



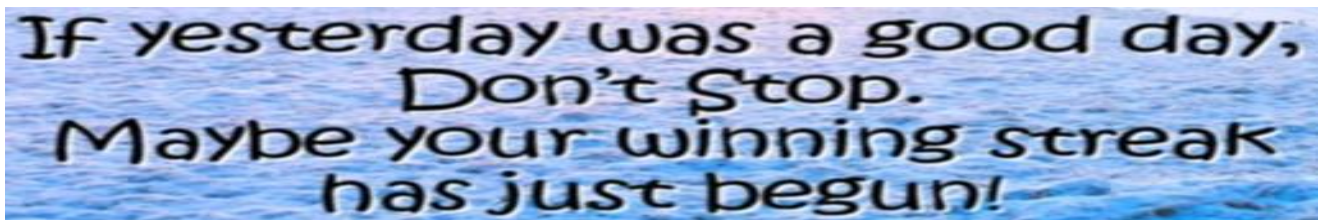
REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA
SECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN MUNICIPAL DE
PALMIRA
“INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA “DE ROZO”
Aprobada por Resolución N° 0835 del 20 de FEBRERO de
2.017

INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

GUÍA DE APRENDIZAJE No. 3

ÁREA O ASIGNATURA:	INGLÉS
NOMBRE DE LA GUIA(S):	COMPRENSIÓN DE LECTURA INFERENCIAL
DURACIÓN (MES)	DE ABRIL 1° A MAYO 1°
DOCENTE(S):	Neyda Ruiz C.
GRADO:	ONCE (11°)
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 11 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.

¿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 la parte 1, las definiciones pertenecen a 'prendas de vestir y accesorios'.

En la primera pregunta, se describe un objeto que suele ser usado por mujeres y que ellas usan para llevar sus cosas.

Pregunta 1, clave: B

En las preguntas 1 - 5, marque la letra correcta A - G en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

Clothes and accessories

0. When you wear this, people can't see your hair very well.

Respuesta: 0. A B C D E F G H

1. A woman carries her things in one of these.

2. Many girls wear this when they don't want to wear trousers.

3. With this, your neck won't be cold.

4. When people can't see well, they need these.

5. These are for your feet.

A. glasses
B. handbags
C. pajamas
D. scarf
E. skirt
F. socks
G. watch
H. hat

Esta definición se refiere a la opción B, 'bolsa de mano', 'bolsa' o 'cartera'. Ninguna otra opción se ajusta a esta descripción.

Soluciones las opciones 2.3, 4 y 5.

Lo que estoy aprendiendo

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.

6. How much is that umbrella?

A. Anything else?
B. 50 dollars.
C. Cash only!

Esta pregunta se desarrolla en un contexto de compras y el primer participante pregunta sobre el costo de una sombrilla. Es posible identificar que las tres opciones se ubican dentro del mismo contexto de la pregunta y su gramática es correcta.

La opción A se refiere a algo que un vendedor puede preguntar al comprador después de haber seleccionado un artículo.

La opción C puede ser algo que el vendedor dice al comprador cuando este último va a pagar.

Clave: B

Sin embargo, aunque las tres opciones estén bien escritas, el estudiante debe seleccionar la opción que conteste la pregunta. En este caso, es la opción B, que responde sobre el costo de la sombrilla.

90. Was it a wonderful journey?	A. You're lucky! B. Very kind of you! C. Just amazing!
91. Hey Mark! You should visit us next November.	A. How often? B. Are you sure? C. Shall we go out?
92. Anna missed the train.	A. What a pity! B. Never again! C. How long is it?
93. We haven't discussed our tour plans yet.	A. You poor thing. B. Let's do it now. C. As late as possible.
94. Sorry but I can't drive you home.	A. I suppose so. B. Never mind! C. I travel tomorrow.
95. Where?	A. Maybe later. B. He wasn't. C. Over here.
96. Thanks a lot!	A. No, they aren't available. B. I am, and you? C. Don't mention it.
97. I won the lotto!	A. No kidding! B. Who was the winner? C. Don't be sad.
98. How do you spell that?	A. h-o-r-i-z-o-n. B. who? C. Angela, Paul, Michael and Charles.
99. There's an ATM near here.	A. Who are the others? B. walking distance? C. That's too far away.

Lectura Literal

En la tercera parte de la prueba, el estudiante encuentra un texto con varios espacios numerados, cada uno de los cuales corresponde a la respuesta de una pregunta. El

estudiante debe elegir la opción correcta para cada espacio, de entre las tres (3) opciones de respuesta de cada pregunta.

En las preguntas que responderá en esta parte de la Prueba Saber 11 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 resolver este tipo de preguntas?

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.

A continuación, lea el artículo y conteste el resto de las preguntas.



<http://i28.photobucket.com/albums/c249/psychiat>
EJEMPLO:

THE MONARCH BUTTERFLY

This amazing butterfly is easily seen by its orange and black colors. Unfortunately, one of the last areas of the monarch butterfly may soon be gone. The place is in Pacific Grove, California. That town calls itself Butterfly U.S.A.

In this town, there is a woman who has a wild garden where the butterflies like to live. She wants to sell it to a building company that is interested in building homes, but the city doesn't want her to do this, because the butterflies will not have a home. Instead, people from the town would like to make it a place just for butterflies, but they cannot do this because they don't have money to pay for it.

Millions of butterflies have followed the same paths for thousands of years. They start their trip in Mexico and return to California to leave their eggs in the trees. They go to Pacific Grove to find the right temperature and stay warm.

Respuesta:

O A B C

- 0.** For the monarch butterfly, Pacific Grove is.
A. One of its homes.
B. Its only home.
C. A woman's home.
- 24.** In Pacific Grove there's a woman who.
A. Likes building houses.
B. Looks after butterflies.
C. Has a natural field.
- 25.** People from the city worry about the
A. Butterflies leaving town.
B. Size of buildings.
C. Money to pay bills.
- 26.** What have the butterflies been doing for a long time?
A. Visiting the city center.
B. Making the same journey.
C. Leaving California.
- 27.** For the butterfly to be able to leave its eggs, it must.
A. Get very cold.
B. Have plants around.
C. Return to Mexico.
- 28.** Butterflies chose to stay in Pacific Grove because.
A. It's called Butterfly USA.
B. It's beautiful.
C. It has good weather.
- 29.** The number of butterflies in the city is now.
A. Larger than before.
B. Less than before.
C. The same as before.
- 30.** People think the new construction will.
A. Make butterflies die.
B. Make butterflies sick.
C. Make butterflies move.

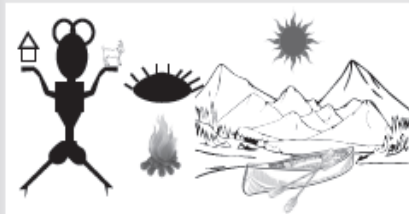
Este texto habla de la mariposa monarca y de cómo viaja desde Méjico a un pueblo de California para colocar sus huevos en las semillas de los árboles.

La pregunta 24 indaga si en Pacific Grove hay una mujer a quien le gustan los edificios, cuida las mariposas, o tiene un campo natural. Estas opciones de respuesta llevan al estudiante a ubicarse en el segundo párrafo, donde el autor dice que en esta parte del pueblo hay una mujer que tiene un jardín salvaje donde a las mariposas les gusta vivir. La respuesta que se relaciona con el campo natural es la opción C que menciona un jardín salvaje. La opción A no responde la pregunta porque dice que si en Pacific Grove hay una mujer que le gusta construir edificaciones. Igual la respuesta B tampoco responde la pregunta porque dice que si en Pacific Grove hay una mujer quien cuida las mariposas, ya que el autor dice en su artículo que las mariposas llegan a este lugar por el clima.

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

ea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas. En las preguntas 24 -30, marque la letra correcta A, B ó C en u hoja de respuestas.

LIFE IN AROAN TIMES



We know a lot about how Aroans lived from ruins of houses which have been found. Archeologists are people who put together history from this kind of ruins.

Most Aroans were farmers, who lived in houses near the Chinampas-parts of ground next to lakes. They fished for food and grew all kinds of vegetables on their farms. Also, they cooked on a plate on three rocks over a fire. Other people had very little; they

made their own clothes and slept on the hard floor. The Aroans were very religious and believed they could talk to their gods. They thought that their gods made the sun come up, rain fall, and fire burn.

The Aroans believed that they lived in the fifth of five "suns". One day this time would end, but they thought that if they kept loving and giving live animals as food to their gods, the end of their time would never come. They had lots of ceremonies to please their gods. Special religious people, who wore black clothes and never cut their hair, started the ceremonies, and the oldest member of the group closed them.

EJEMPLO:

0. People know about how Aroans lived.

- A. Because of their buildings.
- B. When they put ruins together.
- C. Since they lived under the ground.

Respuesta: 0 A B C

24. Aroans lived.

- A. In Chinampas.
- B. Close to Chinampas.
- C. Far from Chinampas.

25. The majority of Aroans.

- A. Got food from their farms.
- B. Had few things to live.
- C. Bought their clothes.

26. Aroan farmers normally.

- A. Slept on beds.
- B. Ate hot food.
- C. Swam on lakes.

27. Aroans believed their gods.

- A. Loved them a lot.
- B. Were in the sun.
- C. Listened to them.

28. Aroans thought they lived.

- A. In the last "sun".
- B. In the first "sun".
- C. In the next "sun".

29. Aroans gave animals to their gods.

- A. For rain to fall.
- B. For a longer life.
- C. For communication.

30. Special religious people.

- A. Ended the ceremonies.
- B. Had long hair.
- C. Wore bright colors.

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

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas. En las preguntas 24-30 marque la letra correcta A, B ó C en su hoja de respuestas.



TIRED OF SPENDING YOUR HOLIDAYS AT THE BEACH?

When it comes to holiday. People get really happy. They want to enjoy those few weeks as much as possible, but they are getting tired of doing the same. that is why some people have stopped going to sunny beaches and have started working on different activities to do may help animals and nature.

"What's another trip to Bahamas?" asks Debbie Jacobs, owner of a trip company.

"Today, people want to do something different. Many people know they have a very good life, and they would enjoy to give something back". short-time helping programs in which people do not get any money are the ones people choose the most.

For animal lovers, that means getting into nature-friendly activities that they would never have in their normal lives. From taking photos of sea animals in the Alaskan coast to saving cows a ping, these people are finding that spending their time helping animals is a greater option than visiting well-know place.

EJEMPLO:

0. For all people taking vacations means

- A.** Feeling very well.
- B.** Taking long trips.
- C.** Doing similar things.

Respuesta:

0	A	B	C
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24. Some people want to spend their holiday.

- A.** Doing new activities.
- B.** Restraining outdoors.
- C.** Enjoying the sun.

25. What does Debbie Jacobs do?

- A.** She takes pictures.
- B.** She helps animals.
- C.** She plans trips.

26. Many people who live well like.

- A.** Helping people travel.
- B.** Giving nature a hand.
- C.** Getting animals help.

27. In the most helping programs people work.

- A.** But aren't paid.
- B.** On usual activities.
- C.** And visit famous places .

28. Animals lovers have learned that these trips are very.

- A.** Common.
- B.** Safe.
- C.** Interesting.

29. How long can people stay?

- A.** The time day want.
- B.** Only a week.
- C.** A few days.

30. What do you have to do these trips?

- A.** Help people.
- B.** Do some hard work.
- C.** Travel a lot.

Comprensión de lectura inferencial

En esta parte de la Prueba Saber 11 de inglés se mide su habilidad para comprender lo que quiere decir una lectura. Usted encontrará un (1) texto escrito que deberá leer para responder cinco (5) preguntas de tipo inferencial; es decir, las respuestas no se encuentran tal y como las expresa el autor, en este sentido, inferir consiste en comprender mensajes en el texto que no son explícitos.

Es así como la inferencia tiene que ver con las conexiones entre las ideas del texto (general y específicas) y la comprensión que hace el lector del mismo.

En esta sección usted tiene 4 opciones de respuesta, lo que implica un nivel de complejidad adicional.

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas 112 a 115.

Jonathan's Trip to Colombia

I went to Colombia last summer. My journey began on the Caribbean coast and ended on the border with Ecuador. Colombia is a splendid country, extremely diverse and full of wonderful people. I will tell you why.



In South Colombia there is a city called Pereira; just outside you can find an area where you will see the farm Villa Maria - a hidden paradise that takes a long time to get to. It is a working coffee farm located in the middle of a valley. Coffee and plantain grow as far as the eye can see. The farm is made up of the house and the processing plant. The family business has guests at the house for just \$45.000 a night. This includes three home-cooked meals a day, a swimming pool, and as much coffee as you can drink. The scene is quite unbelievable. Bamboo chairs rest on the corners of the Villa, mangos hang from the trees and parrots and birds fly wild.

A wonderful man named Hector who runs the farm is happy to show guests around the coffee processing plant. By day, the only sounds are of the horses coming down the valley side carrying food. By night, the wildlife comes alive, and depending on the time of the year - thunderstorms offer a spectacular light show. For those who wish to escape, Villa Maria is the answer.

This is just one attraction of many in Colombia. I could write pages on the country and not get bored. I graduate next year and I can't wait to return to this beautiful country. Some of those reading may be stimulated to do the same.

111. What is the writer trying to do in this article?

- A. describe a tourism-leading Colombian coffee farm.
- B. tell readers to run a coffee business in Colombia.
- C. invite tourists to write about places they visit in Colombia.
- D. encourage tourist to visit Colombia.

113. One of the ideas presented in the text is that

- A. coffee farms are pleasant places to attract businessmen.
- B. the writer loved climbing up plantain and mango trees there.
- C. a variety of attractions can be found on this farm.
- D. visitors can experience a variety of wildlife sound and views.

112. What can a reader find out from this text?

- A. which activities tourist prefer to do at the farm.
- B. when the best time is to visit the farm.
- C. what the accommodation price includes.
- D. how to grow coffee on the farm.

114. What does the writer say about his readers?

- A. They may take the same tour to the farm.
- B. They may be influenced to travel to this country.
- C. They may save money staying at the farm.
- D. They may meet a lot of friends there.

115. What Thank You Note might Hector find in his Memories Book?

- A. I really enjoyed seeing the lightning and the birds, and learning about the coffee recollection.
- B. Thanks a lot! Attractive landscapes, natural food and visits to neighbors' farms all in one place.
- C. It was nice to experience delicious tropical fruit, excellent local excursions by horse and bird watching.
- D. We had an unusual trip exploring the valley, the coffee plantation and admiring the modern decoration.

Las opciones A, B y C hacen referencia a ideas mencionadas en el texto por el autor; por ejemplo, en el segundo párrafo se describe una finca cafetera, pero el autor no pretende convencer a su lector de comprarla o administrarla. Por otro lado, en la opción C se habla de escribir sobre sitios turísticos de Colombia, pero en el texto no se invita a que el lector escriba sobre ellos.

Únicamente la respuesta D recoge el propósito del autor, el cual es motivar a su lector a que visite Colombia. La respuesta correcta es la D.

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 15 A 19 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **15 - 19**, marque **A, B, C** o **D** en su hoja de respuestas.

Smiling Often

Smiling often has many benefits. People who smile regularly can experience an increase in their health and state of mind. Unfortunately, many people don't smile enough. It's a good idea to smile more often in order to feel better. Here are some reasons to smile more often.



Smiling brings health benefits. It increases natural substances in the body which improve your state of mind. Besides, smiling helps your facial structure give you a more youthful look; combined with healthy teeth, smiling can make you seem healthier and more attractive. Smiling also has positive effects on the immune and cardiovascular systems.

There are psychological benefits to smiling frequently, too. It makes you happy almost immediately. Sometimes when we can't smile, we find that anyone's smile helps us feel better. Smiling can also reduce stress levels since the body reacts quickly to it. A great way to make someone cheerful is to help them smile.

Smiling more often can also make you look more attractive and confident. In general, people like to show happiness and be near those who are happy. Smiling in the presence of others shows you are a happy person, and you can transmit the feeling to them. People are naturally attracted to smiling; therefore, smiling frequently can help you get the attention you want from others.

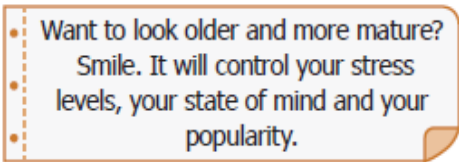
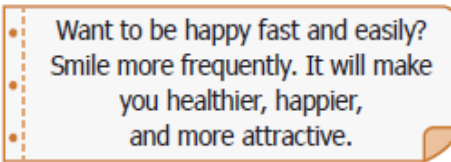
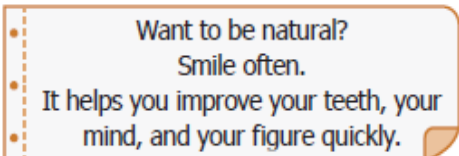
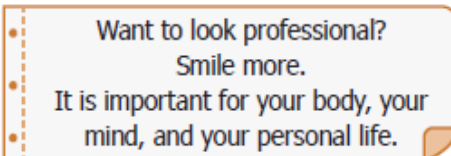
If you don't smile much, find ways to smile more often; try to make others smile more often too. Smiling is a fast way to feel happy. Feeling happy and making others feel happy is very positive and will bring many benefits. Although it seems difficult, it is in fact very easy; all it takes is moving some muscles and you will be happy almost immediately.

- 15.** What is the author doing in the text?
- A. convincing people that smiling at others is polite
 - B. describing the consequences of not smiling
 - C. discussing the effects of smiling in difficult situations
 - D. encouraging people to smile more frequently
- 16.** What can the reader find out about smiling in paragraph 2?
- A. how smiling helps people appear better
 - B. how smiling shows people you are interested in them
 - C. how smiling makes people be popular
 - D. how smiling lets people transmit happiness to others
- 17.** According to paragraph 3, what can smiling cause in people?
- A. It makes them react to funny situations frequently.
 - B. It helps them know when they need to feel good.
 - C. It makes them want to help others to feel happy.
 - D. It helps them feel happy very quickly.

18. What does smiling do in a social situation?

- A. It tells others you need their attention to feel confident.
- B. It makes others do what you want and show happiness.
- C. It shows you are happy and makes others smile, too.
- D. It makes you look attractive and want people's acceptance.

19. Which is the best advertisement for the author's ideas about smiling?

- A.  Want to look older and more mature?
Smile. It will control your stress levels, your state of mind and your popularity.
- B.  Want to be happy fast and easily?
Smile more frequently. It will make you healthier, happier, and more attractive.
- C.  Want to be natural?
Smile often.
It helps you improve your teeth, your mind, and your figure quickly.
- D.  Want to look professional?
Smile more.
It is important for your body, your mind, and your personal life.

Lea el texto y responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas 120 - 124, marque A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas.

Why I quit social media

In recent years, there has been plenty of research about social media. Some studies prove it could be mentally unhealthy and suggest taking a break from it. I decided to quit Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram and see for myself what benefits it could bring.

Now that I no longer have access to those networks, I get more work done and have time to do extra chores like answering more e-mails and talking to people who I can do business with. I might not get as many invitations nowadays, but the ones I get now are completely genuine. So, it's been positive.

As for my "friends", I have no idea what they all are doing, but those who really care about me are still there. I get involved with them on a real level, face to face. I listen to them without checking Facebook on my cell phone at the same time.

I do things and enjoy them without wondering how they will look on Instagram. When I went out to eat with friends or relatives, I'd always pause to upload pictures of the food. I'd also publish online our location every time we went to whatever club or department store we visited. Now, I'm living my life for my own pleasure, not for social media.

I depended too much on social networks. My media was constantly full of videos and photos showing my day-to-day life. It was an awful habit—some kind of disease. Today, I feel free. I am enjoying something unexpected, which I had no idea I had lost.

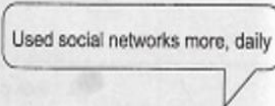
120. What is the writer doing in this article?

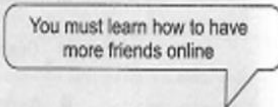
- A. convincing people to stop using all Internet apps.
- B. teaching readers how to use different Internet apps.
- C. encouraging people to use some social media in a different way.
- D. showing readers how important it was to leave social media.

121. What can a reader find out from this text?

- A. what benefits leaving social media provides.
- B. how to avoid using your e-mail account all the time.
- C. when people depend too much on the Internet.
- D. which types of people are more likely to use social media.

124. Which of these sentences would the writer most likely say?

A.  Used social networks more, daily

B.  You must learn how to have more friends online

122. After quitting social media, the writer

- A. has been working more.
- B. still receives many invitations.
- C. has more friends in his social networks.
- D. is learning more about his business.

123. What was different when the writer used Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram?

- A. the number of close friends that he had.
- B. the way he cared about his health issues.
- C. the types of relationships he used to have.
- D. the time of the day he went out with friends.

C.

I won't go back to Facebook

D.

I won't get health issues anymore



¿Cómo sé que aprendí?

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS DE LA 36 A LA 40 DE ACUERDO AL SIGUIENTE EJEMPLO.

lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas. En cada pregunta 36 - 40, marque A, B, C o D en su hoja de respuestas.

La Góndola

La Góndola is a simple yet elegant Italian restaurant hidden in the village London Colney, near St Albans. By looking at the large manú and wine list, it is evident the owners are true lovers of fine food and wine. customers are welcomed by friendly, relaxed waiting staff who make dining at this special restaurant very memorable. I started with ham and melon while my friends chose the avocado with nuts, apple, and sauce, and smoked salmon. As attractive as they sound, the presentation and, more importantly, the taste was delicious.

I have no doubt if you went to la Góndola and asked for fast food, they would be very friend-but the answer would be a polite "sorry" they don't believe in hurrying things. in fact, on the front page of their menu, they remind us: "time is the most important ingredient in good coking, so please wait for a little bit".

La Góndola has a cheerful atmosphere where you can relax while you eat. There are no people constantly disturbing you. The customers here are in for the whole night. This delightful Italian restaurant offers wonderful service, an excellent kitchen and an amazing menu that could have you going back again and again without eating the same meal twice.

My advice would be to find any excuse to visit La Góndola because I felt that it offers a really wonderful experience.

36. What is the writer trying to do in this article?

- A. Complain about the service at La Góndola.
- B. Advise people to stop eating fast food.
- C. Explain why people should visit La Góndola.
- D. Advertise some Italian Restaurants.

37. What can a reader find out from this article?

- A. How easy Italian food is to prepare.
- B. Where to eat good Italian food.
- C. How honest the restaurant owners are.
- D. Why the restaurant staff are friendly.

38. What do the owners of the restaurant ask customers to do?

- A. Eat a different meal when they come back.
- B. Stay in the restaurant all night long.
- C. Read the whole menú before ordering.
- D. Be patient after ordering their food.

39. The author thinks that customers who go to La Góndola will?

- A. Have a good time.
- B. Hear a lot of noise.
- C. Eat similar dishes.
- D. Leave next morning.

¿Qué aprendí? Con tus palabras escribe qué aprendiste sobre el aspecto gramatical.

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.

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