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Materia: Inglés  
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Curso: 5 Año B  
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### TRABAJO PRÁCTICO 19 REPASO



The Renaissance was a very important time in European history, from about the 14th to the 17th century. The word "Renaissance" means "rebirth" in French. It was a period when people became very interested again in the ideas and art from ancient Greece and Rome.

Before the Renaissance, Europe was in the Middle Ages. Life was often difficult, and many people focused on religion. But during the Renaissance, things started to change. People began to think more about human beings and their abilities. This was called "humanism." Artists like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo created amazing paintings and sculptures. Think of the Mona Lisa or the statue of David! These artists showed the beauty and power of people.

Science also made big steps forward. Nicolaus Copernicus said that the Earth goes around the Sun, not the other way around. This was a revolutionary idea! Explorers like Christopher Columbus sailed to new lands, which changed the world forever.

The Renaissance was also important for literature. Writers like William Shakespeare, who wrote plays like *Romeo and Juliet*, used new ways to tell stories and explore human feelings. The invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg made books much easier to get, so more people could learn and share ideas.

In short, the Renaissance was a time of great change and discovery. It was a rebirth of art, science, and new ways of thinking. It laid the groundwork for the modern world we live in today. It showed that humans could achieve amazing things and explore new ideas.

#### **Activity 1: Cause and Effect - "Why did it happen?"**

Look at the sentences below. One part is a cause (something that happened first). The other part is an effect (what happened because of the cause). Draw a line to connect the cause to its effect.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. People became interested in ancient Greece and Rome again. | A. More people could learn and share ideas.    |
| 2. The printing press was invented.                           | B. The world changed forever.                  |
| 3. Artists like Leonardo da Vinci created new art.            | C. Amazing paintings and sculptures were made. |
| 4. Explorers sailed to new lands.                             | D. The Renaissance began.                      |



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### Activity 2: Opinion

Read the questions below. Choose ONE question and write your answer. Then, explain why you think that, using ideas from the text.

1. Do you think the Renaissance was a *good* time for people? Why or why not?
2. Which invention or discovery from the Renaissance do you think was the *most* important for us today? Explain why.
3. If you could meet one person from the Renaissance (artist, scientist, explorer), who would it be and why? (Think about what they did.)

### Activity 3: Comparing and Contrasting - "How was it different?"

The text talks about the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Complete the sentences below to show how they were different. Use words from the text.

1. In the Middle Ages, people often focused on \_\_\_\_\_.
2. But during the Renaissance, people began to think more about \_\_\_\_\_ and their abilities.
3. Before the Renaissance, life was often difficult, but during the Renaissance, there was a time of great \_\_\_\_\_ and discovery.

### Activity 4: Inference - "Reading Between the Lines"

Read the sentences below. What can you understand from these sentences, even if the text doesn't say it directly? Choose the best answer.

1. Text says: "The invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg made books much easier to get, so more people could learn and share ideas."  
What can we infer?  
a) Before the printing press, books were very cheap.  
b) Before the printing press, fewer people had books.  
c) Johannes Gutenberg was an artist.
1. Text says: "Nicolaus Copernicus said that the Earth goes around the Sun, not the other way around. This was a revolutionary idea!"  
What can we infer?  
a) People already knew the Earth went around the Sun.  
b) This idea changed how people thought about the universe.  
c) Copernicus was an explorer.