



INGLÉS 1° MEDIO

SOLUCIONARIO GUÍA DE APRENDIZAJE REMOTO N°3

I Instrucciones:

1. A continuación se incluyen las respuestas correctas de la guía N°3
2. Revisa el trabajo que has realizado para saber cómo vas en tu proceso de aprendizaje
3. Si tienes dudas puedes escribirme a misslissettecolegioanglomaipu@gmail.com

II. Read the text and put the facts below under the heading that they refer to related to the text you read.

The Inca Empire	Inca Society	The Conquistadors	Machu Picchu
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 12 million people- An army of 4.000 men- Capital city Cuzco Perú- Covered and area of 2,500 miles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Very good at making things- Had no written language- Didn't know about the wheel- Very tolerant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- An army of less than 400 men- Arrived in 1532- Brought many diseases- Brutal conquerors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- A religious place- Close to the Urubamba river in Peru- Discovered in 1911

III. Complete the sentences so that they are true for you. (Personal Opinion depending on each person)

1. The part of the text that most surprised me was..

2. I think the conquistadors were able to defeat the Inca army because...

3. I think the descendants of the Inca are / aren't entitled to compensation because...

4. I think the conquistadors tore down the Inca buildings and build their own because...

5. I think the conquistadors didn't discover Machu Picchu because....

6. I think the best thing about the Inca was....

7. I think the worst thing about the conquistadors was...

8. I would / wouldn't like to go to Machu Picchu because...

IV. Match the definitions with the correct vocabulary item.

1. the state of being: M
2. a group of countries controlled by a single power: G
3. to cover an area: K
4. of a racial group: F
5. cruel and violent: L
6. weapons (i.e. knives, guns etc.): E
7. people who make things with their hands: I
8. clothes or other articles made of cloth: D
9. to allow one group of people to become part of another: J
10. to begin:
11. to steal articles during time of war or disorder: N
12. to destroy: C
13. a position or place: B
14. a religious building: H
15. something that reminds people of a person or event: A

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Memorailb. Sitec. Torn downd. Textilese. Armsf. Ethnicg. Empireh. Templei. Craftsmenj. Assimilatedk. Spannedl. Brutalm. Existencen. Set about looting and plundering |
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VII. Answer the questions about the Maya Civilization.

1. What was the location of the Maya civilization?
The Maya civilization was a Mesoamerican civilization developed by the Maya peoples in an area that encompasses southeastern Mexico, all of Guatemala and Belize, and the western portions of Honduras and El Salvador

2. What famous achievements made the Maya civilization well known?
The Maya civilization is known for the Maya hieroglyphic script, the only known fully developed writing system of the pre-Columbian Americas, as well as for its art, architecture, and mathematical and astronomical systems.

3. What was the time period of the Maya civilization?
The Maya civilization developed from the Archaic period, prior to 2000 BC, to the fall of the last Maya city in 1697.
4. What was the role of the “divine king”?
It was supposed that the “divine king” acted as a mediator between mortals and the supernatural realm

5. How was the Maya politics?
Maya politics was dominated by a closed system of patronage, although the exact political make-up of a kingdom varied from city-state to city-state
6. What materials did Mayas use for their art forms?
the Maya created art using both perishable and non-perishable materials, including wood, jade, obsidian, ceramics, sculpted stone monuments, stucco, and finely painted murals.

7. Were Mayas cities developed strategically in a perfect order?
No, Maya cities tended to expand haphazardly (at random)
8. What were the principal buildings of the Mayan architecture?
The principal architecture of the city consisted of palaces, pyramid-temples, ceremonial ball courts, and structures aligned for astronomical observation

9. How did the Mayas record their history and ritual knowledge?
The Mayas recorded their history and ritual knowledge in screen fold books
10. What was a stela?
Stela was a kind of monuments that consist of tall-sculpted stone shafts.

11. What did the Mayas develop for rituals regarding the time and dates?
The Maya developed a highly complex series of interlocking ritual calendars.
