

ASIGNATURA /AREA/ NÚCLEO	Inglés	GRADO:	11
PERÍODO	3	AÑO:	2024
NOMBRE DEL ESTUDIANTE			

DESEMPEÑOS /COMPETENCIAS:

Lingüística.

Pragmática.

Socio lingüística.

Fonética.

Identifico personas, situaciones, lugares y el tema en conversaciones sencillas.

Muestro una actitud respetuosa y tolerante cuando escucho a otros.

Comprendo el sentido general del texto oral, aunque no entienda todas sus palabras.

Identifies relevant information in a text of • General interest.

Recognizes the mechanisms for citizen participation. • Distinguishes expressions related to social values.

Differentiates the structures of real and unreal conditionals.

Expresses orally and clearly the rights as citizens.

Participates in a prepared discussion on the role of the community as driver of change.

ACTIVIDADES PRÁCTICAS PARA DESARROLLAR INCLUYENDO BIBLIOGRAFIA DONDE SE PUEDA ENCONTRAR INFORMACIÓN:

A. READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

1 English is a West Germanic language spoken originally in England, and is now the most widely used language in the world. It is spoken as a first language by a majority of the inhabitants of several nations, including the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland and New Zealand. It is the third most common native language in the world, after Mandarin Chinese and Spanish. It is widely learned as a second language and is an official language of the European Union, many Commonwealth countries and the United Nations, as well as in many world organizations.

2 English arose in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England and what is now south-east Scotland, but was then under the control of the kingdom of Northumbria. Following the extensive influence of Great Britain and the United Kingdom from the 18th century, via the British Empire, and of the United States since the mid-20th century, it has been widely propagated around the world, becoming the leading language of international discourse and the lingua franca in many regions.

3 Historically, English originated from the fusion of closely related dialects, now collectively termed Old English, which were brought to the eastern coast of Great Britain by Germanic (Anglo-Saxon) settlers by the 5th century – with the word English being derived from the name of the Angles, and ultimately from their ancestral region of Angeln (in what is now Schleswig-Holstein). A significant number of English words are constructed based on roots from Latin, because Latin in some form was the lingua franca of the Christian Church and of European intellectual life. The language was further influenced by the Old Norse language due to Viking invasions in the 8th and 9th centuries.

4 The Norman conquest of England in the 11th century gave rise to heavy borrowings from Norman-French, and vocabulary and spelling conventions began to give the appearance of a close relationship with Romance languages to what had then become Middle English. The Great Vowel Shift that began in the south of England in the 15th century is one of the historical events that mark the emergence of Modern English from Middle English.

5 Owing to the assimilation of words from many other languages throughout history, modern English contains a very large vocabulary. Modern English has not only assimilated words from other European languages but also from all over the world, including words of Hindi and African origin. The Oxford English Dictionary lists over 250,000 distinct words, not including many technical, scientific, and slang terms.

1. The main idea in this text is

- English is the most important language in the world
- English takes many words from other languages
- English originated from Northumbria kingdoms
- English has more than 250.000 words not including slang, scientific and technical terms

e. English is the most common native language in the world

2. The topic on the first paragraph is

- a. English is widely learned as a second language
- b. England is the country where English originally appears
- c. English is a language used by many countries and organizations
- d. English is spoken as a first language by the inhabitants of many countries
- e. English is now the most widely used language in the world

3. The topic on the second paragraph is

- a. English arose in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England
- b. English is widely propagated around the world
- c. English has great influence of the United States since the mid-20th century
- d. How English became the leading language of international discourse
- e. English has great influence of United Kingdom since 18th century

4. The topic on the third paragraph is

- a. English comes from what is commonly termed Old English
- b. A significant number of English words are constructed based on roots from Latin
- c. English arrives to the eastern coast of Great Britain from German settlers
- d. How many dialects contributed to form English language
- e. English is influenced by Viking invasions on 8th and 9th century

5. The topic on the fourth paragraph is

- a. The Great Vowel Shift that began in the south of England in the 15th century
- b. the emergence of Modern English from Middle English.
- c. the appearance of a close relationship with Romance languages
- d. vocabulary and spelling conventions from French to English
- e. The Norman conquest of England in the 11th century

6. The topic on the fifth paragraph is

- a. Modern English has assimilated words from other European languages
- b. Modern English includes words of Hindi and African origin
- c. the modern English does not include many technical, scientific, and slang terms
- d. the Oxford English Dictionary lists over 250,000 distinct words
- e. modern English contains a very large vocabulary from all over the world

7. The most common native languages in the world are

- a. Mandarin Chinese and English, then Spanish
- b. Mandarin Chinese and Spanish, then English
- c. Mandarin Chinese, then English, then Spanish
- d. Spanish and English, then Mandarin Chinese
- e. English, then Mandarin Chinese and Spanish

8. According to the context **widely** in the first paragraph means

- a. important
- b. modern
- c. famous
- d. interesting
- e. extended

9. In the third paragraph **which** refers to

- a. eastern coast of Great Britain
- b. English language
- c. closely related dialects
- d. Anglo-Saxon settlers
- e. the Vikings invasions

10. According to the context **emergence** in the fourth paragraph means
- a. apparition
 - b. formation
 - c. division
 - d. discovery
 - e. separation

WORD MEANING FROM CONTEXT

Choose the right option with the same meaning.

11. She turned her biggest **foe** into her best friend.
A. enemy B. shoes C. lesson D. friend
12. The man walked down the long **corridor** in the dark building.
A. table B. fan C. hall D. balcony
13. Jack is **approximately** 9 years old.
A. about B. badly C. carefully D. close
14. My sister's eyes **resemble** our mother's eyes.
A. run like B. look like C. feel like D. walk like
15. The stars were **brilliant** in the clear night sky.
A. dim B. walking C. bright D. opaque
16. Asia is the largest **continent**, and Australia is the smallest.
A. ocean B. land area C. kitchen D. country
17. Keisha's **surname** is Turner, and her middle name is Olivia.
A. last name B. teacher C. street name D. nickname
18. Our class has a **strategy** for raising money for our class party.
A. guess B. door C. plan D. strange

WRITING

Write about a daily routine. Include a schedule and what you have for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Remember to use the present simple and the present continuous.

Use Frequency adverbs (always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never) and write sentences following the example.

Example: My friends have tea for breakfast every day. They always have tea for breakfast.

19. My brother practices sports all of the time. _____.
20. My daughter does not like coffee. _____.

21. Pat goes to the disco from time to time. _____.
22. I love beer. _____.
23. My sister likes to watch TV a lot. _____.
24. My husband doesn't goes out on Friday. _____.

COMPLETE WITH THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

25. Matt _____ (like) rock music, but he _____ (listen) to jazz at the moment.
26. Tim is a police officer and he _____ (wear) a uniform at work, but now he _____ (go) out with his friends and he _____ (wear) a T-shirt and jeans.
27. Kathy _____ (have) some cereal with milk every morning but today she _____ (eat) some fruit.
28. Stephen and Mark usually _____ (play) football in their free time but at the moment they _____ (ride) their bikes in the park.
29. We usually _____ (eat) fish on Thursdays but it's a Thanksgiving today and we _____ (have) turkey.
30. The bus _____ (leave) at 7.35 and _____ (arrive) at Jenny's school at 7.45.

BIBLIOGRAFIA:

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/>

METODOLOGIA DE LA EVALUACIÓN

Aprendizaje autónomo y acompañado por el docente.
Orientación en la búsqueda de información en internet.
Explicación y socialización a nivel individual y grupal.

RECURSOS:

Notas de clase.
Bibliografía.
Internet.

OBSERVACIONES:

FECHA DE ENTREGA DEL TRABAJO	FECHA DE SUSTENTACIÓN Y/O EVALUACIÓN
NOMBRE DEL EDUCADOR(A) Edison Cortés Aguirre	FIRMA DEL EDUCADOR(A)
FIRMA DEL ESTUDIANTE	FIRMA DEL PADRE DE FAMILIA