

Guía N°3 Junio, Inglés Segundo Medio

Nombre del alumno@: _____ Curso: _____

Asignatura: Inglés Nivel : Segundo medio

Unidad: "Traditions and festivities"

Contenido: Vocabulario relacionado con la unidad

Comparativos y superlativos

Objetivo de Aprendizaje: OA 12

Seleccionar y usar estrategias para apoyar la comprensión de los textos leídos: -Plectura: leer con un propósito, hacer predicciones, usar conocimientos previos. -Lectura: hacer lectura rápida y lectura focalizada, hacer inferencias, releer, identificar elementos organizacionales del texto (título, subtítulo, diagramas). -Poslectura: confirmar predicciones, usar organizadores gráficos, releer, recontar, resumir, preguntar para confirmar información.

Recursos a considerar:

www.wordreference.com

www.linguee.es

INSTRUCCIONES PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA GUIA.

Desarrolla la guía utilizando el texto del estudiante y el cuaderno de actividades, si no los tienes, pincha los vínculos para descargar las páginas necesarias.

Si tienes dudas y consultas favor contactar a tu profesor de asignatura asignado en sus correos indicados más abajo.

Observaciones:

- Mantenga TODA actividad desarrollada en una carpeta física o digital como su respaldo. En el caso de reportar mediante classroom sus actividades se archivan automáticamente en Google drive.
- Utilice los recursos multimedia disponibles, sitios web, correo de consultas, etc. para desarrollar las actividades con éxito

Contacto docentes de la asignatura

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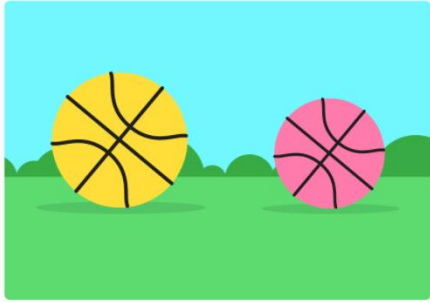
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¿Qué son los comparativos?

Los **adjetivos comparativos en inglés** sirven para **comparar características** o **cualidades** entre **objetos, personas** o **animales**. Se puede comparar tamaño, color, estatura, velocidad... **Ejemplo de adjetivo comparativo:** *The red pencil is **bigger** than the blue pencil* (El lápiz rojo es **más grande** que el lápiz azul.) En este ejemplo, se establece una **comparación** de **tamaño** entre dos lápices. En este caso, *bigger* es el **comparativo** utilizado.

Comparativos

The pink ball is **smaller** than the yellow ball
 La pelota rosa es **más pequeña** que la amarilla




¿Qué son los superlativos?

Los **adjetivos superlativos en inglés** expresan una **cualidad** en su grado máximo. También se les conoce como **comparativos de excelencia**. Al comparar, por ejemplo el tamaño, el **superlativo** se utiliza para hablar de **el más pequeño** (*the smallest*) o **el más grande** (*the biggest*), por ejemplo, al **hablar** de un conjunto de cajas, se puede **decir:** *The **smallest** box is mine, the other two are for charity* (La caja más pequeña es mía, las otras dos son para donar.

Superlativos

The pink ball is the **smallest**
 La pelota rosa es la **más pequeña**



<p>REGLAS PARA FORMAR COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS REGULARES -cuando el adjetivo tiene una sílaba-</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Adjetivo</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Comparativo</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Superlativo</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">tall</td> <td style="text-align: center;">taller</td> <td style="text-align: center;">the tallest</td> </tr> </table>	Adjetivo	Comparativo	Superlativo				tall	taller	the tallest	<p>REGLAS PARA FORMAR COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS REGULARES -Cuando el adjetivo en inglés tiene dos sílabas-</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Adjetivo</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Comparativo</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Superlativo</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">useful</td> <td style="text-align: center;">more useful</td> <td style="text-align: center;">the most useful</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">precise</td> <td style="text-align: center;">more precise</td> <td style="text-align: center;">the most precise</td> </tr> </table>	Adjetivo	Comparativo	Superlativo	useful	more useful	the most useful	precise	more precise	the most precise	<p>Excepciones:</p> <p>Adjetivo/comparativo/superlativo Good / better / the best Bad / worse / the worst Little/smaller/the smallest</p>
Adjetivo	Comparativo	Superlativo																		
																				
tall	taller	the tallest																		
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useful	more useful	the most useful																		
precise	more precise	the most precise																		

V. Read the information about: John, Cindy, Thomas and Helen then answer the questions.

	Friends on Facebook	Height	Weight	Final marks at school
John	35	1,60 mts	60 kilos	4.5
Cindy	843	1,72 mts	75 kilos	5.8
Thomas	156	1,87 mts	85 kilos	6.1
Helen	331	1,57 mts	63 kilos	3.9

<p>25. Which of these sentences is true?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) John is the most popular on Facebook b) Helen is the most popular c) Cindy is the most popular d) Thomas is more popular than Helen 	<p>26. Which of these sentences is false?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Thomas is the tallest b) Helen is shorter than Cindy c) Cindy is the shortest d) Helen is the shortest 	<p>27. It's correct to say that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) John is better student than Thomas b) Helen is the worst student c) Helen is better student than John d) Cindy is the worst student 	<p>28. It's right to say that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Thomas is heavier than John b) John is the heaviest c) Cindy is the heaviest d) Helen is the heaviest
<p>29. It's right to say that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Thomas is more popular than Helen b) John is shorter than Thomas c) Thomas is the worst student d) John is the tallest 	<p>30. It's wrong to say that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cindy is better student than Thomas b) Helen is the worst student c) Thomas has more friends on Facebook than John d) Helen is heavier than John 	<p>31. Which sentence is false?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The most popular is John b) Thomas is the best student c) Cindy has more friends than Thomas d) Thomas is the tallest 	<p>32. Which of these sentences is true?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cindy is heavier than John b) Thomas has more friends than Cindy c) John is the tallest d) John is better student than Helen



Customs and traditions all over the world

Traditions are important, but there's always that balance between traditions and newness and change. Change is hard, but this will be the start of new traditions and experiences.
Jeff Wardle

1. Answer the following questions. Write a complete answer.

a. How do you define the concept of "tradition"?	a. <u>answer</u> :
b. Do you think traditions can evolve over time?	b. <u>answer</u> :
c. Are traditions condemned to disappear?	c. <u>answer</u> :

2. Look at the pictures and answer.



a. Do you have any family traditions?	a. <u>answer</u> :
b. Do all families have the same traditions?	b. <u>answer</u> :
c. Who is responsible for establishing and keeping family traditions alive?	c. <u>answer</u> :

3. Make a list of the events you celebrate in your family; Focus on when and how you celebrate them. Fill in, compare and contrast the chart with your partners.

Celebration	Date	Tradition
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

4. Look at the pictures and answer.



a. Can you identify any of the celebrations in the pictures? What is celebrated? Where?	
b. Name at least three annual holidays celebrated worldwide.	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
c. Are those holidays celebrated the same way in every country?	

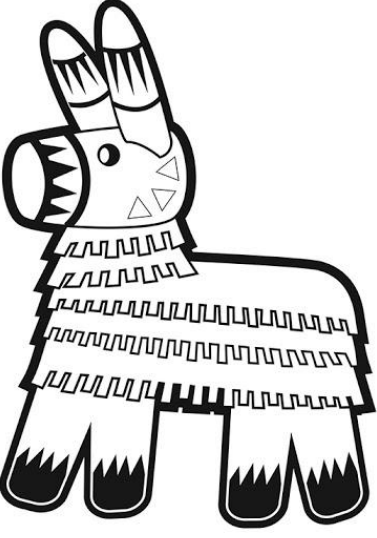
Reading comprehension: "The History of Piñatas"

Activity 1: Match the words to their definitions

<p>1. Piñata 2. Evangelisation 3. to spread 4. mass 5. wooden pole 6. Donkey 7. Shape</p>	<p>a. It's a huge group of people together. b. An animal similar to a horse but it has long ears. c. A popular element during birthday celebrations with a religious origin. d. To promulgate or promote a religion to a crowd. e. The form that defines something. f. to share something, especially a message, among people. g. It's a stick made of wood.</p>
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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
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Read the following text



The History of Piñatas.

A piñata is a container which is decorated and filled with sweets, toys or seasonal fruit. It is often in the shape of a star, animal or popular film character. The piñata has become a symbol of Mexico. However, it actually has Chinese origins: the explorer Marco Polo brought the Chinese tradition to Europe and it was evangelisation which brought the tradition to America.

Towards the end of the 1500s, Diego de Soria got authorisation to carry out Christian masses during the eight days before Christmas, with the intention of spreading the Catholic religion among the natives of the State of Mexico. The piñata was a part of this religious mass, often filled with fruits. By trying to break it with a wooden pole, the person was considered free of sin if they managed to break it open. The piñatas took the shape of a star. Piñatas became very popular and went from something done within the church to in the streets.

When I lived in Cádiz, I lived above a restaurant. One night I heard people having a great time outside my window. I looked outside to discover that they were hitting a piñata!

In the UK, piñatas often take the form of a donkey, which is filled with sweets. I think this represents a cruel image and I think that piñatas should take other forms such as different shapes and not animals.

The history of the piñata is really interesting and it has been fascinating learning about its origins. I hope to learn more about similar traditions of other countries, too.

Answer the following questions

1. 1.	
2. How did they become so popular in Mexico?	
3. What's the author's opinion about them?	
4. When do we use Piñatas nowadays?	
5. Have you ever had a Piñata?	
6. Which shape of Piñata is your favorite?	

Reading comprehension: "Chile's unusual university initiation"

Activity: Match the words to their definitions

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accommodation 2. To enroll 3. Mechoneo 4. Blindfolded 5. To rip 6. Raw 7. Mess 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. It's a place where you stay at a certain period of time b. Uncooked food c. To take part in a group or organization d. Something really decontrolled e. A Chilean tradition when new students access to Higher education with crazy activities. f. It's when someone covers your eyes being not able to see anything g. It's to cut clothes in many smaller parts
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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Read the following text



Are you planning to go to university? What do you think your responsibilities will be in the first few weeks? Perhaps you will be choosing the classes you want to take, finding accommodation and enrolling in other activities. However, if you go to university in Chile there is something extra you must do before you can begin ...

An essential part of starting university in Chile is the *mechoneo*. *Mechoneo* is an ancient university tradition here. Students beginning their first year at university are 'welcomed' by the older university students. They are taken from their classrooms on an unknown day and blindfolded. The older students rip their clothes, cut their hair, and cover them in raw eggs and other disgusting things. They are then taken to a place such as a swimming pool filled with horrible things such as old fruit, vegetables, meat and fish from the markets. They have to do games and dares and challenges for a whole day, which may include some really revolting things like kissing a dead fish!

The 'queen *mechona*' and 'king *mechon*' are chosen that day. This will be based on how well the students do the activities, and many students try very hard as they want to be king or queen for the year. The older students then take away the younger students' things (their backpacks, money, phone, etc.) and tell them they must go out onto the street and ask people for money. They will need to bring back a certain amount of money (e.g. 15,000 pesos per person, or around 20 dollars) in order to be given their things back. This money is then used to have a massive welcome party in the night time.

During the month of March it is common to see new university students all around town wearing ripped-up, dirty clothes and covered in paint and mess. But the *mechoneo* is increasingly a source of controversy and debate. Some students see it as an important tradition and a unique experience that helps new arrivals get to know everyone, while others find it degrading and humiliating, like a form of bullying. There have been campaigns to ban or soften it in favour of more 'positive welcomes', and student organisations in some universities have voted to end the *mechoneo* completely. From what I've seen on the streets, though, for now the tradition is still very much alive!

Answer these questions

1. Whom take part at this event?	
2. When is it celebrated?	
3. What activities are common during this event?	
4. Why do they take your goods away from you?	
5. What's your opinion about it? Is it nice or terrifying? Why?	

Listening comprehension: What is Ramadan?

Activity: Match the words with the definitions.

a charity	a prayer	spiritual	to fast	to be allowed to do something
sunset	to celebrate	dawn		

1. to eat no food for some time

2. sunrise; the beginning of the day

3. the time when the sun goes down and night begins

4. relating to your religion, feelings or beliefs

5. to do something fun and enjoyable on a special day

6. an organisation that does work to help needy people

7. something you say to or ask God

8. to be able to do something; people let you do something

Watch the following video [What is Ramadan? | Newsround | CBBC](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WNeY5Rqv30g&ab_channel=CBBC)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WNeY5Rqv30g&ab_channel=CBBC

6.1 What is Ramadan?

Put the sections of the video in order.

What is Eid?	___
How else do people celebrate?	___
What is Ramadan?	___
What about school?	___



Activity: Fill the gaps with the correct word from the box.



Principio del formulario

1. At Ramadan, people fast from _____ to _____.

Final del formulario

Principio del formulario

2. They do that to feel closer to _____ and to remember the suffering of poor people.

Final del formulario

Principio del formulario

3. People also raise money for and donate to _____.

Final del formulario

Principio del formulario

4. It's important to pay attention to your _____ to God.

Final del formulario

Principio del formulario

5. Young _____ aren't allowed to fast, but some older ones may try fasting just until _____.

Final del formulario

Principio del formulario

6. At the end of the month of Ramadan, there is a celebration with _____.

Final del formulario

What is Ramadan?

Safeer: You have to fast from dawn to sunset, and you feel like how the poor people feel and you have a strong connection with Allah, God, and you have to read the holy Quran.

Shamsa: It's very hard. And you can't ... you have to survive as well, without food.

Ehtesham: I enjoy taking part in Ramadan, of course, because it's a really spiritual time. You feel very close to God.

How else do people celebrate?

Shamsa: My mum and dad can fast, and I can't. I raise money for lots of charities.

Sabeeka: You have to pay particular attention to your prayers, and so make sure you don't start fighting with people.

What about school?

Hasher: I just won't fast during my exams because in Islam, children aren't allowed to fast. I am allowed to do a few, but just when I can. When I'm able to.

Sabeeka: For one whole day fasting I think you need to be 12 or 13. I've had a small fast. You start at dawn, at the same time as adults, but you end at a time round about midday.

Shakeeba: I've never done it and I'm going to have to do it my first time.

What is Eid?

Safeer: Right at the end we have Eid. We have a celebration and we can talk and play with our family and friends.
