



Institución Educativa Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz
"Solidaridad y Compromiso trascendiendo en la formación Integral de la Comunidad"

ESTRATEGIA DE APOYO

CODIGO: M1-FR10

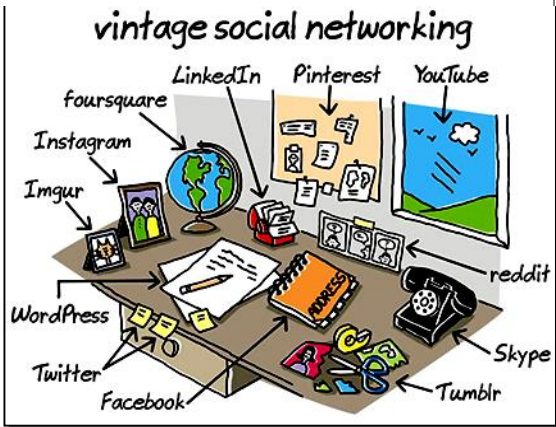
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INFORMACIÓN GENERAL			
<p>Por medio de la estrategia de apoyo se busca ofrecer un refuerzo educativo basado en la superación de las dificultades presentadas por los estudiantes en la asignatura de inglés.</p> <p>Recuerda que para facilitar la adquisición del idioma es importante el esmero, la práctica del idioma y mantener una actitud positiva que te permita crear hábitos de estudio en casa.</p>			
ESTRATEGIAS DE ESTUDIO SUGERIDAS			
La estrategia de apoyo está planeada mediante la realización y entrega de los ejercicios y actividades propuestas en el presente taller y la evaluación escrita / oral de los temas vistos, por lo tanto es indispensable que desarrolles los ejercicios en casa de manera responsable consciente y honesta.			
ACTIVIDADES A REALIZAR			VALORACIÓN
1. Realización de vídeo en inglés con propuesta interactiva donde hables en inglés y con duración de 3 minutos. Es indispensable que el vídeo no tenga dificultades en el audio ni la visualización del mismo porque esto afecta la calificación.			70% Evaluación
2. Realizar 3300 puntos en la plataforma SLANG. 3. Ejercicios de comprensión lectora. Las siguientes lecturas o ejercicios se preparan junto con vocabulario desconocido pues durante la evaluación escrita aparecen preguntas, ejercicios y actividades sobre estas dos lecturas:			30 % Taller

Social Networking



1. Complete the mini-dialogues with the words and expressions below.

- device ▪ delete ▪ up-to-date ▪ out-of-date ▪
- downloaded ▪ go online ▪ do a search ▪
- user-friendly ▪ store information ▪ apps

1. A: What's this little _____?
B: It's a memory stick for the computer. I use it to _____.
2. A: I'm afraid that the information in this book about Finland is _____.
B: That's OK. Let's _____ and _____ to look up the latest information.
3. A: Oh, no! I _____ the wrong _____. I don't want these games.
B: No problem. It's easy to _____ them.
4. A: I really want a new mp4 player. I got mine three years ago. It's not _____.
B: But it still works very well. Anyway, I think the older ones are more _____ than the newer models.



2. Choose the sentence that best follows each first sentence. Pay attention to the words in bold.

1. This keyboard uses **wireless technology**.
 - a. It has to be connected to my computer.
 - b. I don't have to sit at my computer desk.
2. He helped **develop** the company's latest mobile phones.
 - a. He was part of the team that created them.
 - b. He sold many of them in the company's shop.
3. My mum bought a new **gadget** today.
 - a. We can make fresh orange juice with it.
 - b. I'm glad we finally have an HD television.
4. His blog post **went viral**.
 - a. It made people's computers crash.
 - b. It became popular very quickly.
5. I **solved a problem** using the Internet.
 - a. I found the solution online.
 - b. The Internet doesn't work now.
6. Please **save** this e-mail.
 - a. I never want to see it again.
 - b. It's very important.



3. Match each quote in A to the activity in B.

- A**
1. "I'll see if Michelle called while I was having a shower".
 2. "I want my friends to see my holiday photos".
 3. "Today's my birthday!"
 4. "I think you're right. Teens spend too much time on Facebook".
 5. "John and I send e-mails to each other a few times a week".

- B**
- ___ a. posting a comment
 - ___ b. keeping in touch
 - ___ c. checking messages
 - ___ d. posting an update
 - ___ e. uploading pics

4.

Complete the text with the words and expressions below.

- post updates ▪ solve a problem ▪ post comments ▪
- caught on ▪ uploaded photos ▪ went online ▪ accounts ▪
- check messages ▪ social networking sites ▪ kept in touch ▪



In 2006, Facebook became available to anyone 13 years old and up. It 1. _____ very quickly all over the world, especially among teenagers. Whenever they 2. _____, they took the time to 3. _____ on their lives and to 4. _____ from friends. They also 5. _____ and visited their friends' Facebook pages in order to 6. _____. However, Facebook and similar 7. _____ may be losing popularity among teens. Only 25% of teens in a 2013 study in the US 8. _____ daily with others through these sites. And in a small study in Australia, nearly one-third of teens questioned did not have 9. _____ on any social networking sites. Even Facebook's own 2014 business report contains information about less teen interest in the site. It looks like Facebook and other social networking sites have to 10. _____: how to keep teens interested!

5.

Complete the passage with the words and phrases below. There are more words and phrases than you need.

- keep up with • store information • develop • solve the problem • catch on •
- terrified • devices • going on • helpless • useful • keep in touch • scroll •

Nomophobia

Mobile phones are such wonderful 1. _____. We use them to 2. _____ with our friends and family, and our phone calendars help us 3. _____ our social obligations. In addition, those of us with smartphones use them to find out what's 4. _____ in the world. Unfortunately, some people find mobile phones so 5. _____ that they become addicted to them. When they're not sleeping, these people may use phones to check e-mails and different forms of social media about a hundred times a day! People who use their phones so often may 6. _____ something called "nomophobia" – a fear that they will be 7. _____ without their phones. This phobia is more common than you might imagine. In a recent UK survey, 66% of the 1,000 people in the survey said they were 8. _____ of losing their phones. Do you think you've got nomophobia? Find out more about the condition and ways to 9. _____ at www.allaboutcounseling.com.



SECOND READING:

Nowadays many people are social media fanatics. They are always looking at their mobile phones or tablets, and updating their Twitter or Facebook accounts. They are taking pictures of what they eat, or taking pictures of themselves, which is called "selfies". When people are not oversharing, they are constantly reading or looking at what friends and family members are posting. Social media is becoming addicting.

Research shows that most people spend on average almost 4 hours a day on social networking sites. That's almost 30 hours a week. While some people need and use social media for work or to stay in touch with friends, other people find that using social media so much causes anxiety and stress. People also tend to use social media as a way to procrastinate. So just as many religions ask people to abstain, or not to have certain foods or drinks for a certain time, many people are taking social media fasts. They are not updating their statuses, and they are also not reading what other people are posting. They choose to stay away from social media for 30 days.

Ironically, the details of these fasts can be found on social networking sites all over the Internet. The reasons people undertake a fast are varied. Some people want to reconnect with their families or friends by disconnecting from their cell phones. Some people want to be more productive at work. What did some fasters do instead of logging on? Some decided to connect with friends by actually sitting down and having face-to-face conversations. If friends or loved ones were far away, they would call them on the telephone instead. Some even wrote handwritten postcards or letters. The results were mixed. Some people felt that not using social media made them more anxious. Others developed more positive habits like journaling or meditating.

FIRMA ACUDIENTE

FIRMA DOCENTE

FIRMA ESTUDIANTE

FIRMA COORDINADOR