Name: Level:

UNIDAD EDUCATIVA "NATALIA JARRÍN"	
PROYECTO INTERDISCIPLINAR	
PROYECTO No. 06 SUBNIVEL/NIVEL: / CURSO: 1 ros BGU CICLO SIERRA - AMAZONIA AÑO LECTIVO: 2021 – 2022	
Objetivo de aprendizaje:	Los estudiantes comprenderán los derechos específicos y el rol de las personas adultas mayores, para construir relaciones basadas en el respeto. La equidad y la empatía, por medio de estudios de casos cuyos resultados se socialicen a las personas con las que interactúan en su vida cotidiana.
Indicadores de evaluación:	**I.EFL.5.17.1.** Learners can demonstrate and convey different levels of meaning in literary texts by identifying distinguishing features, interpreting implicit and explicit messages and responding in a variety of ways. (I.3, I.4, J.3)
Proyecto TÍTULO:	**Reencontrándonos con nuestras raíces**
DISCIPLINARES	

ASIGNATURA: LENGUA EXTRANJERA
Objetivo semana 1: Recognize the importance of telescope invention and value it through present perfect.
ACTIVIDADES PARA LA SEMANA 1

TOPIC: TELESCOPE

You know:

This telescope was named in honor of Edward Hubble who discovered thousands of galaxies from an observatory in California.

Remember:

You need to keep in your mind these tips:

1.- You need to know the telescope invention has been relevant to know more about universe.

2.- You have to know the inventions help us to improve our lives and know more.

3.- You have to know the telescope allow people to know outer space.

Related to the values:

Keep this reflection: Inventions make us value our ancestors.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

ACTIVIDADES:

Read and listen about the This telescope, then Answer True (T) or False (F). If it is false, correct it to make it true.

People across cultures were always curious about the stars, planets, moon, and the sun. this interest led many inventors, scientists or even common people to build something that would help the see what is beyond the sky.

The telescope as we know has passed through massive transformation since it was first patented in 1608. However, that telescope was invented to see long distances. Galileo constructed his own telescope and used it to see the moon and its craters as well as the Milky Way. He was the first to see the rings of Saturn and some Jupiter moons. Another famous scientist who made other significant contributions to telescope development was Johannes Kepler.

Christian Huygens built he most powerful and colossal telescope of his time in 1655 which could be used to see and study the solar system with detail. Next, Isaac Newton built the first reflecting telescope which was smaller and more portable with the same power. By 1789 the first 6-meter long giant telescope was built for astronomical observation he could see Uranus and its moons. As technology and investigations advanced, telescopes were improved and made possible to see more in the space. By 1845 M51 nebula, a giant spiral cloud of dust and gas, was discovered. Radio telescopes appeared on the scene the images were much more clearer and meteors could be seen. Finally, the most powerful telescopes, Space telescopes, such as the Hubble. It made possible see incredible images from far space. Hubble is going to be replaced soon by the James Webb Space telescope.

Click the speaker

1. Humans have always been interested in learning about the sky.
   TRUE FALSE

2. The telescope has always been the same.
   TRUE FALSE

3. The first patented telescope in 1608 was used to see the sky.
   TRUE FALSE

4. Galileo Galilei was the first person to see the moon and its craters.
   TRUE FALSE

5. The first telescope was invented in 1694 by Christian Hygens.
   TRUE FALSE

6. Isaac Newton invented a smaller, portable telescope.
   TRUE FALSE

7. M51 is a star.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TRUE FALSE

8. Giant telescopes were built in the XVIII century.
   TRUE FALSE

9. Radio telescopes were invented before giant telescopes.
   TRUE FALSE

10. Space telescopes are the most powerful telescopes.
    TRUE FALSE

COMMITMENTS:

Student's commitment: Do your best to complete the activities and complete all them on time.

Teacher's commitment: Support students when they need it to cover all activities.

SELF-EVALUATION:

LIVEWORKSHEETS