



# COLEGIO LA SALLE

Bucaramanga

¡Lasallista! "Lo mejor entre lo mejor"

## PLAN DE TRABAJO PARA ARS

ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS INTERMEDIO 1 DOCENTE: Isabel Cristina Ruiz Cárdenas PERÍODO: III

ESTUDIANTE:

FECHA:

CURSO: 8º

### CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN COGNITIVOS - PRAXIOLÓGICOS.

- ✓ Muestra un buen dominio conceptual.
- ✓ Comprende información implícita y explícita de conversaciones y diálogos evidenciando competencias lingüísticas.
- ✓ Lee y comprende textos identificando ideas principales, información relevante y personajes principales.

### CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN AXIOLÓGICOS Y/O ACTITUDINALES.

- ✓ Seguimiento de indicaciones.
- ✓ Desarrolla la prueba con honestidad
- ✓ Mantiene un adecuado comportamiento durante la prueba y llega puntual a la misma.

**ESTANDAR 1 SPEAKING:** Describe de forma oral su habitación ideal, la escuela del futuro, nuevos lugares, quejas, objetos, el medio ambiente y deportes; apoyado en sus conocimientos generales, las expresiones y estructuras gramaticales vistas en este periodo.

1. Escoger uno de los siguientes temas y presentar una exposición oral, de cinco minutos, apoyado en diapositivas o carteleras:
  - Descripción de su cuarto ideal
  - Un deporte
  - Lugares de mayor interés
  - Cuidados del medio ambiente

**ESTANDAR 2 READING:** Identifica elementos culturales chinos y nativos presentes en textos sencillos, narrativos y en guías de televisión; expresando comprensión al proveer información detallada sobre objetos, casas inteligentes, personas, deportes y programas.

## Compulsive Hoarding



**Compulsive hoarding** (or **pathological collecting**, or, informally, **packratting**) is a pattern of behavior that is characterized by the excessive acquisition of and inability or unwillingness to discard large quantities of objects that cover the living areas of the home and cause significant distress or impairment. \_\_\_\_\_ with health risks, impaired functioning, economic burden, and adverse effects on friends and family members. When clinically significant enough to impair functioning, hoarding can prevent typical uses of space so as to limit activities such as \_\_\_\_\_. It can also be dangerous if it puts the individual or others at risk from fire, falling, poor sanitation, and other health concerns.

According to Mayo Clinic, "Hoarding isn't yet considered an official, distinct disorder, "and many people who hoard do not have other OCD-related symptoms. In fact, the term "*compulsive hoarding*" is the result of older diagnostic schemes that put hoarding fully within obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and \_\_\_\_\_. Researchers have only recently begun to study hoarding. It is not clear whether "compulsive" hoarding is a separate, isolated disorder, or rather a symptom of another condition, such as OCD. Prevalence rates have been estimated at 2-5% in adults, though the condition typically manifests in childhood with symptoms worsening in advanced age when collected items have grown excessive and family members who would otherwise help to maintain and control the

levels of clutter either die or move away. Hoarding appears to be more common in people with psychological disorders such as depression, anxiety and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. Other factors often associated with hoarding include alcohol dependence as well as paranoid, schizotypal, and avoidant traits. Family histories show strong positive correlations.

In 2008 a study was conducted to determine if there is a significant link between hoarding and interference in occupational and social functioning. Hoarding behavior \_\_\_\_\_. Without this insight, it is much harder for behavioral therapy to be the key to the successful treatment of compulsive hoarders. The results found that hoarders were significantly less likely to see a problem in a hoarding situation than a friend or a relative might. This is independent of OCD symptoms as patients with OCD are often very aware of their disorder.

## ANIMAL HOARDING

*Main article: Animal hoarding*

Animal hoarding involves keeping larger than usual numbers of animals as pets without having the ability to properly house or care for them, while at the same time denying this inability. Compulsive animal hoarding can be characterized as a symptom of a disorder rather than deliberate cruelty towards animals. Hoarders are deeply attached to their pets and find it extremely difficult to let them go. They typically cannot comprehend that they are harming their pets by failing to provide them with proper care. Hoarders tend to believe that they provide the right amount of care for their pets. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals provides a "Hoarding Prevention Team," which works with hoarders to help them attain a manageable and healthy number of pets. Along with other compulsive hoarding behaviors, it is linked in the DSM-IV to obsessive-compulsive disorder and obsessive-compulsive personality disorder. Alternatively, \_\_\_\_\_.

Animal hoarders display symptoms of delusional disorder in that they have a "belief system out of touch with reality". Virtually all hoarders lack insight into the extent of deterioration in their habitation and the health of their animals, and tend not to recognize that anything is wrong. Delusional disorder is an effective model in that it offers an explanation of hoarders' apparent blindness to the realities of their situations.

Another model that has been suggested to explain animal hoarding is attachment disorder, which is primarily caused by poor parent-child relationships during childhood. As a result, those suffering from attachment disorder may turn to possessions, such as animals, to fill their need for a loving relationship. Interviews with animal hoarders have revealed that often, hoarders experienced domestic trauma in childhood, providing evidence for this model. Perhaps the strongest psychological model put forward to explain animal hoarding is obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).

✓ Con base en la lectura anterior, resuelva lo siguiente:

1. Read the article and match sentences a-g in the right place.
  - a. ...cooking, cleaning, moving through the house, and sleeping.
  - b. ...may soon become obsolete.
  - c. .... is often so severe because of poor insight of the hoarding patients in that they do not recognize it as a problem.
  - d. animal hoarding could be related to addiction, dementia, or even focal delusion.
  - e. Compulsive hoarding behavior has been associated....
2. Are these statements **TRUE (T)** or **FALSE (F)**. Correct the false statements.
  1. Hoarding is already considered an official, distinct disorder.
  2. Hoarding is more common in adults than in children.
  3. Every alcoholic person is a hoarder.
  4. Hoarding behavior is often so severe that they don't recognize they have a problem.
  5. Every hoarder has a pet.
  6. Animal hoarders treat their animals very well.
3. **What do you think?** Explain your answers.
  1. Give your opinion about hoarders.
  2. What do you think of this behavior?
  3. How do animal hoarders treat their animals?
  4. How can hoarding be avoided from childhood?

**ESTANDAR 3 WRITING-GRAMMAR:** Redacta y completa textos donde expone sus predicciones, ideas y sus gustos en colecciones de objetos pasados; reforzando sus escritos con las expresiones y estructuras gramaticales vistas como: primer condicional, cláusulas de tiempo futuro, GOING TO, WILL, MIGHT, presente perfecto con SINCE- FOR, HOW LONG?, Presente perfecto Vs. pasado simple y conectores.

- ✓ El estudiante deberá presentar un escrito de 250 palabras, haciendo predicciones para el 2060. Escoger cinco de los siguientes temas:

**transport**  
**travels**

**Jobs**

**television**  
**sports**

**communication**  
**clothes**

**school**  
**the environment**

**food**

**ESTANDAR 4: LISTENING** Relaciona descripciones orales con imágenes y textos escritos, referentes a objetos y espacios en el hogar, mensajes telefónicos y colecciones.

- ✓ El estudiante deberá realizar una actividad de escucha propuesta por la docente y siguiendo sus indicaciones.