



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

Recuperación

NOMBRE DEL TALLER: Recuperación Final

- **ÁREA:** Inglés
- **DOCENTE:** María Elena Muñoz Muñoz
- **GRUPO:** 8°
- **FECHA:** 20 de noviembre 2025

FASE DE PLANEACIÓN O PREPARACIÓN

COMPETENCIA

EVIDENCIA DE APRENDIZAJE:

FASE DE EJECUCIÓN O DESARROLLO

INSTRUCCIONES:

Actividad uno: Los estudiantes leerán el texto y llenaran los espacios en blanco con los verbos de los paréntesis en el tiempo correcto.

National Park Is Closed

The National Park was a beautiful place to go hiking. You could see many different plants and animals there. The trees ^{1.} _____ (be) very tall and very old. Things changed when an illegal mining business came to the park. They ^{2.} _____ (start) an open mine and quickly cut down most of the trees near the river. They ^{3.} _____ (want) to extract some important and valuable minerals.

Sadly, the local authorities ^{4.} _____ (be) not interested in taking care of the park. Time passed and many more illegal miners came. They ^{5.} _____ (pollute) the water with mercury and other toxic substances.

Now, some environmental groups ^{6.} _____ (be) concerned about the problem. But it may be too late. The damage from the illegal mining is irreparable. The soil in the affected areas will never regenerate.





Actividad 2: Leer el texto y responder las preguntas.

There are many reasons why we need to protect our forests. They make the landscape beautiful and they are home to great biological diversity. Forests contain 80% of all the world's biodiversity and are the natural habitat of animals, plants and micro-organisms. In addition, this diversity provides important natural resources that sustain our lives by releasing oxygen, absorbing CO₂, preventing soil erosion, conserving water and moderating temperatures. Sadly, the growth of the human population and our needs for housing, fuel, paper, food and many other things have a negative impact on the forests of the world.

According to FAO*, the world loses 13 million hectares of forest every year.

We need to support good practices that protect and restore forests by reducing the demand for paper, creating protected natural reserves, controlling agricultural development, and stopping illegal mining and logging. However, the most powerful way to achieve all these solutions is by educating people. We need to understand that the exploitation of forests can bring immediate benefits now, but it will destroy opportunities for future generations.

1. Why is it important to protect forests according to the text?
2. What percentage of the world's biodiversity is found in forests?
3. How do forests help sustain human life?
4. What negative impacts does human population growth have on forests?
5. According to the FAO, how many hectares of forest are lost every year?
6. What practices does the text suggest to protect and restore forests?



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7. Why is education considered the most powerful solution to protect forests?
8. What long-term consequences does the text mention regarding the exploitation of forests?

Actividad 3: Read the following text. Circle the best answer for each question. There is one example.

In recent years, climatic phenomena such as El Niño and La Niña have increased the lack of water in several countries. Fog catchers are nets between two wooden poles that capture water without polluting the environment. Scientists are starting to think that fog catchers can help us collect water in an efficient way. They are especially effective in deserts, mountains and other places that have a lot of fog. In the Atacama Desert in Chile, fog catchers are used for water supply and agriculture with wonderful results. A team of engineers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) is working to improve fog catchers. Scientists believe that, because they are easy to assemble and effective, fog catchers could become a globalized solution for water supply and agriculture all over the world.

0. Where have El Niño and La Niña increased the lack of water?
a. In the Atacama Desert b. In places that have a lot of fog **c. In several countries**
11. What are El Niño and La Niña?
a. They are objects that collect water. b. They are climatic phenomena. c. They are a solution to the lack of water.
12. What is a fog catcher?
a. A type of agriculture. b. An object that pollutes water. c. A net that collects water.
13. Why are fog catchers helpful?
a. Because are useful for collecting water. b. Because they are easy to make. c. Because they are made of wood and a net.
14. Where are fog catchers especially efficient?
a. Near the ocean. b. In places with a polluted environment. c. In deserts and mountains.
15. What is the MIT team doing?
a. They are working in the Atacama Desert in Chile. b. They are studying El Niño and La Niña. c. They are working to improve fog catchers.



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Actividad 4: Los estudiantes realizarán una cartelera donde expondrán el past simple y realizarán un video explicando este tiempo verbal.

Pueden tomar como referencia lo siguientes videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQlzxDz5T0w>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=759r1aN5Zm4>