



Student's name:

En caso de dudas o consultas enviar un e-mail a:

ingles.academiamallico@gmail.com

Unit 2: "Countries, cultures and customs"

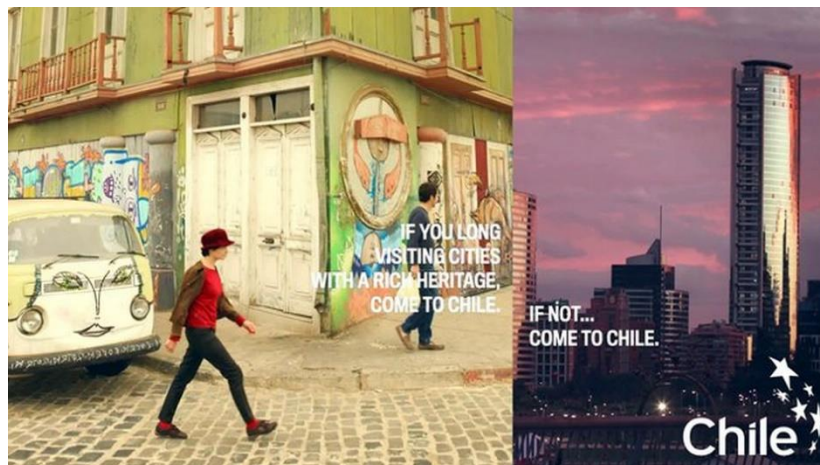
Travel (Viajes)

Objetivos: OA1; OA9; OA14; OA16

- Identificar información en anuncios de turismo de Chile.
- Reconocer el uso de adjetivos comparativos y superlativos.
- Diferenciar entre los verbos *Make* y *Do*
- Escribir un folleto de turismo

Part 1

An Advertisement: Chile, a Country to Fall in Love With



Before listening...

a. Do you like traveling? Why?

b. Have you traveled throughout Chile?

c. What Chilean attractions would you recommend to a tourist? Why?

While listening...

Scan this code and listen to the audio to the activities.



Listen to the advertisement and match the verbs below with their complements. (Escucha el anuncio y una el verbo con el complemento)

Verb	Complement
a. Climb	_____ happiness in the simple things.
b. Walk	_____ to be free.
c. Rediscover	_____ the language of animals.
d. Decipher	_____ to feel alive.

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Comparative adjectives

We use the comparative form of an adjective + than when we want to compare one thing with another:

She is two years **older than** me.

Santiago is much **bigger than** Punta Arenas.

He is a **better** player **than** Ronaldo.

France is a **bigger** country **than** Britain.

Superlative adjectives

We use the superlatives to express the maximum degree of a characteristic of an element with respect to others of its same group or condition.

It was **the happiest** day of my life.

Everest is **the highest** mountain in the world.

That is **the best** film I have seen this year.

I have three sisters: Jan is **the oldest** and Angela is **the youngest**.

How to form comparative and superlatives:

We usually add –er and –est to one-syllable words to make comparatives and superlatives:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Old	Older than	The oldest
Long	Longer than	The longest

If an adjective end in a vowel and a consonant, we double the consonant:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger than	The biggest
Fat	Fatter than	The fattest

If an adjective end in a consonant and –y, we change –y to –i and add –er:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Happy	Happier than	The happiest
Silly	Sillier than	The silliest

We use more and the most to make comparatives for most two syllable adjectives and for all adjectives with three or more syllables:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Careful	More careful than	The most careful
Beautiful	More beautiful than	The most beautiful

The adjectives good, bad, and far have irregular comparatives and superlatives:






Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better than	The best
Bad	Worse than	The worst
Far	Farther/Further than	The farthest/furthest

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the adjective, comparative or superlative of the words provided. (Complete las oraciones ya sea con el comparativo o superlativos de los adjetivos en paréntesis)

- This is _____ (fancy) dress I own.
- When we travel, my suitcase is always _____ (heavy) than my husband's.
- January is _____ (hot) month of the year.
- December 21 is the _____ (short) day of the year.
- Andrew is _____ (fast) runner on the team.
- This apartment is _____ (expensive) of all the apartments I have seen.
- Annie usually gets up _____ (early) than her sister.
- Max finished the homework _____ (fast) than anyone else in the class.
- A turtle moves _____ (slow) than a rabbit.
- This book is _____ (interesting) than the one I read last week.

Look at the information in the chart and complete the sentences using comparatives and superlatives. Use the adjectives in the box. (Mire la información del cuadro y complete las oraciones usando los comparativos y superlativos de los adjetivos en el cuadro)

big – small – populated – old (according to formation) – new

	Chile 	Argentina 	Germany 	China 	USA 
Population	17,574,003	43,847,430	83,592,241	1,403,500,365	327,167,434
Area	756,096.3 km ²	2,780,400 km ²	357,386 km ²	9,596,961 km ²	9,833,520 km ²
Current constitution	1980	1860	1949	1982	1788
Formation (history)	September 18, 1810 (Government Junta)	May 25, 1810 (May Revolution)	843 (East Francia)	c. 2070 BC (First Preimperial Dynasty)	July 4, 1776 (Declaration of Independence)

- a) The population of China is _____ Chile's.
- b) Argentina's area is _____ USA's.
- c) The German constitution is _____ the USA's.
- d) China is _____ populated country.
- e) The formation of China is _____ one.

Part 2

Countries and nationalities



North
America

Canada
USA
Mexico

Canadian
American
Mexican

Central
America

Costa Rica
Guatemala
Panama

Costa Rican
Guatemalan
Panamanian

South
America

Chile
Brazil
Peru
Argentina

Chilean
Brazilian
Peruvian
Argentinian

Europe

United Kingdom
Italy
Germany

British
Italian
German

Oceania

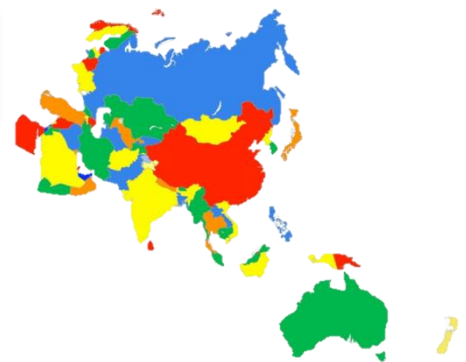
Australia
New Zealand
Samoa

Australian
New Zealander
Samoan

Asia

China
Singapore
Japan

Chinese
Singaporean
Japanese



Africa

South Africa
Egypt
Nigeria

South African
Egyptian
Nigerian

Listen and answer. (Escuche y responda)



Finland named the world's happiest country.

a. What factors were considered in choosing Finland as the happiest country?

b. What's the population of Finland?

c. What's the number of foreigners in Finland?

d. What's the major reason for unhappiness in the USA?

Listen again and put the countries in order according to their happiness.

(Ordene los países de acuerdo a su nivel de felicidad, según el audio)

- _____ Denmark
- _____ Canada
- _____ New Zealand
- _____ Sweden
- _____ Switzerland
- _____ Norway
- _____ Finland
- _____ Iceland

Look at the map below and create comparative and superlative sentences about different countries from South America. (Vea el mapa y cree oraciones comparativas y superlativas acerca de los países de Sudamérica)

Examples of adjectives: small, big, close, far, long



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

What's the meaning of Aussie?

What cities are mentioned in the text?

Part 3

Verbs make and do



Los verbos “make” y “do” en ingles pueden ser confusos en cuanto a su uso, ya que son muy parecidos. Aquí hay algunos tips para cuando utilizar uno o el otro.

a) Usamos “make” cuando creamos o construimos algo. (a decision, Friends, a prediction, the bed, money, a mistake, lunch, breakfast, dinner, etc.)

Examples

She made a cake. (made – verbo irregular, pasado de make)

I made a coffee this morning.

b) Usamos “do” para actividades generales, así como para obligaciones y tareas repetitivas. En este caso, se utiliza con something (algo), nothing (nada), anything

(cualquier cosa) o everything (todo). Exercise, an exam, someone a favor, homework, the laundry, research, a job, housework, etc.)

What did you do in the weekend? - I didn't do anything. (did – verbo irregular, pasado de do)

She's bored of doing nothing.

I'm doing the dishes right now.

Are you doing anything interesting during the holidays?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb make or do.

(Complete con la forma correcta del verbo make o do)

1. I _____ many mistakes on my composition last week. (past simple)
2. My sister _____ the dishes last night. (past simple)
3. We _____ plans for our trip. (present cont.)
4. I am going to _____ an appointment with the dentist tomorrow. (infinitive)
5. My mother _____ the shopping last Friday. (past)
6. Please, _____ the bed when you wake up. (imperative)
7. It is difficult to _____ a decision about what to study at university. (infinitive)
8. The kids _____ a lot of noise. (present simple)
9. My grandmother _____ a cake for my high school. (past simple)
10. Mark _____ exercises every day. (present simple)

Read and answer

www.travelblog.com

Australia



Our first days in Australia were too hot (high 30s), a very sweaty start to the 10 weeks we have here.

We spent our first few days looking around Sydney, including the amazing Opera House, Harbour Bridge, and all of the city center.

We saw hundreds of large bats which were pretty amazing. All the locals probably thought we were very strange looking at the trees for hours!

After a few exhausting days, we caught the train to the Featherdale Wildlife Park. There we saw koalas, hundreds of Australian birds, and some gorgeous kangaroos and wallabies.

The park was excellent as it was very open. We were close to lots of the animals, who were roaming freely around the park. We had an awesome day meeting the local wildlife.

John Morrow, 18

Philadelphia to Miami

I should have known it was going to be a bad trip after we sat on the runway in Philly for two hours. The captain told us that we were waiting for the plane to be serviced. Yet, when we arrived in Miami (two hours late), the scene was a total chaos: about 50 people on our flight lost their bags!

The terminal was packed with unclaimed luggage – you could not move. Star Airways had only one person working at the lost luggage counter. Stan (the guy at the counter) couldn't have been nicer. He told us he was "totally embarrassed" to work for Star Airways. "This isn't how I treat people," he told the angry crowd. Luckily, we were at the front of the line, so we only ended up waiting for an hour to file a claim.



Jen Jones, 20

Answer the questions below.

a. What did John do during his first few days in Australia?

b. Why did the local people think John was strange?

c. What different animals did John see in Australia?

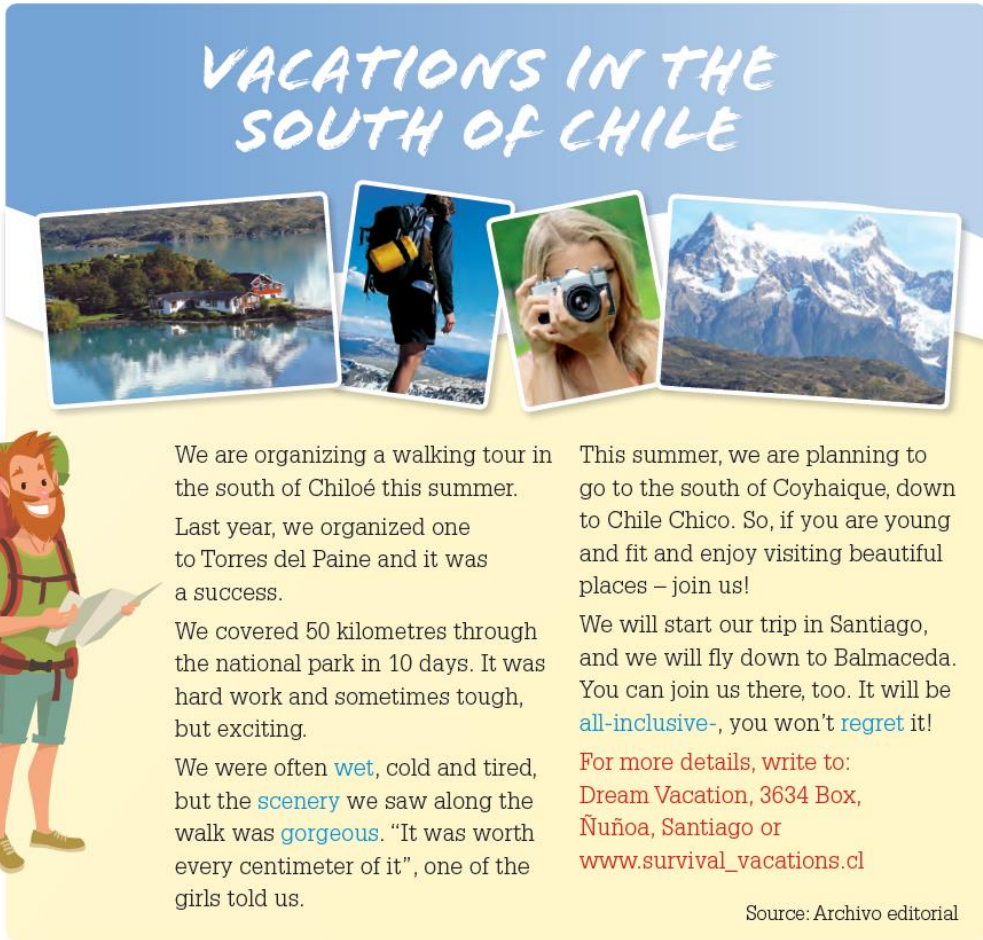
d. Why did Jen think her trip was going to be bad?

e. Why was Stan embarrassed?

Part 4 Writing assignment

A brochure

A brochure is an informational paper document to advertise a product, service or place.



VACATIONS IN THE SOUTH OF CHILE

We are organizing a walking tour in the south of Chiloé this summer. Last year, we organized one to Torres del Paine and it was a success. We covered 50 kilometres through the national park in 10 days. It was hard work and sometimes tough, but exciting. We were often **wet**, cold and tired, but the **scenery** we saw along the walk was **gorgeous**. "It was worth every centimeter of it", one of the girls told us.

This summer, we are planning to go to the south of Coyhaique, down to Chile Chico. So, if you are young and fit and enjoy visiting beautiful places – join us! We will start our trip in Santiago, and we will fly down to Balmaceda. You can join us there, too. It will be **all-inclusive**-, you won't **regret** it!

For more details, write to:
Dream Vacation, 3634 Box,
Ñuñoa, Santiago or
www-survival_vacations.cl

Source: Archivo editorial

It must contain:

- Title
- Where the place is
- Adjectives describing the place (How is the place?)
- What can you do there?
- When is the best time to go?
- How do you get there?
- Contact information
- Images

Do some research! Choose one country from each continent and write in the following chart, some interesting facts about them. On the map below, circle the countries you chose from each continent. (Investiga un poco y elige un país de cada continente y escribe en cada cuadro información interesante acerca de ellos. Encierra en el mapa los países que elegiste)



America

Europe

Asia

Africa

Oceania

Design a brochure for a vacation destination. Select any of the cities you wrote in the previous activity and write a tourism brochure. (Diseña un folleto para un destino de vacaciones. Elige alguna ciudad de los países que mencionaste en la actividad anterior y escribe tu folleto de turismo)

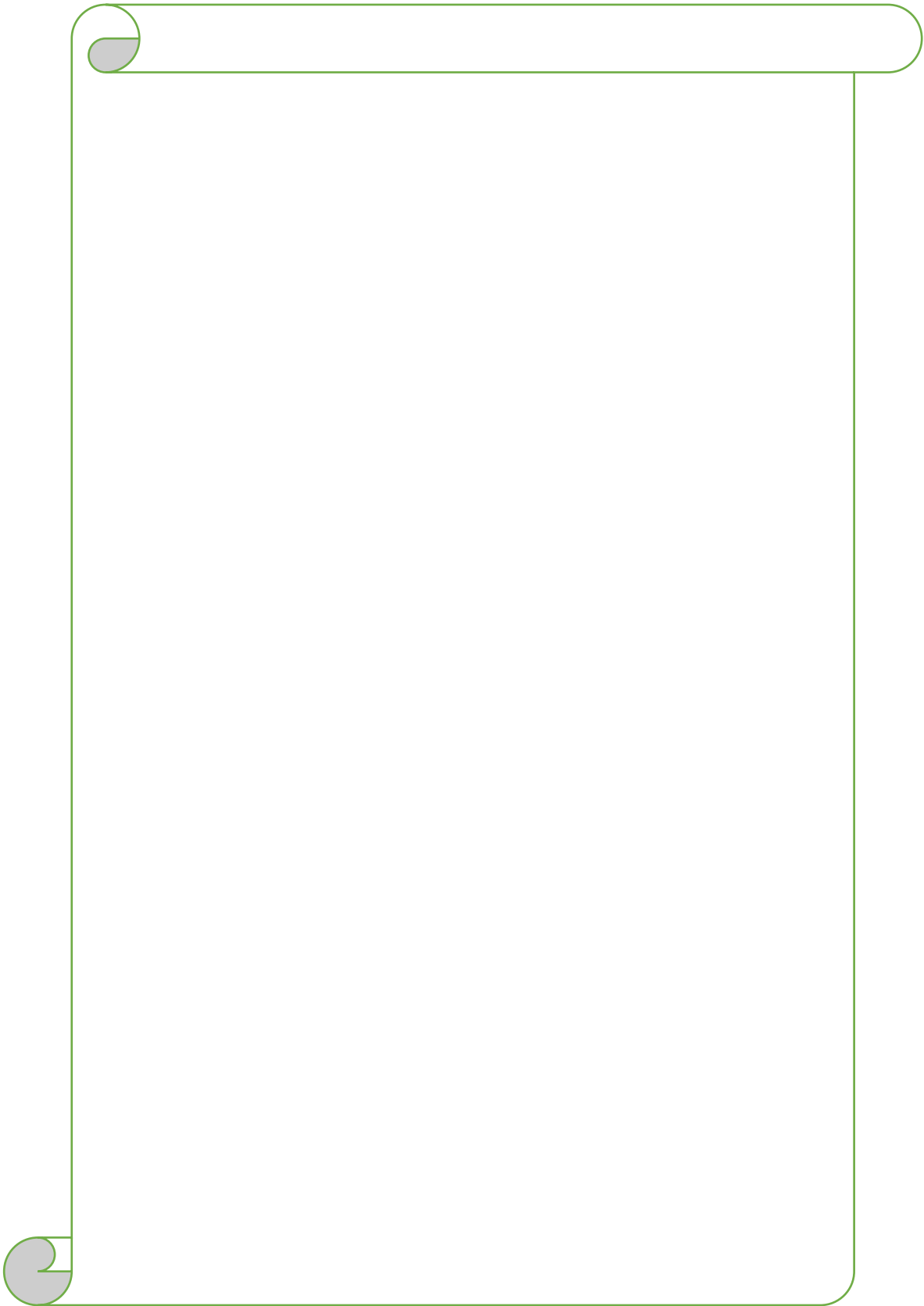
Remember to:

- Decide on a place or type of vacation you want to promote.
- Divide the brochure into clear and understandable sections.
- Say what you can do and describe the place.
- Provide contact information.

Use the table below to organize your information:

Places to visit	Activities	Description (use adjectives, comparatives, and superlatives)	Interesting information (contact information)

Write your brochure in this page.



Pauta de evaluación – Guías de estudio #3 – 8vo Básico

Pt.	Desempeño	Indicador	Excelente (5 puntos) Estudiante realiza las actividades de forma correcta. Logra objetivo de las actividades. Menos de 4 errores.	Bueno (3 puntos) Estudiante realiza las actividades, pero se encuentran entre 4 y 8 errores. Se logra objetivo de las actividades.	En progreso (1 punto) Estudiante tiene problemas en el desarrollo de las actividades. El conocimiento del contenido de la unidad aún está en progreso. Mas de 8 errores.
1	Comp. oral	Identifica información en un anuncio de turismo. Reconoce y diferencia los adjetivos superlativos y comparativos.			
2	Comp, lectora Comp. lectora	Reconocer información en texto escrito relacionado al turismo en Finlandia. Crea oraciones usando el contenido visto en la clase anterior.			
3	Comp. lectora	Diferencia entre los verbos make y do a través de la completacion de oraciones. Demuestra comprensión lectora al identificar información especifica en texto escrito.			
4	Exp. escrita	Escribe un folleto turístico, incluyendo toda la información que se le solicito en la actividad.			
Otros	Gramática, ortografía y puntuación.				
Puntaje total: 25 puntos			Puntaje obtenido:		

Observaciones:

