

My Favourite Disney Character

Portrait:

Personal Information:

Name: _____

Film: _____

Film year: _____

Role: _____

Main characteristic / power:

Physical Description: (adjectives order: e.g: she has long black hair)

Character description: (what is the story about this character?)

Why do you like this character?

Read the following passage carefully and then do the exercises that follow:

Disney's World

Walt Disney, the creator of the world's largest entertainment company, used to tell his admirers, "None of this would have happened if it hadn't been for a mouse." He was talking about Mickey Mouse, the lovable cartoon character that he created and made famous. But was Disney's success that simple? The year was 1923 and cinema was fast becoming America's most popular pastime. This exciting new industry impressed the young ambitious Walt Disney and he wanted to be part of it. So, with a few cartoon sketches, \$40 in his pocket and a lot of determination, 22-year-old Walt set out for Hollywood to try his luck. Within less than a decade he had achieved the American dream – a successful film company and worldwide fame. But success did not really bring Walt happiness. This brilliant man, who brought delight to so many children, had an unhappy childhood which affected him throughout his life. At the age of five, when other children were busy playing, he was forced to pick apples on the family farm. The work was physically hard and although he tried to do it well, he was never able to escape the daily beatings from his strict father. Life did not get easier for Walt when his family left the farm and moved to Chicago. Every morning at 3.30, the eight-year-old had to leave his warm bed to deliver newspapers before school and then again in the evening. From a very young age Walt found that drawing helped him escape from the hardships of his life. By sketching the animals on the family farm he could almost forget his father's cruelty. In his teens Walt worked at three part-time jobs in order to pay for lessons in the art of cartoon drawing. When he arrived in California, his ambition was to develop and improve animation. All he needed was a lucky break. In 1928, Disney drew a cartoon and named it Mickey Mouse. Sound had just been introduced to the cinema and Disney succeeded in giving Mickey Mouse a voice. Audiences were delighted with Mickey's mischievous yet loveable personality. The Disney studio later went on to create fulllength animated films such as Sleeping Beauty, Pinocchio, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs and One Hundred and One Dalmatians. Disney's talents were not limited to animation, however. His film Mary Poppins, starring Julie Andrews, became one of the greatest hits in film history. Disney wasn't satisfied with creating fantasies just on film. One of his dreams was to create a fun-filled adventure park for people of all ages. His dream came true in 1955 when Disneyland opened in California. Disneyland was so successful that similar parks were built later in Florida, Paris, Tokyo and Hong Kong. Walt Disney died in 1966. This talented man never had the chance to enjoy his own childhood, but his achievements, especially his films and theme parks, continue to bring joy to millions of children, as well as adults around the world.

Choose the best answer.

1. According to the text, Disney felt his success ...

- A. helped him create Mickey Mouse.
- B. was because his cartoons were simple.
- C. was difficult to achieve.
- D. began with a cartoon character.

2. Disney moved to Hollywood because he ...

- A. was interested in cinema.
- B. wanted to invest money in films.
- C. was determined to get rich quickly.
- D. wanted to have his own film company.

3. What was Disney's "lucky break"?

- A. People liked the character Mickey Mouse.
- B. Sound had just been introduced to the cinema.
- C. Walt had learnt about cartoons in the army.
- D. Walt took time to develop his talent.

4. The adventure park in California was ...

- A. based on something he dreamt one night.
- B. built for children.
- C. similar to a park in Florida.
- D. the first theme park he built.

5. We can understand that Disney ...

- A. felt happiest when he was creating animated films.
- B. regretted working so hard as a child.
- C. always looked for new ways to develop.
- D. thought his Disneyland was his greatest achievement.

INGLÉS
4M° A Y 4° MB

PROFESORA: MISS CAROLINA MALDONADO

CORREO: cmaldonadom83@gmail.com (escribir para resolver dudas)

FECHA: DEL 23 AL 27 DE MARZO

IMPRIMIR GUÍA Y PEGAR EN EL CUADERNO DE LA ASIGNATURA O COPIAR DIRECTAMENTE EN EL CUADERNO.

PLAN DE APRENDIZAJE REMOTO

2° SEMANA

DEL 30/03 AL 03/04

Debido a la contingencia que nos afecta, comenzaremos a trabajar con la 1° unidad del texto de inglés y su respectivo contenido de forma progresiva y en formato guías y links explicativos.

(El texto de Inglés será entregado una vez retomemos las actividades escolares con normalidad)

(English Day se posterga hasta nuevo aviso según recalendarización de actividades)

INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES:

- 1.- El desarrollo de las guías / actividades deben estar copiadas en tu cuaderno o bien imprimir, desarrollar y pegar en el cuaderno de la asignatura.
- 2.- Realizar actividades con letra clara y legible. Buena caligrafía y ortografía. Cuaderno limpio y ordenado.
- 3.- La realización de ésta será revisada y retroalimentada formando parte de una Evaluación formativa.
- 4.-Cualquier consulta a mi correo si es que surge alguna duda con respecto al contenido o la realización de la guía, entre las 15:00 y 18:00 horas.
- 5.- Las actividades son para desarrollarlas de manera individual, con el propósito de que cada alumno permanezca en su casa, respetando la cuarentena.

Espero que todos se encuentren bien,

Regards

Be safe!

Miss Carolina Maldonado Muñoz

Unit 1: “TRAVELERS’ TALES”

Reading: “A travel guide”

- **Vocabulary:** Find the meaning of the following words.
 - a. Boarding pass:
 - b. Customs officers:
 - c. Flight attendant:
 - d. Luggage:
 - e. Departure:
 - f. Flight:
 - g. Carry-on bag:
 - h. Check-in:
- **Before reading:** Do the preparation task first. Then read the text and do the exercises.

Preparation task: **Match the definitions (a–f) with the vocabulary (1–6).**

Vocabulary

Definition

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. polluted | a. real or normal for a place, not specially for tourists |
| 2. noodles | b. dirty from traffic or chemicals |
| 3. alternative | c. fast |
| 4. authentic | d. another way to do something |
| 5. express | e. a table where food or other things are sold in a market |
| 6. a stand | f. a long, thin food made from flour, water and eggs |

Reading text: “A travel guide “

Whether you’re travelling to the islands or the mountains of Thailand, you’re likely to spend at least one night in its capital city on the way. Bangkok might be noisy and polluted but it’s also an exciting city with plenty of things to see and do. Why not make it a longer stay?

Where to stay

The Khao San Road was a famous traveller spot even before Leonardo di Caprio’s character in the film The Beach stayed there. But it’s noisy, not very pretty and not very Thai. For something more authentic, Phra Kanong offers an alternative place to stay, with its fantastic street markets where everyday Bangkok people eat, work and live. It’s not as convenient for the main tourist sites, but it has a Skytrain station so you can be at the Grand Palace in 20 minutes.

How to get around

Bangkok’s traffic can be a nightmare. Sure, you can easily take a taxi – if you want to spend hours stuck in traffic jams – but there are two much better ways to get around the city. To explore the temples and historical sites, catch an express boat river taxi or a longtail boat along the Chao Phraya river and the canals. For the modern part of the city, the Skytrain is a fast, cheap way to travel from the river to the shopping malls and nightlife of Sukhumvit, and the famous Chatuchak street market.

Where to eat

The simple answer is: everywhere! Thai street food is among the best in the world, and for around \$5 you can eat a filling and delicious meal. Some food stands have little plastic seats where you can sit and eat and they cook the same dish over and over, like fried chicken on rice or Pad Thai noodles. Head for Chinatown – Yaowarat Street – and choose whatever looks most interesting from the many excellent Chinese and Thai restaurants and food stands.

What to do

After you’ve seen the main sites like the Giant Buddha at the temple of Wat Pho and the spectacular Grand Palace, and shopped at Chatuchak market, check out the snake farm and watch the live snake show. You can even touch a snake yourself if you want to!

1. Match the Bangkok landmarks and places with the descriptions.

Wat Pho	Khao SanRoad Phra Kanong	Sukhumvit Chao Phraya	Yaowarat Street
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- 1. a place that you might see in the film The Beach
- 2. a place where local Thai people go
- 3. an alternative route through the city
- 4. a place to go for shopping and bars
- 5. a place to go for food
- 6. an important sightseeing spot

2. Are the sentences true or false?

- 1. One night is enough time to see Bangkok. _____
- 2. Khao San Road is an authentic Thai area of the city. _____
- 3. Phra Kanong is further away from the main tourist sites than Khao San Road is. _____
- 4. The river boat taxis often get stuck in traffic too. _____
- 5. Taking the Skytrain is a faster way to see the city than going by taxi. _____
- 6. You need to choose where to eat carefully, as not everywhere is good. _____

Writing:

Would you like to visit Bangkok? Why or why not?

Inglés

4°M: Miss Carolina Maldonado Muñoz cmaldonadom83@gmail.com

PLAN DE APRENDIZAJE REMOTO

3° SEMANA

DEL 06/04 AL 10/04

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Regards

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Miss Carolina Maldonado Muñoz

Unit 1: “Travelers’ Tales”

Grammar: **Must – Mustn’t / Should – shouldn’t / Ought to**

Sugerencias de videos explicativos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7JrfNdptl24> (must)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=260nyXu5bWc> (should)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xegXM6x-5sw> (ought to – should)

1. **Must – Mustn’t** (Verbo modal “Deber”)

Form: SUBJECT + MUST / MUSTN’T + VERB

Example: in quarantine:

“You must wash your hands” “You mustn’t go out”
“You must be careful”

We use **Must – Mustn’t** to talk about :

- Rules “Seat belts **must be** worn by all passengers.”
- Obligations “You **must do** your homework.”
- Necessity “I **must phone** my dad. It's his birthday today.”
- Prohibitions “Guests **must not make** noise after 10 p.m.”

2. Should – Shouldn't (Verbo modal "Debería")

Form: SUBJECT + SHOULD / SHOULDN'T + VERB

Examples: in quarantine:

"You should exercise 3 times a week" "You should watch TV in English"

"You shouldn't eat too much candy"

We use Should – Shouldn't to talk about :

- Recommendations and suggestions "You should drink water every day"
- To give advice "He should study for the test tomorrow".
- "You shouldn't work too much!"

Practice:

1.Complete the sentences with MUST or MUSTN'T.

- a) You _____ play tennis inside the school.
- b) Students _____speak French in their English lesson.
- c) I _____ do my homework every day.
- d) People _____ speak loudly in a museum.
- e) Professional football players _____ train every day.
- f) We _____ write on our desks.
- g) People _____take photos in the museum.
- h) You _____drive on the left in Britain.
- i) We _____give any food to the animals in a zoo.
- j) People _____wear a seatbelt on a plane.

2.Give advice using he ideas in parentheses and should /shouldn't.

1.Emma has got a toothache.(see/doctor)

She should go to the doctor

2. I feel tired.(go /holiday)

You should go holiday

3.She doesn't know him.(ask/somebody)

4.We don't like this movie.(go/café)

5.He doesn't know this exercise. (ask/ the teacher)

6.My phone doesn't work.(borrow)

7.Amy has got a sore throat. (drink/cold drinks)

8.He looks unhappy.(cheer him up)

9.Where is the post office? I don't know. (ask policeman)

10.We play every day.(relax)

3. Complete the gaps with must / mustn't / should or shouldn't.

Top Tips for Young Travelers

You 1) _____ have a valid passport to travel to a foreign country.
You 2) _____ carry too much luggage—a suitcase and a carry-on bag should be enough.
While on the plane, you 3) _____ drink plenty of water or juice. Get up from time to time and take a walk down the aisle. You 4) _____ stay seated all the way. It's not good for you.
You 5) _____ carry at least \$50 in the local currency. Plan to spend about \$60 a day, but you 6) _____ carry lots of cash on you. Always keep your money in a safe place. Travel pouches that you wear under your clothes are a good idea. There are some basic precautions and rules for your safety. You 7) _____ hitchhike as it is very dangerous. Don't walk around alone and avoid lonely or dark streets. Alcoholic drinks are also forbidden so you 8) _____ drink liquor.
Finally, take care of your health. Make sure to wear sunscreen if you are going to sunbathe or spend time outdoors. You 9) _____ carry an insect repellent, and you 10) _____ drink water that is not bottled.

4.Imagine that one of your friend is going to travel by plane to Florida. Give him /her 8 useful recommendations and advices. Use: must,mustn't, should, shouldn't.

For example: You should be careful in the sea,because of the sharks. You must take your passport with you.

