

	INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA VILLA FLORA		CÓDIGO: ED-F-27	VERSIÓN 3
	PLAN DE APOYO			FECHA: 18-09-2020
Área y/o Asignatura: Laboratorio de Inglés		Grado: 10°		Periodo: 1
Docente (s): Natalia Andrea Caro Sánchez				
INDICADOR(ES) DE DESEMPEÑO:				
Conceptual: Reconoce información específica a partir de textos y audios presentados en clase.				
Procedimental: Identifica a partir de un audio las palabras que conectan o enlazan ideas.				
FECHA de presentación	ACTIVIDAD A REALIZAR			
6 al 10 de mayo.	<p>Taller: Lee con atención el siguiente texto, escribe la idea principal y formula 5 preguntas con sus respectivas respuestas en inglés a partir de este.</p> <p>New Findings About Disorder in Bees</p> <p>This is the VOA Special English Agriculture Report. Colony collapse disorder first struck honey bees in the United States in late two thousand six. Over the next two years, beekeepers lost more than one-third of their honey bees. Scientists in the United States and other countries have been working to explain the mysterious disappearances of bees. Now, a new study suggests that several viruses may act together.</p> <p>Scientists from the University of Illinois and the United States Department of Agriculture did the study. Their report appeared in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. The team compared bees from affected colonies with those from healthy colonies. They were looking for differences in gene expression in the guts of the bees.</p> <p>The scientists found that the affected bees had a number of viruses from a group called picorna-like viruses. The infections observed in the bees included Israeli acute paralysis virus and deformed wing virus. Tiny insects likely play a big part in spreading the viruses. Varroa mites have been causing serious problems in bee colonies in the United States since the late nineteen eighties. These mites carry picorna-like viruses.</p> <p>The viruses appear to harm the bees' ability to use their genetic material to produce proteins needed to fight infections. Researcher Reed Johnson, now at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, says the study suggests that the damaged proteins are unable to respond effectively when attacked. University of Illinois Professor May Berenbaum says it appears that bees could deal with one or two viruses at the same time, but not three or four.</p> <p>She says the picorna-like viruses "hijack" the ribosome in cells. Ribosomes are structures in which proteins are made. As a result the ribosome produces only viral proteins. The professor says ribosome is central to the survival of any organism. If it is compromised, then the bees could not defend themselves against pesticides or fungal infections or bacteria or poor nutrition.</p> <p>These have all been identified as possible causes of the collapse disorder. Spanish researchers, for example, recently said they suspected a parasitic fungus which has been found among affected bees in Spain. Bees add billions of dollars in value to many crops worldwide. For now, beekeepers have been doing their best to try to protect their colonies. And that's the VOA Special English Agriculture Report, written by Jerilyn Watson. I'm Faith Lapidus.</p>			
6 al 10 de mayo.	Sustentación Prepara la lectura que realizaste en el punto anterior y realiza la sustentación en la primera clase que tengas en la semana del 6 al 10 de mayo.			

OBSERVACIONES: El taller debe entregarse en hojas de block debidamente marcado y tiene un valor del 50% de la nota, la sustentación se realizará en el horario de clase y vale 50%, en la sustentación no podrá utilizar su cuaderno por lo cual, aconsejo que se haga un estudio consiente de las competencias a evaluar.

Mucho éxito, recuerda que "Las oportunidades no ocurren, las creas tú". Chris Grosser.