INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA SAN JOSÉ DE VENECIA - ANTIOQUIA

Estrategia de apoyo para los procesos de aprendizaje en casa, atendiendo a las recomendaciones del MEN en la prevención y contención del COVID 19

Nombre del docente: Yina Paola Palacios Chala

Grado o Nivel: onces

Área o Asignatura: inglés

Tema: Taller #3 modulo 3. Unidad 2. Lesson6. De la pag. 106 hasta la 109.

Taller #4 modulo 4. Unidad 1. Lesson3. De la pag. 132 hasta la 135.

CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO

- Identifica el propósito de textos orales y escritos de mediana longitud relacionados con temas de interés general y de su entorno académico y la comparte con otros.

- Participa en conversaciones en las que explica sus opiniones e ideas sobre temas generales, personales y abstractos.
- Expresa en forma oral y escrita su estilo de vida.
- Respeta y valora lo que hace.

ACTIVIDADES

Las actividades del taller se realizara en las guías de inglés con base a el LIBRO ENGLISH PLEASE 3, además para este tercer periodo vamos a trabajar con un taller interdisciplinario.

METODOLOGIA

Para estos talleres los estudiantes los deben seguir las instrucciones dada por el docente, Para así tener una buena articulación entre el docente y estudiante.
Los estudiantes tendrán esta información a través de las páginas http://aprende.colombiaaprende.edu.co/cainicio y la del colegio http://sanjosedevenecia.edu.co/, además el profesor por medio del whatsAPP y al correo electrónico yina.iesanjosev@gmail.com, se les enviaría fotos y demás del taller que se esté realizando en el momento esto para poder explicar y hacer aclaraciones del taller.
Todo esto se hará de forma flexible.
EVALUACION

Evaluaciones tipo Saber ICFES, análisis y producción de textos, traducción de texto en español e inglés, pruebas orales, participación activa.
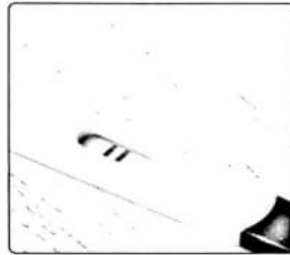
WEB GRAFÍA Y/O BIBLIOGRAFÍA
Páginas web, English please 3 (11)

Focus on Vocabulary

Get Ready!

1. Look at the pictures. What is happening? Are the people happy or unhappy? Is this always a happy situation?

53

2. Look at the statements. Are they T (true) or F (false)? Discuss them with a partner. Have you ever heard these myths? Listen and check your answers.

A myth is a popular belief or tradition that has been created around something or someone, and that is generally not supported by scientific evidence.

Statement	True	False
a. You cannot get pregnant the first time you have sex.		
b. You cannot get pregnant if you have sex in the shower or the bath.		
c. You cannot get pregnant if you have sex when the woman is on her period.		
d. You cannot get pregnant if you have sex standing up.		
e. You can use a condom several times.		

Glossary

get pregnant: *quedarse embarazada*
to be on her period: *tener la regla*
standing up: *de pie*

3. Match 1-8 to a-h to make sentences about sexual health.

1. A pregnancy usually lasts	a. wear a condom.
2. After a couple have sex, the woman might get	b. adoption.
3. When a couple want to prevent pregnancy, they use	c. about nine months.
4. To prevent pregnancy, a man might	d. pregnant.
5. To prevent pregnancy, a woman might	e. take an oral contraceptive pill.
6. A woman might be pregnant if she misses (doesn't have)	f. birth.
7. When a woman has a baby, she gives	g. contraception.
8. If a couple cannot look after their baby, they may give it up for	h. a period.

Listen 🎧

54

🎧 **4.** Listen to two people talking about pregnancy and answer the questions.

   a. How old are Carlos and Juanita?
   b. Where are Carlos and Juanita from?
   c. Who is Sebastián?
   d. How old are Gaby and Jonathan?
   e. Where are Gaby and Jonathan from?
   f. Who is Anita?

54

🎧 **5.** Listen again. Are the sentences T (true) or F (false)?

   a. Juanita looks after her baby during the day.
   b. Carlos and Juanita planned to be parents.
   c. Carlos didn't use a condom.
   d. Gaby and Jonathan don't live together.
   e. Gaby used the oral contraceptive pill.
   f. Gaby and Jonathan are putting their baby up for adoption.

To think about
Taking responsibility means accepting our role in things that go well or badly. It means taking control of a situation as far as possible.

6. Discuss the questions about Juanita and Carlos and Gaby and Jonathan.

   a. What mistake did they make?
   b. Was it possible to prevent the mistake?
   c. Were they responsible in the past?
   d. Are they responsible now?
   e. How can you prevent a similar situation happening in the future?

© MEN Colombia

107

📖 Read

7. Look at the pictures. What do you think the text is going to be about?

8. Read the story about Vicky and Dan. Complete the story with sentences a-g. There is one extra sentence.

    a. I cried when it was positive.

    b. We didn't want to put her up for adoption.

    c. We never used any form of birth control.

    d. I sometimes had late ones in the past, like every girl.

    e. I met him at a drama club after school.

    f. Dad left the living room.

    g. I just didn't always take it regularly, like you should do.

Vicky and Dan's story: parents at 16!

Dan was my first boyfriend. (1) _____. I thought he was really funny and so when he asked me out. I was so happy. After six months, we slept together for the first time. What can I say? I fell in love.

We did use contraception. I was taking the pill. (2) _____ .
I forgot and that's how I got pregnant at 16.

In the beginning I wasn't very worried when I missed my period. (3) _____
This one was very late.

Finally, Dan bought a pregnancy test. We waited for the result of the test together. (4) _____ .

When I told my parents, they were very disappointed. (5) _____. He couldn't speak to me. But, since then, they've been very supportive. They have helped me not have to stop studying. At first I was very scared of telling them, because a girl I know went through the same situation. She had to find a job at a factory and she couldn't continue studying.

We all talked about it with a counsellor. He gave us very good advice. In the end, we agreed to get married and to keep the baby. (6) _____ .

Now, we are looking after our lovely daughter. Dan is a good dad, but we're tired all the time. Well, being parents at such young age is a huge responsibility. A baby needs time and a lot of care. However, I am happy we kept her and we are committed to giving her a good future.

9. Work in pairs. Read the story again and answer the questions.

    a. Why did Vicky get pregnant?

    b. How did Vicky know she was pregnant?

    c. How did her family react?

    d. What are she and Dan doing now?

    e. What good decisions did Vicky and Dan make?

Focus on Language

10. Read the sentences from Vicky and Dan's story. Look at the words in bold. Then answer questions a-f.

- I was taking *the* pill.
- Dan bought *a* pregnancy test. We waited for the result of *the* test together.
- We all talked about it with *a* counsellor. *The* counsellor gave us very good advice.
- My brother is pleased to be *an* uncle.

a. What do we call these words: *a*, *an*, *the*?

b. Which of the words is used to talk about something for the first time?

c. Which word is used to describe what job or role someone has?

d. Which word is used to say that there is only one of something?

e. Which word is used to talk about something that was already mentioned?

f. Which word is used to describe a singular countable noun that starts with a vowel?

11. Complete the text with the correct article: *a*, *an* or *the*.

I'm Clara. I'm (1) _____ High School student and (2) _____ mother. I didn't expect to get pregnant and (3) _____ news was a shock for everyone in my family. My boyfriend wanted to put (4) _____ baby up for adoption, but I wasn't sure. It was (5) _____ enormous decision for me and I'm only 17. Who knows what will happen in (6) _____ future?

Fortunately, I spoke to (7) _____ counsellor to get advice. I'm worried about my studies. We talked about adoption and we agreed it was (8) _____ best option for me. They found (9) _____ married couple to be parents and they desperately wanted (10) _____ child. I thought they were (11) _____ perfect people to look after my baby. Of course, I feel bad about my decision, but I know my child will grow up in (12) _____ kind and loving home.

Say it!

12. Listen and practise pronouncing the articles.

a. I have an aunt and an uncle.
b. Her boyfriend is a great father.
c. Maria had a baby last year.
d. She is taking care of the baby.
e. The idea is to look at all our choices.
f. I knew this was the best option for my child.
g. We looked at all the options.
h. I did the right thing for me.
i. Take control of a situation.
j. The doctor gave us advice about contraception.

Speak

13. Practise a dialogue with a boy / girl at the doctor's. Use the information below.

Boy / Girl	Doctor
Ask for information about contraception for men. Ask for information about contraception for women. Ask about one of the myths about sex (from page 106).	Ask if the boy / girl is in a relationship now or is this for general information. Answer the boy / girl's questions. Explain the myth.

Write

14. Write five *Tips for Teenagers on Pregnancy*. Explain the facts and give advice.
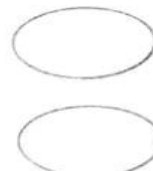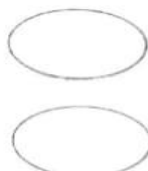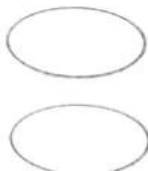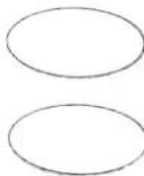
Useful language

Definite and Indefinite articles

- Use *a* or *an* to introduce a singular count noun when it is first mentioned.
  Jessie and her baby are sharing an apartment
- Use *a* or *an* to describe what someone's job is or to describe what someone is.
  Mary was a nurse.
- Use *the* to talk about something that has already been introduced or mentioned.
  Maria had a baby. She is taking care of the baby.
- We use *the* when there is only one of something.
  Maria hasn't seen the baby's father.

109

Speak

Get Ready!

1. a. Look at situations 1-8. Are they describing natural states or human activity?

   a. Why do people damage the environment? What is their motivation?
   b. Which of these problems are easy to solve? Which ones are difficult?

1. 'We can cut down the forest and sell the wood to create hundreds of jobs for local people.'

2. 'The Amazon forest is essential because the trees convert much of the world's CO_2 to oxygen.'

3. 'The river provides clean water for fish, birds and other animals.'

4. 'The waste from the factory has to go somewhere so we put it in the rivers.'

5. 'We use pesticides to protect our apples, grapes and pears. They kill most insects.'

6. 'Bees are essential to pollinate plants and flowers. We cannot replicate their behaviour in an artificial way.'

7. 'Turtles lay their eggs on this beach because there are no predators here.'

8. 'There is a beautiful new hotel next to the beach. Everyone wants to come here on holiday now.'

Focus on Vocabulary

2. a. Match the problems in the box with the correct pictures.

   a. drought
   b. erosion
   c. logging
   d. forest fires
   e. intensive farming
   f. land and water contamination

   b. Listen and check your answers.

62

3. **a.** Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 2.

1. In ... they also often use **genetically modified** animals and plants to increase the amount of food they produce.

2. ... doesn't just damage the forests. It also destroys **animal habitats** so there is nowhere left for wild animals to live.

3. ... are natural events, but they also create large amounts of **smoke**, which has an effect on air pollution.

4. ... happens because people simply throw waste away without recycling it in an appropriate place.

5. During a ..., there is sometimes not enough water for food which can lead to **famine** in extreme cases.

6. The land under our feet can be destroyed by ..., but also by **mining**.

63
🎧 **b.** Listen and check your answers.

c. Translate the words in bold into your language.

Listen 🎧

64
🎧 **4.** Listen to the discussion about humans and nature in a Biology class. Who ...

a. thinks nature is more important?
b. thinks people are more important?
c. gives no preference?

Luisa   Oscar   Catalina

64
🎧 **5.** Listen to the discussion again. What are the missing words?

a. Personally, I'm not worried about ... . If people need more milk, what's wrong with ... cows? It's just not a problem for me.

b. There are other ways of producing enough food. Take pig farming. It produces enormous amounts of ... . That leads to ... once it reaches the rivers.

c. ... is an enormous problem. The forests are disappearing. In some countries they use ... to clear land. Then they use the land for farming and development. I don't agree with this.

6. Work in pairs. Who do you agree with? Luisa, Oscar or Catalina? Why?

Listening Tip

✔ When listening to individuals in a discussion, write the ideas or their arguments next to their names to help you remember who said what.

133

📖 **Read** ●

7. a. Work in groups of three. Student A, read text A. Student B, read text B. Student C, read text C. Copy the table in your notebook and complete it for your text.

Problem	● Cause ●	● Effect ●

b. Tell your partners about your problem. Which one is the worst? Why?

c. Now read all three texts quickly. Did your partners forget any of the information?

B

The food of the future is already here. Scientists have created genetically modified (GM) salmon. The genetic modification results in bigger fish that need less food to grow. It is one solution to the world's growing appetite for seafood. However, protestors are concerned about the innovation. At the moment, the GM fish do not come into contact with rivers or the sea. However, a hurricane could cause an escape of the GM animals into the natural environment. If that happens, the GM fish may destroy the wild salmon population because they are bigger and can compete better for the same food source.

C

The first sign of the crisis was a smell of smoke. At first we thought the smoke was caused by cooking in someone's house. Then we looked out of the window and saw a huge smoke cloud over the mountains. We knew then that we were facing an ecological disaster. The fire led to the destruction of fifteen square kilometres of land in the nature reserve. The tragic thing is that it started so stupidly. Some tourists were having a picnic in the mountains and they started the fire accidentally.

A

What can you do? Our village was always close to the rainforest and we used to see birds and even monkeys running up and down the trees outside our homes. Today there's nothing. A construction company got permission to build several blocks of flats in the area. They cut down all the trees around our village. The disappearance of our local wildlife is a result of the logging. It's crazy. Protecting the forest gives a home to thousands of different species. I used to see hummingbirds outside my front door. I never see any now.

8. Read the sentences from the texts in exercise 7 and classify the expressions in bold. Complete the table.

a. The genetic modification **results in** bigger fish.

b. A hurricane could **cause** an escape of the GM animals.

c. The disappearance of our local wildlife is a **result of** the logging.

d. Protecting the forest **gives** a home to thousands of different species.

e. At first we thought the smoke **was caused by** cooking in someone's house.

f. The fire **led to** the destruction of 15 square kilometres of land.

Cause → Effect:	Effect → Cause ●
results in	

Glossary

- hummingbird: *colibri*
- nature reserve: *reserve natural*

9. Complete the following sentences using a cause or effect expression.

a. Water contamination ... mining for gold.

b. Quite often, forest fires ... human activities.

c. Genetically modifying foods can ... human illness.

d. A drought ... the death of many wild animals.

e. Creating nature reserves ... wildlife some protection.

f. The landslide ... coastal erosion.

Speak

10. a. Work in pairs. How many animals from your country can you think of? Make a list.

dogs, pigs, hummingbirds, ...

b. Put the animals into three groups:

Pets	dogs, ...
Farm animals	pigs, ...
Wild animals	hummingbirds, ...

11. Look at the groups of animals. Answer the questions.

a. Have you ever seen any of these animals?

b. Do you think these animals are common or rare?

c. Are there any environmental problems connected with these animals? What are they?

Write

12. Read the guide to using Twitter. Then decide if these hashtags below are good or bad. What kind of people would look for these hashtags?

How to use Twitter

One way to raise awareness of something you believe in is to write a tweet on Twitter. Tweets are only 140 characters, including the hashtag (the word preceded by the hash character #). In English, this means that the average tweet contains ten-eleven words.

Hashtags allow anyone in the world to read your message. For example, people who are interested in cars might follow the hashtag #cars and read all tweets on that topic.

Be careful your hashtag is not ambiguous, however. For example, is #apple talking about the fruit or the IT company?

#animals
#Amazon
#Colombia
#environment
#fish
#geneticallymodifiedfoods
#gold
#help
#nature
#salmon

13. Write a tweet in English about an environmental subject. Write ten-eleven words. Include a hashtag. Then post them on the board.
Which one is the most effective?
Which one gives the most information?
Which one has the best hashtag?