

INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE



"Formando ciudadanos competentes con responsabilidad social"

11°

Humanidades Lengua Extranjera (HLE)

2025

- -Los respectivos exámenes escritos / orales serán realizarán a partir de la primera semana escolar luego del receso de mitad de año. Se realizarán en dos momentos, en diferentes fechas, uno para examen escrito y otra para examen oral.
- -Los diferentes ejercicios requieren de la identificación de estructuras, tiempos, verbos, además la preparación de pronunciación.
- -Cada punto indica en **negrilla** la forma en la que será evaluado.
 - I. Read the following text, study it for written test and reading aloud.

Poverty in Colombia

Poverty remains a pressing issue in Colombia, despite efforts to address socioeconomic disparities. The country's history of conflict, coupled with uneven economic development, has contributed to persistent poverty rates. Many rural areas, particularly those affected by armed conflict, face significant challenges in accessing basic services such as education, healthcare, and clean water. Additionally, informal employment is widespread, leaving many Colombians vulnerable to economic shocks and unable to escape the cycle of poverty. One of the key factors exacerbating poverty in Colombia is income inequality. While the country has experienced economic growth in recent years, much of the wealth is concentrated in the hands of a small percentage of the population. This disparity not only limits opportunities for upward mobility but also perpetuates social exclusion and marginalization, particularly among indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities.

The Colombian government has implemented various social programs aimed at reducing poverty and promoting social inclusion. These initiatives include conditional cash transfers, vocational training programs, and subsidies for housing and healthcare. However, challenges such as corruption, insufficient funding, and bureaucratic inefficiencies have hindered the effectiveness of these efforts in reaching those most in need. Efforts to address poverty in Colombia must also tackle underlying issues such as access to education and healthcare, land rights, and employment opportunities. Sustainable development requires a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of poverty and fosters inclusive growth. By prioritizing



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investments in education, infrastructure, and social protection, Colombia can work towards a future where all its citizens have the opportunity to thrive.

- II. Read the following text and prepare a **two-minute oral presentation** based on these questions:
 - 1. What are your thoughts on the importance of protecting terrestrial ecosystems for human well-being and biodiversity?
 - 2. How do you think individuals and communities can contribute to achieving SDG 15 and promoting sustainable land use practices?

 (Use visual aids to support your presentation)

<u>SDG 15, Life on Land</u>

It aims to protect, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss. This goal recognizes the critical importance of terrestrial ecosystems for human well-being, biodiversity, and climate regulation. By conserving and restoring ecosystems, promoting sustainable land use practices, and combating desertification and deforestation, SDG 15 seeks to ensure the long-term health and resilience of terrestrial habitats. Achieving this goal is essential for safeguarding biodiversity, preserving ecosystem services, and securing the livelihoods of millions of people who depend on land for food, water, and resources.

III. Based on the following reading, create a physical **mind map** on paper. Include main ideas, key words, and small drawings or symbols if possible. Then, be prepared to **explain it orally** in English using your own words. Your explanation should last **no more than 2 minutes.**

Climate Change: What It Is and How We Can Help

Climate change is the long-term change in Earth's temperature and weather patterns. While climate has always changed naturally, today it is changing faster than ever. This is mostly because of human activities. The Earth's temperature is rising, and this is known as global warming.



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The main cause of climate change is the increase of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane. These gases come from burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas. Cars, factories, and power plants release these gases into the air. Cutting down forests also makes the problem worse because trees absorb carbon dioxide.

Climate change has many negative effects on the environment. It causes extreme weather like stronger hurricanes, longer droughts, and heavy rains. Ice is melting in the Arctic, and sea levels are rising. Animals lose their homes, and some species may become extinct.

People are also affected. Some communities suffer from floods, wildfires, or lack of water. Farmers may lose their crops because of too much heat or not enough rain. Climate change can also affect our health by increasing diseases and polluting the air we breathe.

There are many ways to help fight climate change. We can use less electricity, walk or ride bikes instead of using cars, and recycle more. Planting trees is also a great way to help. Governments and companies must also take action to reduce emissions and protect the planet.

If we act now, we can slow down climate change and protect the Earth for future generations. Every small action counts. Together, we can make a difference and build a healthier, safer world.