
	INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA HECTOR ABAD GOMEZ			
	Proceso: CURRICULAR		Código	
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ASIGNATURA /ÁREA	INGLÉS	GRADO:	9	
PERÍODO 2	DOCENTE RUBIELA R L	AÑO:	2017	
NOMBRE DEL ESTUDIANTE	PLAN DE MEJORAMIENTO			

LOGROS /COMPETENCIAS:

ACTIVIDADES PRÁCTICAS A DESARROLLAR

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SCHOOL VIOLENCE

Factors contributing to school violence are numerous, complex, and mostly community-related. For example, teachers perceive that the major factors contributing to student violence are lack of parental supervision at home (71 percent), lack of family involvement with the school (66 percent), and exposure to violence in the mass media (55 percent) (The Americans Teacher, 1993). Teachers also believe that certain types of parenting produce children who contribute to school violence.

American's children are exposed to a steady diet of verbal and physical violence that begins early and continues throughout their lives. Numerous reports have cited the fact that children in the U.S. spend more time watching television than attending school. Most of what children watch, including cartoons, is unsupervised and much of it is filled with scene after scene of unadulterated sex and violence. All too often children who behave violently are themselves victims of an overdose of violence.

In too many communities, children constantly send signals that they feel isolated from and maligned by society. These feelings know no geographic, social, or economic boundaries. Increasingly, many youth come from communities where the vast majority of the experiences to which they have been exposed have been hostile. They have had to fight to simply survive. These young men and women are filled with rage and a sense of rejection and, as a result, do not believe that they owe society anything.

At the same time, an increasing number of students who have not grown up in mean, hostile environments are involved in acts of violence. They often cite boredom or the excitement of control as reasons for their actions. It is difficult to understand their rebellion against society.

Responde las siguientes preguntas de acuerdo con el texto anterior:

- What is the article talking about?
 - Violence
 - School violence
 - Television violence
 - Children
- Which of these factor are not related with the topic:
 - Complex
 - Community-related
 - Wonderful
 - Numerous
- How many percent think violence begins at home?

- a. Seven percent
 - b. Seventeen percent
 - c. Seventy one percent
 - d. Seventy percent
4. Who are exposed to verbal violence?
- a. Parents
 - b. Children
 - c. Teachers
 - d. Old people
5. Where do children spend most of their time?
- a. At home
 - b. In the school
 - c. At the library
 - d. Watching television
6. Hostile means:
- a. Violence
 - b. Sharing
 - c. Force
 - d. Control
7. What the author says about rebellion against society
- a. It is difficult to understand
 - b. It is easy to understand
 - c. It is not a big problem
 - d. It is not his business
8. Which of these factors are related with the school violence?
- a. Lack of parental supervision at home
 - b. Teacher school
 - c. Children watch television
 - d. Seven percent
9. Teachers perceive that the major factors contributing to student violence are:
- a. Watching television
 - b. Big problem
 - c. Lack of parental supervision at home
 - d. Bad friends
10. Which of these factors is related with the topic
- a. Wonderful
 - b. Listen to music
 - c. Watch TV

d. violence

METODOLOGÍA

Presentación y sustentación del trabajo.

RECURSOS

Fotocopias, libros, internet y diccionarios.

OBSERVACIONES:

Diálogo y acuerdo con el docente.

FECHA DE ENTREGA Y PRESENTACIÓN
DE RECUPERACIÓN
LA ASIGNADA POR LA INSTITUCIÓN Y
ACORDADA CON EL ESTUDIANTE

FECHA DE SUSTENTACIÓN Y/O EVALUACIÓN
Acordada con el estudiante

NOMBRE DEL EDUCADOR(A)
RUBIELA R L.

FIRMA DEL EDUCADOR(A)

FIRMA DEL ESTUDIANTE

FIRMA DEL PADRE DE FAMILIA