



"TÉCNICO FAP MANUEL POLO JIMÉNEZ"
SCHOOLSECONDARY LEVEL

READING ASSESSMENT FOURTH UNIT

Grade: III Level: INTERMEDIATE 2 Teacher: Pilar Rodas

Date: November ____ 2021

COMPETENCIA: Lee diversos tipos de textos escritos en inglés como lengua extranjera.

CAPACIDAD: Infiere e interpreta información del texto escrito.

DESEMPEÑO PRECISADO: Deduce relaciones lógicas en textos escritos para resolver ejercicios de acuerdo a su nivel

RÚBRICA PARA COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

<div>Nivel de logro</div> CRITERIOS	AD	A	B	C
RECUPERA INFORMACIÓN DE DIVERSOS TEXTOS ESCRITOS.	Recupera información sin dejar detalles.	Recupera información solo de detalles importantes.	Recupera información con muy pocos detalles.	No recupera ninguna información.
REORGANIZA INFORMACIÓN DE DIVERSOS TEXTOS ESCRITOS.	Construye organizadores gráficos o resúmenes del contenido de un texto	Parafrasea el contenido de un texto además de establecer semejanzas y diferencias entre ideas y hechos.	Parafrasea el contenido de un texto y lo representa gráficamente.	Representa el contenido gráficamente.
INFIERE EL SIGNIFICADO DE LOS TEXTOS ESCRITOS.	Hipotetiza el tipo de texto y su contenido a partir de imágenes y silueta del texto.	Deduce las características de personajes y lugares según indicios que se den en la lectura.	Deduce la causa de un hecho o acción de un texto.	Deduce el tema central de un texto.
REFLEXIONA SOBRE LA FORMA, CONTENIDO Y CONTEXTO DE LOS TEXTOS ESCRITOS.	Dan razones y opiniones, haciendo uso de lo que dice en el texto.	Dan opiniones sobre el tema o hechos que aparecen en la lectura.	Establece una relación entre lo que leen y sus propios valores.	Identifica las actitudes positivas y negativas en un texto.
Calificación:				

A Pride of Lions

By Guy Belleranti

African lions are one of the world's most powerful cats. They're larger than other big wild cats, including leopards, cheetahs, and jaguars. In fact, only Asian tigers are bigger.

Most interesting, the African lion is the only cat to live in cooperative groups. These groups are called prides.



A pride usually has no more than three unrelated adult males. Together with adult females (lionesses) and young cubs, a pride has from three to over 30 members. The females are related, and they usually stay together for life. Non-dominant males, meanwhile, remain only a short time. In many cases, they battle for top cat in another pride. Their thick manes of neck fur provide some protection during these battles.

Living in a pride gives African lions benefits other cats don't have. Other cats live alone, coming together only to mate. This means the mother must raise the young and provide all protection and food. African lion mothers, however, have a pride of lions to help. Pride members communicate vocally, by roaring, meowing, and snarling. They also use facial expressions, scent, and touch, including rubbing and licking.

The largest male lion's job is to protect the pride, especially the cubs. Males are usually gentle with cubs in their own pride, but not with the cubs in other prides.

Females, meanwhile, do most of the hunting. With their smaller size, they can sneak closer to prey through tall savannah grasses. They hunt mostly during the night and in the

early morning when light is poor. Large, fast animals like zebras, buffalo, wildebeest, wild hogs, and gazelles are the lions' favorite prey. However, these fast animals often escape. So lions also hunt smaller animals such as hares, birds, and reptiles. They also use their size and numbers to steal dead prey from other



predators, including cheetahs and leopards. That's why cheetahs drag their kills to hiding places and leopards pull theirs into trees. For neither cat is a match for a pride of lions.

1. What is the different between a fiction and non fiction article?

2. Choose fiction or non fiction to describe the passage "A Pride of Lions."

fiction

non fiction

3. In complete sentences, explain why you chose the answer above.

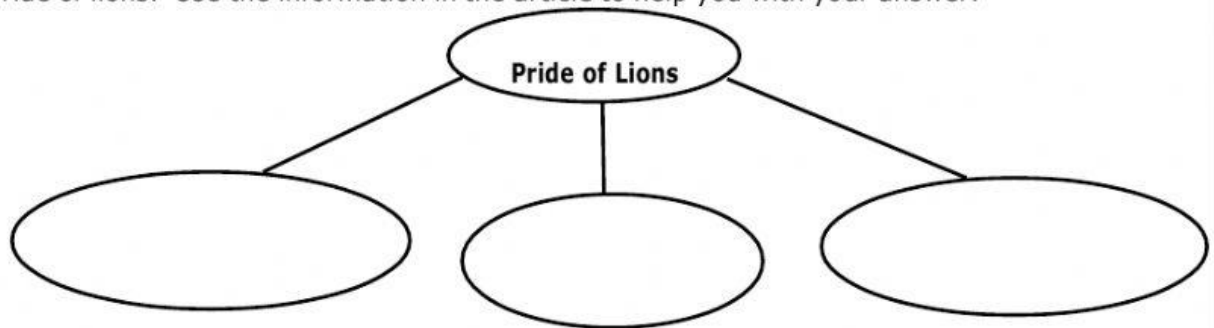
4. According to the article ,what do you think is the writer's message?

1. According to the article, how are lions different from any other wild cat?

- a. Lions are the largest wild cat species on earth.
- b. Lions are the only wild cats that live in Africa.
- c. Lions are the only wild cats that are endangered.
- d. Lions are the only wild cats to live in cooperative groups.



2. On the web graph organizer below, fill in the different "family members" you would find in a pride of lions. Use the information in the article to help you with your answer.



3. According to the article, what is one benefit of living in groups that mother lions have over other wild cat mothers?

4. What is one reason why female lions, the lionesses, do the hunting instead of the males?

- a. The females run faster than the males and can catch up to their prey quicker.
- b. The females are stronger than the males and can take down their prey easier.
- c. The females are smaller than the males and can sneak closer to their prey in the tall savannah grasses.
- d. The females have better eyesight than the males to spot prey easier.

5. Why do cheetahs and leopards hide their prey or drag it into trees?

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By Guy Belleranti

Match each vocabulary word from the reading passage with the correct definition.



_____ 1. cooperative

a. advantages

_____ 2. savannah

b. a group of lions

_____ 3. protection

c. using the voice or vocal chords

_____ 4. gazelles

d. working together

_____ 5. pride

e. relatives of rabbits

_____ 6. benefits

f. safety from harm or injury

_____ 7. vocally

g. most powerful, strongest

_____ 8. hares

h. a sprawling grassland with scattered shrubs and trees

_____ 9. dominant

i. long, thick hair on the neck of a male lion

_____ 10. mane

j. small, deer-like animals that mostly live in Africa and are capable of running at fast speeds