PROPÓSITO:

Comprendo la información implícita en textos relacionados con temas de mi interés.

MOTIVACIÓN:

PARAGRAPHS STRUCTURE

MOTIVACIÓN:



Answer the folowing question: How do you see the world? Do you have a positive or a negative Outlook?

→ Is the glass half full or half empty?

Optimist, Realist, or Pessimist?

EXPLICACIÓN:

FRAME YOUR IDEAS

PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE: A paragrph consists of sentences about one topic. The most important sentence in a paragraph is **the topic sentence.** It is often (though not always) the first sentence, and it introduces, states or summarizes the topic of a paragraph. For example: Workaholics lead unbalanced lives.

In formal or academic writing, all the **supporting sentences** that follow, surround, or precede a topic sentence- details, examples, and other facts-most be related to the topic presented in the topic sentence.

If the last sentence of a paragraph isn't its topic sentence, and especially if the paragraph is a long one, writers sometimes end it with a **concluding sentence** that restates the topic sentence or summarizes the paragraph. Concluding sentences commonly use phrases such as in conclusión or in summary.

EXPLICACIÓN:

EXERCISE:

WRITING MODEL

Workaholics lead unbalanced lives

They spend all their energy on work. They rarely take time to relax and let their minds rest. I know because my father was a workaholic, and he worked every day of the week. We hardly ever saw him. Even when he was not at work, we knew he was thinking about work. He seemed never to think of anything else.

In summary, not knowing how to escape from work makes it difficiult for a workaholic to find balance in his or her life.

EJERCICIOS:

1. The sentences below form a paragraph, but they are out of order. Write **T** next to the topic sentence. **S** next each of the four supporting sentences, and **C** next to the concluding sentence. Then, on your notebook, put the sentences in order and rewrite the paragraph.

..... 1 She took a night-shift job so she have to do much work.
..... 2 Since they're very intelligent, some figure out how to do less work.
..... 3 Very intelligent people, of "brains", are sometimes lazy people.
..... 4 I had a friend who was a member of Mensa, an organization for people who are really smart.
..... 5 To sum up, sometimes intelligent people use their intelligence to get out of doing work.
..... 6 She could read novels most of the night and still get a paycheck.

2. Read the tow paragraphs. Find and underline the topic sentence and the concluding sentence in each paragraph.

Terrorist acts take forms, but all have one thing in common: the senseless targeting of innocent people to achieve maximun pain, fear and disruption. In one type of act a terrorist kills or harms a singleindividual for no apparent reason. In others, terrorists detonate explosives or bombs in crowded markets or a public events. In still others, terrorist attack public transportation harming or killing many people at once. In conclusión, although I generally have a possitive Outlook, I think It is just a matter of time until terrorists harm me or people I know and love.

The things that worry many people don't worry me. For example many people worry about war epidemics, and natural catastrophes such as storms and earthquakes. An indiidual person can't do anything about war so why worry about it? I believe in hoping for the best. Epidemics can be terrible, but I trust in modern medicine and think scientists are doing everything they can to discover vaccines and treatments for them. And storms and earthquakes are relatively rare and can't be prevented so it's best just to keep an optimistic Outlook. Of course it would be silly not to take precautions that can help. " Better safe thn sorry", as they say, but in most cases it's best just to try to roll with the punches.

WORD STUDY:

ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES
-FUL AND –LESS

Expand your vocabulary by learning adjectives from the Reading with the suffixes –ful : meaning **with** and -less: meaning **without**

3. Write one sentence using on of each pair:

-ful	-less
careful	careless
hopeful	hopeless
meaningful	meaningless
painful	painless
powerful	powerless
purposeful	purposeless
useful	useless

TEXT FOR THE ENGISH STATE EXAMINATION Nº. 1

Warm up PRE-READING ACTIVITIES: Do people in your country generally view increased international trade positively or negatively? Explain.

READING: Read the article on the effects of globalization. Do you share irts concerns?

Why or Why not?

EJERCICIOS:





Globalization and increased free trade in this century have brought the world's cultures and economies together. We depend more than ever on each other to thrive. Along with advances in technology and communication, we have become more interconnected as people, corporations, and brands travel across borders more easily than ever before. Nevertheless, most people agree that the social, economic, environmental, and political changes caused by globalization have brought both positive and negative results.

THE PROMISE

Advocates of globalization believed it would make the world smaller and bring diverse people and cultures closer. They were right. People in cities on opposite sides of the world can easily get in touch by phone, e-mail, instant messaging, or teleconference. Ease of communication and freer global trade have resulted in improved efficiency and competition. Companies are able to respond quickly to economic changes and market demands. As cooperation—and competition—have increased, new technologies are shared and developed.

Many countries have experienced improvements in their standard of living. For many people, an economic benefit of increased imports and exports has been an increase in income. Consumers enjoy a wider variety of choices when they shop. And as a result of increased prosperity, it has been possible to increase investment in new infrastructure—roads, bridges, and buildings.

Critics of globalization argue that free trade has made the world so competitive that criminal activities have flourished. For example, child labor, which is illegal in many countries, has increased to fill manufacturing demands for gold and textiles. Recent news reports have exposed the use of slavery on merchant ships, where workers are mistreated and forced to work without receiving any wages. Economic opportunities made possible by globalization have also encouraged corruption, in which government officials agree to ignore unethical business practices. Some argue that a global economy has helped drug cartels and terrorists move people and materials across borders more easily.

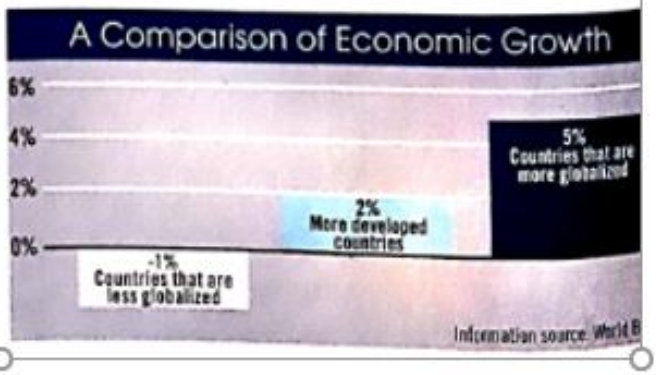
As internationally recognized fast-food chains have expanded throughout the world, critics complain that the fried foods and sugary drinks they serve have been replacing healthier local eating traditions and increasing the consumption of unhealthy junk food among young people. Some argue that globalization has led to a homogenization of culture in general—that local traditions are quickly being replaced by imported ones.

Even worse, without international regulation, developing countries such as Nigeria are becoming dumping grounds for hazardous industrial waste. In other countries such as China, increased development has brought with it uncontrolled pollution, reaching sky-high levels that threaten public health and contribute to global warming. And globalization has also been a strain on the environment as more and more natural resources are tapped for manufacturing.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY

While globalization promised to benefit everyone with an increase in worldwide wealth and prosperity, critics cite evidence of a widening gap between rich and poor. In developed countries, such as the U.S., corporations outsource both manufacturing and customer service jobs to developing countries in Asia and Latin America, where labor costs are lower. For example, India's economy benefits from the establishment of call centers, where English-speaking staff provide 24/7 technical support by phone and Internet to customers all over the world. Their technicians can do so at about one-fifth the cost of what companies would have to pay workers in developed economies for the same service. So while Indian workers benefit, workers in other countries complain that their jobs have been taken away.

Obviously, we can't turn back the clock on globalization. And we know that those countries that have embraced it have experienced increased economic growth. However, it is also clear that there are challenges to overcome despite globalization's many benefits.



UNDERSTAND MEANING FROM CONTEXT: Match each Word from the article with its definition:

1 globalization	a money put into a company or business to encourage growth and make a profit
2 exports	b the act of making it easier to produce products and trade them internationally
3 investment	c products sold to other countries
4 infrastructure	d use other countries' services rather than one's own
5 prosperity	e financial success
6 outsource	f things that make transport of products efficient
7 homogenization	g causing things to become more similar

IDENTIFY SUPPORTING IDEAS Answer the questions, supporting your answers with information in the article.

1 What are some specific examples of both improved and decreased standard of living, caused by globalization?

2 What are some areas where businesses or governments could make investments that might address some of the challenges of globalization?

3 What are two examples given that describe workers who lose or are denied income?

4 What examples are given to illustrate the pros and cons of availability of foreign imports?

EVALUACIÓN:

EVALUACION:

Asistencia y participación en las clases virtuales. 30%
Desarrollo delas GUÍAS y realización de ejercicios de profundización.30%
Presentación de los talleres y autoevaluación: 40 %

BIBLIOGRAFÍA

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