I.E

GUÍA DE APRENDIZAJE PARA ESTUDIANTES AÑO 2025

NOMBRE DEL					
ESTUDIANTE:					
GRUPO:	Décimo				
FECHA DE REALIZACIÓN:	March 2025				
ÁREA Y/O ASIGNATURA:	Humanidades – Inglés				
COMPETENCIAS:	lingüística, pragmática,				
	orientación de resultados				
INDICADORES DE DESEMPEÑO:	- Comprensión lectora de diferentes textos, perfiles y descripciones de personas.				
ACTIVIDADE S DE APRENDIZA JE:	Verlas al final del cuadro				
EVIDENCIAS DEL TRABAJO:	Responderlas en cada e	jercicio al final del cua	adro.		
VALORACIÓN:	diferentes textos, perfiles y descripciones de personas. - Reconocimiento adecuado de vocabulario relacionado con democracia, economía y ciudadanía. - Identifica correctamente diferentes partes gramaticales y estructuras de una oración en ejercicios tipo cloze que permiten composiciones más	diferentes textos, perfiles y descripciones de personas Reconocimiento de vocabulario relacionado con democracia, economía y ciudadanía Identifica partes gramaticales y estructuras de una oración en ejercicios tipo cloze que permiten composiciones más elaboradas.	textos, perfiles y descripciones de personas Poco reconocimiento de vocabulario relacionado con democracia, economía y ciudadanía Identifica algunas partes gramaticales y estructuras de una oración en ejercicios tipo cloze teniendo aún problemas para realizar composiciones más elaboradas.	ciudadanía. - Tiene dificultad para identificar partes	

- 1. Observar y escuchar el video "That little voice" en Youtube y responder las siguientes preguntas
- What is the main message or theme conveyed in "That little voice" video?
- How does the video encourage individuals to challenge societal perceptions and expectations?
- In what ways does the video inspire people to fight for equality and equity?
- How does the concept of "That little voice" relate to personal empowerment and self-expression?
- What actions and behaviors does the video suggest for individuals to make a positive impact and change the world?
- 2. Observar las imágenes de la página 17. Luego asignar a cada una la palabra adecuada del Word bank. Luego ir a la siguente actividad y completar la palabra descrita en cada oración (5).
- 3. Responder las preguntas de opción múltiple de las lecturas Influencers! y Be an influence in the world de las páginas 24 y 27 (5).
- 4. Responder T (true) o F (false) a cada oración después de analizar y observar la infogrfía de la página 26 (3).

5. Completar cada oración con una de las palabras dentro del cuadro. Escribe las respuestas en el cuadro. (5)

Commit	Donate	Litter	Obey	Tell
Protect	Volunteer	Vote	Feed	Yield

а	Good citizens	their seats to the elderly	

- b. Good citizens ____ in elections.
- c. Good citizens _____ to help others.d. Good citizens _____ the law.
- e. Good citizens don't ____ crimes.
- f. Good citizens ____ to charity.
- g. Good citizens ____ their garbage.
- h. Good citizens ____ the truth.
- i. Good citizens ____ endangered animals.j. Good citizens ____ stray animals.

a.	b.	C.	d.	f.
g.	h.	i.	j.	k.

6. Completar cada espacio en el texto con una de las palabras dentro del cuadro. Escribe tus respuestas en el cuadro a continuación. (5)

downtown	capital	security	citizenship	thirteen	
become	flag	test	knew	her	

Emma went downtown. She had to take a __1__. It was a big test. It was her __2__ test. It was her test to __3_ a U.S. citizen. The test had 100 questions. She had studied all 100 questions. She knew the

answers to all 100 questions. She knew the colors of the 4 . The flag is red, white, and blue. She knew how many stripes are on the flag. __5_ stripes are on the flag. She knew how many stars are on the flag. Fifty stars are on the flag. She knew the __6__ of the United States. Washington, D.C. is the capital of the United States. She __7__ all the answers! She entered the federal building __8__. She waited for them to call __9_ name. They called her name. She went into the interview room. The interviewer asked, "What is your 10 number?" 1. 5. 4. 7. 6. 8. 9. 10. 7. Completar la respuesta correcta (a, b, c, d) para cada espacio en el texto. (5) There is an old story told of a man who 1 into a Deep sleep. His friend stayed by him as long as he 2. Being compeled to go and fearing that he might be in want, the friend hid a __3__ in the old man's garment. When the old man __4__, not __5__ that his friend had 6 jewel in his garment, he wandered about in 7, hungry. A long time afterwards, the two men met again. The friend told the poor man about the jewel and 8 him to look for it. Like the old man in the story, people 9 about in this life, 10 of what is hidden away in their inner nature, pure and untarnished. 1. 9. 3. 5. 7. (a). sparkled (a). know (a). slept (a). wane (a). wander (b). fall (b). glimmer (b). knew (b). vane (b). direct (c). fallen (c). jewel (c). known (c). vein (c). wonder (d). fell (d). treasure (d). knowing (d). vain (d). change 2. 4. 6. 8. 10. (a). will (a). wake (a). hidden (a). purpose (a). conscious (b). can (b). waken (b). hiding (b). considered (b). aware (c). conceal (c). could (c). arise (c). advised c. unconscious (d). should (d). awoke (d). hide (d). suggested d. subconscious 2. 5. 3. 4.

8. Resaltar la respuesta correcta (a, b, c, d) para cada espacio en el texto. (5)

8.

7.

6.

Democracy and military rule are -1-. That is -2- whenever a military man comes into politics many eyebrows are -3-. Although even in a democracy like United States, Generals like Eisenhower reached the highest office and -4- the democracy as good as any civilian would have, yet owing to the Japanese experience of -5- in 1930s and its -6- for excesses during the second world war, some questions have been -7- on Generals and politics. In realty the problem -8- not with the military officers -9- politics -10- but in the process of militarization of politics or politicisation of military.

9.

10.

1.	(a). why	(c). raised	5.	(b). aptness
(a).	(b). how	(d). cracked	(a). humanism	c. promptness
interchangeabl	(c). because	4.	(b). militarism	(d). fondness
е	(d). so	(a). ruled	(c).	
(b). inevitable	3.	(b). handled	chauvinism	7.
(c). antonyms	(a). darkened	(c). accorded	(d). secularism	(a). asked
(d). unreliable	(b).	(d). served	6.	(b). stored
2.	heightened		(a). selection	(c). discussed

(d). raised 8. (a). lies (b). lay	(c). concludes (d). ends	9. (a). working (b). seeking c. demanding	(d). entering 10. (a). generally b.	democratically (c). forcibly (d). secretly
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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

9. Escuchar el video **What is a 'social media influencer'?** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=39A3og7enz8 y responder T (true) o F (false) a las siguientes oraciones (5):

1-Neil doesn't know what a social media influencer is. TRUE FALSE 2-According to Neil, Ferfei is not trendy. FALSE TRUE 3-A social media influencer is somebody who has an enormous number of followers online and knows a lot about a specific subject. TRUE FALSE 4-Growing a moustache makes you an influencer. TRUE FALSE 5-The company couldn't sell 16 to 25 products so the hired an influencer. TRUE FALSE 6-Kylie Jenner receives u\$s 1 million a month from companies. TRUE FALSE 7-Neil has been writing his script. TRUE FALSE 8-A company has been paying Neil to grow a moustache. FALSE TRUE 9-Neil has been thinking about hiring an influencer. FALSE TRUE 10-He's been searching for red-haired influencers. TRUE FALSE

10. Escuchar el video The influencers making a difference in TikTok <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DOtE8PNjZcl&t=19s</u> Luego, completa cada oración con la palabra adecuada de las brindadas al principio (5):

cerebral palsy • inclusion • blind • an influencer • confident • a guide dog trending • honesty • to raise awareness • accessible	
A person with many social media followers.	
2. Telling the truth about something.	
A physical conditional caused by damage to the brain when someone is very young, which means they have problems moving, speaking, etc.	
The idea that everyone should be able to do the same activities and have the same experiences, including people with disabilities.	
5. To be one of the most mentioned words, subjects or names in news or social media at the moment.	
6. Not able to see.	
7. Able to be used.	
8. To make people know that something exists and to help them understand it.	
9. A dog that has been especially trained to help a blind person move safely.)
10. Being certain of your abilities or having trust in people.	

11. Ver y escuchar el video How can more women get into politics? en el siguiente enlace. A partir de la información, realizar los ejercicios en Check your understanding: multiple choice y Check your vocabulary: gap fill. Tomar pantallazo con el mejor puntaje y anexar. (4)

https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/study-break/video-zone/how-can-more-women-get-into-politics

12. Leer el siguiente artículo y responder las siguientes preguntas.(3)

Democracy, meaning 'rule of the commoners' in Greek, is a government system in which citizens can vote for their leaders. In contrast to dictatorship or monarchy, it is a system in which the majority influences the ruling elite.

The system of democracy was born in **Greece** around 500BC, specifically in the city-state of Athens. Athens used to be ruled by kings, but they were overthrown and a democratic system was established... the first in history, and in the world. This system was unique in that political leaders could be random citizens voted in by their peers. Also, they had a public **legislative forum** in which all citizens could speak and express their views.

However, not all were considered equal even under the democratic system, as women, slaves, foreigners, and people under 20 years old were not granted full citizenship, so they were not allowed to vote or express themselves politically. Through medieval history, democracy was used usually in narrow ranges, which were not available to all people, but just for political elites. One example is **Frostating**, a court in Norway which operated in the 1200s, in which representatives of various regions could come to discuss laws and settle disputes.

The **Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth**, a European superpower in existence from 1569-1795, despite having a king, also practiced democratic voting in parliament. The Commonwealth had a law called *liberum veto*, in which laws were only passed if they were unanimously agreed-upon by everyone, and if only one nobleman vetoed it, it could not pass. This would prove to cripple the country in its later years, and displays the fact that it's possible to be too democratic.

This same issue would be faced by the United States of America, one of the best examples of democracy in history. The US, while still fighting the **Revolutionary War**, had a precursor constitution called the **Articles of Confederation**. This document did not give the federal government a lot of power-to the extent that federal lawmakers had to achieve a significant majority of votes from the states to create laws, which was similar in effect to the *liberum veto*. The United States would go on to create the **Constitution**, which resolved this problem.

However, the United States is not in fact a democracy but a **Democratic Republic**. Democracy in its purest sense means that the will of the majority-the popular vote-determines everything. Nothing is sacred, anything can be voted on and changed. In a democracy, officials are also elected by the people directly, in other words, the person with the most votes gets office. However, in the United States, what is in place is a **representative democracy**. In this form of democracy, the people of a region elect representatives, who then speak for them in an assembly, such as Congress, and then this assembly votes on legal issues.

This is the most common form of democracy in the world, and is arguably the most efficient. In direct voting, all citizens would have to vote on all laws getting passed, which means they would have to be educated on every single aspect of law. In a representative democracy, citizens elect people they trust, whose positions on issues they know-for instance, the people of New Jersey would elect a Congressman who looks after their interests, and if this Congressman works against their interests, then they vote for someone else.

No government system is perfect, however, and even democracies and republics can succumb to tyranny. **Adolf Hitler**, for instance, the leader of Nazi Germany, was appointed in a democratic country which elected its leaders, before taking power and turning it into a dictatorship. This is the burden of democracy-citizens who have the privilege of voting have the responsibility to educate themselves and use that privilege, because many people throughout history have been unable to influence their rulers.

- B: 'Rule by the nobility'
- C: 'Rule by the king'
- D: 'Rule by the parliament'
- 2) Why was democracy in Athens not fully representative?
- A: Farmers couldn't vote
- B: Men couldn't vote
- C: Women, foreigners, and slaves couldn't vote
- D: It was fully representative
- 3) What was Frostating?
- A: The building in which the first US elections were held
- B: A court in Norway in the middle ages
- C: A province in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth
- D: A castle in Norway
- 4) Why was the liberum veto bad?
- A: Just one person could stop any legislation by vetoing it
- B: It was not inclusive enough
- C: Nobody had the power to veto legislation
- D: It was not bad
- 5) What government form does the United States have?
- A: Democracy
- B: Kingdom
- C: Empire
- D: Democratic Republic
- 6) Why is voting important?
- A: It lets us influence our leaders
- B: It helps us keep evil people from power
- C: It's a rare privilege
- D: All of the above

- 1						
- 1	4	2	2	A	E	6
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- 1						