a library.
She looked around.
There were many books.
There were stories, poems and plays.
She opened some books.
She read some pages.
Some books were old.
Some books were new.
One name appeared again and again:

Jorge Luis Borges.

OUR TRAVEL WORDS

	library	biblioteca
	story	cuento
	book	libro
	old	viejo
	new	nuevo
	name	nombre
	nickname	apodo
	again	otra vez
	see	ver
	there were	había / había(n)

1 LOOK AND MATCH

Une las palabras con las imágenes.

- | | | |
|----------------|------|----|
| 1. library | • a. | b. |
| 2. story | • c. | d. |
| 3. book | • e. | f. |
| 4. old | • e. | g. |
| 5. new | • e. | h. |
| 6. Borges | • f. | i. |
| 7. name | • g. | j. |
| 8. again | • h. | |
| 9. see | • i. | |
| 10. there were | • j. | |

2 WORD PUZZLES

Ordena las letras y forma las palabras.

- R A R I B L Y
[][][][][][][]
- T Y S O R
[][][][][][]
- O E M P
[][][][]
- L A P Y
[][][][]
- M E N A
[][][][]

3 TRUE OR FALSE

Escribe T (true) o F (false).

- The girl visited a library. T F
- There were many books. T F
- All the books were old. T F
- There were stories and poems. T F
- The name Borges appeared many times. T F

4 REGULAR OR IRREGULAR?

Encierra en un círculo la opción correcta.

Base Form	Past Form	Regular	Irregular
1. visit	visited	R	I
2. find	found	R	I
3. see	saw	R	I
4. appear	appeared	R	I
5. be	was / were	R	I
6. read	read	R	I

LANGUAGE CORNER

TO BE (PAST)

English	Español
I was	yo era / estaba
He was	él era / estaba
She was	ella era / estaba
It was	era / estaba
We were	nosotros éramos / estábamos
You were	tú eras / estabas
They were	ellos eran / estaban

THERE WAS / THERE WERE

THERE WAS

There was a book.

Había un libro.

THERE WERE

There were books.

Había libros.

DID YOU KNOW?

Jorge Luis Borges loved books and libraries.
His grandmother was English.
He spoke English when he was a child.
His nickname was "Georgie".
He wrote stories, poems and essays.

Jorge Luis Borges amaba los libros y las bibliotecas.
Su abuela era inglesa.
Habla inglés cuando era niño.
Su apodo era "Georgie".
Escribió cuentos, poemas y ensayos.



"I believe in literature as one of the forms of happiness."

Creo en la literatura como una de las formas de la felicidad."

— Jorge Luis Borges



GEORGIE



READ

Georgie loved books.
 His father had a large library.
 He spent many hours there.
 He read books by Edgar Allan Poe
 and Mark Twain.
 He spoke English and Spanish.
 At six, he wanted to be a writer.
 At nine, he translated
The Happy Prince by Oscar Wilde.
 Later, he was a famous writer.



OUR TRAVEL LANGUAGE

Image	English	Español
	library	biblioteca
	father	padre
	hours	horas
	there	allí
	writer	escritor
	English	inglés
	Spanish	español
	nickname	apodo
	see	ver
	there were	había / había(n)
	name	nombre
	again	otra vez
	and	y

1 LOOK AND MATCH

Une las palabras con las imágenes.

- library
- story
- book
- old
- new
- Borges
- name
- again
- and

Name:
Jorge Luis Borges

2 WORD PUZZLES

Ordena las letras y forma las palabras.

1. R A R I B L Y

2. O R Y T S

3. O E M P

4. L A P Y

5. M E N A



3 TRUE OR FALSE

Escribe T (true) o F (false).

1. The girl visited a library.

T

F

2. There were many books.

T

F

3. All the books were old.

T

F

4. There were stories and poems.

T

F

5. The name Borges appeared many times.

T

F

4 REGULAR OR IRREGULAR?

Encierra en un círculo la opción correcta.

Base Form	Past Form	Regular	Irregular
1. visit	visited	R	I
2. find	found	R	I
3. see	saw	R	I
4. appear	appeared	R	I
5. be	was / were	R	I
6. read	read	R	I

LANGUAGE CORNER

TO BE (PAST)

I / He / She / It	was
You / We / They	were
There was	había
There were	había / había(n)

- ✓ He was a child.
 ✓ There was a large library.
 ✓ He was six years old.

- ✗ He was not a teacher.
 ✗ There were not few books.

OTHER VERBS (PAST)

- speak → spoke
 spend → spent
 translate → translated

He spoke English.
 He did not speak Spanish.
 He spent many hours in the library.
 He did not spend many hours at school.
 He translated *The Happy Prince*.
 He did not translate *Romeo and Juliet*.

OUR TRAVEL WORDS

PEOPLE

Jorge Luis Borges
 girl
 boy

PLACES

library
 England

ADJECTIVES

old
 new
 surprised

OBJECTS

book
 story
 poem
 play
 picture

WORDS

name
 nickname
 again
 and
 see



PAST VERBS

visited	→	visitar
found	→	encontrar
saw	→	ver
appeared	→	aparecer
was / were	→	ser / estar
read	→	leer



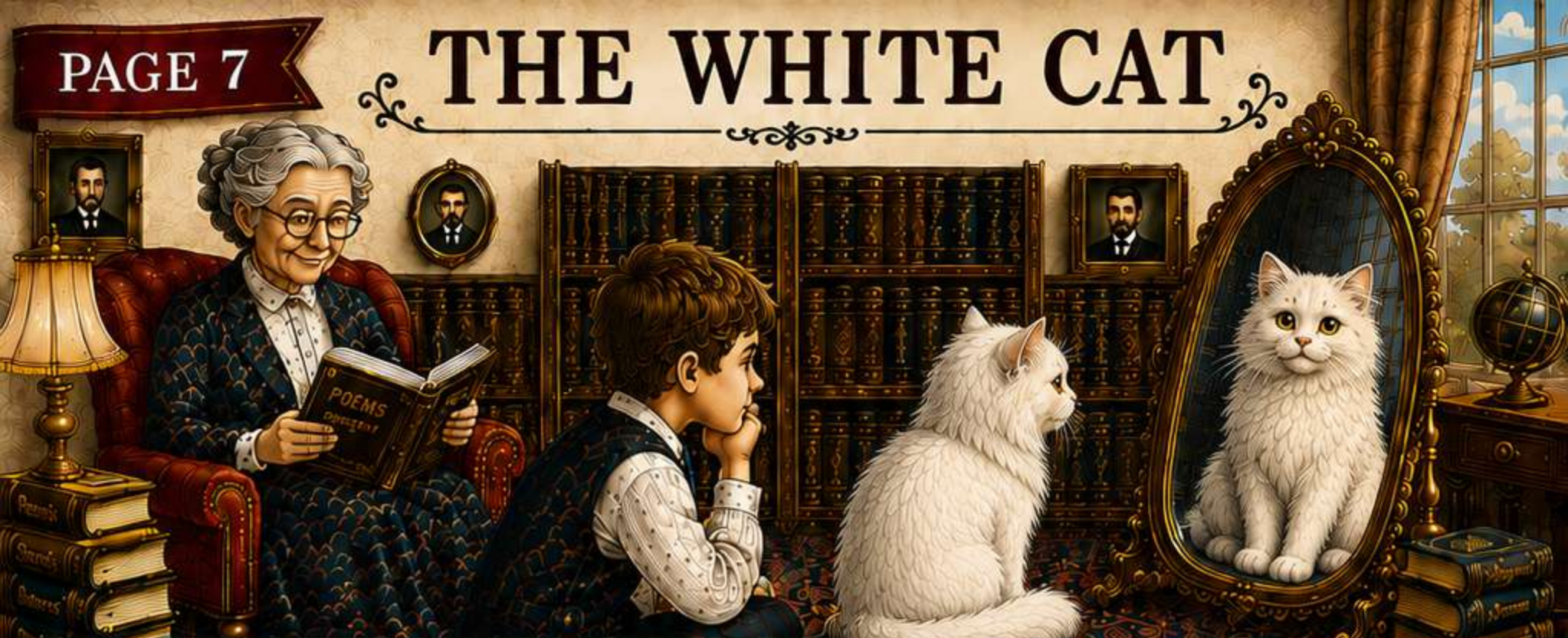
DID YOU KNOW?

- Jorge Luis Borges loved books and libraries.
 ★ His grandmother was English.
 ★ He spoke English when he was a child.
 ★ His nickname was "Georgie".



- ★ Jorge Luis Borges amaba los libros y las bibliotecas.
 ★ Su abuela era inglesa.
 ★ Hablaba inglés cuando era niño.
 ★ Su apodo era "Georgie".





READ

Georgie had a white cat.
The cat was beautiful.
It had golden eyes.
One day, it looked into a mirror.
It saw a white cat.
The cat looked again.
The white cat looked again.
The cat was surprised.
It did not know
it was its own image.



WORD BANK

cat	.....	gato
white	.....	blanco
golden	.....	dorado
eyes	.....	ojos
mirror	.....	espejo
image	.....	imagen
surprised	.....	sorprendido
look	.....	mirar
again	.....	otra vez
own	.....	propio

1 LOOK AND MATCH

Match the words with the pictures.

① surprised

A



② golden eyes

B



③ mirror

C



④ image

D



⑤ cat

E



2 WORD PUZZLES

Unscramble the letters
to make words.

① R O R R I M _____

② G L O E N D _____

③ I A G M E N _____

④ P R I S U R S E D _____

⑤ T A C _____

3 TRUE OR FALSE

Write T (true) or F (false).

1. Georgie had a black cat. ☐2. The cat had golden eyes. ☐3. The cat looked into a mirror. ☐4. The cat saw a bird. ☐5. The cat knew it was
its own image. ☐

4 REGULAR OR IRREGULAR?

Circle.

Base Form	Past Form	Regular	Irregular
look	looked	R	/ I
see	saw	R	/ I
have	had	R	/ I
know	knew	R	/ I
be	was	R	/ I

LANGUAGE CORNER

NEGATIVE FORM IN THE PAST

The cat knew
the other cat.

→

The cat did not know
the other cat.

did not = didn't

Recordá: después de **did not**,
el verbo vuelve a su forma base.

- The cat saw a white cat.
- The cat did not see a bird.
- The cat looked again.
- The cat did not look away.

En pasado usamos **DID NOT + verbo base**.

DID YOU KNOW?

Jorge Luis Borges often wrote
about mirrors.
He thought mirrors were mysterious.
Sometimes they frightened him.
Mirrors appear in many
of his stories and poems.



Jorge Luis Borges escribía con frecuencia
sobre los espejos.
Pensaba que eran misteriosos.
A veces le daban miedo.
Los espejos aparecen en muchos
de sus cuentos y poemas.

OUR TRAVEL WORDS



PEOPLE Georgie



ANIMALS white cat



OBJECTS mirror, book



ADJECTIVES white, golden, surprised

PAST VERBS

looked	→	mirar
saw	→	ver
had	→	tener
knew	→	saber / conocer
was	→	ser / estar



"The cat sees itself in the mirror and does not know that it is looking at itself." (Adaptación inspirada en Beppo)

El gato se ve en el espejo y no sabe que se está mirando a sí mismo.

THE HEART



READ

- 1 A long time ago, an old man lived in a large house. He was kind. But he had a strange eye.
- 2 Every night, a young man opened the old man's door. He looked at the eye.
- 3 One night, he killed the old man.
- 4 Then he cleaned the room.
- 5 Later, the police arrived. The young man was calm.
- 6 Suddenly, he heard a sound. Boom. Boom. Boom.
- 7 The sound became louder and louder. The young man was terrified. Finally, he confessed.



1 The eye.



2 The visit.



3 The murder.



4 The room.



5 The police.



6 Boom! Boom! Boom!



7 The confession.

1. TRUE OR FALSE

Lee las oraciones y marca verdadero o falso.

	True	False
1. The old man lived in a large house.	☐	☐
2. The old man was cruel.	☐	☐
3. The young man looked at the eye every night.	☐	☐
4. The police did not arrive.	☐	☐
5. The young man confessed.	☐	☐
6. The old man had two strange eyes.	☐	☐

2. TIME EXPRESSIONS

Uní con flechas.

1. A long time ago	a. Finalmente
2. Every night	b. Más tarde
3. One night	c. Una noche
4. Later	d. Hace mucho tiempo
5. Finally	e. Todas las noches

3. COMPLETE AND CLASSIFY

Busca los verbos en el texto. Completá la forma pasada y luego indicá si son regulares o irregulares.

Base Form	Past Form	Regular	Irregular
1. live		☐	☐
2. open		☐	☐
3. kill		☐	☐
4. clean		☐	☐
5. arrive		☐	☐
6. hear		☐	☐
7. become		☐	☐
8. confess		☐	☐

4. THINK ABOUT THE STORY

Respondé las preguntas. Marcá la opción que consideres correcta.

1. The young man hated the old man because:
 - ☐ the old man was cruel.
 - ☐ the old man was rich.
 - ☐ the old man had a strange eye.
2. The young man cleaned the room because:
 - ☐ he was tidy.
 - ☐ there was blood in the room.
 - ☐ the police asked him to do it.
3. "Boom! Boom! Boom!" probably refers to:
 - ☐ somebody knocking at the door.
 - ☐ the young man's heart.
 - ☐ the old man's heart.

4. The young man was terrified because:

- ☐ he felt guilty.
- ☐ he was tired.
- ☐ the room was cold.

5. In your opinion, the young man was:

- ☐ brave.
- ☐ calm.
- ☐ crazy.



5. MY IRREGULAR VERBS

Completá las formas pasadas de los verbos irregulares que aprendimos hasta ahora. Guardá esta lista: seguirá creciendo en las próximas páginas.

Base Form	Past Form
1. be	
2. have	
3. find	
4. see	
5. know	
6. read	
7. hear	
8. become	
9. write	
10. go	

6. VOCABULARY

Escribí la palabra correcta debajo de cada imagen.











LANGUAGE CORNER

TIME EXPRESSIONS

a long time ago	→	hace mucho tiempo
every night	→	todas las noches
one night	→	una noche
later	→	más tarde
finally	→	finalmente



DID YOU KNOW?

Edgar Allan Poe loved cats. His cat was named Catterina. He published his first poem at the age of 12. He was a child genius.



Edgar Allan Poe amaba los gatos.

Su gata se llamaba Catterina.

Publicó su primer poema

a los 12 años.

Fue un niño prodigio.

OUR TRAVEL WORDS



PEOPLE

young man • old man • police



OBJECTS

eye • door • heart • room • sound • house



ADJECTIVES

kind • strange • calm • terrified



PAST VERBS

lived • opened • looked • killed • cleaned
arrived • heard • became • confessed

THE CAPTIVE



LOOK AT THE PICTURES

Observá las imágenes.



READ

Leé la historia.

1



A boy disappeared.
A tribe took him away.

2



The boy lived with the tribe.
He learned a new language.
He forgot his old life.

3



Many years later, a soldier
met a young man.
The young man could be
the lost boy.

4



The soldier took the
young man to his family house.

5



The family was very happy.
But the young man could not
speak Spanish.

6



The young man walked around
the house.
He looked for something.

7



He stopped near the fireplace.
He found a small knife.

8



He hid the knife there
when he was a child.

9



Suddenly, he remembered
everything. His eyes shone.

10



His parents cried with joy.

11



But the young man could not
live with his parents.
He could not live within walls.

12



Finally, he left the house.

13



The young man returned to the tribe.



OUR TRAVEL WORDS

PEOPLE



boy



soldier



family



tribe

OBJECTS



house



knife



fireplace



language

VOCABULARY

Escribí la palabra debajo de cada imagen.



LANGUAGE CORNER

TIME EXPRESSIONS

- ★ many years later
- ★ suddenly
- ★ finally

DID YOU KNOW?

Jorge Luis Borges loved stories about memory and identity. "The Captive" is based on a real story from Argentine history.

Jorge Luis Borges amaba las historias sobre la memoria y la identidad. "El cautivo" está basado en una historia real de la historia argentina.



"Every destiny, no matter how long and complicated, consists of a single moment: the moment when a man knows forever who he is."

— Jorge Luis Borges

"Todo destino, por largo y complicado que sea, consta en realidad de un solo momento: el momento en que el hombre sabe para siempre quién es."

— Jorge Luis Borges





1. OUR TRAVEL WORDS – VERBS

Completa la información. Busca ayuda en la página 9.

Base Form	Past Form	Meaning
1. live	lived	vivir
2. be	was / were	ser o estar
3. meet	met	encontrar(se con)
4. can	could	poder
5. hide	hid	esconder
6. find	found	encontrar
7. remember	remembered	recordar
8. cry	cried	llorar
9. leave	left	irse
10. return	returned	regresar
11. take	took	llevar
12. forget	forgot	olvidar
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

2. WORD SEARCH

Busca los verbos en pasado.

PAST VERBS

LIVED
LEARNED
FORGOT
MET
TOOK
FOUND
LOOKED
STOPPED
HID
REMEMBERED
CRIED
LEFT
RETURNED

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

BONUS

Color the verbs.



Regular verbs



Irregular verbs

3. MATCH THE SENTENCES

Uní las dos partes para formar oraciones correctas.

A

- The soldier met
- The young man found
- His parents cried
- The boy lived
- The young man returned
- The family was

B

- a. with joy.
- b. a young man.
- c. a small knife.
- d. with the tribe.
- e. to the tribe.
- f. very happy.

5. THE STORY IN PICTURES

Observa las imágenes.

Escribe la descripción correcta en cada recuadro. Luego numerá las escenas según el orden en que ocurren en la historia.

Order: ☐Order: ☐Order: ☐Order: ☐Order: ☐Order: ☐

A boy disappeared.

The boy lived with the tribe.

A soldier met a young man.

The young man found a small knife.

His parents cried with joy.

The young man returned to the tribe.

6. THINK ABOUT THE STORY

Elegí la opción correcta.

- The family was happy because:
 - ☐ they found the boy.
 - ☐ they found a horse.
 - ☐ they found a knife.
- The knife was important because:
 - ☐ it helped him remember.
 - ☐ it belonged to the soldier.
 - ☐ it was expensive.
- His parents cried because:
 - ☐ they were happy.
 - ☐ they were angry.
 - ☐ they were afraid.
- The young man left the house because:
 - ☐ he remembered his life with the tribe.
 - ☐ he hated his parents.
 - ☐ he wanted a horse.

7. A LITTLE MORE ABOUT THE STORY

Completa la introducción con las palabras del recuadro.

LOOKED

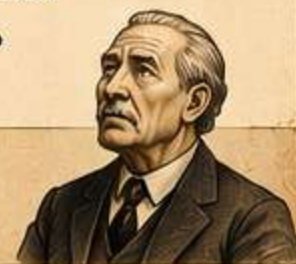
SOLDIER

YOUNG MAN

COULD

His parents _____ for him in vain.

After many years, a _____ told them about a _____ with blue eyes who _____ be their son.



BORGES

"Every destiny, no matter how long and complicated, consists of a single moment: the moment when a man knows forever who he is."
— Jorge Luis Borges

"Todo destino, por largo y complicado que sea, consta en realidad de un solo momento: el momento en que el hombre sabe para siempre quién es."
— Jorge Luis Borges