

E.E.T. N° 1 "General Francisco Ramírez".

Materia: Lengua Extranjera Inglés

Curso: 4ro. 1ra. TN CC

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Tema para la segunda quincena de mayo

- Comparative and superlative adjectives
- Reading comprehension

Activity 1: Reading activity "Architecture"

Leemos el texto, utilizamos un diccionario bilingüe para aquellas palabras que no conocemos.

Link de acceso a diccionario: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/es/diccionario/ingles-espanol/>

Architecture

Wood is one of the oldest materials used in construction. In the past, there were large areas of forests and wood was the most popular of all building materials. It was used for building homes, fortresses and small bridges.

In Ancient Mesopotamia and Palestine, about 9000 years ago, there wasn't any wood. People started using





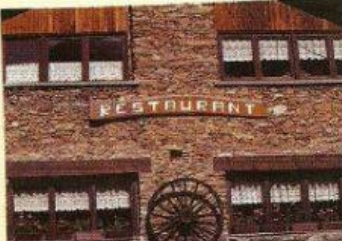
earth to make bricks. Brick was a very strong and versatile material and its use quickly extended to other areas. Native Americans of the pre-Columbian civilizations also used bricks thousands of years ago. They made houses of adobe brick, a mixture of clay and straw dried in the sun.

At present, there are many types of bricks. Common brick is used for the interiors of buildings. Facing brick is smoother than common brick. It has a more attractive appearance and it is used for the most visible parts of buildings – front

walls, for example. Flooring brick is the hardest type of brick and it is used for factory floors in heavy use.

The invention of concrete by the Romans in the second century BC revolutionized the history of architecture. Concrete is an artificial material made from a mixture of cement, water and aggregates (sand or gravel). It was perfected in the 19th century with the development of a waterproof cement and, today, it is the most popular building material in the world.

In the 19th century, steel became abundant and the Americans started combining concrete with steel for the construction of large buildings. Structural frames made of steel can be longer than frames



made of wood. Steel is light, non-combustible and durable and it is often used in areas of high winds and areas of seismic activity.

Activity 2: Read the materials and their definitions. Match them to their translations.

WOOD: a substance used for making chairs and tables.

BRICK: a block used for building walls.

CLAY: earth used for making bricks or pottery.

STRAW: cut and dried stalks of grain plants used for making hats and roofs.

CONCRETE: a hard substance made by mixing cement, aggregates and water.

SAND: a mass of very fine fragments of rocks found in deserts and beaches.

GRAVEL: small stones used on the surface of roads and paths.

STEEL: a strong metal made from a mixture of iron and carbón.

CONCRETO

ACERO

ARENA

GRAVA

MADERA

PAJA

ARCILLA

LADRILLO

Activity 3: Find in the text English words for the following characteristics of materials.

Encuentra en el texto palabras en Inglés para las siguientes características de los materiales.

PESADO		LIVIANO	
ARTIFICIAL		ADAPTABLE	
FUERTE		MÁS SUAVE	
NO INFLAMABLE		MÁS DURO	

Activity 4: Tick the sentences that contain information given in the text.

Has un tick en las oraciones que contengan información dada en el texto.

<i>In the past, people used wood to build houses.</i>	
<i>In the past, people lived in forests.</i>	
<i>Bricks are made of earth.</i>	
<i>Bricks are often used for building houses.</i>	
<i>The Romans used concrete to make houses and buildings.</i>	
<i>Concrete is a very popular material.</i>	
<i>Steel is used for the construction of buildings in areas of seismic activity.</i>	
<i>Steel is very expensive.</i>	

Activity 5: Answer.

- What did people use to build houses in forested areas?

- Where did people start making bricks?

- What are the different types of brick?

- What is concrete made from?

- Is steel often used for the construction of buildings?

Activity 6: Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

Completa los espacios con una palabra del cuadro.

straw	earth	sand	wood	facing	cement
concrete	gravel	flooring	steel	clay	

- Bricks are made of _____.
- Adobe bricks are made of _____ and _____.
- _____ is combined with concrete in structural frames.
- _____ was very popular in the past.
- _____ is an artificial material.
- Waterproof _____ was developed in the 19th century.
- _____ and _____ are aggregates.
- _____ bricks are used in factories' floors.
- People use _____ bricks for the most visible parts of houses.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

We use **comparative adjectives + than** to compare **two** people or things.

Examples

SHORT ADJECTIVES

(ADJECTIVE + ER)

White cars are safer than yellow cars.

(SAFE + ER) + THAN

LONG ADJECTIVES

(MORE + ADJECTIVE)

Mosquitoes are more dangerous than sharks.

(MORE + DANGEROUS) + THAN

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

(ADJECTIVES CHANGE)

Tigers are better swimmers than house cats.

GOOD → BETTER + THAN

Adjective	Comparative	Spelling
old cheap	older cheaper	one-syllable adjectives: add -er
big hot	bigger hotter	one-syllable adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant; double consonant, add -er
healthy happy	healthier happier	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + y → -ier
famous expensive	more famous more expensive	two- or more syllable adjectives: more + adjective
good bad far	better worse farther/further	irregular

Activity 7: Write the comparative form of the adjectives.

Hot	hotter
Short	
Difficult	
Beautiful	
Noisy	
Thin	
Close	
Good	

Activity 8: Write comparative sentences.

1. The Nile / the Amazon (LONG) THE NILE IS LONGER THAN THE AMAZON.
2. Canada / Brazil (BIG)
3. Tessa / Deborah (BEAUTIFUL)
4. Driving / Flying (DANGEROUS)
5. Your car / my car (GOOD)

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

We use **the + superlative adjective** to say which is the (biggest, etc) in a group.

Examples.

SHORT ADJECTIVES

(ADJECTIVE +EST)

It's **the hottest** country in the world.

the + (hot+ est)

LONG ADJECTIVES

(MOST + ADJECTIVE)

The most dangerous time is the spring.

the +(most+dangerous)

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

(ADJECTIVES CHANGE)

This is **the best** pizza I've ever eaten!

the + (good → best)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Spelling
cold	colder	the coldest	add -est
high	higher	the highest	
hot	hotter	the hottest	double consonant, add -est
big	bigger	the biggest	
pretty	prettier	the prettiest	> -iest
sunny	sunnier	the sunniest	
dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous	the most + adjective
good	better	the best	irregular
bad	worse	the worst	
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest	

Activity 9: Write the superlative form of the adjectives

Hot	The hottest
Big	
Low	
Dangerous	
Wet	
Difficult	
Famous	
Bad	

Activity 10: Complete the sentences with a superlative adjective.

- I amin the family (TALL)
- The house is in the street (OLD)
- The French make bread in the world (GOOD)
- This is building in the city (FAMOUS)
- He'ssinger in the city (BAD)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Video link:

Link para realizar las actividades del documento online. Realizan la actividad. Click en terminado. Completan con nombre y apellido y envían (send), de esta manera puedo ver sus respuestas.