

<b>Docente:</b> Johann Sebastián Garcés T.	<b>Área / Asignatura:</b> Inglés	<b>Grado:</b> 11°
<b>Período:</b> : 02	<b>Fecha:</b> AUGUST _____	<b>Nombre Estudiante</b>

Indicadores de Desempeños a superar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li></li></ul>
Criterios de Evaluación
Presentación del taller: 30% Sustentación escrita u oral: 70%

Actividades a realizar
<p><b><u>Se debe buscar todo el vocabulario desconocido y contestar en inglés de manera correcta y completa.</u></b></p> <p><b>PRESET AND PAST PERFECT</b></p> <p><b>Complete the sentences below with the correct tense of the verb in brackets : present perfect or past perfect, simple or continuous form.</b></p> <p>1) I'm ready to go now. I _____ (finish) my homework.</p> <p>2) My mother was furious when she saw that the dog _____ (eat) the meat!</p> <p>3) Pedro _____ (attend) English classes for the last two years.</p> <p>4) You're doing well. How many pages _____ (write) so far?</p> <p>5) David was tired because he _____ (paint) the house all day.</p> <p>6) It is Maria's first job. She _____ never _____ (work) before.</p> <p>7) Tony arrived late. Sophie _____ (wait) for nearly half an hour.</p> <p>8) The doctor was annoyed because Charlie _____ (forget) his appointment.</p> <p>9) Eva must be ready for the exam now. She _____ (revise) for weeks!</p> <p>10) Alex didn't go to the cinema because he _____ (see) the film already.</p> <p><b>Complete with Past Perfect Tense</b></p> <p>1. When I went to the car park, I found that my car _____ .(to steal)</p> <p>2. John _____ in Paris for 4 years before he could speak French fluently. (to live)</p>

**INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA SANTA ELENA**

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**Gestión Académica y Pedagógica  
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Código: FR-GAP-28

Versión: 1

Hoja: 2 de 9

Fecha: Abril de 2018

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ English for 5 years now. (to learn)
4. The locals were amazed because they \_\_\_\_\_ a horse before. (never, to see)
5. They wouldn't let him in because he \_\_\_\_\_ his membership card. (to forget)
6. They said : 'You can't come in because you \_\_\_\_\_ your membership card.' (to forget)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the new film by Spike Lee? (you, to see)
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of champagne by the time the party ended. (to drink)
9. They were angry because they \_\_\_\_\_ for too long. (to wait)

**MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST****COMPREENSIÓN DE TEXTOS**

1 - 3

Many major cities in the world today have large populations of people who have recently arrived; they have emigrated from other countries. Perhaps you, too, have left a familiar place to come to a new city or a new country. Or you may live in a city where there are large numbers of newcomers. Adapting to a new place forces people to seek out new friends, face new problems, and often learn a new language.

1. The underlined word who is related to
  - A. cities.
  - B. people.
  - C. major.
  - D. countries.
2. The underlined words seek out can be replaced by
  - A. give up.
  - B. look for.
  - C. take care.
  - D. find out.
3. According to the text,
  - A. people are forced to leave their native countries.
  - B. major cities of the world have received many visitors.
  - C. people have immigrated to other countries due to overpopulation.
  - D. living in a new place implies many changes for immigrants.

4 - 6

People are living longer in the United States. As a result, more and more middle aged adults are becoming caretakers of their aging parents. When their parents can no longer care for themselves, these adults stay at home to care for them in much the same way they cared for their own children. Playing the role of "parent sitter" is quite difficult and frustrating. For example, an aging parent may become blind. No longer able to see, the old person needs his or her children to perform many every day jobs. Another example is the parent who becomes brain damaged during the aging process. Natural roles are then reversed, as children are forced to care for their parents as if their parents were children.

4. The underlined words middle aged can be replaced by
  - A. very young people.
  - B. ancient people.

- C. very old people.
- D. people in their 50's.

5. According to the text, the underlined words "parent sitter" refer to a person who
- A. takes care of his/her father or mother.
  - B. loves and works for his/her family.
  - C. looks after his/her children.
  - D. likes helping his/her relatives.

6. The main idea of this text is:
- A. Sons and daughters take care of their parents because of longevity.
  - B. Children do not like to take care of their parents.
  - C. The natural roles of parents and children have changed throughout history.
  - D. Parents stay at home to take care of their children.

7 - 9

The United States is now becoming a non-smoking society. Across the country, hundreds of towns and cities, and even entire states, are passing strict laws to control the sale and use of cigarettes. In New York, for example, smoking is illegal in public buildings, hospitals, schools, banks, stores, movie theaters, taxi-cabs, and restrooms, to name a few places. In addition, smoking is prohibited anywhere in the U.S. on airline flights that last two hours or less. And now many private companies have also made rules prohibiting cigarette smoking. At least 40% of American companies restrict smoking by their employees. Company policies are mostly of three kinds: they prohibit smoking by employees when they are working, they hire only non-smokers, or they force workers who smoke to quit smoking.

7. The underlined sentence they force workers who smoke to quit smoking means that
- A. workers are hired because they smoke.
  - B. workers have to give up smoking if they want to continue working.
  - C. workers are required to smoke if they want to continue working.
  - D. workers are fired because they smoke.

8. According to the text, we can infer that
- A. none of the company policies ban smoking.
  - B. all of the company policies ban smokers.
  - C. the first policy bans smoking, and the other two, ban smokers.
  - D. the first and second policies ban smokers, and the last one bans smoking.

9. According to the text, the author's intention is to
- A. describe how the U.S. is regulating smoking.
  - B. promote discrimination against smokers in the U.S.
  - C. protest against people who smoke in the U.S.
  - D. show how smokers can quit smoking in the U.S.

10 - 12

We owe our nation's state park system to one of the world's most recognizable landmarks -Niagara Falls. By 1880, a ring of industrial sites and man-made attractions had so completely choked off public access to the falls that the only views from American soil were on private land. News of Niagara's plight spread when a group of artists and politicians spearheaded a campaign to buy back the land, creating a preserve. Finally in 1885, after six years of legislative wrangling, New York Governor David B. Hill dedicated the famous landmark "free to mankind", and our state park system was born. America's parks really took off in the 1930's when the country was booming with public works projects. The Civilian Conservation Corps built camps and trails that gave Americans access to the outdoors. Now, there are more than 5.000 state parks, nearly ninety-five times the number of national parks. That means at least a few per state, or a short drive for most families.

10. The underlined expression choked off can be replaced by

- A. suspended.
- B. increased.
- C. promoted.
- D. eliminated.

11. The underlined sentence America's parks really took off in the 1930's, when the country was booming with public works projects means that

- A. America's parks were destroyed in the 1930's because of the increase of public works projects.
- B. America's parks began to emerge in the 1930's due to the decrease of public works projects.
- C. public works projects increased because of the beginning of America's parks in the 1930's.
- D. public works projects encouraged the beginning of America's parks in the 1930's.

12. The title of the text could be

- A. The history of America's state parks
- B. How were America's national parks born?
- C. Why visit America's state parks?
- D. A guide to America's national parks

13 - 15 Folk Music

The drum music of Western Africa played an important role in communicating over long distances. Drummers used tone and rhythm to send messages from village to village. Therefore, it was easy for people to get in contact with each other. In Japan, a special type of music called Koto music had a different use. Musicians played the Koto to accompany classical plays. One kind of music that was typical in Arabian countries was the Huda. It had a special rhythm, which imitated the rhythm of a camel's walk. Experts believe that Arabs thought this music would keep them safe from spirits in the desert.

13. The underlined word Therefore can be replaced by

- A. In the same way.
- B. On the other hand.
- C. As a result.
- D. That is.

14. The underlined expression, a different use, establishes a relationship of contrast with

- A. the use of rhythm in Arabian music.
- B. Koto music to accompany plays.
- C. folk music for telling stories and poetry.
- D. the role of drum music for Africans.

15. The conclusion of this text could be:

- A. Music had more purposes than just entertainment in the past.
- B. Folk music was very important in Africa and India.
- C. Folk music started with drums as its main instrument during the last decade.
- D. Music has evolved differently in different cultures.

16 - 18

Meteorologists are scientists who study the weather and make weather predictions. In order to make a successful reading, meteorologists must take a lot of things into consideration. In fact, the data required are collected several times a day from different sources all over the world. To gather this information, special types of instruments are used. These data are of course valuable to everybody since the reports and warnings that meteorologists give are usually reliable. Failing to take their advice could, in some cases, be a matter of life or death.

16. The underlined word valuable can be replaced with

- A. expensive.
- B. useless.
- C. necessary.

D. useful.

17. The underlined expression usually reliable supports one of the following ideas:

- A. Weather information is generally accurate.
- B. Meteorologists read very successfully.
- C. Meteorologists work really hard.
- D. Weather information is rarely precise.

18. The underlined sentence, Failing to take their advice could, in some cases, be a matter of life or death,

communicates the idea that

- A. meteorologists. observations are sometimes right.
- B. it is necessary to ignore scientists. recommendations.
- C. it is prudent to pay attention to meteorologists. suggestions.
- D. scientists. directions are usually inefficient.

19 – 21 Zoos

Zoos are basically designed for human entertainment. People can learn little or nothing from seeing poor undignified animals forced to go round and round in cages. Tests have shown that penned-up animals suffer high levels of stress and boredom not to mention physical harm. Those who claim that zoos prevent the extinction of endangered species should ask themselves whether it is really preferable for them to live in such a demeaning and artificial environment than not to live at all.

19. From the underlined sentence people can learn little or nothing from seeing poor undignified animals forced to go round and round in cages, we can conclude that

- A. animals cannot teach us anything about themselves.
- B. people are wasting their time, if they visit zoos in order to learn about animals.
- C. visiting zoos can be a really enriching experience.
- D. people who do not know anything about animals can visit zoos to learn about them.

20. Based on the text, the author uses the underlined word demeaning to communicate that animals

- A. live in comfortable conditions.
- B. deserve respect.
- C. have a life of pleasure.
- D. prefer to live in zoos.

21. The intention of the author in this article is to

- A. describe the life of animals in zoos.
- B. advise animals about their poor conditions.
- C. invite people to visit as many zoos as possible.
- D. make people reflect on the life of animals in a zoo.

**VERBS TO COMPLETE, Infinitivo Pasado Participio O Traducción**

**Infinitivo - Pasado - Participio -Traducción**

fall ..... caer(se)

say said .....

..... threw ..... lanzar

..... stood stood .....

..... rose ..... levantarse

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pay ..... pagar  
..... lent ..... prestar  
shoot shot .....  
..... bought ..... comprar  
arise arose .....  
have ..... haber, tener  
bring ..... traer  
..... cost ..... costar  
..... broke ..... romper  
..... ran ..... correr  
..... caught caught .....  
..... ate ..... comer  
weep wept .....  
..... thought ..... pensar  
deal dealt .....  
forgive ..... perdonar  
..... knew known .....  
..... spoilt spoilt .....  
burn ..... quemar(se)  
..... lay ..... echarse  
bind bound .....  
bid ..... pujar  
..... awoke awoken .....  
sweep ..... barrer  
..... drank drunk .....  
..... held held .....  
..... cut ..... cortar  
..... bet bet .....  
..... flew ..... volar  
make made .....  
..... wore ..... llevar (puesto)  
..... stung ..... picar  
..... cast ..... tirar  
..... withdrew withdrawn .....

tear ..... romper(se)

leave ..... dejar

creep ..... arrastrar

undergo underwent .....

ring rang .....

blow ..... soplar

..... sawed sawn .....

..... wound wound .....

..... sold sold .....

wake woke .....

..... laid ..... poner

..... bent ..... doblar(se)

find ..... encontrar

send ..... enviar

..... bred bred .....

..... did done .....

flee fled .....

hang ..... colgar

swing swung .....

hit hit .....

..... won ..... ganar

..... smelt smelt .....

..... burst burst .....

teach taught .....

..... gave ..... dar

shrink ..... encoger(se)

spill spilt .....

..... fed fed .....

light lit .....

get ..... conseguir

..... spoke spoken .....

weave wove .....

..... slept ..... dormir

..... shut shut .....

..... forbade ..... prohibir

learn learnt .....

..... set set .....

overcome overcame .....

..... sowed sown .....

..... bore borne .....

..... strove ..... esforzarse

..... sat ..... sentar(se)

feel ..... sentirse

speed sped .....

..... drew ..... dibujar

upset ..... afligir

..... led ..... llevar

..... chose chosen .....

write ..... escribir

..... read ..... leer

become became .....

..... drove ..... conducir

..... lost ..... perder

..... sang ..... cantar

..... sought sought .....

..... told told .....

steal ..... robar

..... grew grown .....

fight fought .....

kneel knelt .....

stick ..... pegar(se)

..... swore sworn .....

..... froze ..... helar(se)

..... leapt leapt .....

**READING COMPREHENSION, THE BARREL OF AMONTILLADO**

- 1. What's the main idea of the book?
- 2. Write something interesting for you about the book:
- 3. What's a secondary idea of the book?



- 4. Who are the characters and scenarios of the story.
- 5. Write 30 words you learned of the book (unknown vocabulary)

**VIDEO, YOUR LIFE PROJECT (COMPLETE WITH POSTER)**

You are going to make a presentation about the project you are building for your future. The idea of this activity is to show your purposes and expectations you have for your life and how are you working for accomplish them.

Direccctions:

- 1. You must speak in English, slow and clear (you can help yourself by reading, but not just read)
- 2. Perform your dream job.
- 3. You have to talk about:
  - Icfes exam
  - School goals
  - My career – studies
  - Your dream Job
  - Family
  - Future Plans
  - General Dreams+
- 4. Have a Poster with some information or images about your project life.
- 5. You can create some scenarios.... Be as creative as you can, just to show all you are aspiring to do

**LA PRESENTACIÓN DE TODO EL TRABAJO, SU SOLUCIÓN, DEBE SER A MANO EN HOJAS DE BLOCK TAMAÑO CARTA Y DEBE CUMPLIR CON LAS NORMAS DE PRESENTACIÓN DE UN TRABAJO ESCRITO, CONTENIDO PORTADA, MÁRGENES, TÍTULOS RESALTADOS, LETRA LEGIBLE (PROPIA), ETC. Y EL DESARROLLO DEL MISMO DEBE SER COHERENTE Y COMPLETO. SE DEBE BUSCAR TODO EL VOCABULARIO DESCONOCIDO,**

**SE DEBE ESTUDIAR ESTE TALLER PARA LA PRESENTACIÓN DE LA EVALUACIÓN ORAL Y ESCRITA.**