

### Guía Nº6 - Inglés Primero Medio

Nombre del alumn@:	Curso:

Asignatura: Inglés\_Nivel:1°Medio

Unidad: Education and lifelong learning

### Contenido:

Oa 01 / 08/09/14: Demostrar comprensión de ideas generales e información explícita en textos orales adaptados y auténticos simples, literarios y no literarios, en diversos formatos audiovisuales (como exposiciones orales, conversaciones, descripciones, instrucciones y procedimientos, avisos publicitarios, entrevistas, noticieros, anécdotas, narraciones, canciones), acerca de temas variados (experiencias personales, temas de otras asignaturas, del contexto inmediato, de actualidad e interés global o de otras culturas) y que contienen las funciones del año.

Recursos a considerar:

www.wordreference.com

www.linguee.es

### **Observaciones:**

- Mantenga TODA actividad desarrollada en una carpeta física o digital como su respaldo.
- Utilice los recursos multimedia disponibles, sitios web, correo de consultas, etc. paradesarrollar las actividades con éxito
- Recuerda que no debes enviar el desarrollo de tu guía, esta será realizada durante las clases online.

### Contacto y cursos docentes de la asignatura

Profesor Juan Valencia Ramírez: Juan.valencia@colegiofernandodearagon.cl

Profesor José Luis Reyes : <u>Jose.reyes@colegiofernandodearagon.cl</u>

Profesora Daniela Zamudio <u>Daniela.zamudio@colegiofernandodearagon.cl</u>





### I-Answer the questions:

a)What is the first word that comes to your mind when you look ar the pictures above? Why?	
b)How do you think the quote relates to learning?	
c)Can learning help us adapt to different circumstances? How?	

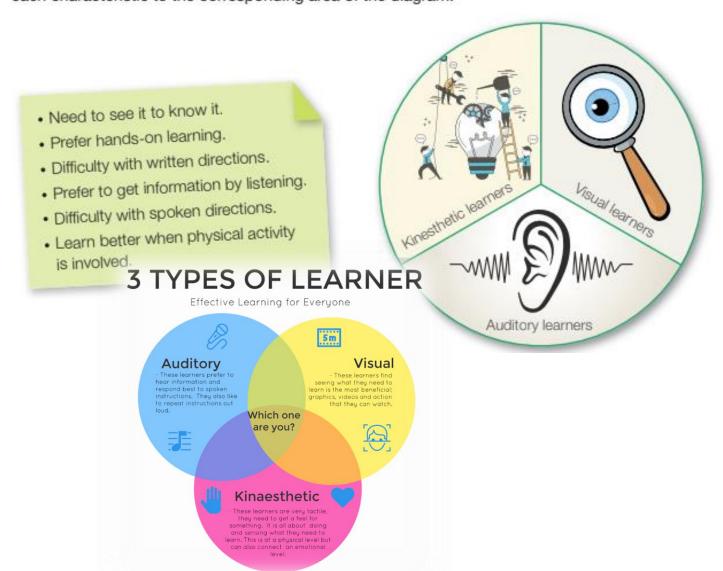
# II- Reflect about what you saw in the pictures.

- Think about people, places, materials, and actions performed.
- For example: Students, school, and study.
- Use the chart below to write your ideas.

People	Materials	Actions performed
	·	•

### III- Read and answer:

P Use what you know or find information about different types of learners. Then draw a line from each characteristic to the corresponding area of the diagram.





Write the characteristics under the right category of types of learner:

	right category of types of learner.	
Kinesthetic learners	Visual learners	Auditory learners
		, ,
		•
	_	•
•		
	_	
•	•	•
		<u>'</u>

What kind of learner are you?		

# IV- Expand your vocabulary! Match the words and phrases related to Education with their definitions.

a. learning

b. scholarship

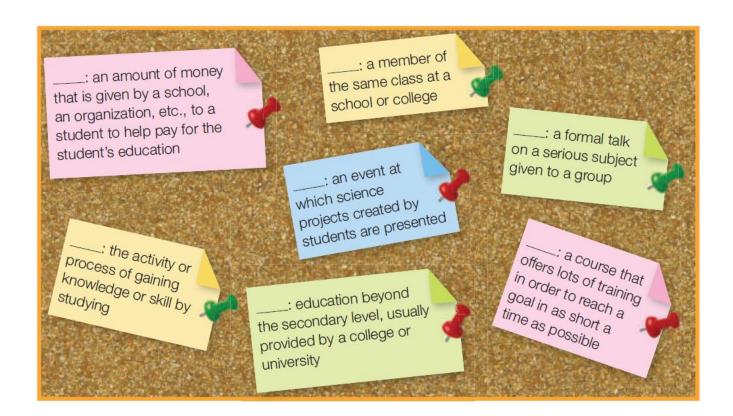
c. lecture

d. classmate

e. intensive course

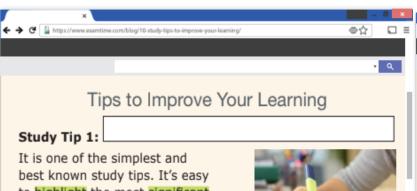
f. higher education

g. science fair



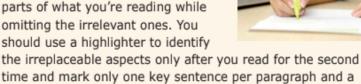


- Look at the pictures that illustrate these tips and choose one title for each tip. Then, read the article and confirm or correct your ideas. (There is one extra title you do not need to use).
  - a. A rainfall of ideas
  - b. Only what's important
  - c. A good order of ideas
  - d. Associating concepts
- e. Making your own study notes
- f. Using images
- g. Getting into the habit



It is one of the simplest and best known study tips. It's easy to highlight the most significant parts of what you're reading while omitting the irrelevant ones. You should use a highlighter to identify

few important phrases here and there.



# Study Tip 2:

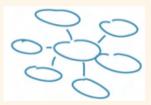
Essentially the aim of note-taking is to summarize lectures or articles in your own words so that you can easily remember the ideas. In most cases, the key is to summarize the content as quickly as possible while not leaving out any key information.



### Study Tip 3:

A good mind map can save you many hours of study and organize information for your exams.

Mind maps can be used for brainstorming, writing essays or study topics and for general exam preparation.



### Study Tip 4:

Using picture cards or flashcards is a particularly effective method of learning when trying to assimilate different facts, dates, formulas or vocabulary. Subjects such as History, Physics, Chemistry and Geography



are made much easier if you incorporate flashcards. Picture cards are a good way to learn new vocabulary.

### Study Tip 5:

This is another study technique that is ideal for studying in groups. Brainstorming is a great way to expand every possible idea out of any topic. Just get a bunch of friends together. There are no wrong answers when brainstorming - just talk and capture the ideas; you can review afterward.



### Study Tip 6:

Organizing your study is one of the most effective study skills and, ironically also one of the most often overlooked. Creating a study timetable gives you goals, ends irresponsibility and sets the time in which to study. Having a study timetable as you study is greatly motivational.



In short, we can use any of the above techniques to help make our study process more effective and easier. You can choose any of them depending on the type of result you want to achieve. There are no right or wrong study techniques – you just select the one that is the most adequate for your purpose. Some of them are better to study sets and lists, others help us organize our habits better, while others simply provide us with the correct ideas.

# Smart reading

- 1. What is the purpose of the text?
  - a. To warn.
  - b. To criticize.
  - c. To instruct.
  - d. To describe.

- 2. In which tip (1 6) can you find a reference to...
  - a. using a highlighter?
  - b. summarizing key ideas?
  - c. the technique being a good tool for language study?
  - d. organizing information for exams?



FENANDO DE ARAGÓN	
a)How would you apply any of the	
ideas to your studies and / or life?	
b)What other ways to improve the	
learning process in English would	
you use?	
c)How can you apply this information	
in everyday life?	
d)Think of a situation where you had	
to learn something very fast. Did you	
use a special technique to help you?	
Which one? Was it useful?	

## VI- Phrasal verbs:

Los *phrasal verbs* son verbos compuestos, es decir que son verbos que van seguidos de una particula (preposición o un adverbio). Estas construcciones acostumbran a tener un significado diferente al que tiene el verbo por sí solo.



She is <u>looking after</u> the children.

Ella está cuidando a los niños.

La traducción de look es mirar, pero cuando este verbo va seguido de la preposición after el significado es cuidar.



She is <u>looking for</u> her keys.

Ella está buscando sus llaves.

La traducción de look es mirar, pero cuando este verbo va seguido de la preposición for el significado es buscar.

• Read the words and phrasal verbs with their definitions and match them to the corresponding picture like the example.

### Stress out:

To make someone feel nervous about something.

### **Bully:**

To harm, laugh at, bother, or intimidate someone else.

### Afford:

To have enough money to pay for.

### Laugh at:

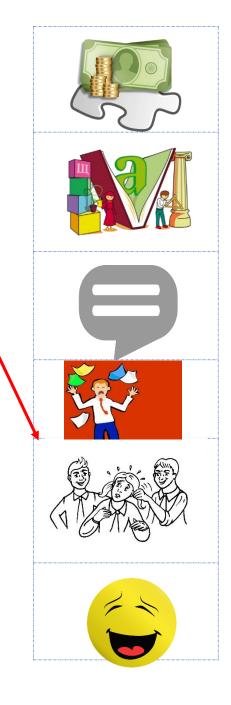
To make the noise with your voice that shows you think something is funny.

### Learning:

The process of gaining knowledge and experience, for example by studying.

### Message:

A piece of written or spoken information that you send to someone.





• Read the following story about school days and use the words from the box to coherently complete it.

	cruel m		J	h at bulli afford it		g	
my onevolution never and the second new final second new formula to the second new formula to th	en I was at prima old school and erand enand enand en about to finish online assignmen wers in my copybue are not attendepted, but	classmates! we were n high schoo hts. I have lots book and send ding school, v	We could inte inte I now and I to print evel I a picture to we have had	always have cresting things have been stry week, but I_my teachers.	a in most of the tudying very	anything, we e classes. hard to comp _, so I write do	were lete all wn the

### VII-Read and answer

# Finland has the World's Best Education System

A new report into world education shows Finland has the best system. The global study is called "The Learning Curve" and is from the British magazine "The Economist". It aims to help governments provide a better education to students. The 52-page report looked at the education system in 50 countries. Researchers analyzed millions of statistics on exam grades, literacy rates, attendance, and university graduation rates. Asia did well in the report, with South Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, and Singapore finishing second, third, fourth and fifth. The United States came 17th in the study, while Mexico, Brazil and Indonesia filled the bottom three positions in the top 50. The Learning Curve reported on five things that education leaders should remember. The first is that spending lots of money on schools and teachers does not always mean students will learn. Second is that "good teachers" are essential to high-quality education". The report said teachers should be "treated as the valuable professionals they are, not as technicians in a huge, educational machine". Numbers three and four are that a country's culture must have a strong focus on the importance of education, and parents have a key part to play. Finally, countries need to "educate for the future, not just the present." The report said: "Many of today's job titles...simply did not exist 20 years ago."

1-What was the new report into?	
2-What two rates did the researchers look at?	
3-How many things did the report want education leaders to remember?	
4-What are good teachers essential to?	



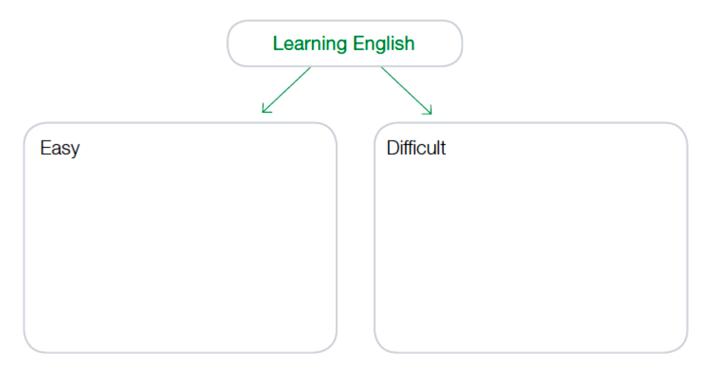
#### True or False: a. The article says Finland's kindergarten education is the best worldwide. T/F b. A 50-page report looked at the education system of 52 countries. T/F c. Researchers looked at attendance figures during their research. T/F d. Mexico and Brazil were in the top 50 countries. T/F e. The report made five suggestions for decision-makers in education. T/F f. The report says spending more money will mean a better education. T/F T/F g. The report states parents should keep away from schools and teachers. h. It suggests we don't know what kind of jobs there will be in the future. T/F

**EDUCATION:** How can we make it better? Think of one idea in each box to criticize and make suggestions about Chilean classrooms. This is about schools in general.

IMPROVEMENTS	What's wrong now?	How to make it/them better?
Classrooms		
Technology		
Subjects		
Teachers		
Exams		
Hours/Days		

-Reflect about your own experience learning English and define difficult and easy things about it.

• Use the graphic organizer bellow to organize your ideas.



(Source: Taken from 1st Graders Student's Book)



# Vocabulary:

