

Lesson 2

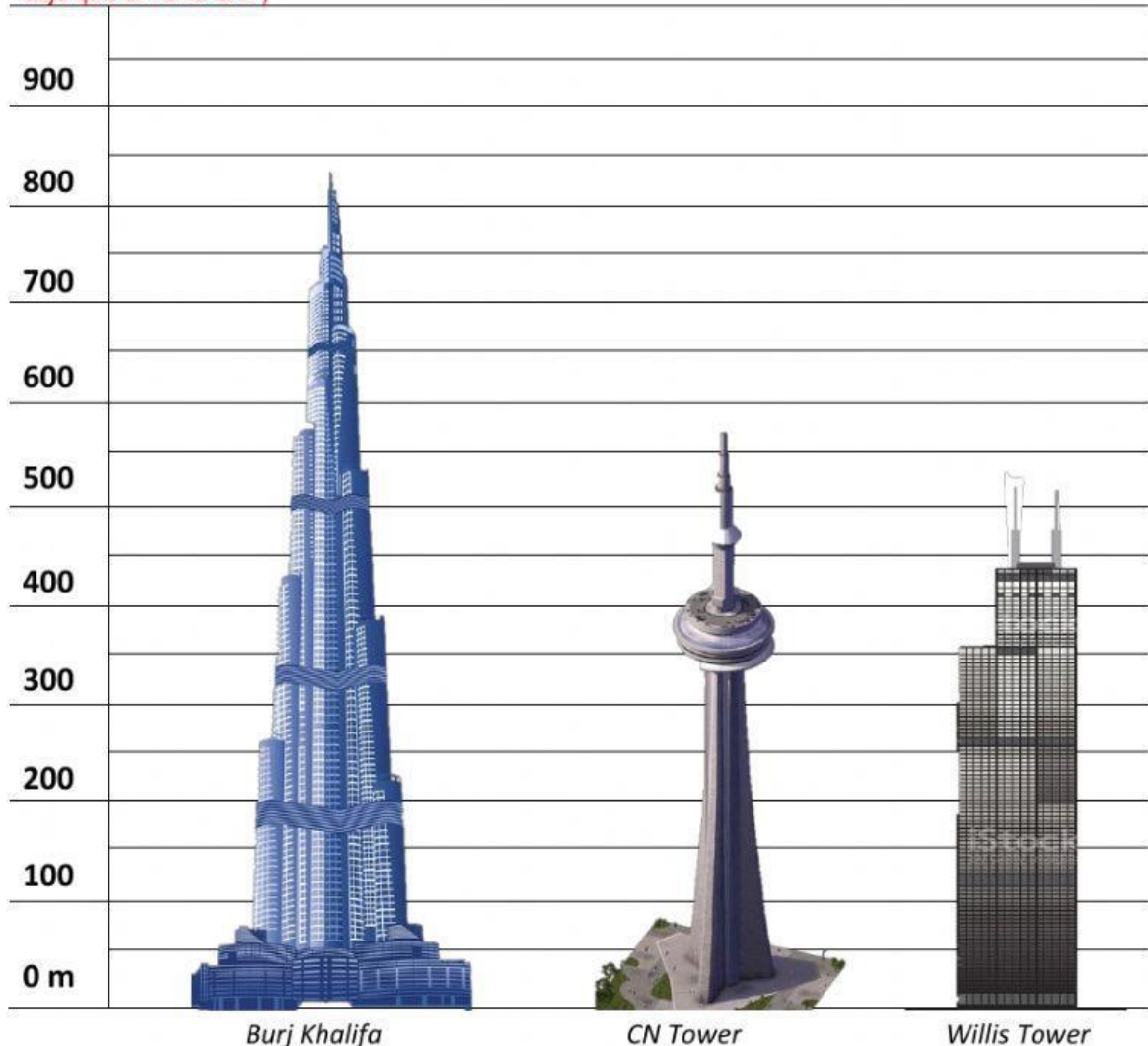
LET'S KEEP
LEARNING!



En la clase de hoy aprenderemos a comparar estructuras altas.

✚ **Work out the rule: Making comparisons** (Resuelve la regla para hacer comparaciones)

1- Look at the following diagram. Which building is the **tallest**? Which building is **shorter** than the CN Tower? (Observa el siguiente diagrama. ¿Qué edificio es el más alto? Qué edificio es más bajo que la Torre CN?)



Example 1: The Burj Khalifa is **the tallest** building in the world

Example 2: The Willis Tower is **shorter than** the CN

1- SUPERLATIVE

Compare one thing with a group
(comparar una cosa con un grupo.
Indicamos un extremo)



2- COMPARATIVE

Compare two things (comparar dos cosas)



RULES (Reglas)	Adjective	Superlative	Comparative
Only one syllable adjective	old(Viejo, antiguo) new(nuevo)	the+est the <u>oldest</u> the <u>newest</u>	+....er +than older newer
Ending in -e	wide(ampio)	the +st the <u>widest</u>	+...r wider
Ending in -y	happy (feliz)	Replace "y" for "i"+ est the <u>happiest</u>	Replace "y" for "i"+ er happier
Adjectives ending in Consonant+ Vowel+ consonant	big (grande)	Double de consonant The <u>biggest</u>	Double de consonant bigger
Adjectives with two or more syllables	beautiful (lindo) famous (famoso)	+ most the <u>most</u> beautiful the <u>most</u> famous	+ more <u>more</u> beautiful <u>more</u> famous

1- Read the following sentences. Choose the correct answer. (Lee las siguientes frases. Elige la respuesta correcta)

- We use the comparative / the superlative to compare a thing with a group.
- When we compare two things, we add **"er"** / **"est"** to one syllable adjective.
- Superlatives adjectives / Comparative adjectives take **"est"** at the end.
- Place **"the"** before the comparative adjective / superlative adjective.

✚ **Applying the rule** (aplicando la regla)

- 1- Use the information from the chart to compare the tallest towers in the world (Usa la información de la tabla para comparar las torres más altas del mundo):

Building	City	Year ▪ <u>old</u> ▪ <u>new</u>	Height ▪ <u>tall</u> ▪ <u>short</u>	Storeys _____ has more storeys than _____ (____ tiene mas pisos que____)
1-Burj Khalifa	Dubai	2010	828m.	160
2-Taipei 101	Taipei	2004	508m.	101
3-World Financial Center	Shangai	2008	492m.	101
4-Petronas Tower	Kuala Lumpur	1998	252m.	88

1. Example: Taipei 101 is taller than the Petronas Tower.
2. Example: Burj Khalifa has more stories than the World Financial Center.
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Lesson B: "Skyscrapers' requirement"

Which are the main
elements of a skyscraper?



✚ **While you read** (Mientras lees)

- 1- Read about the technical elements of skyscrapers. (Lee sobre los elementos técnicos de los rascacielos.)

Elements of a skyscraper

- ✚ **Foundations** (base/ cimientos): the part of a structure below ground which supports it.
- ✚ **Columns** (columna): vertical elements with a narrow cross-section which transmit loads downwards to the foundations.
- ✚ **Beams** (vigas): horizontal elements with a narrow cross-section which transmit loads horizontally – often supported by a column at either end
- ✚ **Floor slabs** (losa de piso/cimentación): relatively thin elements with a large area which act as a floor –these can be supported by beams or, if they are at ground level, by the ground beneath it
- ✚ **Curtain walls** (muros cortinas): panels – glass, for example – which form the external envelope of a building, but which do not support the building.

✚ **Let's work with vocabulary: Elements of skyscrapers** (Trabajemos con vocabulario: Elementos de los rascacielos)

- 1- Label the diagrams with elements and dimensions of skyscrapers. Use the information given in the text and the words in the box (Rotula los diagramas con los elementos de rascacielos. Utilice la información proporcionada en el texto y las palabras en el cuadro):

Elements: foundations - columns - beams - floor slabs

