



COLEGIO LA SALLE

Bucaramanga

¡Lasallista! "Lo mejor entre lo mejor"

PLAN DE TRABAJO PARA ARS

ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS BÁSICO

DOCENTE: Claudia Patricia. Villamizar T.

PERÍODO: II

ESTUDIANTE:

FECHA:

CURSO: 9º

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN COGNITIVOS - PRAXIOLÓGICOS.

- ✓ Capacidad de comunicación oral y/o escrita en lengua inglesa.
- ✓ Reconocimiento y uso correcto de estructuras gramaticales en la escucha, el habla, la escritura

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN AXIOLÓGICOS Y/O ACTITUDINALES.

- ✓ Respeto hacia la propiedad intelectual del trabajo de los otros compañeros.
- ✓ Manifiesta responsabilidad a través de la presentación puntual del plan de trabajo
- ✓ Aprovecha el tiempo destinado para realizar la

READING: Lee e interpreta textos informativos, descriptivos y narrativos sobre situaciones referentes a estilos de vida, costumbres y aspectos culturales, condiciones climáticas, predicciones y objetos tecnológicos para completar, relacionar, asociar información general y específica y resolver preguntas.

Passage

When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth's largest desert is actually a very cold place covered with ice: Antarctica.

In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation—which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow—on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more—between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert.

When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.

Questions

- 1) The best title for this passage would be
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A. Earth's Many Deserts
B. Antarctica: The Coldest Place on Earth
C. A Desert of Ice
D. Unusual Blizzards
- 2) Africa's Sahara Desert is the second-largest desert on earth. Based on the information in the passage, what characteristic must the Sahara share with Antarctica?

- A. low temperatures
- B. high temperatures
- C. frequent blizzards
- D. low precipitation

3) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for **precipitation**?

- A. moisture in the air that falls to the ground
- B. any type of weather event
- C. weather events that only happen in very cold areas
- D. a blizzard that occurs in areas with limited snowfall

4) In paragraph 2 the author writes, "And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all." Using this information, it can be understood that

- A. air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica
- B. air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica
- C. air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor
- D. air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach

5) Based on the information in the final paragraph, it can be understood that blizzards in Antarctica are mainly the result of

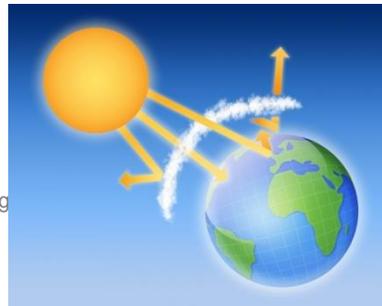
- A. freezing cold temperatures
- B. large amounts of snowfall
- C. low amounts of precipitation
- D. strong winds

Global warming in Spain

- a) If we don't act now to stop global warming, life in Spain will change enormously over the next century.
- b) One problem is water. Spain has had very little rain recently. Farmers in places like Valencia are now worried that their plants will die because the land is so dry.
- c) The Canary Islands are also in danger – from tropical storms caused by climate change. Tropical Storm Delta left many casualties in 2005.
- d) There are other changes too. Bears in Cantabria used to sleep during the winter. But recently, they have been awake in December, looking for food.
- e) The natural world is changing fast. Experts also believe that parts of Spain will become like the Sahara.
- f) Many people say they're going to do something to help the environment. Well, if we all change our lives, we might be able to stop these disasters from happening.

I. Read the text. Which paragraph (a–f)...

- 1. talks about animals? _____
- 2. talks about a drought? _____
- 3. talks about a hurricane? _____
- 4. is the introduction? _____
- 5. describes desertification? _____
- 6. gives the author's opinion? _____



II. Read again. Answer the questions.

1. When will these changes happen in Spain?

2. Why are farmers worried?

3. When were many people injured in a natural disaster?

4. What are bears doing in winter now?

5 Is the temperature in Spain going up or going down?

6 What can we do to prevent these environmental problems?
