



SECOND EDITION

HOW TO BECOME

A SUCCESSFUL ENGLISH SPEAKING TOURIST GUIDE
IN THE CITY OF SANTAMARTA, COLOMBIA

RUBÉN D. MUÑOZ G.

Muñoz G.; Rubén Darío

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¿Qué es “How to become a successful English speaking tourist guide in the city of Santa Marta, Colombia”?

Cómo convertirse en un guía exitoso de habla inglesa en la ciudad de Santa Marta, Colombia, es un libro con **propósitos específicos** diseñado como libro guía para los estudiantes de 5º semestre del programa de Tecnología en Gestión Hotelera y Turística en la asignatura “*Guianza Turística*” y del cual no había material para desarrollarla. En su primera edición, los resultados han sido muy positivos ya que un gran número de estudiantes se encuentran trabajando en agencias de viaje ya sea como vendedores o como guías. Los estudiantes a través del desarrollo del curso refuerzan los conocimientos del inglés del nivel B1 del Marco Común Europeo(MCER)¹ para poder comunicarse eficazmente con turistas de habla inglesa que visitan nuestra ciudad y poder comentarles, narrar, explicar o responder en asuntos referentes a nuestro entorno histórico, cultural y turístico.

Igualmente sirve para cualquier persona que esté laborando en el sector del turismo y quiera prepararse para ser anfitrión de turistas de habla inglesa y poder comentarles acerca de los atractivos turísticos de Santa Marta.

La mayor parte de la información contenida en este libro se obtuvo a través de mis recorridos por esta encantadora tierra, y a pesar de no haber nacido en ella, la siento como mi ciudad natal, y también por mis 15 años de experiencia como docente de inglés que me han servido para la elaboración de la parte de la gramática y usos de los tiempos verbales contextualizados en nuestro entorno.

Nota:

Al final del libro el lector encontrará un glosario de términos con su correspondiente traducción al español y un listado de verbos regulares e irregulares.



View of the City. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta-COTELCO Magdalena.”

1. Source: http://www.examenglish.com/CEFR/cefr_es.php



The launching of the first edition of the book. Given by the writer.

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Magdalena University, taken by the writer.

This book is dedicated to my loving mother Amanda, Lourdes my wife, my three children, Daniel, Silvia and Valentina and to Alfredo Dávila, former Program Director, who motivated me to start it and who must be now in heaven with God. R.I.P. Their support and love inspired me to write it.



Photos provided by the author. Photos provided by the author.



Alfredo Davila and his family. Pictures given by Arelis Aguilar.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM AND ENGLISH WORLDWIDE

INTRODUCTION

Tourism: The traditional definition of tourism is based on the concept of demand and refers to all activities undertaken by people traveling to somewhere outside their usual environment for less time than a year and with the purposes of recreation, fun, business or other. (CEPAL 2003)²

Tourism activity has a special importance in the economy and social development of territories. Its participation in international trade has increased considerably in recent years, becoming a viable alternative of economic growth for many underdeveloped economies. Its impact on the global economy is significant; according to the WTO in 2013, total revenues from exports generated by the international tourism reached 1.4 billion USD. The cost of international visitors from tourism was estimated at 1,159,000 million USD. Revenues and the increase in international tourist arrivals went up by 5% in 2013 compared to 2012, reaching 1,087 million. Similarly, international tourism accounts for 9% of global GDP, 29% of world exports of services and 6% of total world exports, making tourism the fifth export activity worldwide, after fossil fuels, chemicals, food, and automotive products.

For many economies, tourism is the main source of income, The UNWTO in 2013 argues that Europe accounts for 42% of international tourism receipts (489.000 million USD), followed by Asia-Pacific with 31% (359,000 million USD) and the Americas with 20% (229.000 million USD). The emerging economies of China, Brazil and Russia, have also been stimulated by tourism since 2013, these three markets accounted for about 50% of a total increase of 81,000 million USD in international tourism spending. The UNWTO in 2013 also indicates that in the workplace, tourism contributes 1 in 11 direct jobs worldwide. It also provides an average of 3.3% per year sustained growth over the next two decades, with a range of 50% share of the market by emerging countries, which for 2030 is expected to reach 1.8 billion tourists. Colombia has not been immune to the dynamics of the tourism sector and in recent years, the government has opted different strategies for strengthening the industry by making regional plans, which have been developed in various departments. The effort of the national government is reflected in the increase in international tourist arrivals in the last 10 years at an average close to 10%, and also, for 2013 the travel and tourism industry contributed to 5.3% of the national GDP (37 billion COP) and 5.5% of total employment (1,157,170 jobs).

However, Colombia continues to exhibit lags in tourism competitiveness. The requirement of the world tourism market implies the creation of greater efforts in human resource training, infrastructure development, accessibility and transport, and strengthening institutions. The country therefore has a major task if we want to excel in tourism development and achieve higher levels of sustainability. According to the World Economic Forum (WEF, 2013) Competitiveness Report Travel and Tourism 2013, Colombia received a score of 3.9, ranking 84th, 11 positions lower than the previous year. In the analysis variables, the country's strengths lie in the cultural wealth and natural resources, but is ranked 97th in the pillar of environmental sustainability, and insecurity remains a major obstacle for tourism competitiveness, given the high costs generated by violence, terrorism and crime. Another improvement susceptible variable according to the report is infrastructure, especially transport by land.

2. Source: Schulte S.(2003). *Conceptual and methodological guide for the development and planning of the tourism sector.*, S. CEPAL

Despite these figures, you cannot ignore the progress that the tourism sector has had on the country and its particular importance on the economy of some localities, which focus business on tourist vocation. One of them is the city of Santa Marta, capital of the Department of Magdalena, whose various attractions have gained interest from domestic and foreign visitors and has incremented in tourist arrivals. According to the Vice Ministry of Tourism (2013), the arrival of international tourists in 2012 was 22,501 and 22,263 foreigners in 2013, domestic air passenger also showed an increase of 26% in recent years, with 492,702 passengers in 2012 and 621,065 in 2013. The department of Magdalena has become a destination of choice for foreign travelers from countries like Argentina, USA, Venezuela, Chile, and Peru. It also has 3.2% of the total supply of rooms in the country, equivalent to 4,562 rooms (Proexport, 2013, today Procolombia). But for the city to take full advantage of its tourism and cultural potential, it is necessary to overcome some weaknesses in supply of basic public services such as infrastructure, environment, mobility, road safety, and communication in English. Tourism is Santa Marta main economic activity due to its geographical location and history and has a significant potential for the practice of different forms of tourism, including sun and beach, eco, adventure, historic, cultural, and gastronomic tourism. All these things position Santa Marta as a major national tourist destination.

It is not a secret that Santa Marta could be the number one tourist destination not only in Colombia but also in South America. Santa Marta has beautiful landmarks, landscapes, nature, and people, but the tourist industry has not grown as much as we all wish it would. Some problems have stopped the city from being the number one destination; one being the lack of people who speak English in the city.

This is the reason why I decided to create this dynamic course, which is written and taught in English, and it covers a variety of topics, tenses, rules and exercises to master the speaking skills needed for communicating in English with visitors from all over the world.

Ruben D. Muñoz

TO THE STUDENTS

For a tourist destination to be more internationally competitive and sustainable, there must be an effective and smooth communication with visitors from foreign countries. Being this the main reason for me to write this material.

For whom is this course?

How to Become a Successful English Speaking Tourist Guide in the city of Santa Marta, Colombia is a book for specific purposes designed for students in 5th semester of the Technology Program in Hotel and Tourism Management, who take the course “Guidance Travel”. The results of the First Edition have been very good since a large number of students are now working in travel agencies, either as sales people or tour guides. Through the development of the course, students acquire the necessary knowledge of English to communicate effectively with English-speaking tourists who visit our city and are able to comment, narrate, and explain or respond to issues concerning our historic, cultural and tourist environment.

This course is also recommended to anyone who is eager to become more fluent in the language and wants to earn some extra cash by taking people on tours or just learn the language and be able to communicate effectively with other people in English. It does not matter if you are a student, teacher, manager, housewife, or a freelance guide, what is really important is that you are willing to master the necessary skills to perform an excellent job while treating tourists with courtesy and respect, making them happy, which in the end will bring more tourists to the city; this being the main goal of the course.



Hotel and Tourism Management Program. Provided by the writer.

A MOTIVATING LETTER TO THE STUDENTS BY A FORMER STUDENT

Making your best effort is the key to success, it is what I have learnt. Being interested in something makes you feel love for it and makes you work harder to get it.

Not being the best, does not mean you are the worst. In my case, I was not the best, but gradually I learned many things, and now I can say I am one of the best tour guides in the city.

Friends, journeys, languages, and culture are words that just hearing them make me smile, because each of them has a great meaning, not only to me but to every person who has had the opportunity to working in tourism or shared some experiences with foreigners.

Now I know how important it is to speak at least one foreign language, in my case I speak two (Portuguese and English) and thanks to this I can say that I have someone in every country of Europe, America, and even in Africa who would let me stay at their home. All this for being committed and for having taking advantage of every single thing I was taught as a student.

Thank you so much Ruru for teaching me how to become who I wanted to be...

Your former pupil

Hernàn Yepes Leyva



A group of foreigners visiting the city with Hernàn as the guide

FIVE REASONS TO VISIT SANTA MARTA

Article by Manuel Alexander Muñoz

Certified Professional Tourist Guide and Evaluator in labor occupational competencies in Tourism from SENA.



Manuel touring in Q.S.P.A. Photos given by Manuel Muñoz.

Live the magic and adventure between the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the majestic Caribbean Sea. There are many reasons to enjoy tourism in the city called *“the magic of having it all”*, especially for those who love to take pictures and capture the moment of excitement, joy, or the place which dazzles our eyes with scenery where the landscape is the main spectacle.

There are five main reasons for sightseeing in Santa Marta:

First reason: Culture

Thanks to the foundation of the colony by Rodrigo Galvan de las Bastidas and the cleverness of our indigenous warriors, this corner of the Colombian Caribbean has the honor of being the first city founded inland. Today, almost 500 years after the foundation, our indigenous communities have preserved the cultural legacy in their descendants, the Kogi, Aruhacos, Wiwas and Kamkuamos. Reflecting the high degree of development of a culture, in which the conservation of the natural resources has always been its main priority.

Along with the arrival of Spaniards to Santa Marta also came many pirates. There were many pirate attacks to this city, perhaps the most mentioned by historians is the one done by the pirate Sir Francis Drake, an English sea captain and slaver who came to our shores with the intention to loot all the gold and pottery pieces of our ancestors, the Taironas. But Drake and his crew were deceived by the Indians since they used an alloy known as *tumbaga*, in the making of their goldsmith, which is 70% copper and 30% gold, and therefore he returned and set fire to the city. Unfortunately, Santa Marta was burned over 10 times in a century of war against pirates.

Second reason: Santa Marta's hospitality

Decked, diverse and bright, Santa Marta received the title of "*friendly city*", for having served as the final resting place for one of the greatest sons of Latin America, Simón Bolívar, the liberator of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Panama. By 1830 he breathed his last in a beautiful estate called *Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino*, where he wrote his last proclamation, the *Jamaica letter* and his last will.

Today San Pedro Alejandrino State has become a stage of unity and brotherhood among Bolivarian countries, a place where history, art and ecology are framed in the beauty of a botanical garden honoring the Liberator.

Third reason: Santa Marta's gastronomy

Food has a place in Santa Marta. Of course, most cravings are directed towards seafood, fish, cocktails, lobsters, prawns and many other exquisite products coming fresh from our sea, like fish stew or red snapper with plantains. Samarian cuisine is a sample of our cultural diversity, resulting from the mixture of indigenous, Spanish, and African cuisine. Foreigners also love having bites of *papas rellenas*, *empanadas*, *carimañolas*, *egg arepas*, *enyucados*, natural juices, sweets made from coconut, fruits and vegetables, the best fried plantains, and the best *cayeye* are made here. All these things make the Samarian cuisine another great attraction to visitors.

Fourth reason: Santa Marta is a happy and nighttime city

Santa Marta offers the magic and charm of the tropics. Our Caribbean rhythms like *cumbia* and *vallenato* have taken a significant importance in the international music and folklore scene. All this and more can be enjoyed in the various nightclubs, bars or pubs located in Rodadero beach, Taganga and especially la Bahía in the historic center. When museums and most stores are closed, Santa Marta's nightlife begins in the Santander park, known as *Parque de los Novios*, which has become a silent witness of night parties, special events, bohemian nights, a place to socialize or simply to enjoy an evening looking at the passersby. You can also go and see the illuminated towers of the cathedral, the bay of the city with the Marina and port, or the islet El Morro. Today our historic downtown area has become mandatory sightseeing for the thousands of tourists arriving from all over the world, we suggest you to go to a different place every night and be inspired by a musical rhythm as if it were from another dimension, one where locals and tourists can forget about daily work roles and meet to discuss cultural issues. All the magic of the historic center and the Caribbean Sea are just steps away from the main office buildings.

Fifth reason: Santa Marta is talent

The Holy City twice today has become the birthplace of great talents in the arts, science, music and sports. Soccer-players such as Radamel Falcao García, Aldo Ramírez, Carlos Alberto “*El Pibe*” Valderrama, journalists and TV reporters like Inés María Zabaraín, priest Alberto Linero, actor and film producer Yuldor Gutiérrez, talented models such as Taliana Vargas, Viña Machado, la Toya Montoya, Liceth González, the comedian Fabiola Posada known as “*la Gorda Fabiola*” and our singers Carlos Vives, Alejandro Palacio, and Blindaje 10, are a small sample of the great talent of the Samarian culture, a culture of vibrant people and entrepreneurs who laugh and dance with the flow of the urban sounds. Undoubtedly talented, dreamy, creative, and cheerful people live together in this touristic city, willing to receive any visitor in the most attentive and spontaneous way.

The above reasons and many more give us the motivation to enjoy the sightseeing in Santa Marta. This city is more than just a passing city, the historical significance is undeniable, and there is a renewed offer of entertainment, cuisine, and commerce that reaffirms the invitation to enjoy this charming city.

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MODULE 1

SERVICE

The most important person to any business is the customer, client or guest.

The goal of this course is to help you improve your speaking skills, focus on your guests' needs and expectations, and do your best to let them have a memorable experience in your land while you do what you were trained for.



A group of tourists from the USA. Taken by the writer.

Why customer service counts?

“Bad experiences will last forever into any customer’s mind”

Today, the majority of businesses worldwide involve service. People to people, businesses that depend for their livelihood on the quality of service offered by the owners and the people they work with.

You make the difference. Customer service counts like never before.

Here are some other reasons why:

1. Lots of Choices

Today's guests, clients or customers pay too much attention to the quality of the service offered to them. They have many choices of where to go.

2. High expectations

There is plenty of competition for customers; we all want to be well catered and coddled as if we were at home. If you do not meet their expectations, they will go somewhere else. That is a fact.

3. Being efficient and productive pays off. Competition is a fact of life. Only the most productive and efficient businesses and people succeed.

4. Bad things are quickly spread

No matter how well you do things during a tour, if something goes wrong, this may be a source of dissatisfaction, which might damage the image of the place. So be aware of every little thing that could go wrong to avoid it.

Whoever does these things better, gets the best chunk of the pie. Treating your customers, your most valuable resource for income, well, is more than just the right thing to do, it's your job!



Groups of dancers greeting upon arrival of foreigners. Taken by the writer

A TOUR GUIDE



Field trips. Provided by the author.

A Tour Guide: The occupation of tourist guide aims to provide tourists, with information services in the cultural, artistic, historical and geographical topics, in their visits to museums, historical and artistic monuments and other places, which for their historical, cultural, geographical or ecological significance, are included in the catalog of sights.³

A Tour Guide is a cheerful and enthusiastic person, who leaves his/her problems at home and does the best to ensure visitors are pleased with what they come to see and hear.

A person who guides visitors in the language of their choice, and who is well acquainted with the culture, environment and natural heritage of a given region, as well as any national and international issues.

“The role of the guide is to ensure that the tour program is operated correctly, smoothly and effectively to the guests and travel agencies satisfaction”⁴

3. Source: Cabo, M. 2004. *Asistencia y guía de grupos*.

4. Source: Milton Carrero of Ardentia Caribbean Tour& Travel SA and the Port Society of Santa Marta

GUIDE'S ATTRIBUTES

Good Guides Should:

provide a professional service to visitors and be committed to their job, professionals in care and in providing an objective understanding of the visited place, free from prejudice, religion or political matters. Never talks badly about any country, place or people.

Make sure that as far as possible, what is presented as facts, myths or legends is the truth.

Treat fairly and with respect not only visitors but also colleagues and all the people working in tourism.

Protect the reputation of tourism in the country by making every effort to ensure that tourists in the country treat the environment, wildlife, monuments and local customs with respect.

Be Always **proud of** the country or region that you represent, making visitors feel that this is a paradise, which not only is worth visiting, but also living in.

Have fluency in the chosen language for the tour.

Have the ability to take decisive actions in case of an emergency.

Be a leader.

Be willing to work long hours without complaining.

TIPS FOR THE VEHICLE

If you are taking a group on a bus, make sure you follow this checklist.

To ensure your own and others' safety.

- Vehicle must be in good working conditions.
- Maintain the speed limit. Never speed. Drive defensively.
- Carry all the up to date papers (ownership, insurance, and license).
- Always take your guests by the most direct route. Avoid traffic jams.

VEHICLE CARE CHECKLIST

Exterior

- Tires
- Emergency doors
- Roof
- Lights.

Mechanical

- Brakes / brakes fluid
- Battery
- Oil
- Signals
- Water

Interior

- Seats
- Floor air conditioner (if there is)
- Sound system
- Lights

Extras

- Paper towels – tissues
- Air freshener
- Cotton ray
- Broom
- Plastic or paper bags

Drivers should keep both hands on the wheel at all times. They are not allowed to talk on cell phones or microphones while driving.

SANTA MARTA HISTORICAL



Santa Marta city. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena.”

Santa Marta is known by many names: the most beautiful bay of America, the Caribbean pearl, the magic of having it all, and the latest one, the city that has it all. There are so many reasons to come here, that`s why you should not miss visiting it. You won`t regret it.

Santa Marta is located in the north of Colombia at 4 meters above sea level. It has an average temperature of 28° centigrades with dry and rainy seasons similar to the ones experienced throughout the rest of the country. However, during the months of December and January, the temperature goes down due to the breeze coming from la Sierra Nevada.

“Santa Marta`s virgin, white, sandy beaches, crystal, clean waters, an incredible diversity of landscapes together with the world`s highest snow - capped coastal range make Santa Marta an ideal place for nature lovers searching for beauty and quietness.”⁵

5. Taken from english.ciudadperdidatourcolombia.com



Monument in honor to the founder of the city. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”

The city was founded on July 29, 1525 by the Spanish conqueror Rodrigo de Bastidas, accompanied by two hundred men and some natives. It is the oldest city founded in Colombian territory; and it had an important role during the early years of the Spanish conquest as a site for the intercommunication between the Iberian Peninsula and the “New World”. “Rodrigo named the city after the Catholic day Saint Martha, which in Spain was celebrated with festivities. However, many historians argue that he named it after the Spanish city of Santa Marta de Astorgas, which he knew well”⁶.

“Prior to the arrival of Spanish explorers, the area where Santa Marta lies was inhabited by Amerindians from the Tayrona culture.”⁷ The Spaniard’s arrival to the new world was influenced by gold, the more gold they took away, the more gold they wanted.

Santa Marta has a population of about 460,000 inhabitants, who are sociable, easy going and respectful of every culture. Santa Marta is also a very lively place with an excellent nightlife. The clubs and restaurants near the downtown and the beach attract a colorful crowd of foreigners who love interacting and dancing with the locals.

6. taken from wn.com

7. taken from wn.com



Archeological pieces at the Gold Museum. Taken by the writer

How to get to Santa Marta

By air: You can fly to Bogota where there are connecting flights to the Simón Bolívar airport (15 minutes from Santa Marta); there are also many direct flights to Barranquilla from cities in the USA. (Barranquilla is located 70 minutes from Santa Marta).

By land: There are several roads that connect the main cities such as Bogota, Medellin, Bucaramanga and Cartagena to Santa Marta and the trip on a coach can take up to 20 hours, but the beautiful landscapes from our territory make the time go fast.

By water: Through Santa Marta's Port; vessels make this a port of call to load and unload goods, but there are also cruise lines with tourists coming to the city for day tours. Access is also possible through the Marina, a newly constructed dock for sailboats and yachts.



View of the harbor. Taken by the writer.

When to come to Santa Marta:

Santa Marta has a year round tropical climate, so you can visit it any time of the year. It is hot during the day, but the evening sea breeze coming from the Sierra Nevada is cool and makes sunsets and nightlife particularly appealing. If you like to see lots of people during holidays, December, January, Easter or holy week are crowded, but if you prefer quietness, come the rest of the year.



View of the city from the Ziruma hill. Taken by the writer.

THE HISTORICAL TOUR – LANDMARKS

CUSTOMS HOUSE – GOLD TAYRONA MUSEUM

After being closed for repairs *La Casa de la Aduana-El Museo del Oro Tayrona* was finally reopened on October 25, 2014. Here are four great themed rooms that display more than 2,000 years of history of the people of the Sierra Nevada and the Department of Magdalena: 1. Pre-Hispanic Societies, 2. People of Magdalena 3. Stories from the Customs House and 4. Bolivar was here⁸. The great liberator was an illustrious guest in this house from the 1st to the 6th of December 1830 when he was alive and from the 17th to the 20th when his funeral was held there.

The Tayrona Gold Museum and Customs House covers a total area of 1,226 m², and exhibits 565 items: 471 Hispanic pieces (207 of jewelry, 86 of ceramic, 9 of bone, 18 of shell and 151 of stone), 53 ethnographic objects and 41 colonial pieces of crockery, and smoking pipes among others.

8. <http://proyectos.banrepcultural.org/museo-del-oro-tairona/es>



Custom House. Taken by the writer.



Custom House. Taken by the writer.

It is located on the corner of the 2nd street and 14th avenue, across from the Simón Bolívar Park.

Schedule: Tuesday to Saturday: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 pm – Sunday: 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 pm – Closed on Mondays (including holidays). Children's Room: Monday–Friday 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 2:00 pm – 5:30 pm Saturday: 9:00 am – 1:00 pm. Admission is free.

THE CATHEDRAL



The Cathedral. Taken by the writer.

On January 11, 1533 Pope Clement the VII formally erected the Diocese of Santa Marta. The first church of mud and palm roof was built by order of the founder of the city Don Rodrigo de Bastidas, and is very likely to have been in the same place where the building of the the Republic Bank is today⁹, but it was burt by pirates.

Today, located in the heart of the city, 16th and 17th street with 5th avenue, the Cathedral of Santa Marta is a national monument whose construction dates back to 1765. It is the oldest church built inland. The remains of Simòn Bolívar were there until 1842 when they were taken to Caracas, Venezuela. It is said that the Liberator's heart is still there but this has yet to be confirmed. The Cathedral also has the remains of the founder of the city Don Rodrigo de Bastidas, which were brought from Dominican Republic, on September 18, 1953. The Catholic Church is an authentic chapter in Colombia and Santa Marta's history, full of memories and legends such as the earthquake that almost destroyed it and the numerous pirates' attacks or fires the Cathedral has faced since its construction.

9. <http://fundacionmagdalena.blogspot.com/2014/09/catedral-de-santa-marta.html>



Inside the Cathedral. Taken by the writer.

Masses are provided Monday through Saturday at 12:00 pm and 6:00 pm. On Sundays at 7:00 am, 10:00 am, 12:00 noon and 6:00 pm. on holidays at 12:00 pm and 6:00 pm.

THE CITY HALL (ALCALDIA - CASA CONSISTORIAL)



The City Hall. Taken by the writer.

The city hall building was constructed by Francisco Gámez and was erected to house the governor of Magdalena. At that time the first floor served as a jail and, and on the second floor were the government offices. It is an architecturally beautiful building, restored and presented beautifully; it is an ideal place to have a photograph taken. The building is much admired by locals and foreigners.

In 1975, the offices of the Mayor of Santa Marta moved there. Right now most of the mayor business and offices are run from inside this two-story building. It is located on the eastern side of the *Plaza de Bolívar*.

THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE



The Governor's office. Taken by the writer.

Originally in this space existed the temple and convent of Santo Domingo, but after the tragic earthquake of 1834, both buildings were completely destroyed. Years later, the elegant Tayrona Hotel was built, being the center of the most exclusive social gatherings of Santa Marta since its construction in 1924, until 1975, when this building became the official location of the government of Magdalena. It has a spectacular view of the bay, port and the islet called *El Morro*.

THE CULTURAL CENTER SAN JUAN NEPOMUCENO AND THE ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM



Inside the Cultural Center. Taken by the writer.

Both places had separate offices, but for administrative reasons, the ethnographic museum became part of the Nepomuceno Cultural Center.

The cultural center located in the heart of the downtown, 17th street and 2nd avenue was a former seminar in 1671. Some of the most famous works of art of the Samario heritage can be seen there. This building was set up as a museum on December the 13th, 2003 and is operated by the Magdalena University. The ethnographic museum is a place to see some of the most relevant things related to Colombian culture and idiosyncrasy. The objects found here take us into a journey through the history of the different human groups that inhabited the Caribbean before the Spanish colonization.



The Nepomuceno and Ethnography Center . Taken by the writer.

Since its creation, the center has been a space for coordination and interaction between local, academic and scientific communities, a space for various narratives and readings of the stories, places and everyday life of different social groups living in the region. This building was declared architectonic heritage of the nation.

Schedules: Open Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Saturdays from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. On Sundays and holidays the museum is closed to the public.

Access Fees: foreigners \$5,000 COP (2 USD), adults \$3,500 COP (1,5 USD), children and university students \$2,500 COP (1 USD), private school students \$2,000 COP (0,80 cents)¹⁰.

EL MORRO- THE ISLET



The islet from the air. given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”.

Natives would daily go to watch the sun , the sunsets and moonrises. According to popular belief, during that span of time, these two stars loved each other greatly and when night came, as a result of the fruit of their love, the stars and constellations appeared. It was a spiritual place for the Indians, as well as fortress and jail for Spaniards and Republicans.

During the conquest and colonization, it was used as a strategic fortress to defend the city against pirate attacks. Today it is a lighthouse and a coastguard station. There are special tours that go there as well.

10. <http://guiamultimedia.com.co/cliente.php?item=5&id=1021&lang=1>



El Morro. Taken by the writer.

SANTA MARTA SEA FRONT AND THE BAY



El Camellon. Taken by the writer.

This marvelous avenue formerly called as *El Paseo de Bastidas* in honor to the founder of the city sets the limits of the city right in front of the majestic Caribbean Sea. It's the place where most of the parades are held and you can also find nice restaurants, bars enjoying the spectacular view of the bay and its sunsets. The bay of great natural beauty is described as the most beautiful of America, where you can see ships from all over the world loading and unloading goods at the harbor and the fancy yachts at the Marina.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINA



International Marina. Taken by the writer.

On January 14th, 2012, with an investment of \$ 40 million USD, Daabon Group opened the International Marina of Santa Marta with a capacity of more than 250 yachts, which offers services such as maintenance and electricity repair, fuel, potable water, cable TV and Wi-Fi for sailboats and yachts of the latest technology. Travelers from all over the world are attracted by its comfort, by the surrounding scenery and by the low cost of parking. Thanks to the territorial location, the Marina offers a safe harbor for all vessels in the hurricane season, which occurs in the months of June to November. Here is where these ships find the best geographical location, a cool and dry weather without a lot of salinity. Unfortunately, the construction of this project reduced the size of the most beautiful bay of America¹¹.

PARQUE DE LOS NOVIOS – COUPLE'S PARK



Parque de los Novios. Taken by the writer.

11. <http://www.marinasantamarta.com.co/es/>

The hottest spot in Santa Marta, located opposite to the Palace of Justice, between 19th and 20th street, it is a place where tourists and citizens can come together to enjoy the bars and restaurants that are nearby. The park is now a symbol of Santa Marta, reflecting the excellent nightlife of the city.



The Couple`s Park. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena.”

Built on a dried up lake, was the first location for the public market of Santa Marta, the square is perhaps the area that has most excelled in the city of Santa Marta over the years. It was named *Parque de Santander* in tribute to the general and vice president of *the Nueva Granada* and was remodeled over time and it turned into a park where gatherings were held, thus eventually gaining the name “The Couple Square or Park.”¹²

12. <http://www.estoyensantamarta.com/parque-de-los-novios.html>

THE SIMÓN BOLÍVAR SQUARE



Parque Simón Bolívar. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”.

The Simón Bolívar Park is located on 1st avenue between 14th and 15th street. In this Park is found a statue of the liberator, which was a tribute by the government of Venezuela in 1953. Architecturally it is a very beautiful and attractive place that invites the visitor to sit in one of its benches to enjoy an excellent view of the bay, and is ideal for taking lots of pictures for memories. It was officially opened in 1845 and since 1846 has displayed the marble fountain, which was brought from Genoa, Italy.



Bolívar Square. Taken by the writer.

QUINTA DE SAN PEDRO ALEJANDRINO MUSEUM



Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino Museum. Taken by the writer.



The motherland altar. Taken by the writer.



The Quinta was built on February 2, 1602 by the canon of the cathedral of Santa Marta, Francisco de Godoy¹³. Its name is in memory of the Spanish Martyr Pedro de Godoy, who was decapitated in

13. <http://www.museobolivariano.org.co/quinta-de-san-pedro-alejandrino/>

Alexandria. This estate served as a sugar cane plantation and mill to make *panela* (brown sugar bricks) and rum. It had many owners, one of them, Don Joaquin de Mier y Benitez, offered it to the liberator to recover from his illnesses. Unfortunately, he was too ill and passed away there on December 17, 1830. In 1891, it was bought by the Department of Magdalena and became a museum in honor of our great liberator. Today the villa is divided into three main tourist attractions: the main house, which maintains its original form and period pieces, a second house, re-built to accommodate the Bolivarian Museum of Contemporary Arts and the motherland altar.”¹⁴ It is located about 15 minutes from the downtown, in a neighborhood called “Mamatoco”. You can get there by bus or by taxi, and there is an entrance fee of \$14.000 COP, (about 6 USD) per adult and \$12.000 COP (5 USD) per child, \$20.000 COP per foreigners (8 USD). It is open every day from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. in high season.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF PESCADITO AND THE PIBE STATUE



Pibe Statue. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”.

In the low-income neighborhood of *Pescadito* in Santa Marta, there is a famous soccer field, La Catellana, from where some of the most important and famous soccer players in Colombia were born. Some of them left poverty to become successful thanks to soccer, like Carlos “El Pibe” Valderrama, Jorge Bolaños, Maximiliano “Chimilongo” Robles, Alex “Didi” Valderrama, and Radamel Falcao who has played for some European clubs.

14. Taken from ladatco.com

In 2002, Colombia unveiled a bronze of six feet tall and seven tons of weight statue with the figure of the midfielder Carlos “El Pibe” Valderrama, one of the most talented soccer-players in Colombia and the world. While most monuments honor dead people, this statue honors a person who is still alive.



Soccer fans on chiva tours and La Castellana soccer field. Taken by the writer.

Both places are visited by tours of soccer fans from all over Colombia and have become very popular among Colombians. On any day, you can see lots of fans happily taking pictures to be shown to their relatives.

THE TAYRONA STATUE

This is a tribute to the Tayrona ethnicity, or monument to the Tayrona deity, it is a sculpture located in the roundabout at the intersection of 1st and 22nd streets at the end of *El Camellon*. The monument shows two Tayrona Indians, a woman and a man standing; both facing towards the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta. Overnight, the statue is brightly lit by four artificial lights strategically placed on the base of the monument.



Monument to the Tayronas. Taken by the writer.

SAN FRANCISCO PARISH



Parroquia de San Francisco. Taken by the writer.

The colonial looking church of St. Francis, with a convent of the same name, was built in 1947 at the request of the bishop of the diocese after the Franciscans returned to the city in 1946. In 1962, the church suffered a devastating fire and took more than a year to fully repair it. The current offices of the convent, the parish and the nearby square, were remodeled between 1997 and 1998 thanks to the plan to recover the historic center of Santa Marta, leaving space for people to walk and enjoy the square during break time.

MAMATOCO CHURCH- CHURCH OF SAINT JEROME



Saint Jerome church. Taken by the writer.

The First Church of Mamatoco built by the Franciscans in the mid-sixteenth century, was burned in 1575 by an Indian chief in response to the violence by the Spanish people against the natives and because of the imprisonment and torture of one of his children. As a result the chief was tortured and hanged and the church rebuilt. Improvements and changes were made until 1785 to what is currently the church today. There is an image of the Holy Terracotta San Agathon. This church was declared a National Monument by the government.

WESTERN ZONE, SUN, BEACH AND MORE

BELLO HORIZONTE AND POZOS COLORADOS



Pozos Colorados. Taken by the writer.

Between the airport and Rodadero beach is the sector of Bello Horizonte and Pozos Colorados, which has an area about 2.5 kilometers of excellent beaches that invite you to relax in its calm waters. Here you can enjoy water sports, taste fresh fish prepared in different places by the locals, drink natural juices of typical fruits such as *zapote* and passion fruit, and much more. In the morning hours, you can walk along the beach enjoying the pleasant temperature and watching the fishermen returning

with their catch. You can also enjoy its beautiful sunsets while sitting at the seashore and listen to the musical atmosphere produced by waves as they break upon the beach.

Bello Horizonte and Pozos Colorados offer visitors various accommodation options: first class hotels such as Zuana, Decameron, Irotama Resort, Santorini, and apartments and cottages for rent.

NATURAL RESERVE MAMANCANA



Zip lining at this place. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta–COTELCO Magdalena”.

Mamancana located in Bello Horizonte only 400 meters from the Caribbean Sea, is the largest forest reserve in the Colombian Caribbean, with 600 acres of tropical dry forest, which for 13 years have been under the care by the Foundation “The Love of My Land”.

These days it is a popular destination in the Caribbean, ideal for people in search of adventure and extreme sports like zip lining, canopy, rappelling, trekking, rock climbing, hand gliding and mountain biking. Mamancana’s safety standards have been reviewed and endorsed by the Discovery Channel. The sunsets in the restaurant and bar here is one of the most romantic experiences in the city, they are simply breathtaking, and can be accompanied by a varied international menu and an excellent wine and cocktails list.



Canopy and rappelling. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”.

RODADERO BEACH



Rodadero Beach. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”.

Rodadero means slide. In the 60's the mountain of sand located on a hill near the beach would allow bathers to slide down from the top and fall into the crystal clear waters below, however it is not there anymore. Today this place looks like a small Miami due to its buildings and long white beach, and it is a favorite vacation spot for Colombians as well as foreigners. It is located ten minutes from the city of Santa Marta and 20 from the airport and has many good hotels, restaurants and apartment buildings. Rodadero features a cozy, white, sandy beach and a calm sea ideal for water sports like sailing, deep-sea fishing, skiing among others. It also offers a varied cuisine and a good number of bars and clubs to the tourists to enjoy at night. A favorite couple's activity is to ride on a horse carriage and hear a good *Vallenato* group.

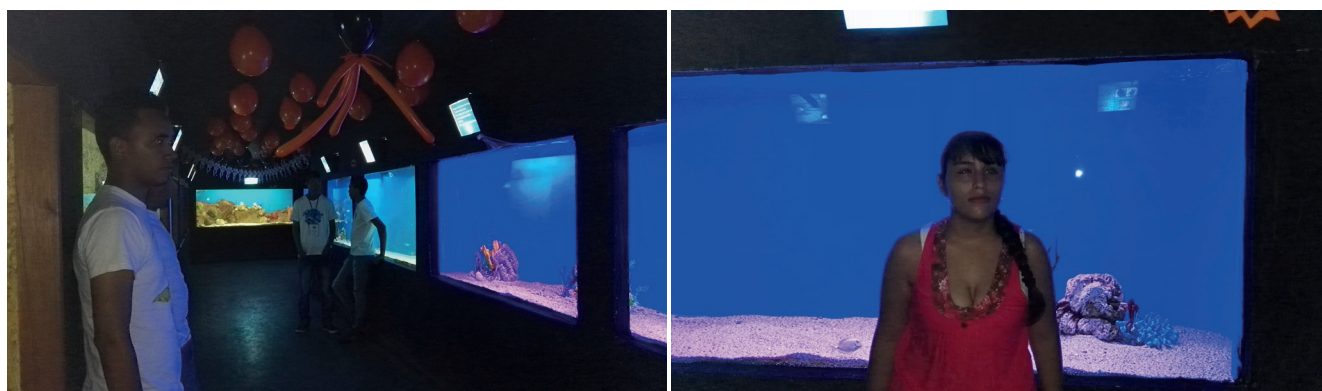
THE MARINE WORLD AQUARIUM



The Marine World Aquarium. Taken by the writer.

It has about 276 marine species, which are difficult to see without diving to the seabed. In the company of trained guides, visitors undertake a journey in which they learn and get to know all the wonders that lie beneath the surface of the sea. Visitors have also the opportunity to feed the fish and have contact with cat- sharks. There is an aquarium for jellyfish, a pool of stingrays and a pool for turtles, too. Come and have the opportunity to see the specific species of the Colombian Caribbean.¹⁵

Open daily from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm. Fee- prices change during high season- Special prices for schools groups. Adults pay \$14,000 COP (8 USD) and children under 13 pay \$12,000 COP (5 USD).



The Marine World Aquarium. Taken by the writer.

15. <http://www.mundomarinoacuario.com.co/nosotros/contactenos>

THE AQUARIUM



The Aquarium. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”.

Located only a 10-minute trip by motorboat from Rodadero, we find the aquarium and sea museum. The aquarium was founded in 1966 by Captain Francisco Ospina Navia who was an outstanding Colombian, a nautical engineer, student of marine biodiversity, a friend of Indians and tourists, and a visionary person.



The Aquarium. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”.

“The aquarium has 13 pools with direct connection to the Caribbean Sea and 15 glass aquariums containing more than 805 animals including sharks, sea turtles, dolphins, sea lions, crustaceans, fish and seabirds, 98% of which are native to the area”¹⁶. The aquarium also contains a small museum that has stuffed specimens and navigational equipment, as well as an exhibition that focuses on pre-Columbian Tayrona culture and its connection to the sea.

Fees: Adults \$38,000 COP (16 USD) Children \$26,000 COP (10,5 USD), including entrance, shows with seals and dolphins and transportation. It is open every day.

PLAYA BLANCA



White Beach. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”.

Playa Blanca, as its name suggests is a very white – sandy beach, located just 10 minutes from Rodadero beach by boat, it has a nice area of coral reefs where you can go snorkeling and scuba diving, as well as areas to practice a range of water sports such as kayaking, skiing and watercrafts.

There are a variety of kiosks where you can eat sea food and have a delicious cold drink at very reasonable prices.

16. <http://www.acuariorodadero.com/>

EASTERN ZONE

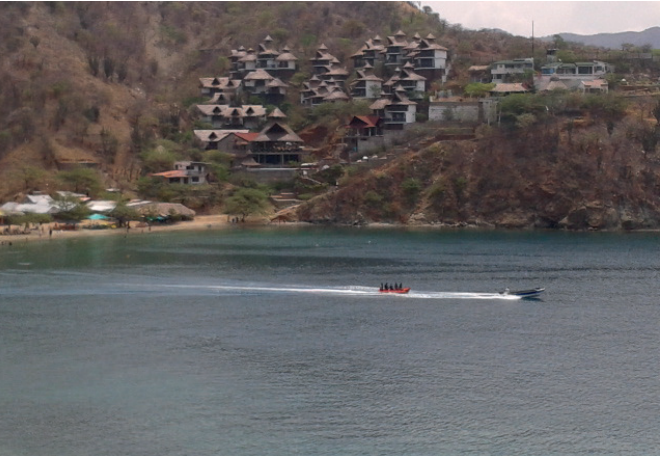
TAGANGA VILLAGE AND PLAYA GRANDE BEACH



Taganga. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”.

Taganga is a small fishermen village and sacred place for the indigenous people of the Sierra Nevada. Today, it is a tourist destination that has attracted many foreigners to move there. In Taganga you can find the cheapest worldwide scuba diving and snorkeling courses and go fishing with the local fishermen. It has many different beaches and coves with crystal waters where divers can see a variety of marine life. Taganga is 15 minutes away from Santa Marta and is surrounded by mountains full of cactus, bushes, and small thorny trees. During the rainy season, the colors of the vegetation become greener which gives a notorious contrast between the intense green of the land and the dark blue of the ocean. The scenery is just breathtaking. At night, foreigners gather with the locals to dance, listen to Caribbean music, and discuss cultural issues. There are many restaurants offering seafood dishes and you can find varied accommodation.

Playa Grande can be reached either by boat or on foot and there are a number of typical restaurants with reasonable prices in addition to a very nice beach that invites tourists to relax, sunbathe, and enjoy the scenery. There we find a 5 star hotel, the *Jaba Nibue*, whose construction resembles an indigenous town.



Fishermen with their catch and *Jaba Nibue hotel* in Playa Grande.

BAHIA CONCHA



Concha bay. *Provided by the writer.*

You can get to Bahia Concha either in your own car or hire the services of a tour operator. The journey takes about 25 minutes from Santa Marta by an unpaved road. The beach is about one kilometer long with crystal water and is a perfect wide beach inviting visitors to relax. There are no hotels or other accommodation here except for a camping area. There are no fixed prices so you have to bargain. A tour ranges from \$70 to \$80 thousand COP (about 32 USD) including lunch and transportation.



Concha Bay. Provided by the writer.

GAIRACA, CHENGUE, SEVEN WAVES, NEGUANGE, PLAYA CRISTAL, CINTO, GAIRAQUITA AND PALMARITO BEACHES



Siete Olas and fishing trips in Neguange. Provided by the writer.

20 minutes from Santa Marta, on the road leading to Riohacha, is the first entrance to Tayrona Park, called *Palangana*. The entrance fees are, \$14,500 COP (6 USD) for nationals and \$38,000 COP (15,5 USD) for foreigners. The road to these beaches is not in good condition, so you must drive carefully. The trip from the toll to the beaches is approximately 40 minutes. In the middle of the road, there is a spectacular lookout that allows you to appreciate the beauty and the amazing landscape of these beaches. You can reach *Gairaca* and *Neguange* in your own car, take a bus early in the public market

for \$10,000 COP (4 USD), rent the services of a tour operator for approximately \$100,000 COP (40 USD) or you can go by boat from Taganga for a negotiable price.

All these beaches have coral reefs that make them ideal for fishing, snorkeling, and scuba diving.

In Gairaca and Neguange you can find beautiful and wide beaches with a number of restaurants serving fresh fish from the sea with coconut rice and fried plantains. In both places you can camp but you must bring your own tent and water, since there is not much drinking water available there.

The beach of Seven Waves is not recommended for swimming because of the waves.

Crystal Beach used to be called *Playa del Muerto* (beach of the death) but the name was changed because it does not agree with its beauty. It is probably the most visited of all these beaches and is in the process of getting a quality certification as a sustainable tourism destination.

To reach Chengue, Cinto, Gairaquita and Palmarito, you need to take a motorboat because there are no official roads. However, there are small paths so you can walk to any of these beaches but you must do it with a guide as the trails are not well marked and you can get lost.



Chengue. Taken by the writer.

Chengue has a mangrove swamp that serves as nursery for many species of fish. It is connected to the sea by a small canal and many birds come there to rest and feed during their migration journey south.

TAYRONA NATURAL PARK



Tayrona Park. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”.

34 km from the city of Santa Marta on the road to Riohacha, is the Tayrona National Park, a sanctuary of nature and archaeological remains that provides a perfect setting for self-reflection and meditation. Here we find various ecosystems such as mangroves, coral reefs, grass beds, thorny vegetation, and dry and humid forests that are home to an amazing variety of plants and trees, birds, marine and animal species.¹⁷

It was declared a natural national park in 1969 and is considered the jewel crown of all the natural parks in Colombia due to its high occupation all year round. It covers an area of 15,000 hectares, 12,000 of land and 3.000 of sea. The Tayrona National Park is a good place for ecotourism, due to its exotic beaches that vary from one to another. Some are suitable for swimming while others are not. There are stone paths leading from *Playa Brava* to *Chairama*, which are archaeological remains of an

17. <http://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/porta/es/ecoturismo/region-caribe/parque-nacional-natural-tayrona/>

ancient city of the Tayrona people. It is now known as *Pueblito*. The park has several entrances, by *Neguanje*, *Calabazos* and *El Zaino* in Cañaveral. It costs \$14,500 COP (6 USD) for nationals and \$38,000 COP (15,5 USD) for foreigners. Tayrona Park is made up of several beaches and coves, some of them can be reached by car, by motorboat and others only on foot.

The most popular places of the park are:

Cañaveral campsite is 20 minutes from the entrance *El Zaino*. This beautiful beach is surrounded by a tropical rainforest and the spectacular view of the Caribbean Sea. There is a big campsite that can easily accommodate up to 200 tents with electricity and baths. It is an ideal place to be in touch with nature but is not suitable for swimming because of the strong currents. There is a lodging called *Ecohabs*, which are fancy huts in the middle of a hill with all the luxury of a 5-star hotel. However, they are expensive.



Cañaveral. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena.”

Arrecifes: to reach this campsite, you must walk about 40 or 50 minutes on a lovely trail surrounded by nature on one side and the view of the sea on the other. If you do not want to walk, you can hire a horse for \$20.000 COP (8 USD). There you find a wide range of places for sleeping, like hammocks for \$10.000 COP (4 USD) per night or cabins up to \$600.000 COP (240 USD) for 3 people per night. You can also find different prices for meals ranging from \$10.000 COP to \$40 COP (4 to 16 USD) per meal.

Swimming is prohibited due to the big waves and currents, but you will enjoy the tranquility of the beaches and the abundance of nature hikes to other nearby places.



Arrecifes. Taken by the writer.

Arenilla Cove: Walking 10 minutes from Arrecifes, we arrive to this spectacular tiny beach, which still has remains of a shipwrecked boat that sunk more than 40 years ago. Although not many people go there to camp, it is an ideal place to eat a delicious *arepa de huevo* (fried corn bread with an egg), *caribañola*, or fried stuffed plantains, and to drink fresh orange juice, or to simply enjoy sunbathing or swimming in its calm waters.



Arenilla Cove. Taken by the writer.

La Piscina – the natural pool: true to its name, La Piscina is a beach with crystal clear, calm waters and small waves. There is a natural barrier of rocks and coral reefs that calms the fury of the open sea and gives us this beautiful beach, it is ideal for spending time with family and friends. Most tourists who are staying in Arrecifes come to this beach to spend the day swimming and relaxing. You can go scuba diving, snorkeling, and dive from the big boulders near the sea.



La piscina. Taken by the writer.

Cabo San Juan del Guía: after walking for two hours from Canaveral, we arrive to Cabo San Juan del Guía, which consists of three small beaches with calm and clear waters, many coconut trees and tropical vegetation that makes you feel like you are in paradise. It is considered by many as the most beautiful place of this park, and most people who visit this site are foreigners coming for the tranquility and beauty of its landscapes, but you can also see many people from the interior of the country. Here you can enjoy a calm sea to swim, sunbathe, or just lie in your hammock and relax. However, if you like trekking, you can go to Pueblito o Chairama, by a rocky path that leads you to the ruins of the Tayronas. You can sleep in your own hammocks or tents, or rent them, as well as cabins. Prices range from \$15,000 COP (6 USD) per hammock or a tent and up to \$150,000 COP (60 USD) in cabins for 2 people. Food prices aren't cheap, they range from \$20,000 COP (8 USD) to \$50,000 COP (20 USD) a meal.



Cabo San Juan del Guía. Taken by the writer.

Chairama – Pueblito



Pueblito and its native people. Taken by the writer.

Chayrama is an indigenous village of the Tayrona indians located 200 meters above sea level on the northern slopes of Cerro de la Cruz. It was discovered by the archaeologist Gerardo Reichel Dolmatoff in 1964. He calculated an area of 4 square kilometers for this place. In the central part, there were about 400 huts, and over a thousand for the entire complex, which could accommodate about 4,000 inhabitants. The terraces were used for cultivation, irrigation, and the drainage of rainwater and sewage.

The economy of the inhabitants of Pueblito was based on agriculture and the diet was supplemented with products obtained from the sea. The complex system of rocky roads, connecting the settlements between the coast and the Sierra, allowed for trade and pilgrimages to various sacred sites. Today we see some huts inhabited by indigenous families who allow tourists to take pictures of them, but we must ask them first.

We can reach Chairama by Calabazos, a small village 40 minutes along the road to Riohacha, or by Playa Brava in the Tayrona Park. You must pay an entrance fee of \$14,500 COP (6 USD) for nationals and \$38,000 COP (15,5 USD) for foreigners or you can hire the services of a tour operator for about \$140,000 COP (56 USD) per person. The tour includes transportation, entrance fee, lunch, refreshments, and a guide. Here is some advice, for this seven-hour journey: visitors must be in a good shape and must bring lots of water, mosquito repellent, sunscreen, a cap, and comfortable boots. It is an exhausting but unforgettable experience.

BURITACA CABINS



Buritaca cabins. Taken by the writer .

Buritaca is referred as the place where the Caribbean Sea and the mouth of the Buritaca River meet. It is a clean river that gives the landscape a unique look. In this point of lush nature, you can hear the melodious concert of birds singing and feel the pure atmosphere of an uncontaminated place. On clear days, you can also observe Simón Bolívar and Cristóbal Colón, the splendid peaks of the Sierra Nevada. It is ideal for families where children can swim in the river and adults in the ocean, and perform certain marine activities such as kayaking and snorkeling. Waves and ocean currents are strong, so you must be very careful when swimming in the sea. It is located 50 kilometers from Santa Marta, about an hour and 45 minutes drive.

TAIRONAKA

Taironaka is a farm with indigenous ancestral roots and is also a new archaeological tourist attraction in Colombia, located in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, 2 hours from Santa Marta. One day, the owner, the legendary Captain Francisco Ospina Navia, accidentally discovered traces of ancient roads, canals and terraces built over 2,000 years ago by the ancient Tayrona culture. Since then he began adapting it to convert the site into a tourist destination with an environmental emphasis. This place has its own small museum with items of the Tayrona culture, and tourists can also appreciate the huts built by the indigenous Kogi, who gather there to pray and socialize with other Indians of the region.¹⁸

18. <http://www.taironaka.com/>

Did you know that scenes of 1986 Oscar winner for best picture “*The Mission*”, starring Robert De Niro were filmed on the beaches of the Don Diego River, which runs alongside the far. This landscape was used in the film to represent the Amazon.”¹⁹



Taironaka. Taken by the writer.



SIERRA NEVADA NATIONAL NATURAL PARK



Sierra Nevada. Taken by the writer.

Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta is the highest seaside mountain range on Earth, set only 27 miles from the Caribbean Sea. It is located among 3 departments of Colombia, Magdalena, La Guajira and Cesar. In these mountains you find the two highest peaks of all Colombia: Simón Bolívar and Cristóbal Colón, 5,775 – 5,365 meters high²⁰.

19. Taken from www.colombia.travel

20. <http://www.viajandox.com/colombia/magdalena/parque-nacional-sierra-nevada-magdalena.htm>

La Sierra is considered the cradle of the civilization by the Tayrona Indians and for hundreds of years their descendants have lived in peace with the flora and fauna of this land, their most precious wealth. Sierra Nevada is known for its jungle-like vegetation, its climate, for its fauna with animals such as jaguars, deer, monkeys, snakes, a great variety of endemic and migratory birds (parrots, macaws, and humming birds), an incredible fauna with ceiba and wax palm trees (the national tree of Colombia), ferns, lichens, moss, vines and exotic flowers, and finally for its ecological trails inviting visitors into the peace and quietness of the mountains. More than 30 rivers and springs are born in these mountains, such as Cesar, Rancheria, Buritaca, and Don Diego, making it an important source of drinking water for the cities and towns nearby. The national park offers rudimentary lodging in places such as San Lorenzo and La Tagua, where you can stay in different hostel farms and in cabins for reasonable prices.

Sierra Nevada was declared by UNESCO as a biosphere reserve for man and humanity in 1979. Today it is home to more than 30 thousand natives who belong to different tribes or indigenous groups.



La Tagua. Taken by the writer.

LOST CITY- TEYUNA

Ciudad Perdida or Lost City was built around 650 or 700 B.C. by the Tayrona indigenous communities. “It was discovered in 1976 by a team of archaeologists from the Colombian Institute of Anthropology led by Gilberto Cadavid and Luisa Fernanda Herrera and it has been almost completely restored. Ciudad Perdida was probably the political and manufacturing center in the region along the banks of the Buritaca River and could have housed anywhere between 2,000 to 8,000 people. Apparently it was abandoned by its inhabitants during the Spanish conquest to avoid death or slavery. It rises between 900 and 1,200 meters on the foothills of Mount Corea, in the north of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta”²¹.

21. www.ucrostravel.com and alunahotel.com



Lost City. Taken by the writer.

The trekking to the Lost City takes between 4 to 6 days, depending on your physical condition. You have to walk between 5 to 7 hours per day and most of the way is uphill. It is a much desired journey by foreigners because of its landscape, flora, fauna, and the cultural value. When visitors return from this place, they always speak highly of the service provided by the tour guides, food, and lodging. You cannot just go to this site by yourself; you must do it through a travel agency using community guides. It costs about \$700.000 COP (280 USD) and includes roundtrip transportation, lodging in cabins, beds with mosquito nets, meals, snacks, and beverages. It is an unforgettable experience when you reach the city's terraces, as you feel like you are on the top of the world.



Natives from La Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. Taken by the writer.

MINCA



Church of Minca. Taken by the writer.

Minca is a picturesque town in Santa Marta located in one of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada just 45 minutes (16 kilometers) from the city of Santa Marta. It is 630 meters above sea level and has a large tropical rainforest that gives it a pleasant climate, between 20 and 24 degrees Centigrade, despite its proximity to the sea. Minca has several pristine rivers, two waterfalls, Marinka and Pozo Azul, and hotels, hostels, inns, and restaurants where tourists can relax, go for a walk, or eat a delicious *sancocho de gallina*, a heavy hen soup.

Minca is inhabited by the descendants from families from the interior of the country who came fleeing the violence, indigenous Arhuaco, Wiwa, and Kogi families, who despite not living in the main village, often visit the town, as well as a large number of foreign people that came from their home countries escaping from the noise and pollution of big cities.

The main economic activity is the cultivation of organic coffee, exotic flowers, and lately tourism has been booming. The city of Santa Marta and her blue Caribbean Sea can be seen from different lookouts, which is nicer at night because of the city lights.



The town streets. Taken by the writer.



RURAL TOURISM IN MASINGA'S FARMS

Another option for recreational and ecological tourism offered in the District of Santa Marta in either high and low season, is Masinga. Considered an archaeological reserve of pre-Colombian culture, it is an ideal place to escape from the heat of the city and be with nature.



View of the city and mountain biking. Taken by the writer.



Masinga is a nature reserve which has vestiges of pre-hispanic civilization, preserved in abundant engraved stones and Indian trails. It is located just 25 minutes from Santa Marta and has a number of farms dedicated to rural tourism, such as Seynekun, Limoncillo, and Milagrosa. Here visitors can develop farm's activities such as feeding animals, milking the cows, going horseback riding or just relaxing in a natural environment whilst enjoying typical foods. We also find hotels and hostels with eco-inclination for reasonable prices, such as Sierra San Juan Ecolodge and Decameron.



Seynekun and Sierra San Juan. Taken by the writer.

QUEBRADA VALENCIA



Quebrada Valencia fall. Taken by the writer.

Quebrada Valencia is a small waterfall of cold water emerging in the middle of the forest on the hillside of a mountain, forming terraces and natural pools where you can swim. You can get there by car and is located an hour and 15 minutes away from Santa Marta. There is a 20-minute trail that takes you through the riverbank and different farms to get to Quebrada Valencia, the walking is peaceful and relaxing. You have to pay a fee of \$3.000 COP (1,20 USD).



Entrance to the fall. Taken by the writer.



MODULE 5

BEGINNING THE TOUR

When you welcome and introduce the tour, it is essential to do it with a cheerful voice if you want to make a good impression on the tourists. Two examples are going to be given, so you can choose the one you like the most, or you can produce your own welcoming speech if you don't like any of them.



A student giving a tour in Q.S.P.A. Taken by the writer.



An intern from Full Bright evaluating students. Taken by the writer.

FORMAL	LESS FORMAL
<p>Hello, ladies and gentlemen</p> <p>Welcome to Santa Marta, the city that has it all.</p> <p>I would like to thank you for your visit to this lovely city and we hope you get the best impression while staying here.</p> <p>I want to introduce the members of our staff. This is Andres the driver, Susan his assistant and I am your tour guide for today.</p> <p>On behalf of the people from Santa Marta, Ruru's tour, the driver and I, want to say that we are very pleased you have chosen Santa Marta as your tourist destination today.</p> <p>Anything you need, please ask us and we will be more than happy to help you.</p> <p>While the bus is moving, I need you to stay in your seats to avoid accidents.</p> <p>I want to make sure everybody can hear me well. Is the air conditioning ok?</p> <p>Well, let me introduce the itinerary of our tour: The journey will take eight hours.</p> <p>We are going to Minca. The trip to Minca takes about forty minutes. While we are on the bus I will be telling you things about our city, history and culture. When we get to Minca, we will go to the hostel and have breakfast. At 9:00 am we will leave for Pozo Azul, it is a small waterfall; we will stay there for an hour and then continue our trekking to Marinca, another waterfall. At 1:00 pm we will have lunch and after lunch we will go to the town to buy some organic coffee and exotic flowers. We will be coming back at around 4 p.m.</p> <p>Please, stay together. You don't want to get lost. Use some mosquito repellent, as there are many flies.</p> <p>Do not leave anything on the bus.</p> <p>Do you have any questions?</p> <p>Let's go then.</p>	<p>Hello, everybody, are you happy to be here today?</p> <p>Are we going to have a good time today?</p> <p>Well, that is my goal.</p> <p>Well, welcome to Santa Marta, the most beautiful place on Earth. It's nice to be here accompanied by this beautiful group.</p> <p>Let me introduce our driver, his name is Pedro, but you can call him Peter, his assistant is Andres and I am <u>On behalf</u> of the people of Santa Marta, the driver and I want to thank you for having chosen Santa Marta as your touristic destination today. We are going to do our best to make sure you will always remember us in a positive way, so that you can tell your relatives and friends how nice it is to be in Santa Marta.</p> <p>So who remembers the driver's name?</p> <p>Do you remember what my name is?</p> <p>Do you recall my name?</p> <p>What city are we in?</p> <p>Please, as we are in a moving vehicle, I'd like you to be sitting at all times to avoid accidents.</p> <p>Can you hear me well?. Is the sound ok back there? Are you comfortable?</p> <p>Itinerary. Our tour will last approximately three hours; we will be heading <u>towards</u> Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino. It takes about 20/25 minutes to get there. As we are moving, I'll be giving you some information about our country, city and people. We are going to spend around 80 minutes there. Restrooms are available, so you'll have 15 minutes in case you need to go or if you want to drink something, there is a snack bar.</p> <p>Next, we will transfer to the customs house. (20 minutes); Then, we will walk to the cathedral, crossing Simón Bolívar Square (15 minutes); Then we will visit the cathedral (30 minutes).</p> <p>Finally, we'll go back to the dock to get ready to board your ship.</p> <p>Please be aware that some places have stairs.</p> <p>Taking pictures is not allowed in some places, so I'll let you know where.</p> <p>And the most important thing is to keep all your belongings on sight, such as cameras, video cameras, and purses.</p>

EXPRESSING FACTS AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE CITY AND COLOMBIA USING THE SIMPLE PRESENT AND THE VERB TO BE

The simple present and the verb to be express a wide range of situations.

Statements and uses

1. Use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby or a daily event.
We always make a stop in this lookout, so you can appreciate the view.
The driver usually prays before going to the destination.
I never forget names. I am good at remembering names.
2. Expresses time table, a schedule or something that often happens.
In Santa Marta most department stores open at 8.00 am and close at 9:00 pm.
The buses to Taganga leave every 10 minutes from the bus terminal.
Due to the <u>heat</u> in Santa Marta, most people work 2 <u>shifts</u> .
3. Facts or generalizations. It is not important if the speaker is correct about the fact. It is also used to make generalizations about people or things.
Samarios are happy, easy going and love to interact with other cultures.
Santa Marta's port has a natural <u>depth</u> .
In Colombia the government provides free housing for <u>low income</u> families.
Santa Marta is a fairly hot city.
Santa Marta is called "the magic of having it all". Passive
4. Statements with gerund phrases.
Living in Colombia is safe. I guarantee you that.
Working with English speaking tourists helps me improve my English.
Taking pictures in some places is not allowed.
Not accepting an invitation is impolite in Santa Marta.
5. Expresses likes, dislikes, hobbies, believes.
Most Colombians profess the catholic religion.
Colombians like to party a lot.
We hate to work at nights.
6. Some verbs can be used in the present form to express future actions, such as have, need, start, begin, finish, end, open, close, want and others.
We need to <u>hurry up</u> , the bus leaves in 5 minutes.
A new hotel opens in Santa Marta next week.
I have to take a big group tomorrow.

Negative statements

Santa Marta does not (doesn't) have an international airport.
We don't travel much because we do not save enough.
We are not in <u>good shape</u> . We do not exercise much around here.
In Colombia the minimum wage is not enough to support a family
Santa Marta is not a big city.

Structure of the simple present

Most verbs add an S to form the third person, but there are some exceptions.

Subject	Third person/ He, she, it	Explanations
	verbs	
I	works s	In most verbs an S is added to the third person
you	travels s	
we	uses s	
they	plays s	When Y is preceded by a vowel, we add only an S
Samarios	enjoys s	
Colombians	study/ ies	When Y is preceded by a consonant, we change Y for I and add ES
	cry/ ies	
	finishes s	Verbs that finish in SH, CH, SS, X and O add ES to the third person.
	matches s	
	crosses s	
	fixes s	
	does s	
	goes s	
	have /has	have changes to has
	am-/ are/ is	verb to be changes 3 times

Let`s practice now.

Complete the blank space with the correct form of the verb in parenthesis

- Magdalena river (cross) almost the whole country.
- Colombian government (respect) environmental standards.
- A lot of people in Santa Marta(make) their living by selling things in the streets.
- Shopping for groceries in the public market(be) kind of stressful.

5. The local buses here (have-not) toilettes, only coaches travelling far.

Arrange these words in order to make statements.

Example: with respect/treat/ people from Santa Marta/ foreigners/ always

Answer: People from Santa Marta always treat foreigners with respect

1. its ports/Colombia/through/lots of goods/ imports and exports

.....

2. on Sunday/go/ most Colombians/to church/evenings

.....

3. a visa/to visit/we/ Venezuela/ don't need

.....

4. is a custom/eating empanadas/in Colombia/in the streets

.....

5. The most / chicken rice/dish/is/ in/ eaten/Santa Marta

.....

Questions in simple present and short answers

To make questions, we use the auxiliary verbs do-does-am-is-are.

Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb	Complement	Short answers
Do	I	drive	well?	Yes, you do. No, you don't.
Do	you	need	to go now?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Do	we	eat	meat?	Yes, we do. No, we don't.
Do	they	finish	early-late?	Yes, they do. No, they don't.
Do	the buses	arrive	on time?	Yes, they do. No, they don't.
Does	the lady	drink	alcohol?	Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

Does	the gentleman	speak	Spanish?	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.
Does	Peter's group	leave	early?	Yes, it does. No, it doesn't.
Do	you	do	your homework at home?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Does	she	do	aerobics?	Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.
Are	you		happy to be here?	Yes, I am, we are. No, I am not, we aren't.
Is	living in Santa Marta		nice?	Yes, it is. No, it is not.
Is	she		the new tour guide?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't.

Let's practice now.

Use the correct auxiliary and then answer the questions with short answers.

1. Samarios like to play baseball?
2. Samarios good at dancing?
3. the mayor of the city support tourism?
4. buying a house difficult or easy in Colombia?
5. the streets safe at night in Santa Marta?

Now answer these WH questions

1. What do Samarios like to do in their free time?
2. What is the most popular drink here?
3. What is the weather in Tayrona park like?
4. Where do families go on holidays or Sundays here?
5. When is Colombia's independence?
6. How do Samarios celebrate New Year's eve?
7. How much is the minimum wage in Colombia?
8. How many colors are there in the Colombian flag?

9. Who rules this country?

10. Why do Colombians like to party a lot?

There are other ways of making questions without using auxiliaries.

You are happy, right?

You love travelling, right?

Your country is the best, right?

Or using tag questions

You love your country, don't you?

Colombia is cheap, isn't it?

You don't eat much fruit here, do you?

More practice

As soon as you begin your tour, you have to start talking, so here you have some examples of some topics you might want to start with. You can bring your own topics, though. When you make your own topics, they may be easy for you to memorize as you create them.

Speech about Colombia using facts. Use the correct verb form in each blank space.

Ask this question using a cheerful tone of voice.

What country are we in? Most passengers will say Colombia.

Yeah! Colombia(be) the fourth largest country in South America. Two oceans
(bathe) this marvelous land, the Atlantic and the Pacific. It (have) a population of more
than 46 million people who (elect) a president for a four year period. The president
..... (rule) the country from Casa de Nariño in Bogotá, it is the capital of Colombia. Bogotá
is called "*the Athens of America*". It (receive) most of the foreign tourists who
(come) to Colombia because it (offer) the greatest variety of places like museums,
amusement parks, theatres and trade centers. But there are many others cities in Colombia with
lots of things to offer, among those is our city Santa Marta.

Colombian people (be) outgoing, easy going, talented, and extremely hard-working.
We (love) taking care of the people that (visit) us. We are excellent hosts.
We are famous for many things, such as having the best coffee of the world, the greenest emeralds,
famous singers like Shakira, Juanes, Carlos Vives, soccer players, like Radamel Falcao, "El Pibe"
Valderrama, an awarded Nobel Prize, Gabriel García Márquez, and many other things, that if I
..... (continue) mentioning them, I'll never finish!

Colombia is blessed by God, located in the Ecuador Line; the weather is mostly warm all year round. However, it (present) different thermal levels which (allow) us to have different climates, from extremely hot desserts in La Guajira department to snowy mountains in Huila and Sierra Nevada, so we can say that without living near the poles, we can enjoy the temperatures of the four seasons.

Colombia (have) one of the world's greatest biodiversity. Its total land (occupy) less than 1 % of the world's territory, nevertheless Colombia (possess) 10 % of the Earth's flora and fauna.

Colombian government (worry) and (care) for the environmental standards. We (want) to promote tourism but without making any impact on the ecosystems and the cultural heritage, we're committed in preserving our environment for future generations.

New speech about Santa Marta

Do you know where you are? Most guests may respond yes, so you say where? Santa Marta

That's right, "the pearl of the Caribbean, the magic of having it all". This wonderful city is not only famous for being the oldest city built inland but also for being the place where the great liberator spent his last days and sadly died, for having the oldest church, the cathedral, for having resisted numerous pirates' attacks, and for lying by the world's highest snow capped summits near the sea also known as Sierra Nevada.

I will tell you later about them (Simòn Bolívar, the cathedral, pirates and Sierra Nevada). Let me continue with Santa Marta. As I was saying, Santa Marta (provide) tourists with an incredible diversity of landscapes, breathtaking beaches, steep mountains which (surround) the city and(create) different climatic regions in each one of the thermal levels. Therefore, within minutes, temperatures can go from 34° in the city to 12° centigrade up in the mountains. Visitors (enjoy) these changes.

Santa Marta (satisfy) the desire of all kind of travelers, lovers of the sea, nature, wilderness, and those who are in search of beautiful views, nice climates, peaceful atmospheres, or study other cultures, even for those who (seek) the local party and food.

We have many things to offer and much more. That's to say, whoever..... (come) here for the first time and (spend) at least two days, will always want to come back or will never leave.

I hope this also..... (happen) to you!

Homework: Each student must prepare his/her own exercises using the topic studied in this unit. Camellon Avenue, El Morro, the port.



Gabo's Museum, Aracataca. Taken by the writer.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

The present continuous is also used in different situations.

1. The present progressive or continuous expresses an activity that is in progress, is happening right now. The event is in progress at the time the speaker is saying the sentence.

Ladies and gentlemen, the bus **is moving** quite slowly now because there is a traffic jam ahead.

Can you please be quiet? The driver **is taking** a nap right now.

Why **are you laughing** at me? It's not funny.

Believe me, what I **am telling** you really happened last year.

The driver always eats fish for lunch, but today he **is having** beef. Why?

2. Expresses temporary actions that started sometime in the past and will continue for a short time.

We **are taking** this road this week because the other one **is being** repaired (passive continuous)

The dollar rate **is going up** sharply these days.

The city hall **is repairing** lots of streets these days.

The Port Society and the local government **are working** on a very special project this year, the construction of a tourist dock only for cruise lines and yachts.

3. To say that we are in the process of doing a longer action which is in progress; however, we might not be doing it at this exact moment.

To improve my English level, I **am taking** lessons at night.

My boss **is reading** a good book. I want to borrow it when she finishes with it.

We **are studying** to become Hotel and Tourism Managers.

The vegetation looks dry because **it is not raining**.

4. We often use the present continuous to talk about fixed future plans.

Tomorrow **we are leaving** at 7 o'clock. So please be ready at 6:30.

The tour operator **is having** a party for you tonight.

We **are meeting** with the other group after lunch to begin the trekking.

The government **is planning** to open two new tourist information centers next year.

5. The present continuous with words such as “always” or “constantly” expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happens.

I don't like my co-worker's wife. She **is always complaining**.

You **are always repeating** the same story. Change it a bit.

I hate that you **are constantly coming** late.

Structure for the present continuous

Subject	To be	Negative	Verb + ing	Complement
I	am	am not	having	lunch now.
You/we/they	are	aren't	staying	here tonight.
He/she/it	is	is not	eating	fish for lunch.
My boss	is	isn't	travelling	tomorrow.
Samarios	are	are not	being	nice to tourists these days.

Gerund rules

Verb base form	Gerund form	Rule
Take Drive	Taking Driving	E disappears and ING is added.
Tie Die Lie	<u>T</u> ying Dying Lying	When the verbs finish in IE, IE is changed for Y and ING is added.
Cut Run	Cutting Running	If the verb has one syllable and ends in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the consonant.
Travel Admit	Travelling Admitting	If the second syllable of a two syllable verb is stressed, double the consonant.
Fix Snow Play	Fixing Snowing Playing	X-S-W are the exceptions. The last consonant does not need to be doubled.

Let`s practice now.

Arrange these words to make statements.

1. the same/are/bus/today/using/we

.....

2. Tomorrow/ going/the group/trekking/is/to Minca

.....

3. is/to arrive/taking/too long/the bus

.....

4. are/in my tent/some of you/tonight/sleeping

.....

5. having/the groups/a coffee break/are/the presentation/after

.....

Questions in present continuous and short answers.

Auxiliary	Subject	Verb+ ing	complement	Affirmative	Negative
Am	I	having	a good time?	Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Are	You/we/ they			Yes, you/we/ they are.	No, you, we, they, aren`t.
Is	He/she /it			Yes, he, she, it is.	No, he, she, it, is not.

Let`s practice now.

Arrange the words in order to make yes/no questions, then answer them.

1. your/president/running/well/this country/is?

.....

2. better now than before/living/the people /are – in this country?

.....

3. growing or going down/ is/ in this city/ the cost of living/these days?

.....

4. you/meal/enjoying/are/your?

.....

5. travel agencies/new packages/are/these days/offering?

.....

Now answer these Wh. questions (imagine you are the visitor)

1. What are you doing tonight, Sir? Is there any special activity on the ship?

.....

2. When are you going back home, madam?

.....

3. Where are you going after the city tour finishes, miss?

.....

4. Why aren't you using your camera, madam?

.....

5. How long are you staying in Colombia, Sir.?

.....

6. How much are you spending in our city, madam?

.....

7. How many more places are you visiting this week?

.....

8. Who are you going to the party tonight with?

.....

More practice

Complete the blank spaces with the appropriate verb to **be** and the **ing** form.

It's a beautiful day, isn't it? The sun (shine), birds (sing), so that is a clear sign that today is going to be a perfect day for us.

Thanks to the new policies implemented by the central and local government, the economy (improve), crime rate (go down), companies (hire) more employees, therefore employment (increase), all these good news make all of us happy.

More and more tourists (visit) our city and tourist places these days, Hotels and Travel agencies (offer) a wide range of packages. Local authorities (do) everything to keep things under control so that you can have a safe and pleasant stay in the city.

The central government (invest) lots of money in improving the city's infrastructure, we (fix) landmarks, roads, parks, so that the city can look beautiful for you.



Juan Valdez Shop. Given by "Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta - COTELCO Magdalena".

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The present perfect expresses an action that is still **going on** or that stopped recently, but has an influence on the present. It puts emphasis on the result. Have/has+ past participle.

1. Finished action that has an influence on the present

I **have lost** my nametag. I can't find it. Do you know where I put it?

Our bus **hasn't arrived** yet? It is not here now. Let's wait five more minutes for it.

I **have forgotten** your name. I know your name but I can't remember it now.

2. We can use the present perfect to show that something has recently finished.

Several new hotels and hostels **have just opened** in Santa Marta.

The bus to Riohacha **has just left**. We have to wait for the next one.

This building **has recently been rebuilt**. Passive

3. When we talk about a period of time that continues from the past until now.

This building **has been** here since 1820.

I **have done** this job for years.

We **have lived** here for 10 years.

4. Action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking.

There **has never been** a hurricane in Santa Marta.

Thank God none of our guests **have ever had** an accident.

We **have eaten** fish and coconut rice twice this week.

Signal words for present perfect: already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now

Present perfect continuous.

We use the present perfect continuous to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. "For five minutes," "for two weeks," and "since Tuesday" are all durations which can be used with the present perfect continuous.

I **have been taking** people to this place for years.

We **have been waiting** for the bus for over an hour.

That lady **has been drinking** during the whole tour.

It **has been raining** for more than four hours.



Tropical birds. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”.

Structure for present perfect

Subject	Auxiliary verb	Auxiliary negative verb	Past participle	Complement
I	have	haven't have not	been	here before.
You				
We			seen	this place before.
They				
Tourists				
He	has	hasn't	eaten	
She				
The bus	has	has not	arrived	on time.
The economy	has	hasn't	improved	lately

Contractions

Have = 've. I've/You've/ We've/They've/ My parent's been busy today.

Has = 's. He's/She's/It's eaten a lot today.

Identifying 's

Mary's in English class right now. 's = is.

Mary's English class is nice. 's = possessive.

Mary's taken English classes for six months. 's = has+participle.

Mary's taking English classes this month. 's = is+gerund.

Let`s practice now.

Complete the following statements using have – has – haven`t – hasn`t and the past participle of the verbs given.

1. Our country`s economy (be) one of the strongest economies of the region for years.
2. Most coastal cities (join) efforts to bring more tourists this year.
3. We (can – not) to control smuggling 100 %, but we are doing the best to bring it down.
4. Famine in low income neighborhoods (go down) drastically thanks to the welfare programs established by the government.
5. We (succeed) in improving popular programs such as housing, education, safety and others.
6. Thanks to the safety measures the city provides to visitors, most of the people visiting our city (have not) mayor problems in the city for a long time.

Structure for yes/no questions and short answers.

Auxiliary verb	Subject	Participle	Complement	
Have	I			Yes, I, you, we, they have.
	You			No, I, you, we, they haven`t.
	We			
	they			
Has	He	tried	cayeye yet?	
	She			Yes, he, she, it has.
	It			No, he , she, it hasn`t.

Yet, still, already.

Check these examples out

Have you had lunch yet ?	Yes, I have already had lunch.	Already for normal and affirmative sentences
	No I haven`t had lunch yet .	Yet for questions and negative sentences.
	I am still waiting for it.	Still for normal or affirmative sentences.

Questions with *have you ever* in your lifetime.

Have you ever been to Lost City?	No, I have never been, but I would like to go one day.
Have you ever tried ceviche?	Yes, I have. I have eaten ceviche several times. Yes, I have. I ate ceviche last year in Cartagena.

Let`s practice now.

Arrange the words in order to make questions, and then answer them.

1. ever / suffered from / the city / an earthquake or hurricanes / Has?

.....

.....

2. abroad / you / Have / ever / been or lived?

.....

.....

3. the kidnapped people / Has / helped you with / any nation?

.....

.....

4. lately/ Colombians had /any problems / Have/ with their neighbors?

.....

.....

5. Has / been able to control / the government / aids or mayor diseases recently?

.....

.....

Complete the questions with the verbs given, past participle is required. Choose only one verb for each question, then answer them.

go / invest / do / spend/ open There is an extra verb you don`t need.

1. What has the country to control drug trafficking?

.....

2. How much time has the city in re-building the historic area and parks?

.....

3. Which hotels have recently been..... in Santa Marta?

.....

4. How much money has the city to increase tourism here?

.....

Now answer these personal questions.

1. How have you felt recently?

2. What is the most exciting thing you have done this year?

3. Have you ever been arrested?

4. Have you ever gotten drunk?

5. What places have you visited in Santa Marta?

6. Have you been practicing your English lately?

7. What have you been doing to improve your English recently?

8. Where have you lived in the last five years?

More practice.

Complete the blank spaces with the appropriate verb in parenthesis.

Colombia has (have) lots of changes in the last five years, some have (show) great results, others have (give) bad results but in overall, most of them have (be) good.

The government has (control) quite well the armed groups. As a result of this, we are able to move more freely in our highways and in the countryside.

Lots of companies have (move) to Santa Marta in the last 3 years, as a result of this, the number of jobs has(rise). Therefore, future looks promising for Samarios.

Our city has (take) a big challenge these days, becoming the number one tourist destination in South America. It has (do) lots of research on how to improve the tourism industry and hotels have (get) bigger in the number of rooms and services offered.



Sunset in Sierra Nevada. Taken by the writer.

MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS

The verbs in the list below are called modal auxiliaries. They are helping verbs that express a wide range of meanings (ability, permission, possibility, necessity, etc.) Most of the modals have more than one meaning.

• Can • Could • May	• Might • Should • Had better	• Must • Will • Would
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These modal verbs are followed by an infinitive verb (to + the base form)

• Have to	• Have got to	• Ought to
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CAN	Expresses
I can speak other languages <u>besides</u> Spanish and English.	Ability
You can stay here a bit longer. Five minutes, no more, please.	Permission
You can't take any pictures here.	Prohibition
Can I use your camera please?	Asking for permission
Can you help me with this please?	Asking for assistance or Polite request

Can is sometimes replaced by be able to where you cannot use can or when we want to express something we usually do <u>instead of</u> ability. Are you able to work this Sunday? Yeah, no problem, I'm able to do that. I'll be here early. The agency is going to be able to train ten more guides a week.	
--	--

COULD	Expresses
I'm sorry for the bus's condition but we couldn't find a better one.	Lack of ability in past
We have to use this bus because we were not able to find a better one.	Were not able to replaces could
I have to take something for this cold. I could get really sick.	Future possibility
If we have some <u>spare</u> time, we could spend it in shopping.	Future plans
Could I please <u>borrow</u> your pen?	Asking for permission
Could you <u>remain</u> on your seats? We haven't stopped completely yet. Giving advice	
You could buy some <u>crafts</u> here. It's safe.	Giving permission

MAY - MIGHT	Expresses
It may-might take a little longer to change <u>the tire</u> .	Present possibility
There may be a little <u>delay</u> due to traffic jam.	Present possibility
Look at those clouds, it may-might rain later.	Future possibility
Listen up, you may go to the restrooms.	Giving permission
May I have your attention please? This is really important.	Polite request

SHOULD	Expresses
You shouldn't buy any food from the <u>stalls</u> on the streets; you should wait till we get to the hotel.	Advice
You should never give your phone number to any stranger. You should tell your friend, about this cozy place we've just visited.	Is or is not a good idea
You shouldn't miss coconut rice, it's delicious. You should leave your heavy objects on the bus.	Suggestions- recommendations

MUST	Expresses
You must carry your passport with you at all times You can go to the restrooms but everybody must be here in ten minutes. We have to continue with the tour.	Necessity or obligation
You must not stand up while the vehicle is moving	Prohibition
The custom house must be closed, It closes on Sundays. If you want to visit Tayrona Park, you must pay a fee. I don't feel good. I must be getting the flue.	Assumption, or a logical guess

WILL is used to form the future, but it also has many other uses. Shall can be used instead of will.	Expresses
Will you please help the lady with her bag? Will you change seats with her please? Shall we take a break?	Polite request (like can)
I think I will recommend you for the job. I guess lunch will take longer than usual. She hopes she will one day <u>be</u> the owner of this hotel.	We usually use will after some verbs, such as think, guess or hope.
Next year I'll be 30. I can't believe it. The driver is drinking too fast. He will be drunk in an hour. This place will never change. The same service over and over.	We often use will to talk about events that we know will be true.
A. I am hungry. B. I will make you something.	We use will when we take decisions instantly or spontaneously.
A. This suitcase is too heavy for me. B. Don't worry, I will carry it for you	
I promise I will never say that again. The boss promises he will pay us overtime.	We use will when we promise something.
A. What are you doing tomorrow, sir? B. I don't know yet. I am not sure. I will probably go to Taganga.	We use will to express probabilities or possibilities in the future.

WOULD / ('D) CONTRACTION	Expresses
Would you pass this brochure, for me please? Would you like to have my phone number?	Modal, polite request.
Would you rather go by bus or on foot? Would you prefer soda to water? Would you prefer walking to going on the bus? <u>I'd rather</u> go on the bus, I don't want to walk.	Stating preferences
It would be good to have peace in my country. It'd be nice to have a tourist dock.	We imagine a situation or action that is not real.

<p>We also use would to make conditional sentences: past tense is used.</p> <p>If we had more time, we'd stay longer.</p> <p>If I were rich, I would travel all over the world.</p> <p>What would you do if your boat left without you?</p>
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Some of our exotic flowers.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Imperative sentences are used to give commands, make polite requests, and give directions. It's understood that the person involved is you singular or plural. The difference between a command and a request lies in the speaker's tone of voice and please.

Commands:

Do not smoke here.
Keep your windows closed at all times.
Do not take any picture here.

Requests:

Give me your tickets, please.
Don't separate from the group, please. Stay together.
Remind me your name, please.

Suggestions:

Be sure to carry your valuable things with you.
Don't forget to tell about us when you get back home.
Remember to call me next time you visit us.

Directions:

Could you tell me how to get to the nearest bank, please?

Certainly, **walk** two blocks down (up). Next, **turn** left (right). It's on the corner of – between – across from – in front of – behind – in back of – next to – beside, etc.



A metal figure at the bay. Taken by the writer.

Following instructions:

If your group has been in a vehicle for a long time, you could use this little yoga tip to make your guests relax.

I see that everybody is a little tired, let's do this little relaxing exercise. Close your eyes, raise your hands, move them backwards and forwards now, take a deep breath, hold it for ten seconds, exhale, inhale or breathe again. Let's do it again three more times.

Homework. If you are taking a group for a long walk, some stretching is advisable. Use your imagination and produce an example.

THE HISTORICAL PART (PAST TENSES)

The past tense is used to talk about activities or situations that began and ended in a particular time in the past.

In this module, we are going to study: the past of to be, simple past and the past progressive, past perfect and the past habitual tense.

Verb to be

The pirates were not (weren't) friendly at all.

Although Simòn Bolívar wasn't a big or tall man, he was able to free five nations.

At first, this estate (Quinta) was a sugar cane plantation.

This building was a convent in 1890.

Structure of the past of the verb to be

Pronoun	Verb to be in past	Negative Form	
I/She/He/It	Was	Was not	at home that night.
You/We/They	Were	Were not	the enemies in that battle.

Let's practice

Complete the blank spaces with the correct form of to be in past.

- Not many people happy with the way Spaniards collected taxes in the colonies.
- This a sacred place for natives for a long time.
- Our Liberator.....very ill when he arrived to Santa Marta.
- We in Neguange two days ago.
- The weather terrible last night.

Yes/no questions and short answers.

to be in past	Subject	Complement	Short answers
Was	El Morro	a jail before?	Yes, it was. No, it wasn't.
Was	Mary	sick yesterday?	Yes, she was. no she wasn't.
Were	you, we, they	at home last night?	Yes, I, we, they were. No, I, we ,they weren't.

Use the correct auxiliary in these questions and then answer them.

1. Colombia Independence bloody?
- 2.....the Tayrona natives a warrior nation?
3. Santa Marta founded by Christopher Columbus?
- 4..... Rodrigo de Bastidas born in Venezuela?
5. Simòn Bolívar and Francisco de Paula Santander presidents of Colombia?

Answer these Wh questions now.

What was Santa Marta like fifty years ago?

.....

How long were Simon Bolivar's remains in the cathedral?

.....

3. When was Santa Marta founded?

.....

4 .Who was the first president of this country?

.....

5. Where and when was Simon Bolivar born?

.....

6. Who was the first owner of Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino?

.....

7. How was the weather yesterday?

.....

THE TAYRONA CULTURE



Native using horses. Provided by the writer.

The Tayronas have lived on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. They formed a complex society concentrated in large villages that can be characterized as cities. They built containment walls for farming terraces on steep areas that have up to several meters high, rocky roads, mountain stairs, and irrigation and sewer systems. Their beautiful gold pieces represent fantastic themes and figures combining human and animal. Suarez, C; Rengifo, B; Martí, A; Cárdenas, V. (2004).

The Tayrona was a marvelous civilization that inhabited this land from 900 to 1600 A.D. They lived up in the mountains, in the plains, by different bays and beaches, and near river banks. All their villages were connected by sandy roads or rocky paths.

There were many different tribes and groups, such as the *Bondas*, *Tagangas*, *Gairas*, and *Chimilas*. They were great goldsmiths, craftsmen, builders, farmers and fishermen, they were also excellent

warriors. The Tayronas have considered the Sierra Nevada a sanctuary where life began. The *Mamos* were and still are the ultimate authority in their society.

The Tayrona economy was based on trading among villages. The ones who were near the coast traded salt, fish, pumpkin and yucca for other crops and coca leaves with those who lived in higher places. By the 16th century, the Tayrona population was approximately 350,000 according to Reichel Dolmatoff, a century later a census ordered by the Spanish crown showed a population of only 17,000. To avoid being murdered, they abandoned their towns to live scattered in more inhospitable places. Their towns disappeared covered by the jungle. However, thanks to this determination, they managed to survive.

Nowadays, there are four well known descendant groups. The Kogi, Wiwa, Arhuaco and Kankuamo, who continue living in the mountains, they travel down once in a while to the shores of the Caribbean Sea and cities to collect shells to use in their *poporos* and to buy and sell different products. Thanks to the new Constitution in 1991, their population is growing, and now they are respected and more protected not only by our government but by international groups that are worried for the welfare of these communities.

THE SIMPLE PAST

Verbs in simple past are divided in two groups, regular verbs, which add ED to form the past and irregular verbs. Irregular verbs don't have a specific grammar formula, some of them change from present to past, others are the same in both tenses. At the end of the book you can find a list of regular and irregular verbs.

Examples of simple past:

Simón Bolívar's not well prepared army defeated the powerful Spanish army in more than one occasion. Regular verb

The liberator had a white horse called "*Palomo*". Irregular verb (have – had)

Structure of the simple past

Subject pronoun or noun	Verb	Compliment	Explanations
I/you/he/she/it/we/they Indians	worked	the gold to make beautiful ornaments.	Every object pronoun or noun uses the same verb form in the past, there is not such a thing like third person.
I/you/he/she/it/ we/They Indians	didn't – did not work	on Sundays.	When using <i>did not</i> , the verb stays in the base form, <i>didn't</i> work.

Let's practice now.

Complete the following paragraphs using the verbs given in the correct past form.

1. Leave – Suffer – Destroy – Experience

On May 22nd 1834, an earthquake almost the city of Santa Marta. Then, the city several tremors which most of the houses and buildings in ruins. The cathedral serious damage.

2. Set– Discover – Found – Settle – Continue

Rodrigo de Bastidas, the Spanish conqueror..... the Colombian north coast for the first time in 1502, but he didn't He travelling down to what is called today “*Uraba*”. It wasn't until 1525 when he finally foot in this land and the province and port of Santa Marta.

Yes/No questions and short answers

Questions are made using the auxiliary *did* and the verb takes *the base form*.

Auxiliary	Subject pronoun or noun	Verb	Complement	Answers
Did	you, we, they	work	yesterday?	Yes, I, you, he, she, it, we, they did.
	he, she, it			No, I, you, we, he, she, it, they did not.
	the bus			
	the guides			
	the teacher			

Let's practice.

Answer these questions.

1. Did Simon Bolivar have any children?
2. Did the Indians worship any God?
3. Did the revolution take place in Bogotá?
4. Did Rodrigo de Bastidas found Uraba?
5. Did you learn English in high school?

Wh questions: complete with an auxiliary and with the correct verb form, and then answer the questions.

1. Which countries Simon Bolivar (liberate)?

.....

2. Where and when Simon Bolivar (die)?

.....

3. How many provinces Rodrigo de Bastidas (found)?

.....

4. Who (kill) Rodrigo de Bastidas?

.....

5. When the government (declare) Tayrona as a national park?

.....

How to pronounce irregular verbs in past.

ED is not pronounced in all regular verbs. Pronunciation depends on the last sound of the verb in its present form

PRESENT	PAST	RULE
Work (k) Cross (S) Watch (S) Fix (S) Laugh (F) Stop (P)	Work ed Cross ed Watch ed T Fix ed Laugh ed Stop ed	Verbs that the last sound in present is K-S-F-P, ed will sound like a T . Work (T) fix (T).

Defeat (T) Invited (T) Defend (D) Decide (D)	Defeat ed Invit ed Defend ed id/ed. Decid ed	Verbs that the last sound in present is T or D, ed will sound like id/ed.
Sail (L) Discover (R) Continue (IU) Return (N) Use (SD) Enjoy (I)	Sail ed Discover ed Continu ed Return ed d Us ed Enjoy ed	The rest of the sounds in present for instance L-R-I-U-N-E-, ed will sound like a d . discover (d) enjoy (d)

Let's work now

Practice making normal and negative statements, yes/no and WH questions with the following verbs.

statements

1. Open
2. Take
3. Ride
4. Repeat:
5. Need

Negative statements

6. Choose
7. Find
8. Delay
9. Think
10. Teach

Yes/no questions

11. Visit.....
12. Improve
13. See
14. Eat
15. Travel

Wh. questions

16. Arrive.....
17. Respect.....

18. Break.....

19. Kill.....

20. Read.....

A SHORT STORY OF SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

Simón José Antonio de la Santísima Trinidad Bolívar y Palacios Ponte y Blanco, better known as Simón Bolívar was born in Caracas in 1783 and died in Santa Marta, Colombia, 1830. He was a Venezuelan military and politician of the pre-republican time of the general captaincy from Venezuela; founder of the Gran Colombia and one of the remarkable figures of the American emancipation against the Spanish empire.²²

This is an example in which you will find some important facts about Simón Bolívar, but the idea is that you produce your own material. As it is your creation, it will be easy for you to memorize.



Simón Bolívar Statue. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”.

Write the correct verb form of the verbs in parenthesis.

You are about to hear an amazing story about the most important leader of America’s successful struggle for independence. Believe or not this man (become) the only man to be president of three different countries. Following the triumph over the Spanish monarchy, Bolívar (participate) in the foundation of the Great Colombia, a nation formed from the liberated Spanish colonies. He (be) president of La Gran Colombia, Peru and Bolivia.

Bolívar (contribute) decisively to the independence of five countries; Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. Actually they were 6 including Panama, which was part of Colombia at that time. Bolivar is one of the few men to have a country named after him, Bolivia.

His courage, brilliance, battles and works are compared to those done by famous men such as Carlos Magnus, Napoleon and Julius Cesar.

Hundreds of statues, monuments and squares in memory of this man are found in lots of cities worldwide, like in Washington DC, the UN plaza in

22. Arciniega Pedro (2011), biography of Simón Bolívar.

San Francisco, in Buenos Aires (Argentina), Tegucigalpa (Honduras), Kingston (Jamaica), Maracaibo (Venezuela), Lima (Peru), Quito(Ecuador), even in New Delhi (India) and Cairo (Egypt).

Simón Bolívar (be) born on July 24th, 1783, in Caracas, Venezuela. He (belong) to a wealthy family who (own) different properties and mines in Venezuela. His father, Juan Vicente Bolívar and mother, María De La Concepción Palacio (die) when he was young, so he (move) in with his uncle.



Simon Bolivar Statue. Given by “Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta – COTELCO Magdalena”.

He (study) in a military academy and then (continue) his studies in Europe, France, England and Spain. He was a great admirer of the American Revolution and a great critic of the French revolution. He..... (live) in a changing world which greatly (shape) his personality.

He (marry) to Maria Teresa Rodriguez Del Toro in 1802, his marriage..... (last not) long, unfortunately a year later his wife (succumb) to yellow fever which (take) her to her grave. They (have not) any children. After his wife`s death, he (dedicate) his life to the fight for independence. Not only did he have to fight

against his natural enemies, the Spanish crown, but also his own people, those whom he had fought many battles with and.....(give) his life for.

An assassination attempt on him, on September 1829 (fail), in part thanks to the help of his lover, Manuela Saenz, a creole heroine who was sentimentally connected to him for years.

Although Bolívar (emerge) physically intact from this event, he was greatly affected and never (recover) emotionally. His dream of seeing all these newly independent republics united had failed because of the pressures of particular interests.

Bolívar finally (resign) his presidency on April 1830. Intending to leave the country for exile in Europe, he (come) to Santa Marta but wasn't able to continue his journey. He (die) after a painful battle with tuberculosis, this was his last battle which he (can-not) win.²³.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS vs. SIMPLE PAST

Past continuous is often used with the simple past, one action (the past continuous) started earlier and was in progress when the other action (the simple past) happened or interrupted it.

Examples

I'm sorry for arriving late, but when I was taking the bus, a pedestrian was run over by a motorcycle.

Things were getting worse with the guerrilla when Alvaro Uribe took over the presidency.

Structure

Subject	To be	Gerund	Connection	Verb in past
I, he, she, it	was	having lunch	when I, he, she	suffered a heart attack.
We, you, they	were	walking,	when suddenly a snake	appeared in the middle of the path.
The driver	was	driving fast	when he	had the accident
The visitors	were	d a n c i n g reggaeton	because	there wasn't any other music playing.

Negative form.

You/we/they had to move out of the flat because you/we/they weren't working.

The economy wasn't getting any better because the tax money was going to support the war. **Both sentences use the past continuous.**

23. <https://exequy.wordpress.com/2012/04/>

Answer these questions:

1. Was Simón Bolívar studying when his parents died?
2. Were the natives living better or worse when the Spaniards came?
3. What was happening in this country before Uribe became president?

More practice

Complete these sentences using past continuous or simple past.

1. While Rodrigo de Bastidas (cross) the Caribbean Sea, his ship nearly (sink).
2. Bastidas' enemies (stab) him as he (sleep) in his hammock.
3. The city (lose) lots of money in tourism because the government (have not) any contact with cruise lines.
4. While the pirates (attack) the city, most Indians (manage) to escape without being seen.
5. Lots of tourists (come) to this city before the drug trafficking problem (start).

THE PAST PERFECT

Past perfect is used to join two events in the past in which one of them occurred earlier than the other one.

Simon Bolívar arrived to Santa Marta on the first day of December 1830. This even is in past.

When Simon Bolívar arrived to Santa Marta, he could barely walk, but everybody knew this man **had crossed** half of South America, giving his genius and courage to the service of liberty. He had already done what he'd come to this world for.

This man had crosses occurred before his arrival to Santa Marta.

*He'd is the contraction

Structure of past perfect

Time clause	Simple past	Past perfect (have + participle)
By the time When	I you he arrived to class, she we they	the class had already begun .
		the teacher hadn't arrived yet . Negative
		the topic had already been explained. Passive.

Past continuous	Past perfect
I wasn't working because	I hadn't been able to find a job
The guerrilla forces were attacking towns and villages because	the Government had <u>withdrawn</u> all its troops from the clear zone of <i>El Caguan</i>

Past tense	Past perfect continuous
The ground was wet and <u>muddy</u> because	it had been raining all night.
The ships got to their destination on time as	they had been sailing the whole night.

Let's practice now

Complete these exercises using simple past, past continuous or past perfect.

When the Spaniards first.....(come) to America, the Tayronas
(live) in these territories for centuries andnever(see) a white man before.

By the time Bolívar.....(cross) the Andes, many of his man(die).
They weren't prepared for the severe weather as they(take-not) enough warm
clothes and food.

Not all the Indians were killed. They(escape) throughout rocky paths they
.....(built) centuries ago. The Spanish people (know-not) about them.

The tribe was happy to see their chief. They(see-not) him for weeks, they
.....(think) he(be) captured by his enemies.

While former president Uribe(give) a speech at the United Nations, his
commander in chief(call) him and said that the army(rescue)

Ingrid Betancourt, three Americans and eleven soldiers in an amazing rescue operation. Some of them (kidnap-passive) for more than five years.

A SMALL STORY OF RODRIGO DE BASTIDAS, THE CONQUEROR

Complete the blank spaces with simple past, past continuous, past perfect or past perfect continuous.

Rodrigo de Bastidas (1475-1527) the conqueror was born in the Sevillano de Triana neighborhood in 1475, he was one of the first businessmen interested in India. In 1500 he requested and obtained capitulations to explore and found in the Colombian Caribbean. He founded Santa Marta on July 29, 1525. He was 67 years old when he died, which was not common at that time.²⁴

He(work) as a notary for many years. He(sail) with Christopher Columbus in his second voyage to the new world.

While Bastidas.....(travel) with Christopher Columbus, he(decide) to start his own quest of fortune and fame, so when he(return) to Spain, he(ask) permission from the Spanish crown. Queen Elizabeth(give) Bastidas permission to explore the new world in exchange of $\frac{1}{4}$ (one fourth) of the net profits he acquired. Having gotten her permission, he(buy) two ships and in October 1500 and(departure) from Cadiz, Spain in search of gold and fame. He was accompanied by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa and Juan de la Cosa, expert sailors who also.....(be) with Christopher Columbus in previous journeys.

In 1502 he(discover) and sailed the coastline from Cabo de la Vela to the Gulf of Urabà, but he didn't settle in any of these territories, instead he(trade) goods with the Indians, for which he was arrested and sent back to Spain where he was acquitted of all charges.

In 1525 he returned to the new world and founded the province and port of Santa Marta, a place healready(see) 23 years earlier. He(name) the city "Santa Marta" because it was founded during Saint Marta's feast.

Bastidas is known as Spain's noblest conqueror because he(have) a policy of respect, humanity and friendship towards the Indians which created lots of disappointment and anger among his men. They just(want) gold and were willing to sacrifice anyone to get it.

One night while Bastidas(sleep), his lieutenant Villafuerte and other soldiers stabbed him five times. He was able to cry out and his men came to his aid. He was safe that night but not for long. Bastidas(try) to sail to Santo Domingo where he had his main residence, but bad weather conditions(force) him to go to Cuba where he died from his injuries.

24. Suarez, C.; Rengifo, B.; Martí, A. y Cárdenas, V. (2004) Colombia. Historia. Geografía. Literatura. Arte. Atlas Universal y de Colombia.



The founder of the city. taken by the writer.

THE PAST HABITUAL – USED TO / WOULD

The past habitual describe a state or an activity which lasted for a period of time in the past; it can also describe repeated actions or events in the past that are no longer done in the present or not as often as they used to be done in the past.

Examples with *used to*

- Panamá used to belong to Colombia until 1937 when it gained its Independence with the help of USA, which was building the Panama Channel at that time.

- *El Pibe Valderrama* used to play for the best soccer teams in the world.
- When I was a little boy, I used to go to the port, which didn't use to be closed to the public, I would fish every afternoon after school, and sometimes I'd catch a big fish which would be served as dinner for the whole family. I also used to dive for coins, which were thrown from ships by sailors. Life used to be easier.

Structure

Subject- noun	Used to	Now
I, you, he, she, we, they	used to eat lots of candies,	but I, you, he, she, we, they can't anymore.
Life	used to be easier.	Now it is difficult.
Santa Marta	didn't use to be as big	as it is right now. (Negative form)

When I was a little boy,	my father would take me to the beach every Sunday.
On Christmas my mother would cook	a big pig for the whole family.

Yes/no and Wh. questions

Did you use to listen to rock music? Yes, I used to. No I didn't use to.

Did *Fiestas del Mar* (Sea Festival) use to be held on July 29th, the day of the foundation? Yes, it used to be.

Where did the cathedral use to be located? It used to be located closer to the shoreline (Wh. Question)

Let's work

Complete the following statements using the grammar learned in this lesson

El Morro, which is the islet in front of Santa Marta,(be) a spiritual place for the Indians and fortress and jail for Spanish. Today it is a lighthouse and a coastguard station. Before nobody(go) to this place, only the ones in charge of maintenance of the lighthouse, nowadays, many tourists visit it for the fabulous view and the colonial military architecture.

People of Taganga(make) their living only by fishing, as tourism was scarce. Men(go) fishing really early at 3 am, rowing the boats, as there were not motor boats at that time. While waiting for schools of fish, they(play) domino for hours. Women(sell) the fish in Santa Marta and Taganga, but the town has grown a lot, it became internationally famous for its beauty and quietness, so now they are more involved in the service business. As a result of this we can't eat as much fish as we used to.

There(be) only one place for food shopping, the public market where the food was natural, so we(eat) only the freshest products. These days, new supermarkets and department stores have been built in the city suburbs and a wide range of frozen products, national and international are offered.

Simòn Bolívar was a great dancer and a fine food lover.

It became a custom that when the liberator arrived to any city or providence, the people and the local lords would organize a reception for him, where Bolívar would be attended. When dinner was about to be served, the general would arrive and would question the host about that night's dinner. They would do anything to satisfy the Liberator's refined taste. He even sometimes would help prepare or modify the main course and when the music started he would dance the polkas and local music which he skillfully dominated.

*You can use the contraction ('d) instead of *would*.



Nueva Venecia in Cienaga. Given by "Banco de Fotos del Distrito de Santa Marta - COTELCO Magdalena".

PASSIVE VOICE

Passive voice is one of the most used forms in the English language. It's used in speeches, talks, explanations or to describe a process.

Passive voice is formed by the verb *to be* in any of its conjugation (be – am – is – are – being – was – were – been), plus *the past participle of the verbs*.

The past passive can be used in any tense (simple present, past, future, etc.)

Examples

I am called (participle) “Rubencho” by most of my friends. This sentence is in simple present. We use the “by phrase” to show who performs the action. In this case, my friends call me Rubencho.

The city was burned (burnt) to ashes, but everyone escaped. Past tense: By is not used because the importance is not who burned the city, but the fact that everyone was able to escape. (past tense)

A second port for cruise lines and yachts will be built in this city. It’s understood that the port will be built by the public or private sector. (future)

Structure

Tense	Normal or active sentence	Passive voice with <u>by</u> (participle)
Simple present	The central government helps financially the cities.	The cities <u>are</u> helped by the government.
Present continuous	The central government is financially helping the cities.	The cities are <u>being</u> helped by the government.
Present perfect	The central government has helped the cities.	The cities have been helped by the government.
Simple past	The central government helped the cities.	The cities were helped by the government.
Past habitual	The central government used to help the cities.	The cities used to be helped by the government.
Past continuous	He was writing the book in Latin.	The book was being written in Latin.
Future	Farmer will grow lots of palm oil trees	Lots of palm oil trees will be grown.
Modals	We can see the whole city from here	The whole city can be seen from here.

QUESTIONS CAN ALSO BE MADE USING PASSIVE

1. Is this place visited by foreigners all year round? Yes, it’s.
2. Are the streets being repaired these days? Yes, they are.
3. Can my money be transferred just by a phone call? Yes, it can be.
4. Was ‘One Hundred Years of Solitude’ written by Garcia Lorca? No, it wasn’t.
5. Has this city ever been damaged by a hurricane? No, thank God it hasn’t.

Let's practice now.

Complete the following statements in passive, write the appropriated form of the verb *to be* and the past participle. Check the tense.

1. Lots of products (trade) throughout our ports. (Present)
2. English (speak) by most of our guides. (Present)
3. I'm sorry for the inconvenience, but the center of the city(re-build) to make it look better for you. (present continuous).
4. Today I(observe) by my boss to see how I am doing. (Present continuous)
5. We have to recycle. Our planet is going(destroy) if we don't do something quickly. (future)
6. I really agree with you, smoking should(ban) from all the public places. (modal)
7. Thanks to the law in which helmets must(wear), many bike rider's lives have(save). (modal and present perfect)
8. Some rare plants and wildlife have(include) in the government's plans to protect them from extinction. (present perfect passive)
9. The city(attack) by pirates more than once, but thank God it totally(destroy-not). (past)
10. This place(choose) as a safe haven for migratory birds . (present perfect)
11. This building(open) in 1873. (past)
12. Due to problems with the construction, it(close) a year later. (past)

More exercise Yes/No questions

Now answer the following questions

1. Are most credit cards accepted here?
2. Can the Lost City be visited in the winter?
3. Is whiskey drunk a lot here?
4. Was Simón Bolívar killed in a battle?

5. Was Rodrigo de Bastidas buried in Santa Marta?

6. Are the streets cleaned every day?

7. Are dollars used here?

Now let's practice with Wh questions, answer them.

1. What's the most popular recipe eaten here?

.....

2. Where are weddings usually held?

.....

3. When is Carnival celebrated?

.....

4. When was Colombia declared as a free nation from the Spanish Monarchy?

.....

5. What's the most popular drink drunk here?

.....

6. What's the currency used in this country?

.....

7. How many states- departments is Colombia made up of ?

.....

8. What languages are spoken here besides Spanish?

.....

More practice with short speeches

Complete the blank space with verb to be + past participle

Let me tell you something, Colombia is a lucky country. It has(bless) by our Lord, this is a country with lots of resources which need towell(exploit) so that we all benefit from them.

Colombia(locate) in the northern part of South America, high mountains, big rivers, long plains, deserts, lakes can(find) in our geography, so a great diversity of crops(grow) in our soil, such as coffee, rice, bananas, beans, corn, and wheat. Some crops locally(consume) but a great deal of them(export) to the USA, Europe and Asia. Cattle are an important part of our economy, too. Cows, pigs, goats(raise) in farms and much of the meat(take) to Venezuela. Fishing is also an important industry in the Pacific coast. A wide variety of sea food (catch) and(eat) there.

Many people also(employ) in the textile and mining industry. Oil and coal occupy the first place in exports.

Do you know what the most popular dish in Santa Marta is? Well...

Coconut rice. Explaining a process.

Although making it is a little difficult, eating it is the best. First, the coconut(open), the water.....(save) and the food(cut) into small pieces, they can either(grate) or(blend) with its own water. Next, the liquid or milk.....(fry) until it turns brown, then water, salt, rice, raising(add) and the mixture(cook) for 30 minutes. You may want to use coke instead of water, this will give a sweet taste to it. Finally, serve it with fried red snapper and plantains and enjoy!

The construction of the Cathedral.

The Cathedral. The idea of building a church was born as soon as the first settlers set foot in our shore due to their catholic beliefs from Spain. At first it(build) near the shoreline where most businesses and government offices(locate). Mud, brick and palm leaves(use) in this construction, unfortunately, it(ruin) more than once, either by pirates' attacks such as William Goodson in 1655 and Coz and Duncan in 1677 or by natural causes as fires and earthquakes. A decision (take) to build the new cathedral where it is now; military engineers were in charge of the construction.

Taxes on aguardiente and rum(collect) and the initial budget of \$54.000 COP(give) (like 20 USD now) to start construction. The first stonefinally(lay) on December 8, 1766. It was painful to build it due to the lack of resources. It stood for many years in its foundation, construction was slow but despite all the problems, today we are left with this beautiful cathedral church where the most prominent sons and daughters of this city have been baptized or married.

There is something that hasn't been proved yet. It's said that Simon Bolívar's heart (put) in a secret place, but nobody has found it yet. The image of the Patron of the city can(find) here among many other important imagines.

Note: Stative passive, the use of past participle as adjectives. In our previous study we saw past participle as verbs, in these examples the verbs turn into adjectives.

I am not **drunk**. Adjective

Rum and aguardiente are **drunk** everywhere in Colombia. Verb.

Bored with – Broken	Burnt
Composed of – Crowded	Devoted to
Engaged to – Done with	Made of
Married to – Divorced	Open (no participle)
Excited – Exhausted	Frightened

- The people were involved in illegal activities. Verb.
- I´m married, divorced, lost. Adjective.

MODULE 7

ADVERB CLAUSES AND CONNECTORS TO SHOW TIME RELATIONSHIP, CAUSE AND EFFECT, OPPOSITION, CONDITION

To improve your speaking skills, it's important to study and master these connectors and clauses.

TIME	USING ADVERB	EXPLANATIONS
AFTER	After the president knew our tourism potential, he decided to support most of the projects. We will continue our tour after the tire is repaired.	When after is in the middle, comma is not needed.
BEFORE	Before getting on the bus again, whoever needs to go to the restroom, can do it here. Before Rodrigo de Bastidas sailed to the new land for the first time, he had to convince his family.	A gerund is used after a preposition when there isn't a subject.
WHEN	This is my business card. Call me when you decide to visit this city again. When we get there, please be careful with the steps.	When can be used at the beginning or in the middle.
WHILE/ AS	While we are waiting for the rest of the group, I'll tell you an important <u>announcement</u> . As the ships were approaching the shores, the natives were <u>amazed</u> by their size.	While – as during that time

BY THE TIME	By the time Spaniards had control over the territories; many natives had escaped to the high mountains. The new touristic dock will have already been built by the time you come back again.	One event is completed before another event. Use past perfect for past and future perfect in the main present clause.
SINCE	Wild life in natural parks and protected zones has improved since everyone involved with it realized that they have to be here for future generations. This city has changed a lot since we realized that tourism can bring lots of jobs.	<u>Since</u> from that time to the present, notice present perfect is used in this clause.
UNTIL TILL	We are going to wait here until the bus comes. Till the last person gets here, we aren't moving, I'm sorry that's my duty .	Until – Till: to that time and no longer till for speaking <u>rather</u> than writing.
AS SOON AS ONCE	As soon as it stops raining, we'll leave. The bus was able to leave as soon as it stopped raining. Once we get to Quinta de San Pedro I'll let you know more details of our Liberator.	They can be used in past or present. As soon as: when one event happens, another event happens soon <u>afterwards</u> .

AS LONG AS SO LONG AS	President Santos won't make any peace agreement with any armed groups as long as they don't <u>give up</u> their arms. I will never eat this again so long as I live, it's <u>disgusting</u> .	As long as, So long as: during all that time, from beginning to end.
WHENEVER EVERY TIME	Whenever I come to this place, I feel like in paradise. Most tourists that visit our city say that they find something new to do every time they are here.	Whenever – Every time: similar to always.
THE FIRST TIME THE LAST TIME THE NEXT TIME	The first time I took a group on a tour, things were <u>smooth</u> , but I was really nervous, though. The last time this ship was here, most people and <u>crew</u> members got off it. The next time you want to buy some food from stalls, please let me know.	Adverb clauses can be introduced by First The second time Next Last

ADVERBS WITH THE PAST AND PAST PERFECT

(Connecting events)

I lost a camera last year, up until then I had never lost anything important. Before that , I had been very careful with my belongings Cruise line business it's something really new here. It's started properly two years ago, until that time not many ships had come here with tourists.	Use these adverbs with the past perfect to describe something that was true or that happened before another event in the past.
One of the passenger fell down, nothing serious happened to him. Afterwards/ later /the next day , we all laughed about the incident, but it wasn't funny at the time!	Use these adverbs to describe something that happened at a later time.
When/ as soon as/ the moment the swimmers started going toward the deep waters, I <u>shouted</u> at them to come back. There were strong currents that day.	Use these adverbs to describe two things that happened at the same time.

USING ADVERB CLAUSES TO SHOW CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIP

BECAUSE	We can't visit this place today because it's closed for repairs. Because this place is closed for repairs today, we can't get in.	An adverb clause may proceed or follow the independence clause, notice the use of the comma.
SINCE	Since you look a little tired, we may take a break. Since Simon Bolívar wasn't interested in staying in power forever, he <u>stepped out</u> .	Since means because or as.
NOW THAT	Now that you all are acquainted with Santa Marta history, let me ask you some questions.	Now that, means because now and it's used for present and future events.

AS	As we don't have much left to do, let's use this <u>spare</u> time to relax.	As means because and since.
AS LONG AS	I let you stay on the coach/bus as long as you don't go away, please. As long as you are not very happy here, we are going to leave in a minute. Happy now?	As long as means provided that, if or because.

USING PREPOSITIONS TO SHOW CAUSE AND EFFECT		
BECAUSE OF DUE TO DUE TO THE FACT THAT	The ship wasn't able to sail to Santo Domingo because of the strong winds. Because of <u>rush hour</u> , we may take a little longer to get to Rodadero Beach. Due to the heavy traffic , we have to change our itinerary. Due to the fact that the streets are being repaired, we must take a <u>detour</u> .	Because of, Due to, because of the fact, that are prepositions, they are followed by a noun object strong winds, rush hour, heavy traffic, the streets.
THEREFORE CONSEQUENTLY	Only twenty people from the group <u>showed up</u> , therefore , the trip was cancelled. The trip, therefore , was cancelled. The trip was cancelled, therefore . The food was really tasty, consequently no one left a bite.	Therefore and consequently, means as a result of, notice the <u>patterns</u> of the punctuations, periods and commas.

OTHERS WAYS OF EXPRESSING CAUSE AND EFFECT		
SUCH.....THAT SO.....THAT	It was such a nice journey that the tour received a very high <u>score</u> . The group behaved so well that there were no incidents.	Such and so have the same meaning So.....that can be either used with an adjective (nice) or adverb (nicely).
	She made so many mistakes in her first trip that she <u>was fired</u> . I have so few clues that I don't know where to start. Venezuela has so much oil that the price is surprisingly low compared to Colombia or 50 cents a gallon. We had so little trouble that we arrived the earliest.	So.....that is used with many, few, much and little.
	It was such a good performance (that) everybody loved it. The tourists were so happy (that) I made a lot of tips.	Sometimes, primarily in speaking <u>that</u> is omitted.

EXPRESSING PURPOSE

Using So that / In Order to / to.

<p>To open a business here, not much money is needed. You don't need much money, in order to open a business here. I'm going to turn the volume up a little so (that) you can* hear me better. I cashed my entire pay check so that I could* buy a new plasma TV.</p>	<p>To and in order to have same meaning. *can: ability for present or future. *could: is used after so in past.</p>
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CLAUSES STATING REASONS AND CONDITIONS

<p>PROVIDED THAT PROVIDING THAT</p>	<p>Tourism will increase, provided that the government invests more money in training all the people involved in it. Be careful, we won't be able to continue our trip, providing that someone gets hurt or lost. So, let's keep together and watch each other shoulders.</p>	<p>Provided that, if introduces a condition on which another situations depends.</p>
<p>EVEN IF</p>	<p>We are not going to stop, even if it starts to rain. Even if we are tired, we have to continue. It's getting late.</p>	<p>Even If, introduces a situation that does not influence another situation.</p>
<p>UNLESS</p>	<p><u>Supper</u> is ready. We have to go now unless you want to stay here and watch the sunset. Unless we see a big smile on your faces, the driver won't tell you another <u>joke</u>.</p>	<p>Unless introduce something that must happened in order to avoid a consequence.</p>

SHOWING CONTRAST AND EXCEPTION

<p>WHILE UNLIKE IN CONTRAST TO</p>	<p>While Europeans and Americans can travel around the world, Colombians don't travel abroad much but emigrate. Unlike the average American who drives to work, we use public transportation or use motorcycle taxis. In contrast to an average European, we don't <u>split</u> the bill when we invite someone on a <u>date</u> for the first time.</p>	<p>Use while, unlike, in contrast to: to present contrasting information.</p>
<p>EXCEPT (THAT) EXCEPT (FOR)</p>	<p>People in my country like watching soccer except (that) we don't spend as much money as British do at the stadiums. People in my country don't take their families to eat out except for Sundays or special occasions.</p>	<p>Use except that and except for, to show and exception.</p>

FUTURE WITH BE GOING TO

When the speaker is expressing a prior plan (something the speaker intends to do in the future because in the past he/she has made a plan or decision to do) only be going to is used.

- As we spoke yesterday, today we are going to visit one of the most interesting places in our city: The Gold Tayrona Museum
- Because the hotels' capacity is getting small, two hotels and a new convention center are going to be built in the Pozos Colorados area.
- Tomorrow we aren't going to leave early, so you can sleep late.

Structure

I	am	going to travel by motor boat.
You – We – They	are	
He – She – it	is	
I	am not	going to <u>stay over</u> .
You – We – They	are not	
He – She – it	is not	

We are going to be walking for three hours. Future continuous.

Yes, no questions and short answers.

Are you going to stay for a night?	Yes, I am.
	No, I am not.
Is he going to pay with a check?	Yes, he is.
	No, he isn't.
Are we going to be able to camp?	Yes, we are.
	No, we aren't.
I'm gonna* tell you something <u>weird</u> about this place. *gonna: is commonly used for speaking.	

LET'S PRACTICE

Complete with be going to / be going to continuous forms.

Well our next stop(be) Rodadero Beach. We (stay) there for an hour. You(see) a place that looks like little Miami. The bus (wait) for us at the Police Station. While we are there, I(tell) you about where this place took its name from. (The slippery beach).

Let's work

Answer these questions

1. Excuse me, how long are we going to be here?

.....

2. What are we going to do there?

.....

3. When are we going to leave?

.....

4. Where are you going to be in case we need you?

.....

5. What are you going to eat for lunch?

.....

FUTURE WITH WILL

We use will when we aren't sure about the situation.

Are we leaving early?

I'm not sure. We **will probably** leave by 6:30 a.m.

I don't know yet. The bus **will probably** arrive quarter to seven.

We use will for something that comes up spontaneously. Express willingness

This is too heavy for me. Don't worry; **I'll carry** it for you.

I need to see you tomorrow. I'll call you as soon as I get to the office.

If you don't understand this, ask your boss about it. **He'll** help you.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Don't call me to go out on Saturday.

Why not?

I will probably be working. There is a ship coming on Saturday afternoon.

Conditionals with will

If we don't hurry, the bus will leave without us.

I'll look for another job if the boss does not call me for the next cruise.

If nobody wants to go, I'll have to put the trip off.

Let's practice now

Complete the blank spaces with the verbs in parenthesis forming future. More than one option is possible

We, the Samarios are really happy to have you here today. If you continue coming to my city or telling your friends about us, we(be) busy and making money. If there is more money, the city(build) more schools and hospitals and more people.....
(work). So I'm going to do all in my power to be the best host you have ever had. Anything you need just let me know, I(get) it for you as fast as I can.

SAYING GOOD BYE

Similar to the greeting, farewells should be given in a way that attracts people's attention.

EXAMPLE

Well good things don't last forever, do they? Sadly our trip has come to its end.

Did you have a good time?

Was everything ok?

I just want to say thanks a million, you were great. I had such a great time that I would start it all over again, but I know I can't, so on behalf of the people of Santa Marta, the driver and I wish you a safe journey home, hoping to see you in the near future!

Don't forget your belongings and please mention to your friends how great it is to visit our city.

God bless you all.

Come back soon.

VOCABULARY IN USE

ENGLISH	SPANISH	ENGLISH	SPANISH
A		A	
a bite	Un mordisco, un bocado	afterwards	Después, más tarde
a nap	Una siesta	ahead	Adelante, al frente
a port of call	Puerto de escala	aids	Sida
a shipwreck	Un naufragio, barco hundido	along	A lo largo de, al lado de
a year round	Todo el año	Although	Aunque
above sea level	Sobre el nivel del mar	amazed	Asombrado
abroad	En el extranjero	anger	Rabia
acquainted	Familiarizado	announcemen	Anuncio
appealing	Atractivo	a deep breath	Una respiración profunda
acquired	Adquirió		
B		B	
banks	Orillas	besides	Ademas de
barely	A duras penas	beneath the surface	Debajo de la superficie
bathe	bañarse	blend	Mezclar
bathers	Bañistas	borrow	Pedir prestado
be aware of	Consiente de	boulders	Rocas de gran tamaño
be proud of	Estar orgulloso de	breathtaking	Que corta el aliento
Be willing to	Estar dispuesto a	brightly lit	Brillantemente iluminado
belong	Pertenecer	buried	Enterrado
belongings	Pertenencias	by boat	En bote, barco
benches	bancas	backwards and forwards	Hacia atrás y adelante
breathe	Respire	bloody	Sangriento
C		C	
can reach	Poder llegar, alcanzar	cottages	Cabañas
cane	caña	coves	Ensenadas
Canopy	Desplazarse por la copa de los arboles	cozy	Amañador
catered	Atendidos, abastecidos	crafts	Artesanías
Cattle	Ganado vacuno	craftsmen	Artesanos
chapter	Capitulo	crew	Tripulación, equipo
cheerful	Alegre	crops	Cultivos
chunk	Pedazo	crowd	Multitud, gentío
coal	Carbon	crowded	Atestado, concurrido
coca leaves	Hojas de coca	crown	Corona

ENGLISH	SPANISH	ENGLISH	SPANISH
coddled	Mimado, consentido	cry out	Gritar
coral reefs	Arrecifes de coral	countryside	Por el campo
challenge	Reto		
D		D	
deep-sea	Mar profundo	disappointment	desacuerdo
deer	Venado(s)	diseases	Enfermedades
defeated	Derrotado	disgusting.	Asqueroso
deity	Deidad, dios	display	Mostrar, exhibir
delay	Retraso, retrasar	dive	Zambullirse, bucear
depth	Profundidad	dock	Muelle
despite	A pesar de	drainage	Desagüé
didn't settle	No se asentaron	desire	Deseo
E		E	
earthquake	Terremoto, temblor	engraved stones	Piedras grabadas, talladas
Easter	Pascua, resurrección	Eve	La víspera
Eastern	Oriental	excelled	Sobresadido, sobresaliente
either	Uno u otro, cualquiera de los dos	exhausting	Agotador
Exhale	Exhalar		
F		F	
fancy	Lujoso	flat	Piso, apartamento, plano
fancy huts	Chozas lujosas	fleeing	Escapando
feast	Fiesta, festín	foothills	Estribaciones
features	Rasgos, características, funciones	forests	Bosques
ferns	Helechos	formerly	Anteriormente
few clues	Pocas pistas	fortresst	Fortificación
fixed	Arreglado, fijos	Famine	Hambruna
G		G	
gained	Gano, obtuvo	goldsmiths	Orfebres
gather	Reunir	good shape	Buen estado, buena condición
gatherings	Reuniones	goods	Productos, mercancías
give up	Rendirse, renunciar, entregar	grass beds	Praderas de pastos
goats	Cabras, chivos	grate	Rayar
going on	Pasando, sucediendo	groceries	Comestibles
grave	Tumba		

ENGLISH	SPANISH	ENGLISH	SPANISH
H		H	
hand gliding	Parapente	hikes	Caminatas, excursionar
hanged	Colgado	hill	Colina, cerro
harbor	Muelle	hire	Contratar, alquilar
heat	calor	horse carriage	Coche de caballos
helmets	cascos	housed	Alojado, albergado
heritage	Herencia	humming birds	Pájaros colibrí
hurry up	Apurarse		
I		I	
illnesses	Enfermedades	instead of	En vez de
income	Ingresos, renta	is made up of	Compuesto de
injuries	Heridas	issues	Problemas, ediciones, cuestiones
It is said	Se dice	I'd rather	Preferiría
J		J	
jellyfish	Medusas	joke	Chiste, broma, bromear
jewel crown	La joya de la corona	journey	Viaje, recorrido
K		K	
kidnapped	Secuestrado		
L		L	
Landmark	Punto de referencia, edificación destacada	lively	Animado, alegre
lay	Poner, echado	lodging	Alojamiento, hospedaje
lichens	Líquenes	lookout	Mirador
lie/ lying	Mentir, se encuentra en	lords	Señores
lighthouse	Faro	low-income	Bajos ingresos
likely	Probable, probablemente	lush	Exuberante, opulento
livelihood	Sustento		
M		M	
main course	Plato principal	midfielder	Mediocampista
maintenance	mantenimiento	mill	Molino
mangrove swamp	Pantano de manglares	moonrises	Salida de la luna
mangroves	Manglares	mosquito nets	Toldillo
marble fountain	Fuente de marmol	moss	Musgo
Masses	Misas	mud	fango, barro
meet	Encontrar, conocer, alcanzar	muddy	Enfangado, pantanoso
make their living	Ganarse la vida	measures	Medidas
N		N	

ENGLISH	SPANISH	ENGLISH	SPANISH
nametag	Escarapela	net profits	ganancias netas
nearby	Cerquita	nursery	Guarderia
O		O	
overall	En conjunto		
P		P	
parrots	Loros	pedestrian	Peatones
passed away	Murio, faccecio	pilgrimages	Peregrinación
paths	Senderos, caminos	prejudice	Prejuicio
patterns	Patrones	pristine	Pristina, limpias
pays off	Vale la pena, saldar	pumpkin	Ahuyama
peaks	Picos		
Q		Q	
quietness	Quietud, soledad, tranquilidad	quite	Bastante
R		R	
ranges	Oscila entre, se encuentra entre	remains	Restos
rappelling	Descender por rocas o superficies	resources	Recursos
rate	Tasa, promedio	roundabout	Glorieta
red snapper	Pargo rojo	rowing	Remando
regret	Arrepentirse, lamentarse	run over by	Ser atropellado por
rush hour	Hora pico, de mayor trafico		
S		S	
shouted	Grito	stabbed	Apuñaleado
showed up	Apareció, llego	stalls	Puestos callejeros
sights	Cosas dignas de verse	state	Entidad estatal
skillfully	Hábilmente	stay over	Quedarse, usualmente a pasar la noche
slide	Deslizadero	stingrays	Manta raya
slopes	Pendientes	stuffed specimens	Animales disecados
smoothly	Suavemente	succeed	Tener éxito
snorkeling	Caretear	suitable	Conveniente, adecuado
span of time	Lapso de tiempo	sunbathe	Tomar el sol
spare	Libre, compartir	Sink-sank-sunk	Hundir, hundio, hundido
spread	Esparcir, regar	sunscreen	Bloqueador
springs	Fuentes de agua, manantiales	sunsets	Atardeceres
supper	Cena	shifts	Turnos

ENGLISH	SPANISH	ENGLISH	SPANISH
snow capped summits	Cumbres nevadas	scattered	Dispersos
shells	Conchas	succumb	Sucumbir
sailors	Marinos	shoreline	Orilla
stepped out	Retiro, salio	split	Dividir, partir
smuggling	Contrabando	seek	Buscar
T		T	
taste	Probar, gusto	to bargain	regatear, negociar
tent	Carpa	towards	hacia
the cradle of	La cuna de	trade	Negociar, comerciar
the toll	El peaje	traffic jam	Embotellamiento
themed	Tematico	trail	Senderos, caminos
thorny	Espinoso	trekking	Senderismo
throughout	A través de, a lo largo de	to avoid	evitar
thus	Así, en consecuencia	Tying	Amarrando, atadura
tiny	Pequeñísimo, diminuto	tremors	Temblores
Therefore	Por lo tanto, por eso		
U		U	
unforgettable	inolvidable	unveiled	Se dio a conocer
unless	A menos que, con tal de que	uphill	Cuesta arriba
Unlike	A diferencia de		
V		V	
vessels	Barcos, embarcaciones	vines	Viñas, viñedos
voyage	Viaje		
W		W	
was acquitted	Fue absuelto	wheat	Trigo
was fired.	Fue despedido	whilst	Mientras
Watercrafts	Motos acuaticas	wildlife	Vida silvestre, fauna
waterfall	Cascada	withdrawn	Retirado
worship	Adorar	world`s highest snow - capped coastal range	Las cordilleras cubierta de nieve más altas del mundo
weddings	Bodas	welfare	Bienestar
weird	raro, extraño	Western zone	Zona occidental
wealthy	Rico, adinerado		
Y		Y	
yet	Aun, todavía, a pesar de todo		

ENGLISH	SPANISH	ENGLISH	SPANISH
Z		Z	
zip lining	desplazarse por los arboles por teleférico		

REGULAR VERBS

VERBS AND THIRD PERSON (HE/SHE/IT)	MEANING	PAST	PARTICIPLE
Agree (s)	Estar de acuerdo	Agreed	Agreed
Arrange (s)	Arreglar, cuadrar, organizar	Arranged	Arranged
Arrive(s)	Llegar, arribar	Arrived	Arrived
Ask (s)	Preguntar, pedir, solicitar	Asked	Asked
Bake (s)	Hornear	Baked	Baked
Belong (s)	Pertenecer	Belonged	Belonged
Boil (s)	Hervir	Boiled	Boiled
Book(s)	Reservar	Booked	Booked
brake (s)	Frenar	Braked	braked
Brush (es)	Cepillar	Brushed	Brushed
Burn (s)	Quemar	Burned/ burnt	Burned/burnt
Call (s)	Llamar	Called	Called
Carry (ies)	Cargar, llevar, transportar	Carried	Carried
Change (s)	Cambiar	Changed	Changed
Clean (s)	Limpiar	Cleaned	Cleaned
Climb (s)	Subir, escalar	Climbed	Climbed
Cry (ies) out	Llorar-(gritar)	Cried	Cried
Cycle (s)	Montar en bicicleta	Cycled	Cycled
Decide (s)	Decidir	Decided	Decided
Die (s)	Morir, apagarse	Died	Died
drop (s)	Dejar caer	Dropped	dropped
Enjoy(s)	Disfrutar	Enjoyed	Enjoyed
Expect(s)	Esperar de expectativa	Expected	Expected
Face (s)	Encarar, hacer frente	Faced	Faced
Fill (s)	LLenar	Filled	Filled
Fill (s) out	Completar	Filled out	Filled out

VERBS AND THIRD PERSON (HE/SHE/IT)	MEANING	PAST	PARTICIPLE
Finish(es)	Terminar, finalizar	Finished	Finished
Fix (es)	Reparar	Fixed	Fixed
Follow(s)	Seguir	Followed	Followed
Happen(s)	Pasar, suceder	Happened	happened
Hate(s)	Odiar, no gustar	Hated	Hated
Help(s)	Ayudar	Helped	Helped
Hire (s)	Contratar, arrendar	Hired	Hired
Hope(s)	Esperar, de anhelo	Hoped	Hoped
Improve (s)	Mejorar	Improved	Improved
Kill (s)	Matar-asesinar	Killed	Killed
Last (s)	Durar	Lasted	Lasted
Laugh(s)	Reírse	Laughed	Laughed
Like(s)	Gustar, agradar	Liked	Liked
Look (s)	Mirarse-verse	Looked	Looked
Look (s)after	Cuidar/encargase	Looked after	Looked after
Look (s)at	Mirar a	Looked at	Looked at
Look(s) for	Buscar-	Looked for	Looked for
Love(s)	Amar, encantar, disfrutar	Loved	Loved
Marry (ies)	Esposarse, casarse	Married	Married
Mind (s)	Importar, cuidar	Minded	minded
Miss (es)	extrañar, perder	Missed	Missed
Move(s)	Mudarse, pasarse,	Moved	Moved
Name(s)	Nombrar	Named	Named
Need(s)	Necesitar	Needed	Needed
Owe (s)	Deber de deuda	Owed	Owed
Own (s)	Poseer	Owned	Owned
Pack (s)	Empacar	Packed	Packed
Phone(s)	Llamar	Phoned	Phoned
Pick (s)	Coger, escoger	Picked	Picked
Pick (s)-up	Recoger	Picked up	Picked up
Play(s)	Jugar, actuar, interpretar	Played	Played
Prefer(s)	Preferir	Preferred	Preferred
Pull (s)	Jalar	Pulled	Pulled
Rain (s)	Llover	Rained	Rained
Raise (s)	Levantar, criar	Raised	Raised
Reach(es)	Alcanzar	Reached	Reached
Repair (s)	Reparar	Repaired	Repaired

VERBS AND THIRD PERSON (HE/SHE/IT)	MEANING	PAST	PARTICIPLE
Reward (s)	Recompensar	Rewarded	Rewarded
Save (s)	Ahorrar, guardar	Saved	Saved
Shop(s)	Ir de compras	Shopped	Shopped
Show(s)	Mostrar, presentar	Showed	Showed
Smell (s)	Oler	Smelled	Smelled
Snow(s)	Nevar	Snowed	Snowed
Speed (s)	Acelerar- ir rapido	Speeded	Speeded
Start(s)	Comenzar, empezar, arrancar	Started	Started
Stay(s)	Quedarse, permanecer	Stayed	Stayed
Stop(s)	Detenerse, dejar de	Stopped	Stopped
Suppose (s)	Suponer	Supposed	Supposed
Talk (s)	Hablar	Talked	Talked
Thank(s)	Agradecer	Thanked	Thanked
Threaten (s)	Amenazar	Threatened	Threatened
Travel(s)	Viajar	Travelled	Travelled
Try (ies)	Tratar, probar, intentar	Tried	Tried
Try (ies)on	medirse, probarse algo	Tried on	Tried on
Turn(s)	Voltear, cruzar, convertir, cumplir	Turned	Turned
Turn(s) on	Encender- prender	Turned on	Turned on
Turn (s)off	Apagar, extinguir	Turned off	Turned off
Turn (s) up	Subir, aumentar, aparecerse	Turned up	Turned up
Turn (s) down	bajar, reducir	Turned up	Turned up
Use (s)	Usar	Used	Used
Live (s)	Vivir	Lived	Lived
Wait(s) for	Esperar por alguien o algo	Waited	Waited
Walk(s)	Caminar	Walked	Walked
Want(s)	Querer	Wanted	Wanted
Wash(es)	Lavar	Washed	Washed
Watch(es)	Observar, mirar, cuidar	Watched	Watched
Water(s)	Regar, echar agua	Watered	Watered
Weight (s)	Pesar	Weighed	Weighed
Work (s)	trabajar	Worked	Worked
Join	Juntarse-unirse	Joined	Joined

IRREGULAR VERBS

Beat (s)	Golpear, batear, batir	Beat	Beaten
Become(s)	Convertirse, transformarse	Became	Become
Be /am-is-are	Ser o estar	Was-were	Been
Be away	Estar lejos-o en vacaciones	Was away- Were away	Been away
Begin(s)	Empezar, comenzar	Began	Begun
Buy(s)	Comprar	Bought	Bought
Break(s) down	Romper- Descomponerse	Broke (down)	Broken (down)
Bring (s)	Traer	Brought	Brought
Build(s)	Construir	Built	Built
Come(s)	Venir, acercarse	Came	Come
Come(s) in	Entrar	Came in	Come in
Come(s) out	Salir	Came out	Come out
Catch(es)	Atrapar, coger	Caught	Caught
Cut (s)	Cortar (cortar finamente)	Cut	Cut
Choose(s)	Escoger	Chose	Chosen
Cost(s)	Costar, valer	Cost	Cost
Draw (s)	Dibujar-Llamar atención	Drew	Drawn
Drive(s)	Conducir, manejar	Drove	Driven
Drink(s)	Tomar, beber	Drank	Drunk
Dig(s) up	Cavar, escavar	Dug	Dug
Earn(s)	Ganar dinero	Earnt/earned	Earnt/earned
Eat (s)	Comer	Ate	Eaten
Fall (s)	caer	Fell	Fallen
Feel (s)	Sentir	Felt	Felt
Fly(ies)	Volar	Flew	Flown
Find (s)	encontrar	Found	Found
Give(s)	Dar	Gave	Given
Give(s) away	Regalar, a bajo precio	Gave away	Given away
Go(es)	Ir	Went	Gone
Go away(s)	Largarse, irse	Went away	Gone away
Go(es) back	Regresar, retornar	Went back	Gone back
Go(es) in	Meterse, entrar	Went in	Gone in
Go(es) out	Salir	Went out	Gone out
Go(es) on	Continuar	Went on	Gone on
Get (s)	Obtener, conseguir, llegar, recibir	Got	Gotten
Get(s) away	Escaparse, salirse con la suya	Got away	Gotten away
Get(s) back	Regresar	Got back	Gotten back

Get(s) In	Entrar	Got in	Gotten in
Get(s) off	Salirse, irse	Got off	Gotten off
Get(s) up	Levantarse	Got up	Gotten up
Grow(s) (s)	Plantar, crecer, sembrar, aumentar	Grew	Grown
Grow(s) up	Criarse, crecer	Grew up	Grown up
Have (has)	Tener, beber, comer, haber	Had	Had
Have a look	Echar un vistazo	Had a look	Had a look
Hear(s)	Escuchar	Heard	Heard
Hide (s)	Esconder	Hid	Hidden
Keep(s)	Mantener, guardar	Kept	Kept
Know(s)	Saber, conocer	Knew	Known
Learn(s)	Aprender	Learnt	Learnt
Leave(s)	Salir, dejar	Left	Left
Let(s)	Permitir, dejar	Let	Let
Lose (s)	perder	Lost	Lost
Meet(s)	Conocer, encontrarse, satisfacer	Met	Met
Put (s)	Colocar, poner	Put	Put
Put(s) away	Poner, colocar en orden	Put away	Put away
Put(s) back	Retornar- colocar en su lugar	Put back	Put back
Put(s) on	Ponerse algo	Put on	Put on
Read(s)	Leer	Read	Read
Ride(s)	Montar	Rode	Ridden
Run(s)	Correr, administrar	Ran	Run
Ring (s)	Llamar, timbrar	Rang	Rung
Say(s)	Decir	Said	Said
Sit(s) down	Sentarse	Sat down	Sat down
Send(s)	Enviar	Sent	Sent
Set (s) up	Montar, establecer, organizar	Set up	Set up
Shut (s)	Cerrar- apagar	Shut	Shut
Sleep(s)	Dormir	Slept	Slept
Sell(s)	Vender	Sold	Sold
Sell(s) out	Agotar, acabarse	Sold out	Sold out
Spend(s)	Gastar, pasar tiempo	Spent	Spent
Stand(s) /stand(s) up	Estar de pie/representar	Stood	Stood
Sing(s)	Cantar	Sang	Sung
Swear (s)	Jurar	Swore	Sworn
Swim(s)	Nadar	Swam	Swum
Take(s)	Tomar, coger, agarrar	Took	Taken
Teach(es)	Enseñar	Taught	Taught

Think(s)	Pensar, creer	Thought	Thought
Tell(s)	Decir	Told	Told
Wake(s) up	Despertarse	Woke up	woken up
Win(s)	Ganar en competencias	Won	Won
Wear(s)	Ponerse, llevar puesto	Wore	Worn
Write(s)	Escribir	Wrote	Written

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PHOTO CREDITS

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Ecohabs- Tayrona park
Pibe Statue
A native boy from the Arhuaco family, Sierra Nevada
View of the city
Santa Marta city.
Monument in honor to the founder of the city
The islet from the air
Couple`s park
Parque Simón Bolívar
Pibe Statue
Saint Jerome church
Zip lining
Rappelling
Rodadero Beach
The Aquarium
White Beach
Taganga
Tayrona park
Cañaveral
Juan valdez shop
Tropical birds
Some of our exotic flowers
Simon Bolivar Statue
Simon Bolivar Statue
The founder of the city
Nueva Venecia in Cienaga
An aerial picture of Rodadero
TAKEN BY THE WRITER
View of the Marina
The launching of the first edition
Magdalena University
Photos of the launching of the book
Hotel and Tourism Management Program
A group of tourists from the USA
Groups of dancers greeting upon arrival of foreigners
Field trips

TAKEN BY THE WRITER
Archeological pieces at the Gold Museum
View of the harbor
View of the city from the Ziruma hill
Custom House
The Cathedral
Inside the Cathedral
The Governor`s office
The Governor`s office
Inside the Cultural center
Inside the Cultural center
Inside the Cultural center
Inside the Cultural center
El Morro
El Camellon
International Marina
Parque de los novios
Bolivar Square
Quinta de San Pedro Museum
The motherland altar
Soccer fans on chiva tours
La Castellana soccer field
Monument to the Tayronas
Saint Francis Parrish
Pozos Clorados from the airport
Fishermen with their catch
Jaba Nibue hotel in playa blanca
Concha bay
Concha bay
Siete olas and fishing in Neguange
Chengue
Arrecifes
La piscina
Cabo San Juan del Guía
Pueblito and its native people
Buritaca cabins
Taironaka
Sierra Nevada
La Tagua
Lost City

TAKEN BY THE WRITER

Natives of La Sierra

Church of Minca

The town streets

View of the city and mountain biking

Seynekun and Sierra San Juan

Quebrada Valencia fall

Entrance to the fall

A student giving a tour in Q.S.P.A.

An intern from Full Bright evaluating students

Gabo our Nobel

Sunset in Sierra Nevada

A metal figure at the bay

Native using horses

The Marine World Aquarium

OTHERS

Alfredo Davila and his family. Pictures given by Arelis Aguilar

A group of foreigners visiting the city with Hernan as the guide

Photos given by Manuel Muñoz



An aerial picture of Rodadero. GIVEN BY “ el banco de fotos de la alcaldía Y COTELCO.



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