

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 Junio

- Comparative and superlative adjectives.
- Reading comprehension

Activity 1: Reading activity "Timber"

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/>

TIMBER

Timber framing and conventional wood framing are two different forms of construction. Timber framed structures use fewer, larger timbers with dimensions from 15 to 30 cm and mortice and tenon or wooden pegs as fastening methods, whereas conventional wood-framed buildings have a greater number of timbers with dimensions from 5 to 25 cm, and nails or other mechanical fasteners are used to join the timbers.

Today timber structures are often surrounded in manufactured panels, such as Structural Insulating Panels (SIPs). They are made up of two rigid wooden-based composite materials with a foamed insulating material inside. This method is used because these structures are easier to build and they provide more efficient heat insulation.

Timber-framed construction offers a lot of advantages. It is kind to the environment (when the wood used is taken from sustainable forests) and the frames can be put up quickly. Its design is elegant and simple, and also both practical and adaptable. It can give a house character, both inside and outside. Thanks to its strength, large open spaces can be created, something which is not so easy to obtain with other techniques. It is very versatile, so timber-framed houses can also be clad with stone or brick. This offers two more advantages: the house can blend in with the surrounding area (both urban and rural) and it is very energy-efficient. Timber is also cheaper than other materials.



Activity 2: Answer.

Respondemos utilizando Castellano o Inglés.

- Do timber-framed structures use larger or smaller timbers compared to conventional wood framing?
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- Which fastening methods do the two different methods use?
.....
- What structures have been recently used?
.....
- What are the advantages to this method?
.....

Activity 3: Listen to an expert speaking about the disadvantages of timber frame and complete the table. (T.2)

water	Water can be (1) _____ into the material causing it to rot and mould.
fire	Wood is very (2) _____.
bugs	Ants and termites eat wood (3) _____.
environmental impact	Producing boards and beams for timber frame construction requires (4) _____ trees.
sound	Wood is an excellent (5) _____ of sound waves so any noise inside or outside is easily heard.
strength	Timber frames are quite strong up and down but not as strong as other materials (6) _____.

FLAMMABLE CUTTING DOWN HORIZONTALLY ABSORBED TRANSMITTER FRAMING

Activity 4: Write the adjectives in the comparative form.

- a. Concrete Masonry Units (CMU) are(LARGE) than ordinary bricks.
- b. Wood is(FLAMMABLE) than bricks.
- c. Stone is(CHEAP) than timber.
- d. Concrete is(STRONG) than glass.
- e. Timber is(VERSATILE) than Stone.

Activity 5: Compare STEEL-GLASS AND PLASTIC. Use superlative form.

Plastic is the(CHEAP)
 Steel is the(STRONG)
 Glass is the(FRAGILE)