



Perfil de egreso, 1° B.D.. 2018. Biología.

Unidad 1:

Distintas teorías sobre el origen de la vida.

Moléculas precursoras de la vida. Enzimas.

Membrana. Estructura y funciones.

Células. Origen y tipos.

Unidad 2:

ADN

Núcleo, cromosomas, cariotipo, síndromes.

Ciclo celular.

Mitosis, meiosis.

Cariotipo, haploidía y diploidía.

Unidad 3:

Leyes de Mendel.

Monohibridismo

Dihibridismo.

Herencia humana, herencia ligada al sexo.

Prof. Fernanda Navarrete



HARWOOD SCHOOL

MATEMÁTICA

Prof: Olga Monge

PERFIL DE EGRESO 1ro. BD

1. Lugares Geométricos trazados con regla y compás, resolución de ejercicios. Planteo del algoritmo de resolución.
2. Sistemas de tres ecuaciones con tres incógnitas.
3. Ecuación de segundo grado.
4. Ecuaciones racionales.
5. Representación gráfica de la función racional. Concepto de asíntotas y límites.
6. Representación gráfica de funciones angulares. Puntos de intersección con los ejes de coordenadas.
7. Teorema del seno y del coseno.
8. Concepto de logaritmo en cualquier base. Cálculos de potencias y logaritmo en diferentes bases.
9. Estadística. Tablas de frecuencias por intervalo. Cálculos de probabilidad.



Perfil de egreso
LITERATURE. 1er año BD.

Una vez finalizado el curso, los alumnos deben ser capaces de:

- * Comparar y contrastar diferentes obras y estilos literarios. (P)
- * Planificar, desarrollar y fundamentar redacciones tipo de examen. (P)
- * Identificar características de cada autor y cómo las mismas se reflejan en sus obras. ©
- * Analizar poesía considerando: temas y sub-temas, contexto, estructura, estilo, ritmo y rima, lenguaje figurativo, etc. ©
- * Explicar el propósito de Miller en su obra. ©
- * Establecer conexiones entre las tres áreas de estudio referentes a la materia: Prosa, Poesía y Drama. ©
- * Mostrar espíritu crítico, haber desarrollado la capacidad de análisis, justificando sus opiniones, y haber trabajado con responsabilidad y solidaridad. (A)

Daniela Díez



HISTORY SYLLABUS - 1 BD

The 20th century: International relations since 1919

Part 1: The Inter-War years, 1919-1939

* (First World War: Quick glance)

1. Were the peace treaties of 1919-1923 fair?

- What were the motives and aims of the Big Three at Versailles?
- Why did all the victors not get everything they wanted?
- What was the impact of the peace treaty on Germany up to 1923?
- Could the treaties be justified at the time?
 - The roles of individuals such as Clemenceau, Wilson and Lloyd George in the peacemaking process.
 - The impact of the treaties on the defeated countries
 - Contemporary opinions about the treaties

2. To what extent was the League of Nations a success?

- How successful was the League in the 1920s?
- How far did weaknesses in the League's organization make failure inevitable?
- How far did the Depression make the work of the League more difficult?
- How successful was the League in the 1930s?
 - Strengths and weaknesses in the organization and structure: work of

the League's agencies/humanitarian work.

- The impact of the World Depression on the work of the League after 1929.

- The failures of the League in the 1930s, including Manchuria and Abyssinia

3. Why had international peace collapsed by 1939? (*)

- What were the long-term consequences of the peace treaties of 1919-23?
- What were the consequences of the failure of the League in the 1930s?
- How far was Hitler's foreign policy to blame for the outbreak of war in 1939?
- Was the policy of appeasement justified?
- How important was the Nazi-Soviet pact?
- Why did Britain and France declare war on Germany in September 1939?

- The collapse of international order in the 1930s.

- The increasing militarism in Germany, Italy and Japan.

- Hitler's foreign policy:

- the Saar

- remilitarization of the Rhineland

- involvement in the Spanish Civil War

- Anschluss with Austria

- appeasement

- crisis over Czechoslovakia and Poland

- the outbreak of war

Part 2: The Cold War

10. Who was to blame for the Cold War?

Why did the USA-USSR alliance begin to break down in 1945?

How had the USSR gained control over Eastern Europe by 1948?

How did the USA react to Soviet expansionism?

What were the consequences of the Berlin Blockade?

Who was the more to blame for starting the Cold War: the USA or USSR?

- The origins of the Cold War:
 - the 1945 summit conferences and the breakdown of USA-USSR alliance in 1945-46.
 - Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe in 1948, and American reactions to it.
 - the occupation of Germany and the Berlin Blockade.
 - NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

11. How effectively did the USA contain the spread of Communism?

Case Studies:

- America and events in Korea, 1950-53
- America and events in Cuba, 1959-62
- American involvement in Vietnam.

- Events of the Cold War
- Case studies of:

- American reaction to the Cuban Revolution, including the missile crisis and its aftermath.
- American involvement in Vietnam War, reasons, tactics/strategy, reasons for withdrawal.
- American reactions to North Korea's invasion of South Korea, involvement of the UN, course of the war to 1953.

12. How secure was the USSR's control over Eastern Europe 1948-c.1989?

- Why was there opposition to Soviet control in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968, and how did the USSR react to it?
- How similar were events in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968?
- Why was the Berlin Wall built in 1961?
- What was the significance of "Solidarity" in Poland for the decline of Soviet influence in Eastern Europe?
- How far was Gorbachev personally responsible for the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe?
 - Soviet power in Eastern Europe:
 - resistance to Soviet power in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968)
 - the Berlin Wall
 - "Solidarity" in Poland
 - Gorbachev and the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe.

IGCSE: Depth Studies

13. The USA, 1919-1941 (FORM 3)

(*) 2018 prescribed topic Option B



PERFIL DE EGRESO DE ALUMNOS DE 1^{er}
AÑO DE B.D. DE QUÍMICA

El agua como sustancia. Agua como recurso estratégico. Estructura de la molécula y propiedades en función del enlace. Polaridad. Puentes de hidrógeno. Estructura cristalina del agua sólida.

Cantidad de sustancia: mol. Masa molar. Número de Avogadro. Cálculos estequiométricos.

Soluciones acuosas: el agua como solvente. Clasificación de soluciones. Concentración de soluciones. Unidades: M, g/L, %. Preparación de soluciones: masada directa y dilución.

pH, cálculo, Kw.

Ácidos, bases y sales; nomenclatura.

Entalpía de reacción. Reacciones exotérmicas y endotérmicas. Combustión, tipos.

Hidrocarburos: alcanos, alquenos y alquinos. Estructura, clasificación y propiedades.

Isomería. Isomería de cadena, de posición, de función y geométricos.

Compuestos orgánicos oxigenados: alcoholes, aldehídos, cetonas y ácidos carboxílicos.

Ana López



Perfil de Egreso 1°BD Language Harwood 2018
Prof. Daniel Díez/Megan Youngblood

Vocabulary:

- Personality
- Technology/computers and gadgets
- Jobs/working life/vocational training
- Nutrition/fitness
- Social issues/environment/crime/punishment
- Advertising/marketing
- Performing/radio/tv/film/stage/books/literature/music
- * each of the above including idioms, prepositions, phrasal verbs and word formation

Grammar:

- Present and Past tenses/comparatives
- Future tenses
- Infinitive or -ing forms/intensifiers
- Modals
- Passive voice/causative
- Conditionals
- Reported speech/reporting verbs
- Relative clauses

Writing:

- Letters/emails- formal and informal
- Proposals
- Essays
- Reports
- Reviews

Reading:

- Gapped text
- Multiple choice
- Multiple matching/cross text multiple matching
- Missing sentences

Speaking:

- Asking/answering about yourself
- Making/responding to suggestions/comparing/speculating
- Giving/responding to advice
- Giving/replying to opinions
- Arguing
- Making suggestions/interrupting

Listening:

- Multiple matching
- Multiple choice
- Sentence completion

Exam Strategies for all parts of the CAE exam



PERFIL DE EGRESO

Educación Visual y Plástica 1° B.D. 2018

Profesora Mónica Chaparro

- Utilización del lápiz en bocetos
- Representación del ser humano en contexto
- volumen geométrico (formas cilíndricas, cónicas y esféricas)
- Conceptos de Identidad nacional, latinoamericana y mundial
- Técnica de Entintado
- Técnica de Texturado
- Connotación y denotación
- Representación simbólica
- Medios naturales
- Medios artificiales
- utilización de técnicas mixtas
- Relación entre la imagen y la ciencia
- Microcosmos
- Macrocosmos
- Análisis visual comparativo
- Técnicas de reinterpretación
- Técnica de Collage
- Diseño industrial
- Diseño arquitectónico
- Tecnología en la imagen
- Procesamiento informático de la imagen
- Creación de altocontraste
- Técnica de Stencil
- Composición fotográfica
- Fotografía digital