



Guía para el aprendizaje N°3

Fecha desde: **27/04** Hasta: **08/05**

Nombre del alumn@: _____

Curso: _____

Asignatura: Inglés

Nivel: 4°Medio

Unidad: Derechos y deberes de los adolescentes

Contenido: Vocabulario relacionado con derechos y deberes

Objetivo de aprendizaje: **01 - 04**

01. AE 01 Demostrar comprensión de ideas principales e información explícita en textos orales simples de variada extensión y de interacciones que presentan un uso auténtico del lenguaje, como anuncios, charlas o conferencias, relacionados con derechos y deberes de la juventud y que contemplan las funciones de solicitar y dar información de manera indirecta y describir procesos y hechos en secuencia. Para ello, deben: > Reconocer vocabulario temático de la unidad, palabras clave, expresiones y frases hechas. > Identificar el orden de los elementos en las preguntas indirectas

04. Escribir textos descriptivos y narrativos breves y simples de aproximadamente 150 palabras, como cartas, correos electrónicos y solicitudes, relacionados con derechos y deberes de la juventud.

I. Read the following texts and answer the questions. (18 points.)

What is International Women's Day?

International Women's Day takes place every year on 8 March to celebrate the achievements of women all over the world. It started with a protest that took place in New York City in 1908 where women went out onto the streets to demand the **right** to vote, shorter working hours and better pay. Since then it has taken many forms and today it's a global event that is supported by lots of charities, NGOs, governments and academic institutions. In some countries, March 8 is an official holiday and in other countries it's an official holiday but only for women.

Why do we need an International Women's Day?

In today's world it may appear that women have all the same opportunities as men. If you watch the news you will see women astronauts, women prime ministers and women leaders in business. However, if you look at the statistics you realise there's still a long way to go. The BBC did a report a few years ago that showed that in the UK women occupied only 30.9% of the most senior positions across a range of jobs in areas like politics, business and policing. So, although progress has been made since 1908, there is still a lot to do before we see an equal number of men and women in the top jobs and receiving equal pay.

How is IWD celebrated in the UK?

A lot of special events take place in towns and cities all over the UK to celebrate International Women's Day. There are exhibitions, theatre shows, talks, discussions, walking tours, films, workshops, fun runs and so much more. All the events are designed to celebrate the role of women in society and to make us all take a step back and think about the progress that has been made, but also about the changes that still need to take place to ensure the world is a fair and equal place for all its **citizens**. To find out what is happening in your country have a look on the events page of the International Women's Day website.

Think globally and act locally

The message for women around the world is to 'think globally and act locally'. This means to learn about some of the key issues that women face around the world and then to try to take action close to home. Emma Watson, the actress who played Hermione in the Harry Potter films, is a great example of someone who is doing something to raise awareness about the issues that women face globally. She has launched a campaign called HeForShe, which **aims** to get people talking at all levels about gender equality. The aim is to create a 'gender-equal world'. The HeForShe campaign makes it very clear that it's the role of men as well as women to make changes in all areas of their lives, both at work and in the family, to help make this possible. With the support of UN Women, the United Nations organisation to support women, Emma's campaign is surely going to make a big impact.

The future

Can you imagine a future where there's no need at all to even have an International Women's Day? Where there is total equality for men and women? Hmmm ... something to think about but perhaps in your lifetime this could happen!?

<p>1. The Word "aims" means:</p> <p>a) Ideas b) Metas c) Imágenes d) Misma</p>	<p>2. All women around the world can have holiday on March 8th.</p> <p>a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say</p>	<p>3. Women's day started over 100 years ago.</p> <p>a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say</p>	<p>4. What's the meaning of the word "citizens"?</p> <p>a) Ciudades b) Países c) Lugares d) Ciudadanos</p>
<p>5. What's the meaning of the word "right"?</p> <p>a) Derecho b) Izquierdo c) Correcto</p>	<p>6. More than a third of the jobs in UK are occupied by women.</p> <p>a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say</p>	<p>7. Women's day take place every March 8th.</p> <p>a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say</p>	<p>8. Women's day is celebrated only in a few countries.</p> <p>a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say</p>

Universal Declaration of Human Rights



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a historic document that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its third session on 10 December 1948 as Resolution 217 at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, France. Of the then 58 members of the United Nations, 48 voted in favor, none against, eight abstained, and two did not vote.[1]

The Declaration consists of 30 articles affirming an individual's rights which, although not legally binding in themselves, have been elaborated in subsequent international treaties, economic transfers, regional human rights instruments, national constitutions, and other laws. The Declaration was the first step in the process of formulating the International Bill of Human Rights, which was completed in 1966, and came into force in 1976, after a sufficient number of countries had ratified them.

Cassin. Cassin worked from a first draft, which was prepared by John Peters Humphrey. The structure was influenced by the Code Napoléon, including a preamble and introductory general principles. Cassin compared the Declaration to the portico of a Greek temple, with a foundation, steps, four columns, and a pediment.

The Declaration consists of a preamble and thirty articles:.

Articles 1–2 established the basic concepts of dignity, liberty, equality, and brotherhood.

Articles 3–5 established other individual rights, such as the right to life and the prohibition of slavery and torture.

Articles 6–11 refer to the fundamental legality of human rights with specific remedies cited for their defence when violated.

Articles 12–17 established the rights of the individual towards the community (including such things as freedom of movement).

Articles 18–21 sanctioned the so-called "constitutional liberties", and with spiritual, public, and political freedoms, such as freedom of thought, opinion, religion and conscience, word, and peaceful association of the individual.

Articles 22–27 sanctioned an individual's economic, social and cultural rights, including healthcare. Article 25 states: "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services." It also makes additional accommodations for security in case of physical debilitation or disability, and makes special mention of care given to those in motherhood or childhood.^[6]

Articles 28–30 established the general ways of using these rights, the areas in which these rights of the individual can not be applied, and that they can not be overcome against the individual.

<p>9. The Declaration Of Human Rights was adopted by: a) The Palais de Chaillot b) The United Nations c) Alvarez-Machain d) Cassin</p>	<p>10. How many articles does The Declaration have? a) Twenty b) Twenty seven c) Thirty d) Twenty five</p>
<p>11. The International Bill of Human Rights was ratified in: a) 1948 b) 1976 c) 1966 d) 2004</p>	<p>12. Established the rights of the individual towards the community. a) Articles 1-2 b) Articles 12-17 c) Articles 22-27 d) Articles 6-11</p>
<p>13. Refer to the fundamental legality of human rights with specific remedies cited for their defence when violated. a) Articles 6-11 b) Articles 28-30 c) Articles 1-2 d) Articles 18-21</p>	<p>14. Established other individual rights, such as the right to life and the prohibition of slavery and torture. a) Articles 28–30 b) Articles 3–5 c) Articles 22–27 d) Articles 6–11</p>
<p>15. Human rights are always respected in our country. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say</p>	<p>16. Many aspects were considered to give form to the human rights declaration. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say</p>
<p>17. All nations on the world took part when the declaration was created. a) Right b) Wrong c) Doesn't say</p>	<p>18. What's the most suitable meaning of the word "childhood"? a) Adultez b) Tercera edad c) Infancia d) Adolescencia</p>

II. Look at the following images. What right is broken? Choose the correct answer. (8 points)



19.

- a) Dignity b) Brotherhood
- a) Right to life d) Freedom of thought



20.

- a) Right to adequate standard of living
- b) Right of freedom
- c) Right to be educated
- d) People can have meetings to express their ideas



21.

- a) Freedom of belief and religion
- b) Freedom of opinion and information
- c) Freedom from torture and degrading treatment
- d) Freedom to move across the nations



22.

- a) The prohibition of slavery and torture
- b) Equality
- c) Right of life
- d) Right of a standard of living



23.

- a) Right to fair public hearing
- b) Right to remedy by competent tribunal
- c) Right to health
- d) Right to equality before the law



24.

- a) Right to own property
- b) Right to rest and leisure
- c) Right to social security
- d) Right to education



25.

- a) *Right to adequate standard of living*
- b) *Right to a nationality and the freedom to change it*
- c) *Right to social security*
- d) *Right to marriage and family*



26.

- a) *Right to recognition as a person before the law*
- b) *Right to free movement in and out the country*
- c) *Right to education*
- d) *Right to rest and leisure*

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www.wordreference.com

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Dudas y consultas favor contactarse al e-mail:

Jose.reyes.orellana@gmail.com

Saludos cordiales

José Luis Reyes, docente de Inglés.