

**ASIGNATURA:Inglés NOMBRE DOCENTE: Erika Ramirez**

**OBJETIVO A LOGRAR CON LA GUÍA DE TRABAJO: Comprensión lectora**

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| ***Traditional Art Forms.*** | | |
| **Morris Dancing**  This is a tradicional type of folk dancing found in many villages in Britain. The earliest records of Morris dancing date from the 15th century. The name is quite interesting and one theory is that it comes from the Latin word *mores* which means *a custom.*  For some reason, Morris Dancing seems to be very popular in the spring and early summer.  Often the dancers are all men and they wear special costumes with bells on. The carry sticks or hankerchiefs which they wave when dancing. They are accompanied by folk music, usually played on an accordion. |  | **Dreamtime**  It’s a very important concept for the Aborigine people of Australia. It is the way the Aborigine explain the creation of life and their origins. The dreaming connects the Aborigine to their ancestors and to the land. For them, their land, plants, and animals are incredibly important.  The dreaming can be shown through painting, dance, and storytelling. The paintings often consist of lines, circles, and specific symbols that represent animals and people.  The stories are usually about creation, but more than just myths and legends. It’s through the stories that children learn about the traditions. |
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| **Haiku**  This is a particular type of Japanese poem. Many expert say that the first haiku was written by Basho in the 17th Century, but it may well date from earlier. The poems consist of three lines adding up to a total of seventeen syllables (or sounds). The first and third lines have five syllables each and the second line seven. One thing that is very different from many forms of poems is that the lines do not need to rhyme.  Traditionally, haiku are about nature and include a kigo – a word associated with one of the four seasons. |  | **Limericks**  A limerick is a five-line poem with a strict form, originally popularized in English by Edward Lear. The name derives from the Irish town of Limerick.  Variants of this form of poetry can be traced back to the 14th century English history. Since then, people have used Limericks in Nursery Rhymes and other poems for children. |

1. Read the text and find the following information: (5 pts)
2. 3 countries and 1 town: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The name of a musical instrument: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The name of 2 people: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. 2 art forms that include dancing: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. 2 art forms that speak about nature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Read the text again and answer these questions. (5 pts)
8. What is the newest art form mentioned in the text? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. What 2 art forms are similar?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Where does the name “Morris dancing” come from? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Which art form is usually about creation?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Why are haikus different from many forms of poems?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_