PLAN DE CLASE

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Área: Inglés **Fecha:** **Grado:**

I. Contenidos sugeridos:

1. definiciones, avisos, conversaciones, textos incompletos y lecturas de tipo literal e inferencial, cada una diseñada para evaluar aspectos específicos del conocimiento lingüístico y la capacidad de comprensión de los participantes.

1. Comprensión lectora (Reading comprehension)

- Idea principal del texto
- Detalles específicos
- Inferencias (lo que no está explícito)
- interpretar textos en los niveles **literal, inferencial y crítico**

2. Vocabulario en contexto

- Significado de palabras según el texto
- Sinónimos o palabras clave
- Ejemplo:
- *What does "scientific knowledge" mean in the text?*

3. Gramática aplicada

- Uso correcto de tiempos verbales
- Conectores
- Estructura de oraciones
- Voz pasiva, gerundio, cláusulas relativas, presente perfecto

II. Estándar: Con mi vocabulario trato temas generales, aunque recurro a estrategias para hablar de hechos y objetos cuyo nombre desconozco.

- Hago presentaciones orales sobre temas de mi interés y del interés de mi audiencia (1,2,3)
- Comprendo textos sencillos de diferentes tipos y fuentes sobre temas de interés general y académico
- Comprendo textos de diferentes tipos y fuentes sobre temas de interés general y académico.
- Selecciono y aplico estrategias de lectura apropiadas para el texto y la tarea

III. DBA: 1. Identifica el propósito de textos orales y escritos de mediana longitud relacionados con temas de interés general y de su entorno académico y la comparte con otros. Para esto, utiliza su conocimiento acerca de la estructura de los textos. Por ejemplo, después de leer textos diferentes, identifica de qué tipo son y dice cuál es su propósito.

DBA 2: Explica tanto en forma oral como escrita las causas y los efectos, así como el problema y la solución de una situación. Para esto, define la relación entre las ideas que quiere explicar y utiliza el lenguaje correspondiente.

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I. En las preguntas de la 1 a la 5, marque la letra correcta A-H

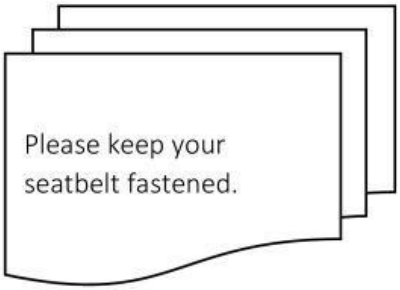
Travel

Questions:	**Items:**
Questions 1. The place where you stay when you visit another city or country. 2. You need it to travel to another country and show at the airport. 3. It is a vehicle that flies in the sky and takes you to far places. 4. You carry your clothes and personal items in it when you travel. 5. It is a place you visit for fun, like a beach, museum, or landmark.	A. Suitcase B. Passport C. Airplane D. Hotel E. Tourist attraction F. Ticket G. Map H. Airport

Section 2: Instructions / Signs

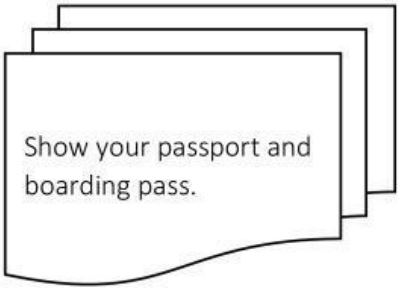
Choose the correct context for each instruction.

6.



A. At the hotel
B. On a plane
C. At the beach

7.



A. At the duty-free shop
B. At the baggage claim area
C. At the security checkpoint

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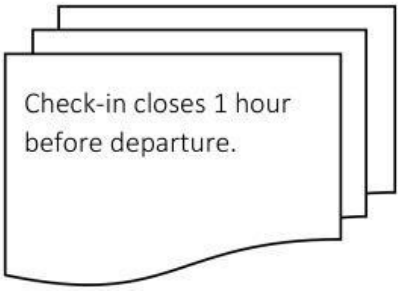
8.

A. In the waiting lounge
B. At the boarding gate
C. In the restroom

9.



A. At the airline counter
B. At the boarding gate
C. At the VIP lounge

10.

A. At the hotel lobby
B. At the baggage claim area
C. On the street

Section 3: Conversations

Completa las conversaciones:

11. I'm nervous about my first flight.
A. That's normal; flying gets easier with time.
B. You should cancel your trip.
C. Planes are always dangerous.

12. This airport is so big, I feel lost.
A. Let's check the signs or ask for help.
B. You should just sit and wait.
C. Airports are not important.

13. I want to visit a famous tourist attraction today.
A. Tourist places are always boring.

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B. You should stay in the hotel all day.
C. Great idea! Let's plan the route.

14. My flight got delayed, and I'm frustrated.
A. That's annoying, but delays happen sometimes.
B. You should leave the airport now.
C. Flights are never late.

15. This city is beautiful, but very crowded.
A. Yes, popular places are often busy.
B. You should go back home immediately.
C. Cities are always empty.

16. I don't know what to pack for this trip.
A. Take everything you own.
B. Think about the weather and activities.
C. Packing is not necessary.

17. I love trying new food when I travel.
A. That's one of the best parts of traveling!
B. You should only eat at home.
C. Food in other places is always bad.

Section 4: Dream Travel Experience (Complete the gaps with the correct option)

Traveling is one of the most enriching experiences in life. Many destinations around the world are (18) ___ by tourists every year because of their culture and beauty. Some trips are carefully (19) ___ by travel agencies; **however**, many people prefer to organize their own adventures.

Flights and hotels are usually (20) ___ in advance; **therefore**, travelers can save money and avoid problems. Popular attractions are often (21) ___ by thousands of visitors daily, **although** some places remain quiet and peaceful.

During the trip, different activities are (22) ___ depending on the destination. Some travelers go hiking; **meanwhile**, others prefer relaxing on the beach. Local dishes are (23) ___ in traditional restaurants, and souvenirs are (24) ___ in local markets.

Sometimes plans change unexpectedly; **instead**, new experiences are discovered and enjoyed. At the end of the journey, unforgettable memories are (25) ___ and shared with friends and family.

Options:
18. A. visited B. visit C. visiting
19. A. plan B. planned C. planning
20. A. booking B. booked C. book
21. A. visited B. visiting C. visit
22. A. choose B. chosen C. choosing
23. A. served B. serve C. serving

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24. A. buy B. bought C. buying
25. A. create B. created C. creating

Section 5: Reading Comprehension – Literal Understanding

Text: The Impact of Travel on Personal Growth

Traveling is widely regarded as one of the most enriching experiences a person can have. It allows individuals to step outside their comfort zones and engage with unfamiliar cultures, traditions, and environments. As a result, many travelers develop a broader perspective on life and become more adaptable in challenging situations.

One of the most significant benefits of travel is cultural awareness. When people visit new places, they are exposed to different ways of thinking and living. This exposure can foster empathy and tolerance, as travelers learn to appreciate diversity rather than fear it. For instance, interacting with local communities often helps visitors understand social norms and values that differ from their own.

In addition to cultural enrichment, travel also contributes to personal independence. Navigating foreign cities, managing budgets, and solving unexpected problems require critical thinking and decision-making skills. These experiences can increase confidence and self-reliance, which are essential qualities in both personal and professional contexts.

However, travel is not without its challenges. Language barriers, cultural misunderstandings, and logistical difficulties can sometimes create stressful situations. Despite these obstacles, many travelers consider such experiences valuable because they promote resilience and problem-solving abilities.

In conclusion, travel plays a crucial role in personal development. It not only provides enjoyment and relaxation but also enhances important life skills. For this reason, many people believe that traveling should be considered an essential part of education.

Questions (Choose the correct answer):

26. What is one main benefit of traveling mentioned in the text?
    A. It guarantees financial success
    B. It helps people become more adaptable
    C. It eliminates all personal fears
    D. It replaces formal education
27. According to the text, how does travel promote cultural awareness?
    A. By teaching only one culture
    B. By avoiding interaction with locals
    C. By exposing people to different lifestyles
    D. By focusing on tourist attractions only
28. What skills can travelers develop when facing challenges abroad?
    A. Cooking and painting
    B. Memorization skills

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C. Critical thinking and decision-making
D. Athletic abilities

29. What is mentioned as a challenge of traveling?
    A. Lack of entertainment
    B. Excessive comfort
    C. Language barriers
    D. Too much free time
30. Why do some travelers value difficult experiences?
    A. Because they are easy to solve
    B. Because they are entertaining
    C. Because they build resilience
    D. Because they reduce costs
31. What is the author's main conclusion about travel?
    A. It is unnecessary for education
    B. It is only useful for relaxation
    C. It should be avoided due to risks
    D. It is important for personal development

Section 6: Reading Comprehension – Inferential Understanding

Text: Choosing a Career Path

Deciding on a university major is one of the most significant choices students make after finishing school. While some students have a clear sense of direction from an early age, others feel uncertain and overwhelmed by the wide range of options available. This decision is often influenced by personal interests, academic strengths, job market trends, and even family expectations.

Many educators suggest that students should reflect on their skills and passions before selecting a career path. For example, a student who enjoys problem-solving and analytical thinking might be drawn to fields such as engineering or economics. On the other hand, someone with strong communication skills may prefer careers in education, journalism, or public relations. However, personal preference alone is not always enough to guarantee long-term satisfaction.

Another important factor to consider is employability. Some careers offer more stable job opportunities due to high demand in the labor market. As a result, students may feel pressured to choose practical fields rather than those they truly enjoy. Nevertheless, experts often argue that motivation and commitment are essential for success, regardless of the profession.

Additionally, access to information has become easier in recent years. Students can explore university programs, attend virtual career fairs, and consult professionals in different industries. These resources can help them make more informed decisions and avoid potential frustration in the future.

Ultimately, choosing a career is not a one-time decision but a dynamic process. Interests and goals may evolve over time, and many people change their professional paths throughout their lives. Therefore, flexibility and continuous learning are crucial in today's rapidly changing world.

Questions (Choose the correct answer):

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32. What can be inferred about students who feel overwhelmed when choosing a career?
    A. They have no access to information
    B. They are influenced by multiple factors
    C. They do not care about their future
    D. They always choose the easiest option
33. Why might a student interested in problem-solving choose engineering?
    A. Because it is the easiest career
    B. Because it requires strong communication skills
    C. Because it matches their abilities and interests
    D. Because it guarantees immediate employment
34. What does the text suggest about choosing a career based only on personal preference?
    A. It always leads to success
    B. It is not an important factor
    C. It may not ensure long-term satisfaction
    D. It is better than considering job opportunities
35. Why do some students feel pressured to choose certain careers?
    A. Because they dislike studying
    B. Because of job market demands
    C. Because universities limit their options
    D. Because they want shorter programs
36. What can be inferred about the role of modern resources in career decisions?
    A. They make decisions more confusing
    B. They replace the need for guidance
    C. They help students make informed choices
    D. They are only useful for teachers
37. What is the author's view about career decisions over time?
    A. They should never change
    B. They are fixed after university
    C. They can evolve and change
    D. They depend only on salary

Section 7: Transformative Travel Experiences (Complete the gaps with the correct option)

Travel has evolved into a meaningful way to understand cultures and perspectives. Many destinations are (38) ___ by travelers seeking authentic experiences rather than traditional tourism. Cultural immersion is often (39) ___ as a key element of modern travel; **however**, not all visitors are prepared for the challenges it may involve.

Some trips are carefully (40) ___ to include community-based activities; **therefore**, travelers can engage directly with local traditions. In many cases, historical sites are (41) ___ by governments to preserve their cultural value. (42) ___ these efforts are beneficial, they may limit access to certain areas.

Accommodation options have also diversified. Luxury hotels are still popular; **meanwhile**, eco-friendly lodgings are increasingly (43) ___ by environmentally conscious tourists. These places are often (44) ___ using sustainable materials and practices.

Travelers are encouraged to behave responsibly. Activities that exploit wildlife are usually (45) ___ by ethical tourism organizations; **instead**, visitors are advised to support conservation programs. This shift reflects a broader awareness of global issues and cultural sensitivity.

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Ultimately, travel can be a transformative experience. New perspectives are (46) ___ through meaningful interactions, and lasting memories are created along the way.

Options:

38. A. attracted B. attracting C. attract D. attraction
39. A. considered B. considering C. consider D. considers
40. A. designed B. designing C. design D. designs
41. A. protected B. protecting C. protect D. protection
42. A. Therefore B. Although C. Meanwhile D. Because
43. A. chosen B. choosing C. choose D. choice
44. A. buils B. building C. build D. built
45. A. discourage B. discouraging C. discouraged D. discourages
46. A. gains B. gaining C. gain D. gained

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Key Vocabulary

- **Choice:** a decision between two or more options
- **Skill:** an ability to do something well
- **Job market:** the availability of employment opportunities
- **Goal:** something you want to achieve
- **Strength:** something you are good at
- **Improve:** to become better
- **Career path:** the progression of jobs in a person's life
- **Employability:** the ability to get and keep a job
- **Demand:** the need for a particular job or skill
- **Commitment:** dedication to a task or goal
- **Awareness:** knowledge or understanding of a situation
- **Opportunity:** a chance to do something
- **Overwhelmed:** feeling unable to manage due to too many options or pressure
- **Dynamic process:** something that changes over time
- **Analytical thinking:** the ability to examine information carefully
- **Long-term satisfaction:** lasting happiness with a decision
- **Flexibility:** the ability to adapt to changes
- **Resilience:** the capacity to recover from difficulties

Grammar Structures Explained

1. Passive Voice (Voz pasiva)

Used to focus on the action rather than the person who performs it.

- **Structure:** Subject + verb "to be" + past participle
- Example: *"Career options are influenced by many factors."*
- Use: when the doer is unknown or not important

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2. Connectors (Conectores)

Used to link ideas and show relationships between them.

- **Contrast:** *however, although, nevertheless*
  - Example: *"Although it is difficult, students must decide."*
- **Cause and result:** *therefore, as a result*
  - Example: *"The market is competitive; therefore, skills are essential."*
- **Alternative:** *instead*
  - Example: *"Some choose passion; others choose stability instead."*
- **Simultaneity:** *meanwhile*
  - Example: *"Some students study; meanwhile, others work."*

3. Modal Verbs (Modales)

Express possibility, obligation, or advice.

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- **Should:** advice → *"Students should analyze their interests."*
- **Must:** obligation → *"You must consider your skills."*
- **Can:** ability/possibility → *"You can explore different careers."*

4. Relative Clauses (Oraciones relativas)
Provide additional information about a noun.

- **Structure:** noun + who/which/that + clause
- Example: *"Students who plan carefully make better decisions."*

5. Gerunds and Infinitives
Used after certain verbs.

- **Gerund (-ing):** *"Choosing a career is important."*
- **Infinitive (to + verb):** *"Students need to decide."*

6. Present Perfect
Used to talk about experiences or actions connected to the present.

- **Structure:** have/has + past participle
- Example: *"Many students have changed their career paths."*

7. Conditionals (First Conditional)
Used for real future possibilities.

- **Structure:** If + present simple, will + verb
- Example: *"If you study hard, you will succeed."*

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