



## Icel- Departamento de Inglés.

### Reading comprehension guide.

**Name:**

**Grade:**

**OF 1.** Comprender e interpretar textos escritos de tipo instructivo, narrativo y descriptivo de mayor complejidad lingüística y temática y de una extensión variable de acuerdo al propósito comunicativo del texto

**OF 4.** Expresarse por escrito completando información personal o laboral y/o redactando respuestas simples a cuestionarios.

### **I.- Read the text attentively.**

**Poverty** is a global phenomenon. Inequality is growing around the world while the world appears to globalize. No matter where you go, individuals living in absolute poverty will never be far away.

**Let's review some facts:**

- Half the world-nearly three billion people - live on less than two dollars a day.
- The GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of the poorest 48 nations, (a quarter of the world's countries) is less than the wealth of the world's three richest people combined.
- Nearly a billion people entered the 21st century unable to read a book or sign their names.
- Less than one per cent of what the world spent every year on weapons was needed to put every child into school by the year 2000 and yet it didn't happen.
- 1 billion children live in poverty (1 in 2 children in the world).
- 640 million children live without adequate shelter.

- 400 million children have no access to safer water.
- 270 million children have no access to health services.
- 10.6 million children died in 2003 before they reached the age of 5 (or roughly 29,000 children per day).

Behind the promising changes of globalization, there are current global decisions, policies, and practices. These are typically influenced and formulated by the rich and powerful. These can be leaders of rich countries or other global actors such as multinational corporations, institutions, and influential people.

When you think about these facts, the governments of poor nations and their people are often powerless. As a result, in the global context, a few get wealthy while the majority remain poor or poorer.

## II.- Answer the questions using short answers.

### Remember!

Recordemos el uso de las "Short Answers" en inglés. Observe los ejemplos.

**Examples:** Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.  
 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.  
 Yes, he does / No, he doesn't  
 Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

O sea primero respondemos Yes o No, luego usamos el pronombre correspondiente ( I, you, he, she, it, they, we), y finalmente el verbo auxiliar en su forma afirmativa o negativa. En la negación se usa la forma contraída.

a. Is inequality increasing around the world?

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b. Does poverty only affect some regions of the world?

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c. Is globalization contributing for poverty to disappear?

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d. Does the article contain only facts?

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### III.- Responda las preguntas acerca del texto usando el español.

a. ¿Qué dato del texto le parece más impactante?

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b. ¿Qué significa la afirmación de que la pobreza es un fenómeno global?

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c. Según el artículo ¿quiénes toman las grandes decisiones mundiales?

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d. ¿Está usted de acuerdo con las afirmaciones del artículo? ¿Por qué?

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