

	INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA LA PRESENTACIÓN					
	NOMBRE ALUMNA:					
	ÁREA / ASIGNATURA: English					
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	PERIOD 0	TIPO GUÍA	GRAD 0	N 0	FECHA	DURACIÓ N
	Taller plan de apoyo.	11°	2	Nov 25		

Alcanzar los logros mínimos para el año en este proceso final perteneciente al plan de apoyo.

WORKSHOP 11

Favor hacer un repaso minucioso de este taller para presentar la evaluación del plan de apoyo la cual será tipo icfes sobre los temas aquí vistos.

Reading comprehension:

I think I have had a very interesting life. I'm 73 now and I don't work anymore. I was in the army for 51 years. I retired when I was 69. I have been to so many countries that I can't remember all of them. I've been to Australia six or seven times and to South Africa three times. I have also been once to Russia but I didn't like it at all: much too cold for me!

They say that love is the greatest thing and I agree. I've been married four times but never for more than five years. I don't think women really understand me!

I've never been on television, but I've been on the radio once. It was a programmed about life in the military about twenty years ago. I met the Prime Minister on the same day. Actually, I've met a lot of famous people: members of

the royal family, famous politicians and also famous cinema and television personalities. I've never met the American President though which is a pity.

Because I've travelled a lot, I've seen a lot of wonderful things and have also eaten and drunk some strange foods and drinks. I ate cat and rat in India and drank something called Mirto on a little island in Italy many years ago

ACTIVITY: Read the text carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. What job _____ before retiring? He worked in the army.

2. _____ he in the army? For 51 years.

3. How many _____ been to Australia? Six or seven times.

4. _____ like Russia? No, it was too cold.

5. _____ married so many times? Because women don't understand him.

6. Has he ever _____? Yes, he has. But never on TV.

7. When _____ the prime minister? When he was on the radio.

8. Has _____ American president? No, he hasn't but he wants to.

9. Where _____ cat and rat? In India.

10. _____ drunk

Mirto? Yes, he has. In Italy.

Reading comprehension

Main article: Languages of the United States

Although the United States has no official language at the federal level, 28 states have passed legislation making English the official language, and it is considered to be the de facto national language. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, more than 97% of Americans can speak English well, and for 81% it is the only language spoken at home. More than 300 languages besides English have native speakers in the United States—some are spoken by indigenous peoples (about 150 living languages) and others imported by immigrants.

Spanish has official status in the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, where it is the primary language spoken, and the state of New Mexico; various smaller Spanish enclaves exist around the country as well.[11] According to the 2000 census, there are nearly 30 million native speakers of Spanish in the United States. Bilingual speakers may use both English and Spanish reasonably well but code-switch according to their dialog partner or context, a phenomenon known as Spanglish.

Indigenous languages of the United States include the Native American languages, which are spoken on the country's numerous Indian reservations and at cultural events such as pow wows; Hawaiian, which has official status in the state of Hawaii; Chamorro, which has official status in the commonwealths of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands; Carolinian, which has official status in the commonwealth of the Northern Mariana

Islands; and Samoan, which has official status in the commonwealth of American Samoa. American Sign Language, used mainly by the deaf, is also native to the country.

The national dialect is known as American English, which itself consists of numerous regional dialects, but has some shared unifying features that distinguish it from other national varieties of English. There are four large dialect regions in the United States—the North, the Midland, the South, and the West—and several smaller dialects such as those of New York City, Philadelphia, and Boston. A standard dialect called "General American" (analogous in some respects to the received pronunciation elsewhere in the English-speaking world), lacking the distinctive noticeable features of any particular region, is believed by some to exist as well; it is sometimes regionally associated with the Midwest.

Native language statistics for the United States

The following information is an estimation as actual statistics constantly vary.

According to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) the following is the percentage of total population's native languages in the United States:

English (82.1%)

Spanish (10.7%)

Other Indo-European languages (3.8%)

Other Asian or Pacific Islander

languages (2.7%) Other

languages (0.7%)

Reading comprehension, answer the following questions.

1. Write what official language of Puerto Rico and New Mexico is?
2. How many states have legislation passed making English the official language?
3. Which percent of Americans can speak good English?
4. How many of alive idioms do you find in the United States according to the text?
5. Which are the languages talked by bilingual people?
6. Pay attention to the statistics, According to the CIA and analyze what the percentage of total population's native languages in the United States is?
7. Please write a text about language in USA get 5 conclusions for there using present perfect.
8. Please write a text about language in USA get 5 conclusions for there using present perfect,

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Completa la pregunta con la estructura correcta usando la estructura gramatical vista en el periodo.

9. I _____ to music when my mother _____ to you.
10. That dangerous dog _____ me when I _____ on the street.
11. Can you tell me _____?
12. Do you know _____?
13. Ann and I _____ movies when my pet _____.

Lea el texto de la parte inferior y escriba la palabra correcta para cada espacio,

The Ethiopian Wolf

It is an African animal, _____ (14)s called the Simien Jackal. Some scientists have _____ (15). it is not a real wolf. But studies show that _____ (16) close relationship to grey wolves and coyotes is

evident. ____**(17)** Ethiopian wolves are more similar to grey wolves and coyotes than any other African canines.

Scientists also believe there are about 450 of them living in wild conditions. The ____**(18)** group of Ethiopian wolves exists ____ **(19)** the Bale Mountains National Park.

The Ethiopian wolf ____**(20)** a special red coat with a white part in the front of the body. It is in size from 1,1 to 1,4 meters. By nature, the Ethiopian wolf looks for

food by day, but it is sometimes nocturnal in areas _____**(21)** other animals follow it.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| 14. A. which | B. where | C who |
| 15. A. saying | B. said | C. say |
| 16. A. its | B. his | C. your |
| 17. A. This | B. That | C. These |
| 18. A. larger | B. largest | C. large |
| 18. A. in | B. along | C. on |
| 29. A. have | B. had | C. has |
| 21. A. which | B. where | C who |

Reading comprehension (lectura inferencial)

THE HAMBURGUER

There is controversy over the German origin of the Hamburger, but it is a U.S invention, says "The hamburger: A history" by Josh Ozersky However, the origin of the hamburger is still not clear.

It could be Charlie Nagreen, who sold meatballs between two pieces of soft bread in 1885. Or maybe Frank Menches, from Ohio, who sold a sandwich made of meat and soft bread in hamburger, N.Y in 1885. Another possible inventor was Louis Lassen from Connecticut, who served some meat pieces between two slices of toast in 1990. There was also Fletcher David, a Texan who sold a meat sandwich with soft bread in a world exhibition in 1904, where it got the name "hamburger"

However, meat and bread – like today's hamburger – was more common in hamburger Germany, in the nineteenth century. It was called Hamburg steak and was a usual dish for the Germany immigrants that left hamburger for the United States. Anyone could prepare it, and they could have it while standing up or walking.

So, the hamburger already existed in the early twentieth century, but it was only food for workingmen and served in restaurants near factories at midday. However, after the introduction of the automobile in the market and people's new wish for meals to eat on the road, the reputation of the hamburger improved in 1920.

According to the previous reading.

22. Ozerky thinks that the hamburger was first made by a person who.

23. A different type of bread was first used in a hamburger in

24. Who made a hamburger with meat Prepared in a special way?

25. Hamburgers in Germany were different from the American ones in that they?

26. The hamburger brought from Germany to the US were

27. The hamburger became known by people from all over the world in

28. At the beginning of the last century, some people ate hamburger for

Favor leer el texto y completarlo

Discovering Colombia

A Journey of Diversity and Charm Nestled in the heart of _____ (28), Colombia is a country of remarkable beauty and cultural richness waiting to be _____ (30). From the lush Amazon rainforest to the stunning Caribbean coastline, and from the vibrant cities to the serene coffee plantations, Colombia offers a diverse and captivating _____ (31) experience. Natural Wonders: Colombia boasts a stunning array of _____ (32) landscapes. The Amazon rainforest in the south is home _____ (33) incredible biodiversity, offering opportunities for wildlife encounters and eco-adventures. The Andes Mountains cut through the country, creating picturesque valleys and high-altitude cities _____ (37) Bogotá and Medellín. Colombia's Caribbean and Pacific coasts boast pristine beaches, _____ (38) you _____ (39) relax in the sun or explore underwater ecosystems _____ (40) snorkeling or diving.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 22. A. south America | B. middle America | C. north America |
| 23. A. explore | B. explored | C. exploring |
| 24. A. trip | B. travel | C. traveling |
| 25. A. unnatural | B. fake | C. natural |
| 26. A. to | B. for | C. from |
| 27. A. for | B. like | C. that |
| 28. A. when | B. why | C. where |