



INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA LENINGRADO

Resol. No.2285 de mayo 02 de 2011 Jornada Diurna

Resol. No. 3212 de Julio 01 de 2011 Jornada Nocturna

NIT 816.002.832-0 DANE 166001002886



TALLER No Juni- Julio

NOMBRE DEL TALLER: Saving planet Earth

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- **DOCENTE:** María Elena Muñoz Muñoz
- **GRUPO:** 11
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FASE DE PLANEACIÓN O PREPARACIÓN

COMPETENCIA: identify the human impact on the environment

EVIDENCIA DE APRENDIZAJE: understand people talking about the environment
▪ understand how environmental problems affect people and communities

FASE DE EJECUCIÓN O DESARROLLO

INSTRUCCIONES:

Actividad uno Writing the sentences in the notebook. Scan the guide to New York quickly. Find:

- a. a place to eat cheaply
- b. a place to see paintings
- c. a place to get a train
- d. a green area
- e. a place to take photos
- f. a place to get a boat

72 Hours in New York City

New York, New York, it's my kind of town! There's so much to see and do. Here are our top tips!

- The **Statue of Liberty** is an absolute must. It used to be the first thing that people saw when they arrived in the USA as immigrants from their own countries. It's on an island and to visit it you have to catch a ferry at the **harbour** in Battery Park.
- MOMA is an essential place to visit for culture fans. Its real name is the **Metropolitan Museum of Art**. You can see artworks by Degas and Van Gogh in its huge art **gallery**.
- If you need a break, you can spend an afternoon in Central Park. Have a picnic on the grass or take a boat on the **lake**. Enormous buildings surround it, because New York is the home of the **skyscraper**.
- One of the city's most iconic sights is **Brooklyn Bridge** which goes over the **East River**. It used to be the longest suspension bridge in the world and it's still an impressive sight today. Hollywood directors have shot countless scenes near by, making it the perfect spot for a selfie.
- Although most visitors today arrive in New York by plane, the city's main **railway station**, Grand Central, should not be missed. Built in 1913, it also contains the famous Grand Central Oyster Bar, but it is pricey!
- If you're on a budget, the best place to get a snack is undoubtedly Chinatown where you can have delicious Asian food at many different types of restaurant. If pasta is more your thing, another popular neighbourhood is right next door in Little Italy.

72 hours is not enough to explore all of New York, but it is enough time to get a taste of this amazing city. No doubt the best part of your trip will be meeting the New Yorkers themselves as you walk down the pavement, the star of your own personal movie.



Actividad 2: Look again at the text. Answer the questions.

- What kind of person is the author?
- What kind of things does the author like doing?
- How much of the information is useful for you?
- Is there any information you would need to know which is not in the text?
- Would you enjoy going on holiday with this person? Why? / Why not?

B. Look at the highlighted words in the text again. Match them to the definitions 1-10.

1. You use this to cross water on foot or in a car.
2. This is a public building full of precious objects from the past.
3. This is a piece of water with land all around it.
4. This is a metal or a stone model of a person or animal.
5. You walk on this when you are in a city or a town
6. This is a place where boats are kept in a city or a town.
7. This is a public building where you can see famous paintings and drawings.
8. You can catch a train here.
9. This is an enormous building with lots of floors.
10. This is water that travels through land, like the Nile or the Amazon.

Actividad 3: Answer the questions in the notebook.

- a. What is the biggest city you have ever been to? How did you feel when you were there?
- b. What was the best thing about it?
- c. What was the worst thing?
- d. If you have never been to a big city, what would you like to do in a big city.



São Paulo, Brazil



Mexico City, Mexico





Actividad 4: Read the opening paragraph of an article about megacities. Complete the gaps with the options below.

The Age of the Megacity

The 21st century is the era of (1) _____ megacity. A megacity is defined (2) _____ an urban area with a population of ten million or more. As the world's population (3) _____ increased, so have the size of the cities. In recent years more and more people have moved to the cities from the countryside in search of work. (4) _____ are four megacities in India alone (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai) and 35 worldwide. It is (5) _____ harder and harder for these cities to bear the growing numbers of people who are emigrating there.

1. A. a B. that. C. the
2. A. as B. like C. of
3. A. is B. has C. have
4. A. They B. There C. These
5. A. got B. get C. getting

Actividad 5 :

- a. Read the rest of the text. Note in your notebook three problems with the growth of megacities.
- b. Read the text again. What are the causes of the problems?
- c. Can you think of any solutions for the problems of megacities?



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As large numbers of people have been moving to the megacities, they have had difficulty finding somewhere to live. These cities simply do not have enough accommodation for so many new arrivals. As a result, people have been building temporary homes around the edges of the new cities, many without running water or electricity.

Life isn't much better for the more prosperous inhabitants. The number of people driving to work has been increasing all the time and there are now millions of cars to match the numbers of new workers. Many megacities face gridlock at rush hour as the whole population goes to work or returns home at the same time. Spending large amounts of time in traffic is incredibly stressful, and frustration with these delays reduces people's general satisfaction with their life in the new metropolis.

More cars means more CO₂, carbon dioxide, which is released into the atmosphere. At the same time, megacities are centres of production with thousands of factories operating all over the area. Air pollution has been getting worse as a result of the emissions from cars and factories. In many parts of China, cities experience days of smog, a thick brown fog that covers the homes and buildings. This has an impact on public health, especially for those people who have breathing problems.

The age of the megacity is here now and these problems are real. Solutions must be found and quickly, because these people have moved to the cities to live and the population is not going to fall any time soon.

TEORÍA

EJEMPLOS:

FASE DE EVALUACIÓN

1. Look at situations 1-8. Are they describing natural states or human activity?
2. a. Why do people damage the environment? What is their motivation?
b. Which of these problems are easy to solve? Which ones are difficult?

d. Which of these problems are easy to solve? Which ones are difficult?



1. 'We can cut down the forest and sell the wood to create hundreds of jobs for local people.'

2. 'The Amazon forest is essential because the trees convert much of the world's CO₂ to oxygen.'

3. 'The river provides clean water for fish, birds and other animals.'

4. 'The waste from the factory has to go somewhere so we put it in the rivers.'

5. 'We use pesticides to protect our apples, grapes and pears. They kill most insects.'

6. 'Bees are essential to pollinate plants and flowers. We cannot replicate their behaviour in an artificial way.'

7. 'Turtles lay their eggs on this beach because there are no predators here.'

8. 'There is a beautiful new hotel next to the beach. Everyone wants to come here on holiday now.'



3. Match the problems in the box with the correct pictures.

- a. drought
- b. erosion
- c. logging
- d. forest fires
- e. intensive farming
- f. land and water contamination