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|  | <b>INSTITUCION EDUCATIVA MIGUEL DE CERVANTES<br/>SAAVEDRA<br/>AREA DE INGLES<br/>MATERIAL DE TRABAJO EN CASA<br/>CICLO IV 1 Y 2</b> |  |
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|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>BASIC LEARNING RIGHTS</b>     | RECOGNIZES CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS IN SHORT WRITTEN TEXTS ON ACADEMIC TOPICS                       |
| <b>STANDAR</b>                   | I IDENTIFY POINTS FOR AND AGAINST IN A ARGUMENTATIVE TEXT ON TOPICS WITH WHICH I AM FAMILIAR              |
| <b>COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCES</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE</li> <li>➤ PRAGMATIC COMPETENCE</li> </ul> |
| <b>TEACHER</b>                   | GILMA MORENO LOZANO   |
| <b>STUDENT</b>                   |   |

**GUÍA DE TRABAJO #3**

**TEMA: ANALISIS Y COMPRESION LECTORA**



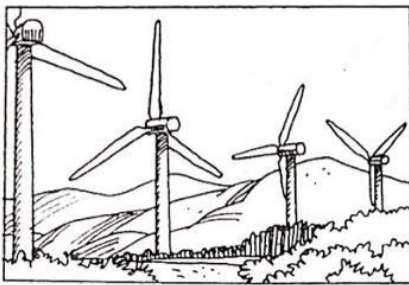
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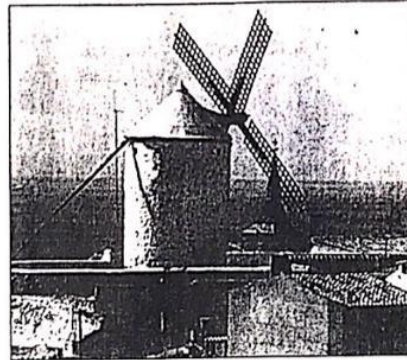
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The first windmills were invented over 1,400 years ago. They were found in China and the Middle East and were used to pump water and to make flour. They began to be used in Europe and England about 900 years ago. They were especially important in the Netherlands where they were used to pump water from land that was below sea level. By the 1800s, there were about 9000 windmills in the Netherlands. Windmills were also important in the settlement of the western part of the United States. There they were used to pump water to irrigate crops and to provide water for farm animals.



Modern wind turbine generators make electricity by using the power of the wind. This way of making electricity is very clean. It doesn't use up any of the earth's natural resources and it is free. There is one problem, however. In order to make electricity, the average wind speed must be 13 miles per hour (21 kilometers per hour). There are not too many places



that always have that kind of wind. One place that does is the San Geronio Mountain Pass in California's San Bernadino Mountains. A company has built a "wind farm" there with more than 4,000 separate windmills. They make enough electricity for the whole Coachella Valley in southern California.

**PART A**

- When were windmills first used in Europe and England?  
a. in the 600s      **b. in the 1100s**      c. in the 1800s
- Where were windmills used first?  
a. the Netherlands      b. Europe      c. China
- What was one important use of windmills in the Netherlands?  
a. to pump water      b. to make electricity      c. to irrigate crops

**PART B Match each word with a word that means the opposite.**

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. clean      | a. above     |
| 2. free       | b. eastern   |
| 3. below      | c. dirty     |
| 4. western    | d. never     |
| 5. always     | e. expensive |
| 6. especially | f. not very  |



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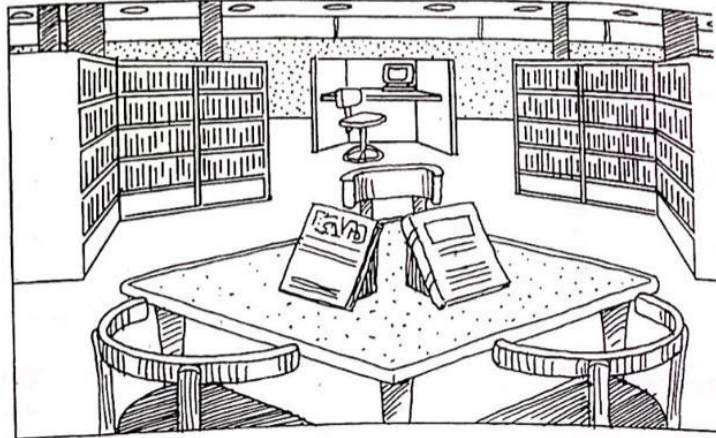
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During the early years of the European settlement of America, there were no public libraries. There were a few private libraries, mostly in the state of Massachusetts. In 1731, Benjamin Franklin founded the first public library in America in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In the beginning, people had to pay to borrow books from this library.

After the American Revolution in 1776, the number of free public libraries began to grow. These libraries provided a wide variety of books for people to borrow. These included books about literature, art, and music. Free libraries also offered courses of instruction in practical matters such as farming.

Today even the smallest community will have its own public library where books can be borrowed without charge. These libraries are paid for by town, city, or county governments. Public libraries now meet a wide variety of needs. In addition to books, they provide music cassettes, books on tape, CDs, and videos. Programs for children, a particular feature of U.S. and Canadian public libraries, provide storytelling times as well as toys and games for children to play with. Most libraries also have computers which give users access to the Internet.



**PART A Circle the correct answers.**

- |   |      |  |
|---|------|--|
| 1. The first public library in the United States was started in 1638. | True | <input checked="" type="radio"/> False |
| 2. Most early private libraries were in Pennsylvania.                 | True | False                                  |
| 3. People paid money to borrow books from early libraries.            | True | False                                  |
| 4. In the 1800s, free libraries offered courses in farming.           | True | False                                  |
| 5. Some libraries provide games as well as books.                     | True | False                                  |

**PART B Match each word with the correct meaning.**

- |                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. founded            | a. useful                       |
| 2. private            | b. special                      |
| 3. couldn't afford to | c. for free                     |
| 4. practical          | d. started                      |
| 5. particular         | e. didn't have enough money for |
| 6. without charge     | f. not open to most people      |



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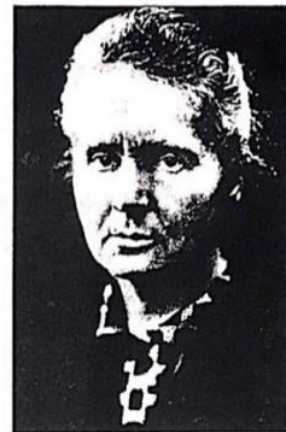
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### Marie Curie

Marie Curie (whose birth name was Manya Sklodowska) was born in Poland on November 7, 1867. Her father was a high school physics teacher and encouraged her interest in science. In 1891 she went to study in Paris and changed her name to the French, Marie. Two years later she passed the examination for a degree in physics with the highest grades in her class. She later married the French physicist Pierre Curie.

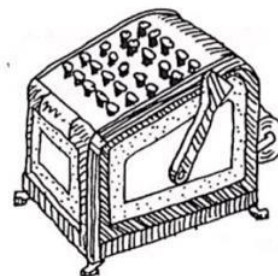
Marie Curie became interested in the work of Conrad Roentgen who discovered X-rays in 1895. She knew the element uranium gave off rays similar to X-rays and she wanted to find new uses for these rays. Pierre Curie stopped his own work and joined his wife in hers. In 1898 they announced the discovery of two new elements: radium and polonium, both of which gave off even more rays than uranium. In 1903 she and her husband won the Nobel Prize in Physics for their work in isolating pure radium. In 1911 Marie Curie won a Nobel Prize in Chemistry, too. Later in life, she became ill from the effects of working with radium, and died in 1934.



### William S. Burroughs

William Burroughs was born in Rochester, New York on January 28, 1857. His first job was as a bank teller at Cayuga County National Bank. He was not well, so he had to move to a warmer place and went to live in St. Louis, Missouri in 1882. Soon after he moved there, he began work on a machine that would add and subtract numbers. There were no computers or adding machines at the time and Burroughs thought that his machine would save bank tellers a lot of time and help them make fewer mistakes.

Burroughs made his first machine in 1885, but it didn't work very well. If you pulled too hard on the handle, it gave you the wrong answer. By 1893, he had found a way to make the machine work well all the time. He became ill and retired from his company in 1897. Burroughs died in 1898. That year over one thousand of his adding machines were sold and by 1926, over one million of his machines were being used all around the world.



**Reread the articles and fill in the chart below.**

|  | <b>Marie Curie</b> | <b>William Burroughs</b> |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>1.</b> Place of birth                       | <i>Poland</i>      | <i>Rochester, NY</i>     |
| <b>2.</b> Date of birth                        |                    |                          |
| <b>3.</b> Place he/she moved to                |                    |                          |
| <b>4.</b> Date moved to new place              |                    |                          |
| <b>5.</b> Discovery or invention               |                    |                          |
| <b>6.</b> Age when made discovery or invention |                    |                          |
| <b>7.</b> Age when he/she died                 |                    |                          |



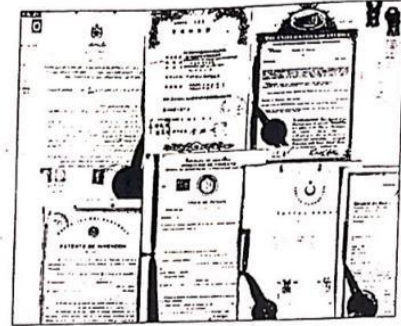
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The U.S. Patent Office was opened in 1641 in order to allow a person or group of people to show that they own an invention or a discovery. The first patents for inventions were given in the Massachusetts Bay Colony (now the state of Massachusetts) for the manufacture of salt. A patent says that the inventor is the only person who can make, use, or sell the invention for a certain number of years. In the United States, patents last for 20 years. They are good only within the U.S. so an inventor usually has to take out separate patents in other countries.



To receive a patent, the inventor or discoverer must show three things. First, the invention must be "novel." This means that it is something that is completely new and is not like any other invention that already has a patent. Second, the invention must be "non-obvious." This means that the invention must be a big improvement over similar existing inventions, not just a tiny change. Third, the item must be "useful." If it doesn't have a practical use, it will not receive a patent.

In addition to patents, "copyrights" and "trademarks" are used to show ownership. You can see a copyright symbol (©) in the front of this book. Copyright laws help protect the author and publisher from having someone copy and sell their work. A trademark is a name or symbol sometimes followed by the letters <sup>TM</sup> which mean trademark. You can find trademarks on most products sold in stores.

**PART A Use the correct letter to complete each sentence.**

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. The U.S. Patent Office opened <u>  b  </u> | a. in the front of a book.      |
| 2. Patents are given <u>      </u>            | b. in 1641.                     |
| 3. The first U.S. Patent was <u>      </u>    | c. for the United States.       |
| 4. U.S. Patents are given only <u>      </u>  | d. for the manufacture of salt. |
| 5. Copyright symbols are found <u>      </u>  | e. for 20 years.                |

**PART B Find these words in the article. Match each word with the correct meaning below.**

- |                |                             |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. open        | a. name of manufacturer     |
| 2. manufacture | b. make something safe      |
| 3. novel       | c. thing                    |
| 4. trademark   | d. make something different |
| 5. protect     | e. new                      |
| 6. last        | f. continue                 |
| 7. change      | g. make                     |
| 8. item        | h. start                    |



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**Most countries of the world do not produce all the food they need to support their people. Therefore they import food from other countries. Many countries also produce more of certain types of food than they need, so they export some food. The import and export information below is in metric tons and is for the year 1996. Study the following charts and then answer the questions.**

### WHEAT

| Biggest Wheat Exporters |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| United States           | 31,150,000 |
| Canada                  | 16,520,000 |
| Australia               | 14,568,000 |



| Biggest Wheat Importers |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| China                   | 9,194,000 |
| Brazil                  | 7,664,000 |
| Italy                   | 6,262,000 |

### RICE

| Biggest Rice Exporters |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Thailand               | 5,454,000 |
| United States          | 2,640,000 |
| India                  | 2,491,000 |



| Biggest Rice Importers |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Indonesia              | 2,150,000 |
| Philippines            | 867,000   |
| Brazil                 | 792,000   |

### CORN

| Biggest Corn Exporters |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| United States          | 52,410,000 |
| France                 | 6,652,000  |
| Argentina              | 6,425,000  |



| Biggest Corn Importers |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Japan                  | 16,004,000 |
| Korea (South)          | 8,679,000  |
| China                  | 6,429,000  |

1. Which country imported the most corn? \_\_\_\_\_ *Japan*
2. Which country exported the most rice? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many metric tons of wheat did Brazil import? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many metric tons of wheat did Australia export? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which country imported the most rice? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which country exported the most corn? \_\_\_\_\_
7. How much more rice than Brazil did the Philippines import? \_\_\_\_\_
8. How much less wheat than Canada did Australia export? \_\_\_\_\_



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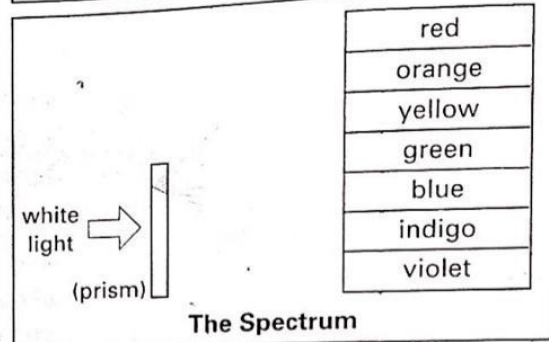
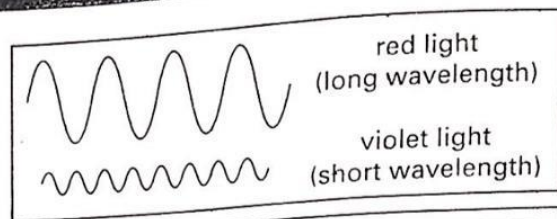
Sometimes when we look at the sun high in the sky, it looks yellow. Other times, such as at sunrise and sunset, it looks red. Sometimes the sky looks blue, but other times it may look pink or gray. Grass with the sun shining on it looks green, but in the shadow of a tree the same grass may look dark green. What is color and why do colors change?



A beam of light isn't a single straight line. Instead, light travels in waves. The length of a wave of light is called its "wavelength." Different colors of light have different wavelengths. For example, red has a long wavelength, while violet has a much shorter wavelength. The colors of the "spectrum," arranged from longest wavelength to shortest wavelength, are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

Color is the ability of the eye to notice these different wavelengths of light. The wavelengths of light an object "reflects" and "absorbs" give the object its color. When something absorbs one color of light, it takes that color in like a towel takes in water. When a color is absorbed by an object, that color isn't seen by the eye. When an object reflects a color, that color isn't absorbed. In this case, the color travels from the object to the eye.

For example, an apple is an object that reflects only red light. Therefore, red is the only color the eye will see. At the same time, the apple will absorb, or take in, all the other colors—orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet—and we won't see any of these colors on the apple.



**Circle the correct answers.**

- |  |      |  |
|--|------|--|
| 1. Red light has a short wavelength.                   | True | <input checked="" type="radio"/> False |
| 2. Violet light has a short wavelength.                | True | <input type="radio"/> False            |
| 3. There are seven colors in the spectrum.             | True | <input type="radio"/> False            |
| 4. "Reflects" means the same as "absorbs."             | True | <input type="radio"/> False            |
| 5. When a color is absorbed, it isn't seen by the eye. | True | <input type="radio"/> False            |
| 6. A red apple absorbs red light.                      | True | <input type="radio"/> False            |
| 7. A red apple reflects green light.                   | True | <input type="radio"/> False            |
| 8. Color is the ability of the eye to reflect light.   | True | <input type="radio"/> False            |



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