



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

ESTRATEGIA DE APOYO

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ESTRATEGIA DE APOYO

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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 del mismo.		70% Evaluación	
2. Realizar 3300 puntos en la plataforma SLANG. 3. Ejercicios de comprensión lectora. Las siguientes lecturas se preparan junto con vocabulario desconocido pues durante la evaluación escrita aparecen preguntas, ejercicios y actividades sobre estas dos lecturas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• increases • growth • boost • equal • average • counterparts • poverty • labour • shift • struggle • heights • rosy <p>Why globalisation may not reduce inequality in poor countries Globalisation has made the planet more (a) _____. As communication gets cheaper and transport gets faster, developing countries have closed the gap with <u>their</u> rich-world counterparts. But within many developing economies, the story is less (b) _____. Inequality has worsened. Basic theory predicts that inequality falls when developing countries enter</p>		30 % Taller	

global markets. The theory of comparative advantage is found in every introductory textbook. It says that poor countries produce goods requiring large amounts of unskilled (c) _____. Rich countries focus on things requiring skilled workers. Thailand is a big rice exporter, for example, while America is the world's largest exporter of financial services. As global trade (d) _____, the theory says, unskilled workers in poor countries are high in demand; skilled workers in those same countries are less coveted. With more employers clamouring for their services, unskilled workers in developing countries get wage boosts, whereas their skilled (e) _____ don't. The result is that inequality falls.

But the high inequality seen today in poor countries is prompting new theories. One emphasises outsourcing—when rich countries (f) _____ parts of the production process to poor countries. Contrary to popular belief, multinationals in poor countries often employ skilled workers and pay high wages. A report from the OECD found that (g) _____ wages paid by foreign multinationals are 40% higher than wages paid by local firms. What is more, those skilled workers often get to work with managers from rich countries, or might have to meet the deadlines of an efficient rich-world company. That may (h) _____ their productivity. Higher productivity means they can demand even higher wages. By contrast, unskilled workers, or poor ones in rural areas, tend not to have such opportunities. Their productivity does not rise. For these reasons globalisation can boost the wages of skilled workers, while crimping those of the unskilled. The result is that inequality rises.

Other economic theories try to explain why inequality in developing countries has reached such (i) _____. A Nobel laureate, Simon Kuznets, argued that growing inequality was inevitable in the early stages of development. He reckoned that those who had a little bit of money to begin with could see big gains from investment, and could thus benefit from growth, whereas those with nothing would stay rooted in (j) _____. Only with economic development and demands for redistribution would inequality fall. Indeed, recent evidence suggests that the (k) _____ in developing-country inequality may now have slowed, which will prompt new questions for economists. But as things stand, globalisation may (l) _____ to promote equality within the world's poorest countries.

Second reading: Read the text and underline the main ideas:

Globalisation has been possible for many reasons but the most important are the use of new technologies of communication and information (ICT) because they allow to extend all kind of relationship with people from different continents. Globalisation has also been possible because there are more means of transport and they are cheaper compare to many years ago. One example of this is the flying "low cost" companies. However, living in a globalised world has increased some risks. Today everybody knows that the economic crisis is a world's crisis, and when one big company has to reduce its production, the number of unemployed increase in rich countries but also in poor countries because the economies of every country are connected. Another risk of globalisation is that nowadays we have more freedom to move and diseases are easily expanded. Finally, terrorism now is not a problem of isolated countries but is an international problem that asks for international

solutions.

4. Video activity. Observa el video y responde la pregunta: What are the World's biggest problems?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YY9nxG2ZQ7w>

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