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Guía Pedagógica N°11

(Evaluaciónformativa)

Descripción curricular

Nombre:	Curso: 8°C
Unidad:	Countries, cultures and customs
<u>Eje</u> :	Comprensión lectora
Contenido:	Technology vocabulary
Objetivo:	OA9:Demostrar comprensión de ideas generales e información explicita en textos adaptados y auténticos simples, en formato impreso o digital, acerca de temas variados (como experiencias personales, temas de otras asignaturas, del contexto inmediato, de actualidad e interés global o de otras culturas) y que contienen las funciones del año.

Hola, ¡Guía formativa número 11! recuerda leer bien las instrucciones y completar la guía con tiempo y paciencia.

Let'sstart!

I.- Lee el texto y responde las preguntas.4 pts.

Brief History of Mobile Apps

Mobile applications are an essential part of our lives. We use them to chat with friends, pay taxes, order pizza, take photos of cats, and lots of other stuff. Statistically, we're spending more time with our smartphones than in front of PCs. So today, we'll consider the history of mobile applications, trying tounderstand how they became the center of our attention in such a short period of time.

The very first mobile phone was equipped with features like word clock, calculator, calendar, and contact book. By the way, do you remember the legendary snake game? The one that made a certain multinational cell phone company extremely popular? At that time, it was the pinnacle of the mobile gaming experience.

1	Are the	mobile	applications	an	essential	part	of	our	life?
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2.- Are the mobile phones the same like ten years ago?

II.- Compara ambos teléfonos celulares y escribe sus diferencias en inglés de acuerdo a los puntos dados. 5 pts.





a) Screen:
b) Size:
c) Functions:
III Responde las siguientes preguntas.6 pts. a) What are the advantages of each model?
b) What are the disadvantages of each model?
b) what are the disadvantages of each filloder:

IV.- Completa la tabla con la nacionalidad correcta. 9 pts.

Nationality
Egyptian



V.- Lee el texto y completa lo solicitado.



The Giza Pyramid

The Great Pyramid at Giza is one of the world's most amazing landmarks. Rising high above the Sahara Desert in the Giza region of northern Egypt, the Great Pyramid stands some 450 feet into the burning desert sky and occupies an area of 13 acres. The rough climate of the Sahara has actually caused the pyramid to shrink 30 feet from its original height. The pyramid was such an amazing feat of engineering that it remained the tallest structure in the world for over 3800 years! The entire pyramid was originally faced with polished limestone to make it shine brilliantly in the sun

Most Egyptologists, scientists who study ancient Egypt, agree that the Great Pyramid was built around 2560 BC, a little more than 4,500 years ago. It took tens of thousands of workers twenty years to build. The pyramid contains over two million stone blocks. Although most of the blocks weigh two or three tons, some weigh up to 80 tons!

The Great Pyramid of Giza was ordered built by the Pharaoh Khufu as a magnificent tomb. His vizier (advisor), Hemon, is credited with being the pyramid's architect. Khufu's pyramid is actually part of a complex of pyramids that includes the Pyramid of Khafre, the smaller Pyramid of Menkaure, a variety of smaller pyramids and structures, and the Great Sphinx. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the last remaining of the Seven Wonders of the World.

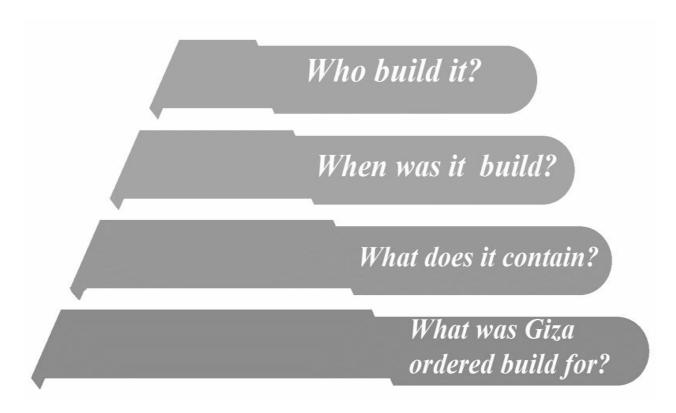
Palabras claves:

amazing: asombroso

landmarks: punto de referencia

shrink: encoger

Completa con información desde el texto. 4 pts.



Youdidit!