

INSTITUCION EDUCATIVA LA POPA
GUIA DE RECUPERACION INGLÉS SEGUNDO PERIODO
GRADO DECIMO



GUIA DE ESTUDIO SEGUNDO PERIODO

INGLÉS: READING & WRITING

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GRADO DÉCIMO

Plan de recuperación de inglés segundo periodo

Objetivo:

- Proporcionar a los estudiantes un mecanismo para que puedan recuperar o nivelar las asignaturas pendientes en cada uno de los periodos.

Para este fin, en el área de inglés, el estudiante deberá seguir el siguiente plan de recuperación:

1. Estudiar la presente guía, realizando las actividades de repaso que aquí se proponen. Valor: 30%
2. Presentar una sustentación oral de la guía en las fechas que la institución estipule. Valor: 20%
3. Presentar un examen escrito donde se evaluarán los contenidos de esta guía. Valor: 50%

De esta forma los criterios de recuperación quedan de la siguiente manera:

Criterio	Valor
Guía de estudio y cuaderno al día	30%
Sustentación oral	20%
Examen escrito	50%

Nota: Recordar que en ningún caso la nota de recuperación podrá ser mayor a 3.0.

HOW YOUR GOVERNMENT SPENDS YOUR MONEY

One of the most important jobs of a government is to decide how to spend money. Most nations spend billions of dollars each year on an enormous variety of things: education, health, transport, research, foreign aid and much more.

Politicians rarely agree about the best way to spend money. Some think that the most important thing is to have excellent public services, such as schools and hospitals. Other people think that rich countries should spend more money on helping poorer countries so that they can give their citizens basic services like clean drinking water. Others think that people should pay less tax. This means that people can keep more of the money that they earn, but the government then has less money to spend, and public services are usually more expensive.

Some countries are very lucky, and have natural resources like oil that they can sell. This gives them lots of money to spend and it means that their citizens don't need to pay so much tax. Other countries suffer from natural disasters like floods and hurricanes, and need to spend a lot to protect their citizens.

- 1. What is one of the most important jobs of a government according to the text?**
 - a) Collecting taxes
 - b) Deciding how to spend money
 - c) Creating laws
 - d) Building infrastructure
- 2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an area where governments spend money?**
 - a) Education
 - b) Health
 - c) Entertainment
 - d) Foreign aid
- 3. What do some politicians believe is the most important use of government money?**
 - a) Reducing taxes
 - b) Helping poorer countries
 - c) Excellent public services like schools and hospitals
 - d) Military defense
- 4. What is a consequence of people paying less tax, according to the text?**
 - a) Public services become cheaper
 - b) The government has more money to spend
 - c) Public services are usually more expensive
 - d) The economy grows faster
- 5. Why do some countries not need their citizens to pay much tax?**
 - a) They have natural resources like oil to sell
 - b) They receive a lot of foreign aid
 - c) They have very small populations
 - d) They do not provide public services

6. **What challenge do countries facing natural disasters like floods and hurricanes often have?**
- a) They struggle to collect taxes
 - b) They need to spend a lot to protect their citizens
 - c) They cannot afford to help poorer countries
 - d) Their public services are very cheap
7. **What is one argument for rich countries spending more money on helping poorer countries?**
- a) To gain political influence
 - b) To provide basic services like clean drinking water
 - c) To reduce their own taxes
 - d) To increase their military power
8. **What is a common disagreement among politicians mentioned in the text?**
- a) Whether to have a monarchy or democracy
 - b) The best way to spend government money
 - c) How to regulate businesses
 - d) Whether to join international organizations

Get Ready!

1. **Match the adjectives to the definitions. Then describe the clothes in the pictures.**

smart - baggy - cool - fashionable - sporty - tight - casual - formal - sensible

- a. informal clothes that you can wear at home
- b. clothes that are popular in your country at the moment
- c. clothes that people often wear in an office or at school
- d. clothes that you wear to do exercise
- e. clothes for special occasions
- f. clothes that are really big for you
- g. clothes that are practical
- h. clothes that fit closely
- i. clothes that you and your friends like

Read the first part of the article below. What is the Fashion Trap?

THE FASHION TRAP

Fashion is an industry that is changing all the time. What is 'in' now might be 'out' in a week's time. You can wear quality clothes for a long time, but clothes companies don't want this. They want you to regularly buy new clothes, and that's why they invent fashion trends. These are new styles that appear throughout the year and make you feel the need to buy new clothes.



Now read the rest of the article. Match a heading to each paragraph.

- a. Don't buy clothes which advertise themselves
- b. Be yourself
- c. Follow your instincts
- d. Choose classic brands

AVOIDING THE FASHION TRAP

1. _____

Don't buy clothes from new brands. These clothes don't stay in fashion for long, so you will soon need to buy some more new clothes from newer brands. If brands are important to you, buy clothes by designers who are popular and well known. These don't go out of fashion so quickly.

2. _____

When choosing your clothes, avoid items which have big printed words which advertise the company. If the company goes out of fashion, you will feel under pressure to stop wearing them, even if they are in good condition.

3. _____

Don't buy clothes just because everybody is wearing them. Instead, buy clothes that you really like. This can help you save a lot of money. Buy what you really need and concentrate on clothes that fit you and make you feel comfortable.

4. _____

Don't get clothes because you think they will make you look more interesting and attractive. Clothes don't define who you are. What really matters is what kind of person you are, so be authentic!



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READING COMPREHENSION: THE FAST FOOD TRAP

Fast food is convenient and tempting, but it often leads to unhealthy habits. Companies design these foods to be addictive, encouraging you to buy more frequently. Breaking free from this cycle requires smart choices.

Now read the rest of the article. Match a heading to each paragraph.

- a. Cook simple meals at home**
- b. Avoid sugary drinks**
- c. Listen to your body**
- d. Choose whole foods**

AVOIDING THE FAST FOOD TRAP

1. _____

Skip processed snacks and meals full of artificial ingredients. Instead, pick fresh fruits, vegetables, and grains. These foods keep you full longer and provide real nutrition.

2. _____

Soda and flavored juices are packed with hidden sugar. Replace them with water, herbal tea, or natural fruit-infused drinks to cut unnecessary calories.

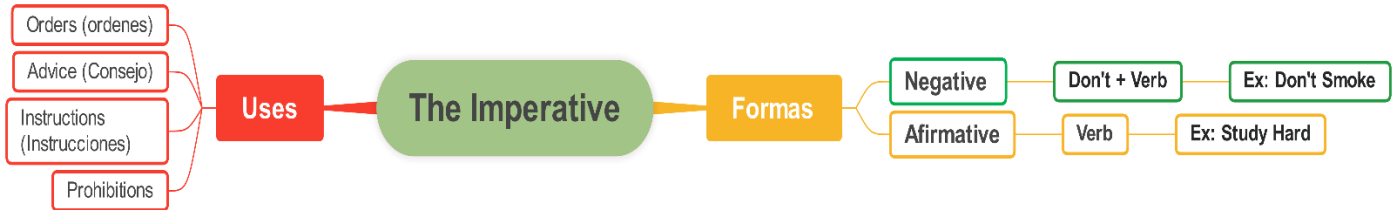
3. _____

Plan easy recipes with basic ingredients. Preparing your own meals helps you control portions and avoid unhealthy additives found in takeout.

4. _____

Eat when you're truly hungry, not out of boredom or stress. Pay attention to how different foods make you feel, and stop eating when you're satisfied.

IMPERATIVES



7. Complete the sentences from the article.

- _____ clothes from new brands.
- _____ items which have big printed words.
- _____ clothes that you really like.
- _____ clothes because you think they will make you look more interesting.
- _____ authentic.

8. Choose the correct words to complete the rules.

- Imperative sentences don't have a **subject** / a **verb**.
- We use the **infinitive** / **-ing form** to make an imperative.
- We use **No** / **Don't** in negative imperatives.

9. Write affirmative and negative imperatives using the verbs in the box.

use - think - put - say - buy - touch

- _____ the plate. It's really hot.
- _____ your mobile phones in class.
- _____ before you buy new clothes. Do you really need them?
- Look, here's a present from Grandma. _____ 'thank you' to her!
- _____ your card into the machine, please.
- _____ the first pair of jeans that you see.

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EXERCISES:

1. Complete the sentences (Imperatives in context)

Fill in the blanks with the correct imperative form (affirmative or negative) of the verbs in parentheses.

- a. _____ (not eat) junk food every day. It's unhealthy.
- b. _____ (drink) more water to stay hydrated.
- c. _____ (not forget) to turn off the lights when you leave.
- d. _____ (read) the instructions carefully before starting.
- e. _____ (not be) late for the meeting!

Exercise 2 : Grammar Rules

Choose the correct words to complete the rules about imperatives.

- Imperatives are used to give orders / questions.
- The subject (you) is always hidden / visible in imperatives.
- To make a negative imperative, we use **Don't** + infinitive / **Not** + -ing.

Exercise 3: Affirmative & Negative Imperatives

Write affirmative (+) or negative (-) imperatives using the verbs in the box.

| **Verbs:** wear - talk - close - walk - click - take |

- a. (+, politely) _____ the door behind you.
- b. (-) _____ on the grass! The sign says, "Keep off."
- c. (+, advice) _____ warm clothes in winter.
- d. (-) _____ during the exam!
- e. (+, instruction) _____ "Next" to continue.
- f. (-) _____ photos here. It's not allowed.