

**TAREAS: 30%**

Para ser tomadas en cuenta las tareas deben de ser presentadas con las siguientes características:

- Debe de imprimirse en hojas blancas, con margen de 1.5 cm. (pueden ser recicladas)
- Si no te alcanza el frente de la hoja, puedes continuar en el reverso.
- Si la tarea es de dos o más hojas, éstas deberán estar ENGRAPADAS
- NO pongas portada adicional a la tarea.
- Tarea sin nombre NO será recibida y tendrá un CERO automáticamente.
- Debes escribir con tinta negra o azul y sólo títulos o subtítulos pueden ir en color diferente, NO se permite lápiz.
- En el caso de tareas que requieran investigación, al final debes indicar tu fuente bibliográfica en formato APA. No se admite citas únicas de familiares, conocidos o propios, debe de contener al menos 2 citas bibliográficas de fuentes confiables (no wikipedia, rincón del vago, yahoo repuestas, sopitas.com, profesor en línea). El requerimiento mínimo para citar las fuentes de sus tareas será el siguiente:
 - Fuente bibliográfica:
Título Libro, Autor, Año, Número Pág.
 - Fuente Web:
Autor, titulo, año de última modificación, institución, fecha de recuperación, URL.

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- **INSTRUCTIONS:** Read the passage, and **MAKE 15** questions using “WH” words, include the correct answer. With the answers write a paragraph summarizing the reading.
- **Make a list of 20 new vocabulary words from the reading and give the definition.**

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Due

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THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS

There are few legal cases in U.S. history that have received as much media attention as the trials of the nine Scottsboro Boys in 1931. The trials of the African American teenagers went on for decades and began to carve out a path for racial equality in the U.S. justice system.

FALSE ACCUSATIONS

On the morning of March 25, 1931, nine young black men rode illegally in the back of a freight train chugging across Alabama. Charlie Weems, Ozie Powell, Clarence Norris, Olen Montgomery, Willie Roberson, Haywood Patterson, Eugene Williams, and brothers Andrew and Leroy Wright were all unemployed, travelling to a new destination to look for work. The oldest was 19, and the youngest only 13.

During the journey, a fight broke out between the nine young men and some white men who had also jumped onto the freight car. The train had to stop in Scottsboro, Alabama to end the fight, and the white men went to the local authorities to accuse the black youths of assault. As it turned out, two white women had also been hiding in the train car. They falsely claimed the nine black teenagers had raped them.

The accusation was inflammatory¹ in the Jim-Crow South.² News of the alleged³ crime spread rapidly across the county; later that same day, the *Jackson County Sentinel* condemned⁴ the “revolting crime.” Whites in Scottsboro were so upset that a mob gathered outside the jail where the boys were held, and the Alabama Army National Guard had to step in to control the crowd.

[5]The trial was held in Scottsboro just two weeks after the arrests, and an all-white jury quickly recommended the death penalty for eight of the nine boys, all except 13-year-old Leroy Wright. The judge scheduled the executions for mid-July, the earliest the law would allow.



ANGER AND APPEALS

News of the ruling and severe sentences travelled around the country, and after a demonstration in New York, the Communist Party USA decided to get involved to try to stop the executions. Their legal division convinced the boys’ parents to request new trials and launched detailed investigations into the rape accusations. The stir was enough to delay the boys’ execution date until the case could be appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party USA brought continuous media attention to the details of the case. They hoped to use the baseless accusations and the extreme punishments to shine a light

on blatantly⁵ unjust legal practices in the South. The Scottsboro Boys became symbols of racial inequality and the need for change.

The Alabama Supreme Court upheld the original convictions, but the boys and their legal counsel brought the case to an even higher court, the U.S. Supreme Court. In the landmark case, *Powell v. Alabama*, the justices determined that the boys had not received access to competent⁶ legal counsel — thus, their Fourteenth Amendment⁷ rights had been violated, and they would have the right to start new trials.

FAINT SIGNS OF HOPE

Even though they had new hope for freedom now, the retrial process was slow and contentious,⁸ despite overwhelming evidence of the boys' innocence. One of the strongest pieces of evidence came from an accuser herself. In early 1932, a letter surfaced from one of the accusers, Ruby Bates. In it, she admitted that her rape claim was a sham: "[It] is a lie about those negroes jassing⁹ me... Those negroes did not touch me or those white boys." She blamed the Scottsboro police for coercing¹⁰ her into the original accusation. She further admitted, "I know it was wrong to let those Negroes die on account of me."

[10]Still, the retrial process dragged on. In 1933, one of the boys, Haywood Patterson, stood retrial in the courtroom of one Judge James Horton. His defense attorney called numerous witnesses and built a strong argument that the two girls on the train had lied. Their story did not match medical evidence or the stories of other witnesses, and he even got Ruby Bates to testify that the whole story had been made up. The defense seemed inarguable.¹¹ And yet, after only a few minutes of deliberation, the jury pronounced Patterson guilty and recommended execution.

Judge James Horton knew he had to step in. In an unprecedented¹² move, he reversed the jury's decision and mandated that the trial restart yet again. His courage cost him his judgeship in the next election.

Patterson was not the only one of the Scottsboro Boys to experience stubborn juries in the face of convincing evidence. When another all-white jury convicted Clarence Norris in his retrial, he appealed to the Supreme Court. The 1935 *Norris v. Alabama* case determined that it was unconstitutional to exclude African Americans from serving on juries for African American defendants. Alabama's jury selection process was inherently racially skewed¹³ and violated Norris' fourteenth amendment right.

DIGGING UP THE PAST

The legal proceedings continued for several years. A few of the young men managed to get acquitted.¹⁴ By 1938, five of the Scottsboro Boys remained in Alabama prisons. Their sentences had been reduced from the death penalty to decades in jail, a small but significant victory. Over the next 12 years, the remaining five also made it out of the prison system, usually by receiving parole.¹⁵ Haywood Patterson, however, accomplished an impressive escape in 1948.

Years later, in 2013, the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles granted posthumous¹⁶ pardons to three of the Scottsboro Boys who never had their convictions overturned: Charlie Weems, Andrew Wright, and Haywood Patterson.

[15]The Scottsboro incident was one of the earliest signs of the need for racial justice in the U.S. It garnered¹⁷ media attention for several years, and racial equality groups such as the Communist Party USA and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) capitalized¹⁸ on the cases to win support for their cause.

If the Scottsboro Boys' story sounds familiar, it might be because the saga partially inspired two famous novels: Richard Wright's *Native Son* and Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Lee's novel in particular has some key similarities: in it, a black man is accused of raping a white woman, and the book's protagonist is six years old, about the same age as Lee during the first Scottsboro trials. One reason the Scottsboro Boys appear repeatedly in literature and pop culture is because their story clearly demonstrates the importance of racial equality and freedom.

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DIRECTIONS: 1. Translate the following letter to Spanish
2. Write a letter of 150 words in reply, in English of course. Watch your spelling!

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Dear Sabrina

Thanks for your letter and it was great to hear from you. You asked me to tell you about my favourite day of the week. Well, it's definitely Friday.

One reason I like Fridays is because I have my favourite subjects at school: PE and chemistry. Chemistry's great because we do experiments in the science lab and our teacher, Mr King, is so funny. In PE we usually play basketball, which is my favourite sport. I'm good at it because I'm quite tall. Our team usually wins.

We also have French on Fridays, which is actually my least favourite subject, but after that we have ICT which is much more interesting. At the moment I'm creating a webpage for our basketball team. After school I hang out with my friends, and then in the evening I play football at the sports centre. On Friday nights we sometimes go to someone's house for a party or to watch a DVD. We can relax a bit on Friday evenings because there's no school on Saturday.

Tell me about your favourite day in your next letter. Hope to hear from you soon.

Love

Dani

<p>H.W #3 5%</p>	<p>DIRECTIONS: 1. Read the passage and MAKE 15 questions using “WH” words and WRITE the correct answer.</p> <p>2. Write a paragraph using the answers from your questions to summarize the reading.</p> <p>3. UNDERLINE with red ink all the nouns, with blue the verbs and with green the adjectives.</p> <p>WATCH OUT: CELL PHONES CAN BE ADDICTIVE</p> <p>. The average college student uses a smartphone for about nine hours each day.</p> <p>That’s longer than many of those students spend sleeping. In fact, such extended cell phone use shows that the technology could become an addiction, according to a new study. An addiction is a type of uncontrolled and unhealthy habit.</p> <p>It’s well known that people can become addicted to drugs, such as alcohol, narcotics and the nicotine in cigarettes. What’s not so well known: “People can be addicted to behaviors,” says James Roberts. He’s a marketing professor at Baylor University in Waco, Texas. Roberts also was the lead author of the new study. It appears in the <i>August Journal of Behavioral Addictions</i>.</p> <p>Some cell phone users show the same symptoms that a drug addict might have, Roberts explains. Certain people use smartphones to lift their moods. And it may take more and more time on those phones to provide the same level of enjoyment.</p> <p>[5]For such people, losing a phone or having its battery die could cause anxiety or panic. That’s withdrawal, says Roberts.</p> <p>Too much phone use can interfere with normal activities or cause conflicts with family and other people, he adds. Yet despite these social costs, people may not cut back on their heavy phone use. Indeed, he says, people might be unable to stop on their own.</p> <p>The new study asked college students how much time they spent on different phone activities. It also asked them how much they agreed or disagreed with statements suggesting possible addiction. “I spend more time than I should on my cell phone,” said one such statement. “I get agitated when my cell phone is not in sight,” said another. (Agitated means nervous or troubled.) The more calls someone made, the more likely they were to show signs of addiction.</p> <p>The data also differed a bit for men and women.</p> <p>Among men, for instance, signs of a possible addiction showed a positive link, or correlation, with time spent on a Bible app and apps for reading books. As use of either app increased, so did the risk of addiction. Men’s use of social media apps, such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, also correlated with risk of addiction.</p> <p>[10]Women were more likely to show signs of addiction if they often used Pinterest, Instagram, Amazon or apps that let them use their phones like an iPod. Apps for the Bible, Twitter, Pandora and Spotify showed an inverse correlation. That is, heavy use of those apps was linked to a lower risk of phone addiction.</p> <p>A correlation does not prove that one factor causes another. But those links can provide helpful clues. Roberts says the study’s results point to the types of rewards each gender might seek from cell phone use. For instance, “men use technology — cell phones in particular — more for entertainment and information,” Roberts notes.</p>	<p><u>Jan</u> <u>20th</u> <u>202</u> <u>0</u></p>
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“Women use the phone more for maintaining and nurturing social relationships,” he says. Those types of activities often take more time. And, on average, women did use phones longer each day than men did.

But simply because people used their phones a lot does not mean they were addicted.

Tracii Ryan is a psychologist at RMIT University in Melbourne, Australia. She’s also the lead author of a report on Facebook addiction in the same issue of the *Journal of Behavioral Addictions*. “Withdrawal and excessive use are certainly two legitimate symptoms of addiction,” she notes. But, she adds, “They are not the only two that would be required for a diagnosis.”

[15]Roberts agrees. However, he points out, there isn’t a good scale yet for measuring all of the factors behind cell phone addiction.

Ryan makes a similar point about studies on Facebook addiction. “Researchers have not always measured Facebook addiction using all of the accepted symptoms of addiction,” she says. “More consistent research is needed.”

Yet Ryan’s report offers insight into the main reasons why people use Facebook. Some want to interact with friends. Some want to pass time. Some want entertainment. And some people seek companionship.

“Any one of these motivations might cause a lift in mood, which then leads to Facebook addiction,” Ryan says. Someone might turn to Facebook to relieve loneliness, for example. But that person might use the site so much that it causes problems.

“The important point to take away from both studies is that technology use can become addictive for some people,” says Ryan.

[20]As researchers keep asking questions, ask yourself some, too: How much time do you spend with your phone or other technologies? What activities do you use them for —and why? Do you use the technology when you should be paying attention in class or to other things? And how easily can you go a day — or even a week — without a phone or logging onto a social media or networking site?

Remember, the researchers say: Technology helps when it’s a tool — not when it is an unhealthy addiction.

H.W

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DIRECTIONS: ON A WHITE SHEET OF PAPER conjugate in ENGLISH the verb TO BELIEVE and add a predicate. Repeat the activity using the verb TO SING in negative form and TO PRETEND in the interrogative.

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1. CREE	He believes in God.
2. CREYÓ	
3. ESTÁ CREYENDO	
4. ESTABA CREYENDO	
5. HA CREIDO	
6. HA ESTADO CREYENDO	
7. CREERÍA	
8. HABRÍA CREIDO	
9. PUEDE QUE EL CREA	
10. ESTARÍA CREYENDO	
11. CREERÁ	
12. VA A CREER	
13. IBA A CREER	
14. DEBERÍA CREER	
15. HABÍA CREIDO	

16. NO CANTA	
17. NO CANTÓ	
18. NO ESTÁ CANTANDO	
19. NO ESTABA CANTANDO	
20. NO HA CANTADO	
21. NO HA ESTADO CANTANDO	
22. NO CANTARÍA	
23. NO HABRÍA CANTADO	
24. PUEDE QUE EL NO CANTE	
25. NO ESTARÍA CANTANDO	
26. NO CANTARÁ	
27. NO VA A CANTAR	
28. NO IBA A CANTAR	
29. NO DEBERÍA CANTAR	
30. NO HABÍA CANTADO	

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Read the passage and MAKE 10 questions using “WH” words and WRITE the correct answer.
2. HIGHLIGHT with yellow the sentences in present, with green the sentences in past.
3. Investigate about another strange syndrome and write the information.

ABOUT TREACHER COLLINS SYNDROME

Treacher Collins syndrome, named for Edward Treacher Collins who first described its symptoms, is a rare congenital¹ disorder that impacts facial features. People with Treacher Collins often have missing cheekbones, downward slanting eyes, hearing loss, atypical² or missing ears, and a smaller jaw. This syndrome is also quite rare and is identified in about one out of every 50,000 births. Some cases of Treacher Collins syndrome are very mild, while other cases could be life-threatening. Nevertheless, Treacher Collins syndrome does not negatively affect a person’s cognitive³ ability.

People with more severe cases of Treacher Collins syndrome may require several medical procedures and many surgeries. To begin, many individuals with Treacher Collins syndrome have trouble breathing or eating easily. These problems exist because there isn’t enough space along the throat and jaw to create an adequate⁴ airway. When this happens, a tracheostomy⁵ may be necessary to create this airway. People with Treacher Collins syndrome also often receive cleft palate⁶ surgery around the age of one. Later, many patients also require bone grafts⁷ to help correct for missing cheek or orbital bones.⁸ Shortly after, patients often require ear reconstruction or an external⁹ device to make it easier to hear clearly. Other surgeries are also often required to correct eyelids, noses, or the soft tissue on the face.

Most cases of Treacher Collins syndrome are caused because of mutations¹⁰ in the TCOF1 gene. This specific gene creates proteins, which play an important role in the early development of bones and other tissues in the face. When there is a mutation in the TCOF1 gene, it negatively impacts the production of ribosomal RNA (rRNA).¹¹ This decrease in rRNA results in the destruction of certain cells that are involved in facial bones and tissues.

Sometimes people with Treacher Collins syndrome face other consequences of their condition—social ones. Amie, a physician who has Treacher Collins, writes on treachercollins.org, “Treacher Collins syndrome is a lot more than a pile of statistics and facts. It is about the person below the surface. People tend to give wide berth to the things and people that they perceive as a threat to them – those people who are ‘different’ or who they don’t understand. In some situations, this defense mechanism can be good. In excess, however, it breeds ignorance¹² and heartache and leads society to shun¹³ those that aren’t ‘normal.’ Thus, society does not take the time to see what lies beneath the outer shell of a person and never sees that below the surface these ‘different’ people are just as ‘normal’ as anyone else.”

[5]Jono Lancaster, another person with Treacher Collins, was abandoned by his birth parents when they saw his face. According to an article from the BBC, Jono struggled with depression and was bullied in high school, but today he loves his face. People with Treacher Collins syndrome may not look “normal” and they may even face uncommon difficulties with speech or eating, but they can still live fulfilling and complex lives just like anyone else. Amie writes, “Given the chance to live my life over again without Treacher Collins, I would have to politely decline.”¹⁴ Jono says, “I’m proud of who I am. And Treacher Collins made me who I am today.”

<u>H.W</u> <u>#6</u> <u>5%</u>	<u>Directions:</u> 1. Make 10 questions you would use in an interview to someone you meet for the first time. Find someone (relative or friend) to interview and write their answers. 2. With the information provided in the interview, write the Biography of the person you interviewed. Be ready to present in front of your classmates!	<u>Mar</u> <u>2nd</u> <u>202</u> <u>0</u>
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