PROCESO DE GESTIÓN DE FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL INTEGRAL

FORMATO GUÍA DE APRENDIZAJE

1. IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA GUIA DE APRENDIZAJE

- **Denominación del Programa de Formación**: Tecnología en Gestión de la Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo
- **Código del Programa de Formación:** 226236
- **Nombre del Proyecto:** PROPUESTA PARA LA FORMULACIÓN DEL SISTEMA DE GESTIÓN DE SEGURIDAD Y SALUD EN EL TRABAJO (SG-SST) PARA EMPRESAS DE LOS DIFERENTES SECTORES ECONOMICOS DE PAIS.
- **Fase del Proyecto**: En ejecución
- **Actividad de Proyecto:** Recopilar información para el análisis y diagnóstico de la situación inicial del SG-SST en la empresa proyecto.
- Duración de la Guía: 60 horas

COMPETENCIA: PRODUCIR TEXTOS EN INGLÉS EN FORMA ESCRITA Y ORAL

Resultados de Aprendizaje por alcanzar y evaluar (diurno y nocturno):

- 24020150204 - Comprender las ideas principales de textos complejos en inglés que tratan de temas tanto concretos como abstractos, incluso si son de carácter técnico, siempre que estén dentro de su campo de especialización
- 24020150206 - Buscar de manera sistemática información específica y detallada en escritos en inglés, más estructurados y con mayor contenido técnico
- 24020150203 - Comprender una amplia variedad de frases y vocabulario en inglés sobre temas de interés personal y temas técnicos

2. PRESENTACIÓN

Aprender inglés en estos tiempos de exigencias de toda índole, más que un deber o implicar un esfuerzo impuesto, debe ser una motivación para que nosotros como aprendices del Sena, y aún, más allá como personas, que queremos ser cada vez más competentes, tenemos en el área de bilingüismo la posibilidad de mostrar nuestra excelencia y competitividad en el mundo laboral.

El aprender un idioma extranjero nos permite conocer otras culturas y por ende contar con diversidad de herramientas para dar respuesta a situaciones laborales

innovadoras y exigentes, a través de otros contextos ricos en posibilidades para ampliar nuestra visión de futuro y para recrearnos en los contextos del yo entiendo, yo puedo y yo propongo métodos y soluciones.

El siglo XXI es sinónimo de globalización, de comunicación instantánea, de comprensión de signos y símbolos estandarizados, es el encuentro de personas que hablan idiomas diferentes con necesidades y metas laborales comunes. las respuestas fluyen constantemente en textos en inglés y en español y somos las personas, las que les damos significado, somos los que empleados esa información para solucionar gran variedad de problemáticas.

I. Actividades de reflexión Inicial: WARM UP

1. **Being this the final part of your English program, you are more conscious of your own English learning process. Make a list of things that you can do that can help you learn English better (or strategies you have already successfully used).**

	Things and strategies we can do to help ourselves to learn English better
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

2. **Reading comprehension. The following text is about natural disasters. Read it and answer the questions.**

When something is natural, it comes from nature, and it is not manmade. A disaster is something that usually causes major problems. It would be a disaster if a bridge suddenly fell because it was not built properly. Disasters are negative but can be manmade. However, when speaking about natural disasters you can combine the two terms and define them as catastrophes that occur in nature or by natural processes. They are not manmade. A natural disaster takes place in populated areas of the world when lives may be lost, the property is severely damaged, and the economy is negatively affected.

Natural disasters may include an asteroid collision with Earth, avalanche, landslide, blizzard, thunderstorm, earthquake, flood, gamma-ray burst (from space), volcano, heat wave, hurricane, solar flare, drought, tornado, tsunami, hail, and wildfire.

It is not a natural disaster if it occurs in an unpopulated area and there is no loss of life or property damage. For example, if a tsunami took place on an uninhabited island, it would not be a disaster. Disasters cause a loss. There are many things that can happen during a natural disaster. Sometimes, more than one disaster occurs at the same time. Landslides may occur during severe flooding and thunderstorms.

Natural disasters occur throughout the world, and often people know when they are coming and can prepare for them and be safe. Other disasters may occur without warning. Most people die during a natural disaster when there is no time to prepare for it. Though natural disasters cause many problems, injuries, and sometimes death, they are not to be feared, but being aware of them and properly preparing for them is extremely important.

In addition, there are natural disasters that can occur more often in one part of the world or country than in other regions. For example, a person living in the middle of the United States would not need to be concerned with a tsunami, but someone living along the coast would be affected. In the middle of the country, a tornado might occur, but often there are fewer of them along the coast.

The top 10 natural disasters most likely occurring throughout the world include blizzards, droughts, earthquakes, floods, heat waves, hurricanes, thunderstorms, tornados, tsunamis, and wildfires. Some of the listed disasters may occur simultaneously such as a hurricane and thunderstorm causing massive flooding, or possibly a tsunami, or a heat wave coupled with wildfires.

Other natural disasters include landslides and avalanches, which can be caused by earthquakes, heavy rain or snow, or other disasters. Snow or mud can be released from the side of a mountain or hillside burying the area below. Finally, there are active volcanoes, which are eruptions of a mountaintop, sending out ash clouds, lava, and more, causing damage to property and the loss of human life.

The most common types of natural disasters in the world are floods and storms.

All natural disasters cause damage and destruction, and often one or more people die due to the effects of the natural disaster. Many of the disasters can be predicted ahead of time with some warnings given for people to prepare and move to safety.

1.1 All the following statements are true EXCEPT:
A: Disasters can include those made by man.
B: It is not a natural disaster if there is no loss of life.
C: A tsunami taking place on a deserted island is a natural disaster.
D: An asteroid collision with Earth would be a natural disaster.

1.2 A catastrophe that occurs in nature or by natural processes and causes loss of life is:
A: A manmade disaster
B: A global disaster

C: A natural disaster
D: An unnatural disaster

1.3 All the following may be natural disasters EXCEPT:
A: Oil spill
B: Landslide
C: Avalanche
D: Volcano

1.4 Which of the following natural disasters are most likely to occur simultaneously?
A: Heatwave and droughts
B: Thunderstorms and volcanos
C: Earthquakes and blizzards
D: Wildfires and floods

1.5 Which of the following may occur during severe flooding and thunderstorms?
A: Earthquakes
B: Landslides
C: Solar flares
D: Wildfires

1.6 Which part of the United States would most likely experience a tsunami?
A: States on the east coast
B: States on the west coast
C: States in the Midwest
D: Both A and B

II. WOULD LIKE TO

PLANNING A TRIP

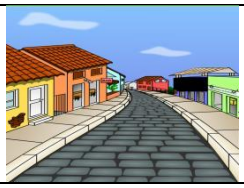
Choose a continent and a country



Choose the best season to go



Where would you like to go?

A BIG CITY	A VILLAGE	A MOUNTAIN	THE BEACH	A RESORT
				

I would like to stay for…



a weekend a week a fortnight a month

You need to make a simple budget (a plan of the money you are going to spend)

transport	accommodation	food	tours	gifts

Where are you going to stay? You need to <u>book</u> the room in advance

hotel	bed & breakfast	apartment	tent	caravan
				

What means of transport are you going to use?



Plan the activities you are going to do there for every day

visit museums meet a celebrity	go sightseeing visit a monument	have a bath go to a music festival	hiking a cruise

Make a list of the things you need to pack in advance and the type of clothes.

○ passport ○ tickets ○ credit card ○ money ○ mobile phone ○ guidebooks ○ map ○ food & water ○ sickness pills	**SUMMER CLOTHES / WINTER CLOTHES**

Finally, you can write a postcard to your family / friends to tell them about the trip. you can write about the experience, the visits, the people you meet, the weather, the landscape, the accommodation… you can also draw a picture of the place.

This is a handmade postcard from the art studio of

POST CARD

Place Stamp Here

_____

_____

_____

Read the text and decide which word A-D Best fits each gap 1-16.

Planning a holiday can be a very frustrating **1)** ……. Going off on holiday is also a time of great excitement for all **2)** ……. family. There are so many things to consider when planning a holiday. It often **3)** ……. after a long period of discussion several months before, when for about three weeks every **4)** ……. booklet and prospectus is **5)** ……. up at the local travel agent's. There are sometimes so many of these they need to be brought home in a **6)** ……. bag. They are then gone through **7)** ……. by one every evening for about three weeks. Places are chosen by the **8)** ……. of the very attractive photographs and **9)** ……. to location. Everybody has their say, prices are **10)** ……. and lists are made. Finally, it all **11)** ……. down to a choice of perhaps three places. It becomes almost impossible to **12)** ……. two of these and **13)** ……. what will certainly provide the family's next holiday. But the miracle eventually **14)** ……. place, and late one evening after much argument agreement is **15)** ……. It is with a sigh of considerable **16)** ……. that next day the holiday is booked.

1. A) day	*B) experience*	*C) experiment*	*D) suggestion*
2. A) of	*B) a*	*C) in*	*D) the*
3. A) presents	*B) comes*	*C) passes*	*D) appears*
4. A) approximate	*B) absolute*	*C) available*	*D) additional*
5. A) picked	*B) selected*	*C) chosen*	*D) lifted*
6. A) carriage	*B) transport*	*C) porter*	*D) carrier*
7. A) each	*B) every*	*C) one*	*D) single*
8. A) sight	*B) look*	*C) air*	*D) face*
9. A) allowing	*B) approving*	*C) agreeing*	*D) according*
10. A) compared	*B) composed*	*C) rivalled*	*D) resembled*
11. A) restricts	*B) limits*	*C) narrows*	*D) tightens*
12. A) depart	*B) eliminate*	*C) dispose*	*D) rid*
13. A) rest	*B) remain*	*C) reside*	*D) leave*
14. A) forms	*B) fits*	*C) takes*	*D) makes*
15. A) arrived	*B) received*	*C) ended*	*D) reached*
16. A) relief	*B) breath*	*C) help*	*D) rescue*

III. FIRST CONDITIONAL

Structure IF + Simple Present, Simple Future
(S + will/won't + V(bare form))

Usage To talk about possibilities in the present or in the future

Examples



- If it rains, I will stay at home.
- If I wake up late, I will miss the bus.
- And, if it's sunny, we'll go to the park.



- If Juan leaves, Paula will be sad.
- If I find your email, I will send you the picture.
- If you study hard, you will pass your exams.

Follow the example and finish the sentences:

1. If you (send) [send] this letter now, she (receive) [will receive] it tomorrow.
2. If I (do) [ ] this test, I (improve) [ ] my English.
3. If I (find) [ ] your ring, I (give) [ ] it back to you.
4. Peggy (go) [ ] shopping if she (have) [ ] time in the afternoon.
5. Simon (go) [ ] to London next week if he (get) [ ] a cheap flight.
6. If her boyfriend (phone / not) [ ] today, she (leave) [ ] him.
7. If they (study / not) [ ] harder, they (pass / not) [ ] the exam.
8. If it (rain) [ ] tomorrow, I (have to / not) [ ] water the plants.
9. You (be able/ not) [ ] to sleep if you (watch) [ ] this scary film.
10. Susan (can / move / not) [ ] into the new house if it (be / not) [ ] ready on time.

Remember!!! We use the **zero conditional** to talk about things that are always true.

- *If you heat water, it boils.*
- *When the sun goes down, it gets dark.*
- *It lights up if you push that button.*

The present simple is used in both clauses.

We use the **first conditional** when we talk about real and possible situations.

- *I'll go shopping on the way home if I have time.*
- *If it's a nice day tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.*
- *If Arsenal win, they'll be top of the league.*

Complete the following conditionals according to the theory presented and the verbs in brackets. You have to analyze the situation and decide which is 0 or 1 conditional to properly complete the sentences.

Example: If I heat water, *it boils* (boil)

a. If it rains, and you don't have an umbrella, you_____(get wet)
b. If you take an aspirin, you_____better (feel)
c. If I don't have to study, I_____(go) to the party on Saturday
d. If somebody_____(heat) ice, it_____(melt)
e. If I_____(get) paid, I_____(go shopping) for clothes
f. If you_____(get up) late, you_____(arrive) late to work
g. If you_____(cook) at home, you_____(save) some money
h. If you don't do the guide, you_____(have) problems

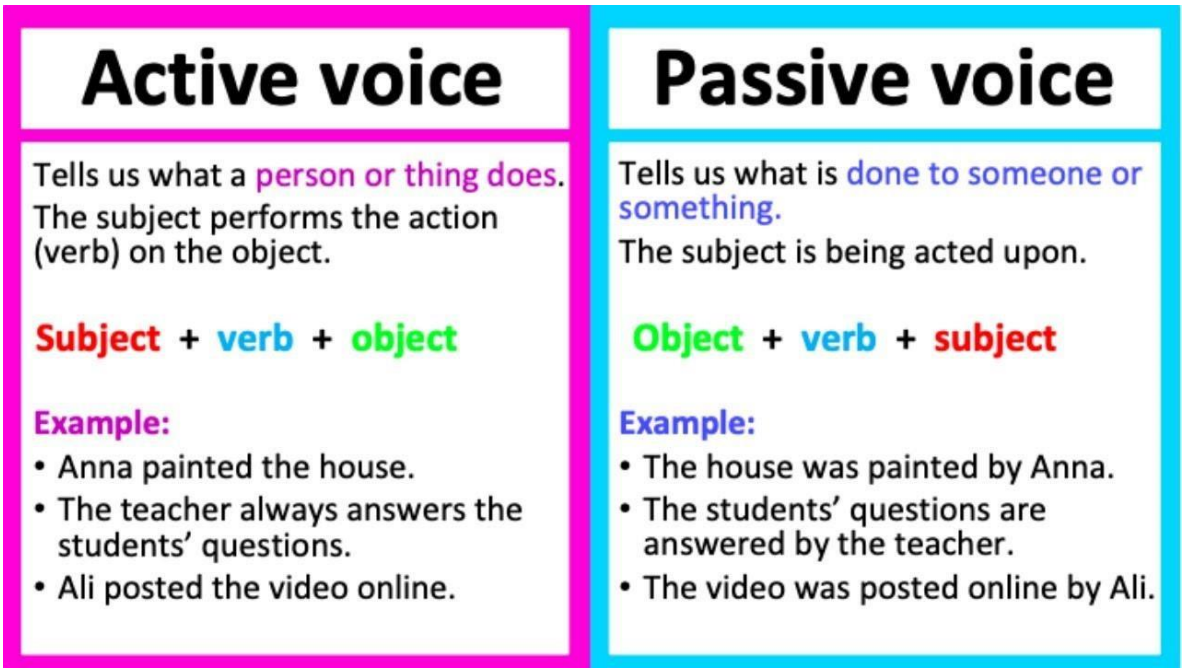
Go back to the reading about natural disasters and complete the followings conditionals:

a) If a bridge is not properly built, _____

b) It is not a natural disaster if _____

c) When there is no time to prepare for a natural disaster, _____

IV. PASSIVE VOICE



You can check more examples and uses at:
https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/english-grammar-reference/active-and-passive-voice

1. **Go back to the reading about natural disasters and find 5 examples of passive voice in the text.**

   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____

2. We use the passive voice **to focus attention on the invention or monument and <u>not</u> on <u>who</u> discovered or made them**.

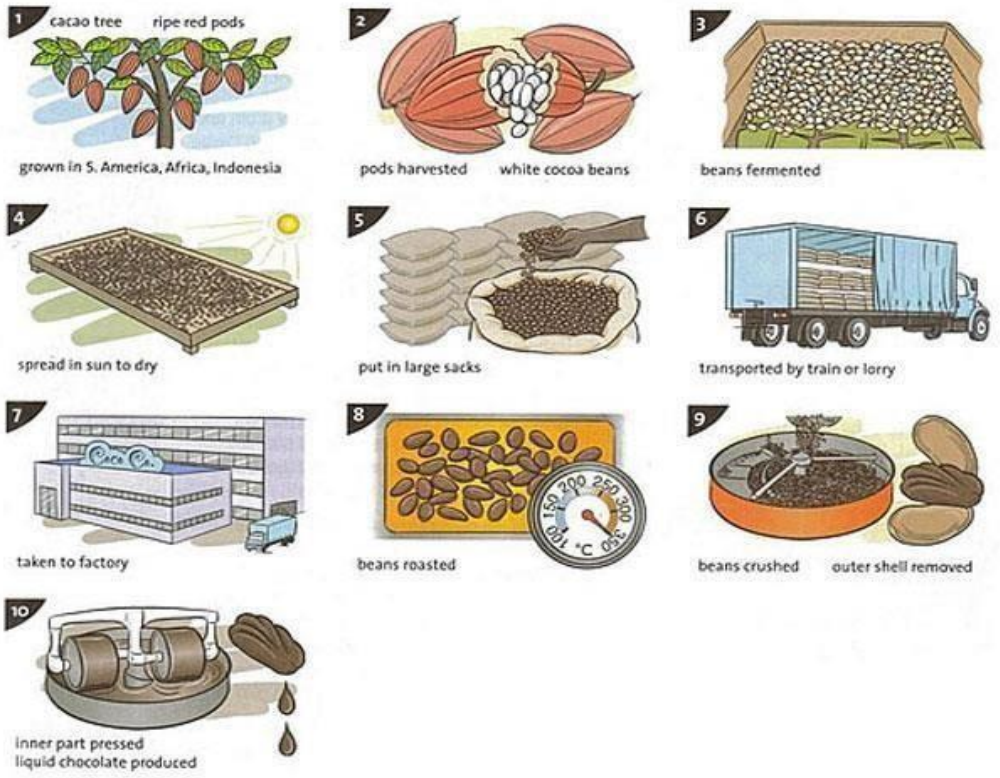
Change the following statements in the active voice into the passive:

Active voice	**Passive voice**
Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone	The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell

Alexander Fleming discovered the penicillin	
Beethoven composed the Ninth Symphony	
Picasso painted *Guernica*	
George Orwell wrote *1984*	
The Chinese invented fireworks	

3. Watch the following video to learn how to describe a process using the passive voice:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bPtpwQZrq6I

4. Now analyze the diagram. The diagram explains the process for the making of chocolate. There are a total of ten stages in the process, beginning with the growing of the pods on the cacao trees and culminating in the production of the chocolate.



To begin, the cocoa comes from the cacao tree, which_____(grow) in the South American and African continents and the country of Indonesia. Once the pods are ripe and red, they_____(harvest) and the white cocoa beans_____(remove). Following a period of fermentation, they_____then_____ (lay) out on a large tray so they can dry under the sun. Next, they_____(place) into large sacks and_____(deliver) to the factory. They _____then_____(roast) at a temperature of 350 degrees, after which the beans_____(crush) and_____(separate) from their outer shell. In the final stage, this inner part that is left_____(press) and the chocolate_____(produce).

5. Select a process you normally do in your area of knowledge and express it in 6-10 steps using the passive voice.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

6. Read the following Do's and Don'ts text about earthquakes:

Do's

1. Drop, cover, and hold. Drop to the ground; take cover under a stable table or any other furniture; hold on until the shaking stops. If a table or desk is unavailable, then protect your head and face with your arms in an inside corner of a building or home.

2. Always stay away from glass windows, doors, mirrors, falling bricks or stones to keep you safe from fatal injuries. When in an open area, keep away from unstable buildings, balconies, and other projections.

3. If in a moving vehicle, stop immediately when safety permits and stay inside the shelter of your vehicle. Take note not to stop near or under buildings, big trees, overpasses, and utility wires.

4. Keep in mind to stay inside until the shaking stops or until it's safe to go outside. According to research, most injuries take place when people inside buildings attempt to relocate to a different location inside any structure or try to leave.

5. Always be on your toes and be alert when aftershocks follow. These aftershocks may be as strong as the previous earthquake and being complacent won't save your worries.

Don’ts

1. First and foremost, don’t panic. Composing yourself while an earthquake is currently happening may be the hardest thing to do, but by keeping yourself calm during this unfortunate situation will positively save your life because your mind is on the right state.

2. When you feel the ground shaking and you’re situated on a high-rise building, do not take the lift. Get out on the next floor if you’re on an elevator during an earthquake then take the stairs down.

3. If you are at home or inside a building, do not rush to the doors or exits, but make sure to keep yourself away from windows, mirrors, chimneys, and furniture.

4. Do not run and wander through the streets because there may be unstable buildings, establishments or even lampposts that will suddenly collapse.

5. Sending a text message would be a great option rather than making a call. Our first instinct when a disaster hits is to immediately call our loved ones and make sure they’re fine. Although it’s natural to feel concerned over our family and friends, it is advisable not to use the phone lines to call too much because it may hinder important communication.

7. Using the structures of the Zero Conditional and First conditional, make sentences for each one of the Do’s and Don’ts presented above.

Do’s

a) _____

b) _____

c)_ d)_____

e) _____

Don’ts

a) _____

b) _____

c)_ d)_____

e) _____

8. The following are consumer goods. Make a motto or slogan in which you promote the advantages of the product for the users using the Conditional 1. The first one is an example:



a. If you drink Ensure, you will be stronger

b. If _____



c. If _____



d. If _____



e. If _____



V. GIVING OPINION

1. Giving your opinion neutrally	I think... I feel that… In my opinion… As far as I'm concerned… As I see it… In my view… I tend to think that
2. Asking someone's opinion	What do you think? What's your view? How do you see the situation? What's your opinion? What are your ideas? Do you have any thoughts on that? How do you feel about that?
3. Agreeing with an opinion	Of course. You're absolutely right. Yes, I agree. I think so too. That's a good point. Exactly.

	I don't think so either. So do I. That's true. Neither do I.
4. Disagreeing with an opinion	That's different. I don't agree with you. However… That's not entirely true. On the contrary… I'm sorry to disagree with you, but… Yes, but don't you think… That's not the same thing at all. I'm afraid I have to disagree. I'm not so sure about that. I must take issue with you on that. It's unjustifiable to say that...

VI. APPLYING FOR A JOB!

If you want to apply for a holiday job or a position in a company, you should send them a CV (curriculum vitae, BE)/résumé (AE) and a covering letter (BE)/cover letter (AE).

A RESUME is usually divided up into the following sections:

- ☑ **Personal and contact information**: address, telephone number, (professional) email address, photo (only if explicitly asked for), age (only if explicitly asked for)
- ☑ **Education and qualifications**: start off with the most recent and only mention the most important ones

Work history and experience: list the most relevant and recent first, including holiday jobs, voluntary work and placements; mention the employer's name, your job title and how long you worked there, as well as giving a brief description of what you did in each job

- ☑ **Skills**: put in skills that are relevant to the job; show that you have the skills by giving examples rather than just listing them
- ☑ **Interests and activities:** give brief details and choose ones that also reflect your skills and personality (but be truthful!)

JARED BOSWORTH

Address
36 Grange Ln, Leicester LE2 7EH

Contact
+44 116 254 0654
jared.bosworth@gmail.com

Date of Birth
26·10·1995

LANGUAGES

- English ●●●●●○
- French ●●●●○○
- Spanish ●●●○○○

SOFTWARE SKILLS

- Microsoft Word ●●●●●●
- Microsoft Excel ●●●●●○
- Corel Draw ●●●●●○
- Adobe Photoshop ●●●●○○
- Webdesign ●●●●○○

PERSONALITY

- ✔ optimistic
- ✔ patient
- ✔ hard-working
- ✔ adaptable
- ✔ loyal
- ✔ creative

OBJECTIVE

To obtain a specialist position in aerospace engineering or mechanical engineering.

EDUCATION

2013-2017 - University of Leicester

Master's Degree in Mechanical Engineering

2015 - Erasmus Year in Toulouse, France

2006-2013 - Leicester Grammar School

A-levels: Physics (A), Maths (A), Chemistry (B)

EXPERIENCE

06.2015-10.2015

Internship at Leadership University Toulouse

05.2013-09.2013

Internship at **Meggitt** Polymers and Composites

2011-2013

Opinion polls for **Leicester Mercury**

SKILLS

- ✔ High knowledge of web technologies HTML
- ✔ Experience in programming android applications
- ✔ Supervising advertising campaigns in social media

Actividades de transferencia del conocimiento

Actividad vocabulario técnico

1. **Match the illnesses with their symptoms and causes.**

Match the illnesses with their symptoms and causes.

Illness	Symptom(s)	Cause(s)
1. I've got **a cold**.	A. you keep going to the toilet	i. too much alcohol
2. I've got **a hangover**	B. a **sore throat**, sneezing, a cough	ii. many causes, e.g. food, alcohol
3. I've got **diarrhea**	C. symptoms for a cold + **aching muscles** & a temperature e.g. 39,5 *C	iii. a virus
4. I've got the **flu** (influenza)	**D.** sneezing, **runny nose, sore eyes**	iv. allergic reaction to **pollen** from plants
5. I've got **hay fever**	**E.** you want to **vomit**	v. a virus
6. I feel **sick.**	F. headache, feeling sick, **vertigo**	vi. often food or a virus

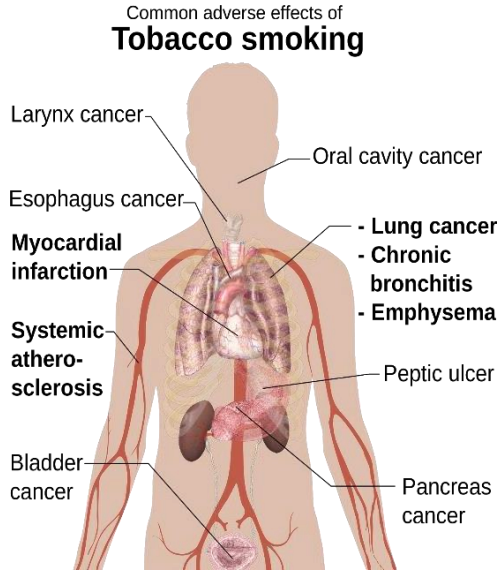


2. **Read the following text about effects of smoking and answer the questions bellow.**

How smoking affects your health

There are no physical reasons to start smoking. The body doesn't need tobacco the way it needs food, water, sleep, and exercise. In fact, many of the chemicals in cigarettes, like nicotine and cyanide, are actually poisons that can kill in high enough doses.

The body is smart. ***It*** goes on the defense when it's being poisoned. For ***this*** reason, many people find it takes several tries to get started smoking: First-time smokers often feel pain or burning in the throat and lungs, and some people feel sick or even throw up the first few times ***they*** try tobacco.



The consequences of this poisoning happen gradually. Over the long term, smoking leads people to develop health problems like cancer, emphysema (breakdown of lung tissue), organ damage, and heart disease. ***These*** diseases limit a person's ability to be normally active — and can be fatal. Each time a smoker lights up, that single cigarette takes about 5 to 20 minutes off the person's life.

Smokers not only develop wrinkles and yellow teeth, they also lose bone density, ***which*** increases their risk of osteoporosis, a condition that causes older people to become bent over and ***their*** bones to break more easily. Smokers also tend to be less active than nonsmokers because smoking affects lung power.

Smoking can also cause fertility problems and can impact sexual health in both men and women. Girls who are on the pill or other hormone-based methods of birth control (like the patch or the ring) increase their risk of serious health problems, such as heart attacks, if ***they*** smoke.

The consequences of smoking may seem very far off, but long-term health problems aren't the only hazard of smoking. Nicotine and the other toxins in cigarettes, cigars, and pipes can affect a person's body quickly, which means that teen smokers experience many of **these** problems:

Bad skin. Because smoking restricts blood vessels, ***it*** can prevent oxygen and nutrients from getting to the skin — which is why smokers often appear pale and unhealthy. An Italian study also linked smoking to an increased risk of getting a type of skin rash called psoriasis.

Bad breath. Cigarettes leave smokers with a condition called halitosis, or persistent bad breath.

Bad-smelling clothes and hair. The smell of stale smoke tends to linger — not just on people's clothing, but on their hair, furniture, and cars. And it's often hard to get the smell of smoke out.

Reduced athletic performance. People who smoke usually can't compete with nonsmoking peers because the physical effects of smoking (like rapid heartbeat, decreased circulation, and shortness of breath) impair sports performance.

Greater risk of injury and slower healing time. Smoking affects the body's ability to produce collagen, so common sports injuries, such as damage to tendons and ligaments, will heal more slowly in smokers than nonsmokers.

Increased risk of illness. Studies show that smokers get more colds, flu, bronchitis, and pneumonia than nonsmokers. And people with certain health conditions, like asthma, become more sick if ***they*** smoke (and often if they're just around people who smoke). Because teens who smoke as a way to manage weight often light up instead of eating, ***their*** bodies lack the nutrients they need to grow, develop, and fight off illness properly.

Taken from:
https://en.islcollective.com/resources/printables/worksheets_doc_docx/how_smoking_affects_our_health_-_reading_comprehension_exercise/pronouns-demonstrative-pronouns/80448

1. Why do people start smoking?
2. What are the long-term consequences of smoking?
3. What can smoking produce in your teeth, skin and bones?
4. What happens with your athletic performance when you smoke?
5. Write five consequences of smoking.

3. In regard of the previous text, say who or what the following words refer to.

Example:

Paragraph 2 **– *It*** *This word refers to the human body.*

A) Paragraph 2 - ***This***

_____

B) Paragraph 2 – ***They***

_____

C) Paragraph 3 - ***These***

_____

D) Paragraph 4 - ***Which***

_____

E) Paragraph 4 - ***Their***

_____

F) Paragraph 5 – ***They***

G) Paragraph 5 – ***These***

H) Paragraph 7 – ***They***

I) Paragraph 11 – ***They***

J) Paragraph 11 – ***Their***

4. **Listen to the next conversation and answer the questions:** http://www.esl-lab.com/cancer/cancerrd1.htm

1. Which word best describes the man's initial reaction right after he found out that he had been diagnosed with cancer?
A. shock
B. anger
C. self-pity

2. What did the man do after he first learned of his illness?
A. He underwent immediate surgery.
B. He retired from his job.
C. He researched cancer treatments.

3. After several months with the disease, what was the man's main source of consolation?
A. his family and friends
B. his belief in God
C. his doctors' encouragement

4. Who was mainly responsible for checking on and adjusting the man's medications in the home?
A. relatives
B. his wife
C. a hospice

5. According to the story, what can we learn from such difficult and emotional experiences?
A. All people will face death, and thus, we must prepare for it spiritually.
B. Our characters can be strengthened by such adversity.
C. Families provide the best support system during such a crisis.

5. **Watch the video about the natural progress of a disease (the video is in Spanish) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zA07KQKmoRc and then, research on the progress of another disease and graphic a time line as the disease progresses in time, also, write down the process step by step using passive voice.**

EVIDENCIAS POR DESARROLLAR CON EL COMPONENTE TÉCNICO DIURNO Y NOCTURNO

Consultar las páginas de la ISO, OMS, OCHAS e identificar, resumir y sustentar en un mapa mental los estándares más populares en inglés.

4. ACTIVIDADES DE EVALUACIÓN

Evidencias de aprendizaje	**Criterios de Evaluación**	**Técnicas e instrumentos de evaluación**
DE CONOCIMIENTO: Talleres y actividades propuestos en la guía de aprendizaje. DE DESEMPEÑO Y PRODUCTO: Consultar las páginas de la ISO, OMS, OCHAS e identificar, resumir y sustentar en un mapa mental los estándares más populares en inglés.	-Pronunciación -Fluidez -Uso adecuado y pertinente del vocabulario. --Uso adecuado y pertinente de estructuras gramaticales explicadas en sesión	Talleres Video Actividades páginas WEB Listas de verificación

5.GLOSARIO DE TERMINOS

Alcoholism. A disease characterized by a dependency on alcohol. Excessive alcohol use can have a negative impact on bone health.

Apply for: Make a request to be part of a company.

Arthritis. A general term for conditions that cause inflammation (swelling) of the joints and surrounding tissues. Some forms of arthritis may occur simultaneously with osteoporosis and Paget's disease.

Breast cancer. A disease in which abnormal tumor cells develop in the breast. Women who have had breast cancer may be at increased risk for osteoporosis and fracture because of possible reduced levels of estrogen, chemotherapy or surgery, or early menopause.

Budget: The money that is available to a person or an organization.

Celiac disease. An inherited intestinal disorder in which the body cannot tolerate gluten, which is found in foods made with wheat, rye, and barley. Bone loss is a complication of untreated celiac disease.

Diabetes. A disease in which the body does not produce or properly use insulin. Insulin is a hormone that is needed to convert sugar, starches, and other food into energy. Having diabetes may increase osteoporosis risk.

Do’s and Dont’s: Rules that you should follow.

Fill out: To complete a form, etc.

Fracture. Broken bone. People with osteoporosis, osteogenesis imperfecta, and Paget's disease are at greater risk for bone fracture.

In advance: Before something happens.

In regard of: As concerns, with the aim to.

Motto: A short sentence or phrase that expresses the beliefs of a person.

Orthopaedist. A doctor who specializes in bone and joint disorders.

Risk factors. Factors that increase the chances of having a certain illness or disease.

To book: To arrange something on a particular date in the future.

To focus: to give attention, effort, etc. to one particular subject.

Work on: to try hard to improve or achieve something.

6. REFERENTES BIBLIOGRÁFICOS

https://busyteacher.org/

www.kids-pages.com-

http://www.esl-lab.com/cancer/cancerrd1.htm

https://en.islcollective.com/resources/printables/worksheets_doc_docx/how_smoking_affects_our_health_-_reading_comprehension_exercise/pronouns-demonstrative-pronouns/80448

7. CONTROL DE CAMBIOS (diligenciar únicamente si realiza ajustes a la guía)

	Nombre	Cargo	Dependencia	Fecha
Autor (es)				

8. CONTROL DE CAMBIOS (diligenciar únicamente si realiza ajustes a la guía)

Nombre	Cargo	Dependencia	Fecha	Razón del Cambio