

Guía N°4 - Inglés Primero Medio

Nombre del alumna@: _____ Curso: _____

Asignatura: Inglés Nivel :

Primeromedio

Unidad: Going places / Future matters.

Contenido:

Oa 12: Identificar y usar estrategias para apoyar la comprensión de los textos leídos: Prelectura: leer con un propósito, hacer predicciones, usar conocimientos previos. Lectura: hacer lectura rápida y lectura focalizada, visualizar, identificar elementos organizacionales del texto (título, subtítulo, imágenes). Poslectura: confirmar predicciones, usar organizadores gráficos, releer, recontar con apoyo, preguntar para confirmar información.

Recursos a considerar:

www.wordreference.com

www.linguee.es

Observaciones:

- Mantenga TODA actividad desarrollada en una carpeta física o digital como su respaldo. En el caso de reportar mediante classroom sus actividades se archivan automáticamente en Google drive.
- Utilice los recursos multimedia disponibles, sitios web, correo de consultas, etc. para desarrollar las actividades con éxito

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Every country has its own magic and interesting places to visit. What are the most famous tourist attractions in your country?



Can you recognize the following pictures?

-Look at the pictures and write the name of these famous places and the city where they are located:

	<p>Name:</p> <p>City:</p>
	<p>Name:</p> <p>City:</p>
	<p>Name:</p> <p>City:</p>
	<p>Name:</p> <p>City:</p>

I- Reading comprehension

Before reading

1-What is sightseeing?

2-Look at the pictures below and make predictions:

a) Do you recognize the city in the pictures?	
b) If so, what is this city famous for?	
c) What are the main characteristics of this city?	
d) Do you think it is attractive for tourists?	



Best Things to Do in Barcelona

La Sagrada Familia: This is where to begin your adventure through Barcelona and the wonderful works of Antoni Gaudí. His **basilica** is a project of incredible scale and ambition that is still only around three quarters complete more than 140 years after Gaudí first started building it. When finished, it will be the tallest church structure in the world, and yet it hardly resembles any religious building you will have seen in your life. The Sagrada Familia combines several architectural styles, including, Catalan Modernism, Art Nouveau, and Gothic, but Gaudí's **masterpiece** defies these kinds of definitions when you look up to the ceiling of the sanctuary.

La Boquería: This is an iconic sight and an educational experience. There has been La Boquería **market** in Barcelona since medieval times, though this exact spot has only witnessed trade for about 200 years. That elegant distinctive iron and glass roof you will see was put up in 1914. In the market you can find many things, such as

vegetables, cold meats, cheese as well as olive products. At the center of the market you can also find an oval-shaped plan corner of **fishmongers**. At the end of your visit, you can also cool off with a beer and a tapa at one of the market's bars.

Barcelona City History Museum: The History Museum preserves a few Roman sites across the Gothic Quarter, such as the Temple of Augustus and the Funeral Way of Placa de la Vila de Madrid. But Placa del Rei is where you can see Barcelona's ancient history in detailed layers. You will take an elevator down to where the remnants of a garum factory (garum is a fish sauce), laundries, dyeing shops and parts of ancient Barcino's Roman walls are all visible. The site is large, covering 4.000 square meters, which you will explore via elevated **walkways**. As you rise through the museum building you will step forward through time and enter the vaults of the Palau Reial Major, seat of the medieval Dukes of Barcelona.

Text adapted from: <https://www.thecrazytourist.com/best-things-barcelona-spain/5/>

Answer the following questions:

a) What architecture styles are combined in the Sagrada Familia?	
b) What can you buy at La Boqueria market?	
c) What can you see at the Barcelona City History Museum?	

Read the sentences and determine whether the statements are True or False.

a) La Sagrada Familia was finished 140 years ago.	
b) La Boqueria market has existed since medieval times.	
c) At the history Museums you can visit ruins.	

Read the text again and find the following information:

a) The name of an architect	
b) Types of food	
c) Architecture buildings	

Match the words below, highlighted in the text, with their corresponding definition.

<p>1 basilica</p> <p>2 masterpiece</p> <p>3 market</p> <p>4 fishmonger</p> <p>5 walkway</p>	<p>A A work of art such as painting, architecture, film, etc. that is made with great skill.</p> <p>B Any passage for walking, especially one connecting the various areas of a factory, park, museum, etc.</p> <p>C A person who sells fish.</p> <p>D A church building that has been accorded special privileges by the pope.</p> <p>E A place where buyers and sellers meet for the sale of goods.</p>
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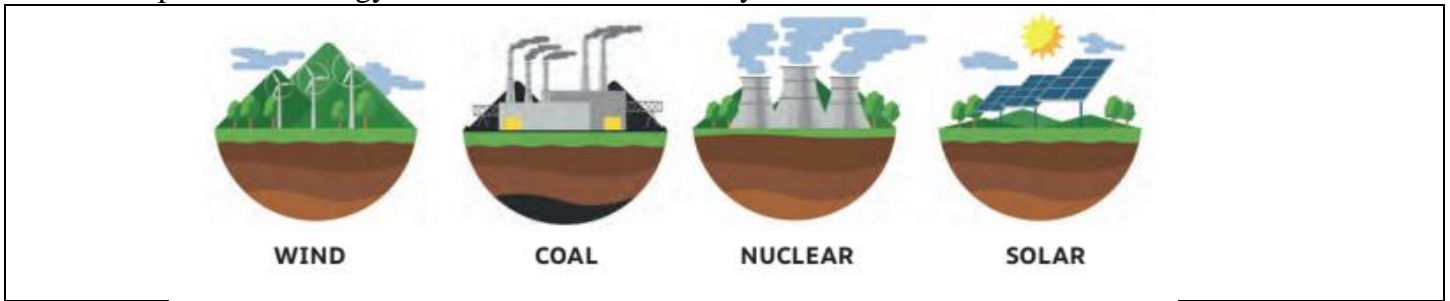
II- Future matters:

Future matters

Name tips or things we can do to take care of our environment:




Look at the pictures of energy sources below: then classify them.



Renewable Energy	Non-Renewable Energy

-Read the text and answer:

What is renewable energy?

Renewable energies are obtained through natural sources that nature itself will replace, like wind, water and sunshine. Renewable energy produce low amounts of pollution and are friendly with the environment. So where can you get this type of energy, free and forever? Just look up above you when you're outside on a sunny day... Yes, the sun gives our planet far more energy than people make from fossil fuels, such as oil and coal. The Sun's heat drives the mightiest engine of all: the Earth's climate. It makes you hot when it shines but it also makes winds, waves and rain. And people can use all these things to make electricity or heat energy for homes. And most important, unlike fossil fuels, this sort of energy doesn't damage the Earth and will last forever!

The Sun Power: It can make electricity by using things called photovoltaic cells (often just called PV) which fit on the roofs or walls of your houses or apartment blocks. Some special cars can run on PV electricity and there's even a race across Australia in which the cars run only on solar power.

Sun power can also heat water in solar panels (like radiators but instead of giving out heat, they grab it from the Sun). This is then stored in a big tank so you can have hot showers and so on. Solar collectors can pick up the Sun's heat even on cloudy days.

The Wind Power: It can drive a turbine with a propeller (like some airplanes have) and make electricity. Wind power is getting really important in some countries. Wave power can also drive generators but this is still a very new idea. Just a few experimental machines are in use today.

The Geothermal Power: This type of energy is tapped from inside the Earth. It's the only renewable energy source which has nothing to do with the Sun. Deep down, it's very hot. Sometimes these hot rocks break through the surface to form volcanoes. By drilling holes down into areas where hot rocks are close to the surface, people can generate electricity and heat buildings.

Text adapted from: <https://www.alliantenergykids.com/RenewableEnergy/RenewableEnergyHome>

a) Find the following concepts in the text:

- 2 examples of non-renewable energy: _____
- 2 sources of renewable energy: _____
- 2 ways to use the solar power: _____

b) Match the words from the text to the definitions:

source - coal - pollution - power

- a. A mineral that is made of carbon and used as a fuel.
- b. Mechanical or electrical energy as distinguished from manual labor.
- c. Any thing or place from which something comes or is obtained.
- d. The introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment.

c) Answer the questions:

- Do you think it's possible we can use solely renewable energy someday?
- What do you think about the use of electric buses in public transport?
- What sources of renewable energy did you know before reading this text?

Express condition:

PAY ATTENTION:

To express condition, we are going to use the **FIRST CONDITIONAL**, this one is composed by two clauses, one of them with **IF + SIMPLE PRESENT** and the other with **WILL + INFINITIVE VERB**.

EX: IF we RECYCLE, we WILL HELP to stop climate change.

We WON'T HAVE water in a few years IF we DON'T CHANGE our consumption habits.

¿Cuándo utilizamos el primero condicional?

Utilizamos el primer condicional (*First Conditional*) para hablar de **acontecimientos del futuro que son probables** en una situación determinada. Este tiempo verbal nos informa de qué ocurrirá (o qué es probable que ocurra) en el futuro si antes sucede otra cosa.

- A.** *If it rains, we will have our drinks inside* (Si llueve, tomaremos la copa de bienvenida dentro).
B. *The guests will find the hotel if they use the map in the wedding invitation* (Los invitados encontrarán el hotel si utilizan el mapa incluido en la invitación de boda).

En la frase **A** de más arriba, si ocurre lo que se ha indicado en primer lugar (llover), entonces la gente se tomará la copa dentro. El primer condicional se refiere a acciones o eventos probables y realistas.

¿Qué reglas hay que tener en cuenta?

Todas las oraciones condicionales constan de **dos partes o proposiciones** (en inglés, "*clauses*"): la proposición que empieza por "*if*" y la proposición principal. De hecho, estas oraciones **se denominan "condicionales"** porque su proposición principal está condicionada por el hecho expresado en la proposición con "*if*", es decir, depende de que ocurra o no lo indicado en esa frase. En el *First Conditional*, la estructura básica más habitual es:

	Proposición con "if"	...proposición principal
Estructura:	<i>if + sujeto + present simple,</i>	... sujeto + <i>will</i> + forma básica del verbo
Ejemplo 1:	<i>If I decide to go out tonight,</i> (Si decido salir esta noche,	... <i>I will send you a Whatsapp.</i> ... te enviaré un wasap).
Ejemplo 2:	<i>If people don't recycle more,</i> (Si la gente no recicla más,	... <i>climate change will get worse.</i> ... el cambio climático irá a más).

- Match the sentences from A to E with the sentences from 1 to 5.

- a. If we don't plant trees,...
- b. If you don't print out so many documents,...
- c. If you turn off the light, television or computer when you are not using them,...
- d. If you separate the garbage,...
- e. If we continue contaminating the ocean,...

1. you will reduce the amount of papers being used.
2. we will have climate change.
3. marine animals will die.
4. you will reduce energy and avoid contamination.
5. it will be easier for you to identify the kind of wastes and recycle in the correct bin.

A-	
B-	
C-	
D-	
E-	

- Complete the sentences with the first conditional:
 - 1- If his friends _____ (come), he _____ (be) extremely happy.
 - 2- If I _____ (save) enough money this year, I _____ (go) to New York.
 - 3- If I _____ (pay) today, you _____ (owe) me some money then.
 - 4- If you _____ (litter) the streets, you _____ (contaminate) the city.
 - 5- If you _____ (turn off) the electronic devices when you are not using them, you _____ (save) energy and avoid pollution.
 - 6- You _____ (reduce) the use of plastic, If you _____ (use) reusable bags.
 - 7- You _____ (save) trees and avoid deforestation, If you _____ (recycle) paper.

- Write four sentences that express condition. Use the words in the box to help you get some ideas.

Verbs: reduce - recycle - reuse - contaminate - save
Nouns: ocean - nature - trees - wastes - planet - environment - energy



waste



trees

Example: If you contaminate the ocean, many marine animals will die.

- 1- _____
- 2- _____
- 3- _____
- 4- _____