

Cambridge Primary Path 4 <b>Unit 2: What can space exploration teach us?</b> <b>LESSON 2.4 – HOMEWORK</b>	Name: _____  Class: _____
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### A. WORKBOOK

#### Grammar in Context

##### Comparatives with -er, more, less, and than

Venus is **hotter than** Mercury.  
 Mars is **drier than** Earth.  
 I think space is **more beautiful than** Earth.  
 Life on the ISS is **less comfortable than** life on Earth!



#### 1 Circle.

- a Jupiter is **bigger** / more big than Saturn.
- b The temperature on Earth is **comfortabler** / more comfortable than the temperature on Venus.
- c The countryside is **less busy** / more busy than the city.
- d What do you think is **more popular** / popular—soccer or basketball?
- e Yum! This pizza is **more tasty** / tastier than my mom's.



#### 2 Look and complete with a comparative adjective + **than**. Choose from the words in parentheses.

Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins were the three astronauts on board the Apollo 11 mission—the first mission to land a spacecraft on the surface of the moon, in July 1969.

	Neil Armstrong	Buzz Aldrin	Michael Collins
Birthday	August 5, 1930	January 20, 1930	October 31, 1930
Height	1.8 m	1.78 m	1.8 m



- a Buzz Aldrin was \_\_\_\_\_ Neil Armstrong and Michael Collins. (old / young)
- b Michael Collins was \_\_\_\_\_ Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin. (old / young)
- c Neil Armstrong was \_\_\_\_\_ Buzz Aldrin but was \_\_\_\_\_ Michael Collins. (old / young)
- d Neil Armstrong and Michael Collins were \_\_\_\_\_ Buzz Aldrin. (tall / short)
- e Buzz Aldrin was \_\_\_\_\_ Neil Armstrong and Michael Collins. (tall / short)



**3 Complete with a comparative adjective.**

- a Good news! This week's homework is a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) than last week's.
- b Alex is always smiling. She's \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) than her sister.
- c The rainforest is \_\_\_\_\_ (wet) than the desert.
- d I felt very calm before my test—much \_\_\_\_\_ (nervous) than last time.
- e I prefer living in the countryside. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (peaceful) than the city.
- f You'll love this book—it's much \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) than the other one.



**4 Rewrite the sentences with the same meaning. Use *less* + adjective.**

- a My mom was more annoyed than my dad.  
My dad \_\_\_\_\_.
- b Pablo is friendlier than Daniel.  
Daniel \_\_\_\_\_.
- c Antarctica is icier than Africa.  
Africa \_\_\_\_\_.
- d I think science is more interesting than English.  
I think English \_\_\_\_\_.
- e The children were more excited than the adults.  
The adults \_\_\_\_\_.
- f In my country, summer is sunnier than winter.  
In my country, winter \_\_\_\_\_.



**5 Complete to make true sentences for you. Use comparatives.**

- a \_\_\_\_\_ is more frightening than \_\_\_\_\_.
- b \_\_\_\_\_ is less interesting than \_\_\_\_\_.
- c \_\_\_\_\_ exciting \_\_\_\_\_.
- d \_\_\_\_\_ (easy).
- e \_\_\_\_\_ (sad).

## B. LISTENING HANDOUT

### CHAPTER

# 2

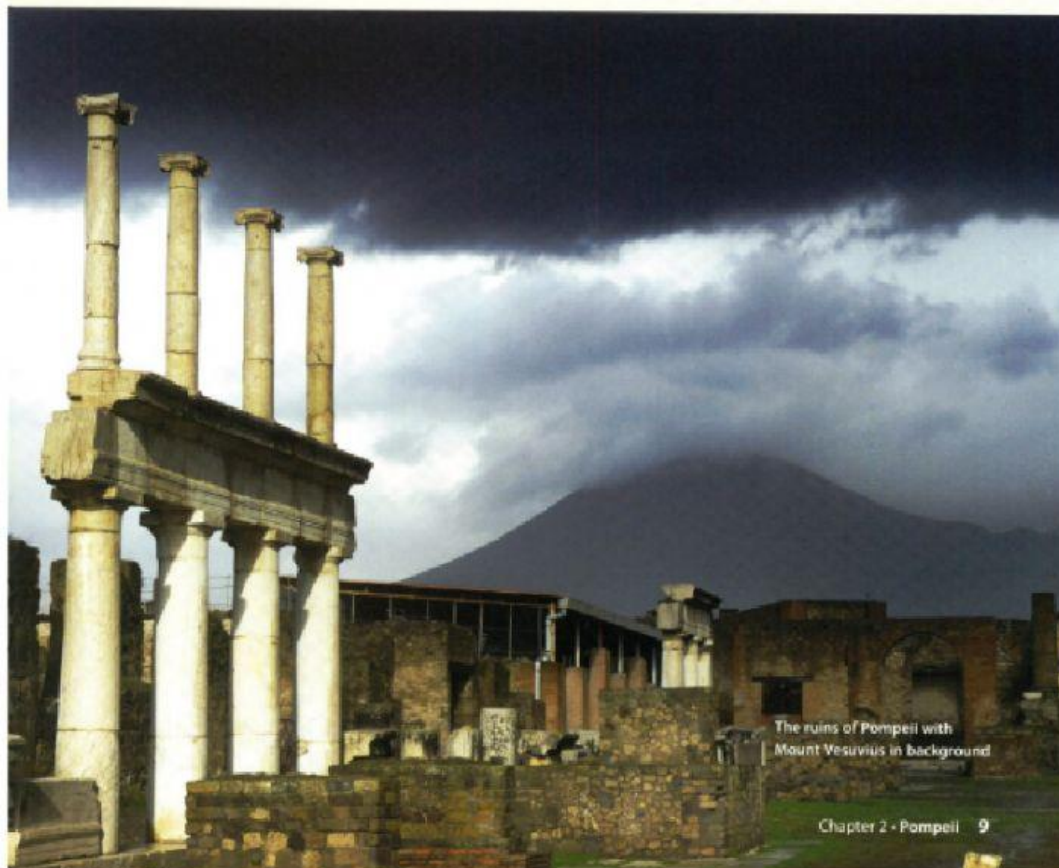
## Pompeii

### Destroyed, Forgotten, and Found

#### TOPIC PREVIEW

Answer the following questions with a partner or your classmates.

1. Where is the city of Pompeii? What natural disaster happened there about 2,000 years ago?
2. Have you or someone you know ever experienced a natural disaster? What happened?
3. Name one or two cities somewhere in the world that are in danger if a nearby volcano erupts or explodes. What would happen to those cities?



The ruins of Pompeii with  
Mount Vesuvius in background

Chapter 2 • Pompeii 9

## BEFORE LISTENING

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW



**A** Listen to the following sentences that contain information from the lecture. As you listen, write the word from the box that completes the sentence.

archaeologists	ancient	ash	CE
eruption	metropolitan	ruins	volcanic

1. Many rich people who live in large \_\_\_\_\_ areas leave the city in the summer and go to the mountains or to the seashore.
2. In the summer of the year 79 \_\_\_\_\_, a young Roman boy was visiting his uncle at Pompeii.
3. Pliny saw the \_\_\_\_\_ of the volcano called Mount Vesuvius.
4. Rock and \_\_\_\_\_ flew through the air.
5. When the eruption was over, Pompeii was buried under 20 feet of \_\_\_\_\_ rock and ash.
6. In 1748, an Italian farmer digging on his farm uncovered part of a wall of the \_\_\_\_\_ city of Pompeii.
7. Soon, \_\_\_\_\_ began to dig in the area.
8. Today, tourists come from all over the world to see the \_\_\_\_\_ of the famous city of Pompeii.

**B** Match the words to their definitions.

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| _____ 1. archeologist | a. the time when a volcano explodes and sends hot rock and dust into the air |
| _____ 2. ash          | b. very old or from many years earlier                                       |
| _____ 3. volcanic     | c. a scientist who studies things left by people who lived long ago          |
| _____ 4. ancient      | d. the Common Era  |
| _____ 5. eruption     | e. the remains of destroyed buildings or cities                              |
| _____ 6. metropolitan | f. from a volcano  |
| _____ 7. ruins        | g. a soft, gray powder that is left when something burns                     |
| _____ 8. CE           | h. of or connected to a large city   |



## NOTETAKING PREPARATION

### Using Symbols in Notes

As you learned in Chapter 1, you can use symbols to get information down quickly. Several of these symbols come from mathematics.

< less than	↑ many, increase, up
> more than	± and, also, more than
≈ about, approximately	∴ therefore, as a result
→ leads to, then, next, become, go to	# number
↓ not so many, get less, down	K thousand



CD 1, TR 18

- A** Listen to the sentences that contain information from the lecture. As you listen, complete each of the following notes with one of the symbols from the box above.

1. boy look \_\_\_\_\_ in sky
2. boy \_\_\_\_\_ fam Rom. historian
3. no time to escape \_\_\_\_\_ buried alive
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 2000 ppl died
5. P. forgotten \_\_\_\_\_ 1700 yrs

**Discourse Cues for Chronology** Listen carefully for words and phrases that tell you when something happened and the order in which something happened. Such words and phrases are particularly important when someone is telling a story.

in [year]	today / one day	for [length of time]
in the winter of [year]	a few years later	as / after / before
[length of time] ago	after [number] years	then / next / later



CD 1, TR 19

- B** Listen to information from the lecture and write down the chronological discourse cues you hear.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## LISTENING



CD 1, TR 11

### FIRST LISTENING

Listen to the lecture on Pompeii. As you listen, put the following parts of the lecture in the order that you hear them. Number them 1 to 5.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Vesuvius erupted.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Tourists visit the ruins of Pompeii.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Pliny the Younger went to visit Pompeii.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Eighteen thousand people escaped from Pompeii.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Pompeii was completely buried.



CD 1, TR 12

### SECOND LISTENING

Listen to information from the lecture. The speaker will talk slowly and carefully. You don't have to do anything as you listen. Just relax and listen.

### THIRD LISTENING

Listen to the lecture in two parts. Follow the directions for each part. When you have finished, review your notes. Later, you will use them to summarize the lecture with a partner.



CD 1, TR 13

#### Part 1

You will hear the first part of the lecture again. Listen and complete the notes by adding the abbreviations and symbols from the box.

→ P. K. beaut ~

Pompeii – natural disaster \_\_\_\_\_ 2000 yrs ago  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ yrs ago Romans → P. in summer  
• \_\_\_\_\_ city  
• on Medit. S.  
Summer 79 CE boy in \_\_\_\_\_ w/ uncle  
• \_\_\_\_\_ famous Roman hist.  
• Pliny the Younger

## AFTER LISTENING



### ACCURACY CHECK

You will hear questions and statements about the lecture. For 1–4, listen to the question and write the letter of the best answer. For 5–8, listen to the statement and write *T* for true or *F* for false.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ____ 1. a. for holidays<br>b. in the summer<br>c. in the fall<br>d. for vacation | ____ 3. a. a volcano<br>b. a dark cloud<br>c. a mountain<br>d. an eruption |
| ____ 2. a. 2000 CE<br>b. 1748 CE<br>c. 79 CE<br>d. 1800 CE                       | ____ 4. a. 79 CE<br>b. 2,000 years ago<br>c. 1748<br>d. 2000 CE            |
| 5. ____  | 6. ____  |
| 7. ____  | 8. ____  |

### ORAL SUMMARY

Use your notes to create an oral summary of the lecture with your partner. As you work together, add details to your notes that your partner included but you had missed.

### DISCUSSION

Discuss the following questions with a classmate or in a small group.

1. Why do you think the lecturer explained that Pliny the Younger became a famous historian?
2. If you had lived in Pompeii in 79 CE, what would you have done when the volcano began to erupt?
3. Name some disaster movies that you are familiar with. Why do you think so many people enjoy watching disaster movies?
4. The eruption of Vesuvius was a *natural* disaster that could not be prevented. But other disasters can be prevented, for example, an explosion at a nuclear power plant. What do you think is the most dangerous situation today that could cause a disaster? What do you think people can do to change the situation?



## C. GRAMMAR HANDOUT

### Grammar: Comparatives with -er, more, less, and than

Comparative adjectives compare one person or thing with another. We form the comparative with -er and *than*.



The sun is **bigger than** the moon.

We can also use *more* or *less* and *than* to compare two people or things.



The new car is **more expensive than** the old car.  
The old car is **less expensive than** the new car.

#### Spelling Rule

pretty → prettier  
happy → happier  
big → bigger

### 3 Read and complete the sentences.

- a Jane thinks drama is more interesting than music. (interest)
- b New computers work \_\_\_\_\_ old ones. (fast)
- c Some snakes are \_\_\_\_\_ spiders. (poisonous)
- d Space shuttles are \_\_\_\_\_ cars. (heavy)
- e A baby is \_\_\_\_\_ an adult. (weak)

### 4 Write sentences using comparatives with -er, more, less, and than.

- a Jane / tall / Sarah.

Jane is taller than Sarah.

- b A tablet / cheap / a phone.

\_\_\_\_\_

- c A TV / expensive / a radio.

\_\_\_\_\_

- d Towns / noisy / cities.

\_\_\_\_\_



5 Read and complete the sentences.

- a My brother is braver than me.  
I am less brave than my brother.
- b My sister was more unhappy than I was.  
I was \_\_\_\_\_ my sister.
- c The book was less difficult to understand than the video.  
The video was \_\_\_\_\_ the book.
- d The movie theater was less crowded than the restaurant.  
The restaurant was \_\_\_\_\_ the movie theater.
- e The pizza was more delicious than the burger.  
The burger was \_\_\_\_\_ the pizza.

6 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using -er, more, less, and than.



Mount Everest is  
higher than  
Mount Olympus. (high)



A monkey is  
\_\_\_\_\_ a fish. (intelligent)



A city is  
\_\_\_\_\_ a town. (peaceful)

7 Make true sentences using comparatives and the words in the box.

funny tall exciting

- a \_\_\_\_\_ is more interesting than \_\_\_\_\_.
- b \_\_\_\_\_ is more difficult than \_\_\_\_\_.
- c \_\_\_\_\_
- d \_\_\_\_\_
- e \_\_\_\_\_

D. SPEAKING HANDOUT

- Record and upload to Google Classroom.