



PLAN DE MEJORAMIENTO Y PROFUNDIZACIÓN 2023

	ÁREA / ASIGNATURA	Inglés			GRADO	Noveno
	DOCENTE	Claudio Roldán			CURSOS	901-902-903-904-905
	SEDE	A	JORNADA	TARDE	PERIODO	3
NOMBRE:				CURSO:	FECHA:	

1. PLAN DE MEJORAMIENTO

PARA	ESTUDIANTES QUE REPROBARON LA ASIGNATURA
NOTA MÁXIMA	3.5

A. DESCRIPCIÓN DEL TRABAJO DE MEJORAMIENTO:

ACTIVIDADES	CRITERIOS PARA SU PRESENTACIÓN
1. Desarrollar las actividades de esta guía. 2. Realizar exposición DE UNA RECETA EN INGLÉS, con los lineamientos dados en clase. (solo los estudiantes que no realizaron la exposición). 3. Realizar un folleto con imágenes sobre la importancia de participar y seguir los acuerdos de convivencia de la clase.	Imprimir el plan de mejoramiento Desarrollar las actividades propuestas Estudiar el vocabulario desconocido para la sustentación. La receta debe estar en una hoja tamaño carta con el nombre de la receta, los ingredientes, y los pasos de la preparación, todo en inglés. Se deben traer imágenes de los ingredientes.

B. CRITERIOS PARA SU EVALUACIÓN:

COMPONENTE DEL PLAN	PORCENTAJE	FECHA DE ENTREGA
ACTIVIDADES	50%	17 Y 20 DE NOVIEMBRE SEGÚN HORARIO ESPECIAL
SUSTENTACIÓN	50%	
		100%

2. PLAN DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN

PARA	ESTUDIANTES QUE APROBARON LA ASIGNATURA
NOTA MÁXIMA	5.0

A. DESCRIPCIÓN DEL TRABAJO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN:

ACTIVIDADES	CRITERIOS PARA SU PRESENTACIÓN
1. Desarrollar las actividades de esta guía. 2. Investigar la correcta pronunciación de las palabras para la sustentación.	Imprimir el plan de mejoramiento Desarrollar las actividades propuestas Estudiar el vocabulario desconocido para la sustentación.

B. CRITERIOS PARA SU EVALUACIÓN:

COMPONENTE DEL PLAN	PORCENTAJE	FECHA DE ENTREGA
ACTIVIDADES	50%	17 Y 20 DE NOVIEMBRE SEGÚN HORARIO ESPECIAL
SUSTENTACIÓN	50%	
		100%

MEJORAMIENTO para los estudiantes que **REPROBARON** la asignatura y requieren fortalecer su aprendizaje.
PROFUNDIZACIÓN para aquellos que **APROBARON** y tienen la posibilidad de mejorar su desempeño académico. Lo anterior, de acuerdo con los criterios establecidos en el SIEE - Sistema Institucional de Evaluación de los Estudiantes año 2023.

 Read

4. Read the text and the sentences. Are they true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

NATURAL ECOPARKS IN COLOMBIA

Ecoparque de la Salud (The Health Ecopark)

Cali is the biggest city in the south west of Colombia. Like other cities in Colombia, it has an ecopark nearby. The Health Ecopark in Cali is a large park which borders the beautiful Pance River. At 564 km² it is the most important park in the area. The forest is a relaxing place for people from the nearby city to get fresher air and cooler temperatures. There are lots of trees in the forest and a wide variety of animals and birds. People visiting the ecopark can see birds such as guacharacas, eagles and other native species. Along the river they can see amphibians such as toads and frogs in the clear water.

Tayrona Ecopark

Tayrona Ecopark near Santa Marta in the north of Colombia is smaller than the Health Ecopark, with an area of 150 km². This ecopark is more famous than the Health Ecopark. Tayrona has beautiful beaches, exotic nature and clear blue sea. It has a wide variety of wildlife as the park is located between the sea and the mountains.

In terms of wildlife, there are 300 species of birds and 70 species of bats, as well as jaguars, deer, iguanas, turtles and other native species.

Visitors can walk in the forest or relax on the beaches. You can camp in Cañaveral or El Cabo or go swimming in La Piscina - a natural sea water lake.



Glossary

native species = *especies nativas*

- Tayrona Ecopark is bigger than the Health Ecopark.
- People from Cali can enjoy fresher air by visiting the Health Park.
- In the Health Park people can see wildlife in the sea.
- The Health Ecopark is more famous than Tayrona Ecopark.
- The Health Ecopark has both mountains and the sea.
- Tayrona Ecopark has places where you can stay the night.

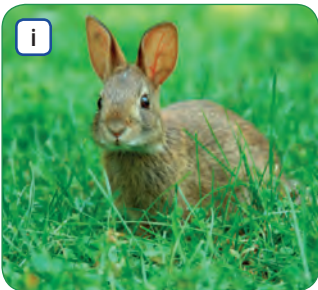
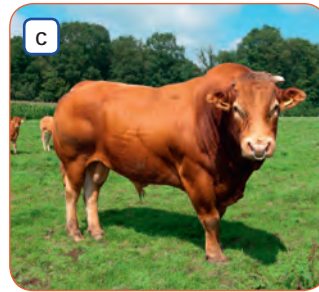
Reading Tip

- ✓ First read the text to get the general idea. Then, read each question and scan the text to find the answer.

Focus on vocabulary

Get Ready!

1. Match the animals in the box to the pictures.



dolphin monkey cat iguana caiman dog capybara horse cow snake rabbit sheep

2. Copy the table. For each category, write three animals from exercise 1.

pets	farm animals	wild animals (mammals)	wild animals (reptiles)

3. Read the descriptions and write the animals.

- This animal likes people, but doesn't like cats! You have to take it for a walk every day.
- This animal is small. It has long ears and a short tail. It loves carrots.
- This animal is very intelligent. It lives in the sea.
- This animal lives in the water, but can walk on land. It can be dangerous.
- This animal lives with people, but it's very independent. It likes eating fish.
- This animal is very long and lives in the jungle. It can be dangerous.

Focus on language

7. Look at the pictures and read the sentences.

- Are these sentences about actions that are happening at the moment?
- How do you make this verb form?
- What are you doing at the moment?



She is cleaning the bird.



People are cutting down the trees.

Useful language

When we describe activities that are happening now, we can use time expressions such as: *now, right now, these days, at the moment.*

- *People are taking care of animals these days.*
- *My friend is washing his dog at the moment.*
- *We are reading about the environment right now.*

8. Complete the sentences with words from the box.

destroying cleaning changing wasting throwing away making

- You are _____ water. Turn the tap off!
- He is _____ that bottle. He could recycle it.
- The climate is _____. The Earth is getting hotter and hotter.
- They are _____ the habitats of many animals by cutting down the forests.
- We are _____ a poster about our project.
- I am _____ the beach. Look! There is so much rubbish!

9. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

- I _____ English. I love it! (*learn*)
- You _____ too quickly. I don't understand. (*speak*)
- Our teacher _____ us make a poster. (*help*)
- We _____ all our rubbish. (*recycle*)



 Read

10. Read the poster that a class created as a project.

HOW WE ARE HELPING OUR SICK EARTH!

- We are planting trees near our school.
- We are recycling all the paper we use in class.
- We are checking lights are turned off.
- We are not wasting water.
- Our school is only using low-energy light bulbs.
- We are not throwing away our plastic bags.
- We are helping with the washing-up in the Kitchen.
- We are not eating too much meat.



You are
polluting me. Start
recycling.



11. In your notebooks, put the sentences into two categories: affirmative (what they are doing) and negative (what they are not doing). Change the sentences so you are writing about the students.

Example: They are planting trees near their school.

 Write

12. Prepare a poster like the one in exercise 10. Try to think of a different title. Try to use your own ideas.

 Speak

13. Use your poster to give a presentation. Remember to use stress to emphasise the important information.

Glossary

check = comprobar
 turned off = apagado/a
 low-energy light bulb =
 bombillo de bajo
 consumo
 the washing-up =
 lavar la loza
 meat = carne

 **Speak**

3. Look at the pictures. Discuss with a partner.
- What can you see?
 - How do you think the pictures are connected?


 **Read**

4. Read the blog post from a reporter near a possible volcanic eruption.

WORLD BLOG

I am sitting near Mount Vesuvius, a famous active volcano in Italy. When Vesuvius erupted in AD 79, it destroyed the Roman city, Pompeii. Mount Vesuvius last erupted in 1944, but experts and locals are worried that it could happen again soon!

I am speaking to Dr. Rosalia Dell'Aquila, an expert in volcanoes, and to Donna Esmeralda, who can remember the last time that Mount Vesuvius erupted.

Donna Esmeralda explained to me why she is so worried. She said "We are seeing many things we saw last time. My neighbour's cows aren't giving milk and her bees aren't coming back. My dog isn't happy - she isn't sleeping at night. The same thing happened in 1944."

Dr. Dell'Aquila says 'Now we are good at knowing when a volcano can erupt. Donna Esmeralda's comments are very interesting. Scientific tests are also telling us about a possible eruption. We're testing things like CO₂ and it is high. But the magma inside the volcano isn't rising and we aren't seeing any deformation of the land.'

Glossary

worried = preocupado/a
 bee = abeja
 happen = ocurrir

5. Choose the correct option.
- Vesuvius...
 - last erupted in AD 79.
 - last erupted in 1944.
 - is erupting right now!!
 - Donna Esmeralda is...
 - a scientist.
 - a farmer.
 - a local.
 - Donna Esmeralda owns...
 - cows.
 - bees.
 - a dog.
 - Dr. Rosalia has noticed...
 - high CO₂ levels.
 - magma rising.
 - the land deforming.

Focus on vocabulary

Get Ready!

1. Read the text and match the speech bubbles to the pictures.

We're walking to school.



I'm collecting litter, then recycling it.



Today is Earth Day,

so we're all doing something to help the environment.

I'm cycling to school this morning.



They're having a paper-free day.

4

We're not using electricity for the whole day!



4



2. Complete the sentences with the correct words from exercise 1.

- We're collecting _____ to make the school cleaner.
- So today we're having a _____ day - no books or notepads of any kind, please.
- We're trying to help the _____ by not using electricity today.
- She's _____ the litter to help reduce waste.

 Read

8. Read the article and choose the correct option, A, B, or C.

The Three Rs of Rubbish

In the last 50 years people have used more resources than in the rest of history and we're destroying our planet in the process. We will have to change so that life can continue. Renewable energy will help to reduce pollution, but there are many things we can do as individuals. What exactly do we need to do?

Reduce - We reduce when we buy and use less! Ideally in the future we will buy durable products. At the moment, electronic devices such as TVs, computers and fridges have a short life. We throw them away and buy new ones. This creates pollution. Before buying something new, ask yourself - do you really need it? Before throwing something away, ask if there's another option.

Reuse - When we reuse an item many times, we reduce the amount of rubbish. When you go shopping, take bags with you to use many times. Buy rechargable batteries and avoid buying items (like paper plates) that have only one use. When your clothes are old, take them somewhere for other people to use.

Recycle - Recycling extends the life of products that we no longer need. Many materials, such as plastic, paper, cardboard, metal and textiles, can be recycled and made into other things. In the future, we won't be able to put anything into landfill and we will have to reuse or recycle everything.

We live in a world where people buy and throw away easily. We need to change these bad habits and to focus on the three Rs - Reduce, Reuse and Recycle!



1. What is wrong with electronic devices?
 - A. They only last a few years.
 - B. They are durable goods.
 - C. They use electricity.
2. How can we reduce the problem of rubbish?
 - A. Use disposable items.
 - B. Don't buy disposable items.
 - C. Buy things every day.
3. What is a benefit of reusing items?
 - A. We will reduce the amount of rubbish.
 - B. We will wash more plates.
 - C. We will make more rubbish.
4. When we recycle ...
 - A. the item is made into something else.
 - B. the material isn't reused.
 - C. we throw everything into landfill.
5. The three Rs of rubbish are ...
 - A. refuse, reduce and recharge.
 - B. reduce, reuse and remove.
 - C. reduce, reuse and recycle.

Glossary

destroy = *destruir*

disposable = *desechable*

rechargable batteries = *baterías recargables*

landfill = *vertedero*