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SECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN MUNICIPAL DE PALMIRA
"INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA "DE ROZO"
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GUÍA DE APRENDIZAJE No.03

Grado:	NOVENO
Área o asignatura:	LENGUA EXTRANJERA INGLES
Periodo comprendido:	1 al 15 de Julio del 2020
Fecha de entrega:	
Nombre del estudiante:	
Nombre del docente:	Gladys Carvajal Duque - gcarvajal@iederozo.edu.co
Objetivo de aprendizaje y/o DBA:	Reconoce información específica en textos cortos escritos sobre temas de interés general.

INTRODUCCIÓN



En esta guía vas a realizar una serie de ejercicios tipo pruebas saber con el fin de irte preparando para las pruebas de estado y otorgarte herramientas para mejorar tu desempeño académico.

¿Qué voy a aprender?



Contestar diferentes tipos de preguntas, a saber:

- ✓ Interpretación de imágenes
- ✓ Comprensión de textos
- ✓ Construcción de párrafos
- ✓ Situaciones comunicativas



Lo que estoy aprendiendo

Interpretación de imágenes. En este ejercicio, debes observar detalladamente la imagen y luego seleccionar la frase que describe mejor lo que esta sucediendo. Ejemplo;

Michel is cooking in the kitchen



According to the picture, Michael's mother is
A. giving him directions about making a pizza.
B. complaining because the kitchen is untidy.
C. scolding him because the pizza is burning.
D. advising him about tidying the kitchen up quickly

¿Cuál crees es la frase correcta? A? B? C? D?

Pues bien la respuesta correcta es C. Acertaste?

Construcción de Párrafos. En este ejercicio, se presenta un texto con varios espacios numerados, cada uno de los cuales corresponde a la respuesta de una pregunta. Se debe elegir la opción correcta para cada espacio entre cuatro (4) opciones de respuesta para cada pregunta. Ejemplo:

The happiest person in England today is a professional, married man 1 _____ lives in the southern part of the country. He owns a comfortable house and 2 _____ two cars. He has a steady job in an office in London. 3 _____ a hard day at work, he relaxes in front of the television and watches a video with his two children.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
| A. which | A, has | A. Then |
| B. whose | B. having | B. Later |
| C. where | C, have | C, After |
| D. who | D. had | D. Next |

Respuestas: 1) D 2) A 3) C

Comprensión de Textos En esta prueba, se presenta un texto escrito y a partir de éste debes responder una serie de preguntas basadas en la comprensión del texto o párrafo pertinente. Ejemplo:

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.

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.

¿Cuál es la respuesta? A? B? C? D?

Si seleccionaste la A, es correcto.

Situaciones Comunicativas: En esta prueba se presenta una conversación que contiene lo dicho por el interlocutor y de 4 opciones de respuesta entre las cuales se encuentra lo que el interlocutor 2 diría en relación con el enunciado. Ejemplo:

Julia is at a shopping center with a friend. She is buying a jacket.

Julia: How much is it?

Fred: 500 dollars.

Julia: O.K. Just a moment, please. (She opens her handbag.) Oh no! I can't find my credit card.

Fred: Are you sure you brought it with you?

Julia: Yes. _____

Fred: Well, why don't you go to the information stand?

- A. I can't believe it!
- B. Have you seen it?
- C. Don't laugh at me!
- D. What should I do?

Respuesta: D. Acertaste?



Practico lo que aprendí.

A. Interpretación de imágenes

1. Judy was in a department store. These are some of the objects that she bought:



These objects are made of:

- A. steel, leather, and wood.
- B. steel, silk, and wood.
- C. wood, leather, and silver.
- D. steel, cotton, and leather.

2. Mike is cooking dinner



He might be:

- A. crying because he cut his finger.
- B. shouting because the food burnt.
- C. moaning because he burnt his finger.
- D. screaming because the dog bit his finger.

3. Bob and Paula are canoeing.



According to the picture, they are

- A. concerned.
- B. confused.
- C. bored.
- D. frightened.

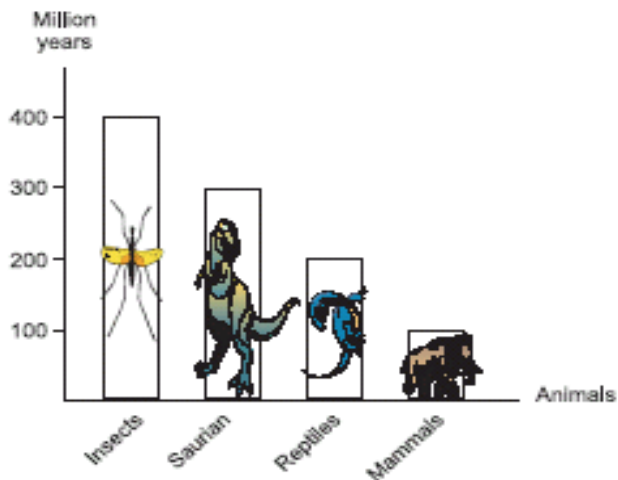
4. Jenny bought these Christmas gifts for her mother.



According to the picture, these gifts are made of

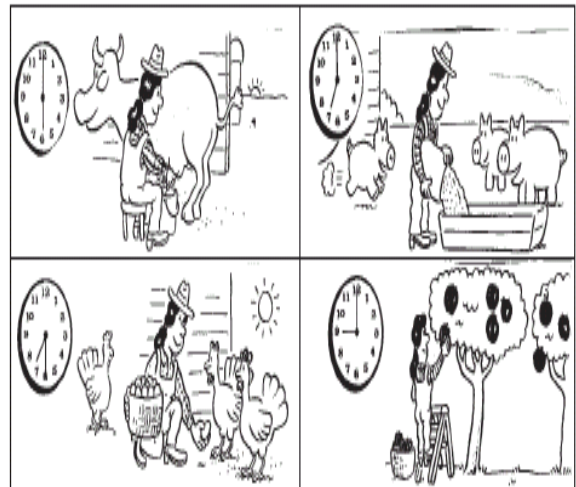
- A. nylon.
- B. leather.
- C. cloth.
- D. clay.

5. According to the graph



- A. 300 million years ago the type of animal life that existed on earth was mammals.
- B. reptiles were the predominant animals for 300-400 million years.
- C. the most recent type of animal life that has existed on earth is the saurian.
- D. 400 million years ago, insects were the only living species.

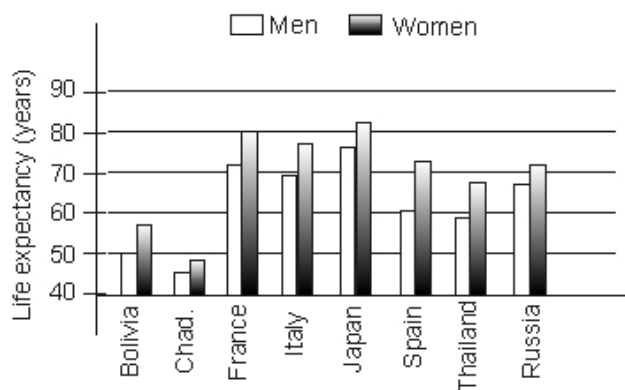
6. This is a typical day on a Colombian farm.



According to the clock, the woman

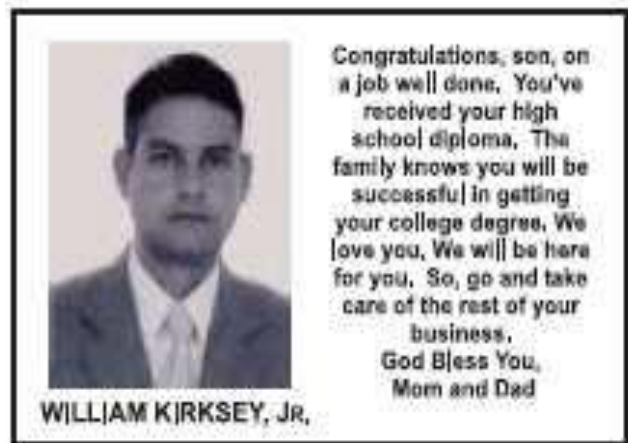
- A. gathered the eggs and after that fed the pigs.
- B. picked the oranges before milking the cow.
- C. milked the cow before feeding the pigs.
- D. gathered the eggs after picking the oranges.

7. According to the graph,



- A. people in France have the highest life expectancy.
- B. the average lifespan in Russia is at least 80 years.
- C. people in Chad almost never reach age 50.
- D. people from Spain and Italy have the same life expectancy.

8. Rosaura is in the living room reading a newspaper



According to the information in the box, she is reading

- A. a personal ad.
- B. an editorial.
- C. a classified ad.
- D. an advertisement.

B. *Comprensión de textos*

❖ 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, taxicabs, 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.**

9. 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.

10. 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.
- E.

11. 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.

❖ A few years ago, scientists videotaped mothers' reactions to young babies. They needed a baby for their research. Although it was a boy, they dressed it in pink. They then gave it to several mothers to hold. Because the baby was dressed in pink, **everyone praised its appearance** and said things like, "There's a pretty girl". When the baby made a noise, or moved, they tried to calm it down by saying, "Stop crying, darling". The scientists then dressed the same baby in blue. In spite of the fact that it was the same baby, the mothers' reactions were completely different. This time they said things like, "What a big strong boy!" When the baby moved or made a loud noise, they laughed and encouraged it, saying, "Listen to that shout! What strong lungs!" Although the baby's size hadn't changed and the cries were identical, mothers reacted differently to the baby in blue.

12. The underlined sentence, everyone praised its appearance, means the same as:

- A. People criticized the boy's looks.
- B. People expressed positive feelings about the baby's physical aspect.
- C. People censured the boy's clothes.
- D. People demonstrated negative attitudes towards the baby's actions.

13. According to the two types of reactions that the mothers showed, we can state that;

- A. If the mothers thought the baby was a boy, they talked to him softly.
- B. If the baby boy cried, the mothers were very rude.
- C. If the mothers thought the baby was a girl, they talked to her energetically.
- D. If the baby girl cried, the mothers were very gentle.

14. Based on the context, we can say that;

- A. People's behavior towards babies is influenced by colors.
- B. There is a strong natural relationship between color and a child's sex.
- C. Babies' behavior depends on the color they are wearing.
- D. There's a poor association between a baby's actions and the mother's reactions.

❖ No matter what you may think and contrary to popular belief, pasta is not an Italian invention, but a Chinese one. It is said that Marco Polo, the explorer, learned the recipe for pasta from the Chinese and brought it to Italy. Nowadays, pasta is the most important food in Italy. It is served as a **starter** to every meal. It is not only popular in Italy but also in other countries where it is served with different sauces. There are so many that even the most demanding eaters are sure to find something they like.

15. According to the context, the underlined word **starter** means;

- A. someone who begins something.
- B. sweet food eaten at the end of a meal.
- C. something that begins an activity.
- D. food served as the first part of a meal.

16. The intention of the first paragraph of the text is

- A. to correct the idea people have about the origin of pasta.
- B. to explain how people all over the world eat pasta
- C. to compare different types of sauces used with pasta.
- D. to support the traditional concept we have about pasta.

17. The text suggests that thanks to:

- A. Marco Polo, the Chinese know how to sell pasta.
- B. China, people know how to cook pasta.
- C. Marco Polo, the Italians know how to make pasta.
- D. Italy, the world knows how to eat pasta.

❖ A tramp was sleeping on a park bench late at night. A man and woman went past. One of them tapped him on the shoulder and asked, "Excuse me! What's the time?". The tramp was very annoyed at being woken up. "I don't know!", he said angrily. "I don't have a watch". And he went back to sleep. Sometime later another man who was passing by, woke the tramp up and said, "I'm sorry to bother you, but I wonder if you could tell me what time it is". Again the tramp said that he didn't know. By now he was very irritated so he got a pen and a piece of paper and wrote "**I DON'T KNOW WHAT THE TIME IS**" on **it**, and went back to sleep. Half an hour later, a policeman went by. **He read the sign, woke the tramp up and said: "It's 2:30, sir"**.

18. Based on the text, we can conclude that

- A. it was an unlucky night for the man.
- B. the man should have had a watch.
- C. the man was finally able to sleep well.
- D. it was a lucky day for the man.

19. The underlined word **it** refers to:

- A. the watch.
- B. the park bench.
- C. the piece of paper.
- D. the pen.

20. The underlined sentence "**He read the sign, woke the tramp up and said: "It's 2:30, sir"**", implies that the policeman

- A. hated people who sleep on park benches.
- B. didn't want the man to stay there anymore
- C. wanted to start a conversation with the man.
- D. Thought the tramp wanted to know the time

C. CONSTRUCCIÓN DE PÁRRAFOS

❖ The belief that all snakes are poisonous is wrong. Of the 3,000 or so species of snakes that have been classified, 400 are dangerous and only a few are deadly. 21 do snakes bite? It is a defense mechanism to 22 themselves. Another reason is to kill 23 prey, if they are to live. In general, snakes will not bite unless there is a disturbance of some sort.

21.

- A. When
- B. What
- C. How
- D. Why

22.

- A. Attack
- B. Protect
- C. Affect
- D. Prevent

23.

- A. their
- B. yours
- C. your
- D. theirs

❖ Matter is the name given to everything 24 has weight and 25 space. It may usually be detected by the senses of touch, sight 26 smell. Matter may exist in three states: solid, liquid and gas.

24.

- A. what
- B. where
- C. who
- D. which

25.

- A. occupied
- B. occupies
- C. occupying
- D. occupy

26.

- A. or
- B. by
- C. of
- D. nor

❖ Japanese couples 27 a list of wedding presents; friends and relatives are expected to give cash instead. During a typical Shinto ceremony, the bride 28 a kimono and only the relatives of the bride and groom 29 .. attend the actual ceremony.

27.

- A. Have
- B. don't have
- C. had
- D. didn't have

28.

- A. Carries
- B. Takes
- C. Wears
- D. Brings

29.

- A. Never
- B. Rarely
- C. Ever
- D. usually

❖ Amy Johnson is from England and she is known for being the first woman pilot to fly to Australia.

1. and she became the first woman pilot to fly to Australia.
2. when she was still a school girl.
3. There, she was taught how to service planes
4. Amy Johnson joined the London Aeroplane Club

A. 3,2,4,1

B. 2,4,1,3

C. 4,2,3,1

D. 4,1,2,3

D. Situaciones comunicativas

31.

Alan is in his bedroom when his mother arrives.

Mother: What are you doing, Alan?

Alan: I'm listening to music.

Mother: You have Math and German tests tomorrow.

Alan: I know _____ Math is easy, and I'm listening to a German song.

Mother: Al!

- A. I really have to study.
- B. Anyway, I don't like exams.
- C. But I don't need to study.
- D. I think exams are difficult.

32.

Maggie and Anna live in an apartment and they have a dog as a pet. It's Sunday morning and they are in their apartment.

Maggie: I'm bored.

Anna: Well, it's a lovely day. Why don't we take the dog for a walk?

Maggie: I'm too tired.

Anna: You need to go out! _____

Maggie: Oh no! I'd prefer doing anything but going out.

- A. Let's go shopping!
- B. How awful for you!
- C. What about watching TV?
- D. Try not to worry.

33.

Who's that girl?

- A. Yes, she is
- B. That's right
- C. My sister

34,

Are you OK?

- A. Yes, inside.
- B. Yes, please.
- C. Yes, I am.

35.

I've got a pain.

- A. Where is it?
- B. Why is it?
- C. When is it?

36.

Is your mother home?

- A. I don't know.
- B. That's fine.
- C. She's a nurse.

37.

Why don't we go to the cinema?

- A. We don't.
- B. Sure, why not?
- C. It's fine.

38.

How would you like your steak?

- A. It's nice.
- B. Not really.
- C. Well cooked

39.

Do you know Martha?

- A. Who
- B. Which
- C. How

40.

What do you think of the teacher?

- A. Great school!
- B. I think so
- C. I love his class



Cómo sé que aprendí?

Recuerda que la resolución de todas las actividades las debes realizar en tu cuaderno **con letra legible** y sin tachones. Una vez finalizadas las actividades toma fotos que sean claras y envíamelas a mi correo electrónico gcarvajal@iederozo.edu.co o en su defecto al Classroom.

Si no tienes conectividad y no puedes enviarme las actividades a mi correo electrónico por favor házmelo saber por medio de tu director de grupo. Juntos encontraremos la forma de poder enviar la guía resuelta.



¿Qué aprendí?

Ahora vas a reflexionar respecto a cómo te sentiste y qué tanto aprendiste en el desarrollo de esta guía.

En tu cuaderno escribe las conclusiones a las que llegaste ¡Debes de ser muy sincero!

1. ¿Qué fue lo que más te causó dificultad al resolver las actividades de la guía?
2. ¿Por qué crees que te causó dificultad?
3. ¿Qué fue lo que te pareció más fácil de la guía?
4. ¿Qué crees que puedes hacer en la próxima guía para que entiendas mejor lo que se te propone?