



Student's name:

En caso de dudas o consultas enviar un e-mail a:

ingles.academiamalloco@gmail.com

Unit “Future matters”

Teens and Technology (Adolescentes y tecnología)

Objetivos: OA1; OA9; OA14; OA15

- Dar opiniones usando expresiones en inglés
- Hacer predicciones usando el verbo *Will* y *Going to*
- Reconocer estructura de un ensayo.

Giving opinions

Cuando hablamos de diferentes temas que nos competen, hay expresiones que pueden ser útiles para dar nuestra opinión.

Algunas son:

- **In my opinion...** (En mi opinion...)
- **I think that...** (Pienso que...)
- **I believe that...** (Creo que...)
- **I suppose that...** (Supongo que...)

Expresar opinión personal.

- **I agree...** (Estoy de acuerdo...)
- **That's right.** (Así es.)
- **Certainly.** (Ciertamente.)

Expresar estar de acuerdo.







- **I think the opposite.** (Pienso lo contrario.)
- **I disagree.** (No estoy de acuerdo.)
- **That's not correct.** (Eso no es correcto.)
- **Absolutely not.** (Absolutamente no.)

Expresar estar en desacuerdo.

- **I'm not sure...** (No estoy segura/o...)
- **I doubt that...** (Dudo que sea así...)
- **I don't think so...** (No creo eso...)
- **I'm sorry but...** (Lo siento, pero...)

Expresar duda.

Vocabulary: Technology

	Cellphone Celular		Texting Chatear
	Play games Jugar juegos		Listen to music Escuchar música
	Take pictures Tomar fotos		Watch TV shows Ver programas de TV

Read the statements and put a ✓ if you agree, disagree or you are not sure.
 (Lee las oraciones y pon un tick si estás de acuerdo, si no estás de acuerdo o si no estás seguro con lo que dice.)

Statement	I agree	I'm not sure	I disagree
1. Multinational corporations are to blame for most problems in the world today.			
2. Smoking should be banned in all places, including private homes.			
3. Arriving late to meet friends is rude.			
4. Teachers give too much homework.			
5. The Internet is a good way to find a boyfriend or girlfriend.			
6. Making mistakes in English is OK as long as people understand you.			
7. Real human communication is getting worse because of the Internet.			
8. Quality of life will greatly improve in the future.			
9. All parents should be required to attend parenting classes before having a child.			
10. Social media comments should be protected by free speech.			

Part 2: Reading comprehension

Read the text about how teens in the US use their phones and answer the questions. Lee el texto de como los adolescentes en EUA usan sus teléfonos y responde las preguntas.

E-Teens NO. 01 January 2015 digital edition

Young People and Technology


How do you listen to music? Where do you watch movies? Many kids today use electronic devices for many of their daily activities; doing homework, playing games, and chatting with friends.

Some years ago, most young people used computers to surf the Internet. Some of them talked to their friends using cell phones, and almost everybody watched TV on television sets. Today, a lot of kids make phone calls on their computers. Others watch TV on their

smartphones. For modern kids, it is important that one piece of technology can do many things.

In 2016, 79% of 12-to-17-year-olds in the US had a cell phone. So, why are cell phones so important to young people? Because some cell phones, called smart phones, can do many different things.

Source: Archivo editorial



A recent report was based upon a survey asking 2,000 young people about their cell phones. The report showed that around half of them use their phones for non-talking activities. These activities included listening to music, playing games, and watching TV.

What will kids use their cell phones for in the future? Some people think that more and more kids will use their cell phones to make videos. Video cameras might become obsolete. The way we listen to music is also going to change. Most young people listen to music on streaming apps. Not many young people use CD players anymore.



A recent article reported what teenagers think about music technology in the future. Twenty-five percent believed that there will not be any CDs in five years' time. Kids are very social. They use electronic devices to communicate or to play with their friends. Research results show that kids spend an average of 7-8 hours a day online. Much of this time is spent texting with friends or playing games over the Internet.

In this technological world, kids are getting better at multitasking. For example, many young people listen to music while they do their homework. In fact, a lot of people think it is good for children to use the computer. They believe that computer games can help children think, study, and learn better.



Portable electronic devices will become cheaper, more accessible and with more functions. This means that kids in the future will be able to do their homework, read books, and send e-mails while traveling to school.

Read the sentences and say whether they are true or false. (Lea las oraciones y encierre Verdadero o Falso.)

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| a. Modern kids use a lot of technology. | True | False |
| b. In the past, more young people had cell phones than now. | True | False |
| c. Young people spend 36 minutes a day texting on their cell phones. | True | False |
| d. Young people spend the least amount of time playing games on their phones. | True | False |

With the help of a dictionary, look for the meanings of these words and circle the correct definition. (Con la ayuda de un diccionario, busque estas palabras y encierre la definición correcta)

1. E-kids

- a) people who love animals.
- b) people connected to the internet.

2. Multitasking

- a) doing many things at the same time.
- b) not doing anything at all.

3) Computer

- a) A device with a screen and a keyboard.
- b) A device used to only to listen to music.

4) E-mail

- a) Messages we send through the internet.
- b) Messages we send in the post office.

Making predictions

Para hacer predicciones acerca del futuro usamos los verbos: "Will" y "Going to".

Examples:

Video cameras **will** become obsolete.
Cámaras de video **se volverán** obsoletas.



The way we listen to music **is going to** change.
La forma como escuchamos música **va a** cambiar.

There **won't** be any CDs in ten years' time.
No habrán CDs dentro de 10 años.



Portable electronic devices **will** become cheaper.
Electrónicos portátiles **serán** más baratos.

Estructura de las oraciones:

Will: Para predicciones basadas en opinión. A menudo se usa con las expresiones: I think..., I expect..., I don't think..., etc.

❖ Oraciones afirmativas:

Sujeto + will + verbo + complemento.

Examples: I think the weather **will be** nice later.
(Creo que el clima **va a estar** agradable mas tarde)

He **will become** a good doctor.
(Él **se va a convertir** en un buen doctor)

❖ Oraciones negativas:

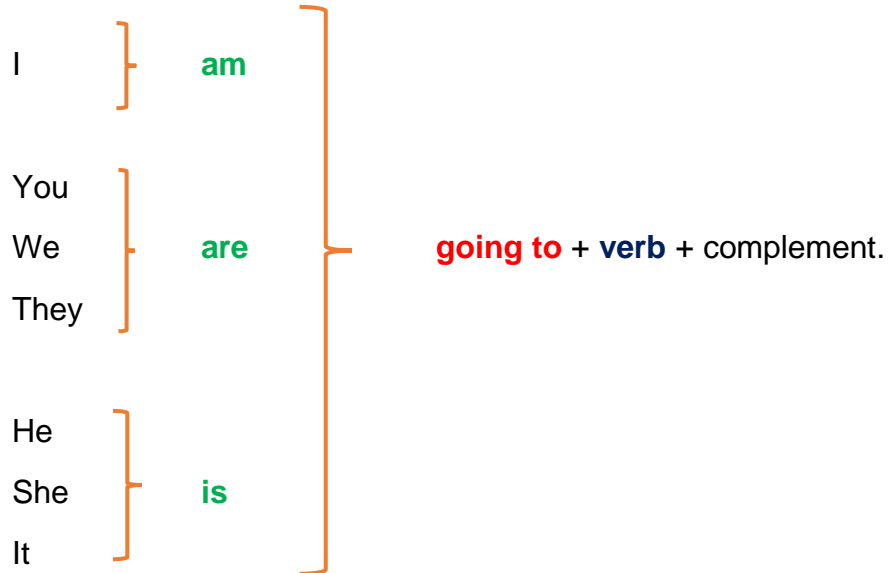
Sujeto + won't + verbo + complemento.

Examples: I **won't play** this Sunday. I don't feel good.
(**No jugaré** este domingo. No me siento bien)

The sun **won't rise** before 6 am tomorrow.
(El sol **no saldrá** antes de las 6 am mañana)

be) going to: para hacer predicciones basadas en evidencia concreta.

Oraciones afirmativas.



Examples:

My parents **are going to go** to the theater to see an opera.



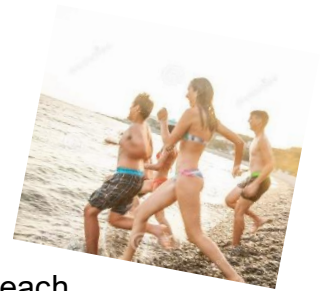
I'm going to buy a new cell phone.

Oraciones negativas.

I	}	'm not	} going to + verb + complement.
You	}	aren't	
We	}		
They	}		
He	}	isn't	
She	}		
It	}		

Examples:

They **aren't going to go** to the hills. They're going to the beach.



He **isn't going to play** football.

Oraciones interrogativas.

Am

(Wh- question) + Are + subject + going to + verb + complement + ?

Is

Examples:

What are you going to do this weekend?

I'm going to the cinema.

Where are you going for your summer vacation?

I'm going to La Serena.

Are you going to play soccer this Saturday?

Yes, I am.

Circle the correct verb to make predictions: will or be going to. (Encierre el verbo correcto para hacer predicciones: Will o Be going to)

1. I'm sure life for most people in the future _____ be better than it is today.

a) will

b) is going to

2. Their flight got delayed so they _____ arrive late in Hong Kong.

a) will

b) are going to

3. Suzie said she was feeling sick this afternoon, so I don't think she _____ be at the party tonight.

a) will

b) is going to

4. If we do find life on other planets, I think it _____ be quite different from life as we know it.

a) will

b) is going to

5. Your shoes laces are undone. You _____ fall over and break your foot!

- a) will b) are going to

6. Look at the time! We _____ be late.

- a) will b) are going to

7. Airports are always busy during holiday season, so you _____ need a lot of time before flying.

- a) will b) are going to

8. I _____ fail this exam, I know it. I haven't done any revision.

- a) will b) am going to

Part 4:

An essay



Un ensayo es un escrito extenso que presenta y apoya una tesis o proposición. Cuando escribes un ensayo, estás defendiendo la validez de un punto de vista, análisis, interpretación o conjunto de hechos o procedimientos en particular.

Escribes un ensayo:

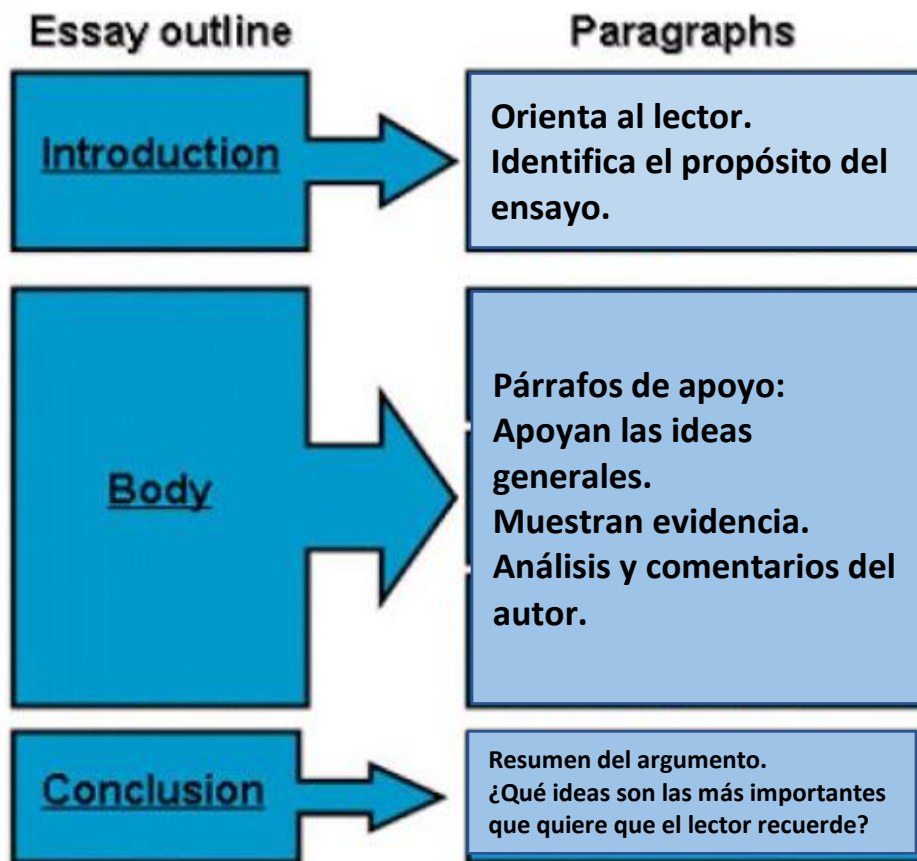
1. Para presentar un punto de vista que es válido, y
2. para persuadir al lector.





Un ensayo tiene todo lo necesario para que el punto del autor sea entendido claramente. Y no contiene información que no es necesaria.

Las partes de un ensayo son las siguientes:



Essay example:

Technology: Good or Bad?

Young people today are using more and more technology. We even meet people online or on the phone. Technology has many positive advantages, but I believe there are also some disadvantages.

In my opinion, technology is a good way to get both information and entertainment. It is much faster to do research for projects, and many games and videos are available. We can also learn about what is happening around the world and understand different cultures.

On the other hand, technology makes it hard to develop genuine relationships. I think that people spend too long on their phones and computers and find it difficult to communicate with each other face to face. People can do so many things on their computers that soon they will never have to leave their homes.

I am sure that technology will continue to develop and will play an important role in the lives of young people around the world. However, we must be careful that it doesn't take over our lives completely.

Introduction

Supporting paragraph 1

Supporting paragraph 2

Conclusion

After reading the essay, circle the correct answer for each question.

(Después de leer el ensayo encierre la respuesta para cada pregunta)

- 1) What is the main topic of the essay?
 - a) Teen and technology
 - b) Advantages and disadvantages of technology

- 2) Which sentence is a positive opinion about the internet?
 - a) We can learn about what is happening around the world.
 - b) It's hard to develop genuine relationships.

- 3) What is one prediction for the future stated in the essay?
 - a) It will play an important role in our lives.
 - b) It will not continue to develop.

Pauta de evaluación – Guías de estudio #7 – 8vo Básico

Página	Indicador	Excelente Estudiante realiza las actividades de forma correcta. Logra objetivo de las actividades.	Puntaje obtenido
3	OA9 Lee y marca estar de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con diferentes opiniones acerca de la tecnología.	5	
6	OA9 Lee y responde V o F acerca del texto El uso de tecnología en jóvenes.	6	
6	OA9 Lee y encierra la definición correcta para cada concepto dado.	4	
11-12	OA9 Lee las oraciones y completa con el verbo correcto para hacer predicciones a futuro.	8	
14	OA9 Lee y encierra la respuesta correcta sobre un ensayo de las ventajas y desventajas de la tecnología.	3	
Puntaje total: 26 puntos total			
Puntaje obtenido:			
Nota:			

Observaciones:

