

SECTOR
COMMERCIAL AND SERVICES

LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM

CURRICULAR DESIGN BASED ON THE COMPETENCY STANDARDS
EDUCATIONAL MODEL

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SECTOR
COMMERCIAL AND SERVICES

PROGRAM
LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION

ELEVENTH GRADE
CURRICULAR DESIGN BASED ON THE COMPETENCY STANDARDS
EDUCATIONAL MODEL

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CROSS CURRICULAR THEMES IN STUDY PROGRAMS

Social, economic, cultural, scientific, environmental and technological changes in today's world have made it necessary for educational curricula to not only offer knowledge and information, but also to encourage the development of values, attitudes and skills aimed at improving the quality of life of individuals and societies (*Marco de Acción Regional de "Educación para Todos en las Américas"*, Santo Domingo, 2000). Nonetheless, our educational system faces a real challenge as new subject areas or contents linked to emerging issues relevant to our society must be incorporated, and there is a risk of overloading and fragmenting the curriculum.

Cross curricular themes are an alternative to these limitations. They are understood as "an educational approach that benefits from the opportunities generated by the curriculum by incorporating meaningful learning skills into the design, development, assessment and curriculum management so as to integrate and foster improvement in the life of individuals and society as a whole. Cross curricular themes are holistic, axiological, interdisciplinary and contextualized in nature." (*Comisión Nacional Ampliada de Transversalidad* 2002).

Pursuant to the guidelines set out by the *Consejo Superior de Educación* (SE 339-2003), the only transversal theme in the Costa Rican educational system is that of values. Hence, a systematic approach to values in our domestic curriculum aims to promote the learner's socio-emotional and ethical development from the humanistic focus set out in the educational policy and in the *Ley Fundamental de Educación* (Basic Education Act).

The following cross curricular issues have been defined based on the transversal theme of values and the obligations assumed by government under existing legislation: Environmental Culture for Sustainable Development, Integral Sex Education, Health Education and Experience of Human Rights Democracy and Peace.

A series of competencies has been established for every transversal theme for students to develop throughout their educational training. These competencies are construed as: "An integrated combination of knowledge, procedures, attitudes and values enabling learners to successfully and autonomously handle individual and social situations." (*Comisión Nacional Ampliada de Transversalidad*, 2002). Such competencies are expected to guide educational processes and the development of cross curricular themes.

With the competency perspective as a guide, cross-curricular competencies have been defined as follows: "those that span and penetrate all curricular subjects, horizontally and vertically, and require the integrated and coordinated support of all academic disciplines, as well as coordinated pedagogical action" (Beatriz Castellanos, 2002). In this fashion, these competencies appear in annual plans as well as in every other aspect of the educational system.

Following is a summary of each cross-curricular theme with its respective competencies:

Environmental Culture for Sustainable Development

Environmental education is considered to be the ideal instrument for building of an environmental culture of individuals and societies oriented toward sustainable human development. This is a function of the process that helps them understand their interdependence with the environment through critical analysis of and reflection on their immediate reality, whether biophysical, social, economic, political or cultural.

The objective of environmental education is that students take ownership of reality through activities based on values and respect, making them active participants in hence promoting the active involvement in problem identification and resolution at the local level, but with a global vision.

Competencies to be developed

- Applies knowledge acquired through critical and discerning processes of reality to solve problems of different nature (environmental, economic, social, political, and ethical) in a creative manner; adopts attitudes, practices and values that help to achieve sustainable development and a better quality of life.
- Actively and responsibly engages in projects aimed at the preservation, restoration and protection of the environment by identifying major issues and needs, creating and developing alternative solutions to help improve quality of life of the individual as well as that of others, and contributing to sustainable development.
- Engages in harmonious relationships with him/herself, others, and all other living beings through responsible attitudes and skills, and by accepting the need for interdependence with the environment.

Integral Sex Education

According to the " Políticas de Educación Integral de la Expresión de la Sexualidad Humana", (2001), experiencing human sexuality in a mature way is dependent upon an integrated approach to sex education that includes all aspects, such as physical, biological, psychological, socio-cultural, ethical and spiritual . Sexuality cannot be reduced to simply biological reproduction considered in a context devoid of values, ethical and moral principles regarding life, love, family and coexistence.

Sex education starts in early childhood and continues throughout life. At first, it is a right and a duty of parents. Later on, government, in a subsidiary action, is required to strengthen the involvement of families in the education and informing of their children, as expressed in the *Código de la Niñez y la Adolescencia* (Law on Childhood and Adolescence).

The educational system must ensure pedagogical experiences and strategies that respond to the students' potentialities in line with their development stage and the socio-cultural contexts in which they operate.

Competencies to be developed:

- Socializes with men and women alike; is supportive and respects diversity.
- Makes decisions regarding sexuality from a life plan based on critical self-knowledge and socio-cultural, ethical and moral values.
- Faces situations involving harassment, abuse and violence by identifying appropriate internal and external resources.
- Expresses his/her identity in an authentic, responsible and comprehensive manner by encouraging personal development in a context of interaction and permanent expression of feelings, attitudes, thoughts, opinions and rights.
- Promotes thoughtful and constructive processes within his/her family, and dignifies his/her condition of human being so as to identify and propose solutions according to the sociocultural context in which he/she operates.

Health Education

Health education is a fundamental right of children and adolescents. Overall health is closely related to school performance and general quality of life. So, by working on education to achieve health in schools, based on the

needs of the student population at each development stage, we prepare citizens with healthy lifestyles are, as a result, people who build and seek to have quality of life for themselves and for those around them.

Health education should be a social, organized, dynamic and systematic process that motivates and guides individuals to develop, strengthen, modify or replace existing practices with healthier ones, whether it be on an individual, the family, or under collective basis and also taking into account their relationship with the environment.

Therefore, health education in the school context is not limited to the transmission of information, but also seeks to develop knowledge, skills and abilities that contribute to the social production of health, using teaching processes and dynamics that prioritize two-way communication, critical thinking and active student participation.

Competencies to be developed:

- Lifestyle that allows them to critically and thoughtfully maintain and improve their overall health and quality of life, and that of others
- Decisions that enhance their overall health and that of those around them through self-knowledge and understanding of those around them, as well as the environment in which he/she operates.
- Process of critical thinking, chooses the most adequate personal means to deal with situations of risk and identify corresponding elements of protection.
- Use of healthcare, education and community services in a responsible, critical and participative; personal commitment to improvement of these services.

Experience of Human Rights Democracy and Peace

Costa Rica is a consolidated democracy, but it is always in a state of constant review and feedback; as a result, the relevance of human rights is part of our commitment to reinforcing a culture of peace and democracy.

In educational settings, it is appropriate to manage mechanisms that foster the involvement of citizens at family, community, institutional and national levels. To do this, civil society must be informed and trained in regards to the legal framework provided by the country, so that the involvement of citizens is effective and not limited to periodic participation in elections.

A democratic system that helps turn citizenship into an appealing, interesting and civic activity is required, that entails rights and duties alike.

Competencies to be developed

- Practices his/her rights and responsibilities by living in a democratic, ethical, tolerant and peaceful way.
- Accepts his/her own reality, as an individual subject to rights and responsibilities.
- Makes personal, family and social choices that encourage tolerance, justice and gender equality according to the contexts in which he/she operates.
- Takes part in inclusive actions that promote equality in all sociocultural contexts.
- Exercises rights and responsibilities that foster democratic coexistence and a culture of peace.
- Is tolerant, accepts and understands cultural, religious and ethnic differences that encourage democratic coexistence and a culture of peace.
- Values the cultural differences found in different lifestyles.
- Engages in actions, attitudes and behaviors directed to nonviolence in school settings, in the relationship with the parents, the family and the community by solving conflicts in a peaceful way and by expressing affection, tenderness and love.
- Applies strategies for the peaceful resolution of conflicts in different contexts.
- Respects individual, cultural, ethical, social and generational differences.

Methodological Approach to Cross Curricular Themes through Study Programs and Educational Planning

As a process, cross curricular themes are meant to be part of the programmatic work of our national education system, from the current study programs to the educational planning that instructors carry out in the classroom.

Regarding to the study program, some procedures and values might lend themselves to the incorporation of cross curricular themes. However, convergence options are not limited to those mentioned in the programs as instructors can identify other possibilities for the development of cross curricular processes.

In this case, the task is for instructors to identify which of the study programs' objectives represent opportunities to address cross cultural issues and develop competencies based on a thorough reading of the students' prior knowledge, the sociocultural context, and relevant and current social events.

As for educational planning, cross curricular themes should be listed in the "Mediation Activities" and "Values and Attitudes" columns once the identification in the study programs has taken place. In the classroom, the cross curricular process should take into account the characteristics of the student population, as well as characteristics of the immediate environment in order to create more meaningful learning experiences.

In addition to educational planning, cross curricular themes ought to be conceived and specified in the institutional plan, thus, promoting the active, critical and thoughtful involvement of parents and legal guardians, community leaders, community action organizations, instructors, administrative personnel and the whole educational community.

In this sense, schools should make the corresponding decisions to ensure consistency between everyday institutional practice and cross curricular themes, and principles. Ultimately, this poses a major challenge for every school towards the development of humanistic, critical and ecological principles.

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EDUCATION AND DIVERSITY

Educational reforms and the diverse educational needs of our students demand new skills from teachers, and these skills must be acquired through constant and intentional effort. In Costa Rica, we have made great efforts to train teachers, and we have seen significant changes in classroom practices and teaching quality.

Teaching is a profession and an art that requires constant learning. Teachers must be “eternal apprentices”, constantly building new knowledge in order to solve situations and problems. This concept of teacher as learner is one of the guiding principles behind the creating of education and diversity materials, as well as the development of curricular proposals that take diversity into account.

Most teachers have been trained, and continue to be trained, from a very homogenous educational approach that works by transmitting fragmented knowledge to students. These teachers are ;then, further trained in courses or workshops in order to sensitize them to the concept of inclusive education. In other words, training must focus on the professional development of teachers regarding their role and functions as teachers in a modern and technological era.

From this perspective, technical education in the classroom relies on a solid methodology and the organization of teaching and classroom management in order to promote the following competencies: (Mauri, T 2002):

- Full competence of teachers in information resources, social abilities, cognitive and linguistic skills that allows them to adapt to change.
- The formation of ethical values and morals is also key to equal opportunities and social justice.
- Capacity for innovation to improve teaching practices through reflective processes, research and individual action.
- Learning requires consideration of context and the real problems faced by our students. .

Therefore, vocational technical teachers must possess the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to enable them to handle diversity, to work with secondary students from diverse vocational specializations and social or cultural contexts with different capabilities, rhythms and learning styles.

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This program expands the array of training possibilities in professional technical schools and job opportunities for graduating students.

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BACKGROUND

The specialization LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION is part of the educational offer of the *Dirección de Educación Técnica y Capacidades Emprendedoras* (Office of Technical Education and Entrepreneurial Capacities) of the Ministry of Public Education and was created in order to fill a need in the labor market, thereby improving the economic potential of the country.

For many years, the country has been experiencing a series of radical changes in its productive base, provoking the development of new areas of study, and changes in existing areas.

This has affected people who work in supply chain related companies in this country, who have seen increases in activity and in the specialization of these activities.

As a response to this increase in activity and specialization, this Office has decided to look for ways to satisfy this demand in the most efficient and timely fashion possible. To this end, we have developed strategic alliances with the country's employers in order to define the required level of technical quality in the labor force serving our country.

These strategic alliances were key in the detection of the necessity for a new academic specialization that covers themes such as LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION for companies in general, not just those in the areas of customs and/or logistics.

With the help of CINDE, we consulted the job-creating sector in the country in order to delineate the subject areas, units of study, learning outcomes, contents, values and pedagogical strategies that form this program of study.

Equally important was the validation and support given by the *Universidad Técnica Nacional* (UTN), which has supported the creation of the specialization through its work in the area of quality and quality criteria.

We can say; in general terms, that this specialization trains technicians qualified to work in areas such as purchasing, inventory management, and imports / exports, doing so with a sense of customer service, understanding of values and information technologies while improving the effectiveness and productivity of the companies in which they work.

The success of this program is possible only through the wisdom of those who will teach it, who must obtain maximum effort and results from their students for their individual well-being and the collective welfare of the nation.

RATIONALE

This Office has elected to offer the specialization of LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION as the result of input and recommendations from companies. This process of input has resulted in the creation of a new vocational profile, with its corresponding objectives and program contents and curricular structure.

This curricular modification is a result of the constant change in the labor market.

The field of customs management is a dominant topic in the field of human resource training, and its popularity is due to several factors. On one hand, is the relative ease with which the content can be taught, and on the other, is the relative ease with which professionals in this area insert themselves into the labor market. There is a constant need for professionals in LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION to help management of small, medium and large companies make correct business decisions.

The objective of this specialization is to respond to a series of labor requirements in the areas of industrial engineering and customs administration with an emphasis in productive processes and import/export of products that will contribute to the creation of companies able to participate efficiently in a world of complex relations and vertiginous changes.

The design of this program is the result of arguments presented in regional discussions with companies during 2011 and 2012.

Description of program subjects:

Compras: Determinar todo lo relacionado al proceso de compra internacional y los medios de pago para esos efectos utilizados sin dejar de considerar el régimen de zona franca que se desarrolló en el país, más aún después de la implementación de varios Tratados de Libre Comercio.

Imports and Exports: integral development of the import/export process (taking into account the corresponding permit processes), product classification related to tariff schemes, use of software specific to customs processes, (TICA, GEMA, ZAGAF).

Logistics: covers the use of technology to facilitate work in the customs areas, fostering an anti-money laundering culture and the implementation of Supply Chain processes and concept of operations management.

Inventory Management: recognizes the process of planning, scheduling and administration of inventory in a company, creating links with customs processes.

Operations Administration: explains manufacturing plant design and its relation to supply chain concepts and production capacity planning, focusing on productivity.

Operaciones de manufactura: Desarrollar procesos que involucren operaciones de manufactura utilizando la administración del tiempo como elemento clave para lograr dichos procesos más eficientemente.

Manufacturing Operations: develops processes related to manufacturing operations, using time management as a key part of maximizing the efficiency of processes.

English for Communication: delivered with a communicative approach to facilitate the integral education of students, through a process of meaningful and dynamic learning that permits technical vocabulary acquisition and pragmatic capacities in oral and written communication within the context of a modern company. Contents are taken from genuine business and accounting sources.

The program is designed around three core aspects:

- Satisfaction of an urgent labor market need that cannot be covered by students of Customs Operations Management.
- Inclusion of new topics such as: microeconomics, project planning and evaluation, SME's, money laundering, national and international customs regulations, and management of inventory, projects and operations.
- 200 hours of business simulation, encouraging the operationalization of the concepts learned through the classroom content.

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR TEACHERS

This study program reflects an intention to provide added value to the student's life, with a programmatic structure that explains in detail the content to be delivered in every subject and study unit down. This enables the teacher to lead the knowledge building process in the classroom and in the learning environment. Hence, teachers are able to expound on contents other than the ones exposed here but must not replace them in order to secure equal opportunities in all schools.

The learning outcomes included in the program are general enough for teachers to design their own outcomes in accordance with the ones established in the programs. In this way, learning outcomes must reflect behavioral changes that the student is expected to achieve in the short term, on a daily or weekly basis, in knowledge levels, values, attitudes, capabilities and skills.

The learning and teaching strategies established in this program allow the teacher to use his or her creativity and experience toward the achievement of desired learning outcomes. The teaching and learning strategies will serve as starting points for other considerations that the students must be allowed to construct their own learning experiences. Cognitive strategies must be employed to encourage analytical skills such as: comparison, classification, organization, interpretation, application, experimentation, analysis, identification, discussion, synthesis, evaluation, problem solving, among others.

Assessment rubrics are included and indicate the key outcomes that students must achieve in each unit.

The performance criteria refer to evidence that can be explicitly evaluated; these are observable and measurable products expected from the student. The measurement of these criteria allows the teacher to provide personal follow-up with each student during the learning process. The criteria are the competencies that will be assessed with both theoretical and practical instruments at the end of each unit.

At the beginning of the academic period, each unit of study is assigned an estimated time for its delivery. This time is estimated and flexible; the teacher may choose to expand or reduce the number of hours employed, justifying such changes and without detriment to the adequate development of the topics.

Values and attitudes assigned to each unit should be discussed at the beginning of each class day and serve as the basis of learning experiences subsequently developed, such as case studies, projects, etc.

According to the educational model based on competency standards, the goal of the teaching-learning process is to develop abilities and skills, as well as, provoke changes in attitudes and aptitudes of students. To achieve this, the following stages in the teaching-learning process should be considered:¹

- Detect and confirm student learning needs (diagnostic).
- Determine learning outcomes and assessment criteria
- Plan teaching-learning strategies based on student profiles and program contents
- Design and apply corresponding assessment instruments.
- Implement the pedagogical mediation process.
- Evaluate and provide feedback to students (formative and summative assessment).

A learning-teaching strategy is a resource, a means, or an instrument by which the teacher may achieve learning outcomes and apply methodologies. Seen as a resource, the strategy implies a series of elements (material, technical, and human) that allow the articulation of content and promote its acquisition by students.

Seen as a means to an end, the strategy represents the link between what is to be taught by the teacher (content) and what is to be learned by the student (outcome). The strategy allows teachers to measure outcomes. Strategy is a consequence of the application of methodology, so it is of primary importance to define methodologies before strategies. Strategies are, in turn, complementary to each other; thus, the importance of ensuring the congruence of each strategy with the methodology.

¹ Ávila, Gerardo y López, Xinia. Educación basada en normas of competencia. SINETEC. 2000.

The competency standard model redefines basic concepts of education, and these concepts must be redefined in light of this new methodological framework:

Teaching must start with the creation of a learning environment that:

- recognizes previous student knowledge
- is based on cognitive and metacognitive strategies
- promotes resolution of complete and complex tasks.

Learning is based on:

- the gradual construction of knowledge
- the relation of previous knowledge with new information
- organization of knowledge in ways that are significant for the student.

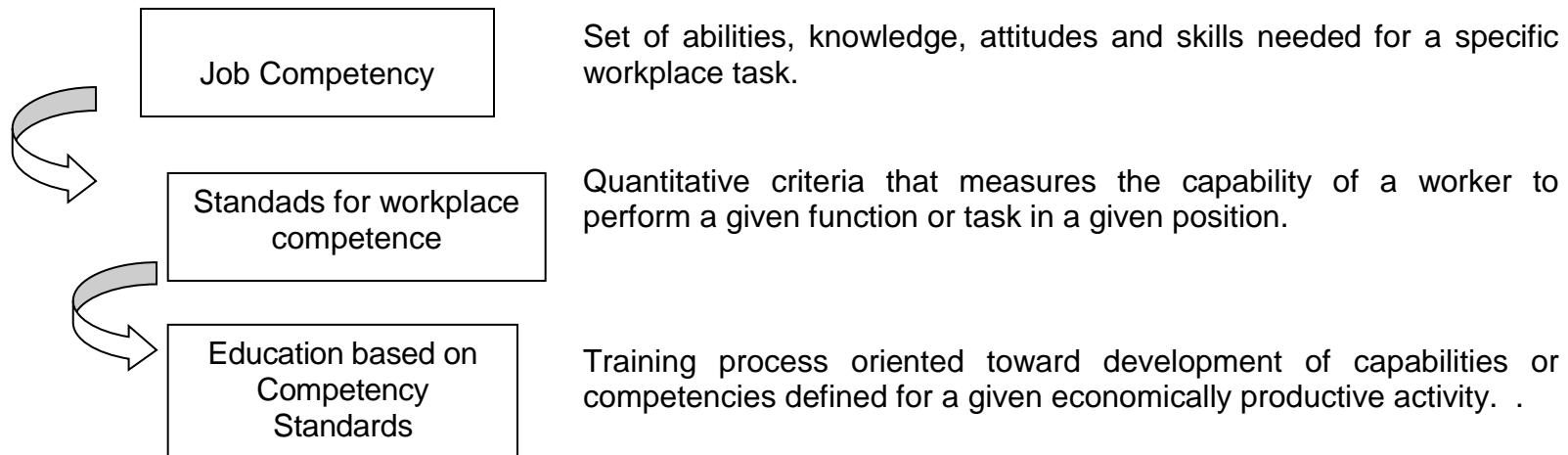
Following are general recommendations for the successful implementation of the specialization:

- The high school that delivers this specialization must have adequate equipment, infrastructure and materials.
- Teachers assigned to this specialization must be trained and interested in further training, to ensure performance.
- In order to correctly develop each study unit, the teacher should use both inductive and deductive processes, with didactic techniques and interesting activities such as informal discussion, individual and group work, and planned research, so that the student learns to appreciate the value of established objectives.

- Motivate students to subscribe to magazines, bulletins, etc.; guide students towards an effective supplementary bibliography.
- Internships are fundamental elements in the eleventh and twelfth grades for the completion of the teaching - learning process, and as such should be planned in accordance with program contents and when the teacher deems necessary to foster links with the labor market and local companies.
- Field trips and didactic visits are necessary for tenth grade students, according to scheduled learning outcomes and teacher plans.
- The teacher must always promote efficient use of laboratory and other tools; as well as, correct work habit in the lab, workshop and classroom.
- Technical bibliography based on each subject area, at each grade level.
- The teacher must always promote the use of problem solving tools, in order to educate creative and critical students, young people that are able to offer their own solutions and alternatives.
- Time must be balanced between theory and practice, according to relevant learning outcomes.
- Adequate workshops or labs for the specialization.
- A computer lab with software and hardware suited to current conditions in the labor market.
- Use of manuals, catalogues, and technical English bibliographic material, as a source of information, Interpretation and translation.
- It is imperative to use the latest technology, such as audiovisual equipment, services and Internet material.
- This specialization is intended to stimulate creativity through the implementation of specific projects related to program contents.
- The teacher must ensure that equipment and tools receive proper maintenance, in coordination with the appropriate authorities.

CONCEPT OF EDUCATION BASED ON COMPETENCY STANDARDS

Competency-standards based education promotes the integral and harmonic development of the individual and trains the student in each of the competencies required in a given productive activity. In this manner, student needs are met on one end of the process, and the needs of the productive sectors are met on the other.



A competency refers to the capacity to carry out an activity that requires cognitive, motor and social-affective skills; these skills can be classified as personal, social or professional.

From the perspective of competency standards based education, workplace training must prepare the individual to perform in optimum fashion and permit the transfer of competencies to different contexts and situations.

Comparison between Technical Traditional Educations And Competency Based Education¹

Traditional Technical Education	Education based on Competency Standards
Traditional learning model oriented toward the needs of highly specialized productive processes	Easily adaptable to varying forms of production, including those using traditional model.
Highly academic program contents. Linked with needs of productive sector, it is not systematic or structured	The productive sector defines expected results from training, which are defined as standards of work competence.
Inflexible programs and courses	Programs and courses based on standards, permitting gradual progress of students as they move to higher levels of competence.

Source: Morfín, Antonio. *La nueva modalidad educativa: Educación basada por normas de competencia.*

ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

In the context of education in general, and specifically competency standards based education, assessment is a continuous and permanent process, an integral part of teaching-learning. As such, the following aspects should be considered:²

Performance assessment is a process in which evidence is compiled and criteria applied to student progress toward achievement of performance criteria previously established for a given standard or workplace competency. Performance assessment allows for the determination of completion of the standard or competency.

In the context of competency standards based education, assessment is a function of learning outcomes, and as such the assessment of a competency focuses on performance. Finally, teachers must gather all available evidence to determine if the student has achieved the learning objectives.

From this perspective, we can conclude that assessment is essentially the central factor of competency standards based education, in which weakness and strengths of the student are identified, as are the weaknesses and strengths of the teaching process itself, including strategies, materials, resources, contextualization, etc.

A competency is not observable in and of itself; therefore, it must be inferred from performance. As such, it is crucial to define the type of performance that will generate the evidence required to assess performance. The process of assessment involves observation followed by gathering and Interpretation of evidence that is subsequently contrasted with performance criteria of the corresponding workplace competency technical standard. This process allows the teacher to infer if the student has achieved competence.

Therefore, assessment based on competence standards is carried out in relation to the performance criteria established by the standards, which in turn, define the quantity and quality of evidence required to assess the performance of a student. The assessment process consists of the following activities:

² Ávila, Gerardo y López, Xinia. Education basada en normas of competencia. SINETEC. 2000.

Define the requirements or objectives of evaluation:

- Gather evidence
- Compare evidence with requirements
- Make judgment based on this comparison.

This fosters a process of ongoing learning that requires a new model of development and evaluation. We are not interested in proving how much the student has learned (knowing), but rather the performance that the student achieves with what he or she has learned (knowing and doing).

Methodologies recommended for using in education based on standards of competence are the following:

- Observation of performance
- Simulations
- Execution of projects
- Written and oral assessments
- Practical assessments.

As further support of the assessment process, the teacher should use the evidence gathering technique known as "Evidence Portfolio".

In the context of competence standards based educations, this assessment instrument is a folder in which evidence is collected in terms of knowledge, performance and product as this evidence is generated during the learning process. This portfolio allows the student to self-evaluate, and monitoring his or her own progress toward the acquisition of desired competencies.

This technique allows the teacher to gather evidence and compare it with requirements as a function of objectives, and form judgments based on this comparison.

It is the student's responsibility to create and maintain the portfolio, under the teachers' supervision; guidelines for the portfolio are found in Attachment 1 of this document.

TEACHER PLANNING

1. ANNUAL PLAN FOR SUBJECT- AREA:

Schedule of months and weeks of academic year, broken down into subject areas with corresponding learning outcomes. The following must be considered for the preparation of the annual plan:

- Indicate values and attitudes that will be developed during the plan period.
- Indicate hours that will be assigned to each unit within the subject, and the logical sequence of the units.
- Create the list of materials and/or equipment that the institution must supply for the scheduled activities and deliver this list to school authorities at the beginning of academic year.

Annual Plan Template

Technical High School: _____.

Program:	Subject Area:	Level:
Teacher:		Grade:
Values and attitudes:		

Study Blocks and Learning Outcomes	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Hours
Materials and Equipment needed:												

2. PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICE PLAN FOR THE EDUCATIONAL SUBJECT AREA:

This plan must be completed for each unit. It is a daily tool and must be delivered to school authorities to ensure that the course follows the annual plan.

Pedagogical Practice Plan

High School:			
Sector: Commercial and Services/Industrial	Program:		
Subject Area:	Grade:	Level:	
Study Block:	Time:		
Purpose:			

Learning Outcomes	Contents	Teaching-Learning Strategies	Values and attitudes	Performance Criteria	Time

The learning outcomes must be planned according to the annual plan, and must reflect horizontal concordance with the contents, teaching-learning strategies, and performance criteria.

Teaching strategies must be included, specifying methodologies and techniques to be used, as well as practices to be carried out in line with learning strategies (broken down by student).

In addition to values and attitudes (minimum one per unit), actions that will be taken to strengthen these should be indicated in the teaching-learning strategies column.

Performance criteria will be established based on sufficient evidence defined in the study program.

TECHNICAL PROFESSIONAL PROFILE IN LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The Technician in Logistics Administration and Distribution:

- Interprets technical information related to the specialization.
- Clearly transmits technical instructions, using standardized graphical communication.
- Demonstrates abilities and skills in the tasks related to the Study Program.
- Directs production processes, complying with instructions from technical superiors.
- Proposes solutions to production process problems.
- Elaborates and evaluate specialization projects.
- Demonstrates quality in your work.
- Uses the computer as a tool for specialization tasks.
- Applies standards of occupational health.
- Applies acquired knowledge in specialization tasks.
- Demonstrates professional ethics in specialization tasks.
- Organizes the workshop following technical standards of the specialization.
- Protects the environment, eliminating pollution sources within customs processes.
- Rationally, uses the materials, equipment, machinery and tools needed in the specialization.
- Uses appropriate technology in the Study Program to contribute to competitiveness, quality and development of the commercial and service sectors.

TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

PROGRAM IN LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION

- Recognizes the evolution of commerce in Costa Rica.
- Carries out research to strengthen the development, production and availability of services.
- Carries out purchases and select the ideal supplier.
- Carries out international payment transactions.
- Uses various distinct customs systems.
- Defines basic concepts related to measurements, imports and exports.
- Generically, classifies products, following current tariff regulations.
- Uses necessary and valid procedures to carry out import and export transactions.
- Uses current applications software.
- Resolves product valuation situations, following current customs regulations.
- Uses application software tools in his or her work.
- Develops an anti-money laundering culture.
- Uses operations administration and project management as management decision making.
- Identifies business strategies in global contexts.
- Designs statistical charts and graphs and interpret information for decision making purposes
- Carries out business forecasts for decision making purposes.
- Recognizes the implications of quality for a company.
- Applies project management techniques.
- Uses the correct procedures for adequate inventory planning.
- Carries out short term planning.
- Coordinates statistical control in business processes.
- Plans production capacity in companies.
- Designs work in a manufacturing plant.
- Carries out measurements of plant work.

- Recognizes the principles of business administration.
- Applies techniques of occupational health in the development of his/her profession.
- Uses operational productivity techniques within the company.
- Develops strategies for physical plant distribution.
- Correctly, classifies products for customs purposes.
- Distinguishes among the types of transportation and insurance.
- Creates his/her own physical and virtual company.
- Designs goods and services that are subsequently stored correctly in warehouses.
- Efficiently, manages warehouses in any type of company.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM

- Contribute to the implementation of tasks related to the specialization, following professional standards and oriented toward efficacy, quality and competitive capacity.
- Efficiently contribute to the economic and social development of the country through correct decision-making in the public or private work place, in the context of global business.
- Strengthen social harmony through the promotion of the highest human values.
- Contribute to better performance using technologies such as computers, adding machines, calculators, and the Internet.
- Promote adequate techniques in business administration, taking into account current law.
- Facilitate the use of basic computer tools, such as word processors, electronic spreadsheets, graphic presentations, and customs applications.
- Contribute personal, economic and social development, respecting standards of occupational health and environmental regulations that ensure the sustainability of the planet.
- Foster respect about ethical standards to facilitate the active participation of the graduated technician in the workforce, as a professional in LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION, with the training necessary to contribute to social harmony.
- Carry out processes according to scheduled times, using the tools of time management.
- Implement Operations Administration processes in public and private companies.

**CURRICULAR STRUCTURE
LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM**

SUBJECT-AREA	HOURS PER LEVEL		
	X	XI	XII
Compras	8	-	-
Imports and Exports	8	-	4
Logistics	4	8	8
Inventory Management	-	8	-
Operaciones de Manufactura	-	4	-
Manufacturing Operations	-	-	8
English for Communication	4	4	4
TOTAL	24	24	24

NOTE: Technical-area classes last 60 minutes.

LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION CURRICULAR FRAMEWORK

UNIDADES DE ESTUDIO POR NIVEL						
SUB-ÁREA	Décimo	horas	Undécimo	horas	Duodécimo	horas
Compras 8 horas por semana	Comercio en Costa Rica. Investigación y Desarrollo. Compras y proveedores. Medio de Pago Internacional. Regímenes Aduaneros.	24 56 128 56 <hr/> Total				

STUDY BLOCK PER LEVEL						
SUBJECT AREA	Tenth	hours	Eleventh	hours	Twelfth	hours
Import and Export 8 hours per week	"Merceología" (The Study of Products and Merchandise) Customs Classification. Import / Export Processes in CR. Application Software. Product Valuation. Total	24 120 72 48 56 <hr/> 320			Customs Classification. International Transportation and Insurance. Total	60 40 <hr/> 100
Logistics 4 hours per week	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT's). Prevention of Money Laundering. Total	128 32 <hr/> 160	Operations Administration. Project Management. Operation Strategies. Descriptive Statistics Forecasting. Total	80 96 32 40 72 <hr/> 320	Occupational Health. Operations and Productivity. Plant Strategies. Total	48 48 <hr/> 104 <hr/> 200

STUDY BLOCK PER LEVEL						
SUBJECT AREA	Tenth	hours	Eleventh	hours	Twelfth	hours
Inventory Management 8 hours per week			Economics. Inventory Management. Inventory Planning. Short-term Scheduling. Statistical Control.	40 72 72 72 Total <hr/> 64 <hr/> 320		
Operaciones de Manufactura 4 horas por semana			Gestión Empresarial (CODE) Planeación de la capacidad. Diseño del trabajo. Mediciones de trabajo	80 32 24 24 Total <hr/> 160		

STUDY BLOCK PER LEVEL						
SUBJECT AREA	Tenth	hours	Eleventh	hours	Twelfth	hours
Manufacturing Operations 8 hours per week					Business Skills Educational Unit. Design of Goods and Services. Warehouse Management.	80 56 64 Total 200

ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
 CURRICULAR FRAMEWORK

SUBJECT-AREA	UNITS IN EACH LEVEL					
	TENTH	HOURS	ELEVENTH	HOURS	TWELFTH	HOURS
English for Communication 4 hours per week	Building personal interaction at the company. Daily life activities. Working conditions and success at work. Describing a company, equipment and tools. Talking about plans, personal and educational goals. Communicating effectively and giving presentations. Achieving Economic Success.	20 20 20 20 20 20 Total	Safe work. Introductions in business activities. Complaints and solving problems. Regulations, rules and advice. Following instructions from manuals and catalogues. Making telephone arrangements. Entertaining.	20 20 20 20 40 20 Total	Day to day. Customer service. Stand up for Excellence. Travel. Astounding Future Career.	20 20 20 20 Total 100

CURRICULAR MAP LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION TENTH GRADE

SUB - AREA	UNIDAD DE ESTUDIO	RESULTADO DE APRENDIZAJE
Compras (en español) 8 horas por semana (320 horas)	Comercio en Costa Rica. (24 horas)	Explicar la evolución del comercio en Costa Rica. Explicar la importancia de los tratados de libre comercio y acuerdos para el desarrollo económico comercial de Costa Rica.
	Investigación y Desarrollo. (56 horas)	Demostrar la importancia de un programa de desarrollo de nuevos proveedores en las empresas. Ejemplificar el proceso de investigación y desarrollo de una empresa.
	Compras y proveedores. (128 horas)	Reconocer aspectos globales de la cadena de suministros. Determinar las estrategias de la cadena de suministros. Administrar la cadena de suministros, según la Administración de Operaciones. Explicar cómo seleccionar al mejor vendedor de una lista propuesta. Elaborar el presupuesto de materiales, con el fin de tomar decisiones sobre requerimientos de compra. Elaborar un cartel de licitación, según la Ley de Contratación Administrativa vigente.

SUB - AREA	UNIDAD DE ESTUDIO	RESULTADO DE APRENDIZAJE
Compras.	Medios de pago internacional. (56 horas) Regímenes Aduaneros (56 horas)	<input type="checkbox"/> Utilizar los medios de pago internacional, empleados en el comercio exterior. <input type="checkbox"/> Resolver situaciones relativas a los regímenes aduaneros, según la normativa vigente.
Imports and Exports. 8 hours per week (320 hours)	Merceología (The Study of Products and Merchandise) (24 hours) Classification Customs. (120 hours) Import and Export Processes in Costa Rica. (72 hours)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recognize basic concepts of import and export. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the Harmonized System. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the use of pre-classification customs. <input type="checkbox"/> Classify products using the six digit. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain import / export procedures. <input type="checkbox"/> Use customs procedures manuals according to current law. <input type="checkbox"/> Calculate various types of customs tariffs according to current regulations.

SUBJECT- AREA
Imports and Exports.

STUDY BLOCK

**Import and Export
Processes in Costa
Rica.**

LEARNING OUTCOME

Elaborate customs declarations, according to current customs legislation.

Recognize articles from the *Ley General de Aduanas* (General Customs Law) and its current regulations.

Resolve situations related to local transactions, according to current customs regulations.

Logistics.
4 hours per week
(160 hours)

Application Software.
(48 hours)

Use specific software for various customs transactions.

Product Valuation.
(56 hours)

Apply product valuation rules according to current customs legislation.

**Information and
Communication
Technologies (ICTs).**

(128 hours)

Apply basic word processing functions in the creation of commercial documents.

Apply spread sheet tools to create documents.

Elaborate presentations and organizational charts using the adequate tools.

Apply publishing program tools in the elaboration of informative materials

SUBJECT- AREA	STUDY BLOCK	LEARNING OUTCOME
Logistics.	Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).	<p>Select Access tools for database management.</p> <p>Use Internet-related applications to search for and access information.</p> <p>Identify computer virus problems and how to prevent them.</p> <p>Apply e-commerce concepts to customs transactions.</p>
	Prevention of money laundering (32 hours).	<p>Recognize the importance of the role of central government in the prevention of money laundering.</p> <p>Apply Law 8204 in the resolution of money laundering situations.</p>

ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION TENTH LEVEL

SUBJECT- AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for Communication. 160 Hours	Building personal interaction at the company. 20 hours	<p>Cognitive Target: 1</p> <p>Exchanging information about: Personal interaction at the company, ways of interacting, meeting people, ethics, personal skills, cultural aspects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding simple familiar phrases and short statements. • Asking and responding to questions in clearly defined situations. • Reading personal information forms. • Reading a personal letter. • Writing about occupations and writing names and address on an envelope.
	Daily life activities. 20 hours	<p>Cognitive Target: 2</p> <p>Interprets and communicates information about: daily activities at home, school and job. Daily routines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making appointments for personal business. • Describing personal schedules. • Talking about daily routines at home, at school and at work. • Predicting the content of a story from the title. • Writing about daily routines.

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
TENTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT- AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for Communication.	Working conditions and success at work. 20 hours	Cognitive Target: 3 Interprets and communicates information about: someone's job, working tasks, job positions, and responsibilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking and answering questions about job positions and responding to job interview questions. • Describing someone's job and uncompleted work tasks. • Reading and interpreting a job application and reading magazine article. • Writing a paragraph describing a job I would like to have. • Filling out a job application.
	Describing company furniture, equipment and tools. 20 hours	Cognitive Target: 4 Interprets and communicates information about: company furniture, equipment and tools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking for and giving information on companies and products, furniture. • Communicating messages with little or no difficulty about equipment and tools. • Reading and interpreting companies' descriptions. • Writing lists of equipment and tools from different companies.

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
TENTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT- AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for Communication.	<p>Talking about plans, personal and educational goals. 20 hours</p>	<p>Cognitive Target: 5 Exchanging information about: leisure activities, holidays and special occasions. Planning educational and personal goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about holiday celebrations, and leisure activities. • Describing the steps needed to fill out different types of forms for applying to college. • Reading news and articles about people's plans. • Describing possible weekend activities.
	<p>Communicating effectively and giving presentations. 20 hours</p>	<p>Cognitive Target: 6 Interprets and communicates information about: daily activities at home, school and job. Daily routines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solving problems by phone and making telephone arrangements. • Describing what makes a good communicator. • Evaluating the effects of stress factors and gets advice on presenting. • Describing the facts that affect the success of a presentation.

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
TENTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for Communication.	Achieving economic success. 40 hours	<p>Cognitive Target: 7</p> <p>Using appropriate language for comparing goods, discussing advertisements, describing products and your preferences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing about advertisements from different means of communication. Comparing goods and services and explaining the reasons why I like a product. Describing product characteristics by contrasting and comparing different goods or services. Expanding reading skills by reading job ads from newspapers or magazines and reading formal letters of complaint. Writing a formal letter of complaint, completing a product comparison chart and writing an advertisement.

CURRICULUM MAP LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION ELEVENTH GRADE

SUBJECT- AREA

Logistics.
8 hours per weeks
(320 hours)

STUDY BLOCK

**Operations
Administration.
(80 hours)**

LEARNING OUTCOME

Explain the functions of administrative process as a key element of the modern organization.

Explain Total Quality within the framework of Operations Administration.

Develop tools needed to generate business ideas.

Recognize the importance of the inspection function in modern administration.

Apply standards of professional etiquette and protocol, according to international standards.

Evaluate professional ethics in customs-related work.

Project Management (96 hours)

Explain the stages of a business project.

Recognize project management techniques.

Carry out the scheduling of an administrative project.

SUBJECT- AREA	STUDY BLOCK	LEARNING OUTCOME
Logistics.	Project Management. (96 hours)	<p>Determine activity times in the management of a project.</p> <p>Use MS Project as a tool for business project management.</p>
	Operations Strategy in a Global Setting. (32 hours)	<p>Use operations strategies in a global setting.</p>
	Descriptive Statistics (40 hours)	<p>Determine role of statistics in the financial arena.</p> <p>Explain the stages of statistical research.</p> <p>Create frequency distributions with graphics.</p> <p>Calculate measures of central tendency for grouped and non-grouped data.</p> <p>Elaborate statistical charts and graphs to present data from your professional field.</p>
	Forecasting. (72 hours)	<p>Recognize the strategic importance of business forecasting.</p> <p>Develop various approaches to business forecasting.</p>

SUBJECT- AREA	STUDY BLOCK	LEARNING OUTCOME
Inventory Management. 8 hours per week (320 hours)	Economics. (40 hours)	<p>Explain important aspects of micro economics.</p> <p>Distinguish relative aspects of supply and demand.</p> <p>Recognize concepts related to quality in business administration.</p>
	Inventory Management. (72 hours)	<p>Explain the functions of inventory management.</p> <p>Develop inventory models, according to Inventory Management principles.</p> <p>Explain fixed period systems, according to Inventory Management principles.</p>
	Inventory Planning. (72 hours)	<p>Explain aggregate planning.</p> <p>Plan materials requirements, taking inventory into account.</p> <p>Master the concepts of materials requirement planning (MRP).</p>
	Short-term Scheduling. (72 hours)	<p>Comment on general aspects of short term scheduling.</p> <p>Design Gantt chart for resource scheduling and time assignments.</p>

SUBJECT- AREA	STUDY BLOCK	LEARNING OUTCOME
Inventory Management.	Short-term Scheduling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Apply the allocation method for short-term scheduling. □ Apply task sequencing in work centers. □ Explain distinct types of short-term schedules.
	Statistical Process Control. (64 hours)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Implement statistical control of a productive process.
Operaciones de manufactura. (en español) 4 horas por semana (160 horas)	Gestión Empresarial. (CODE) 80 horas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Aplicar principios de autogestión y toma de decisiones en situaciones empresariales sencillas. □ Diseñar metas empresariales utilizando pautas específicas y asumiendo riesgos. □ Desarrollar competencias para tener una capacidad empresarial. □ Explicar cómo las personas toman la decisión de crear u operar su propia empresa. □ Seleccionar oportunidades de negocios utilizando distintas técnicas. □ Utilizar los procedimientos necesarios para organizar una empresa. □ Operar una empresa desde el punto de vista contable. □ Diseñar planes para iniciar una empresa. □ Implementar un plan de negocios exitoso.

SUB - AREA	UNIDAD DE ESTUDIO	RESULTADO DE APRENDIZAJE
Operaciones de manufactura.	Planeación de la capacidad. (32 horas)	<p>Determinar la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva.</p> <p>Explicar cómo se planea la capacidad de planta.</p> <p>Realizar un análisis de punto de equilibrio, interpretando sus resultados.</p> <p>Calcular el valor presente neto de una inversión.</p>
	Diseño de Trabajo. (24 horas)	<p>Establecer la estrategia de recurso humano para la ventaja competitiva.</p> <p>Explicar en qué consiste el diseño del trabajo de planta.</p> <p>Ilustrar los lugares de trabajo visuales dentro de la planta.</p>
	Medición del trabajo. (24 horas)	<p>Calcular los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.</p>

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
ELEVENTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for communication. 160 Hours	Safe Work. 20 hours	Cognitive Target: 1 Exchanging information about: safe and unsafe driving, accidents and job benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving reasons for being late at work, school or meeting. • Identifying different signs and prevention procedures. • Describing consequences of accidents as well as accident prevention procedures at work. • Identifying special clothes and equipment used at work. • Scanning for specific information related to safety at work. • Reading stories about workplace accidents and prevention measures. • Describing the advantages of working in a company.

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
ELEVENTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for Communication.	Regulations, Rules and Advice. 20 hours	Cognitive Target: 3 Interprets and communicates information about: workplace rules and following them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing situations when foreign business people make “cultural mistakes.” Talking to a Manager about not following rules. Comparing company regulations and giving advice. Learning about dress code in a given country, and putting it into practice at school or work. Writing employee dress-code rules to be applied in a company.

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
ELEVENTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for Communication	Complaints and Problem Solving 20 hours	<p>Cognitive Target: 4 Exchanging information about: making complaints, apologizing and solving problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning how to deal with a complaint by voice mail and automated telephone information. • Apologizing when required. • Solving problems at the office. • Dealing with problems, client complaints and giving apologies. • Understanding how to use items in a first-aid kit. • Writing about solutions to a problem at work or school.

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
ELEVENTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for Communication	Following Instructions from Manuals and Catalogues 40 hours	<p>Cognitive Target: 5 Interprets and communicates information about: technical vocabulary related to manuals and catalogues instructions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding or using appropriate language for informational purposes. • Comparing equipment used in a job taken from different catalogues. • Identifying different equipment and components in catalogues used in a specific field of study. • Interpreting written instructions from a technical manual in a specific field of study.

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
ELEVENTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for Communication	Making Telephone Arrangements 20 hours	<p>Cognitive Target: 6 Exchanging information about: telephone calls and arrangements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanging information in telephone conversations. • Fluently expressing messages. • Making an appointment by telephone. • Comparing the ways people communicate in different cultures, such as expressions or gestures that people from other cultures might not understand. • Writing a paragraph about how culture affects business life.

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
ELEVENTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for Communication	Entertainment 20 hours	<p>Cognitive Target: 7 Demonstrate ability to work cooperatively with others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entertaining guests and promoting leisure activities. • Listening to information about TV schedule. • Discussing corporate entertaining. • Reading a journal about a trip. • Organizing a conference at another country including a variety of aspects.

CURRICULUM MAP LOGISTICS ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION TWELFTH GRADE

SUBJECT- AREA	STUDY BLOCK	LEARNING OUTCOME
Imports and Exports 4 hours per week (100 hours)	Customs Classification (60 hours) International Transportation and Insurance (40 hours)	<input type="checkbox"/> Classify goods according to the six-digit customs classification. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain generalities of international transportation and insurance. <input type="checkbox"/> Distinguish different types of vessels, the services they offer and the goods they carry. <input type="checkbox"/> Plan materials handling and packaging according to international standards. <input type="checkbox"/> Organize routes for efficient transportation of goods using cardinal compass points. <input type="checkbox"/> Calculate ocean freight charges and customs fees, according to current legislation.

SUBJECT- AREA	STUDY BLOCK	LEARNING OUTCOME
Logistics 8 hours per week (200 hours)	Occupational health (48 hours)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply standards of safety and hygiene for protection of the environment and public health. Determine the importance of demarcation of danger zones and access ways. Distinguish the types of agent and substances to which workers are exposed at workplace. Apply rules and regulations related to occupational health.
	Operations and Productivity (48 hours)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define administration of operations. Explain operations in the service sector. Recognize new tendencies in administration of operations. Calculates measurements of productivity operations.

SUBJECT- AREA	STUDY BLOCK	LEARNING OUTCOME
Logistics	Plant Strategies (104 hours)	<p>Design strategies based on process approaches.</p> <p>Explain Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM).</p> <p>Develop plant localization strategies.</p> <p>Design strategies for physical distribution of manufacturing plants.</p> <p>Determine work times in a manufacturing plant.</p>
Manufacturing Operations 8 hours per week (200 hours)	Business Skill Educational Unit (80 hours) Design of Goods and Services (56 hours)	<p>Identify elements of the practice company.</p> <p>Elaborate products at different levels of the practice company.</p> <p>Select designed goods and services adequately.</p> <p>Manufacture newly designed products.</p> <p>Define a product from the design perspective.</p> <p>Identify documents needed for the production and design of services.</p>

**Manufacturing
Operations.**

**Warehouse
Management.
(64 hours)**

Analyze basic tools and procedures used for warehouse management and administration.

Explain theoretical fundamentals of inventory management and its importance in the context of business administration

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
TWELFTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
<p>English for Communication.</p> <p>100 Hours</p>	<p>Daily Work.</p> <p>20 hours</p>	<p>Cognitive Target: 1</p> <p>Exchanging information about: day to day work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking and giving information about working routines. • Describing times and conditions of my job and daily routines. • Expressing likes and dislikes in my daily life. • Reading an advertisement about a new product. • Writing a plan to improve safety in your home.

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
TWELFTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for Communication.	Customer Service 20 hours	Cognitive Target: 2 Interprets and communicates information about: customer service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding specifications about the elements of effective telephone communications. • Applying techniques to improve effectiveness as a listener. • Defining the importance of proper telephone techniques in providing excellent service to customers • Understanding details from texts, passages and others. • Stating the importance of attitude and creativity in providing high quality customer service.

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
TWELFTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for Communication.	Stand up for Excellence. 20 hours	<p>Cognitive Target: 3</p> <p>Exchanging information about: The ability to work cooperatively with others as a member of a team.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening to a conversation between an employer and an employee and between coworkers. • Expressing encouragement when talking about programs and courses. • Reading about and discussing job skills. • Organizing information regarding options between job benefits and personal qualities

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
TWELFTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for Communication.	Travel. 20 hours	Cognitive Target: 4 Interprets and communicates information about travelling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening to statements about a map in order to get to a specific place. • Explaining leisure and entertainment possibilities to a visitor. • Discussing weather concerns when travelling. • Reading maps from other countries to find out about cities and places. • Reading about environmental issues in a foreign country. • Revising a business plan to propose to an international company. • Developing writing skills, making, accepting or declining an offer.

**CURRICULAR MAP
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
TWELFTH LEVEL**

SUBJECT AREA	UNITS	TARGET	LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENT
English for Communication.	Astounding Future Career. 20 hours	Cognitive Target: 5 Interprets and communicates information about: applying or transferring skills learned in one job situation to another.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening to a discussion between two managers. • Discussing community problems and solutions by interviewing classmates. • Talking about life in a city and contrasting it with life in the country. • Comparing and contrasting the lives and goals of people regarding working conditions. • Developing consciousness about skills, achievements and awards. • Organizing ideas to design a plan for a life change.

PROGRAM CONTENT ELEVENTH GRADE

LOGISTICS



DISTRIBUTION OF STUDY BLOCKS
Logistics

Study Blocks	Name	Time in Hours	Weeks per Study Block
I	Operations Management.	80	10
II	Project Management.	96	12
III	Operational Strategies.	32	4
IV	Descriptive Statistics	40	5
V	Business Forecasting.	72	9
	TOTAL	320	40

LOGISTICS

DESCRIPTION

The **Logistics** subject, at 8 hours per week, consists of four study blocks:

Operations Management: this study unit will help the student acquire knowledge in the area of Business Operations Management.

Project Management: strengthens the student's ability to plan, develop and evaluate a business project.

Operational Strategies: the content of this unit guides students through the global strategies used by today's companies.

Descriptive Statistics: students will gather information from various sources and elaborate interpretive tables and graphs in order to support decision making.

Business Forecasting: permits students to carry out the type of business forecast needed for decision making.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- Use Operations Management and project management as tools for decision making by management.
- Identify global business strategies.
- Design statistical charts and graphs and interpret the information for decision making.
- Carry out business forecasting in support of decision making.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TECHNICAL STANDARD

GENERAL DATA

Title: Operations Management.
Purpose: Explain Operations Management.
Competency Level: Basic.

UNITS OF JOB COMPETENCY THAT COMPRIZE THE STANDARDS

Title	Classification
• Accurately, explains business planning.	Specific
• Correctly, discovers the organizational nature of a company.	Specific
• Clearly, explains how to lead a company.	Specific
• Gives ample details about basic control functions that a company should have.	Specific
• Correctly, defines the following: quality management, continuous improvement, delegation, quality circles, benchmarking, JIT and taguchi.	Specific
• Correctly, elaborates on the techniques used to delegate authority and the procedure used to carry out benchmarking.	Specific
• Clearly, explains JIT and taguchi.	Specific
• Correctly recognizes the concept, importance, characteristics and use of TQM.	Specific
• Makes competent use of tools to generate ideas.	Specific
• Competently, explains the inspection function in modern management.	Specific
• Clearly, recognizes the importance of TQM in the service industry.	Specific
• Clearly, recognizes the concepts, importance and characteristics of standards of etiquette and protocol.	Specific

Title	Classification
• Effectively, applies the rules of etiquette and protocol in an event.	Specific
• Correctly, names the essential elements of professional etiquette.	Specific
• Offers clear details important elements of human social nature.	Specific
• Accurately, determines acceptable types of relationships in the organization, in light of the code of ethics.	Specific

Elements of Competence:

Reference	Title of element
1 – 1	Analyze Operations Management from the Perspective of Industrial Process.

Performance Criteria:

1. Explains the functions of administrative process as a contribution to modern organizations.
2. Explains Total Quality within the context of operations management.
3. Develop tools to generate business ideas.
4. Recognizes the importance of the inspection function in modern management
5. Applies the rules of etiquette and protocol, according to international standards.
6. Evaluates professional ethics in customs-related work.

Field of Application:

Category	Class
Services	Technical Education Teaching Services

Knowledge Evidence:

- Explains business planning.
- Defines the following: quality management, continuous improvement, delegation, quality circles, benchmarking, JIT and Taguchi.
- Indicates the techniques used to delegate authority and the procedure used to carry out benchmarking.
- Names the essential elements of professional etiquette.
- Lists important elements of human social nature.

Performance Evidence:

- Determines the organizational nature of a company.
- Explains how to lead a company.
- Recognizes basic control functions that a company should have.
- Explains JIT and taguchi.
- Explains the inspection function in modern management.
- Recognizes the concept, importance, characteristics and use of TQM.
- Recognizes the importance of TQM in the service industry.
- Recognizes the concepts, importance and characteristics of standards of etiquette and protocol.
- Determines acceptable types of relationships in the organization, in light of the code of ethics.

Product Evidence:

- Develops tools to generate ideas.
- Applies the rules of etiquette and protocol in an event.

STUDY PROGRAM

Sector: Industrial	Program: Logistics and Distribution Administration
Subject-area: Logistics	Grade: Eleventh
Study block: Operations Management	Time: 80 hours
Purpose: Explain Operations Management.	

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1. Explain the functions of administrative process as contribution of a modern organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative process: • Planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and nature. • Types of plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purposes or missions. • Objectives. • Strategies. • Policies. • Procedures. • Rules. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains business planning. • Recognizes the organizational nature of a company. • Explains how to lead a company. • Determines basic control functions that a company should have. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability and willingness to take on new challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the functions of administrative process as contribution of a modern organizations.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs and Budgets. • Organization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal. • Informal. • Types of Departmentalization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By time. • By function. • By territory. • By customer. • By process or by team. • By product. • Nature of the relationship between line personnel and administrative staff. • Functional authority • Centralization, decentralization and authority. 	<p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains business planning. • Determines the organizational nature of a company. • Explains how to lead a company. • Recognizes basic control functions that a company should have. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivation • Motivators • Theory of Motivation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rat and the carrot. • Hierarchy of Necessities • Motivation and hygiene. • Leadership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and components. • Focus on traits. • Behavior and styles. • Situational Focus. • Function of communication in organizations. 			

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process, barriers and gaps. • Control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept. • Basic control process. • Setting standards. • Measurement of performance. • Correction of deviations. • Basic Principles of Control. • Economy or efficiency. • Critical points. • Exceptions. • Points and standards for critical points. • Types of standards for critical points. 			

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1. Explain Total Quality within the context of operations management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prerequisites of effective controls. • Quality Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and importance. • Continuous improvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and importance. • Delegation of authority to employees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and techniques for delegation of authority to employees. • Quality Circles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and importance. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cites the concept and importance of quality, continuous improvement, delegation of authority, quality circles, benchmarking, JIT, and taguchi. • Enumerates the techniques used to delegate authority and the procedure used to carry out benchmarking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability and willingness to take on new challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain Total Quality within the context of operations management.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Points of comparison (benchmarking): • Concept and steps for benchmarking. • Just in time (JIT): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JIT reduces quality costs. • JIT improves quality. • Taguchi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept. • Robust Quality. • Quality loss graph. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains JIT and taguchi. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines the concept and importance of quality, continuous improvement, delegation of authority, quality circles, benchmarking, JIT, and taguchi. • Indicates delegation and benchmarking techniques. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
2. Develop tools to generate business ideas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal-oriented quality. • Tools for TQM ideas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification sheets. • Dispersion Diagrams. • Cause and effect chart. • Pareto diagram. • Flow charts • Histograms. • Statistical Process Controls. • Control charts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains JIT and taguchi. <p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the concept, importance, characteristics and use of TQM. • Analyzes tools to generate ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability and willingness to take on new challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops tools to generate business ideas.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
3. Recognize the importance of the inspection function in modern management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Function of inspection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept and importance When and where to inspect Types of inspection: 	<p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizes the concept, importance, characteristics and forms of use of TQM. Makes use of tools to generate ideas. <p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyzes the inspection function in modern management. Explains the importance of TQM in the service industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability and willingness to take on new challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizes the importance of the inspection function in modern management.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source inspection (poka-yoke). • Service industry inspection. • Inspection by attribute vs. by variables. • TQM in the service industry. • Factors that determine the quality of customer service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliability • Response • Competence • Accessibility • Courtesy • Communication • Credibility • Security 	<p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the inspection function in modern management. • Recognizes the importance of TQM in the service industry. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
4. Apply rules of etiquette and protocol, according to international standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal appearance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal care. • Physical appearance. • Bearing and posture. • Make up. • Wardrobe. • Accessories. • Professional style: • Self-confidence • Communication. • Table manners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utensils, according to menu. • Table setting. • Serving. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the concepts, importance and characteristics of standards of etiquette and protocol. • Demonstrates the rules of etiquette and protocol in an event. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes the concepts, importance and characteristics of standards of etiquette and protocol. • Applies the rules of etiquette and protocol in an event. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability and willingness to take on new challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies rules of etiquette and protocol, according to international standards.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
5. Evaluate professional ethics in customs-related work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential elements of ethics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethics and morals • Elements of Ethics (knowledge, freedom, responsibility, courage). • Social Nature : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humans, social being (formal and informal organization) • Necessities for cooperation. • Order. • Ethical relations in the organization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special conduct, honor, obedience 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicates the essential elements of professional etiquette. • Identifies important elements of human social nature. • Distinguishes acceptable types of relationships in the organization, in light of the code of ethics. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Names the essential elements of professional etiquette. • Lists important elements of human social nature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability and willingness to take on new challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate professional ethics in customs-related work.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise of authority: • Product vs. quality • Worker evaluation • Self-benefit • Code of Ethics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines acceptable types of relationships in the organization, in light of the code of ethics. 		

PRACTICES AND CHECKLISTS

PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT

STUDY BLOCK: Operations Management

PRACTICE No. 1

Purpose:

Scenario:

Time:

MATERIALS	MACHINERY	EQUIPMENT	TOOLS

Procedures

The Teacher:

- Explains business planning.
- Recognizes the organizational nature of a company.
- Explains how to lead a company.
- Determines basic control functions that a company should have.
- Cites the concept and importance of quality administration, continuous improvement, delegation of authority, quality circles, benchmarking, JIT, and taguchi.
- Enumerates the techniques used to delegate authority and the procedure used to carry out benchmarking.
- Recognizes JIT and taguchi.
- Explains the concept, importance, characteristics and use of TQM.
- Analyzes tools to generate ideas.
- Analyzes the inspection function in modern management.
- Explains the importance of TQM in the service industry.
- Demonstrates the rules of etiquette and protocol in an event.
- Explains the concepts, importance and characteristics of standards of etiquette and protocol.
- Indicates the essential elements of professional etiquette.
- Identifies important elements of human social nature.
- Distinguishes acceptable types of relationships in the organization, in light of the code of ethics.

RECOMMENDED CHECKLISTS.
Date:

Student's name:

Instructions:

The following criteria will be verified in the performance of each student through observation.

From the following list, mark with an 'X' in the column that corresponds to the performance of the student.

DEVELOPMENT	YES	NOT YET	DO NOT APPLY
Accurately explains business planning.			
Correctly discovers the organizational nature of a company.			
Clearly explains how to lead a company.			
Gives ample details about basic control functions that a company should have.			
Correctly defines the following: quality management, continuous improvement, delegation, quality circles, benchmarking, JIT and taguchi.			
Correctly elaborates on the techniques used to delegate authority and the procedure used to carry out benchmarking.			
Clearly explains JIT and taguchi.			
Correctly recognizes the concept, importance, characteristics and use of TQM.			
Makes competent use of tools to generate ideas.			
Competently explains the inspection function in modern management.			
Clearly recognizes the importance of TQM in the service industry.			

DEVELOPMENT	YES	NOT YET	DO NOT APPLY
Clearly recognizes the concepts, importance and characteristics of standards of etiquette and protocol.			
Effectively applies the rules of etiquette and protocol in an event.			
Correctly names the essential elements of professional etiquette.			
Offers clear details important elements of human social nature.			
Accurately determines acceptable types of relationships in the organization, in light of the code of ethics.			

OBSERVATIONS:

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Explain the functions of administrative process as a contribution to modern organizations.	Explains functions of administrative process as a contribution to modern organizations.	Explains business planning.	Performance	Accurately, explains business planning.
		Determines the organizational nature of a company.	Performance	Correctly, discovers the organizational nature of a company.
		Explain how to lead a company.	Performance	Clearly, explains how to lead a company.
		Recognizes basic control functions that a company should have	Performance	Gives ample details about basic control functions that a company should have
Explain Total Quality within the context of operations management.	Explain Total Quality within the context of operations management.	Defines the following: quality management, continuous improvement, delegation, quality circles, benchmarking, JIT and taguchi.	Knowledge	Correctly, defines the following: quality management, continuous improvement, delegation, quality circles, benchmarking, JIT and taguchi.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
		Indicates the techniques used to delegate authority and the procedure used to carry out benchmarking.	Knowledge	Correctly, elaborates on the techniques used to delegate authority and the procedure used to carry out benchmarking.
		Explains JIT and taguchi.	Performance	Clearly, explains JIT and taguchi.
Develop tools to generate business ideas.	Develops tools to generate business ideas.	Recognizes the concept, importance, characteristics and use of TQM.	Performance	Correctly, recognizes the concept, importance, characteristics and use of TQM.
		Competent use tools to generate ideas.	Product	Competent use of tools to generate ideas.
Recognize the importance of the inspection function in modern management.	Recognizes the importance of the inspection function in modern management.	Explains the inspection function in modern management.	Performance	Competently explains the inspection function in modern management.
		Recognizes the importance of TQM in the service industry.	Performance	Clearly, recognizes the importance of TQM in the service industry.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Apply rules of professional etiquette and protocol, according to international standards.	Applies rules of professional etiquette and protocol, according to international standards.	Recognizes the concepts, importance and characteristics of standards of etiquette and protocol.	Performance	Clearly, recognizes the concepts, importance and characteristics of standards of etiquette and protocol.
		Applies the rules of etiquette and protocol in an event.	Product	Effectively, applies the rules of etiquette and protocol in an event.
Evaluate professional ethics in customs-related work.	Evaluates professional ethics in customs-related work.	Names the essential elements of professional etiquette.	Knowledge	Correctly, names the essential elements of professional etiquette.
		Lists important elements of human social nature.	Knowledge	Offers clear details of important elements of human social nature.
		Determines acceptable types of relationships in the organization, in light of the code of ethics.	Performance	Accurately, determines acceptable types of relationships in the organization, in light of the code of ethics.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TECHNICAL STANDARD

GENERAL DATA

Title: Project Management.
Purpose: Explain project management.
Competency Level: Basic

UNITS OF JOB COMPETENCY THAT COMPRIZE THE STANDARDS

Title	Classification
• Correctly, cites the concept and importance of project management.	Specific
• Clearly, explains the stages of project management.	Specific
• Accurately, explains the framework of project management techniques.	Specific
• Competently, designs project networks.	Specific
• Accurately, explains project scheduling.	Specific
• Correctly, uses the rules of times and slack in critical paths.	Specific
• Correctly, enumerates time estimations in PERT.	Specific
• Clearly, recognizes Beta-PERT distribution graph.	Specific
• Correctly, uses formulas to estimate activity times.	Specific
• Correctly, calculate the end point of a project at a given level of confidence and provide relevant charts.	Specific
• Efficiently, determines cost/time tradeoffs and the acceleration of the project.	Specific
• Correctly, recognizes the importance of MS Project for a company.	Specific
• Competently, uses MS Project to manage projects.	Specific

Elements of Competence

Reference	Title of element
1 - 2	Analyze project management from an industrial process perspective.

Performance Criteria:

1. Explains the stages of project management.
2. Recognizes project management techniques.
3. Schedules a management project.
4. Determines activity times in the management of a project.
5. Uses MS Project as a tool for the management of business projects.

Field of Application:

Category	Class
Services	Technical Education Teaching Services

Knowledge Evidence:

- Cites the concept and importance of project management.
- Explains project scheduling.
- Enumerates time estimations in PERT.

Performance Evidence:

- Explains the stages of project management.
- Explains the framework of project management techniques.
- Designs project networks.
- Recognizes Beta-PERT distribution graph.

- Determines cost/time tradeoffs and the acceleration of the project.
- Recognizes the importance of MS Project for a company.

Product Evidence:

- Uses the rules of times and slack in critical paths.
- Uses formulas to estimate activity times.
- Calculates the end point of a project at a given level of confidence and provide relevant charts.
- Uses MS Project to manage projects.

Sector: Industrial	Program: Logistics and Distribution Administration
Subject-Area: Logistics	Grade: Eleventh
Study Block: Project Management	Time: 96 hours
Purpose: Explain project management.	

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1. Explain the stages of project management.	<p>Project Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and importance. <p>Stages in the management of projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of projects: • The project administrator. • Detailed work structure. <p>Scheduling of project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implications. • Gantt chart. <p>Control of project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implications. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines the concept and importance of project management. • Recognizes the stages of project management. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cites the concept and importance of project management. • Explains the stages of project management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity for Innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the stages of a business project.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
2. Recognize project management techniques.	<p>Framework of project management techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program (or Project) Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT). • Critical Path Method (CPM). <p>Network Diagrams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities on Nodes (AON). • Activities on Arrows (AOA). 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes the framework of project management techniques. • Exemplifies network diagrams and their uses. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the framework of project management techniques. • Designs initial, intermediate and complete networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity for Innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes project management techniques.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
3. Carry out the scheduling of an administrative project.	<p>Scheduling of projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimation of project times. • Critical Path Analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earliest Starting Time (EST). • Earliest Finishing Time (EFT). • Latest Starting Time (LST). • Latest Finishing Time (LFT). <p>Rules of time:</p> <p>Forward Pass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule of EST. <p>Backward Pass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule of LFT. • Rule of EST. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains project scheduling. • Demonstrates the use of the rules of times and slack in critical paths. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains project scheduling. • Uses the rules of times and slack in critical paths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity for Innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedules a management project.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
4. Determine activity times in the management of a project.	<p>Calculate slack and identify critical paths</p> <p>Time estimates in PERT): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimistic Time. • Pessimistic Time. • Likely Time. </p> <p>Graphs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beta Distribution at OT, PT, and LT. <p>Formula:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected times. • Finishing Time Variance • Project Variance. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicates time estimations in PERT. • Explains Beta-PERT distribution graph. • Demonstrates the use of formulas to estimate activity times. • Demonstrates calculation of project finish time at given level of confidence, and provide graphics. • Establishes cost/time tradeoffs and the acceleration of the project. 	Capacity Innovation. for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines activity times in the management of a project.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<p>Probability of finishing project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculation of project finish time at given level of confidence. • Use of graphs. <p>Cost-time tradeoffs and project acceleration.</p> <p>How to accelerate a project.</p> <p>Criticisms of PERT and CPM.</p>	<p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enumerates time estimations in PERT. • Recognizes Beta-PERT distribution graph. • Uses formulas to estimate activity times. • Calculates project finishing time to a given level of confidence and provide graphs. • Determines cost/time tradeoffs and the acceleration of the project. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
5. Use MS Project as a tool for business project management.	<p>Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a project schedule in MS Project. • View of a project schedule. • Follow-up on progress and costs in MS Project. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the importance of MS Project for a company. • Demonstrates the use of MS Project to manage projects. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes the importance of MS Project for a company. • Uses MS Project to manage projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity for Innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use MS Project as a tool for business project management.

PRACTICES AND CHECKLISTS

PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT

STUDY BLOCK: Project Management

PRACTICE No. 1

Purpose:

Scenario: Classroom

Time:

MATERIALS	MACHINERY	EQUIPMENT	TOOLS
			Internet

Procedures

The Teacher:

- Defines the concept and importance of project management.
- Recognizes the stages of project management
- Recognizes the framework of project management techniques.
- Exemplifies network diagrams and their uses.
- Explains project scheduling.
- Demonstrates the use of the rules of times and slack in critical paths.
- Indicates time estimations in PERT.
- Explains Beta-PERT distribution graph.
- Demonstrates the use of formulas to estimate activity times.
- Demonstrates calculation of project finish time at given level of confidence, and provide graphics.
- Establishes cost/time tradeoffs and the acceleration of the project.
- Demonstrates the use of MS Project to manage projects.
- Explains the importance of MS Project for a company.
- Demonstrates the use of MS Project to manage projects.

RECOMMENDED CHECKLIST:

Date:

Student's Name:

Instructions:

The following criteria will be verified in the performance of each student through observation.

From the following list, mark with an 'X' in the column that corresponds to the performance of the student.

DEVELOPMENT	YES	NOT YET	DO NOT APPLY
Correctly, cites the concept and importance of project management.			
Clearly, explains the stages of project management.			
Accurately, explains the framework of project management techniques.			
Competently, designs project networks.			
Accurately, explains project scheduling.			
Correctly, uses the rules of times and slack in critical paths.			
Correctly, enumerates time estimations in PERT.			
Clearly, recognizes Beta-PERT distribution graph.			
Correctly, uses formulas to estimate activity times.			
Correctly, calculates end point of a project at given level of confidence; provide relevant charts.			
Efficiently, determines cost/time tradeoffs and the acceleration of the project.			
Correctly, recognizes the importance of MS Project for a company.			
Competently, uses MS Project to manage projects.			

OBSERVATIONS:

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Explain the stages of project management.	Explains the stages of project management.	Cites the concept and importance of project management.	Knowledge	Correctly, cites the concept and importance of project management.
		Explains the stages of project management.	Performance	Clearly, explains the stages of project management.
Recognize project management techniques.	Recognizes project management techniques.	Explains the framework of project management techniques.	Performance	Accurately, explains the framework of project management techniques.
		Designs project networks.	Performance	Competently, designs project networks.
Carry out the scheduling of an management project.	Carries out the scheduling of management project.	Explains project scheduling.	Knowledge	Accurately, explains project scheduling.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
		Uses the rules of times and slack in critical paths.	Product	Correctly, uses the rules of times and slack in critical paths.
Determine activity times in the management of a project.	Determines activity times in the management of a project.	Enumerates time estimations in PERT.	Knowledge	Correctly, enumerates time estimations in PERT.
		Recognizes Beta-PERT distribution graph.	Performance	Clearly, recognizes Beta-PERT distribution graph.
		Uses formulas to estimate activity times.	Product	Correctly, uses formulas to estimate activity times.
		Determines cost/time tradeoffs and the acceleration of the project.	Performance	Efficiently, determines cost/time tradeoffs and the acceleration of the project.
		Calculates the end point of a project at a given level of confidence and provide relevant charts.	Product	Correctly, calculates the end point of a project at a given level of confidence and provide relevant charts.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Use MS Project as a tool for business project management.	Uses MS Project as a tool for business project management.	Recognizes the importance of MS Project for a company.	Performance	Correctly, recognizes the importance of MS Project for a company.
		Uses MS Project to manage projects.	Product	Competently, uses MS Project to manage projects.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TECHNICAL STANDARD

GENERAL DATA

Title: Operational Strategies.
Purpose: Analyze global operational strategies.
Competency level: Basic

UNITS OF JOB COMPETENCY THAT COMPRIZE THE STANDARDS

Title	Classification
• Correctly, contrasts the tangible and intangible reasons why a company should have a global vision.	Specific
• Clearly, elaborates mission statements, business strategy and a list of competitive advantages.	Specific
• Correctly, contrasts competencies.	Specific
• Accurately, explains strategic decisions in the administration of operations.	Specific
• Correctly, summarizes aspects of operational strategy.	Specific
• Competently, explains the development and implementation of strategy.	Specific
• Offers clear details about strategic options in global operations.	Specific
• Adequately, explains the favorable geographic position of Costa Rica in terms of Central America, the Western Hemisphere and the world.	Specific

Elements of Competence

Reference	Title of element
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1 - 3

Design operational strategies in a global context.

Performance Criteria:

1. Implements operational strategies in a global context.

Field of Application:

Category	Class
Services	Technical Education Teaching Services.

Knowledge Evidence:

- Resumes aspects of operational strategy.
- Lists strategic options in global operations.

Performance Evidence:

- Contrasts the tangible and intangible reasons why a company should have a global vision.
- Contrasts competencies.
- Explains strategic decisions in the administration of operations.
- Explains the development and implementation of strategy.
- Explains the favorable geographic position of Costa Rica in terms of Central America, the Western Hemisphere and the world.

Product Evidence:

- Drafts mission statements, business strategy and a list of competitive advantages.

Sector: Industrial	Program: Logistics and Distribution Administration
Subject-Area: Logistics	Grade: Eleventh
Study Block: Operational Strategies	Time: 32 hours
Purpose: Analyze operational strategies in a global context.	

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1 . Use operation strategies in global contexts.	<p>Global vision of operations (trans-nationalization of companies):</p> <p>Tangible reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost reduction. • Supply chain improvement. • Deliver better goods and services. <p>Intangible reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penetrate new markets. • Improve operations. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes the tangible and intangible reasons why a company should have a global vision. • Creates mission statements, business strategy and a list of competitive advantages. • Differentiates competencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest in the value of honesty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use operations strategies in a global contexts.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attract and retain global talent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural and ethical aspects. <p>Development of mission and strategies.</p> <p>Competitive advantage through operations.</p> <p>Competencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In cost In response <p>Strategic decisions in operations management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of goods and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizes strategic decisions in the administration of operations. Comments on aspects of operational strategy. Analyzes the development and implementation of strategy. Enumerates strategic options in global operations. Recognizes the favorable geographic position of Costa Rica in Central America, the Western Hemisphere and the world. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality. • Process design and capacity. • Site selection. • Plant design • Human resources and work design. • Administration of Logistics and Distribution. • Inventory. • Scheduling • Maintenance • Table showing differences between operational decisions in goods and service businesses. 	<p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contrasts the tangible and intangible reasons why a company should have a global vision. • Drafts mission statements, business strategy and a list of competitive advantages. • Contrasts competencies. • Explains strategic decisions in the administration of operations. • Resumes aspects of operational strategy. • Explains the development and implementation of 		

		strategy.		
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LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<p>Operations strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research. • Previous conditions • Dynamics <p>Development and implementation of strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWOT Analysis. • Critical Success Factors. • Process Development Strategy. • Map of activities. • Construction of the organization and assignment of personal. • Integration of Operations Management with other areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists strategic options in global operations. • Explains the favorable geographic position of Costa Rica in terms of Central America, the Western Hemisphere and the world. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<p>Strategic options in global operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International business. • Multinational Corporation (CMN). • International operation strategies (international, global+local, global and transnational). <p>Favorable geographic position of Costa Rica in Central America, the Western Hemisphere and the world</p>			

PRACTICES AND CHECKLISTS**PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT**

STUDY BLOCK: Operational Strategies

PRACTICE No. 1

Purpose:

Scenario:

Time:

MATERIALS	MACHINERY	EQUIPMENT	TOOLS

Procedures

The Teacher:

- Recognizes the tangible and intangible reasons why a company should have a global vision.
- Creates mission statements, business strategy and a list of competitive advantages.
- Differentiates competencies.
- Recognizes strategic decisions in the administration of operations.
- Comments on aspects of operational strategy.
- Analyzes the development and implementation of strategy.
- Enumerates strategic options in global operations.
- Recognizes the favorable geographic position of Costa Rica in Central America, the Western Hemisphere and the world.

RECOMMENDED CHECKLISTS:

Date:

Student's Name:

Instructions:

The following criteria will be verified in the performance of each student through observation.

From the following list, mark with an 'X' in the column that corresponds to the performance of the student.

DEVELOPMENT	YES	NOT YET	DO NOT APPLY
Correctly, contrasts the tangible and intangible reasons why a company should have a global vision.			
Clearly, elaborates mission statements, business strategy and a list of competitive advantages.			
Correctly, contrasts competencies.			
Accurately, explains strategic decisions in the administration of operations.			
Correctly, summarizes aspects of operational strategy.			
Competently, explains the development and implementation of strategy.			
Offers clear details about strategic options in global operations.			
Accurately, explains the favorable geographic position of Costa Rica in terms of Central America, the Western Hemisphere and the world.			

OBSERVATIONS:

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Use operational strategies in global contexts.	Uses operational strategies in global contexts.	Correctly, summarizes aspects of operational strategy.	Knowledge	Correctly, summarizes aspects of operational strategy.
		Offers clear details about strategic options in global operations.	Knowledge	Offer clear details about strategic options in global operations.
		Correctly, contrasts the tangible and intangible reasons why a company should have a global vision.	Performance	Correctly, contrasts the tangible and intangible reasons why a company should have a global vision.
		Correctly, contrasts competencies.	Performance	Correctly, contrasts competencies.
		Accurately, explains strategic decisions in the administration of operations.	Performance	Accurately, explains strategic decisions in the administration of operations.
		Competently, explains the development and implementation of strategy.	Performance	Competently, explains the development and implementation of strategy.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
		Accurately, explains the favorable geographic position of Costa Rica in terms of Central America, the Western Hemisphere and the world.	Performance	Accurately, explains the favorable geographic position of Costa Rica in terms of Central America, the Western Hemisphere and the world.
		Clearly, elaborates mission statements, business strategy and a list of competitive advantages.	Product	Clearly, elaborates mission statements, business strategy and a list of competitive advantages.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TECHNICAL STANDARD

GENERAL DATA

Title: Descriptive Statistics.

Purpose: Interpret statistical information that supports business decision making.

Competency level: Basic

UNITS OF JOB COMPETENCY THAT COMPRIZE THE STANDARDS

Title	Classification
• Competently, comments on generalities of statistics.	Specific
• Draws clear contrast between samples and sources of information.	Specific
• Accurately, explains methods of collection for existing and non-existing data.	Specific
• Clearly lists the different stages of statistical research in a sample surveying model.	Specific
• Accurately, mentions the stages of statistical research based on a sample survey.	Specific
• Competently, conceptualizes frequency distributions for attributes and variables.	Specific
• Accurately, elaborates frequency distributions for attributes, discrete and continuous variables.	Specific
• Correctly, recognizes forms of graphical representation.	Specific
• Accurately, prepare graphical representations.	Specific
• Clearly, identifies measurements of central tendency for grouped and non-grouped data.	Specific
• Adequately, interprets measurements of central tendency.	Specific

Title	Classification
• Competently, uses measurements of central tendency.	Specific
• Gives correct examples of the presentation of statistical data.	Specific
• Clearly, identifies the components of statistical charts.	Specific
• Designs accurate charts and graphs.	Specific

Elements of Competence

Reference	Title of element:
1 - 4	Basics of Statistics

Performance Criteria:

1. Determines the role of statistics in the financial area.
2. Explains the stages of statistical research.
3. Prepares frequency distributions and their graphical representations.
4. Calculates measurements of central tendency for grouped and non-grouped data.
5. Elaborates statistical charts and graphs to represent data.

Field of Application:

Category	Class
Services	Technical Education Teaching Services

Knowledge Evidence:

- Comments on generalities of statistics.
- Lists the different stages of statistical research in a sample surveying model.
- Mentions stages of statistical research based on a sample survey.

- Conceptualizes frequency distributions for attributes and variables.
- Identifies measurements of central tendency for grouped and non-grouped data.
- Distinguishes the components of statistical charts.

Performance Evidence:

- Draws contrast between samples and sources of information.
- Explains methods of collection for existing and non-existing data.
- Recognizes forms of graphical representation.

Product Evidence:

- Calculates frequency distributions for attributes, discrete and continuous variables.
- Prepare graphical representations.
- Interprets measurements of central tendency
- Elaborates measurements of central tendency.
- Gives examples of the presentation of statistical data.
- Designs charts and graphs.

Sector: Industrial	Program: Logistics and Distribution Administration
Subject-Area: Logistics	Grade: Eleventh
Study Block: Descriptive Statistics	Time: 40 hours
Purpose: Interpret statistical information that supports business decision making.	

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1. Determine the role of statistics in the financial area.	<p>Generalities of statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of statistics. • Applied fields of statistics. • Descriptive and inferential statistics. • Basic concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical unit. • Characteristics. • Observations. • Population. • Sample. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentions generalities of statistics. • Differentiates between samples and sources of information. • Recognizes methods of collection for existing and non-existing data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest in the use of statistics in accounting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines the role of statistics in the financial area.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<p>Convenience sample.</p> <p>Samples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random. • Intentional. <p>Sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing data. • Non-existing data. • Primary source • Secondary source <p>Collection methods for non-existing data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation. • Interview. • Registries. • Mail. 	<p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments on generalities of statistics. • Draws contrast between samples and sources of information. • Explains methods of collection for existing and non-existing data. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
2. Explain the stages of statistical research.	<p>Phases of statistical research based on a sample survey model:</p> <p>Principal stages of a sample survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and delimitation of problem. • Establishing objectives of study. • Preparation of work plan. • Creation of questionnaire. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enumerates the different stages of statistical research in a sample surveying model. • Explains the stages of statistical research based on a sample survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest in understanding the use of statistics in accounting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the stages of statistical research.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
3. Prepare frequency distributions and their graphical representations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and selection of sample. Tabulation of information Analysis and interpretation for report. <p>Frequency distributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarizing the information Frequency distribution by attribute. 	<p><u>The Student :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lists the different stages of statistical research in a sample surveying model. Mentions stages of statistical research based on a sample survey. <p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines the concept of frequency distributions for attributes and variables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest in understanding the use of statistics in accounting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepares frequency distributions and their graphical representations

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency distribution by variable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrete. • Continuous. Frequencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute. • Relative. • Simple. • Accumulated. Graphic representation of distributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Histograms. • Frequency polygons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates frequency distributions for attributes, and discrete or continuous variables. • Explains the methods of graphically representing frequency distributions. • Elaborates graphical representations. • <u>The Student:</u> • Conceptualizes the term 'frequency distributions for attributes and variables'. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculates frequency distributions for discrete and continuous variables. Recognizes the forms of graphically representing frequency distributions. Prepares graphical representations. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
4. Calculate measurements of central tendency for grouped and non-grouped data.	<p>Measurements of central tendency for non-grouped data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arithmetic mean. • Weighted arithmetic mean. • Mode (Mo). • Median (Me). <p>Measurements of central tendency for grouped data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arithmetic mean or simple average. • Mode (Mo). • Median (Me). • Harmonic mean. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines measurement of central tendency for grouped and non-grouped data. • Demonstrates the calculation of measurements of central tendency. • Analyzes data using measurements of central tendency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest in understanding the use of statistics in accounting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculates measurements of central tendency for grouped and non-grouped data.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geometric mean. • The use of tendency measurements. • Analysis and interpretation of data. 	<p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies measurements of central tendency for grouped and non-grouped data. • Elaborates measurements of central tendency. • Interprets data using measurements of central tendency. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
5. Elaborate statistical charts and graphs to represent data.	<p>Presentation of data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text (reports). Statistical charts with accounting information. <p>Chart components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required and optional Types: general and summary <p>Graphical representation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance. Utility. Characteristics. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains the presentation of statistical data. Describes statistical tables. Elaborates charts and graphs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest in strengthening analytical capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborates statistical charts and graphs to represent data.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<p>Types of graphs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar, simple, compound, comparative, bidirectional bars, linear, circular, 100% bar. 	<p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives examples of the presentation of statistical data. • Distinguishes statistical tables. • Prepares charts and graphs. 		

PRACTICES AND CHECKLISTS

PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT

STUDY BLOCK: Descriptive Statistics

PRACTICE No. 1

Purpose:

Scenario: Computer Lab

Time:

MATERIALS	MACHINERY	EQUIPMENT	TOOLS

Procedures

The Teacher:

- Mentions generalities of statistics.
- Differentiates between samples and sources of information.
- Recognizes methods of collection for existing and non-existing data.
- Enumerates the different stages of statistical research in a sample surveying model.
- Explains the stages of statistical research based on a sample survey.
- Defines the concept of frequency distributions for attributes and variables.
- Creates frequency distributions for attributes, and discrete or continuous variables.
- Explains the forms of graphically representing frequency distributions.
- Elaborates graphical representations.
- Defines 'measurements of central tendency' for grouped and non-grouped data.
- Demonstrates the calculation of measurements of central tendency.
- Analyzes data using measurements of central tendency.
- Explains the presentation of statistical data.
- Describes statistical tables.
- Elaborates charts and graphs.

RECOMMENDED CHECKLISTS:

Date:

Student's Name:

Instructions:

The following criteria will be verified in the performance of each student through observation.

From the following list, mark with an 'X' in the column that corresponds to the performance of the student.

DEVELOPMENT	YES	NOT YET	DO NOT APPLY
Competently, comments on generalities of statistics.			
Draws clear contrast between samples and sources of information.			
Accurately, explains methods of collection for existing and non-existing data.			
Clearly, lists the different stages of statistical research in a sample surveying model.			
Accurately, mentions the stages of statistical research based on a sample survey.			

DEVELOPMENT	YES	NOT YET	DO NOT APPLY
Competently, conceptualizes frequency distributions for attributes and variables.			
Accurately, elaborates frequency distributions for attributes, discrete and continuous variables.			
Correctly, recognizes forms of graphical representation.			
Prepares accurate graphical representations.			
Clearly, identifies measurements of central tendency for grouped and non-grouped data.			
Adequately, interprets measurements of central tendency.			
Precisely, elaborates measurements of central tendency.			
Gives correct examples of the presentation of statistical data.			
Clearly, identifies the components of statistical charts.			
Prepares accurate charts and graphs.			

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Determine the role of statistics in the financial area	Determines the role of statistics in the financial area	Comments on generalities of statistics.	Knowledge	Competently, comments on generalities of statistics.
		Draws contrast between samples and sources of information.	Performance	Draws clear contrast between samples and sources of information.
		Explains methods of collection for existing and non-existing data.	Performance	Accurately, explains methods of collection for existing and non-existing data.
Explain the stages of statistical research.	Explains the stages of statistical research.	Lists the different stages of statistical research in a sample surveying model.	Knowledge	Clearly, lists the different stages of statistical research in a sample surveying model.
		Mentions stages of statistical research based on a sample survey.	Knowledge	Accurately, mentions the stages of statistical research based on a sample survey.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Prepare frequency distributions and their graphical representations	Prepare frequency distributions and their graphical representations	Conceptualizes frequency distributions for attributes and variables.	Knowledge	Competently, conceptualizes frequency distributions for attributes and variables.
		Recognizes forms of graphical representation.	Performance	Correctly, recognizes forms of graphical representation.
		Calculates frequency distributions for attributes and discrete and continuous variables.	Product	Accurately, elaborates frequency distributions for attributes, discrete and continuous variables.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
		Prepares graphical representations.	Product	Prepares accurate graphical representations.
		Prepares graphical representations based on data from a frequency distribution.	Product	Prepares accurate graphical representations based on data from a frequency distribution.
Calculate measurements of central tendency for grouped and non-grouped data.	Calculates measurements of central tendency for grouped and non-grouped data.	Identifies measurements of central tendency for grouped and non-grouped data.	Knowledge	Clearly, identifies measurements of central tendency for grouped and non-grouped data.
		Interprets measurements of central tendency.	Performance	Adequately, interprets measurements of central tendency.
		Elaborates measurements of central tendency.	Product	Precisely, elaborates measurements of central tendency.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Elaborate statistical charts and graphs to represent data. .	Elaborates statistical charts and graphs to represent data. .	Distinguishes the components of statistical charts.	Knowledge	Clearly, identifies the components of statistical charts.
		Gives examples of the presentation of statistical data.	Performance	Gives correct examples of the presentation of statistical data.
		Prepares charts and graphs.	Product	Prepares accurate charts and graphs.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TECHNICAL STANDARD

GENERAL DATA:

Title: Business Forecasting
Purpose: Create business forecasts.
Competency level: Basic

UNITS OF JOB COMPETENCY THAT COMPRIZE THE STANDARDS

Title	Classification
• Accurately, lists the concept and strategic importance of forecasts.	Specific
• Correctly, enumerates time horizon and forecast types.	Specific
• Clearly, comments on the seven steps of forecasting.	Specific
• Correctly, defines the quantitative method, qualitative method and associative model.	Specific
• Competently, explains qualitative forecasting methods.	Specific
• Competently, creates associative and time series models.	Specific

Elements of Competence

Reference	Title of element
1 - 5	Create forecasts following business standards.

Performance Criteria:

1. Recognizes the strategic importance of business forecasts.
2. Makes use of various business forecasting approaches.

Field of Application:

Category	Class
Services	Technical Education Teaching Services

Knowledge Evidence:

- Lists the concept and strategic importance of forecasts.
- Enumerates time horizon and forecast types.
- Comments on seven steps of forecasting.
- Defines the quantitative method, qualitative method and associative model.

Performance Evidence:

- Explains qualitative forecasting methods.

Product Evidence:

- Creates associative and time series models.

Sector: Industrial	Program: Logistics and Distribution Administration
Subject-Area: Logistics	Grade: Eleventh
Study Block: Business Forecasting	Time: 72 hours
Purpose: Create business forecasts.	

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1. Recognize the strategic importance of business forecasting.	<p>Business Forecasting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and strategic importance of forecasting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HR. • Capacity. • Logistics and Distribution. <p>Time horizon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term • Mid term • Long term. • Influence of product life cycle. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cites the concept and strategic importance of forecasts. • Distinguishes time horizon and forecast types. • Enumerates the seven steps of forecasting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest in challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes the strategic importance of business forecasting.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<p>Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic. • Technological. • Of demand. <p>Seven steps of forecasting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use. • Element to be forecasted. • Horizon. • Models. • Data. • Generation of forecast. • Validate and implement results. 	<p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists the concept and strategic importance of forecasts. • Enumerates time horizon and forecast types. • Comments on seven steps of forecasting. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
2. Develop various approaches to business forecasting	Qualitative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jury of executive opinion. • Delphi. • Sales force composite. • Public opinion survey. Quantitative: Time series models: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intuitive focus. • Moving averages. • Exponential smoothing. • Trend projection. Associative Model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linear regression. 	<u>The Teacher:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cites the quantitative method, qualitative method and associative model. • Recognizes qualitative forecasting methods. • Demonstrates how to create associative and time series models. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest in challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop various approaches to business forecasting.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
		<p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines the quantitative method, qualitative method and associative model. • Explains qualitative forecasting methods. • Creates associative and time series models. 		

PRACTICES AND CHECKLISTS			
PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT			
STUDY BLOCK: Business Forecasting		PRACTICE No. 1	
Purpose:			
Scenario: Classroom		Time:	
MATERIALS	MACHINERY	EQUIPMENT	TOOLS

Procedures

The Teacher:

- Cites the concept and strategic importance of forecasts.
- Distinguishes time horizon and forecast types.
- Enumerates the seven steps of forecasting.
- Recognizes qualitative forecasting methods.
- Cites the quantitative method, qualitative method and associative model.
- Demonstrates how to create associative and time series models.

RECOMMENDED CHECKLIST:

Date:

Student's Name:

Instructions:

The following criteria will be verified in the performance of each student through observation.

From the following list, mark with an 'X' in the column that corresponds to the performance of the student.

DEVELOPMENT	YES	NOT YET	DO NOT APPLY
Accurately, lists the concept and strategic importance of forecasts.			
Correctly, enumerates time horizon and forecast types.			
Clearly, comments on the seven steps of forecasting.			
Correctly, defines the quantitative method, qualitative method and associative model.			
Competently, explains qualitative forecasting methods.			
Competently, creates associative and time series models.			

OBSERVATIONS:

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Recognize the strategic importance of business forecasting.	Recognizes the strategic importance of business forecasting.	Lists the concept and strategic importance of forecasting.	Knowledge	Accurately, lists the concept and strategic importance of forecasting.
		Enumerates time horizon and forecast types.	Knowledge	Correctly, enumerates time horizon and forecast types.
		Comments on seven steps of forecasting.	Knowledge	Clearly, comments on the seven steps of forecasting.
Develop various approaches to business forecasting.	Develop various approaches to business forecasting.	Defines the quantitative method, qualitative method and associative model.	Knowledge	Correctly, defines the quantitative method, qualitative method and associative model.
		Explains qualitative forecasting methods.	Performance	Competently, explains qualitative forecasting methods.
		Creates associative and time series models.	Product	Competently, creates associative and time series models.

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT



DISTRIBUTION OF STUDY BLOCKS

Inventory Management

Study Blocks	Name	Time in Hours	Weeks per study block
I	Economics.	40	5
II	Inventory Management.	72	9
III	Inventory Planning.	72	9
IV	Short-Term Scheduling.	72	9
V	Statistical Process Control.	64	8
	TOTAL	320	40

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT DESCRIPTION

The Inventory **Management** subject, at 8 hours per week, consists of five study blocks:

Economics: permits students to recognize the implications of quality in business.

Inventory Management: students will apply inventory management techniques from a logistics perspective.

Inventory Planning: students will learn to use proper procedure for inventory planning.

Short-Term Scheduling: permits students to learn how to carry out short-term scheduling for inventory, to permit normal functioning of the company.

Statistical Process Control: students will learn how to implement statistical process control.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- Recognize the implications of quality for a company.
- Apply techniques of inventory management.
- Use necessary procedures for adequate planning of inventory
- Carry out short term scheduling.
- Administer statistical controls in business processes.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TECHNICAL STANDARD

GENERAL DATA:

Title:

Economics.

Purpose:

Recognize the implications of quality for a company.

Competency level: Basic

UNITS OF JOB COMPETENCY THAT COMPRIZE THE STANDARDS

Title	Classification
• Correctly, delivers a brief introduction to micro-economic studies.	Specific
• Correctly, recognizes the economic problem and economic systems.	Specific
• Clearly, differentiates economic systems.	Specific
• Adequately, describes general aspects of supply and demand.	Specific
• Correctly, contrasts different business theories.	Specific
• Competently, resolves situations that bring to mind business theories.	Specific
• Correctly, cites the concept, differences and importance of quality and strategy.	Specific
• Accurately, contrasts the distinct types of international standards.	Specific
• Clearly, explains the implications of quality for a company.	Specific

Elements of Competence

Reference	Title of element
2 - 1	Recognize the implications of quality, according to company standards.

Performance Criteria:

1. Explains important aspects of micro economics.
2. Distinguishes aspects related to supply and demand.
3. Recognize concepts related to quality in business administration.

Field of Application:

Category	Class
Services	Technical Education Teaching Services

Knowledge Evidence:

- Gives a brief introduction to micro-economic studies.
- Describes general aspects of supply and demand.
- Cites the concept, differences and importance of quality and strategy.

Performance Evidence:

- Recognizes the economic problem and economic systems.
- Differentiates economic systems.
- Contrasts different business theories.
- Contrasts the distinct types of international standards.
- Explains the implications of quality for a company.

Product Evidence:

- Resolves situations that bring to mind business theories.

Sector: Industrial	Program: Logistics and Distribution Administration
Subject-Area: Inventory Management.	Grade: Eleventh
Study Block: Economics	Time: 40 hours
Purpose: Recognize the implications of quality for a company.	

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1. Explain important aspects of micro economics.	<p>Introduction to micro-economics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Problem: • Needs, goods and the economic problem. • Economic System: • Productive factors in an economic system. • Functions of an economic system. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes a brief introduction to micro-economic studies. • Explains the problem and economic systems. • Classifies economic systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefers to verify the facts before judging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains important aspects of micro economics.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of economic systems. 	<p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives a brief introduction to micro-economic studies. Recognizes the economic problem and economic systems. Differentiates economic systems. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
2. Distinguish aspects related to supply and demand.	Supply and demand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General aspects: definition • Functions and changes. • Measuring change. Elasticity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theory of companies • Perfect Competition: Assumptions • Short-term company equilibrium • Monopoly: Basic characteristics • Costs and revenues of a monopoly • Short-term monopolistic equilibrium 	<u>The Teacher:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains general aspects of supply and demand. • Compares different business theories. • Exemplifies situations that bring to mind business theories. <u>The Student:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes general aspects of supply and demand. • Contrasts different business theories. • Resolves situations that bring to mind business theories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefers to verify the facts before judging. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguishes aspects related to supply and demand.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING - LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
3. Recognize concepts related to quality in business administration.	Quality and strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition, difference and importance. International Quality Standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISO 9000. ISO 14000. Implications of quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reputation. Product liability. Global implications	<u>The Teacher:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicates the concept, differences and importance of quality and strategy. Differentiates the distinct types of international standards. Recognizes the implications of quality for a company. <u>The Student:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cites the concept, differences and importance of quality and strategy. Contrasts the distinct types of international standards. Explains implications of quality for a company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prefers to verify the facts before judging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize concepts related to quality in business administration.

PRACTICES AND CHECKLISTS**PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT**

STUDY BLOCK: Economics

PRACTICE No. 1

Purpose:

Scenario:

Time:

MATERIALS	MACHINERY	EQUIPMENT	TOOLS

Procedures

The Teacher:

- Describes a brief introduction to micro-economic studies.
- Explains the economic problem and economic systems.
- Classifies economic systems.
- Explains general aspects of supply and demand.
- Compares different business theories.
- Exemplifies situations that bring to mind business theories.
- Indicates the concept, differences and importance of quality and strategy.
- Differentiates the distinct types of international standards.
- Recognizes the implications of quality for a company.

RECOMMENDED CHECKLIST:

Date:

Student's name:

Instructions:

The following criteria will be verified in the performance of each student through observation. From the following list, mark with an 'X' in the column that corresponds to the performance of the student.

DEVELOPMENT	YES	NOT YET	DO NOT APPLY
Correctly, delivers a brief introduction to micro-economic studies.			
Correctly, recognizes the economic problem and economic systems.			
Clearly, differentiates economic systems.			
Adequately, describes general aspects of supply and demand.			
Correctly, contrasts different business theories.			
Competently, resolves situations that bring to mind business theories.			
Correctly, cites the concept, differences and importance of quality and strategy.			
Accurately, contrasts the distinct types of international standards.			
Clearly, explains the implications of quality for a company.			

OBSERVATIONS:

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Explain important aspects of microeconomics.	Explains important aspects of microeconomics.	Gives a brief introduction to micro-economic studies.	Knowledge	Correctly, delivers a brief introduction to micro-economic studies.
		Recognizes the economic problem and economic systems.	Performance	Correctly, recognizes the economic problem and economic systems.
		Differentiates economic systems.	Performance	Clearly, differentiates economic systems.
Distinguish aspects related to supply and demand.	Distinguishes aspects related to supply and demand.	Describe general aspects of supply and demand.	Knowledge	Adequately, describes general aspects of supply and demand.
		Contrasts different business theories.	Performance	Correctly, contrasts different business theories.
		Resolves situations that bring to mind business theories.	Product	Competently, resolves situations that bring to mind business theories.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Recognize concepts related to quality in business administration.	Recognizes concepts related to quality in business administration.	Cites the concept, differences and importance of quality and strategy.	Knowledge	Correctly, cites the concept, differences and importance of quality and strategy.
		Contrasts the distinct types of international standards.	Performance	Accurately, contrasts the distinct types of international standards.
		Explains the implications of quality for a company.	Performance	Clearly, explains the implications of quality for a company.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TECHNICAL STANDARD

GENERAL DATA:

Title: Inventory Management.

Purpose: Apply techniques of inventory management.

Competency level: Basic

UNITS OF JOB COMPETENCY THAT COMPRIZE THE STANDARDS

Title	Classification
Correctly, names the concept, function and varieties of inventory.	Specific
Accurately, explains inventory management.	Specific
Competently, performs a valuation of inventory using various methods.	Specific
Clearly, explains various inventory and warehouse models.	Specific
Correctly, applies inventory and warehouse models in distinct situations.	Specific
Accurately, cites the concept and importance of fixed-period systems.	Specific
Competently, explains fixed-period systems.	Specific

Elements of Competence

Reference	Title of element
2 – 2	Apply techniques of inventory management following international standards.

Performance Criteria:

1. Explains inventory function and management.
2. Develop inventory models according to inventory management principles.
3. Explains fixed-period systems, according to inventory management principles.

:

Category	Class
Services	Technical Education Teaching Services

Performance Evidence:

- Explains inventory management.
- Explains fixed-period systems.

Product Evidence:

- Carries out the valuation of inventory using various methods.
- Applies inventory and warehouse models in distinct situations.

Knowledge Evidence:

- Names the concept, function and varieties of inventory.
- Explains various inventory and warehouse models.
- Cites the concept and importance of fixed-period systems.

Sector Industrial	Program: Logistics and Distribution Administration	
Subject-Area: Inventory Management	Grade: Eleventh	
Study Block: Inventory Management.	Time: 72 hours	
Purpose: Apply techniques of inventory management.		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1. Explain inventory function and management.	<p>Inventory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and functions. • Types of inventory. <p>Inventory Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and importance. • Analysis ABC. • Record accuracy. • Cyclical count. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists the concept, function and varieties of inventory. • Analyzes inventory management. • Demonstrates the valuation of inventory using various methods. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Names the concept, function and varieties of inventory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical capacity in situations of conflict. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains inventory function and management.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
<p>2. Develop inventory models, according to inventory management principles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of inventory for service businesses. <p>Methods for valuation of inventory :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIFO LIFO Weighted average Last invoice. <p>inventory Models:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand independent vs. demand dependent. Maintenance, ordering and prepping costs. <p>Demand independent warehouse models:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symbols: Q= number of pieces per order. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains inventory management. Carries out the valuation of inventory using various methods. <p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains inventory and warehouse models. Demonstrates the application of concepts of inventory and warehouse, in distinct situations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical capacity in situations of conflict. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develops inventory models, according to inventory management principles.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	Optimum lot size. D =annual demand in units. S =ordering cost. H =cost of holding the inventory. p =daily production. d =daily demand. P =price. I =total annual inventory cost. Z = standard value, under the normal curve Average demand. Standard Deviation. x =average demand plus backup.	<u>The Student:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains various inventory and warehouse models. Applies inventory and warehouse models in distinct situations. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
3. Explain fixed period systems according to inventory management principles.	<p>Economic order quantity models (EOQ):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimization of costs. • Robust Model. • Reorder Point (ROP). • Economic order quantity model • Volume discount model. • Probability model, with constant deliver times. <p>Q Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamentals. • Fixed quantity system (Q). • Continuous inventory system. 	<p><u>The Teacher.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines the concept and importance of fixed-period systems. • Recognizes fixed-period systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical capacity in situations of conflict. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains fixed-period systems

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING- LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed period system (P). Chart of inventory level in a fixed period system. 	<u>The Student.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cites the concept and importance of fixed-period systems. Explains fixed-period systems. 		

PRACTICES AND CHECKLISTS

PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT

STUDY BLOCK: Inventory Management

PRACTICE No. 1

Purpose:

Scenario: Classroom

Time:

MATERIALS	MACHINERY	EQUIPMENT	TOOLS

Procedures

The Teacher:

- Lists the concept, function and varieties of inventory.
- Analyzes inventory management.
- Demonstrates the valuation of inventory using various methods.
- Explains inventory and warehouse models.
- Demonstrates the application of concepts of inventory and warehouse, in distinct situations.
- Defines the concept and importance of fixed-period systems.
- Recognizes fixed-period systems.

RECOMMENDED CHECKLIST:

Date:

Student's Name:

Instructions:

The following criteria will be verified in the performance of each student through observation.

From the following list, mark with an 'X' in the column that corresponds to the performance of the student.

DEVELOPMENT	YES	NOT YET	DO NOT APPLY
Correctly, names the concept, function and varieties of inventory.			
Accurately, explains inventory management.			
Competently, performs a valuation of inventory using various methods.			
Clearly, explains various inventory and warehouse models.			
Correctly, applies inventory and warehouse models in distinct situations.			
Accurately, cites the concept and importance of fixed-period systems.			
Competently, explains fixed-period systems.			

OBSERVATIONS:

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Explain inventory function and management.	Explains inventory function and management.	Names the concept, function and varieties of inventory.	Knowledge	Correctly, names the concept, function and varieties of inventory.
		Explains inventory and warehouse models.	Knowledge	Clearly, explains various inventory and warehouse models.
		Explains inventory management.	Performance	Accurately, explains inventory management.
Make use of distinct inventory models as found in inventory management.	Makes use of distinct inventory models as found in inventory management.	Carries out the valuation of inventory using various methods.	Product	Competently, performs a valuation of inventory using various methods.
		Applies inventory and warehouse models in distinct situations.	Product	Correctly, applies inventory and warehouse models in distinct situations.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Explain fixed-period systems	Explains fixed-period systems	Cites the concept and importance of fixed-period systems.	Knowledge	Accurately, cites the concept and importance of fixed-period systems.
		Explains fixed-period systems.	Performance	Competently, explains fixed-period systems.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TECHNICAL STANDARD

GENERAL DATA:

Title: Inventory Planning.

Purpose: Use necessary procedures for adequate planning of inventory

Competency level: Basic

UNITS OF JOB COMPETENCY THAT COMPRIZE THE STANDARDS

Title	Classification
• Correctly, summarizes the generalities of aggregate planning.	Specific
• Correctly, applies methods of planning and aggregate planning to service companies.	Specific
• Clearly, explains inventory yield management.	Specific
• Accurately, lists requirements of inventory independent model.	Specific
• Accurately, recognizes how to estimate materials requirements.	Specific
• Accurately, plans requirements MRP and ERP.	Specific
• Competently, explains MRP.	Specific
• Accurately, determines MRP lot sizing and extensions.	Specific
• Clearly, explains MRP for service companies.	Specific
• Accurately, lists advantages and disadvantages of ERP.	Specific

Elements of Competence

Reference	Title of element:
2 - 3	Utilize necessary procedures for adequate planning of inventory

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA:

1. Explains aggregate business planning.
2. Plans material requirement, according to inventory.
3. Master the concepts of materials requirements planning (MRP).

Category	Class
Services	Technical Education Teaching Services

Knowledge Evidence:

- Summarizes the concept of aggregate planning.
- Clearly, explains inventory yield management.
- Lists requirements of inventory independent model.
- Lists advantages and disadvantages of ERP.

Performance Evidence:

- Explains MRP.
- Determines MRP lot sizing and extensions.
- Explains MRP for service companies.
- Recognizes how to estimate materials requirements.

Product Evidence:

- Applies methods of planning and aggregate planning to service companies.
- Plans requirements MRP and ERP.

Sector: Industrial	Program: Logistics and Distribution Administration
Subject-Area: Inventory Management	Grade: Eleventh
Study Block: Inventory Planning.	Time: 72 hours
Purpose: Use necessary procedures for adequate planning of inventory	

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1. Explain aggregate business planning.	Aggregate planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process and Nature. • Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Options. • Demand Options. • Combination of options. Methods for planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graphical Methods and diagrams. • Comparison of methods. 	<u>The Teacher:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments on the generalities of aggregate planning. • Makes use of methods of planning and aggregate planning to service companies. • Clearly explains inventory yield management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of our surroundings, and have the capacity to anticipate events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains aggregate business planning.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mathematical planning focus. <p>Aggregate Planning for services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restaurants. • Hospitals. • Small service chains. • Miscellaneous Services. • Airline Industry. <p>Yield management.</p>	<p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resumes the concept of aggregate planning. • Applies methods of planning and aggregate planning to service companies. • Clearly, explains inventory yield management. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
2. Plan materials` requirements according to inventory.	Requirements of inventory dependent model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master of Production Program (MPS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagram of planning process. • Costa Rican focus of MPS. • List of materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modular. • Planning. • Phantom. • Higher level coding. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicates requirements of inventory independent model. • Explains how to estimate materials` requirements. • Demonstrates planning requirements MRP and ERP. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists requirements of inventory independent model. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of surroundings, and have the capacity to anticipate events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans materials requirements according to inventory.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available Inventory. • Pending purchase orders • Delivery times: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scaled product structure. • MRP (global materials). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes how to estimate materials requirements. • Plans requirements for MRP and ERP. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
3. Master the concepts of materials requirement planning (MRP).	<p>Administration of MRP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRP Dynamic • Nervousness of the system. • Time barriers. • Reverse tracking. • MRP and JIT. • Focus on small blocks. <p>Techniques to determine lot size.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial period balance. <p>MRP Extensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed cycle MRP. • Capacity Planning. • MRP II. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzes MRP. • Demonstrates MRP lot sizing and extensions. • Analyzes MRP for service companies. • Cites advantages and disadvantages of ERP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of surroundings, and have the capacity to anticipate events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master the concepts of materials requirement planning (MRP).

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<p>MRP for services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution resource planning (DRP). • Enterprise resource planning (ERP). <p>Advantages and disadvantages of ERP.</p>	<u>The Student:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains MRP. • Determines MRP lot sizing and extensions. • Explains MRP for service companies. • Lists advantages and disadvantages of ERP. 		

PRACTICES AND CHECKLISTS

PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT

STUDY BLOCK: Inventory Planning

PRACTICE No. 1

Purpose:

Scenario: Classroom

Time:

MATERIALS	MACHINERY	EQUIPMENT	TOOLS

Procedures

- Comments on the generalities of aggregate planning.
- Makes use of methods of planning and aggregate planning to service companies.
- Clearly, explains inventory yield management.
- Indicates requirements of inventory independent model.
- Demonstrates planning of MRP and ERP requirements.
- Analyzes Material Requirements Planning (MRP).
- Demonstrates MRP lot sizing and extensions.
- Analyzes MRP for service companies.
- Cites advantages and disadvantages of ERP.

RECOMMENDED CHECKLIST:	Date:
Student's Name:	
Instructions: The following criteria will be verified in the performance of each student through observation. From the following list, mark with an 'X' in the column that corresponds to the performance of the student.	

DEVELOPMENT	YES	NOT YET	DO NOT APPLY
Correctly, summarizes the generalities of aggregate planning.			
Correctly, applies methods of planning and aggregate planning to service companies.			
Clearly, explains inventory yield management.			
Accurately, lists requirements of inventory independent model.			
Accurately, recognizes how to estimate materials requirements.			
Accurately, plans requirements MRP and ERP.			
Competently, explains MRP.			
Accurately, determines MRP lot sizing and extensions.			
Clearly, explains MRP for service companies.			
Accurately, lists advantages and disadvantages of ERP.			

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Explain aggregate business planning.	Explains aggregate business planning.	Resumes the generalities of aggregate planning.	Knowledge	Correctly, summarizes the generalities of aggregate planning.
		Clearly, explain inventory yield management.	Knowledge	Clearly, explains inventory yield management.
		Apply methods of planning and aggregate planning to service companies.	Product	Correctly, applies methods of planning and aggregate planning to service companies.
Plan materials requirements according to inventory.	Plans materials requirements according to inventory.	Lists requirements of inventory independent model.	Knowledge	Accurately, lists requirements of inventory independent model.
		Recognizes how to estimate materials requirements.	Performance	Accurately, recognizes how to estimate materials requirements.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
		Plans requirements for MRP and ERP.	Product	Adequately, plans requirements for MRP and ERP.
Master the concepts of materials requirement planning (MRP).	Master the concepts of materials requirement planning (MRP).	Lists advantages and disadvantages of ERP.	Knowledge	Accurately, lists advantages and disadvantages of ERP.
		Explains MRP.	Performance	Competently, explains MRP.
		Determines MRP lot sizing and extensions.	Performance	Accurately, determines MRP lot sizing and extensions.
		Explains MRP for service companies.	Performance	Clearly, explains MRP for service companies.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TECHNICAL STANDARD

GENERAL DATA:

Title: Short-Term Scheduling.
Purpose: Carry out short term scheduling.
Competency level: Basic

UNITS OF JOB COMPETENCY THAT COMPRIZE THE STANDARDS

Title	Classification
• Correctly, mentions the general aspects of short-term scheduling.	Specific
• Accurately, explains how load is distributed among work centers.	Specific
• Competently, designs Gantt charts in the scheduling of resources and allocation of time.	Specific
• Clearly, defines the concept and importance of the allocation method.	Specific
• Correctly, recognizes the allocation method	Specific
• Successfully, applies the allocation method.	Specific
• Correctly, recognizes the sequencing of tasks in work centers.	Specific
• Competently, follows the sequencing of tasks in work centers and Johnson's Rule.	Specific
• Completely, lists the limitations of rules-based loading systems.	Specific
• Clearly, identifies short-term schedules.	Specific
• Accurately, explains different types of short-term schedules.	Specific

Elements of Competence

Reference	Title of element
2 - 4	Carry out short term scheduling according to business standards.

Performance Criteria:

1. Comments on the general aspects of short-term scheduling.
2. Designs Gantt charts in the scheduling of resources and allocation of time.
3. Applies the allocation method of short term scheduling.
4. Applies the sequencing of tasks in work centers.
5. Explains different types of short-term schedules.

Field of Application:

Category	Class
Services	Technical Education Teaching Services

Knowledge Evidence:

- Mentions the general aspects of short-term scheduling.
- Lists the limitations of rules-based loading systems.
- Defines the concept and importance of the allocation method.
- Identifies short-term schedules.

Performance Evidence:

- Explains how load is distributed among work centers.
- Explains different types of short-term schedules.
- Recognizes the allocation method.
- Recognizes the sequencing of tasks in work centers.

Product Evidence:

- Designs Gantt charts in the scheduling of resources and allocation of time.
- Applies the allocation method.
- Applies the sequencing of tasks in work centers and Johnson's Rule.

Sector: Industrial	Program: Logistics and Distribution Administration
Subject-Area: Inventory Management	Grade: Eleventh
Study Block: Short-Term Scheduling	Time: 72 hours
Purpose: Carry out short term scheduling.	

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1. Comment on the general aspects of short-term scheduling.	<p>General aspects of scheduling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic importance of short-term scheduling. • Interrelation of capacity planning, aggregate planning, MPS, and short-term scheduling. • Scheduling criteria. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments on the general aspects of short-term scheduling. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentions the general aspects of short-term scheduling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-time delivery of obligations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments on the general aspects of short-term scheduling.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
2. Design Gantt charts in the scheduling of resources and allocation of time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduling process-oriented work centers. <p>Work load:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine work load. Control of inputs and products. <p>Gantt Chart (program resources and allocate times).</p>	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizes how load is distributed among work centers. Demonstrates the design of Gantt charts for resource scheduling and time allocation. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains how load is distributed among work centers. Designs Gantt charts in the scheduling of resources and allocation of time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-time delivery of obligations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designs Gantt charts in the scheduling of resources and allocation of time.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
3. Apply the allocation method of short-term scheduling.	<p>Method of assignment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and importance. • Four steps to minimize opportunity cost: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use smallest number in each line. • Draw minimum number of vertical and horizontal lines. • Take the smallest number not covered by a line. • Optimum assignment of zero in table. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cites the concept and importance of the allocation method. • Explains the allocation method. • Demonstrates the application of the allocation method. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the concept and importance of the allocation method. • Recognize the allocation method • Apply the allocation method. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-time delivery of obligations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies the allocation method of short term scheduling.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
4. Apply the sequencing of tasks in work centers.	<p>Sequencing of tasks in work centers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules of priority for task assignment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCFS (first come, first served). • SPT (shortest processing time) • EDD (earliest due date) • LPT (longest processing time). • Critical ratio <p>Sequencing of N-jobs on the machine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson's Rule. 	<p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the sequencing of tasks in work centers. • Demonstrates the sequencing of tasks in work centers and Johnson's Rule. • Cites the limitations of rules-based loading systems. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes the sequencing of tasks in work centers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-time delivery of obligations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies the sequencing of tasks in work centers.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
5. Explain different types of short-term schedules.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations of rules-based loading systems. • Finite Loading. • Theory of Constraints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the constraint. • Plan to break constraints. • Focus resources on results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies the sequencing of tasks in work centers and Johnson's Rule. • Lists the limitations of rules-based loading systems. <p><u>The Teacher:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguishes short-term schedules. • Analyzes different types of short-term schedules. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies short-term schedules. • Explain different types of short-term schedules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-time delivery of obligations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains different types of short-term schedules.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ACTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the effect of constraints. • Bottleneck work centers. • Rework. • Scheduling of services: • Cyclic scheduling of service employees. 			

PRACTICES AND CHECKLISTS:

PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT

STUDY BLOCK: Short-Term Scheduling	PRACTICE No. 1
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Purpose:

Scenario: Classroom

Time:

MATERIALS	MACHINERY	EQUIPMENT	TOOLS
			Internet

Procedures

The Teacher:

- Comments on the general aspects of short-term scheduling.
- Recognizes how load is distributed among work centers.
- Demonstrates the design of the Gantt chart for resource scheduling and time allocation.
- Cites the concept and importance of the allocation method.
- Explains the allocation method
- Demonstrates the application of the allocation method.
- Explains the sequencing of tasks in work centers.
- Demonstrates the sequencing of tasks in work centers and Johnson's Rule.
- Cites the limitations of rules-based loading systems.
- Distinguishes short-term schedules.
- Analyzes different types of short-term schedules.

RECOMMENDED CHECKLIST:		Date:
Student's Name:		
Instructions: The following criteria will be verified in the performance of each student through observation. From the following list, mark with an 'X' in the column that corresponds to the performance of the student.		

DEVELOPMENT	YES	NOT YET	DO NOT APPLY
Correctly, mentions the general aspects of short-term scheduling.			
Accurately, explains how load is distributed among work centers.			
Competently, designs Gantt charts for the scheduling of resources and allocation of time.			
Clearly, defines the concept and importance of the allocation method.			
Correctly, recognizes the allocation method			
Successfully, applies the allocation method.			
Correctly, recognizes the sequencing of tasks in work centers.			
Competently, follows the sequencing of tasks in work centers and Johnson's Rule.			
Completely, lists the limitations of rules-based loading systems.			
Clearly, identifies short-term schedules.			
Accurately, explains different types of short-term schedules.			

OBSERVATIONS:

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Comment on the general aspects of short-term scheduling.	Comments on the general aspects of short-term scheduling.	Mentions the general aspects of short-term scheduling.	Knowledge	Correctly, mentions the general aspects of short-term scheduling.
Design Gantt charts in the scheduling of resources and allocation of time.	Designs Gantt charts in the scheduling of resources and allocation of time.	Explains how load is distributed among work centers.	Performance	Accurately, explains how load is distributed among work centers.
		Designs Gantt charts in the scheduling of resources and allocation of time.	Product	Competently, designs Gantt charts in the scheduling of resources and allocation of time.
Apply the allocation method of short-term scheduling.	Applies the allocation method of short-term scheduling.	Defines the concept and importance of the allocation method.	Knowledge	Clearly, defines the concept and importance of the allocation method.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
		Recognizes the allocation method	Performance	Correctly, recognizes the allocation method
		Applies the allocation method.	Product	Successfully, applies the allocation method.
Apply the sequencing of tasks in work centers.	Applies the sequencing of tasks in work centers.	Lists the limitations of rules-based loading systems.	Knowledge	Completely, lists the limitations of rules-based loading systems.
		Recognizes the sequencing of tasks in work centers.	Performance	Correctly, recognizes the sequencing of tasks in work centers.
		Applies the sequencing of tasks in work centers and Johnson's Rule.	Product	Competently, follows the sequencing of tasks in work centers and Johnson's Rule.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Explain different types of short-term schedules.	Explains different types of short-term schedules.	Identifies short-term schedules.	Knowledge	Clearly, identifies short-term schedules.
		Explains different types of short-term schedules.	Performance	Accurately, explains different types of short-term schedules.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TECHNICAL STANDARD

GENERAL DATA

Title: Statistical Control of Productive Process.

Purpose: Use of statistics in the control of manufacturing processes.

Competency level: Basic

UNITS OF JOB COMPETENCY THAT COMPRIZE THE STANDARDS

Title	Classification
• Correctly, applies statistical process control and the central limit theorem.	Specific
• Competently, designs statistical control graphs.	Specific
• Clearly, applies the correct steps for use of a control graph.	Specific
• Correctly, calculates process ratios and indices.	Specific
• Precisely, determines sampling quantity protocol.	Specific

Elements of Competence

Reference	Title of element
2 – 5	Carry out the statistical control of manufacturing process.

Performance Criteria:

1. Implements Statistical Control of Productive Process.

Field of Application:

Category	Class
Services	Technical Education Teaching Services

Product Evidence:

- Applies statistical process control and the central limit theorem.
- Designs statistical control graphs.
- Applies the correct steps for use of a control graph.
- Calculates process ratios and indices.
- Determines sampling quantity protocol.

Sector: Industrial	Program: Logistics and Distribution Administration
Subject-Area: Inventory Management	Grade: Eleventh
Study Block: Statistical Process Control.	Time: 64 hours
Purpose: Use statistics in the control of manufacturing processes.	

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1. Implement Statistical Control of Productive Process.	Statistical Process Control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common variation • Assignable variation. • Samples. • Common vs. Assignable Variation. • Control Charts for variables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chart X. • Chart R. 	<u>The Teacher:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate the application of statistical process control and the central limit theorem. • Elaborate the various types of statistical control graphs. • Competently use a control graph. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness and optimism upon assumption of professional risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements Statistical Control of Productive Process.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<p>Central Limit Theorem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relation between population and sample distributions. • Relation between population and sample distributions. • Determine the limits of the graph of the mean (\bar{x}-bar). • Determine the limits of the graph of the range (R chart). • Use of \bar{x}-bar and R charts. <p>Using control charts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P charts. • C charts. • Management and control charts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines process ratios and indices. • Determines the application sample. <p><u>The Student:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies statistical process control and the central limit theorem. • Designs statistical control graphs. • Applies the correct steps for use of a control graph. • Calculates process ratios and indices. 		

LEARNING OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
	<p>Process capability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process capability ratio. • Process capability index. <p>Acceptance sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curve characteristic of operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producer Risk. • Consumer Risk. • Acceptable quality level (ACL). • Lot tolerance percent defective(LTPD) • Average outgoing quality (AOQ). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines sampling quantity protocol. 		

PRACTICES AND CHECKLISTS:**PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT**

STUDY BLOCKS: Statistical Process Control

PRACTICE No. 1

Purpose:

Scenario: Classroom

Time:

MATERIALS	MACHINERY	EQUIPMENT	TOOLS

Procedures

The Teacher:

- Demonstrates the application of statistical process control and the central limit theorem.
- Elaborates the various types of statistical control graphs.
- Competently, uses a control graph.
- Determines process ratios and indices.
- Determines the application sample.

RECOMMENDED CHECKLIST:

Date:

Student's Name:

Instructions:

The following criteria will be verified in the performance of each student through observation.

From the following list, mark with an 'X' in the column that corresponds to the performance of the student.

DEVELOPMENT	YES	NOT YET	DO NOT APPLY
Correctly, applies statistical process control and the central limit theorem.			
Competently, designs statistical control graphs.			
Clearly, applies the correct steps for using control graph.			
Correctly, calculates process ratios and indices.			
Precisely, determines sampling quantity protocol.			

OBSERVATIONS:

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCIES

LEARNING OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	EVIDENCE	TYPE	SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE
Implement statistical control of productive process.	Implements statistical control of the productive process.	Applies statistical process control and the central limit theorem.	Product	Correctly, applies statistical process control and the central limit theorem.
		Designs statistical control graphs.	Product	Competently, designs statistical control graphs.
		Applies the correct steps for using a control graph.	Product	Clearly, applies the correct steps for using a control graph.
		Calculates process ratios and indices.	Product	Correctly, calculates process ratios and indices.
		Determines sampling quantity protocol.	Product	Precisely, determines sampling quantity protocol.

OPERACIONES DE MANUFACTURA



DISTRIBUCIÓN DE LAS UNIDADES DE ESTUDIO

Operaciones de Manufactura

Unidades	Nombre	Tiempo estimado en horas	Tiempo estimado en semanas
I	Gestión Empresarial (CODE).	80	20
II	Planeación de la capacidad.	32	8
III	Diseño del trabajo.	24	6
IV	Medición del Trabajo.	24	6
	TOTAL	320	40

OPERACIONES DE MANUFACTURA

DESCRIPCION:

La sub-área de Administración de operaciones cuenta con cuatro horas por semana y está integrada por cuatro unidades de estudio:

Gestión Empresarial (CODE): permite a los y las estudiantes conocer sobre los principios de administración de empresas y crear cultura emprendedora.

Planeación de la capacidad: con la implementación de esta unidad de estudio, los y las estudiantes podrán planear correctamente la capacidad de producción.

Diseño del trabajo: con este contenido programático el alumnado desarrollará habilidades para diseñar efectivamente el trabajo.

Medición del trabajo: esta unidad de estudio, ayuda a reconocer las mediciones del trabajo de planta para administrar la empresa.

OBJETIVOS GENERALES:

- Planear la capacidad de producción de la empresa.
- Diseñar el trabajo de planta empresarial.
- Realizar mediciones del trabajo de planta.
- Conocer sobre los principios de administración de empresas

NORMA TÉCNICA DE INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA

DATOS GENERALES

Título: Gestión empresarial (CODE).

Propósito: Contribuir a la creación de una cultura empresarial, en bienestar de la sociedad y del país en general.

Nivel de competencia: Básica

UNIDADES DE COMPETENCIA LABORAL QUE CONFORMAN LA NORMA

Título	Clasificación
• Identifica correctamente los tipos de empresa de su comunidad y los servicios que brindan.	Específica
• Define acertadamente el significado, alcance, generalidades y características de ser emprendedor.	Específica
• Reconoce con claridad los pasos necesarios para realizar una buena autogestión.	Específica
• Usa sin error el método científico para tomar decisiones.	Específica
• Reconoce acertadamente qué es un empresario y sus funciones.	Específica
• Identifica correctamente las razones por las cuales es importante tener un espíritu emprendedor.	Específica
• Compara claramente entre los tipos de recursos, los componentes del espíritu emprendedor y las recompensas y esfuerzos de los empresarios.	Específica
• Reconoce sin error las pautas para proponerse metas empresariales.	Específica
• Justifica correctamente la motivación empresarial.	Específica
• Usa con claridad los procedimientos para analizar una situación de riesgo.	Específica

Título	Clasificación
• Identifica correctamente el potencial necesario para convertirse en empresario.	Específica
• Ilustra sin error las características y rasgos empresariales esenciales para el éxito de un emprendimiento.	Específica
• Comenta claramente la importancia del empresario y el liderazgo empresarial.	Específica
• Usa con claridad los principios de negociación y escucha.	Específica
• Reconoce correctamente la contextualización de la negociación.	Específica
• Reconoce con claridad cómo funciona la economía.	Específica
• Explica sin error el papel e importancia de la capacidad empresarial comercial en la sociedad.	Específica
• Enumera correctamente los objetivos económicos y características de una sociedad empresarial.	Específica
• Fundamenta acertadamente los aportes de los empresarios al cumplimiento de los objetivos económicos.	Específica
• Cita con claridad las ventajas y desventajas del empleo por cuenta propia y remunerado.	Específica
• Cita correctamente las razones para iniciar un negocio.	Específica
• Menciona acertadamente generalidades de la pequeña empresa.	Específica
• Reconoce sin error la razón de hacerse empresario.	Específica
• Representa claramente ideas nuevas a partir de ideas exitosas.	Específica
• Selecciona correctamente ideas empresariales usando distintas técnicas.	Específica
• Distingue acertadamente oportunidades de negocios.	Específica
• Evalúa sin error el riesgo en negocios.	Específica
• Explica correctamente la información sobre el mercado.	Específica
• Usa sin error los pasos para conocer la competencia, aplicar una encuesta y seleccionar la muestra.	Específica
• Elabora sin error un Plan de Ventas sencillo y se selecciona la mejor ubicación comercial.	Específica

• Título	Clasificación
• Explica acertadamente la información sobre las formas jurídicas.	Específica
• Investiga con claridad dónde conseguir dinero para iniciar su empresa.	Específica
• Juega participativamente los módulos del juego empresarial.	Específica
• Reconoce correctamente en qué consiste el proceso de contratación y orientación de nuevos empleados.	Específica
• Utiliza sin error técnicas de gestión del tiempo y de gestión de ventas.	Específica
• Selecciona correctamente al mejor proveedor y la mejor tecnología para la pequeña empresa.	Específica
• Pronostica sin error los costos empresariales.	Específica
• Elabora con exactitud estados financieros sencillos.	Específica
• Reconoce correctamente generalidades del Plan de Negocios.	Específica
• Elabora sin error los estados financieros que integran un Plan de Negocios.	Específica
• Concluye correctamente sobre los resultados de un Plan de Negocios.	Específica
• Reconoce acertadamente cómo se deben enfrentar los riesgos empresariales y que tipo de información que requieren los empresarios.	Específica
• Identifica correctamente los métodos para conseguir asistencia y cómo seguir adelante.	Específica
• Menciona acertadamente cómo tener una actitud empresarial positiva.	Específica
• Relaciona con claridad entre el Plan de Negocios y los temas propuestos por CODE.	Específica
• Elabora con exactitud un plan de negocios con base en los lineamientos establecidos.	Específica

ELEMENTOS DE COMPETENCIA

Referencia	Título del elemento.
3 - 1	Contribuir en la creación de una cultura empresarial con el propósito de determinar su importancia en el desarrollo económico de un país.

Criterios de desempeño:

1. Aplica principios de autogestión y toma de decisiones en situaciones empresariales sencillas.
2. Diseña metas empresariales utilizando pautas específicas y asumiendo retos.
3. Desarrolla competencias para tener una capacidad empresarial.
4. Explica cómo las personas toman la decisión de crear u operar su propia empresa.
5. Selecciona oportunidades de negocios utilizando distintas técnicas.
6. Utiliza los procedimientos necesarios para organizar una empresa.
7. Opera una empresa desde el punto de vista contable.
8. Diseña planes para iniciar una empresa.
9. Implementa un plan de negocios exitoso.

CAMPO DE APLICACIÓN

Categoría	Clase
Servicios	Prestación de servicios de Educación Técnica

Evidencias de conocimiento:

- Identifica los tipos de empresa de su comunidad y los servicios que brindan.
- Define el significado, alcance, generalidades y características de ser emprendedor.
- Identifica las razones por las cuales es importante tener un espíritu emprendedor.
- Justifica la motivación empresarial.
- Identifica el potencial necesario para convertirse en empresario.
- Ilustra las características y rasgos empresariales esenciales para el éxito de un emprendimiento.
- Comenta la importancia del empresario y el liderazgo empresarial.
- Enumera los objetivos económicos y características de una sociedad empresarial.
- Fundamenta los aportes de los empresarios al cumplimiento de los objetivos económicos.
- Cita las ventajas y desventajas del empleo por cuenta propia y remunerado.
- Cita las razones para iniciar un negocio.
- Menciona generalidades de la pequeña empresa.
- Distingue oportunidades de negocios.
- Identifica los métodos para conseguir asistencia y cómo seguir adelante.
- Menciona cómo tener una actitud empresarial positiva

Evidencias de desempeño:

- Reconoce los pasos necesarios para realizar una buena autogestión.
- Reconoce qué es un empresario y sus funciones.
- Compara entre los tipos de recursos, los componentes del espíritu emprendedor y las recompensas y esfuerzos de los empresarios.
- Reconoce las pautas para proponerse metas empresariales.
- Reconoce la contextualización de la negociación.
- Reconoce cómo funciona la economía.
- Explica el papel e importancia de la capacidad empresarial comercial en la sociedad.
- Reconoce la razón de hacerse empresario.
- Representa ideas nuevas a partir de ideas exitosas.
- Selecciona ideas empresariales usando distintas técnicas.
- Explica la información sobre el mercado.
- Juega los módulos del juego empresarial.
- Explica la información sobre las formas jurídicas.
- Selecciona al mejor proveedor y la mejor tecnología para la pequeña empresa.
- Reconoce generalidades del Plan de Negocios.
- Reconoce cómo se deben enfrentar los riesgos empresariales y que tipo de información requieren los empresarios.
- Relaciona entre el Plan de Negocios y los temas propuestos por CODE.

Evidencias de producto:

- Usa el método científico para tomar decisiones.
- Usa los procedimientos para analizar una situación de riesgo.
- Usa los principios de negociación y escucha
- Evalúa el riesgo en negocios.
- Usa los pasos para conocer la competencia, aplicar una encuesta y seleccionar la muestra.
- Elabora un Plan de Ventas sencillo y se selecciona la mejor ubicación comercial.
- Investiga dónde conseguir dinero para iniciar su empresa. Reconoce en qué consiste el proceso de contratación y orientación de nuevos empleados.
- Utiliza técnicas de gestión del tiempo y de gestión de ventas.
- Pronostica los costos empresariales.
- Elabora estados financieros sencillos.
- Elabora los estados financieros que integran un Plan de Negocios.
- Concluye sobre los resultados de un Plan de Negocios.
- Elabora un plan de negocios con base en los lineamientos establecidos.

PROGRAMA DE ESTUDIO

Modalidad: Industrial

Especialidad: Administración Logística y Distribución

Sub-área: Operaciones de manufactura

Año: Undécimo

Unidad de estudio: Gestión empresarial (CODE)

Tiempo estimado: 80 horas

Propósito: Contribuir a la creación de una cultura empresarial, en bienestar de la sociedad y del país en general.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
1. Aplicar principios de autogestión y toma de decisiones en situaciones empresariales sencillas.	<p>Las empresas de tu comunidad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importancia. • Cultura. • Servicios. • Empresas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tipos. • Clasificación. 	<p><u>El o la docente:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distingue los tipos de empresa de su comunidad y los servicios que brindan. • Representa el significado, alcance, generalidades y características de ser emprendedor. • Explica los pasos necesarios para realizar una buena autogestión. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honestidad, es indispensable para que las relaciones humanas se desenvuelvan en un ambiente de confianza y armonía, pues garantiza respaldo, seguridad y credibilidad en las personas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aplica principios de autogestión y toma de decisiones en situaciones empresariales sencillas.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Significado y alcance de “ser emprendedor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalidades • Características de las personas emprendedoras: • Energía • Deseo de logro. • Orientación hacia la tarea. • Empatía. • Inventiva. • Planificación. • Asumir riesgos • Innovación. • Competencias. • Independencia. • Interrelación. • Orientación hacia una meta. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demuestra la aplicación del método científico para tomar decisiones. <p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifica los tipos de empresa de su comunidad y los servicios que brindan. • Define el significado, alcance, generalidades y características de ser emprendedor. • Reconoce los pasos necesarios para realizar una buena autogestión. • Usa el método científico para tomar decisiones. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacidad de autogestión: ¿Qué permite la buena autogestión? Pasos para una buena autogestión: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realizar las tareas prioritarias. • Utilización del tiempo. • Delegación de tareas a los colaboradores. • Agrupación de tareas. • Oficina ordenada. • Decir no. • Trazar objetivos claros. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No intente hacer demasiado. • Control de fujo de papeles. • Planificación efectiva. • Ser proactivo. <p>Capacidad de toma de decisiones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panorama sobre la toma de decisiones. • Uso del Método científico para tomar decisiones. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
2. Diseñar metas empresariales utilizando pautas específicas y asumiendo riesgos.	<p>Un empresario:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observa el entorno. • Identifica oportunidades. • Reúne recursos. • Realiza actividades. • Recibe una recompensa económica o social. <p>Funciones del empresario en los negocios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identificar nichos de mercado. • Gestionar el negocio. • Asumir las incertidumbres. • Fomentar la competencia. 	<p><u>El o la docente:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explica qué es un empresario y sus funciones. • Cita las razones por las cuales es importante tener un espíritu emprendedor. • Diferencie entre los tipos de recursos, los componentes del espíritu emprendedor y las recompensas y esfuerzos de los empresarios. • Explica las pautas para proponerse metas empresariales. • Fundamenta la motivación empresarial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honestidad, es indispensable para que las relaciones humanas se desenvuelvan en un ambiente de confianza y armonía, pues garantiza respaldo, seguridad y credibilidad en las personas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diseña metas empresariales utilizando pautas específicas y asumiendo riesgos.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>La importancia del espíritu emprendedor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creación de empleo. • Recursos locales. • Descentralización y diversificación del negocio. • Promoción de la tecnología. • Formación de capital. • Fomento de una cultura empresarial. <p>Recursos empresariales: Económicos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dinero. • Materiales y equipos. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menciona qué es asumir riesgos. • Demuestra el uso del procedimiento para analizar una situación de riesgo. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Humanos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energía. • Competencia. • Conocimiento • Tiempo. <p>¿Qué justifica el espíritu emprendedor en los negocios?</p> <p>Componentes del espíritu emprendedor:</p> <p>Factores económicos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economía de mercado abierto. • Empresa privada. • Valor agregado. • Bienes y servicios agregados • Nuevos mercados. 	<p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconoce qué es un empresario y sus funciones. • Identifica las razones por las cuales es importante tener un espíritu emprendedor. • Compara entre los tipos de recursos, los componentes del espíritu emprendedor y las recompensas y esfuerzos de los empresarios. • Reconoce las pautas para proponerse metas empresariales. • Justifica la motivación empresarial. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Competencias empresariales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tomar la iniciativa. • Ser muy competitivo. • Aprovechar los cambios. • Manejar la incertidumbre. • Buscar oportunidades. <p>Recompensas y esfuerzos del empresario:</p> <p>Recompensas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Éxito personal y autorealización • Sentimiento de libertad e independencia. • Generación de empleo y beneficios. • Resultados económicos. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamenta qué es asumir riesgos. • Usa los procedimientos para analizar una situación de riesgo. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Esfuerzo personal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trabajar muchas horas. • Tener mucha energía • Sacrificar aspectos de la vida. • Vida social limitada. • Menos tiempo familiar • Gran inversión económica. <p>Motivación empresarial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test del empresario. • Generalidades de la motivación y las actitudes. • Hábitos empresariales. • Motivación interna. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Pautas para proponerse metas empresariales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metas auténticamente propias. • Metas específicas. • Metas cuantificables y medibles. • Metas para un período de tiempo definido. • Establecimiento de plazos. <p>Asumir riesgos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definir una situación de riesgo. • Evaluar las situaciones de riesgo. • Tipos de personas que asumen riesgos. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autoridad y responsabilidad. • Implementar cambios. <p>Procedimiento para analizar una situación de riesgo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluar el riesgo. • Determinar metas y objetivos. • Aclarar alternativas. • Recabar información y sopesar alternativas. • Minimizar riesgos. • Planificar y poner en práctica la mejor alternativa. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
3. Desarrollar competencias para tener una mejor capacidad empresarial.	Potencial empresarial. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competencias para desarrollar una capacidad empresarial exitosa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conocimiento. • Habilidades: (Técnicas y Administrativas). • Rasgos personales. Empresarios en potencia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Características empresariales • Razones por las cuales los empleados están disconformes con los empleos remunerados. 	<u>El o la docente:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe el potencial necesario para convertirse en empresario. • Identifica las características y rasgos empresariales esenciales para el éxito de un emprendimiento. • Menciona la importancia del empresario y el liderazgo empresarial. • Demuestra el uso de los principios de negociación y escucha. • Explica la contextualización de la negociación. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honestidad, es indispensable para que las relaciones humanas se desenvuelvan en un ambiente de confianza y armonía, pues garantiza respaldo, seguridad y credibilidad en las personas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desarrolla competencias para tener una mejor capacidad empresarial.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Rasgos empresariales importantes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ser muy trabajador. • Ser seguro de sí mismo. • Construir para el futuro. • Orientarse hacia las ganancias y los objetivos. • Ser perseverante. • Saber enfrentarlos facasos. • Ser receptivo a la crítica. • Demostrar iniciativa. • Estar dispuesto a escuchar. • Establecer sus propios estándares. • Saber sobrelevar la incertidumbre. • Asumir compromisos. 	<p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifica el potencial necesario para convertirse en empresario. • Ilustra las características y rasgos empresariales esenciales para el éxito de un emprendimiento. • Comenta la importancia del empresario y el liderazgo empresarial. • Usa los principios de negociación y escucha. • Reconoce la contextualización de la negociación. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desarrollar las fortalezas. • Ser confiable y honesto. • Estar dispuesto a asumir riesgos. <p>La importancia de los empresarios.</p> <p>Liderazgo empresarial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consejos sobre género. • Estilos de liderazgo. • Teoría X y Y. • Rasgos importantes del liderazgo. • Pasos para mejorar la personalidad empresarial: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autoanálisis. • Plan de acción personal. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puesta en práctica. • Autoevaluarse regularmente. <p>Principios de negociación:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formas de afrontar problemas en una negociación. • El proceso de negociación. • Conceptos de negociación. <p>Contextualización de negociación.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La naturaleza de la negociación. • Atributos personales. • Competencia de negociación. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Capacidad de escuchar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La importancia de la comunicación. • Pasos para escuchar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definir el propósito al escuchar. • Prestar atención al mensaje: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hacer contacto visual. • Amoldar la postura corporal. • Confirmar la recepción verbal o no verbal. • Aclarar la mente. • Procesar el mensaje. • Respuesta al mensaje. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
4. Explicar cómo las personas toman la decisión de crear u operar su propia empresa.	<p>Importancia de la capacidad empresarial en la sociedad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funcionamiento de la economía. • El papel de la capacidad empresarial comercial en la sociedad: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productos y servicios. • Empleo. • Ingresos. ▪ Jornadas, salarios y ganancias. • Impuestos. • Ingresos disponibles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gastos de consumo. ▪ Ahorro personal. 	<p><u>El o la docente:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explica cómo funciona la economía. • Justifica el papel e importancia de la capacidad empresarial comercial en la sociedad. • Cita los objetivos económicos y características de una sociedad empresarial. • Argumenta los aportes de los empresarios al cumplimiento de los objetivos económicos. • Enumera las ventajas y desventajas del empleo por cuenta propio y remunerado. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honestidad, es indispensable para que las relaciones humanas se desenvuelvan en un ambiente de confianza y armonía, pues garantiza respaldo, seguridad y credibilidad en las personas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explica cómo las personas toman la decisión de crear u operar su propia empresa.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inversión en activos productivos. • Bienestar nacional. <p>Características de una sociedad emprendedora:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producir bienes y servicios de utilidad. • Distribución de bienes y servicios a la población. • Nuevas ideas que hacen crecer la economía. • Aparición de nuevas ideas. • Resolución de problemas. • Oportunidad para crear e innovar. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Señala las razones para iniciar un negocio. • Comenta generalidades de la pequeña empresa. • Explica la razón de hacerse empresario. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Objetivos económicos de la sociedad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pleno empleo. • Crecimiento estable. • Libertad de elección. • Igualdad de oportunidades. • Seguridad económica. • Justicia económica. • Equilibrio económico internacional. <p>Aporte de los empresarios al cumplimiento de los objetivos económicos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incremento de la cantidad de recursos productivos. • Mejora de la calidad de los recursos. • Avances tecnológicos. • Mayor eficiencia. 	<p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconoce cómo funciona la economía. • Explica el papel e importancia de la capacidad empresarial comercial en la sociedad. • Enumera los objetivos económicos y características de una sociedad empresarial. • Fundamenta los aportes de los empresarios al cumplimiento de los objetivos económicos. • Cita las ventajas y desventajas del empleo por cuenta propia y remunerado. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Razones de la importancia de la capacidad empresarial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creación de empleo. • Recursos locales. • Descentralización. • Tecnología. • Fomento de la cultura empresarial. <p>Relación entre los valores personales e intereses con el trabajo y el estilo de vida.</p> <p>Empleo por cuenta propia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ventajas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfacción personal. • Independencia. • Ganancias e ingresos. • Seguridad laboral. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cita las razones para iniciar un negocio. • Menciona generalidades de la pequeña empresa. • Reconoce la razón de hacerse empresario. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estatus. • Flexibilidad. • Desventajas: • Posible pérdida del capital invertido. • Ingresos incierto bajos. • Muchas horas de trabajo. • Tareas de rutina. • Riesgo. • Tiempo requerido. • Relación con la gente. <p>Empleos remunerados:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ventajas. • Desventajas. <p>Motivaciones para iniciar un negocio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Económicas. • Psicológicas. • Sociológicas. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acontecimientos decisivos. • Motivos prácticos y racionales. • Motivos personales y afectivos. <p>Pequeñas empresas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elementos que constituyen el significado de una pequeña empresa. • Estadísticas sobre pequeñas empresas. • La pirámide comparativa. • Importancia de una pequeña empresa. • Debilidades de la pequeña empresa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitaciones económicas. • Problemas de personal. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costos directos más elevados. • Muchos huevos en una canasta. • Falta de credibilidad. <p>Fortalezas de las pequeñas empresas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toque personal. • Motivación. • Menos burocracia. • Menos vistosas. <p>Estrategias de la pequeña empresa.</p>			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Naturaleza local de las pequeñas empresas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comunidad local. • Mercado local. • Empleados locales. • Clientes locales. • Banco local. • Proveedores locales. • Comunidad local. <p>Factores de éxito clave para la creación de una pequeña empresa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivación. • Habilidades. • Idea y mercado. • Recursos. • Plan de negocios. • Organización y gestión. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>La decisión de hacerse empresario:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambio en la situación presente. • Acontecimiento de desplazamiento. • El papel del ejemplo. • Competencias empresariales. • Capacidad empresarial de las mujeres. • Ambiente laboral. • Entorno facilitador. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
5. Seleccionar oportunidades de negocios utilizando distintas técnicas.	<p>Creatividad e innovación.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepto. • Uso de técnica lluvia de ideas. <p>Ideas nuevas a partir de ideas exitosas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ampliar. • Reducirla. • Modificar. • Reorganizar. • Invertir. • Remplazar. • Combinar. • Aplicación a la práctica. 	<u>El o la docente:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ilustra ideas nuevas a partir de ideas exitosas. • Genera ideas empresariales usando distintas técnicas. • Identifica oportunidades de negocios. • Explica la evaluación del riesgo en negocios. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honestidad, es indispensable para que las relaciones humanas se desenvuelvan en un ambiente de confianza y armonía, pues garantiza respaldo, seguridad y credibilidad en las personas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecciona oportunidades de negocios utilizando distintas técnicas.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Generar ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¿Qué es una idea empresarial?. • ¿Para qué generar ideas empresariales? • ¿Por qué generar ideas empresariales? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necesidad de una idea. • Respuesta a las necesidades del mercado. • Cambios en la moda y los requisitos. • Mantenerse a la cabeza de la competencia. • Tecnología. • Ciclo de vida de un producto. 	<p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representa ideas nuevas a partir de ideas exitosas. • Selecciona ideas empresariales usando distintas técnicas. • Distingue oportunidades de negocios. • Evalúa el riesgo en negocios. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riesgo y fallo. • Fuentes de ideas empresariales. <p>Generar una idea empresarial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idea empresarial. • Creatividad. • Fuentes de ideas empresariales. • Pasatiempos. • Competencias personales y experiencia. • Fraquicias. • Medios de comunicación social. • Exposiciones. • Enuestas y sondeos. • Quejas • Cambios. • Lluvia de ideas (las cuatro reglas de la lluvia de ideas). 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Identificar y evaluar oportunidades de negocios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¿Qué es una oportunidad de negocios? • Ideas y oportunidades. • ¿Qué es una oportunidad de negocios? <p>Características de una buena oportunidad de negocios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demanda real. • Ganancia sobre inversión. • Competitividad. • Objetivos. • Disponibilidad de recursos y competencia. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Evaluar las oportunidades de negocios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industria y mercado. • Ventana de oportunidades. • Objetivos personales y competencia del empresario. • Equipos de gerencia. • Competencia. • Capital, tecnología. • Entorno empresarial. • Plan de negocio. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
6. Utilizar los procedimientos necesarios para organizar una empresa.	<p>Información sobre el mercado:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¿Qué es el mercado? • ¿Qué deben saber los empresarios sobre los clientes en potencia? • ¿Dónde se puede conseguir información sobre los clientes? • ¿Qué es el mercado? • ¿Qué son los estudios de mercado? • ¿Qué es una estrategia de mercado? • ¿Qué es un objetivo de mercadeo? • ¿Qué es la mezcla de mercadeo? 	<p><u>El o la docente:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justifica la información sobre el mercado. • Demuestra el uso de los pasos para conocer la competencia, aplicar una encuesta y seleccionar la muestra. • Demuestra cómo se elabora un Plan de Ventas sencillo y se selecciona la mejor ubicación comercial. • Justifica la información sobre las formas jurídicas. • Representa los sitios para conseguir dinero para iniciar su empresa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honestidad, es indispensable para que las relaciones humanas se desenvuelvan en un ambiente de confianza y armonía, pues garantiza respaldo, seguridad y credibilidad en las personas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utiliza los procedimientos necesarios para organizar una empresa.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cómo se evalúa el rendimiento de mercadeo? • ¿Cómo se analiza la aceptación de un producto o servicio por parte del cliente? • ¿Qué factores influyen sobre el mercado de consumo? <p>Las cinco preguntas del mercadeo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¿Quién? • ¿Qué • ¿Cómo? • ¿Dónde? • ¿Por qué? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demuestra cómo desarrollar el juego empresarial. <p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explica la información sobre el mercado. • Usa los pasos para conocer la competencia, aplicar una encuesta y seleccionar la muestra. • Elabora un Plan de Ventas sencillo y se selecciona la mejor ubicación comercial. • Explica la información sobre las formas jurídicas. • Investiga dónde conseguir dinero para iniciar su empresa. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Pasos para conocer la competencia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identificar a los competidores. • Examinar empresas recientemente instaladas que han fracasado. • Analizar las empresas existentes. • Comparar su propuesta de operación comercial con la de la competencia. <p>Pasos a seguir para realizar una encuesta de mercado:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objetivos de la encuesta. • Afinar detalles de la encuesta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juega los módulos del juego empresarial. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Selección de muestras</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decidir a quién visitar. • Preparar cuestionarios. • Planificar entrevistas. • Recabar y analizar datos. • Redactar un informe con hallazgos. • Fuentes de información (primaria y secundaria). • Consejos para realizar una encuesta de mercado. <p>Plan de ventas sencillo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalidades. • Elaboración. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	Ubicación comercial: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalidades • Importancia. • Factores para elegir la ubicación de un negocio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economía • Población. • Competencia. • Ubicación según el negocio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minoristas. • Mayoristas. • De servicio. • Industriales. • Procedimientos para elegir una ubicación en particular • Factores de ubicación específicos. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Formas jurídicas de la propiedad comercial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¿Cuántos propietarios tiene una empresa, según el tipo de propiedad comercial? • ¿Cuáles son los costos y procedimientos jurídicos para crear los cuatro tipos de propiedad comercial? • ¿Por qué consultar a un abogado al crear una empresa? • ¿Qué responsabilidad genera cada tipo de propiedad? • ¿Cómo afecta la propiedad y la estructura jurídica a la continuidad del negocio? 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¿Qué influencia tiene la estructura jurídica en los negocios? • Ventajas y desventajas de las formas de propiedad. • Argumentos a favor de las asociaciones y cooperativas. <p>Dinero necesario para iniciar una empresa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital inicial. • Costos que debe cubrir el capital inicial. • Pagos preoperativos y pagos operativos. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Conseguir dinero para iniciar una empresa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¿Podemos obtener todo el capital necesario? • ¿Dónde se puede conseguir capital social, un crédito o financiamiento? • ¿Cómo aumentar la probabilidad de obtener un préstamo? • ¿Cuáles son las 5 “c” del crédito? • ¿Cómo se utilizará el capital? • Restricciones al acceso de financiamiento por razones de género. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Fuentes de financiación de una empresa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financiamiento por inversión de capital. • Ahorros personales. • Préstamos de familias y amigos. • Socios. <p>Préstamo a una entidad de crédito:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tipo y propósito del préstamo. • Valor del crédito. • Capacidad período de reembolso. • Seguridad. • Garantes. • Flexibilidad. • Categoría del cliente. • Criterios de evaluación de las fuentes de préstamos. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Formas de iniciar un negocio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprar una empresa ya existente: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ventajas. • Desventajas. • Crear una nueva empresa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ventajas. • Desventajas. • Convertirse en concesionario: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ventajas. • Desventajas. • El juego empresarial. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
7. Operar una empresa desde el punto de vista contable.	<p>Contratación y orientación de nuevos empleados:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceso de contratación. • Proceso de orientación. • Consideraciones hacia los empleados. • Rasgos personales para dirigir empleados. • Habilidades de dirección: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¿Qué se debe y no se debe hacer? • Delegación de responsabilidades. • Manejo de recursos. 	<u>El o la docente:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explica en qué consiste el proceso de contratación y orientación de nuevos empleados. • Aplica técnicas de gestión del tiempo y de gestión de ventas. • Demuestra cómo seleccionar al mejor proveedor y la mejor tecnología para la pequeña empresa. • Calcula el pronóstico de los costos empresariales. • Confecciona estados financieros sencillos. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honestidad, es indispensable para que las relaciones humanas se desenvuelvan en un ambiente de confianza y armonía, pues garantiza respaldo, seguridad y credibilidad en las personas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opera una empresa desde el punto de vista contable.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Técnicas de gestión del tiempo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objetivos concretos. • Automotívate. • Uso del teléfono. • Toma notas. • Actividades esenciales. • Bloques de tiempo. • Hacer preguntas. • Orientarse hacia la acción. • Ser reflexivo. • Planificación del trabajo. • Aprender de la experiencia.e los posibles. • Uso del tiempo. <p>Gestión de ventas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Características de los vendedores exitosos. • Características de los posibles clientes. 	<p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconoce en qué consiste el proceso de contratación y orientación de nuevos empleados. • Utiliza técnicas de gestión del tiempo y de gestión de ventas. • Selecciona al mejor proveedor y la mejor tecnología para la pequeña empresa. • Pronostica los costos empresariales. • Elabora estados financieros sencillos. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La venta requiere comunicación. • Ciclo de vida del producto: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducción. • Crecimiento. • Madurez. • Declive. <p>Selección de proveedores:</p> <p>Pasos para hacer negocios con proveedores:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determina tus necesidades comerciales. • Identifica posibles proveedores. • Contacto con proveedores y presupuesto. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selección de mejores proveedores. • Pedido de mercancías. • Verificar las mercancías recibidas. • Compruebalas facturas. • Pago a proveedores. <p>La tecnología en las pequeñas empresas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Características de una tecnología apropiada para la pequeña empresa. • Preguntas sobre tecnología. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Costos de la empresa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directos. • Indirectos. • Personales. • Materiales. • De capital. • Pronóstico de costos. <p>Gestión del dinero:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¿Por qué hay que llevar un sistema documentado y registros? • ¿Cómo se establece un sistema documentado y registros? • ¿Qué quieren saber otros sobre las finanzas de su empresa? • ¿Qué tipo de documentos y registros debe llevar una pequeña empresa? 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¿Quién debe llevarlos registros? • ¿Es buena práctica mesclar el dinero de la casa y del negocio? • Libro simple de caja. • Pronóstico financiero • Flujo de efectivo. • Estado de Pérdidas y Ganancias. • Balance General. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
8. Diseñar planes para iniciar una empresa.	<p>Preguntas sobre el Plan de negocios.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¿Qué es un Plan de Negocios? • ¿Cuándo se redacta? • ¿Cuáles son los tipos? • ¿Quién y cómo se redacta? • ¿Qué apariencia tiene? • ¿Qué contiene un Plan de Negocios? • ¿Cómo se organiza un Plan de Negocios? • La estructura de un Plan de Negocios. <p>Estados financieros que integran un Plan de Negocios.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisión de ventas y costos para el primer año. 	<p><u>El o la docente:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explica generalidades del Plan de Negocios. • Demuestra la elaboración de los estados financieros que integran un Plan de Negocios. • Interpreta los resultados de un Plan de Negocios. • Explica cómo se deben enfrentar los riesgos empresariales y qué tipo de información requieren los empresarios. • Describe los métodos para conseguir asistencia y cómo seguir adelante. • Comenta cómo tener una actitud empresarial positiva 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honestidad, es indispensable para que las relaciones humanas se desenvuelvan en un ambiente de confianza y armonía, pues garantiza respaldo, seguridad y credibilidad en las personas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diseña planes para iniciar una empresa.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flujo de caja proyectado para el primer año. • Estado de Pérdidas y Ganancias proyectado para el primer año. <p>Interpretación del Plan de Negocios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¿La empresa genera suficiente dinero? • ¿Cuántos bienes y servicios deben venderse para que la empresa cubra sus costos y obtenga ganancias? (Punto de equilibrio) • ¿Qué sucede si baja la facturación y suben los costos? 	<p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconoce generalidades del Plan de Negocios. • Elabora los estados financieros que integran un Plan de Negocios. • Concluye sobre los resultados de un Plan de Negocios. • Reconoce cómo se deben enfrentar los riesgos empresariales y qué tipo de información requieren los empresarios. • Identifica los métodos para conseguir asistencia y cómo seguir adelante. • Menciona cómo tener una actitud empresarial positiva 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Reducir los problemas de iniciar una empresa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calificación. • Personales. • Clientes y mercado. • Operadores de las empresas. • Registros. • Asistencia externa • Finanzas. • Formas jurídicas. <p>Información requerida por empresarios.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comercialización. • Técnica. • Tecnología. • Financiera. • Legal. <p>Métodos para obtener asistencia</p> <p>¿Dónde obtener información y asistencia?</p>			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contactos personales. • Observación • Entrevista. • Correo directo. • Lectura. • Internet. <p>¿Cómo seguir adelante?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formación. • Redes de contactos. • Servicios de desarrollo comercial. • Planes de incentivos. <p>Actitud empresarial.</p>			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
9. Implementar un plan de negocios exitoso.	Estructura de un plan de negocios. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoja resumen. • Idea empresarial y de mercado. • Producto del Plan de marketing • Precio del Plan de marketing • Lugar del Plan de marketing • Promoción del Plan de marketing • Forma jurídica • Capital inicial. • Fuentes del capital inicial. • Organización y personal. 	<u>El o la docente:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contrastá entre el Plan de Negocios y los temas propuestos por CODE. • Demuestra la elaboración de un plan de negocios. <u>El o la estudiante:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relaciona entre el Plan de Negocios y los temas propuestos por CODE. • Implementa un plan de negocios con base en los lineamientos establecidos. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honestidad, es indispensable para que las relaciones humanas se desenvuelvan en un ambiente de confianza y armonía, pues garantiza respaldo, seguridad y credibilidad en las personas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementa un plan de negocios exitoso.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA - APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funcionamiento y Costos de la empresa. • Plan de flujo de caja. • Margen de Ganancias. • Estados financieros. 			

PRÁCTICAS Y LISTAS DE COTEJO

DESARROLLO DE LA PRÁCTICA

UNIDAD DE ESTUDIO: Gestión empresarial (CODE)

PRÁCTICA No. 1

Propósito:

Escenario: Aula.

Duración:

MATERIALES	MAQUINARIA	EQUIPO	HERRAMIENTA

Procedimientos

El o la docente:

- Distingue los tipos de empresa de su comunidad y los servicios que brindan.
- Representa el significado, alcance, generalidades y características de ser emprendedor.
- Explica los pasos necesarios para realizar una buena autogestión.
- Demuestra la aplicación del método científico para tomar decisiones.
- Explica qué es un empresario y sus funciones.
- Cita las razones por las cuales es importante tener un espíritu emprendedor.
- Diferencie entre los tipos de recursos, los componentes del espíritu emprendedor y las recompensas y esfuerzos de los empresarios.
- Explica las pautas para proponerse metas empresariales.
- Fundamenta la motivación empresarial.
- Demuestra el uso del procedimiento para analizar una situación de riesgo.
- Describe el potencial necesario para convertirse en empresario.
- Identifica las características y rasgos empresariales esenciales para el éxito de un emprendimiento.
- Menciona la importancia del empresario y el liderazgo empresarial.
- Demuestra el uso de los principios de negociación y escucha.
- Explica la contextualización de la negociación.

Procedimientos

El o la docente:

- Explica cómo funciona la economía.
- Justifica el papel e importancia de la capacidad empresarial comercial en la sociedad.
- Cita los objetivos económicos y características de una sociedad empresarial.
- Argumenta los aportes de los empresarios al cumplimiento de los objetivos económicos.
- Enumera las ventajas y desventajas del empleo por cuenta propio y remunerado.
- Señala las razones para iniciar un negocio.
- Comenta generalidades de la pequeña empresa.
- Explica la razón de hacerse empresario.
- Ilustra ideas nuevas a partir de ideas exitosas.
- Genera ideas empresariales usando distintas técnicas.
- Identifica oportunidades de negocios.
- Explica la evaluación del riesgo en negocios.
- Justifica la información sobre el mercado.
- Demuestra el uso de los pasos para conocer la competencia, aplicar una encuesta y seleccionar la muestra.
- Demuestra cómo se elabora un Plan de Ventas sencillo y se selecciona la mejor ubicación comercial.
- Justifica la información sobre las formas jurídicas.
- Representa los sitios para conseguir dinero para iniciar su empresa.
- Demuestra cómo desarrollar el juego empresarial.

Procedimientos

El o la docente:

- Explica en qué consiste el proceso de contratación y orientación de nuevos empleados.
- Aplica técnicas de gestión del tiempo y de gestión de ventas.
- Demuestra cómo seleccionar al mejor proveedor y la mejor tecnología para la pequeña empresa.
- Calcula el pronóstico de los costos empresariales.
- Confecciona estados financieros sencillos.
- Explica generalidades del Plan de Negocios.
- Demuestra la elaboración de los estados financieros que integran un Plan de Negocios.
- Interpreta los resultados de un Plan de Negocios.
- Explica cómo se deben enfrentar los riesgos empresariales y que tipo de información requieren los empresarios.
- Describe los métodos para conseguir asistencia y cómo seguir adelante.
- Contrasta entre el Plan de Negocios y los temas propuestos por CODE.
- Demuestra la elaboración de un plan de negocios.

LISTA DE COTEJO SUGERIDA	Fecha:
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COLEGIO :	
Nombre del estudiante:	
Nombre del docente:	

Instrucciones: A continuación se presentan los criterios que van a ser verificados en el desempeño del estudiante mediante la observación del mismo. De la siguiente lista marque con una “X” aquellas observaciones que hayan sido cumplidas por el estudiante durante su desempeño.

DESARROLLO	SI	AÚN NO	NO APLICA
• Identifica correctamente los tipos de empresa de su comunidad y los servicios que brindan.			
• Define acertadamente el significado, alcance, generalidades y características de ser emprendedor.			
• Reconoce con claridad los pasos necesarios para realizar una buena autogestión.			
• Usa sin error el método científico para tomar decisiones.			
• Reconoce acertadamente qué es un empresario y sus funciones.			
• Identifica correctamente las razones por las cuales es importante tener un espíritu emprendedor.			
• Compara claramente entre los tipos de recursos, los componentes del espíritu emprendedor y las recompensas y esfuerzos de los empresarios.			
• Reconoce sin error las pautas para proponerse metas empresariales.			

DESARROLLO	SI	AÚN NO	NO APLICA
• Justifica correctamente la motivación empresarial.			
• Usa con claridad los procedimientos para analizar una situación de riesgo.			
• Identifica correctamente el potencial necesario para convertirse en empresario.			
• Ilustra sin error las características y rasgos empresariales esenciales para el éxito de un emprendimiento.			
• Comenta claramente la importancia del empresario y el liderazgo empresarial.			
• Usa con claridad los principios de negociación y escucha.			
• Reconoce con claridad cómo funciona la economía.			
• Explica sin error el papel e importancia de la capacidad empresarial comercial en la sociedad.			
• Enumera correctamente los objetivos económicos y características de una sociedad empresarial.			
• Fundamenta acertadamente los aportes de los empresarios al cumplimiento de los objetivos económicos.			
• Cita con claridad las ventajas y desventajas del empleo por cuenta propio y remunerado.			
• Explica correctamente la información sobre el mercado.			
• Usa sin error los pasos para conocer la competencia, aplicar una encuesta y seleccionar la muestra.			

DESARROLLO	SI	AÚN NO	NO APLICA
• Elabora sin error un Plan de Ventas sencillo y se selecciona la mejor ubicación comercial.			
• Explica acertadamente la información sobre las formas jurídicas.			
• Investiga con claridad dónde conseguir dinero para iniciar su empresa.			
• Reconoce correctamente en qué consiste el proceso de contratación y orientación de nuevos.			
• Utiliza sin error técnicas de gestión del tiempo y de gestión de ventas.			
• Reconoce cómo se deben enfrentar los riesgos empresariales y que tipo de información que requieren los empresarios.			
• Identifica correctamente los métodos para conseguir asistencia y cómo seguir adelante.			
• Menciona acertadamente cómo tener una actitud empresarial positiva.			
• Relaciona con claridad entre el Plan de Negocios y los temas propuestos por CODE.			
• Elabora con exactitud un plan de negocios con base en los lineamientos establecidos.			

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
Aplicar principios de autogestión y toma de decisiones en situaciones empresariales sencillas.	Aplica principios de autogestión y toma de decisiones en situaciones empresariales sencillas.	Identifica los tipos de empresa de su comunidad y los servicios que brindan.	Conocimiento	Identifica correctamente los tipos de empresa de su comunidad y los servicios que brindan.
		Define el significado, alcance, generalidades y características de ser emprendedor.	Conocimiento	Define acertadamente el significado, alcance, generalidades y características de ser emprendedor.
		Reconoce los pasos necesarios para realizar una buena autogestión.	Desempeño	Reconoce con claridad los pasos necesarios para realizar una buena autogestión.
		Usa el método científico para tomar decisiones.	Producto	Usa sin error el método científico para tomar decisiones.
Diseñar metas empresariales utilizando pautas específicas y asumiendo retos.	Diseña metas empresariales utilizando pautas específicas y asumiendo retos.	Reconoce qué es un empresario y sus funciones.	Desempeño	Reconoce acertadamente qué es un empresario y sus funciones.

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
		Identifica las razones por las cuales es importante tener un espíritu emprendedor.	Conocimiento	Identifica correctamente las razones por las cuales es importante tener un espíritu emprendedor.
		Reconoce las pautas para proponerse metas empresariales.	Conocimiento	Reconoce sin error las pautas para proponerse metas empresariales.
		Justifica la motivación empresarial.	Conocimiento	Justifica correctamente la motivación empresarial.
		Identifica el potencial necesario para convertirse en empresario.	Conocimiento	Identifica correctamente el potencial necesario para convertirse en empresario.
		Compara entre los tipos de recursos, los componentes del espíritu emprendedor y las recompensas y esfuerzos de los empresarios.	Desempeño	Compara claramente entre los tipos de recursos, los componentes del espíritu emprendedor y las recompensas y esfuerzos de los empresarios.
		Usa los procedimientos para analizar una situación de riesgo.	Producto	Usa con claridad los procedimientos para analizar una situación de riesgo.

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
Desarrollar competencias para tener una capacidad empresarial.	Desarrolla competencias para tener una capacidad empresarial.	Ilustra las características y rasgos empresariales esenciales para el éxito de un emprendimiento.	Desempeño	Ilustra sin error las características y rasgos empresariales esenciales para el éxito de un emprendimiento.
		Comenta la importancia del empresario y el liderazgo empresarial.	Desempeño	Comenta claramente la importancia del empresario y el liderazgo empresarial.
		Reconoce cómo funciona la economía.	Desempeño	Reconoce con claridad cómo funciona la economía.
		Explica el papel e importancia de la capacidad empresarial comercial en la sociedad.	Desempeño	Explica sin error el papel e importancia de la capacidad empresarial comercial en la sociedad.
		Usa los principios de negociación y escucha.	Producto	Usa con claridad los principios de negociación y escucha.

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
Explicar cómo las personas toman la decisión de crear u operar su propia empresa.	Explica cómo las personas toman la decisión de crear u operar su propia empresa.	Enumera los objetivos económicos y características de una sociedad empresarial.	Conocimiento	Enumera correctamente los objetivos económicos y características de una sociedad empresarial.
		Fundamenta los aportes de los empresarios al cumplimiento de los objetivos económicos.	Conocimiento	Fundamenta acertadamente los aportes de los empresarios al cumplimiento de los objetivos económicos.
		Cita las ventajas y desventajas del empleo por cuenta propio y remunerado.	Desempeño	Cita con claridad las ventajas y desventajas del empleo por cuenta propio y remunerado.
		Explica la información sobre el mercado.	Desempeño	Explica correctamente la información sobre el mercado.
		Explica la información sobre las formas jurídicas.	Desempeño	Explica acertadamente la información sobre las formas jurídicas.

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
		Usa los pasos para conocer la competencia, aplicar una encuesta y seleccionar la muestra.	Producto	Usa sin error los pasos para conocer la competencia, aplicar una encuesta y seleccionar la muestra.
		Elabora un Plan de Ventas sencillo y se selecciona la mejor ubicación comercial.	Producto	Elabora sin error un Plan de Ventas sencillo y se selecciona la mejor ubicación comercial.
		Investiga dónde conseguir dinero para iniciar su empresa.	Producto	Investiga con claridad dónde conseguir dinero para iniciar su empresa.
		Juega los módulos del juego empresarial.	Desempeño	Juega activamente los módulos del juego empresarial.
Seleccionar oportunidades de negocios utilizando distintas técnicas.	Selecciona oportunidades de negocios utilizando distintas técnicas.	Reconoce en qué consiste el proceso de contratación y orientación de nuevos.	Desempeño	Reconoce correctamente en qué consiste el proceso de contratación y orientación de nuevos.

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
		Selecciona al mejor proveedor y la mejor tecnología para la pequeña empresa.	Desempeño	Selecciona al mejor proveedor y la mejor tecnología para la pequeña empresa.
		Utiliza técnicas de gestión del tiempo y de gestión de ventas.	Producto	Utiliza sin error técnicas de gestión del tiempo y de gestión de ventas.
		Pronostica los costos empresariales.	Producto	Pronostica sin error los costos empresariales.
Utilizar los procedimientos necesarios para organizar una empresa.	Utiliza los procedimientos necesarios para organizar una empresa.	Reconoce generalidades del Plan de Negocios.	Desempeño	Reconoce correctamente generalidades del Plan de Negocios.
		Reconoce cómo se deben enfrentar los riesgos empresariales y que tipo de información que requieren los empresarios.	Desempeño	Reconoce cómo se deben enfrentar los riesgos empresariales y que tipo de información que requieren los empresarios.
		Elabora estados financieros sencillos.	Producto	Elabora con exactitud estados financieros sencillos.

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
		Elabora los estados financieros que integran un Plan de Negocios.	Producto	Elabora sin error los estados financieros que integran un Plan de Negocios.
		Concluye sobre los resultados de un Plan de Negocios.	Producto	Concluye correctamente sobre los resultados de un Plan de Negocios.
Operar una empresa desde el punto de vista contable.	Opera una empresa desde el punto de vista contable.	Identifica los métodos para conseguir asistencia y cómo seguir adelante.	Conocimiento	Identifica correctamente los métodos para conseguir asistencia y cómo seguir adelante.
		Menciona cómo tener una actitud empresarial positiva.	Conocimiento	Menciona acertadamente cómo tener una actitud empresarial positiva.

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
Implementar un plan de negocios exitoso.	Implementa un plan de negocios exitoso.	Relaciona entre el Plan de Negocios y los temas propuestos por CODE.	Desempeño	Relaciona con claridad entre el Plan de Negocios y los temas propuestos por CODE.
		Elabora un plan de negocios con base en los lineamientos establecidos.	Producto	Elabora con exactitud un plan de negocios con base en los lineamientos establecidos.

NORMA TÉCNICA DE INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA

DATOS GENERALES

Título: Planeación de la capacidad.

Propósito: Planear la capacidad de la producción.

Nivel de competencia: Básica

UNIDADES DE COMPETENCIA LABORAL QUE CONFORMAN LA NORMA

Título	Clasificación
• Identifica correctamente el concepto de capacidad, estrategia y los horizontes de tiempo de la capacidad.	Específica
• Menciona acertadamente las consideraciones sobre la capacidad y el manejo de la demanda.	Específica
• Calcula sin error la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva.	Específica
• Enumera con claridad los requerimientos para establecer la capacidad futura.	Específica
• Grafica con precisión los enfoques para la ampliación de la capacidad:	Específica
• Cita correctamente el concepto e importancia del punto de equilibrio para la toma de decisiones.	Específica
• Realiza sin error un análisis del punto de equilibrio para un solo producto y para productos múltiples.	Específica
• Utiliza correctamente el árbol de decisiones en materia de capacidad.	Específica
• Define acertadamente el concepto de valor presente neto de una inversión.	Específica
• Reconoce con claridad para qué las empresas calculan el valor neto de una inversión.	Específica
• Calcula sin error el valor presente neto de una inversión.	Específica

Elementos de competencia

Referencia	Título del elemento
3 - 2	Planear la capacidad de la producción, según estándares empresariales.

Criterios de desempeño:

1. Determina la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva.
2. Explica cómo se planea la capacidad de planta.
3. Realiza un análisis del punto de equilibrio, interpretando sus resultados.
4. Calcula el valor presente neto de una inversión.

Campo de aplicación:

Categoría	Clase
Servicios	Prestación de servicios de educación técnica

Evidencias de conocimiento:

- Identifica el concepto de capacidad, estrategia y los horizontes de tiempo de la capacidad.
- Menciona las consideraciones sobre la capacidad y el manejo de la demanda.
- Enumera los requerimientos para establecer la capacidad futura.
- Cita el concepto e importancia del punto de equilibrio para la toma de decisiones.
- Define el concepto de valor presente neto de una inversión.

Evidencias de desempeño:

- Grafica los enfoques para la ampliación de la capacidad:
- Reconoce para qué las empresas calculan el valor neto de una inversión.

Evidencias de producto:

- Calcula la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva.
- Grafica los enfoques para la ampliación de la capacidad:
- Realiza un análisis del punto de equilibrio para un solo producto y para productos múltiples.
- Utiliza el árbol de decisiones en materia de capacidad.
- Calcula el valor presente neto de una inversión.

Modalidad: Industrial	Especialidad: Administración Logística y Distribución
Sub-área: Operaciones de manufactura	Año: Undécimo
Unidad de Estudio: Planeación de la capacidad	Tiempo Estimado: 32 horas
Propósito: Planear la capacidad de la producción.	

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA – APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
1. Determinar la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva.	<p>Capacidad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepto. • Horizontes de tiempo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largo plazo. • Mediano plazo. • Corto plazo. <p>Capacidad y estrategia:</p> <p>Consideraciones sobre la capacidad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pronosticar la demanda con precisión. 	<p><u>El o la docente:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distingue el concepto de capacidad, estrategia y los horizontes de tiempo de la capacidad. • Comenta las consideraciones sobre la capacidad y el manejo de la demanda. • Demuestra cómo se calcula la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacidad de asumir responsabilidades. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determina la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA – APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La tecnología y los incrementos en la capacidad. • Nivel de operación óptimo. • Construir para el cambio. • Gráfica de economías y deseconomías de escala. <p>Manejo de la demanda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La demanda excede a la capacidad. • La capacidad excede a la demanda. • Ajustes para la demanda estacional. • Equilibrio entre capacidad y demanda. 	<p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifica el concepto de capacidad, estrategia y los horizontes de tiempo de la capacidad. • Menciona las consideraciones sobre la capacidad y el manejo de la demanda. • Calcula la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA – APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
2. Explicar cómo se planea la capacidad de planta.	<p>Capacidad diseñada y capacidad efectiva:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilización versus eficiencia. <p>Planeación de la capacidad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requerimientos para establecer la capacidad futura. <p>Enfoques para la ampliación de la capacidad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adelantarse a la demanda con expansión incremental. Retraso de la capacidad respecto a la demanda con expresión incremental. 	<p><u>El o la docente:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Señala los requerimientos para establecer la capacidad futura. Ilustra los enfoques para la ampliación de la capacidad: <p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumera los requerimientos para establecer la capacidad futura. Grafica los enfoques para la ampliación de la capacidad: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacidad de asumir responsabilidades. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explica cómo se planea la capacidad de planta.

	RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA – APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adelantarse a la demanda con expansión en un solo paso. • Capacidad promedio con expansión incremental. 			
	<p>3. Realizar un análisis del punto de equilibrio, interpretando sus resultados.</p>	<p>Análisis del punto de equilibrio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objetivo. • Costos fijos. • Costos variables. • Contribución. • Función de ingreso. • Gráfica de Punto de equilibrio básico. • Suposiciones. • Enfoque gráfico. • Caso de solo producto. • Caso de productos múltiples. <p>Arboles de decisiones en materia de capacidad.</p>	<p><u>El o la docente:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define el concepto eimportancia del punto de equilibrio para la toma de desiciones. • Demuestra la realización de un análisis del punto de equilibrio para un solo producto y para productos múltiples. • Toma decisiones en materia de capacidad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacidad de asumir responsabilidades. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realiza un análisis del punto de equilibrio, interpretando sus resultados.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA – APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demuestra el cálculo del valor presente neto de una inversión. <p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define el concepto de valor presente neto de una inversión. • Reconoce para qué las empresas calculan el valor neto de una inversión. • Calcula el valor presente neto de una inversión. 		

PRÁCTICAS Y LISTAS DE COTEJO**DESARROLLO DE LA PRÁCTICA****UNIDAD DE ESTUDIO:** Planeación de la producción**PRÁCTICA No. 1****Propósito:****Escenario:** Aula**Duración:**

MATERIALES	MAQUINARIA	EQUIPO	HERRAMIENTA

Procedimientos

El docente:

- Distingue el concepto de capacidad, estrategia y los horizontes de tiempo de la capacidad.
- Comenta las consideraciones sobre la capacidad y el manejo de la demanda.
- Demuestra cómo se calcula la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva.
- Señala los requerimientos para establecer la capacidad futura.
- Ilustra los enfoques para la ampliación de la capacidad.
- Define el concepto eimportancia del punto de equilibrio para la toma de desiciones.
- Demuestra la realización de un análisis del punto de equilibrio para un solo producto y para productos múltiples.
- Toma decisiones en materia de capacidad.
- Define el concepto de valor presente neto de una inversión.
- Explica para qué las empresas calculan el valor neto de una inversión.
- Demuestra el cálculo del valor presente neto de una inversión.

LISTA DE COTEJO SUGERIDA

Fecha:

Nombre del estudiante:

Instrucciones: A continuación se presentan los criterios que van a ser verificados en el desempeño del estudiante mediante la observación del mismo. De la siguiente lista marque con una “X” aquellas observaciones que hayan sido cumplidas por el estudiante durante su desempeño.

DESARROLLO	SI	AÚN NO	NO APLICA
Identifica correctamente el concepto de capacidad, estrategia y los horizontes de tiempo de la capacidad.			
Menciona acertadamente las consideraciones sobre la capacidad y el manejo de la demanda.			
Calcula sin error la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva.			
Enumera con claridad los requerimientos para establecer la capacidad futura.			
Grafica con precisión los enfoques para la ampliación de la capacidad:			
Cita correctamente el concepto eimportancia del punto de equilibrio para la toma de decisiones.			
Realiza sin error un análisis del punto de equilibrio para un solo producto y para productos múltiples.			
Utiliza correctamente el árbol de decisiones en materia de capacidad.			
Define acertadamente el concepto de valor presente neto de una inversión.			
Reconoce con claridad para qué las empresas calculan el valor neto de una inversión.			
Calcula sin error el valor presente neto de una inversión.			

OBSERVACIONES:

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
Determinar la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva.	Determina la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva.	Identifica el concepto de capacidad, estrategia y los horizontes de tiempo de la capacidad.	Conocimiento	Identifica correctamente el concepto de capacidad, estrategia y los horizontes de tiempo de la capacidad.
		Menciona las consideraciones sobre la capacidad y el manejo de la demanda.	Conocimiento	Menciona acertadamente las consideraciones sobre la capacidad y el manejo de la demanda.
		Calcula la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva.	Producto	Calcula sin error la capacidad diseñada y la capacidad efectiva.
Explicar cómo se planea la capacidad de planta.	Explica cómo se planea la capacidad de planta.	Enumera los requerimientos para establecer la capacidad futura.	Conocimiento	Enumera con claridad los requerimientos para establecer la capacidad futura.

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
		Grafica los enfoques para la ampliación de la capacidad:	Desempeño	Grafica con precisión los enfoques para la ampliación de la capacidad:
Realizar un análisis del punto de equilibrio, interpretando resultados.	Realiza un análisis del punto de equilibrio, interpretando resultados.	Cita el concepto eimportancia del punto de equilibrio para la toma de desiciones.	Conocimiento	Cita correctamente el concepto eimportancia del punto de equilibrio para la toma de desiciones.
		Realiza un análisis del punto de equilibrio para un solo producto y para productos múltiples.	Producto	Realiza sin error un análisis del punto de equilibrio para un solo producto y para productos múltiples.
		Utiliza el árbol de decisiones en materia de capacidad.	Producto	Utiliza correctamente el árbol de decisiones en materia de capacidad.

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
Calcular el valor presente neto de una inversión.	Calcula el valor presente neto de una inversión.	Define el concepto de valor presente neto de una inversión.	Conocimiento	Define acertadamente el concepto de valor presente neto de una inversión.
		Reconoce para qué las empresas calculan el valor neto de una inversión.	Desempeño	Reconoce con claridad para qué las empresas calculan el valor neto de una inversión.
		Calcula el valor presente neto de una inversión.	Producto	Calcula sin error el valor presente neto de una inversión.

NORMA TÉCNICA DE INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA

DATOS GENERALES

Titulo: Diseño del trabajo.

Propósito: Ilustra el diseño adecuado del trabajo.

Nivel de competencia: Básica

UNIDADES DE COMPETENCIA LABORAL QUE CONFORMAN LA NORMA

Título	Clasificación
• Menciona acertadamente sobre la estrategia de recurso humano.	Específica
• Relata claramente cómo se planea la mano de obra.	Específica
• Identifica correctamente los tipos de horarios de trabajo.	Específica
• Reconoce sin error en qué consiste el diseño de trabajo de planta.	Específica
• Define con claridad el concepto de diseño de trabajo de planta.	Específica
• Ilustra correctamente el análisis de métodos.	Específica
• Define claramente el concepto e importancia de las técnicas de comunicación visual.	Específica
• Ilustra acertadamente las técnicas de comunicación visual en los lugares de trabajo visuales.	Específica
• Cita con claridad el concepto de estándar de mano de obra.	Específica

Elementos de competencia

Referencia	Título del elemento
3 - 3	Ilustrar el diseño adecuado del trabajo, según estándares empresariales.

Criterios de desempeño:

1. Establece la estrategia de recurso humano para la ventaja competitiva.
2. Explica en qué consiste el diseño del trabajo de planta.
3. Ilustra los lugares de trabajo visuales dentro de la planta.

Campo de aplicación:

Categoría	Clase
Servicios	Prestación de servicios de educación técnica

Evidencias de conocimiento:

- Menciona sobre la estrategia de recurso humano.
- Relata cómo se planea la mano de obra.
- Identifica los tipos de horarios de trabajo.
- Reconoce en qué consiste el diseño de trabajo de planta.
- Cita el concepto de estándar de mano de obra.
- Define el concepto de diseño de trabajo de planta.
- Define el concepto e importancia de las técnicas de comunicación visual.

Evidencias de desempeño:

- Ilustra el análisis de métodos.
- Ilustra las técnicas de comunicación visual en los lugares de trabajo visuales.

Modalidad: Industrial	Especialidad: Administración Logística y Distribución
Sub-área: Operaciones de manufactura	Año: Undécimo
Unidad de Estudio: Diseño de Trabajo	Tiempo Estimado: 24 horas
Propósito: Ilustra el diseño adecuado del trabajo.	

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA – APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
1. Establecer la estrategia de recurso humano para la ventaja competitiva.	<p>Estrategia de recurso humano:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objetivo. • Calida de vida en el trabajo. • Restricciones sobre la estrategia de recursos humanos. <p>Planeación de la mano de obra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Política de estabilidad laboral: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seguir la demanda con exactitud. • Mantener constante el nivel de empleo. 	<u>El o la docente:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comenta sobre la estrategia de recurso humano. • Menciona cómo se planea la mano de obra. • Distingue los tipos de horarios de trabajo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacidad de reconocer los deberes y derechos laborales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establece la estrategia de recurso humano para la ventaja competitiva.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA – APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Horarios de trabajo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horario estándar de trabajo. • Horario flexible. • Semana de trabajo flexible. • Tiempo parcial. • Clasificación del trabajo y reglas laborales. 	<p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menciona sobre la estrategia de recurso humano. • Relata cómo se planea la mano de obra. • Identifica los tipos de horarios de trabajo. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA – APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
2. Explicar en qué consiste el diseño del trabajo de planta.	<p>Diseño del trabajo de planta:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Especialización del trabajo. • Ampliación del trabajo. • Componentes psicológicos en el diseño del trabajo. • Equipos autodirigidos. • Sistema de motivación e incentivos. • Ergonomía y métodos de trabajo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ergonomía. • Datos del operario a las máquinas. • Retroalimentación a los operarios. 	<p><u>El o la docente:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define el concepto de diseño de trabajo de planta. • Explica en qué consiste el diseño de trabajo de planta. • Reconoce el análisis de métodos. <p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cita el concepto de diseño de trabajo de planta. • Reconoce en qué consiste el diseño de trabajo de planta. • Ilustra el análisis de métodos. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacidad de reconocer los deberes y derechos laborales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explica en qué consiste el diseño del trabajo de planta.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA – APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entorno de trabajo. • Análisis de métodos: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagramas de flujo. • Gráficas de proceso. • Gráficas de actividad. 			

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA – APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
3. Ilustrar los lugares de trabajo visuales dentro de la planta.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entorno de trabajo. Análisis de métodos: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagramas de flujo. Gráficas de proceso. Gráficas de actividad. 	<p><u>El o la docente</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define el concepto e importancia de las técnicas de comunicación visual. Ilustra las técnicas de comunicación visual en los lugares de trabajo visuales. Cita el concepto de estándar de mano de obra. <p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define el concepto e importancia de las técnicas de comunicación visual. Ilustra las técnicas de comunicación visual en los lugares de trabajo visuales. Cita el concepto de estándar de mano de obra. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacidad de reconocer los deberes y derechos laborales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ilustra los lugares de trabajo visuales dentro de la planta.

PRÁCTICAS Y LISTAS DE COTEJO

DESARROLLO DE LA PRÁCTICA

UNIDAD DE ESTUDIO: Diseño del trabajo

PRÁCTICA No. 1

Propósito:

Escenario: Aula

Duración:

MATERIALES	MAQUINARIA	EQUIPO	HERRAMIENTA

Procedimientos

El docente:

- Comenta sobre la estrategia de recurso humano.
- Menciona cómo se planea la mano de obra.
- Distingue los tipos de horarios de trabajo.
- Explica en qué consiste el diseño de trabajo de planta.
- Cita el concepto de diseño de trabajo de planta.
- Reconoce el análisis de métodos.
- Cita el concepto e importancia de las técnicas de comunicación visual.
- Reconoce las técnicas de comunicación visual en los lugares de trabajo visuales.
- Define el concepto de estándar de mano de obra.

LISTA DE COTEJO SUGERIDA

Fecha:

Nombre del estudiante:

Instrucciones: A continuación se presentan los criterios que van a ser verificados en el desempeño del estudiante mediante la observación del mismo. De la siguiente lista marque con una “X” aquellas observaciones que hayan sido cumplidas por el estudiante durante su desempeño.

DESARROLLO	SI	AÚN NO	NO APLICA
Menciona acertadamente sobre la estrategia de recurso humano.			
Relata claramente cómo se planea la mano de obra.			
Identifica correctamente los tipos de horarios de trabajo.			
Reconoce sin error en qué consiste el diseño de trabajo de planta.			
Define con claridad el concepto de diseño de trabajo de planta.			
Ilustra correctamente el análisis de métodos.			
Define claramente el concepto e importancia de las técnicas de comunicación visual.			
Ilustra acertadamente las técnicas de comunicación visual en los lugares de trabajo visuales.			
Cita con claridad el concepto de estándar de mano de obra.			

OBSERVACIONES:

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
Establecer la estrategia de recurso humano para la ventaja competitiva.	Establece la estrategia de recurso humano para la ventaja competitiva.	Menciona sobre la estrategia de recurso humano.	Conocimiento	Menciona acertadamente sobre la estrategia de recurso humano.
		Relata cómo se planea la mano de obra.	Conocimiento	Relata claramente cómo se planea la mano de obra.
		Identifica los tipos de horarios de trabajo.	Conocimiento	Identifica correctamente los tipos de horarios de trabajo.
Explicar en qué consiste el diseño del trabajo de planta.	Explica en qué consiste el diseño del trabajo de planta.	Reconoce en qué consiste el diseño de trabajo de planta.	Desempeño	Reconoce sin error en qué consiste el diseño de trabajo de planta.
		Define el concepto de diseño de trabajo de planta.	Conocimiento	Define con claridad el concepto de diseño de trabajo de planta.
		Ilustra el análisis de métodos.	Desempeño	Ilustra correctamente el análisis de métodos.

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
Ilustrar los lugares de trabajo visuales dentro de la planta.	Ilustra los lugares de trabajo visuales dentro de la planta.	Define el concepto e importancia de las técnicas de comunicación visual.	Conocimiento	Define claramente el concepto e importancia de las técnicas de comunicación visual.
		Ilustra las técnicas de comunicación visual en los lugares de trabajo visuales	Desempeño	Ilustra acertadamente las técnicas de comunicación visual en los lugares de trabajo visuales
		Cita el concepto de estándar de mano de obra.	Conocimiento	Cita con claridad el concepto de estándar de mano de obra.

NORMA TÉCNICA DE INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA

DATOS GENERALES

Título: Mediciones de trabajo.

Propósito: Calcular los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.

Nivel de competencia: Básica

UNIDADES DE COMPETENCIA LABORAL QUE CONFORMAN LA NORMA

Título	Clasificación
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Menciona correctamente generalidades de los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.Reconoce acertadamente en qué consiste el estudio de tiempo.Calcula sin error los tiempos en el trabajo de planta.Determina sin error el tamaño de muestra adecuado para realizar estudios de tiempo adecuados.Elabora con exactitud estándares de tiempo predeterminado.	Específica
	Específica
	Específica
	Específica
	Específica

Elementos de competencia

Referencia	Título del elemento
3 - 4	Realizar mediciones de trabajo, según estándares establecidos.

Criterios de desempeño:

1. Calcula los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.

Campo de aplicación:

Categoría	Clase
Servicios	Prestación de servicios de educación técnica

Evidencias de conocimiento:

- Menciona generalidades de los estàndares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.

Evidencias de desempeño:

- Reconoce en qué consiste el estudio de tiempo.

Evidencias de producto:

- Calcula los tiempos en el trabajo de planta.
- Determina el tamaño de muestra adecuado para realizar estudios de tiempo adecuados.
- Elabora estándares de tiempo predeterminado.

Modalidad: Industrial	Especialidad: Administración Logística y Distribución
Sub-área: Operaciones de manufactura	Año: Undécimo
Unidad de Estudio: Medición del trabajo.	Tiempo Estimado: 24 horas
Propósito: Calcular los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.	

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA – APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
1. Calcular los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.	<p>Estàndares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original. • Experiencia histórica. <p>Estudio de tiempos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepto. • Tipos de tiempo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiempo de ciclo observado promedio. • Tiempo normal. • Tiempo estándar. 	<p><u>El o la docente:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comenta generalidades de los estàndares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo. • Explica en qué consiste el estudio de tiempo. • Estima los tiempos en el trabajo de planta. • Demuestra el cálculo del tamaño de muestra adecuado para realizar estudios de tiempo adecuados. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solidaridad al realizar trabajo en equipo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calcula los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA – APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
	<p>Tamaño de muestra adecuado:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cálculo del tamaño de muestra adecuado para realizar estudios de tiempo adecuados. <p>Estándares de tiempo predeterminados:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabla de muestreo de medición de tiempos de métodos (MTM) para movimientos obtener y colocar. • Therbligs. • Unidades de medición de tiempos (TMU). • Muestreo de trabajo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calcula estándares de tiempo predeterminado. <p><u>El o la estudiante:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menciona generalidades de los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo. • Reconoce en qué consiste el estudio de tiempo. • Calcula los tiempos en el trabajo de planta. • Determina el tamaño de muestra adecuado para realizar estudios de tiempo adecuados. 		

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CONTENIDOS	ESTRATEGIAS DE ENSEÑANZA – APRENDIZAJE	VALORES Y ACTITUDES	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elabora estándares de tiempo predeterminado.		

PRÁCTICAS Y LISTAS DE COTEJO

DESARROLLO DE LA PRÁCTICA

UNIDAD DE ESTUDIO: Mediciones de trabajo	PRÁCTICA No. 1
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Propósito:

Escenario: Aula	Duración:
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MATERIALES	MAQUINARIA	EQUIPO	HERRAMIENTA

Procedimientos

El docente:

- Comenta generalidades de los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.
- Explica en qué consiste el estudio de tiempo.
- Estima los tiempos en el trabajo de planta.
- Demuestra el cálculo del tamaño de muestra adecuado para realizar estudios de tiempo adecuados.
- Calcula estándares de tiempo predeterminado.

LISTA DE COTEJO SUGERIDA

Fecha:

Nombre del estudiante:

Instrucciones: A continuación se presentan los criterios que van a ser verificados en el desempeño del estudiante mediante la observación del mismo. De la siguiente lista marque con una “X” aquellas observaciones que hayan sido cumplidas por el estudiante durante su desempeño.

DESARROLLO	SI	AÚN NO	NO APLICA
Menciona correctamente generalidades de los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.			
Reconoce acertadamente en qué consiste el estudio de tiempo.			
Calcula sin error los tiempos en el trabajo de planta.			
Determina sin error el tamaño de muestra adecuado para realizar estudios de tiempo adecuados.			
Elabora con exactitud estándares de tiempo predeterminado.			

OBSERVACIONES:

CRITERIOS PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DE LAS COMPETENCIAS

RESULTADOS DE APRENDIZAJE	CRITERIOS DE DESEMPEÑO	EVIDENCIAS	TIPO	SUFICIENCIAS DE EVIDENCIA
Calcular los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.	Calcula los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.	Menciona generalidades de los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.	Conocimiento	Menciona correctamente generalidades de los estándares de mano de obra y medición del trabajo.
		Reconoce en qué consiste el estudio de tiempo.	Desempeño	Reconoce acertadamente en qué consiste el estudio de tiempo.
		Calcula los tiempos en el trabajo de planta.	Producto	Calcula sin error los tiempos en el trabajo de planta.
		Determina el tamaño de muestra adecuado para realizar estudios de tiempo adecuados.	Producto	Determina sin error el tamaño de muestra adecuado para realizar estudios de tiempo adecuados.
		Elabora estándares de tiempo predeterminado.	Producto	Elabora con exactitud estándares de tiempo predeterminado.

SUB – AREA: ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION

ELEVENTH LEVEL



English have given me confidence, no matter what profession I choose

**DISTRIBUTION OF UNITS
ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION**

Eleventh Level

Unit	Name of the unit	Estimated time in hours	Amount of weeks per unit
1	Safe Work	20 hrs	5 weeks
2	Introductions in the business activities	20 hrs	5 weeks
3	Regulations, rules and advice	20 hrs	5 weeks
4	Complaints and solving problems.	20 hrs	5 weeks
5	Following instructions from manual and catalogs	40 hrs	10 weeks
6	Making telephone arrangements.	20 hrs	5 weeks
7	Entertaining	20 hrs	5 weeks
	Total	160 hrs	40 weeks

Sub-área: English for Communication	Level: Eleventh
Unit 1: Safe work	Hours per unit: 20 hours
Cognitive target: Exchanging information about: safe and unsafe driving, accidents and job benefits.	

LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
LISTENING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giving reasons for being late at work, school or meeting. Identifying different signs and prevention procedures. SPEAKING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing consequences of accidents and prevention procedures at work. 	Functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoiding dangerous situations at work. Acquiring and giving information. Interpreting and communicating information. Conveying ideas in writing. 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study different signs used for prevention. Interpret the meaning of universal warnings. Give prevention procedures. Explain how to avoid accidents at work. Role-play using difficult situations at work and what to do, to prevent them or face them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discipline at work. Order and cleanliness at work. Friendship. 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give reasons for being late at work, school or a meeting by performing the situation in the class. Identifying different signs and prevention procedures. Describe prevention measures to avoid traffic accidents or accidents at work. Identify special clothes and equipment used at work.

LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
<p>Identifying special clothes and equipment used at work.</p> <p>READING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scanning for specific information related to safety at work. Reading stories about accidents at work and prevention measures. <p>WRITING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the advantages of working in a company. 	<p>Language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past continuous Past continuous with when clauses. Wh-questions with the past continuous. Past continuous with while clauses. 	<p>The students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present some procedures to follow in case of an accident at work. Read about worker's compensation in case of accident. Write an accident description. Fill out an employee accident report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discipline to perform different tasks. Love for working. Respect for others. 	<p>The students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scan for specific information related to safety at work. Read stories about accidents and at work and prevention measures. Describe the advantages of working in a company.

Sub-area: English for Communication	Level: Eleventh
Unit 2: Introductions in the business activities.	Hours per unit: 20 hours
Cognitive target: Interprets and communicates information about: Business activities.	

LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
LISTENING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing the increasing profitability of department stores in our country. 	Functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealing with numbers. -millions -billions -trillions Choosing a location for a new factory. 	The students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to descriptions and dialogues about people's future businesses. Perform given instructions. Role-play situations such as interviews, dialogues in a company where the participants represent the boss, the secretary, the board of directors discussing the conditions to start a business situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitudes toward money. Tolerance for others. 	The students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare the increasing profitability of department stores in our country. Discuss conditions for starting a new business in public and private sector companies.
SPEAKING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing conditions for starting a new business in public and private sector companies. 				

LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making predictions about products or services of the future. <p>READING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading about the development of industries. <p>WRITING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing advice for people who are starting a new business by writing a letter. 	<p>Language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic terms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interest rate. - Exchange rate. - Inflation. - Labor force. - Tax incentives. - Foreign investment. - Balance of trade. Time clauses Future tenses Present continuous for future 	<p>The students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview people to collect the necessary information. Develop reading comprehension skills by doing different exercises. Develop writing skills by composing different types of letters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect for other people's way of expressing themselves. Good manners when dealing with other people's requests. 	<p>The students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make predictions about products or services of the future. Read about the development of industries. Provide advice for people who are starting a new business.

Sub-área: English for Communication	Level: Eleventh
Unit 3: Regulations, rules and advice.	Hours per unit: 20 hours
Cognitive target: Interprets and communicates information about: workplace rules and following them.	

LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
LISTENING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing situations when foreign business people make a “cultural mistake.” SPEAKING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking to a manager about not following rules by performing a conversation. Comparing companies’ regulations and giving advice. 	Functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding rules. Distinguishing cultural patterns. Acquiring and evaluating information. Reading with understanding. Speaking clearly. Listening actively. 	The students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen carefully to different scripts read by the teacher about working rules. Discuss about a workplace safety rules and why they are important. Talk about rules, regulation and give advice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow rules in public places. 	The students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss situations when foreign business people make a “cultural mistake.” Talk to a manager about not following rules by performing a conversation. Compare companies’ regulations and giving advice.

LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
READING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning about dress code in my country to put it into practice at school or work. 	Language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May and can to indicate that something is allowed. May not and can not to indicate prohibition. Must and have to for necessity. Must not for prohibition. Don´t have to for lack of necessity. 	The students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice intonation in statements when reading a text. Writing paragraphs about school rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read sign in a park and follow instructions 	The students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about dress code in my country to put it into practice at school or work. Write employee dress-code rules to be applied in a company.
WRITING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing employee dress-code rules to be applied in a company. 				

Sub-área: English for Communication	Level: Eleventh
Unit 4: Complaints and solving problems	Hours per unit: 20 hours
Cognitive target: Exchanging information about: making complaints, apologizing and solving problems	

LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
LISTENING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning how to deal with a complaint by voice mail and automated telephone information. 	Functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choosing the correct action to respond to an emergency. Maintaining and troubleshoots technology. Understanding systems. Interpreting and communicating information. Applying technology to a task. Selecting technology. 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to input language Identify basic vocabulary from oral and visual stimuli. Perform instructions given by the teacher or partners. Match meanings with visual images such as pictures, drawings and charts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve problems at the school, house or work. 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn how to deal with a complaint by voice mail and automated telephone information. Apologize when it is required. Solve problems at the office
SPEAKING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apologizing when it is required. Solving problems at the office 				

LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
READING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealing with problems, clients complains and giving apologize Comprehending the usage of items in a first-aid kit. WRITING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing about solutions to a problem at work or school. 	Language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present real conditionals. In case.... Future real conditionals. First aid. Office machines. Machines at school. Notices. Other machines or devices. 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how to use machines and devices step by step. Operating different type of machines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Friendliness with others. Self-respect for others. 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deal with problems, clients complains and giving apologize Comprehend the usage of items in a first-aid kit. Write about solutions to a problem at work or school.

Sub-area: English for Communication	Level: Eleventh
Unit 5: Following instructions from manual and catalogs.	Hours per unit: 40 hours
Cognitive target: Interprets and communicates information about: technical vocabulary related to manuals and catalogues instructions.	

LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
LISTENING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding or using appropriate language for informational purposes. SPEAKING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing equipment used in a job taken from different catalogues. 	Functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying equipment from technical catalogues. Identifying components from technical catalogues. Advantages and disadvantages in the field. Comparing different equipment at work. Directing how to perform a task based on catalogues' instructions. 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in oral and written exercises using vocabulary according to the field of study. Interpret directions from a pamphlet to carry out a specific task. Give oral reports about equipments, components and how to use them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Friendship 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand or use appropriate language for informational purposes. Compare equipment used in a job taken from different catalogues.
LINGUISTIC	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND	LEARNING

ACHIEVEMENTS			ATTITUDES	OUTCOMES
READING	Language	The students:		The students:
<p>Identifying different equipment and components in catalogues used in a specific field of study.</p> <p>Interpreting written instructions from a technical manual in a specific field of study</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machines at school. Vocabulary about a specific field of study. Different kinds of machines at work. Written and oral Instructions in the field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scan for specific information in a reading passage. Define different uses of equipment and devices used at work. Identify brands, characteristics, prices and advantages of equipment and devices. Talk about advantages and disadvantages of equipment. Role-play situations about equipment sales and devices. Ask and answer questions about equipment and components used at work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discipline at work. Order and cleanliness at work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify different equipment and components in catalogues used in a specific field of study. Interpret written instructions from a technical manual in a specific field of study

Sub-area: English for Communication	Level: Eleventh
Unit 6: Making telephone arrangements	Hours per unit: 20 hours
Cognitive target: Exchanging information about: telephone calls and arrangements.	

LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
LISTENING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchanging information in telephone conversations SPEAKING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing ,fluently, to leave and take a message. Making an appointment by telephone. 	Functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answering the phone when you are at work, at home, at a hotel room. Answering your mobile phone. Making appointments. Arranging a business meeting. Exchanging information by telephone. Responding to telephone messages. 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to conversations and pay attention to solve some of the problems people have when answering the phone. Role play a caller and receptionist by taking turns performing different situations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Love work. Discipline to perform actions. 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange information in telephone conversations. Express fluently to leave and take a message. Make an appointment by telephone.

LINGUISTIC	CONTENT		

ACHIEVEMENTS		PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
READING	Language	The students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phrasal verb (verb + preposition) • Phone verbs: -to get through -to put through -to cut off -to hang up -to hold on -to connect -to be concerned -to disconnect -to wait -to put down the receiver. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for others. 	The students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare the different ways of communication people use in one culture such as expressions or gestures that people from other cultures might not understand.
WRITING		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modals for request. -Can we meet on Tuesday? -Could I speak to ...? -May I have your name, please? -Can you hold, please? 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a paragraph about how culture affects business life.

Unit 7: Entertaining!	Hours per unit: 20 hours
Cognitive target: Demonstrate ability to work cooperatively with others.	

LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
LISTENING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entertaining guests and promote leisure activities. Listening to information about TV schedule SPEAKING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing about corporate entertaining. 	Functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking a guest to dinner. Making invitations Describing food. Greetings and small talk. Organizing types of events 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete a personal timeline. Take conversation notes. Talk about activities with surprise and empathy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Punctuality. Dependability. Recognize cultural differences. 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entertain guests and promote leisure activities. Listen to information about TV schedule Discuss about corporate entertaining.

LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
READING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading a journal about a trip on magazine descriptions. WRITING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing a conference at another country including a variety of aspects. 	Language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past perfect tense to express an action which occurred before another past action. • Past Perfect continuous. • Use so or such with adjectives. • Use adverbial clauses of time with when, as soon as, before, after and until in order to establish a time sequence. • Words for talking about eating and drinking. • Dating 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and discuss the entertainment section of the newspaper to make selections. • Developing different types of reading skills • Developing different types of writing skills on the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how to make the conference abroad successful - The staff should be friendly and helpful. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sociability • Teamwork. • Leadership. 	<u>The students:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading a journal about a trip on magazine descriptions. • Organize a conference at another country including a variety of aspects.

LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTENT	PROCEDURES	VALUES AND ATTITUDES	LEARNING OUTCOMES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outings. • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All equipment in the conference room should work. • The quality of the food in the restaurants and the speed of service. 		

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TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

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Place and Date:

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Technical High School:	
Program:	
Level:	TENTH GRADE _____ ELEVENTH GRADE _____ TWELFTH GRADE _____
Student's Name	
Date of Birth	
Address	
Telephone	
Email	
Full Names - Parents or Guardians	
Telephone - Parents or Guardians	

ACADEMIC HISTORY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary School: • High School: • Courses Completed:

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