	GIMNASIO SABIO CALDAS (IED) Nuestra escuela: una opción para la vida GUÍAS DE APRENDIZAJE – PLAN ESCOLAR	Código	PENP - 01
		Versión	001
		Fecha	18/03/2020
		Proceso	Gestión Académica

DOCENTES	IVÁN CALDERÓN-YULIANA MORALES-JHON CENDALES		Grado	décimo
ASIGNATURA	Inglés			
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Periodo académico	Segundo Periodo			
Tiempo de ejecución de la actividad	from July 26 to August 6			
¿Qué competencia(s) debo alcanzar?	Understand a variety of informational texts from different sources.			
Temáticas mediadoras	Preparación ICFES Test			
Metas	Socio-afectiva: El estudiante busca soluciones acertadas a problemas presentados en diferentes contextos. El estudiante demuestra interés y participación en cada situación de clase.			
	Metas de aprendizaje: El estudiante presenta un buen desempeño en cada una de las partes de la prueba ICFES. El estudiante demuestra tener las competencias y habilidades requeridas para la presentación de la prueba ICFES.			

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN:

¿QUÉ SE VA A EVALUAR?	¿CÓMO SE VA A EVALUAR?	¿CUÁNDO SE VA A EVALUAR? Fechas
Students identify explicit information in the text.	Reading comprehension. Answering questions in class.	from July 26 to 30
Students identify the author's intent and aspects that are not explicit	Mocks related to ICFES test. Quizziz website.	from August 2 to 6

in the text.		
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SEMANA 1

from July 26 to 30

ACTIVIDAD INICIAL:

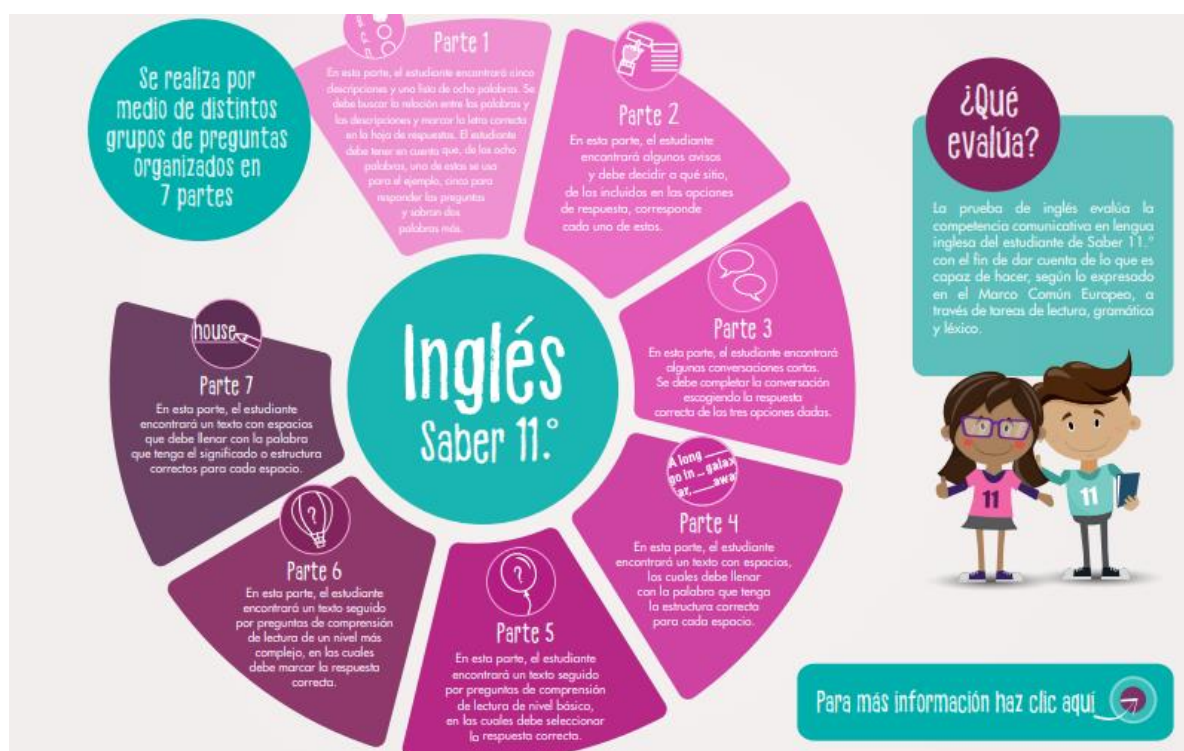
Checking your speaking skills

Look the pictures and describe them





CONTEXTUALIZACIÓN:



Evalúa la competencia para comunicarse efectivamente en inglés. A su vez, en relación con el Marco Común Europeo de Referencia para las lenguas (MCER), se clasifican a los evaluados en 5 niveles de desempeño: A-, A1, A2, B1 y B+. Teniendo en cuenta que, en Colombia, existe población que se encuentra por debajo del primer nivel del MCER (A1), se incluyó en la prueba de inglés un nivel inferior a A1, denominado A-,

que corresponde a aquellos desempeños mínimos que involucran el manejo de vocabulario y estructuras básicas. De igual forma, se incluye un nivel superior al B1 para aquellos estudiantes que superan lo evaluado en este nivel, denominado B+.

La prueba busca que el estudiante demuestre sus habilidades comunicativas a nivel de lectura y uso del lenguaje.

1. Partes de la prueba

La prueba está conformada por cinco partes. Cada parte evalúa una habilidad específica de la lengua inglesa y se le asocia un porcentaje particular de preguntas, como se describe a continuación en la **tabla 12**.

Tabla 12. Distribución de preguntas por partes de la prueba de inglés

Parte	Porcentaje de preguntas
1	15 %
2	15 %
3	22 %
4	20 %
5	28 %

ACTIVIDAD DE AFIANZAMIENTO:

1. Read the text.



Chernobyl is a nuclear power plant in Ukraine that was the site of a disastrous nuclear accident on April 26, 1986. A routine test at the power plant went horribly wrong, and two massive explosions blew the 1,000-ton roof off one of the plant's reactors, releasing 400 times more radiation than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The worst nuclear disaster in history killed two workers in the explosions and, within months, at least 28 more would be dead by acute radiation exposure. Eventually, thousands of people would show signs of health effects—including cancer—from the

fallout.

The Chernobyl disaster not only stoked fears over the dangers of nuclear power, it also exposed the Soviet government's lack of openness to the Soviet people and the international community. The meltdown and its aftermath drained the Soviet Union of billions in clean-up costs, led to the loss of a primary energy source and dealt a serious blow to national pride.

Then-Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would later say that he thought the Chernobyl meltdown, "even more than my launch of perestroika, was perhaps the real cause of the collapse of the Soviet Union five years later."

Where Is Chernobyl?

Chernobyl is located in northern Ukraine, about 80 miles north of Kiev. A small town, Pripyat, was constructed a few miles from the site of the nuclear plant to accommodate workers and their families.

Construction of the Chernobyl power plant began in 1977, when the country was still part of the Soviet Union. By 1983, four reactors had been completed, and the addition of two more reactors was planned in subsequent years.

What Happened at Chernobyl?

A routine exercise to test whether an emergency water cooling system would work during a power loss started at 1:23 a.m. on April 26.

Within seconds, an uncontrolled reaction caused pressure to build up in Reactor No. 4 in the form of steam. The steam blasted the roof off the reactor, releasing plumes of radiation and chunks of burning, radioactive debris.

About two to three seconds later, a second explosion hurled out additional fuel. A fire started at the roof of Reactor No. 3, risking a breach at that facility. Automatic safety systems that would normally have kicked into action did not because they had been shut down prior to the test.

Firefighters arrived at the scene within minutes and began to fight the blaze without gear to protect them from radiation. Many of them would soon number among the 28 killed by acute radiation exposure.

Eyewitness accounts of the firefighters who had helped battle the fires described the radiation as “tasting like metal,” and feeling pain like pins and needles on their faces, according to the CBC documentary series, *Witness*. Days later, many of those firefighters would be dead.

It wasn't until 5 a.m. the following day that Reactor No. 3 was shut down. Some 24 hours later, Reactors No. 1 and 2 were also shut down.

By the afternoon of April 26, the Soviet government had mobilized troops to help fight the blaze. Some were dropped at the rooftop of the reactor to furiously shovel debris off the facility and spray water on the exposed reactor to keep it cool.

The workers were picked up within seconds to minimize their radiation exposure. It would take nearly two weeks to extinguish all the fires using sand, lead and nitrogen.

2. Answer the questions

- What Chernobyl is?
- Where is Chernobyl?
- What Happened at Chernobyl?
- What was the main cause for this disaster?
- What was another similar disaster like this? Describe it.
- What do you know about the radiation effects? Explain it.
- How would you save your life in a disaster like this?

3. Choose ten unknown words and create a game where appears the word and his definition.

Example games: crosswords, match, matching pairs pairs, etc.

SEMANA 2

From August 2 to 6

ACTIVIDAD INICIAL:

Watch the video and tell us what did you understand?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VueILsIMTm0>

ACTIVIDAD DE AFIANZAMIENTO:

1. Keep learning about Chernobyl

Pripyat Evacuated

Meanwhile, life went on as usual for almost a day in the neighboring town of Pripyat. Aside from the sight of trucks cleaning the streets with foam, there were initially few signs of the disaster unfolding just miles away.

It wasn't until the next day, April 27, when the government began evacuations of Pripyat's 50,000 residents. Residents were told they would be away for just a few days, so they took very little with them. Most would never return to their homes.

Chernobyl Disaster Spewed Radiation

The damaged plant released a large quantity of radioactive substances, including iodine-131, cesium-137, plutonium and strontium-90, into the air for over a period of 10 days.

The radioactive cloud was deposited nearby as dust and debris, but was also carried by wind over the Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, Scandinavia and other parts of Europe.

In an attempt to contain the fallout, on May 14, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev ordered the dispatch of hundreds of thousands of people, including firefighters, military reservists and miners, to the site to aid in clean-up. The corps worked steadily, often with inadequate protective gear, through 1989 to clear debris and contain the disaster.

How Many People Died in Chernobyl?

Ukraine's government declared in 1995 that 125,000 people had died from the effects of Chernobyl radiation. A 2005 report from the United Nations Chernobyl Forum estimated that while fewer than 50 people were killed in the months following the accident, up to 9,000 people could eventually die from excess cancer deaths linked to radiation exposure from Chernobyl.

As of 2005, according to the Union of Concerned Scientists, some 6,000 thyroid cancers and 15 thyroid cancer deaths had been attributed to Chernobyl.

Health effects from the Chernobyl disaster remain unclear, apart from the initial 30 people the Soviet government confirmed killed from the explosions and acute radiation exposure. No official government studies were conducted following the explosion to assess its effects on workers, the liquidators and nearby populations.

A 2011 study by the U.S. National Institutes of Health concluded that exposure to radioactive iodine-131 from Chernobyl fallout was likely responsible for thyroid cancers that were still being reported among people who were children or adolescents at the time of the accident.

Chernobyl Today

Humans, on the other hand, aren't expected to repopulate the area any time soon. Ukrainian authorities have said it will not be safe for people to live in the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone for more than 24,000 years.

Today tourists can visit the site, which appears frozen in time, apart from signs of looting, natural weathering and the encroachment of nature.

1. According to all information given about Chernobyl, you must create and mind map where explain the main ideas and situations happened there.
2. Prepare your mind map and explain it in class.

VERIFICACIÓN DE APRENDIZAJES: Students must present the mind map and explain this in class. Additionally, students must take a quiz about Chernobyl. Quizziz website.

REFERENCIAS: WEBGRAFÍA.

<https://www.history.com/topics/1980s/chernobyl>

[https://s.france24.com/media/display/2ad940a6-a618-11eb-b59b-005056bf87d6/Chernobil11%20\(1\).jpg](https://s.france24.com/media/display/2ad940a6-a618-11eb-b59b-005056bf87d6/Chernobil11%20(1).jpg)

ANEXOS: