



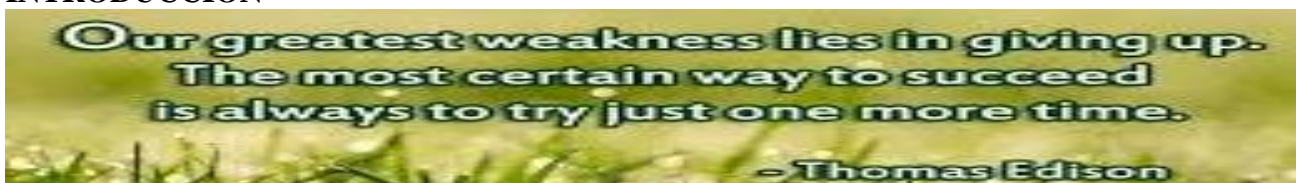
REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA
SECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN MUNICIPAL DE
PALMIRA
“INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA “DE ROZO”
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2.017

INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

GUÍA DE APRENDIZAJE No. 3

ÁREA O ASIGNATURA:	INGLÉS
NOMBRE DE LA GUIA(S):	Guía No.3: COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA LITERAL
DURACIÓN (MES)	1° ABRIL 1° DE MAYO 2021
DOCENTE(S):	Neyda Ruiz C. Roger Mercado.
GRADO:	DÉCIMO(10°)
PERIODO:	Uno
OBJETIVO DE APRENDIZAJE y/o DBA:	Comprender el sentido general del texto, aunque no entienda todas las palabras.

INTRODUCCIÓN



En la presente guía se retomarán las partes de la prueba saber que ya se vieron en la guía 1 y 2 a modo de refuerzo.

¿Qué voy a aprender?



A continuación, le recuerdo apreciado estudiante que en la guía N° 1 se tocó la parte lexical de la prueba Evaluar para Avanzar. En estas preguntas que responderá se medirá su conocimiento del vocabulario cotidiano y su capacidad de relacionarlo con la oración que describe el significado de una de esas palabras. Usted debe elegir la opción que mejor se

relacione con las descripciones de la columna de la izquierda. Siempre habrá más opciones de respuesta (7/8) que descripciones (5) por lo que siempre sobrarán dos opciones. Además, repasaré las estrategias para resolver la lectura de comprensión gramatical a través de lecturas, también se introducirá la estrategia de comprensión de lectura literal.

¿Cómo responder este tipo de preguntas?

1. Lea cuidadosamente la categoría de vocabulario.
2. Lea rápidamente las oraciones con las que debe relacionar las palabras de la derecha.
3. Asocie la descripción con las palabras que conoce.
4. En las opciones que no conoce subraye la acción/verbo o sustantivo clave, adjetivos, preposiciones, conectores si los hay.

En este ejemplo de parte 1, las definiciones pertenecen a objetos que se emplean en el disfrute del tiempo libre.

En la pregunta 83, se describe un objeto que se usa para ver videos

0. It is what you get the most in a library. Respuesta: O. A B C D E F G H

83. You use this to watch videos.

84. You can read exciting stories that have many drawings in its pages.

85. People go to the cinema to see it.

86. People use it to find an address.

87. People need this to go inside some places.

A. Book
B. CD
C. Comics
D. DVD
E. E-mail
F. Film
G. Map
H. Ticket

Activa Windows
Ve a Configuración

Esta definición se refiere a la opción "DVD". Ninguna otra opción se ajusta a esta descripción.

Solucione las opciones 84, 85, 86, 87.

Conocimiento Comunicativo

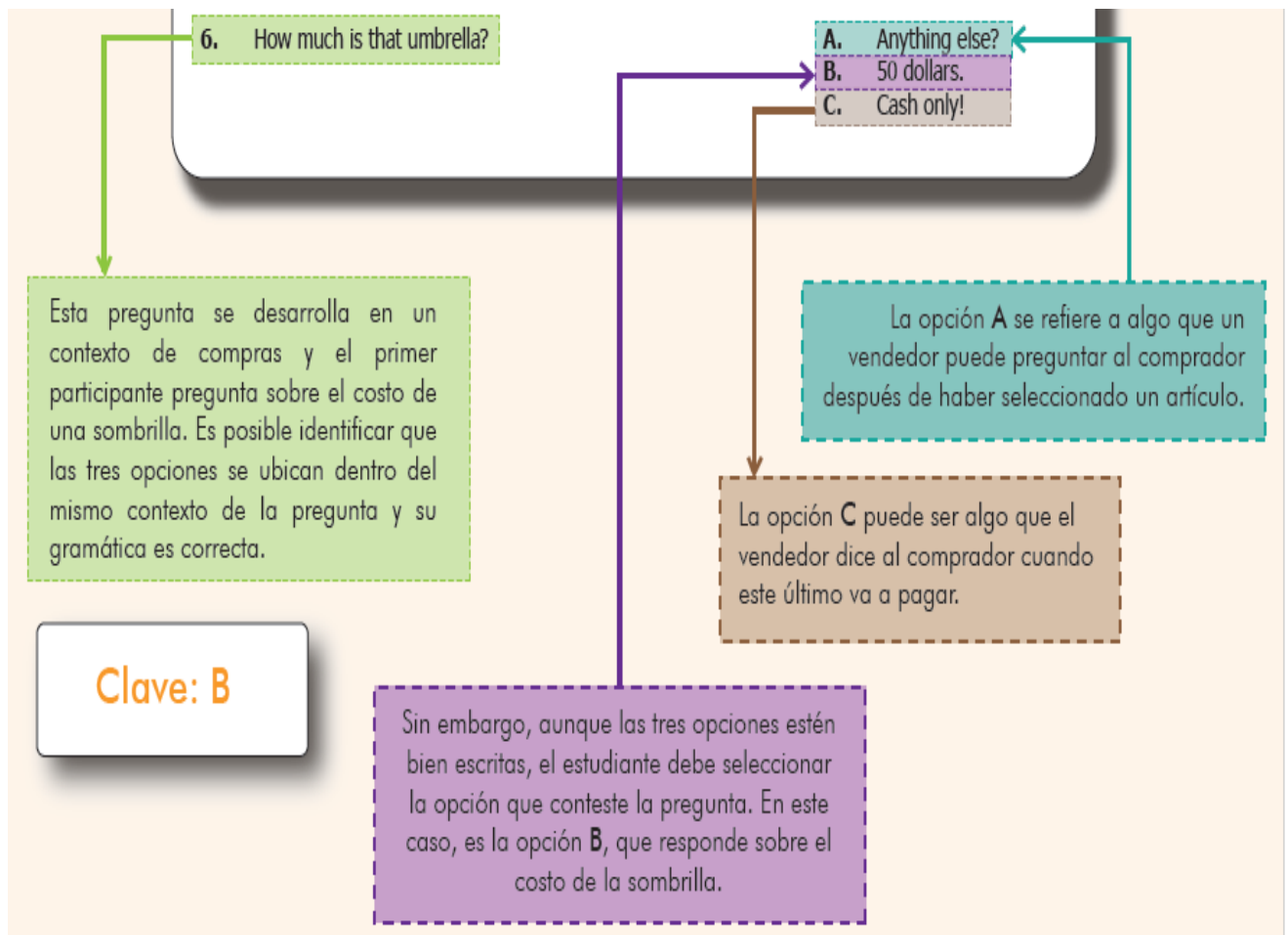
Se mide su capacidad de reconocer cual es el lenguaje adecuado para utilizar en una conversación, entendida como una breve situación comunicativa. Las preguntas de esta parte de la prueba buscan que usted elija la respuesta más adecuada para completar la

conversación con lo que un hablante dice a otro. Siempre va a encontrar 5 conversaciones y debe elegir la mejor respuesta para completar el diálogo en forma apropiada.



¿Cómo responder este tipo de preguntas?

1. Lea cuidadosamente el enunciado del hablante (speaker 1) e identifique la intención comunicativa, es decir lo que se quiere expresar (es una pregunta, exclamación, o afirmación).
2. Establezca quienes participan en la situación comunicativa. ¿Está el hablante involucrado o se habla en tercera persona?
3. Subraye en el enunciado del hablante 1 las palabras clave para identificar el contexto, es decir, en qué circunstancias ocurre la conversación.
4. Piense en una situación en la que utilizaría este enunciado.
5. Elimine las respuestas que no concuerden con lo que el hablante 2 diría según la situación seleccionada.
6. Elija la opción correcta teniendo en cuenta la situación.



Elija la opción que mejor responda a la situación.

90. Honey, I invited my parents to the party.	A. Be careful! B. That's great! C. As soon as possible!
91. Hey Mark! You should visit us next November.	A. How often? B. I'd love to! C. let's look for it.
92. I must call my doctor.	A. I'm bad at it. B. What's wrong? C. Look for the message!
93. Should I try on this costume?	A. Quite polite! B. Great party! C. That's not your size!
94. Excuse me, you are sitting my seat.	A. Be careful. B. That's easy! C. Oh, I can move!
95. This is boring!	A. Don't change it! B. Let's look for it. C. How about cooking?
96. We couldn't swim in the pool yesterday.	A. Be careful! B. That's exciting! C. What was the matter?
97. Can you help me with this?	A. You must practice! B. Will it take long? C. It doesn't matter.

Comprensión de lectura gramatical
¿Cómo responder este tipo de preguntas?

1. Lea cuidadosamente la oración completa.
2. Lea nuevamente la oración y preste atención a las palabras ubicadas antes y después de los espacios en blanco.
3. Identifique la categoría que mejor podría completar la frase teniendo en cuenta las opciones de respuesta dadas.
4. Pruebe las diferentes opciones A, B o C en los espacios en blanco antes de seleccionar la opción correcta.
5. Elimine las respuestas que no son adecuadas en la oración.
6. Elija la opción correcta y lea rápidamente la frase con la palabra que escogió para cerciorarse de que el sentido general de la oración es el apropiado.

En las preguntas que responderá en esta parte de la Prueba Saber de inglés se mide su conocimiento de las reglas gramaticales del idioma inglés. En esta parte de la prueba encontrará un (1) texto con ocho (8) espacios que deberá completar eligiendo una palabra de acuerdo con su uso o tiempo verbal.

Lea los siguientes textos y seleccione las palabras adecuadas.

CHICHEN ITZA



Chichen Itza is the second (0) _____ visited of Mexico's archaeological sites. This place is visited by many people (11) _____ the popular tourist town of Cancun, (12) _____ make a day trip on tourist buses. In 2007, Chichen Itza's El Castillo was (13) _____ one of the Seven Wonders of the World (14) _____ an international vote. The tourism officials in Mexico were happy about this (15) _____ now think that the number of tourists visiting Chichen Itza (16) _____ double by 2012. (17) _____ monuments have closed to the public over the past few years. While visitors can walk (18) _____ them, they can no longer climb them or go inside.

Ejemplo: (0)

A. Most.

B. Much.

C. More.

Respuesta:



11. A. From.
B. For.
C. At.

13. A. Naming.
B. Name.
C. Named

15. A. If.
B. And.
C. Or.

17. A. Any.
B. Some.
C. Lost.

12. A. Who.
B. Which.
C. What.

14. A. Before.
B. After.
C. Since.

16. A. Will.
B. Have.
C. Do.

18. A. Around.
B. Above.
C. About.

Lo que estoy aprendiendo



Anne Frank



Anne Frank was born into a Jewish family in Frankfurt, Germany (0) June 12, 1929. After Adolf Hitler took power in 1933, Anne's parents decided to (16) Nazi persecution of Jews by moving to the Netherlands, (17) Anne's father started a business in Amsterdam. After Germany occupied the Netherlands in 1940, the family were again (18) danger and in 1942 they (19) into hiding in a secret annex of a warehouse owned by Anne's father. Anne (20) a diary throughout her time in hiding, until the family was discovered and (21) to concentration camps in 1944. Only Anne's father, Otto, survived and he decided to publish her diary (22) the war was over. Anne's diary is now famous (23) the world.

Ejemplo.....

0. A. on B. in C. under

Respuesta: 0 A B C

16. A. escaped B. escaping C. escape
17. A. which B. what C. where
18. A. of B. in C. on
19. A. went B. is going C. gone
20. A. looked B. kept C. watched
21. A. send B. sent C. deport
22. A. after B. while C. during
23. A. under B. around C. through

Práctico lo que aprendí



Lea el texto y seleccione la palabra adecuada.

Rellene el círculo con la opción A, B o C según corresponda.

Genghis Khan

China, India, Afghanistan, Iran and a vast variety of countries that we know in today's geographical organization formed a single territory conquered by Genghis Khan. He was the founder and single ruler of (0) _____ Mongol Empire. It is well known (1) _____ Genghis Khan was a brilliant military commander. Perhaps one of the most powerful conquerors of all time, Genghis Khan rose from simple beginnings in 12th century Mongolia to become the founder of the Mongol Empire and the ruler of the (2) _____ area of land ever controlled by one empire. Genghis Khan was an exceptional military general and strategist, (3) _____ attacks were usually as brutal as they were well-organised and unexpected. He organised his millions of soldiers into units of 1,000 soldiers called "gurans." Often (4) _____ from a very young age, his skilled horsemen (5) _____ fire waves of long-distance arrows (6) _____ riding their horses at full speed, using their legs to control their horses. The popular conception of Genghis Khan is as a brilliant but cruel and aggressive military commander, but it is less well-known that he also (7) _____ laws giving religious freedom to his subjects, encouraged trade (8) _____ Asia and Europe via the Silk Road, and established one of the first ever international postal systems.



Ejemplo

0. A. the B. a C. an

Respuesta: 0 A B C

1. A. that B. what C. why

Respuesta: 1 A B C

2. A. largest B. larger C. large

Respuesta: 2 A B C

3. A. who's B. whose C. which

Respuesta: 3 A B C

4. A. trains B. training C. trained

Respuesta: 4 A B C

Comprensión de Lectura Literal

En las preguntas que responderá en la parte 5 de la Prueba Saber de inglés se mide su habilidad para comprender una lectura. En esta parte de la prueba encontrará un (1) texto y siete (7) preguntas, cada una con tres (3) opciones de respuesta. Estas preguntas buscan que demuestre su comprensión de la información explícita en el texto.

En la comprensión literal, el lector puede reconocer y recordar, directamente del texto, las ideas tal y como las expresa el autor. De esta manera, cuando se identifica información como los lugares, las fechas y cantidades, entre otros, se podrá entender mejor la idea general y las ideas secundarias.

¿Cómo responder esta parte de la prueba?

1. Al responder las preguntas de esta parte de la prueba, lea cuidadosamente el enunciado de cada una.

2. Lea cada una de las tres (3) opciones de respuesta y ubique en el texto la información que le solicitan.

3. Elija la opción que corresponda a la información del texto y las opciones de respuesta.

¿Cómo sé que aprendí?



Frank Lynam, the television star, talks about what he ate yesterday.

"I have to get up at 4:00 a.m. every day because I am on a morning television show. Before I left home yesterday, I had a lot of bananas and apples. It's a long time before lunch so I have to eat a lot when I get up. If I don't, I feel very hungry later. I never drink tea or coffee.

Last month, I decided not to eat any more red meat and I never eat sweet food now, either. When I was younger, I ate a lot of chocolate and cakes. When I first stopped eating sugar, I had headaches. My doctor told me to eat olives and brown rice to help the pain go away.

Yesterday, I went home at about 12:30 and had fish for lunch. I usually eat a lot of fish. I was filming all afternoon so I took some snacks and yogurt with me.

I had a cheese sandwich and a glass of milk at home before I went out to play tennis. My late dinner was more fish with rice and salad; I drank some water with it. It is important for me to eat well."

Ejemplo:

0. In the morning, you can see Frank

- A. in the theater.
- B. in the cinema.
- C. on television.

Respuesta: 0. A B C

17. Yesterday, Frank ate breakfast

- A. at home.
- B. in a café.
- C. on television.

18. For breakfast, he had

- A. vegetables.
- B. fruit.
- C. coffee.

19. Frank needs a big breakfast because

- A. he doesn't have any lunch.
- B. he only drinks coffee and tea.
- C. it's many hours until his next meal.

20. The doctor said he should eat

- A. sugar.
- B. rice.
- C. salad.

21. He had fish yesterday

- A. once.
- B. twice.
- C. three times.

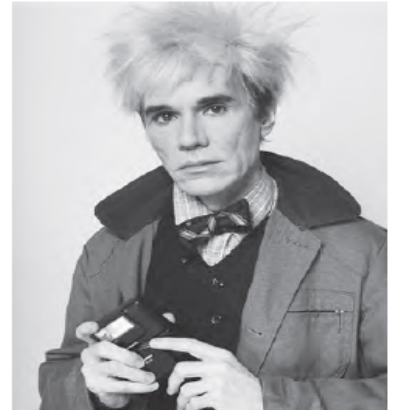
22. What did he drink with the last meal he had?

- A. yogurt
- B. milk
- C. water



Andy Warhol

The US artist and filmmaker Andy Warhol was a leading figure in the pop art movement and one of the United States' most commercially successful artists. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1928, the fourth child of immigrant parents. Andy Warhol was a gifted and unusual boy who suffered from ill health as a child. He spent much of his time in bed at home, where he drew, listened to the radio and followed the lives of his favourite movie stars in newspapers and magazines. Warhol started his career as a commercial illustrator, but by the late 1950s he began to find fame and success as an artist. By then, Warhol was based in New York, where his famous studio known as The Factory became a fashionable meeting place for other unconventional artists, intellectuals and celebrities. Warhol is best known for his works that explore the relationship between art, celebrity and advertising, such as Campbell's Soup Cans and his silkscreen paintings of Marilyn Monroe. In addition, he produced over 60 films in his unique and controversial style. Although Warhol was criticised in his lifetime for producing popular art that made a lot of money, he is widely considered today to be one of the most innovative and influential artists of the 20th century.



Ejemplo.....

0. Andy Warhol was born in

A. Pittsburgh.

B. New York.

C. Campbell.

Respuesta: 0 A B C

24. Warhol had an unusual childhood because

A. he had a lot of friends.

B. he was seriously ill.

C. he read magazines.

25. When he was young, Warhol practised drawing

A. at home.

B. at hospital.

C. at school.

26. Warhol first found fame as

A. a commercial
illustrator.

B. a factory worker.

C. an artist.

27. The Factory was Warhol's

A. art gallery.

B. art studio.

C. art store.

28. Warhol's painting Campbell's Soup Cans is an example of his interest in

A. advertising.

B. food.

C. movie stars.

29. As a filmmaker, Warhol managed to produce a number of

A. advertisements.

B. paintings.

C. movies.

30. Nowadays, Warhol is recognized to be

A. an influential
artist.

B. an excellent film
director.


C. an eccentric
person.

¿Qué aprendí?



RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE LA 24 A LA 30 DE ACUERDO AL SIGUIENTE TEXTO.

Lea el texto de la parte inferior y seleccione la palabra correcta para cada espacio. En las preguntas (24 - 30), marque la letra correcta A, B ó C en su hoja de repuestas.

	HOW PLANES WERE BORN
<p>The history of planes started before the 1800's. In the 16th century, Mark Clerck was one of the first men who began thinking of how to fly machine; he had dreams and made drawings of a helicopter, but he did not actually build it. The Irwins, two French brothers, made a balloon that flew for more than five miles in 1738. In 1848, John Hartman made a small model plane that was able to make short flights. Then in January of 1890, Samuel Secrest, tried to fly a flying machine once; the weather was so bad, so he tried again the next month, but it didn't go up, so he stopped the project. By 1901, Orville and Nathan White prepared their new machine to fly, but it did not work the first times. Finally, on December 17, 1903, they built the Kitty Hawk Flyer, which after trying many times, stayed in the air for 12 seconds. The White Brothers did 1,000 short-distance flights in the desert of North Carolina. As a result, in 1907, air transport began. In 1905, the first airplane company was made by two pilots from Rome, Gabriel and Charles Oliveri, while the American Brett Graham, and the British Mike Major, were starting the first US airplane company in New York.</p>	

EJEMPLO:

0. Before the 1800's Mark Clerk.
A. Dreamt about a helicopter.
B. Flew a helicopter.
C. Made a helicopter.

Respuesta:

0	A	B	C
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- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>24. When did the first plane fly after Clerk's dream?
A. In 1890
B. In 1738
C. In 1848</p> <p>25. Who made a machine that never could fly?
A. John Hartman.
B. Samuel Secrest.
C. The Irwins.</p> <p>26. Why was Secrest's project finished?
A. Flights took little time.
B. Flights were delayed.
C. Flights failed.</p> | <p>27. Orville and Nathan were important because they.
A. Started the air age.
B. Worked together.
C. Knew the desert.</p> <p>28. Passengers were able to travel by air since.
A. 1900
B. 1903
C. 1907</p> <p>29. The Kitty Hawk Flyer flew.
A. At once.
B. For a short time.
C. Many kilometers.</p> | <p>30. Who was born in The United States?
A. Brett.
B. Gabriel.
C. Mike.</p> |
|--|---|--|

Con tus palabras escribe qué aprendiste sobre el aspecto literal.

Recuerda que nos podemos comunicar por la plataforma classroom o por mi correo institucional nruiz@iederozo.edu.co

Cibergrafía:

Cuadernillo grado 10° de Evaluar Para Avanzar.

Cuadernillos liberados del Icfes.

Cartilla Know Now achieving skills, Preparing for life.

